

### BATTLE FOUGHT SOUTH OF JUAREZ

#### Bodies Of Insurrectos Under Orozco And Blanco Unite And Encounter Federal Reinforcements

### FIGHT REPORTED TO BE FIERCE

#### Combined Rebel Forces Said To Number Two Thousand Men—Federal Place Many Mines In City

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 4.—Orozco and Blanco joined forces early tonight fourteen miles south of El Paso. They are engaged in battle with Colonel Rago, who arrived at 7 o'clock over the Mexican Northwestern. The battle is a fierce one and has been raging with intermission since 7 o'clock. Only meagre reports have been received from the battlefield, 17 miles south of Juarez, but these indicate the advantage with the insurgents whose forces greatly outnumbered those of Rago.

### Two Thousand Rebels

PORT WORTH, Tex., Feb. 4.—The staff correspondent of the Fort Worth Record sends the following dispatch from Juarez: "General Pasquel Orozco's command was tonight reinforced by 750 troops under General Blanco who made a forced march from Sepulpa 25 miles south of Juarez and effected a junction 23 kilometers below the besieged city. "The combined force consisting of over 2000 men stopped the northbound Mexican Northwestern train eleven miles below Juarez, this afternoon and took charge of the engine and two coaches. One thousand men including soldiers, police, fiscal guards, rurales, citizens and auxiliaries, are marshalled in the hastily thrown-up defences of the Mexican city ready to offer resistance to the advance of the insurgents. "Regular army officers here agree that General Orozco has at least 2,000 men in his command. Other reinforcements were expected from the direction of Ojinaga. "The customs house, the Mexican Central station, the postoffice and the Cuartel are undermined with heavy charges of explosives in order that they may be blown up as soon as Orozco's men capture the town. This, it is said, presumably is done for a twofold purpose—to destroy as many rebels as possible and prevent Provisional Governor Abraham Gonzalez taking possession of the buildings and using them as his official headquarters. "The rebels, however, have charts and maps showing the location of every mine and explosive, it is said, and they will be discomfited."

### Madero on Ground

EL PASO, Feb. 5.—1:30—It is reported this morning from reliable sources that Francisco L. Madero has entered Mexico safely and is now approaching Ciudad Juarez from the east to assume the office of provisional president. In this event, Madero is taken by his forces. In that event, Juarez will become the provisional capital.

### Torres in Tight Place

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Feb. 4.—Hemmed in by 250 rebels and 400 Pima Indians, under General Severano Talamantes, is now in command of the insurgents in Sonora, General Torres, with that force that he re-occupied Sahuaripa after the rebels evacuated the town, and against the superior forces of Madero. After re-taking Sahuaripa, Torres decided that it was untenable, and started several days ago for Onoavas. Since then there has been constant fighting. At one time the Mexican commander was opposed by only 150 rebels. Against government command in chief, engaged in a desperate struggle on the banks of the Yaqui river, 25 miles below Sahuaripa, according to information received here today. The information is based on the reports of couriers, who were sent to reinforcements by Torres to appeal for reinforcements to save him from disaster. Torres has only 250 regulars, 100 Yaquis and 100 citizen soldiers. It was this force he made his way to Toledo, where he was ambushed. Heavy fighting is said to have occurred, but Torres battled his way as far as San Geronimo, where the fighting is said to be raging now, with the advantage of numbers and position upon the side of Talamantes. The couriers sent by Torres into Mochitama say that more than 100 men have been killed on both sides since the Mexican command left Sahuaripa. Miners from El Tigre district, Sonora, reported today that three bands of rebels with many horses had marched southward after having crossed the Arizona line near this city. Homes of Mexicans residing in Douglas are crowded with refugees who fled from danger to avoid imprisonment or imprisonment into the federal service, and

### MUCH OPPOSED TO RECIPROCITY

#### National Grange Of United States Starts Vigorous Campaign To Defeat Ratification Bill In Congress

### PRESIDENT TALKS IN ITS BEHALF

#### Farmers, Lumbermen And Malt Manufacturers Heard In Opposition By Committee On Ways And Means

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—That the Canadian reciprocity agreement must stand or fall as a whole in the House committee on Ways and Means was made clear today by Chairman Payne, at hearings that occupied the entire day. A proposal of Representative Fordney for an amendment of the tariff schedule, and another to reference to a possible amendment of the item making barley free, were met with the unequivocal statement that the committee would sanction no change of any item. Notwithstanding this, the pressure brought to bear on the committee has resulted in the granting of hearings to all persons who wish to appear in Washington prior to five o'clock next Thursday afternoon. The date was fixed to allow Pacific coast lumbermen to reach Washington in time to make a valiant fight when the tariff bill comes up for consideration. Farmers, lumbermen, barley raisers and manufacturers of barley malt were given hearings today. The spirit of the committee was such, however, that the witnesses had difficulty in making a serious impression in presenting their arguments. The barley and malt interests of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Nebraska and Iowa were represented by a large delegation. Bruno E. Pink of Milwaukee, called upon the members to exert pressure upon congressmen from their various districts to vote against the measure, and decided to go to Washington to map out a campaign there. The legislative committee is composed of former Governor Nathan I. Bachelder, of Concord, N. H., chairman; Aaron Jones, of South Bend, Ind., and T. C. Atkeson, of Morgantown, W. Va. As soon as the terms of the proposed treaty became public they exchanged telegrams, agreed upon New York as a meeting place and left their homes without delay to head off any possible campaign that might be started for the bill's enactment. "We are not opposed to a general reciprocity of the tariff," Mr. Atkeson said, "but we are opposed to any arrangement which will make any one industry and part of another, receive the tariff—yes, but so it is in this and not by a reciprocity agreement with a country which exports agricultural products almost exclusively. "Remove the tariff on steel and iron and manufactured articles from the farm products and we won't object. But we do not think it fair to compel the farmers to compete with foreign products and allow the manufacturer to derive the benefit of a high protective tariff. "Acting along these lines, we have decided to oppose the enactment of the bill. The committee issued a statement this afternoon which will be sent to every one of the 7500 grangers in the organization. These have a membership of from fifty to one thousand farmers. "We shall ask every member to write his congressman urging him to vote against the bill. I think we can do it in this manner, but we are not going to take any chances, and the committee has decided to go to Washington and work for that end. "In its statement the committee says that acting in response to thousands of letters and telegrams urging it to protect the farmers' interest, the following protest is issued: "The undersigned, representing the principal organization of farmers in the United States, earnestly protest against the enactment of the Canadian reciprocity bill now pending in congress for the following reasons: "1. The bill provides for the admission free of duty of all Canadian farm products. Since Canada is the only country from which any considerable quantity of these products can under any circumstances be imported, this would result in practically free trade in every thing the farmer produces. "2. While putting farm products on the free list, the reciprocity bill makes no material reduction in the high tariff rates on all the manufactured articles the farmer buys, and therefore gives no relief from the heavy burden of taxation imposed by these duties. "3. The theory on which our protective policy has always been defended, the farmers, however, receive much less protection than the manufacturers, for while farm products are taxed on the average about 25 per cent, manufactured articles are taxed on an average about 45 per cent. "4. The enactment of the Canadian reciprocity bill would still further discriminate against the farmers by abolishing the comparatively slight protection now given them, while leaving the high protective duties on manufactures practically untouched. "5. The Canadian farmers, by reason of their lower general tariff and their preferential trade arrangements, can buy manufactured goods at lower prices than those prevailing in this country. The prices of farm lands in Canada are also much lower than in the United States. The conditions give the Canadian farmer an advantage over us and the free admission of their products will result in unfair competition. "6. We hold that the farmers should receive exactly the same measure of protection as is given the manufacturers, and that there must be no reduction of duties on farm products, either by reciprocity or tariff revision, unless the duties on all manufactured articles at the same time correspondingly reduced."

### DEATH SUMMONS GENERAL CRONJE

#### Passing Of 'Lion of Africa' Recalls Memorable Days Of Modder River And Paardeberg

KLERESDORP, Transvaal, Feb. 4.—General Piet A. Cronje, the noted Boer general, died today. General Cronje commanded the western army of the South African republic in the recent war. After some reverses, the British government sent out Field Marshal Lord Roberts and General Lord Kitchener with thousands of fresh troops to put down the Boers. All their arrangements were completed by the early part of February, 1900. General Cronje and his Boer forces were too greatly outnumbered to withstand the avalanche which fell upon them. General Cronje was brought to bay on the Modder river, near Paardeberg, where he defended himself for nine days in a position that was impregnable to assault, but greatly exposed to artillery fire from the surrounding heights. After suffering loss to such a degree that his men would no longer endure any longer, Cronje surrendered on February 27th, the anniversary of Majuba. The British had drawn in closer each night, and a heavy bombardment had been kept up. At 3 o'clock in the morning, the Canadians, backed by the Gordons and Shropshires, rushed the enemy's outer trenches, and three hours later the Boers laid down their arms unconditionally. The prisoners numbered 4,000. Cronje was instrumental in frustrating the Jameson raid at Krugersdorp in 1895. He was a member of the executive council of the Transvaal Republic and chief native commissioner. He was born in 1835.

### FIRE IN SEATTLE

#### Two-Story Building on Second Avenue Burning and Apparently Doomed to Destruction

SEATTLE, Feb. 5.—A fire, which started in the basement of the two-story concrete building at 1418-20-22 Second avenue, burned stubbornly several hours, gutting the building and destroying the stock of the Arthur Lemore shoe store and the N. C. Phillips shoe store, which occupied the ground floor. An explosion, the cause of which is not known, preceded the fire. The loss will probably exceed \$100,000, with insurance of \$50,000. Several firemen were overcome by smoke, but all will recover. At 2 a. m. the fire was still burning fiercely, and the building will be a total loss.

### For Superannuated Ministers

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Two million dollars for the support of superannuated ministers of the Methodist-Episcopal church was decided on by the board of conference claimants, which met here. Of this, \$1,000,000 will be for distribution next year. The other \$1,000,000 is to be raised for a permanent fund to be invested for future use.

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### ARCHBISHOP RYAN

#### Condition of Aged Prelate Gives Physicians Much Concern—Weaker Last Night

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### TO SHOW THAT RECIPROCITY MEASURE IS NOT AN HOBBY, EFFORT TO REDUCE THE COST OF LIVING IN THE INTEREST OF THE CONSUMER, IT IS SUGGESTED TO POINT OUT THAT WHILE WHEAT IS ON THE FREE LIST, FLOUR IS TAXED FIFTY CENTS PER BARREL, AND THAT WHILE CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS ARE FREE, MEATS, BOTH FRESH AND CURED, ARE TAXED 1-1/4 CENTS PER POUND FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MEAT TRADER.

### NO AMENDMENTS ALLOWED

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### TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL DAMAGED

#### WINNIPEG, Feb. 3.—Fire did about \$15,000 damages in the almost completed tuberculosis hospital of the city of Winnipeg in Fort Rouge tonight. It was to have been handed over to the city next week. The origin of the fire is traced to the furnace room.

### SEVERE WEATHER AT NOME

NOME, Alaska, Feb. 4.—The worst blizzard of the season is raging here, and there is much suffering on the trail. Thomas White died of heart disease following exposure to the extreme cold. Ed. Johnson was brought in with both feet frozen, and must submit to amputation to save his life.

### SAND AND GRAVEL SUPPLY

Using Spring Ridge sand and crushed rock, both of which can be secured in large quantities in city land, instead of calling for tenders for sand and gravel as in past years, was a suggestion made to the board of works at last night's meeting, by Alderman Morley, while Alderman H. M. Fullerton urged calling for tenders. The city has an offer from the Royal Bay Sand & Gravel Company, which is seeking a lease from the city of wharves facilities at the end of St. John street. The Pioneer Sand & Gravel Company is another concern which is willing to supply material. As the question of what proportion of street work will be done by contract and what part by day labor has not been considered, the question of sand and gravel supplies will be left over for future consideration.

### NEW DRY DOCK AT ESQUIMALT

#### Messrs. W. F. Bullen And H. F. Bullen, Of B. C. Marine Railway Company, State Work Will Commence

Work will be started at once on the construction of a large drydock at Esquimalt. Messrs. W. F. Bullen and H. F. Bullen, heads of the B. C. Marine railway company of Esquimalt, who have been in Ottawa in connection with the application for the Dominion subsidy for the construction of a drydock and to interview the Government with regard to the proposed construction of warships for the Canadian Navy, returned from the capital last night as passengers by the steamer Princess Royal. They were unwilling to discuss the details of their negotiations with the government beyond stating that arrangements had been entered into for the construction of a large drydock at Lang's cove, adjoining the shipyards of the firm, at Esquimalt. The dredger Ajax has been engaged in dredging in Lang's cove in preparation for work. The new drydock will be built in consideration of the future requirements of the Pacific naval station. Details regarding it will be announced later. Messrs. Bullen were unable to make any announcement regarding the proposed construction of warships on this coast beyond stating that it was the fixed policy of the Government to have the vessels planned for the new Canadian navy built in Canada and that the shipyards of this coast would be given the same opportunity for the building of the Pacific fleet. It is likely that this construction will take place here for every effort will be made to secure the contracts by the local firm. The plans of the naval department, as announced, provide for the construction of two fast scout cruisers of the Bristol type and three destroyers of the River class. Probably other construction will follow. The building of warships of this type would involve big increases in the shipbuilding plant and would result in the employment of a small army of workmen, probably about four thousand or more. "Body in Arrow Lake "NELSON, B. C., Feb. 4.—The provincial police received a report today that the body of a man had been found on the shore of Arrow Lake, four miles from Hazelton. The body was that of a man, and the police are sending for it tomorrow. Particulars are meagre, but the body is well-dressed and the head is partly bald, with some grey hair. The only person known to be missing is William Bull, a commercial traveler, who mysteriously disappeared from Revelstoke or from a steamer on the Arrow lake in October, and for whom a Calgary legal firm is making a vigorous search. "Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong from Ladysmith, who are in town on a short visit are staying at the Empress.

### MAY OPPOSE ARRANGEMENT

#### Return At Ottawa Showing Communications Sent In To Government For And Against Reciprocity

### LARGE MAJORITY ON NEGATIVE SIDE

#### Oliver Plow Company At Hamilton Will Enlarge Its Plant—Boston Fruit Dealers Want Canadian Market

OTTAWA, Feb. 4.—A return moved for by Mr. Foster and laid on the table of the House of Commons today contains copies of communications which the government has received for and against reciprocity with the United States. Those in favor of reciprocity are: Winnipeg Fruit and Vegetable Growers; Forest Grange; Calgary Liberal Association; Eastern Ontario Dairy-men's Association. Those against reciprocity are: Board of Trade of Welland, Deseronto, Brampton, Sault Ste. Marie, Cobalt, Manitow, Seaford, Perth, Brockville, Galt, Vernon, B. C., Port Hope, The Market Gardeners of the Province of Quebec, the Malleable Iron Foundry of Canada, Central Farmers' Institute, Victoria, B. C., Employees and Mechanics' Association of Barrie, Dominion Suspender Company and Niagara New-ware Company of Niagara Falls, Quebec, Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association, Montreal Shoe Manufacturers' Association, London Shoe Manufacturers' Association and fourteen other shoe manufacturers in various parts of the country. The Kingston Board of Trade petitioned for placing iron ore on the free list. "The Company For Arrais "HAMILTON, Ont., Feb. 3.—That the Oliver Plow Company was sincere when it announced that the reciprocity negotiations would not interfere with its plans there was made evident today when an official announcement was made that an assembly building, costing \$200,000 will be erected at once, to be followed by the building of a round-dry 575 feet long and 135 feet wide, one and a half stories high. "Boston Fruit Dealers "BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Members of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange today voted to petition the Canadian government senators and representatives in congress to support the Canadian reciprocity treaty. "SMUGGLERS KILL CHINESE "MEXICANS CONVEY CELESTIALS AROUND UNITED STATES BORDER AND THEN SHOOT THEM "NOGALES, Arizona, Feb. 4.—The bodies of three Chinese, victims of the murderous band of Mexican smugglers whose existence was revealed by one Celestial, whom they had failed to kill, were found today in a deep canyon, five miles northwest of this place. Sheriff Saxton, of Santa Cruz county, came upon the bodies while he was hunting for men supposed to be members of the gang. Deputy arrested two suspects, and they were taken before the wounded Chinaman in a hospital here today. Despite his injuries, the Chinese, who claims that four of his companions were slain, wanted to attack the prisoners. "Swearing in 'pigeon' English, he declared they were members of the gang, who contacted to guide him and four companions across the border and then shot and robbed them. The Chinaman was wounded four times. "Dums Attacks Minister "ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—The Dums committee on national defense has drawn up a formidable indictment, charging the Minister of Marine with diverting the credits voted in 1908-09 for torpedo boats and submarines for army of workmen, probably about a naval programme approved by the Emperor, and with neglect of Russia's defensive needs. The report dwells on Turkey's naval developments in the Black Sea, and raises a warning of possible disaster, the consequence of which cannot be foreseen. "Some of Old Eli "WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Praise of Old Eli was echoed in song, cheer and applause today at the annual dinner tonight of the Yale Alumni Association, the best known member of the local association, a graduate of Yale '78, was the principal speaker, and being a loyal son of Yale, he gave his full share of the praise bestowed during the banquet upon the alma mater by the alumni. The other speakers were: President Hadley of Yale; Franklin MacVigh, Secretary of the Treasury; Lea McClung, Treasurer of the United States; Charles H. Sherrill, American Minister to Argentina.



PREMIER RAILWAYS

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STRANGE COURSE OF PANTCHENKO

Accused Doctor Now Repudiates Confession Previously Made That He Poisoned Count Vassilli Bouturlin

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—Dr. Pantchenko, who twice pleaded guilty to the murder of Count Vassilli Bouturlin, and who prior to his appearance on the witness stand made an elaborate confession of his guilt, later retracting parts of it and modifying other parts, astonished the crowd in the courtroom today with a sweeping denial of his confession and a statement that he had been induced to make the admission of guilt on the promise that his mistress, Mme. Muravin, would be freed from charges and that he himself would be released from custody.

Pantchenko who has been wavering from his confession for two or three days, retracted the testimony closely yesterday after the medical experts had testified that Bouturlin's death was due to poisoning and that the poison might have been diphtherial toxin. Pantchenko refused to answer whether he had injected diphtherial toxin into Count Bouturlin. Today he denied that he had done so, and he retracted absolutely his original story. Several witnesses were put on the stand today, including the servants of the Muraviev and Bouturlin households. They testified that the poisoning of Count Bouturlin had become back-slash gossip even before the count died. It was common talk that Pantchenko was always in need of money. According to the testimony, Mme. Muravin's servant boasted to the front door porter: "My mistress is soon to become rich." A servant of the Bouturlin household came to summon Dr. Pantchenko and said to the porter: "He poisoned our master; now he does not come to see him."

ADVANCE GUARD OF RAINBOW FLEET

Steam Whalers White, Black and Green Expected Here 20th Inst.—For Halibut Fisheries Co.

Three of the five new whalers to be added to the fleet of the Canadian Northern Pacific Fisheries Ltd. are expected to reach here by the 20th inst. The vessels are now en route up the coast bound from Christiania and consist of the White, Black, and Green. The last report from Calico, on arriving here, they will be fitted out and made ready for the spring whaling. The Canadian Northern Pacific Fisheries will operate all the year round. During the coming season and summer efforts will principally be directed to whaling. The new station at Nadeh Harbor, Queen Charlotte Islands, is rapidly being constructed, and will be finished in a month. The plants at the other stations, namely Sechart, Kyquoot and Rose Harbor are undergoing a thorough overhauling and the apparatus, where worn or damaged, is being replaced. During the summer it is understood that cold storage plants will be installed at all four stations, so that as soon as the whaling is over for the year the company will be able to enter the halibut industry. The whaling fleet will be utilized during the winter months for halibut fishing, in which industry the company proposes to engage on an extensive scale.

ISLAND ILLUSTRATED

Wherever the Pacific Highway Association makes an exhibition along the Pacific Coast, Vancouver Island is brought thoroughly well advertised through the enterprise of Mr. A. E. Todd, vice-president of the board of trade. In the name of the Vancouver Island Development League, he has just forwarded fourteen photos, framed in an attractive fashion, and depicting island scenes of an interesting character. The photos are labelled as follows: Parliament Buildings, Victoria; Shawinigan Lake; A Rough Un-travelled Country Road, about Sixty Miles from Victoria; Auto Trail, Victoria; Country Road in Early Spring on Vancouver Island; Side Road through Timber, in Early Spring, on Vancouver Island; Empress Hotel; Shal Bay; Country Road through Timber, in Early Spring; Results of Morning Trawl for Salmon near Victoria; At Cowichan Lake, Deer Hunt; Scene; Elk Calling. The titles are distinctly printed on the sides of each picture, while the following words also appear: Presented to the Pacific Highway Association by the Vancouver Island Development League. The Pacific Highway's advertising propaganda is mainly confined to the present automobile shows held here and there. Mr. Todd, in believing the photos, said that he believed they would prove a help to the Pacific Highway Association and a valuable advertisement to Vancouver Island. The last place at which the Pacific Highway Association's exhibit appeared was at Los Angeles last month at Los Angeles. Included in this exhibit were a few Vancouver Island photos supplied some time ago to the Pacific Highway Association by Mr. McGaffey, of the Island Development League. These, in conjunction with the fourteen which Mr. Todd has now forwarded, will give Vancouver Island the best exhibit of any of the various sections of the Pacific Highway movement.

Homesteaders Rates CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—An extension of the period in which special railroad rates will be allowed homesteaders to the northwest was voted today at the

WARM CAMPAIGN IN SOUND CITY

Mayor Gill And George W. Dilling Busy With Meetings—Frauds in Registration Alleged by Opposition

SEATTLE, Feb. 4.—The hottest municipal campaign in the history of Seattle is increasing in intensity as it draws to its close. Mayor Gill held a big noon meeting in the Grand opera house, which was packed to the roof, and he also mounted a "warrior" on Cherry street, and addressed an overflow meeting of about a thousand hearers. Within the theatre he was introduced by Gen. J. B. Metcalf, and divided his time with Mrs. Leon W. Browne, a woman lawyer.

BORROWED MUCH MONEY

William J. Cummings, Of Carnegie Trust Fame, Said To Have Loans From Canadian Banks OTTAWA, Feb. 4.—A special from New York today says: "That William J. Cummings, chief stockholder in the Carnegie Trust Company, which closed its doors a month ago, and his friends, in addition to \$2,400,000 obtained on notes from the trust company, borrowed at least twice as much from New York and Canadian banks, is declared to be a fact. The Canadian loans are being investigated by Deputy Superintendent Torley of the Canadian banking department, who has been in this country for several weeks. He is said to have made striking discoveries."

COMMENCE CLEARING OF RIGHT OF WAY

First Twenty Miles Of New Island Railway Let To Sub-Contractors, Who Begin Work Tomorrow

The work of clearing the right of way on the island section of the Canadian Northern Pacific railway company will be commenced tomorrow. Operations will start simultaneously at a number of points between a distance of seven miles from Victoria and Skeena River Mouth. Over this portion of the route the entire right of way has been purchased through the agency of Messrs. Green & Burdick Bros., acting for the railroad company. Messrs. M. Carlin and Grant Smith and company who were awarded the contract for the first forty miles of construction have sub-let the contract for clearing the right of way for the first twenty miles. The sub-contractors will place some two hundred men at work and the force will be gradually increased as time advances. As soon as the right of way is cleared from a point 1.7 miles outside Victoria to Skeena River Mouth, the actual construction work will commence and before the spring is far advanced, the first twenty mile section will be well in hand. While rails are being laid over this distance the operation of clearing the right of way from Skeena to Shawinigan will be undertaken and at the present outlook the contractors are hopeful of having the first forty miles of the road completed by, at latest, the end of this year.

BUSINESS OF POST OFFICE IS GROWING

Paris, France and Russia PARIS, Feb. 3.—M. Pichon, minister of foreign affairs, speaking in the senate this afternoon said that the triple agreement between France, Russia and Great Britain was in no complete effect than over. It had been charged erroneously, he said, that Russian had left her ally in the dark in regard to the historic interviews between Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William at Potsdam last November. Several French newspapers have been insisting almost daily that the triple entente was a dead letter.

BRINGING PEOPLE TO LAND

The annual meeting of the Victoria branch of the Vancouver Island Development League, scheduled to take place on Friday, the 17th inst., will be a commentary, through settlement statistics, on the progress which the island is making. Through Government Agent Rayson, of Alberni, an arrangement is being made to obtain figures of the number of settlers who have either pre-empted or bought land in the West Coast districts during the year ending February 15th. Added to these figures there are other statistics in the possession of the league which show, in part, the number of those who have come to the island through the energies of the organization. This is the first year that such efforts have been made to show the results achieved by publicity. These results must inevitably be partial, as it is impossible for the officers of the league to keep track of all those who are attracted to the island, through the advertising propaganda. The president's report, however, will show some very tangible results of a hard year's work, and will moreover be able to point to a surplus as far as the finances of the organization are concerned. The meeting will among other business include election of officers, and probably the programme of work to be carried out during the year will be discussed.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Webster of Vancouver, who have been spending the past week in town have gone up to Duncan to visit friends for a few days before returning to the Terminal city.

FRUIT PROSECUTION

George Hicks, a fruit-grower of Swan Lake district, was convicted in the police court yesterday morning on a charge by Dominion Fruit Inspector D. M. Robertson, of Vancouver, of "selling fruit in packages in which the faced or shown surface gave a false representation of the contents of such packages," or in other words he put the big apples on top of the boxes and the tiny ones underneath. He was fined ten dollars and \$3.50 costs. It seems that Hicks sold some boxes of apples to J. E. Renouf, the grocer, in the fruit market. The grocer, in turn, Inspector found that these were large apples on top and tiny ones underneath. J. E. Renouf, who gave evidence, said the apples were about as good as 75 per cent. of the apples sold, whereupon the magistrate asked if it was usual to sell such apples.

WARM CAMPAIGN IN SOUND CITY

Dr. Samuel Owens, new in the Cobb building, is as well known to members of the police department as any doctor in the city, no word was given him, and it was not until ten weeks after Mrs. Porter's letter, on October 22, that the chief sent a formal postal card to her, giving Dr. Owens' address. She thereupon communicated with Dr. Owens, who went immediately to Vancouver and took his brother's body to Tacoma, where a brother and two sisters reside, and where the body was cremated.

MASONIC MIX-UP

Lodge At Port Huron, Mich., Offends Grand Lodge Of Canada—Inter-course Is Forbidden

HAMILTON, Ont., Feb. 4.—The fraternal relations that have existed for the past fifty-six years between the Masonic grand lodge of Michigan and the grand lodge of Canada, are at an end, for the time being. The new grand master of Canada, Brother D. F. MacWatt, of Sarnia, has issued an edict of non-intercourse which will prevent in force until satisfactory explanations are made by the grand lodge of Michigan.

SEATTLE GIRL WEDDED HERE AFTER ELOPEMENT RETURNS FROM ORIENT A WIDOW—HER HUSBAND MURDERED BY FILIPINOS

But eighteen months ago one of the principals in a romance which had its origin in Seattle and culminated here when with her lover she eloped to this city, was arrested by the police, and later released and happily married. She is the widow of her husband, Yashti Large, as she then was, but now Mrs. Geer, widowed by the murderous attack made by Filipinos upon the man whom she wedded here, arrived yesterday afternoon from the Orient a passenger on the Empress of China.

ADVANCE STAMPS IN SALES OF POSTAGE STAMPS AND MONEY ORDERS OVER SAME MONTH OF LAST YEAR

The business of the post office for the month just closed has shown a considerable increase over that of the same month during the previous year. An advance is shown in the amount of postage stamp sales, and fully 600 more orders were issued, and a large number more were paid over last year. The returns sent to Ottawa by the postmaster Shakespeare for the month of January, as compared with the same month of 1910 follow:

Sale of articles of postage stamps, 1910, \$9,895,977; 1911, \$9,446,712. Cash receipts from second class matter mailed, 1910, \$105,544; 1911, \$112,244. Cash receipts being rent of boxes and drawers, 1910, \$51,655; 1911, \$114,490. Money orders issued, 1910, 2,587; 1911, 3,556. Money orders paid, 1910, 1,998; 1911, 2,187. \$50,880.79. Money order commissions, 1910, \$802.94; 1911, \$412.31. Postal notes sold, 1910, 1,576; 1911, 3,538.70. Postal notes paid, 1910, 1,109; 1911, 1,186. \$2,607.13. Postal note commissions, 1910, \$34,711; 1911, \$31.88. Savings bank deposits, 1910, no record; 1911, \$6,139.94.

SEATTLE, Feb. 3.—An instance of police neglect is that of Owens, who was killed in a street car accident in Vancouver, B. C., and his body taken to the morgue. Mrs. Porter, of Vancouver, wrote a letter to Chief of Police Wapensteen, of Seattle, stating that the deceased had a brother, a physician, in Seattle, and requesting that he be notified. In spite of the fact that

VICTORIA ROMANCE ENDS IN TRAGEDY

It was a pathetic scene when her mother who had come over from Seattle to meet her, saw the daughter clothed in the deepest mourning standing on the steamer's deck. She recognized the object at the same moment. The daughter collapsed and had to be immediately attended to by the ship's physician. The mother, on the dock below, forgot everything but the fact that she must clasp her bereaved daughter to her breast and in her attempt to get on board nearly fell into the water. But for the presence of Detective Heather of the local force she would undoubtedly have fallen from the wharf. The presence of the police officer made another link in the chain of strange events which commenced on the morning of the day eighteen months ago when the young runaway couple from Seattle, determined to defy the parental orders, came here to marry.

NEWLY INCORPORATED COMPANIES

Among the newly incorporated companies whose certificates have just been gazetted are the Alberni District Electric Light and Power Company, A. G. Brown-Jamison Company Limited, Canadian Northern Pacific Coal Company Limited, Chinese Daily Reform Gazette Sun Co. Limited, Coast Electric Brick Company Limited, Columbia Valley Orchards Limited, Consolidated

FOR EPICUREAN PALATES

The Store that Serves You Best. For Epicurean Palates. Mortadella Sausage, per tin... 50c. Norwegian Fish Balls, per tin... 25c. German Lieberwurst (genuine imported), per tin... 65c. German Frankfurters (genuine imported), per tin... 65c. Cresca Cappel, the most delicious of all cooked chickens (the whole bird in jelly), per tin... \$2.50. Cresca Fowl (the whole fowl in jelly, exceedingly nice), tin... \$2.00. Pimentes (Spanish Peppers), per tin... 35c. Lobster in Aspic Jelly, extra tasty, per glass... 75c. Chicken in Aspic Jelly, another delicacy, per glass... 85c. Halford's Curried Fowl, exceptionally appetizing, per tin... 50c. Curry Paste, per jar... 50c. Jelly in Aspic, per jar... 25c. Curried Prawns, per glass... 75c. Wine Jellies, per glass... 35c.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street. Tels. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Dept. Tel. 1590.

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Public Works Engineer F. G. Gamble has given public notice to contractors that the time for receiving tenders for the new wing of the Vancouver courthouse has been extended until the 21st instant; also that the drawings and description of the site selected for the new trans-Columbia steel bridge at Trail have been deposited with the minister of public works at Ottawa and duplicates with the registrar of deeds at Nelson, it being the intention of the provincial minister of public works to apply to the governor-general-in-council for approval thereof on the 1st proximo.

The Rev. John Antle of Vancouver, is a guest at the Empress hotel.

Are you taking part in our Great White-wear Sale? Campbell's Are you taking part in our Great White-wear Sale?



"American Lady" Corsets

We take pleasure in announcing to the ladies in and around Victoria that we are showing for the first time the "American Lady" Corset, for ladies of stout, slender or medium build. Within the last few months this particular corset has come into great popularity, so much so that, after thorough and careful investigation we are satisfied that its popularity is deserved. "AMERICAN LADY" Corset produces a figure, perfect in symmetry, charmingly graceful in its ease. The instant responsiveness to the slightest undulation of the body is a surprising comfort to ladies who have never before worn an "American Lady" Corset. It gives a figure perfect in its conformity to fashion's edicts. Ladies wear the "American Lady" because it brings to them that elegance of figure, that poise, which only unusual comfort and confidence in the correctness of one's dress can give.

PRICES ARE: \$5.50, \$4.50, \$3.75, \$2.50 AND \$1.50. DISTINCTION IN DRESS. Is a matter of figure not fabric.

FOR EPICUREAN PALATES

The Store that Serves You Best. For Epicurean Palates. Mortadella Sausage, per tin... 50c. Norwegian Fish Balls, per tin... 25c. German Lieberwurst (genuine imported), per tin... 65c. German Frankfurters (genuine imported), per tin... 65c. Cresca Cappel, the most delicious of all cooked chickens (the whole bird in jelly), per tin... \$2.50. Cresca Fowl (the whole fowl in jelly, exceedingly nice), tin... \$2.00. Pimentes (Spanish Peppers), per tin... 35c. Lobster in Aspic Jelly, extra tasty, per glass... 75c. Chicken in Aspic Jelly, another delicacy, per glass... 85c. Halford's Curried Fowl, exceptionally appetizing, per tin... 50c. Curry Paste, per jar... 50c. Jelly in Aspic, per jar... 25c. Curried Prawns, per glass... 75c. Wine Jellies, per glass... 35c.

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The Colonist

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability  
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year ..... \$1.00  
Six months ..... .75  
Three months ..... .50  
Sent monthly to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE PRICE OF COAL

There was an interesting discussion in the House yesterday over a resolution introduced by Dr. McGuire, of Vancouver, asking for the appointment of a commission to investigate the price charged consumers for coal in British Columbia. Some of the statements made were very striking. For example, Mr. Cotton said that no one in North Vancouver is allowed to sell coal, and that it is very nearly impossible for many people there to get even a little of this fuel. When they do they pay at least \$1.00 a ton more for it than they do in Vancouver. Mr. Watson, also of Vancouver, drew attention to the fact that in that city the absolute rule is that cash must accompany all orders for coal, and he said that this is the only commodity that is sold under such a rule. We suppose the answer of the retailers to this latter complaint will be that they have to account to the mines owners for the price of every ton of coal they receive, and that their margin, after paying first cost, freight, screening, sacking and delivery, is so small that loss of payment for one ton means loss of profit on several tons. It is not difficult to understand also that as no coal depot exists at North Vancouver, the retailer in Vancouver must charge an additional dollar for delivery there. The other day one of the mine managers said that producers of coal would welcome an investigation, and that he was confident the result would be to show that the charge to local consumers is not unduly high. Indeed it has been suggested that the price may be advanced.

The argument of Dr. McGuire and others who spoke upon the resolution laid stress upon the fact that one of the claims we make for British Columbia is that we have an abundance of coal, and it seems to be hardly consistent with this claim that the price would be higher here than in almost any other part of Canada. Mr. Hawthornthwaite seemed to doubt the utility of any investigation, for he did not see what remedy can be applied; but then there is only one remedy for anything in the opinion of the member from Nanaimo, and that is the ushering in of Utopia, when he and Mr. Parker Williams will see to it that all wrongs are righted. Our view of the matter is that the public will welcome the proposed investigation. Every one complains of the high price of coal, and if it cannot be reduced, it would be well to be informed that good reasons exist for keeping it up. The general opinion is that the mine-owners are making an undue profit. It is to their interest that this impression, if unwarranted, should be dispelled.

A USEFUL DEPARTMENT

We have given in our news columns some particulars of the work done by the Provincial Bureau of Information. This is an exceedingly useful department of the administration, and it is filling a long-felt want, if the hackneyed expression may be excused. Mr. Frank I. Clark, who is at its head, enters upon his work with care and accomplishes results. The Bulletin issued from the department from time to time abounds in valuable information, and are got up with admirable judgment. A contemporary, commenting upon the work of the department, attempts to draw a comparison with the work of the Vancouver Island Development League, somewhat to the disadvantage of the former; but this is surely unwarranted, for there is no rivalry whatever between the two organizations, which work together in every way possible. Criticism has been made of the lack of information by the department on some points concerning which intending settlers make inquiries. There is no doubt that it would be well if the department knew everything that can be known about the province, but any reasonable person knows that it is absolutely impossible to collect such information. Considering the vastness of the field to be covered, the department has made really remarkable progress. At the same time, it is only fair to say that the department cannot be expected to answer all questions that may be put to it. The Colonist once had a caller from India, who said he was going to bring under the notice of the Colonial Office the fact that he could not be told any place in the province where he could get land for nothing or at a moderate rental, and at the same time enjoy the benefits of club life. This is an actual case, and he based his claim for such information upon the fact that in a Bulletin issued by the department it was man-

tioned that pre-emption and lease were among the ways in which land could be acquired from the Crown, and because elsewhere in the Bulletin it was said that land suitable for fruit farming could be bought near enough to Victoria to permit the occupier of them to enjoy club life in the city when he so wished. This is an extreme case, but it shows the limit to which seekers after information expect the government officials to be able to go. The department is prepared to answer most reasonable questions, and if it cannot tell everything that an intending settler would like to know, the explanation is that British Columbia is of imperial dimensions, and that years of labor and the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars would be necessary to cover the whole ground.

THE CITY MARKET.

A correspondent writes us regarding the City Market, about the future of which building the City Council seems unable to decide. He thinks the answer to the question is to keep it as a market. This is not a new question at all. It has been discussed over and over again, and the Colonist has taken part in it. No one seems to be able to reach a satisfactory conclusion. There is one thing very certain, and it is that if it were possible to establish and keep up a city market in an efficient manner, it would be excellent for housekeepers, and would materially reduce the cost of living. What are the difficulties in the way of keeping up such a market? Here are some of them:

The indisposition of producers to take their commodities to a market and remain with them until they are sold. We do not seem to have very many people in this vicinity who are inclined to take that means of disposing of their produce.

The difficulty of securing prompt delivery of goods purchased at a market.

The unwillingness of a very large part of the community to "do marketing."

The practice of ordering goods over a telephone.

The practice of buying on credit.

The competition of Chinese gardeners who sell their goods from house to house.

The advantages that suggest themselves are:

The cheapening of farm produce by doing away with the middlemen.

The encouragement to farmers to produce more marketable produce, using the word "marketable" to mean saleable at the public market.

The ensuring of better sanitary conditions in the keeping of vegetables.

These are general advantages. Others may suggest themselves. One aspect of the case has been brought to our attention. At present when a housekeeper wishes to buy a box of apples, she orders them from her grocer and gets a box of No. 1 fruit, for which she pays a price that is arrived at after adding the cost of sorting, classifying and packing to the original cost of the fruit. But every one knows that as a matter of fact for household purposes one apple is quite as good as another of the same variety, provided they are equally sound. They look better on a plate or in a fruit dish if they are all the same size and large also, but for culinary purposes the culls are just as good as the first-class fruit. In the eastern provinces where apples are sold by the barrel, the buyer knows that he is going to take the small with the large, and he pays accordingly. When we buy our apples at a grocery we only get the large fruit and the grower usually finds it difficult to dispose of his culls, if he does the packing himself, whereas if the grocer does the packing, he makes his price to the consumer high enough to cover loss on culls.

LOCAL LEGISLATURES

Speaking of the debate on the address in the Ontario Legislature, the Toronto Globe says: "It must help people to realize the importance of the practical matters dealt with by the provincial legislatures." Our contemporary might very properly have said "legislatures," for the people of Canada are beginning to realize that possibly the business of the local legislative assemblies comes more closely home to them than that of the federal House. When Confederation was established there were not a few people who thought that the provincial legislatures would sink to a level little higher than that of the municipal councils, and there were some newspaper men, who seriously proposed to abolish responsible government in the

provinces and carry on matters just as the affairs of the counties are carried on. But time has shown the error of this view, and now it is seen that the provincial bodies have exceedingly important duties to perform. Indeed in a great Province like British Columbia, it may almost be said that the responsibilities of administration are greater in some respects than those which rest upon the federal authorities. At one time there was a pretty general belief that Parliament would take to itself very much wider powers than it had been accustomed to exercise, by extending the meaning of the words "for the general benefit of Canada," which occur in the B. N. A. Act when the powers of Parliament are defined; but we think it is now generally appreciated that the powers of the legislatures ought to receive the widest possible interpretation, so long as they do not trench upon matters that are essentially of a general character.

The East is having a tremendous snow storm. We suppose we may expect a piece of it here.

The Saskatchewan people, as represented in the legislature, seem to want the Dominion government to build and own the Hudson Bay Railway. The only difference between the members of the House appears to be as to how the case can be stated most strongly.

"Canada is as independent as some so-called independent states." So remarks a contemporary. But Canada is as independent as any so-called independent state. We say that under the British Constitution the King has the power to refuse assent to an Act of Parliament, but we know that in more than two hundred years the power has never been exercised, and therefore we claim, and justly, too, that Britain is ruled by its Houses of Parliament. The British Parliament has the power to alter and amend the British North America Act, whereby the Dominion of Canada was constituted, but it has never done so, except on the request of the Canadian Parliament. The power exists, but only on the condition that, like the veto power of the Crown, it shall never be exercised. Canada is quite independent. We are tied to the Empire by allegiance to the King, who is as much King of Canada as he is of England.

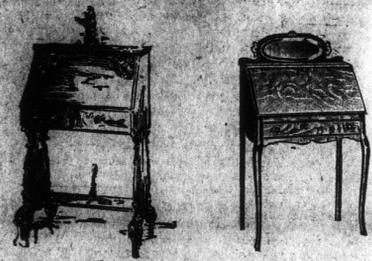
The following is taken from the Ottawa Citizen. It reads rather odd in these days when we hear so much about the increased cost of living. "A situation that does not reflect particular, or any, credit upon the typographical unions of the United States and Canada is revealed by a recent vote taken by the international union on the question of increasing the salaries of the president and secretary-treasurer of the organization. The proposition was badly defeated. Yet both these officials have worked hard and faithfully to secure for the members increases in their incomes. It is estimated that the increase proposed for the president and secretary-treasurer would have cost the members of the international union four cents each per annum. The decision naturally comes as a surprise in its emphatic reversal of 'doing unto others,' but illustrates one phase of human nature that all the advantages of practical fraternalism seem unable to eradicate.

The suggestion made by Mr. A. W. McCurdy, President of the Natural History Society at the close of Mr. Napier Denison's lecture on earthquakes, that an observatory should be established in Victoria, is well worthy of consideration. The study of seismic disturbances has advanced far enough to warrant the opinion that it may fairly be classed as a science. Thanks to Mr. Denison Victoria has taken a high place in the collection of data, and as these, and similar data seem very likely to prove of great advantage in the study of earth movements, we hope the Dominion government will see its way clear to provide for a thoroughly equipped observatory in this city of its vicinity. We believe Mr. Denison is entitled to the credit of suggesting that the study of seismic disturbances may prove to be valuable in connection with the safety of life in coal mines. He does not suggest, of course, that accidents can be prevented, but his theory is that it may be found possible to predict the chances of the release of gases in mines, and thereby bring about a more thorough inspection in times of probable danger than would be sufficient under normal conditions.

Victim of Pneumonia  
WINNIPEG, Feb. 2.—Word was received here today of the death in the Calgary general hospital last night from pneumonia of William Garson, ex-city controller of Winnipeg. Deceased was born in the Orkney Islands and was settled for some time at St. Catharines, Ont., sitting in the Ontario legislature for one term.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—It is said it has been definitely decided that the dowager Queen Alexandra will not attend the coronation.

Morris Chairs Ladies' Writing Desks



The Morris Chair, the chair of comfort, the chair with the swell appearance, is to be found here in great variety. Here you have a chair of great comfort, a chair that is famous, a chair of the very best quality, made of the very best material, and upholstered in the very best of goods. You certainly want one of these chairs in your home—you cannot have real home comfort without one. Come and try these chairs on our third floor. We have a splendid variety to select from. Below is a small list of our prices—

- Morris Chairs, solid quarter cut oak, golden finish, with adjustable denim cushions ..... \$15.00
- Morris Chairs, solid quarter cut oak, golden finish, with adjustable cushions in red velour ..... \$15.00
- Morris Chair, solid quarter cut oak, golden finish, with adjustable cushion in green denim ..... \$16.00
- Morris Chair, solid quarter cut oak, golden finish, with foot rests attached and adjustable cushions in red verona. Price ..... \$18.00
- Morris Chairs, solid quarter cut oak, golden finish, with foot rests and adjustable green-verona cushions ..... \$18.00
- Morris Chairs, solid quarter cut oak, golden finish, with green velour cushions ..... \$20.00
- Morris Chairs, solid quarter cut oak, golden finish, with adjustable verona cushions ..... \$27.50
- Morris Chairs, in solid quarter cut oak, golden finish, with adjustable red or green Morocco cushions ..... \$20.00
- The Famous Morris Smoker's Chair, with box arms, in solid quarter cut oak, golden finish, upholstered in denim. Price ..... \$20.00
- Morris Chair, solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish, with denim cushions ..... \$9.00
- Morris Chair, solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish, with red or green velour, adjustable cushions ..... \$15.00
- Morris Chair, solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish, in green denim ..... \$16.00
- Morris Chair, solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish, with adjustable cushions, in red or green verona, \$18.00
- Morris Chairs, solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish, with adjustable cushions, in green or red velour \$20.00
- Morris Chair, solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish, in Spanish leather cushions, \$45.00, \$40.00 ..... \$32.00
- Smoker's Morris Chair, in solid quarter cut, Early English finish, with adjustable cushions, in Spanish leather. Price ..... \$45.00
- Morris Chair, in fumed oak, upholstered in Spanish leather, loose cushions, \$50.00 and ..... \$40.00
- STOOLS IN FUMED OAK, TOP UPHOLSTERED IN LEATHER. SIZE 18 x 18 ..... \$7.00
- Foot Rests, in solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish, also in mahogany finish ..... \$3.50
- In fumed oak ..... \$4.00

Order Your Goods by Mail—TODAY

A Lady's Writing Desk is not only a handsome piece of furniture in the home, but also very useful. Every lady should have one of these desks. We have a magnificent stock at present for you to make a selection from. All the Ladies' Desks we carry are of the usual high quality of this store. The finishes are beautiful, the grain of the wood being specially selected. These desks are worth while paying attention to. The reasonable prices ought to interest you. See these new ones—

- Ladies' Writing Desks, in solid quarter cut oak, golden finish, at \$20.00, \$18.00, \$15.00 and ..... \$12.00
- Ladies' Writing Desks, in mahogany finish, top 16 x 27, a large and a small drawer with 8 pigeon holes and closed top ..... \$14.00
- Ladies' Writing Desks, in solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish, 15 x 28, with one large drawer, 9 pigeon holes, close top, book shelf below ..... \$15.00
- Ladies' Writing Desks, solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish, 1 large and 1 small drawer, with 8 pigeon holes, book shelf below in bronze trimmings ..... \$20.00
- Ladies' Writing Desks, in solid quarter cut oak, golden finish, with 4 small and 1 large drawer, with dull brass trimmings ..... \$22.00
- Ladies' Writing Desks, in solid quarter cut oak, Early English finish, top 17 x 36, 1 large and 2 small drawers, exceptionally stylish design ..... \$22.00
- Ladies' Writing Desks, mahogany finish, with open top, 1 large drawer and 3 small ones, with pigeon holes ..... \$25.00
- Ladies' Writing Desks, in solid mahogany, top 20 x 34, 2 large drawers and 2 small ones, exceptionally handsome designs ..... \$35.00
- Ladies' Writing Desks, solid mahogany, in many different designs ..... \$65.00

The Water Question

Ask for the Royal Doulton Stoneware, Germ-Proof Filters

You want to drink pure water? Very well, give us a call. You can't beat this Doulton Filter, it is as simple as it looks. You can rely on getting pure water once it has gone through this filter. We have sold a large quantity of these filters since they arrived, and we have only a limited num-

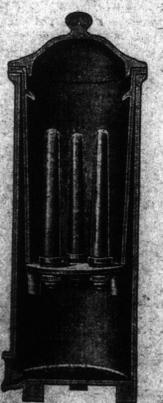


ber left. If you are contemplating getting one this summer we are afraid you will be too late, as these are selling so fast we are afraid that our other order will not be here in time to replace these. Pure water is not a thing you should only drink in the summer time, you ought to drink it all the year round. Come and see these filters and let us demonstrate them to you. These are without doubt the best filters made.

- 1 gallon size ..... \$7.00
- 2 gallon size ..... \$9.00

We have other makes of Doulton Filters at—

- 1 gallon size ..... \$5.00
- 2 gallon size ..... \$7.00



The Fruit of Careful Buying—Moderate Pricing

# WEILER BROS

The Pursues of the People Regulate Our Prices

Africa is naturally since the Suez Canal one. Naturally the with Asia by a low re major part of the Isth that has drifted in fro tour of the continent, notable feature being projecting peninsulas, ly from both Europe, tially resembles Souly Africa consists of t ated by a relatively lo north the Atlas Mou plateau of the Sahara not very high, and t many cases below the popular idea of the Sa Its area is about 3,450 was formerly supposed of country consisted deed of very recent y was made to cut a ca of the Atlantic could desert, the general ide greater part of the reg water, thereby creatin the Sahara is quite otion of shifting sands, which this description that are simply bare there are also hills an able altitude, and be that are very fertile an as well as of tropical nature of the Sahara is ploration has for the to the outer fringe of have traversed it from has made the journey east, or vice versa, a many valleys and oas has ever visited. Un desert water is found very large areas might be by irrigation from the case in Algeria.

South of the North lying somewhat lower of the Sahara, but not gion, that is known as transversely across the four thousand miles. pious precipitation fr winds which sweep of Ocean. Here are riv here that the Congo tak in the world is the grow as here, not even in the Amazon. The forests so dense that the Sun branches, beneath whi most perennial twigh

South of the Suds plateau begins. Towa plateau rises into peak tains of Abyssinia, and the north between the and nearly to the shore The northern two-thir gion with abundant rai great lakes such as Tazas. Towards the S known as the Khalaha the Sahara it is not ex

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SCOTTISH Mary Stewart, Quee a week old when sh James V., to the thron is very frequently wr this is only its French equivalent of Mary, a in French. The news to her father when h His thoughts seemed riage of his ancestor w ert Bruce, for he ex with it! It came wit go with a woman." M of Lorraine, daughter She is known in hist Mary Stewart's fath daughter of Henry VI of Henry VIII. Jam thus nephew of Henr Elizabeth of England therefore Elizabeth's fi Henry VIII, died lea and two daughters, M right of succession to during the lifetime of fore as follows: Edwa

# An Hour with the Editor

## THE EARTH

### XVIII.

Africa is naturally almost an island, and since the Suez Canal was dug, it is actually one. Naturally the continent is connected with Asia by a low reef of sandstone, but the major part of the Isthmus is composed of sands that has drifted in from the deserts. The contour of the continent is remarkably regular, a notable feature being the absence of any large projecting peninsulas, wherein it differs greatly from both Europe and Asia, and very materially resembles South America. Structurally Africa consists of two great plateaux separated by a relatively low-lying region. At the north the Atlas Mountains border the great plateau of the Sahara. These mountains are not very high, and the Sahara plateau is in many cases below the level of the sea. The popular idea of the Sahara is quite erroneous. Its area is about 3,450,000 square miles, and it was formerly supposed that all this vast extent of country consisted of shifting sands. Indeed of very recent years, when the proposal was made to cut a canal by which the waters of the Atlantic could be let in to fill up the desert, the general idea seemed to be that the greater part of the region would be filled with water, thereby creating a vast inland sea. But the Sahara is quite other than a great depression of shifting sands. There are vast tracts to which this description applies; there are others that are simply bare expanses of rock; but there are also hills and mountains of considerable altitude, and between these are valleys that are very fertile and produce crops of grain as well as of tropical fruits. Even yet the real nature of the Sahara is not fully known, for exploration has for the most part been confined to the outer fringe of it. Several expeditions have traversed it from north to south, but none has made the journey across it from west to east, or vice versa, and there are doubtless many valleys and oases, which no white man has ever visited. Under many parts of the desert water is found at no great depth, and very large areas might easily be made cultivable by irrigation from artesian wells, as is now the case in Algeria.

South of the Northern plateau is a region, lying somewhat lower than the average height of the Sahara, but not as low as the Nile region, that is known as the Sudan. It extends transversely across the continent for perhaps four thousand miles. This region receives copious precipitation from the moisture-laden winds which sweep over it from the Indian Ocean. Here are rivers and lakes, and it is here that the Congo takes its source. Nowhere in the world is the growth of vegetation as great as here, not even in the region drained by the Amazon. The forests are of vast extent and so dense that the Sun never penetrates their branches, beneath which there is what is almost perennial twilight.

South of the Sudan the great Southern plateau begins. Towards the northeast this plateau rises into peaks, which form the mountains of Abyssinia, and these send out spurs to the north between the Nile and the Red Sea, and nearly to the shores of the Mediterranean. The northern two-thirds of this plateau is a region with abundant rainfall, and here are found great lakes such as Tanganyika and the Nyanzas. Towards the south is a desert tract known as the Kharahari, but as compared with the Sahara it is not extensive.

The maps of Africa in use fifty years ago showed a continuous mountain chain extending nearly all the way across Africa from west to east, and about ten degrees north of the Equator. There is no such range, its existence having been assumed from several prominent peaks near the headwaters of the Nile. Some of these rise to a height of more than 18,000 feet, and the supposition that they formed the eastern portion of a great mountain chain was a very reasonable one, especially as transverse chains are found in Europe and Asia. Down the eastern side of Africa, but for the most part at some distance from the coast, are detached mountains, which, as they approach the south, form themselves into a more or less continuous chain, which in Natal and Cape Colony attain in places an altitude of upwards of 10,000 feet. Speaking of the continent as a whole, one writer says it seems to be encompassed by mountains, but what seem to be such are only the escarpments of the great plateau.

## SCOTTISH HISTORY

Mary Stewart, Queen of Scots, was less than a week old when she succeeded her father, James V., to the throne of Scotland. Her name is very frequently written Marie Stuart, but this is only its French form, Marie being the equivalent of Mary, and there being no "w" in French. The news of her birth was brought to her father when he was on his death-bed. His thoughts seemed to go back to the marriage of his ancestor with the daughter of Robert Bruce, for he exclaimed: "The devil go with it! It came with a woman, and it will go with a woman." Mary's mother was Mary of Lorraine, daughter of the Duke of Guise. She is known in history as Mary of Guise. Mary Stewart's father was son of Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England and sister of Henry VIII. James V. of Scotland was thus nephew of Henry VIII. and cousin of Elizabeth of England. Mary Stewart was therefore Elizabeth's first cousin once removed. Henry VIII. died leaving one son, Edward, and two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth. The right of succession to the crown of England during the lifetime of Henry VIII. was therefore as follows: Edward, Mary, Elizabeth and

James V. James having died during the lifetime of Henry, his daughter Mary Stewart took her place in the succession, and was therefore entitled to the throne in the event of Edward, Mary and Elizabeth dying without issue. Edward and Mary were children of Catherine of Aragon; Elizabeth was the daughter of Anne Boleyn. The validity of the divorce of Henry from Catherine was disputed by the Roman Catholic authorities, who therefore held his marriage to Anne Boleyn as illegal, and regarded Elizabeth as illegitimate. Consequently, when Mary of England died without children, Mary of Scotland was entitled to the crown. This state of facts must be kept in mind by those who seek to understand the subsequent relations between Elizabeth and Mary. In the event of Elizabeth's death without children, if Mary had survived her, she would have become Queen of England as well as of Scotland, as her son James VI. of Scotland subsequently did.

Before she was a year old, the Earl of Arran, who was regent of Scotland, promised Mary's hand in marriage to Edward, Prince of Wales and son of Henry VIII. To this the Scottish Parliament raised strenuous objections, and in consequence Henry attempted to enforce by arms what he could not accomplish by means of the proposed matrimonial alliance, namely, the union of the two kingdoms. His forces were successful in the field, but the indomitable resolution of the Scottish people was not to be broken even by a severe defeat in battle. Mary was secreted on an island in the Lake of Monteith, and in her sixth year she was taken thence to France, having been promised in marriage to the Dauphin. She remained under the protection of Henry II. of France until she married the Dauphin in her sixteenth year. Meanwhile her mother, Mary of Guise, had assumed the regency in the place of the Earl of Arran. She was a woman of more than ordinary intellectual capacity, and under happier circumstances might have proved a successful ruler. But she had unwise advisers in her brothers, the Princes of Lorraine, and her own bitter hatred of the Protestants caused her to exhibit a lack of faith towards them, which prevented the establishment of anything like a united Scotland. As the blood of the Guises flows in the veins of the British Royal House, it may be interesting to mention that this family was one of the most distinguished in Europe at the close of the Middle Ages. They were the Lords of Lorraine, that Rhenish province, which France lost to Germany during the great war of forty years ago. The family first appears in history about the year 850, when the Emperor Lotharius I. died and divided his realm between his two sons, one of whom became King of Lorraine. Claude de Lorraine, Francois de Lorraine, Henry I. and Henry II. of Lorraine were the most distinguished members of the family. They were men of intense pride of race, and animated by almost boundless ambition. Francois was the chief adviser of Mary of Guise. He aimed at establishing himself first among the sovereigns of Europe, although he himself was not above the rank of duke. Mary Stewart was to be the means by which he was to accomplish this result. As Queen of France she was expected to influence her husband, who was both mentally and physically a weakling, to place himself in the hands of her powerful and aggressive uncle; as Queen of Scotland she would bring that kingdom into the proposed union; as next to Elizabeth in succession to the crown of England, and its rightful queen, if the illegality of the marriage of Anne Boleyn could be established, she would be able to add that realm to her domain. It will thus be seen that the position of Mary, while her husband, the Dauphin, afterwards Francis II., lived, was unique. If a son should be born to her, he might become king of three kingdoms, and she herself might sway the destinies of them in her lifetime. Unfortunately for the success of his plans, Francis II. died after a very brief reign, and Mary, finding herself exceedingly unpopular in France, returned to Scotland to pursue her unhappy career in her own land. Francois of Lorraine also left the French court, and by a strange irony of fate, this distinguished and able man, whose sister was the champion of the Roman Catholic faith in Scotland, next appears in history as the leader of the Huguenots.

## LIMITATIONS OF SCIENCE

Dr. Eicholtz, writing to the Scientific American, says, "Many people are surprised when they are told that it is impossible in some cases to detect adulteration of food, and can scarcely believe that science is still so impotent." He goes on to explain that it is impossible to determine the composition of albumen, to distinguish between all the fatty acids and fruit juices. He says some substances are sold as wine which contain not a drop of grape juice, and yet defy detection by chemistry. Nevertheless, a great deal has been learned and certain natural processes have been found to be invariable, so that laws of action can be laid down with certainty. Mankind knows very much more about the nature of things and the laws governing them than was known a century ago, but there seems yet to be a universe of knowledge into which no entrance can be found. For example, no one knows what is the active principle in radium; neither does anyone know the nature of the medium whereby light and wireless electricity are carried. About things that are superficial much is known. Library shelves are full of books about them. Not that everything in the

books is right, for very much of it is wrong. No theory in regard to matter is sacred to the man in the laboratory. A theory may be invented to explain a single phenomenon, or one may be evolved from a number of phenomena; but the true investigator does not consider himself bound by either. He accepts them as working hypotheses, but he never hesitates to recognize when they break down. There can be no "last word" in science. Nothing whatever is known for which some other than the accepted explanation may not one day be found to be possible. For example, there are different theories as to electricity, and they all are to a certain extent working hypotheses; that is to say, they will do to go by until something better is demonstrated; but no one pretends to know what electricity is, or to be certain how it is transmitted.

It is well to bear these things in mind in these days of materialism, when there is a very prevalent, though vague, belief that Science has dethroned Religion, and that the latter has taken refuge in churches, monasteries, and the like, to prevent its entire extinction. There is no foundation for any such claim. If Religion consists in the acceptance of certain statements of facts in human history, as they were believed to be true by people a long time ago, who have been shown to be wrong about almost everything else, then doubtless Science can demolish it. But it is not Religion to believe that Satan in the form of a serpent talked to Eve, or that Methuselah lived to be nearly a thousand years old. Such things as these may be refuted over and over again, but the refutation leaves real Religion untouched. An attempt was made on this page last week to show the origin of Religion. Perhaps some people did not agree with it, for the reason that they have always thought of Religion as something based upon the Bible. But it is the other way about. The Bible is based upon Religion, in the sense that it purports to give in the Old Testament the religious history of a nation, and in the New Testament an account of that kind of religion, which we call Christianity. Christianity is not founded upon the New Testament, for it existed before the New Testament was written. Monotheism existed before the Old Testament was written, as appears abundantly from the contents of that Book. There may be things in the Bible that cannot be reconciled with the accepted demonstrations of Science, but this does not in the least touch the reality of Religion, or the truth of Christianity.

But some may ask of what use the Bible is, if any of its statements have been of use likely to be upset by scientific discovery. The answer seems to be that it is exceedingly useful for what it purports to be, namely, the evolution of the religious life of a people and the history of the foundation of Christianity together with the personal experiences and thoughts of individuals. Without the Bible as a guide, it is more than doubtful if humanity would have achieved anything like the progress towards the betterment of the nature and conditions of individuals that has been attained. The part which the Bible has played in this respect cannot be measured. Other books have been held sacred by other peoples, but they appeal to the intellect rather than to the soul. In the Buddhist writings we find the highest ethics, but they are stated in a manner that is coldly philosophical. They do not appeal to the heart as the Bible does. Therefore the fact, that at its present stage of development Science is not in accord in many respects with the Bible, does not lessen the value of the Book.

Science, that is physical science, could not discover religion, but that does not prove religion to be a myth. When a chemist comes out of his laboratory and says he has found God, we will all unite in setting him down as a presumptuous fool. Why should we hesitate to believe in God, then, because chemists have not found Him? The conclusion is that no one should permit his belief in God or his acceptance of Religion to be weakened because Science, working in its own narrow sphere, has found neither.

## Stories of the Classics

(N. de Bertrand Lagry)

### I.

History is silent as to the life of this, the greatest poet of antiquity, the poet, whom, it may be said, has been the inspiration of the best and noblest literature of later Europe. When and where Homer lived is a mystery. So many contradictory accounts have come down to us, that no credence can be given to any of them.

Seven cities claimed the mighty Homer dead, Through which the living Homer begged his bread.

Some commentators claim that the Iliad and Odyssey are the works of two entirely different writers, and cite many discrepancies to prove their theory. But it can make little difference to us today whether these great poems emanated from one source or more; it is with the result itself with which we care to concern ourselves. Homer has made us familiar with the noblest characters of history, the deeds of which he sang thrill us to the heart's

core, in their grandeur and self-sacrifice, the selflessness of their courage. If the pride with which he vests his heroes is arrogant, it fits the times. If some of their other qualities seem to us short of praiseworthy, we must bear in mind that we are not supposed to scan the morals of that heroic period too narrowly. Custom made the laws, and murder and theft were no crime, the cardinal virtues were faithfulness to one's pledged word, honor to one's parents, and hospitality to the stranger and the suppliant. The pride born of such virtues at all events could not be ignoble.

All the fairy stories that we loved, years ago, and that our children ask us to read to them now, have for their heroes and heroines princes and princesses, for most of them can be traced for the germ of their thought back to those old days when the titles of king and prince were as common as the prefix of honorable today. Each tribe had its separate king, and his children were princes and princesses. But the life of these royal personages differed very little from those of the peasants about them. Lovely princesses—for in the stories they were always lovely—took their pitchers to the well and washed the family raiment in the waters of the brook, much as the peasants in many parts of the world do today, their naked feet aiding their hands in the task. As for the kings and princes, they tended the flocks and the herds, and one can imagine many a pretty royal love-story of shepherd princes taking their sheep and goats to drink at the spring, and seeing lovely princesses ankle-deep in the stream, the green trees and vines about the water making a charming frame for rosy, unconscious beauty.

So it was in the days of the Greek and the Trojan. Homer has given us intimate glimpses of the life of the people. For instance, we learn that cattle was the standard of value, and coinage a thing unknown. The least valuable of female slaves was worth three or four cattle, and the comeliest and most useful would bring in exchange forty or fifty head. Oxen and mules were used for plowing, but horses were never employed in menial labor. The fighting men were moderate eaters and drinkers, confining themselves chiefly to the consumption of bread and roast meat, and wine diluted with water. They were timid sailors and hugged the coast in their travels by water, going by easy stages and always laying by in rough weather.

As to the mythology of the early Greeks, they worshipped or sacrificed to Zeus, as the supreme god, "father of all gods." The dwelling place of the gods was Olympus, and the gods themselves had the same characteristics as human beings. Zeus, as well as all the lesser deities, had wives both human and divine, who bore him a numerous progeny. The following legend regarding Demeter is among the prettiest of Grecian mythology:

Demeter is described by Homer as the goddess of the cornfields, and she had a daughter by Zeus, whom she called Persephone. One day while Persephone and her companion nymphs were gathering flowers in a meadow, Hades, ruler of the underworld, suddenly appeared, and carried Persephone away in his arms, in spite of her struggles and her pleadings to her father for aid. Demeter, missing her daughter, but ignorant of her fate, sought for her nine days and nights. Through information furnished her by Helios, she at length learned of the unhappy girl's fate, and that Zeus had given his consent to the abduction. Broken-hearted she renounced the companionship of the gods, and her home in Olympus, and descended to earth to fast and to mourn.

She came to Aelseu, governed by the prince Kelcos, and, her beautiful form shrunken, her cheeks white and hollow with fasting, her eyes gaunt from weeping, sat down by a well to rest. Kelcos's daughters came with their brass pails to draw water, and meeting Demeter were sympathetic and curious, whereupon the goddess told them that she had escaped from a band of pirates and besought them to give her employment. The young girls led Demeter home and persuaded their mother to allow her to nurse the little baby that had recently been born, Demophon, Kelcos's only son.

And Demeter proved a marvellous nurse, for under her ministrations the young child grew in strength and beauty, until he was the admiration of all who beheld him. Demeter gave him no food, but anointed him daily with ambrosia, and at night bathed him in fire. One night the child's mother, Metabeura, spied upon the heavenly nurse, and seeing Demophon in the flames, screamed and swooned, alarming the whole household, who came running hither. When she recovered, she declared to them what she had seen, clasping her baby to her breast, and gazing with accusing eyes at the nurse. Whereupon Demeter, aroused and indignant, assumed her goddess form, and transcendently beautiful, her body diffusing a dazzling glow of light, she told the weeping mother that she had by her curiosity sacrificed her son. That had Demeter been permitted to continue her secret ministrations, Demophon would have become a god. As it was, he would be distinguished by great honors, but immortality should not be his.

To propitiate the angry goddess, a temple was built for her in Aelseu, and here she secreted herself. For a whole year there were neither fruit nor flowers in the world, and the human race must have died had Zeus not prevailed upon Hades to return Persephone to her mother. When this latter fact was accomplished, Demeter called forth the seed out of the ground, the refreshing showers came, there

was sunshine all day long, and the earth was gay with beauty.

But before Persephone had left the underworld, Hades had given her a grain of pomegranate to eat, and she was forced by this to return to him once every year. Thus were Hades and Demeter both satisfied, and peace ruled in earth and heaven.

(To Be Continued)

## JOKES

Jokes were first imported to this country several hundred years ago from Egypt, Babylon and Assyria, and have since then grown and multiplied. They are in extensive use in all parts of the country and as an antidote for thought are indispensable at all dinner parties. There were originally twenty-five jokes, but when this country was formed they added a constitution, which increased the number to twenty-six. These jokes have married and intermarried among themselves and their children travel from press to press.

Frequently in one week a joke will travel from New York to San Francisco.

The joke is no respecter of persons. Shameless and unconcerned, he tells the story of his life over and over again. Outside of the ball-box he is the greatest repeater that we have. Jokes are of three kinds—plain, illustrated and pointless. Frequently they are all three.

No joke is without honor, except in its own country. Jokes form one of our staples and employ an army of workers who toil night and day to turn out the often neatly finished product. The importation of jokes while considerable is not as great as it might be, as the flavor is lost in transit.

Jokes are used in the household as an anti-septic. As scene-breakers they have no equal.—Life.

## RED-HOT PLAYS

"It is a tremendous undertaking to get a new play accepted and produced," once said the late Clyde Fitch to a friend. "So many are written, and so few ever see the light of day. An English playwright with a gift of humorous exaggeration illustrated this fact to me once. He told me how he submitted a play to a celebrated actor, and how in the course of the conversation the actor remarked:

"Don't you think it is growing chilly in this room?"

"Yes, it is, rather," the young playwright admitted.

"Then the actor rang a bell and a servant forthwith appeared.

"James," said the actor, "this room is rather cold. You may put three more manuscripts on the fire!"—Lippincott's.

## IS IT ANY WONDER?

"Him wuzza tootest itsie-bitsie peccious lovie lamb, And him des a sweetest pittie-ittie singie, yes, him am, Wis 'im tunnin' itsie footse, an' him sayin' 'Goo-goo-goo!' Him wuz him muzzer's ownest lambie boysie cootie-coo!!!"

To this the baby listens by the hour and day and week— And yet his mother wonders why he doesn't learn to speak!

—Ladies' Home Journal.

## A HORSE FOR A THAT

"Well," reluctantly admitted the hard-pressed Yorkshire horse dealer in the witness box, "I'll admit the animal was blind o' one eye, an' I won't deny he'd springhalt in his off hind leg, an' I'm not saying—seeing the two vets has sworn to it—that he wasn't spavined, an' I'd a sort of suspicion myself that he was a roarer; but he was a gr-r-rand hoss!"—Tit-Bits.

## ANY ONE WOULD DO

A few days after Nat Goodwin's last marriage William Collier, the actor, met him and said: "Well, Nat, I see you've married again?" "Yes," replied Goodwin. "Good!" replied Collier. "By the way, Nat, I wish you'd invite me to one of your weddings some time, won't you?"—Ladies' Home Journal.

## THE AGE LIMIT

Ellen Terry, the actress, was one day talking about the many women who asked her to help them get on the stage, when she said: "Every woman under thirty imagines that she is an actress. And every actress believes that she is under thirty."—Ladies' Home Journal.

## BASEMENT WAS VACANT

"Did you say you were a month in your last place?"

"Yes, madam—a week with the family on the top floor, a week with the lady on the third floor, a week on the second and a week on the ground floor."—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

## PHILOLOGICAL

Maud—The girls are daffy about our youngest bishop. Beatrix—Is it his mitre or his motor?

PRICE OF COAL UNDER DEBATE

Legislature Adopts Resolution Of Dr. McGuire Urging Investigation Of The Industry In Province

Consideration of the price of coal to the British Columbia consumer and the appropriate measures to be adopted in investigating the causes operating to produce the present prices...

The resolution introduced by Dr. McGuire was cordially supported by Messrs. Carter-Cotton, Watson, Tisdall, Brewster and William Manson...

Whereas the price of coal in the province of British Columbia is the highest of any province in the Dominion...

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Whether or not the prices charged by the producer for any of the mineral resources of the province are a reasonable proportion to the cost of production...

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At variance with the views he had announced upon the occasions in question, he thought that as he did now, that the Dominion government was the proper tribunal to whom the coal consumers of this province should look for redress...

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In the United States reports as to the mineral resources of Alaska, where the cost of New York, etc., would naturally be much more than in this province...

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pointed out, was now mined and sold in the Montreal market at \$4.00 per ton, this coal being very similar to the British Columbia product...

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as the public wanted. The country had committed itself to the competitive system of production, and only the Socialists had recognized the inevitable consequences that must accrue...

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Mr. Brewster also expressed himself as favoring the resolution, while semi-apologetically explaining that in his present position, he felt constrained to offer certain criticisms...

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from their like to ask what a gentleman pay take a saw, and a man would do in the sum for the exercise (ther). He then in the motion in a listic vein. He had taken the as usual, was quite right at it was of no dody, while the es were still. He did not get for getting as us coal, and if cool, what did of town lot. On commodity as the only solution for the people to illustrated in the for their own was only too tion. In Prince it a son was it was claimed the high rates on companies did not know out the public the light in or of the charges loss.

the debate, Nanaimo had man in order. The motion was as he had or an investi- he would not coal reduced as paid to the attitude of the withorthwaite os on the seemed to sole reporters in that House, they were to give House some in their de- so far as the intelligences in this matter laws without of the resolu- that if it of British Co- mander up to they failed to ment should a to give pub- it," he con- is not taken, in going to matter, and remedy forth- out dissent, out by message of Vanco- purposes, the wn as blocks. The bill was sure moved the d respecting pointed out in principle, Canada as yet "that is to without the e legislature only would anies to be also to all in connec- increasing nds, building freight tarding. Defin- such words manager to on over the allyway com- have been and the de- way commis- ers to the he is con- must do which do not ed by the ell. Subject he will have wage clause dispute his arrangement, a decided nioux Act. ery affective such respect- uly of the fair, condi- of leading to interest. The d to print of a bill, ight pay no would find wards came his bill to contract- uring oner- ings been a glish Rail- 1884 was government, practically well as by to liability in the Can-

Registrar of Companies. Within thirty days they must file this certificate with the Minister of Railways, who from that time onwards will exercise supervision over the company. Within thirty days after they must deposit with the minister \$15,000 as a guarantee that they will proceed with the construction of the railway. If they do not so proceed, the deposit becomes automatically forfeited. If, however, they do begin the road within the five years allotted they must back the \$15,000, but without interest. The minister also has power to settle what shall be the share capital of the undertaking. This will do for making an investigation of all circumstances. This share capital may be afterwards enlarged if the minister considers such enlargement justified by the condition of the company. The company will not be allowed to borrow money or mortgage its property without a certificate from the minister, who if he grant such borrowing powers will see that the money is properly expended upon the road itself. These arrangements are intended to prevent the issuing of watered stock.

Also the memorandum of association must show the termini between which the road is to run, and if the company want to construct branches or extensions or to amalgamate another company into the steamboat business, they must come to the minister and get permission by certificate, which certificate may refuse if he considers it in the public interest.

The undertaking must be commenced within twelve months after the issuing of the certificate by the Registrar. In two years the company must spend 15 per cent of its share capital in cash in actual construction. The main line and branch lines within five years, and the company must obtain permission to construct these branches. The minister may, however, extend the time for construction if he is satisfied that the branches are of good cause for being so. In this respect differs from the Dominion law under which an extension of time can be granted only by special act of parliament.

There are a number of provisions with regard to the management of companies and certain provisions for the protection of shareholders and the public, such as that no dividends are to be declared out of capital, as soon as 25 per cent of the capital is subscribed and the company is profitable, the minister will constitute the Board of Directors and allow the company to organize and proceed. Thereafter the company will be under the supervision of the minister. There are a number of other provisions, such as the company's rights of expropriation, and the giving of running rights to other lines, cattle guards, telegraph and telephone, the furnishing of traffic facilities and the prohibition of undue discrimination, all of which the minister is promised to go into more fully when the bill is in committee.

There is, finally, a clause which places under the control of the minister the Attorney General in connection with the bill, expressed his opinion that this was one of the best railway acts ever introduced in any assembly. Advantage had been taken of the experience of the Dominion and care had been taken also to place the whole question of railway construction and control within the four corners of this one bill. The first of it is that the railways in British Columbia would be simply and entirely under the control of the Minister of Railways, subject to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. Everything had been done to make the bill as nearly perfect as possible.

**Mr. Carter-Cotton Approves.**

Mr. Carter-Cotton said that he would give his hearty support to this bill because, as all knew, it was a matter which he had himself been urging upon successive governments for fifteen years—that they should abandon the policy of requiring each railway to secure a charter by the act of the legislature and should formulate a general act under which railways might be constructed by those who desired to do so. He agreed with the Attorney-General that this bill was a credit to its framers because within its pages was embodied a scheme which, so far as could be seen, would enable railways to be constructed under the most favorable circumstances, and as to the one of which he did not think he thought there was room for government, and as to these he would like the government to make some changes in committee. For instance any one desiring to build a railway might make application for permission to the Minister of Railways, which permission he may either grant or refuse. There has to be \$15,000 paid down at the time of application. He could see objection by which the money was returned to the promoters in case the application were refused. This seemed to him to be hardly fair. Also, he felt he agreed that the Minister of Railways should have very large powers, yet he thought there ought in certain cases to be an appeal from the Minister to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. That would be in the interest of all persons concerned. He had no doubt that the adoption of this policy by the government would be of great advantage to the promotion of railway construction throughout British Columbia. The practice heretofore followed had been upon the English plan where conditions were so entirely different that no comparison could be made with the conditions prevailing in this province. As a matter of fact any one who had studied the matter must have been convinced that the system followed in British Columbia during the past fifteen or twenty years had retarded railway construction, instead of helping it. Under this legislation, any bona fide promoter could construct a line without finding obstacles placed in its way by the law.

Another point which did not seem quite clear was as to whether or not two applications could not be made for the same line. If that were possible, it certainly would be a disadvantage to bona fide promoters if some other company for some purpose of its own could occupy the same territory.

Some provision should be made to prevent anything of the kind. Also there should be some modification with regard to the time during which a company will be controlled by the provincial directors. In many cases the promoters would desire to go to the public for subscriptions to the capital stock, and if there was only a provisional board of directors this might prove an obstacle. A permanent board of directors would be an advantage on a prospectus asking the public to subscribe for stock, because the names would carry weight with prospective subscribers.

These matters, however, could be discussed in committee. In the meantime he merely wished to express his satisfaction that the policy which he had advocated for so many years was now to be given practical effect by the House.

Mr. Williams moved the adjournment of the debate.

**SOCIAL AND PERSONAL**

A charmingly pretty though quiet wedding was celebrated at Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B.C., on Wednesday Feb. 3, when Miss Cecilia Emma Gordon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gordon, Richardson street, was married to Mr. C. Purdy, of Vancouver. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Dean Doull. The bride, who was given away by her father, was married in her travelling costume, and very pretty she looked in a beautifully tailored green velvet coat and skirt, trimmed with black silk braid. She wore a black velvet hat, trimmed with long black willow plumes and she carried a bouquet of bridal roses and carnations and wore the bridegroom's gift, a cameo brooch with amethysts and pearls. The bride was attended by one bridesmaid, her niece, Miss Gertrude Gordon, who was becomingly gowned in elephant blue cloth with large beaver hat to match trimmed with wings. She carried a bouquet of daffodils and ferns, and wore the bridegroom's gift, a dainty gold locket and chain. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Sampson, of Vancouver, who ably undertook the duties of best man. Immediately after the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion with pink carnations, narcissus, and smilax. Mrs. Gordon mother of the bride, looked handsome in black silk, trimmed with jet, and Mrs. Fred Pink, sister of the bride, who wore a lovely blue satin trimmed with embroidery in the same shade, and a large black beaver hat, was assisted at the refreshment table by Mrs. Alfred Greaves, who looked well in pale blue satin and cream face, and a large black velvet hat trimmed with white embroidery in the same shade. Later in the evening Mr. and Mrs. C. Purdy, of Vancouver, en route to California where the honeymoon will be spent. On their return they will take up their residence in Vancouver. The wedding presents were numerous and very handsome. The following is the list of invited guests: His Honor Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, England; Mrs. Scandrett, England; Miss Wade, England; Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Granton Bolton, Mrs. and Miss Deeny, Mr. and Mrs. Small, Miss Small, Mrs. Caldecott, Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Caldecott, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Caldecott, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Emmet, New Richmond, Mrs. Barwick, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Fenelly, Mr. and Mrs. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Rev. and Mrs. Beverly Smith, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Gleason, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Emery, Boston; Miss Holmwood, Mrs. Barwick, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. O. Barwick, Montreal; Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. and Miss Holl, Miss Marshall, Kamloops; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hart, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Greaves, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gordon, Miss Gertrude Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, Vancouver; Mr. Clarence Bolton, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. McGinn, Vancouver; Mr. Charles Copeland, Mr. and Mrs. Simonds, Blaine, Wash., Mr. and Mrs. Glendale, Ont.; Miss Burnell, Purdy, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. Westmore, Chatham, Ont.; Mr. Duncan H. Gordon, Miss Isabella Gordon, Mr. Brown, Mr. Foulds, Mr. Williams, Vancouver; Miss Sarger, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. Call, Vancouver; Mr. Sampson, Vancouver; Mr. Hastings, Vancouver; Miss Hastings, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. Potter, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Benton, South Framingham; Mrs. Barwick, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Martin, New York; Mr. and Mrs. T. Knight, Vancouver; Miss Sharkey, Mr. and Mrs. Kothard, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mrs. S. Cox, Vancouver; Mrs. Powers, Mr. Wollbridge, Vancouver; Miss Gordon, Boston; Mr. Arnold, Beverly, Mass.; Miss Coughlan, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. Herbert Edwards, Mr. Herbert Gordon, Mr. Purdy, San Diego, California; Mr. H. Barwick, Boston; Mr. H. S. Barwick, Boston.

**Measures Against Plague**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Plans have been made to put the public health and marine hospital service in the field in China to stamp out the plague if the Chinese Government should request it. It was learned today that informal exchanges on the seriousness of the situation have been made between national representatives of some of the European powers and the possibility has been discussed of having the marine hospital service join with the army medical forces of the European nations having spheres of influence in China. The situation in China is not regarded as offering any more difficulties than were met and overcome when the service cleaned Cuba, and the situation was very out of New Orleans.

Mr. L. W. Ehardt, of Bellingham, is in town on a short visit.

**JUAREZ AWAITS REBEL ASSAULT**

Consuls Notified By General Orozco That Attack Would Begin Within Twenty-Four Hours Of Date Of Message

**RESIDENTS EXPECT CAPTURE OF CITY**

Movements Of Opposing Forces In Mexicali District—Minister Creel Confident Of Rebellion Being Crushed

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 3.—Official notice from Pascual Orozco to the American consul that the attack upon Juarez will be begun within 24 hours from the time delivered, was received at 10:30 tonight.

At 11:30 o'clock tonight Juarez is quiet and dark, but with the knowledge that an attack by the insurgents is sure within the next 24 hours. There is some apprehension that the attack is coming tonight, but the understanding of the rebel sympathizers in this city is that it will come soon after daylight tomorrow.

The provisional governor of Chihuahua, Abraham Gonzales, is perhaps the only man in this city who knows the exact hour, and he is keeping the information to himself.

The railways entering El Paso yesterday received notice from Mexico City of the embargo against all traffic over the Mexican National railroad from Juarez south. No information was given as to how long the embargo would continue. No trains have moved on the line today.

There is no truth in rumors that Juarez officials have fled to El Paso. All are at their posts tonight. Andres Salasais, of San Buena Ventura, was appointed chief of police to succeed Antonio Ponce de Leon, resigned, and took charge today.

John Withrope, a reliable citizen of El Paso, has just returned from a trip south of Juarez. He reports that Orozco at 8 o'clock was ten miles south of Juarez, advancing with six hundred men, and Blanco is coming up from the west with a force of 1,000 men.

This afternoon a temporary telegraph circuit was made up from Juarez via El Paso, San Antonio and Laredo, Texas, to Mexico City. Officials in Mexico City the day after the defeat of the federal troops there aggregate more than 7,000 men.

Officials of the National Railway of Mexico said the Mexican Central from Juarez to Gallegos, 14 miles, was still tied up owing to cutting of telegraph wires, burning of several bridges, and carrying up of sections of track by revolutionists. From Gallegos south, the line is operated as usual.

The twenty-ninth and eighth battalions of infantry and a battery of mountain battery left here last night for the scene of disturbance.

It is rumored here that Tapia, chief of revolutionists in Yuma Cruz had collected 7,000 rifles. An official of the ministry of war, however, ridiculed the report.

**Consuls Notified**

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 3.—Consul Edwards, representing the United States government in Juarez, received written word from Pascual Orozco, in command of the insurgents, of the intended attack upon Juarez. The notice was courteously worded, and said that the attack would be made within 24 hours from the time it was received at 10:30 tonight, delivered by special courier from Orozco's camp. This means the attack may come some time Saturday, Saturday night or Sunday morning.

The American consul was requested by Orozco to notify such other consuls as might be in Juarez as he has no means of reaching them. General information of the intended attack given out by the American consul as soon as the translation of the document had been accomplished, and it was followed by a renewed exodus from Juarez tonight.

**INDIAN SENTENCED**

Joseph Jim, Of Quamichan Reserve, Gets Seven Years For Wounding Deputy Constable Lomas

NANAIMO, Feb. 3.—Joseph Jim, an Indian of the Quamichan reserve at Duncan, was today sentenced to seven years' imprisonment on a charge of wounding Deputy Constable Lomas while in the execution of his duty on December 25th last.

"Absolute Life" Prosecution

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Evelyn Arthur See, founder of "Absolute Life," was indicted today on serious charges, the penalty for which is imprisonment for one to twenty years. Several girls were witnesses before the grand jury.

**Yellow Head Coal Lands**

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—The Canada Gazette contains notice that an application to be made at the present session of parliament to incorporate a company under the name of Mountain Coal and Colonization Company, Ltd., with power to own and operate coal mines and mining properties generally, and for this purpose to construct and operate a railway from a point on the branch line of the G.T.P. now under construction to the Yellow Head Pass Coal Company's land, to a point in township forty-six, range twenty-three, west fifth meridian north 30 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to starting post, containing 440 acres more or less.

disturbed through American territory, and then re-occupy Mexico.

The United States has assured Mexico that every means will be adopted to prevent violation of a neutral attitude on the part of Americans.

Orders for the despatch of troops were issued by the war department today.

**Minister Creel Confident**

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 3.—Maintaining that the government of Mexico had the revolutionary situation well in hand, that foreign interests were in no danger, and that the movement would soon be subdued, Enrique C. Creel, minister of foreign relations, in a statement to the Associated Press tonight, set forth the government position.

Minister Creel said he had not received any information as to the reported beginning of fighting at Juarez. Speaking for the government, Minister Creel said: "The political situation in Chihuahua continues to be about the same as it has been during the last four weeks. The only difference is that the insurgents who were in possession of the Guerrero district, having been defeated, have moved north."

"If the rebels should happen to capture Ciudad Juarez, it will be only a few days before the city is retaken by government troops, which are already on the way in sufficient numbers to defeat them."

"The number of rebels operating in different groups in the state of Chihuahua does not exceed 4,200, while the federal troops there aggregate more than 7,000 men."

**NEW HITS**

Vocal and Instrumental

Here are some of the latest and most popular Song and Instrumental successes.

"The Girl of My Dreams"

"My Rose from the Garden of Love"

"Casey Jones"

"Red Pepper Rag"

"Kiss Me, Honey, Do!"

The February "Etude" Has Just Arrived

**Fletcher Bros.**

Western Canada's Largest Music House

1231 Government Street

**COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS**

The Laurels, Rockland ave., Victoria, B.C. Headmaster, A. D. Muskett, Esq., assisted by J. L. Mollitt, Esq., B.A., Oxford. Three and a half acres extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, cadet corps. Xmas term commences September 12th. Apply Headmaster.

**NOTICE**

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the B. C. Milling & Mining Co., Ltd., will be held at Room 4, Promis Block, Victoria, B. C., on Monday the 20th day of February, 1911, at 11 a. m. By order A. G. Sargison, acting secretary.

**LAND ACT**

Victoria Land District, District of Coast Range 2.

TAKE notice that John Nelson, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, business manager, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of the Chilcoo river, about two miles from where the said river empties out of Chilcoo lake; thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, more or less, to the river, thence following the river southerly 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 400 acres, more or less.

November 22, 1910.

JOHN NELSON.

**LAND ACT**

Victoria Land District, District of the Coast, Range 2.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Anthony Forberg-Hamilton, of Victoria, occupation civil engineer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of surveyed lot 12, Coast District on Dean Channel, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, containing 320 acres more or less.

ANTHONY FORBERG-HAMILTON. (Name of Applicant in full.) Date December 12, 1910.

**LAND ACT**

Victoria Land District, District of the Coast, Range 2.

TAKE NOTICE that Harry Morehouse Leonard of Victoria, occupation real estate agent, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of surveyed lot 13, Coast District on Dean Channel, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, containing 320 acres more or less.

HARRY MOREHOUSE LEONARD. (Name of Applicant in full.) A. FORBERG-HAMILTON, Agent.

**Fireproof Safety Deposit Boxes to Rent**

TERMS FROM \$4 PER ANNUM

**Pemberton & Son**

FORT AND BROAD



**NEW HITS**

Vocal and Instrumental

Here are some of the latest and most popular Song and Instrumental successes.

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"My Rose from the Garden of Love"

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HARRY MOREHOUSE LEONARD. (Name of Applicant in full.) A. FORBERG-HAMILTON, Agent.

**LAND ACT**

Victoria Land District, District of the Coast, Range 2.

TAKE NOTICE that George Tuck of Vancouver, B. C., occupation salesman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following lands: Commencing at a post planted about ten miles in an easterly direction from the east end of Chilcoo lake and on the south side of the Chilcoo river, running north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to starting post, containing 640 acres more or less.

November 15, 1910.

WALTER THOMAS, Charles Crowhurst, Agent.

**LAND ACT**

Coast Land District, District of Coast.

TAKE notice that Harry Burns of Vancouver, B. C., occupation a merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about eight miles from the east end of Redstone and on the south side of the Chilcoo river, running north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to starting post, containing 640 acres more or less.

November 20, 1910.

HARRY BURNS, Charles Crowhurst, Agent.

**LAND ACT**

Coast Land District, District of Coast.

TAKE notice that Spencer Dyke of Vancouver, B. C., occupation musician, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted twenty chains east of Elsie Miley lake and on the north side of the Chilcoo river, running north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, containing 320 acres more or less.

November 20, 1910.

SPENCER DYKE, Charles Crowhurst, Agent.

**LAND ACT**

Coast Land District, District of Coast.

TAKE notice that Spencer Dyke of Vancouver, B. C., occupation musician, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted twenty chains east of Elsie Miley lake and on the north side of the Chilcoo river, running north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, containing 320 acres more or less.

November 20, 1910.

SPENCER DYKE, Charles Crowhurst, Agent.

**LAND ACT**

Coast Land District, District of Coast.

TAKE notice that W. Charles Stewart of Vancouver, B. C., occupation a merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about six miles in an easterly direction from the east end of Chilcoo lake and on the south side of the Chilcoo river, running north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to starting post, containing 640 acres more or less.

November 15, 1910.

W. CHARLES STEWART, Charles Crowhurst, Agent.

**LAND ACT**

Coast Land District, District of Coast.

TAKE notice that Walter Thomas of Vancouver, B. C., occupation engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about eight miles in an easterly direction from the east end of Chilcoo lake and on the south side of the Chilcoo river, running north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to starting post, containing 640 acres more or less.

November 15, 1910.

WALTER THOMAS, Charles Crowhurst, Agent.

**LAND ACT**

Coast Land District, District of Coast.

TAKE notice that Elmer R. Sly of Vancouver, B. C., occupation broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about seven miles in an easterly direction from the east end of Chilcoo lake and on the south side of the Chilcoo river, running north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to starting post, containing 640 acres more or less.

November 15, 1910.

ELMER R. SLY, Charles Crowhurst, Agent.

**LAND ACT**

Coast Land District, District of Coast.

TAKE notice that Walter Thomas of Vancouver, B. C., occupation engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about eight miles in an easterly direction from the east end of Chilcoo lake and on the south side of the Chilcoo river, running north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to starting post, containing 640 acres more or less.

November 15, 1910.

WALTER THOMAS, Charles Crowhurst, Agent.

**LAND ACT**

Coast Land District, District of Coast.

TAKE notice that George Tuck of Vancouver, B. C., occupation salesman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following lands: Commencing at a post planted about ten miles in an easterly direction from the east end of Chilcoo lake and on the south side of the Chilcoo river, running north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to starting post, containing 640 acres more or less.

November 15, 1910.

GEORGE TUCK, Charles Crowhurst, Agent.

**LAND ACT**

Coast Land District, District of Coast.

TAKE notice that Elizabeth Urquhart of Vancouver, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about eleven miles in an easterly direction from the east end of Chilcoo lake and on the south side of the Chilcoo river, running north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to starting post, containing 640 acres more or less.

November 14, 1910.

ELIZABETH URQUHART, Charles Crowhurst, Agent.

**LAND ACT**

Coast Land District, District of Coast.

TAKE notice that Helen Urquhart of Vancouver, B. C., occupation a spinster, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the east end of Chilcoo lake and at the southeast corner of McMilverhill's plantation, running north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to starting post, containing 640 acres more or less.

November 15, 1910.

HELEN URQUHART, Charles Crowhurst, Agent.

**STUMP PULLING.**

THE DUCREST PATENT STUMP PULLER, made in four sizes. Our smallest machine will develop 315 tons pressure with one inch diameter bit. This is the only machine that does not capsize. Our machine is a B. C. Indian, made in B. C. stumps and trees. Our measure is to pull eight inches from the top of the tree, leaving all kinds of up to date tools and terms apply. Ask Burnside road, Victoria, B. C.

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**Dow, FRASER & Co. Ltd.**

321 Gambia Street, Vancouver B.C.

# ATTACK JUAREZ THIS AFTERNOON

### Leader Of Mexican Rebel Army Gives Notice Of Bombardment If City Is Not Surrendered By Authorities

### HAS LARGE FORCE UNDER COMMAND

### Federals Dynamite Train And Blow Up Powder Magazine, Causing Loss Of Life—Sharp Skirmish Fought

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 2.—Ciudad Juarez, across the river from here, is practically depopulated tonight, the residents having fled to this city in fear of an attack from insurgents, which is expected before daylight tomorrow. The Mexican postoffice and two branch banks in Juarez were closed up tonight, after all the money and records had been brought here for safety.

Federal soldiers, acting under orders, took desperate measures today to check the approach of the insurgents, who were reported within 20 miles of Juarez. The Fourteenth Cavalry was sent out to dynamite the tracks of the Mexican Central Railway, over which line a train was travelling northward toward Juarez loaded with rebels. The train bearing the insurgents ran over a mine of dynamite, which exploded, shattering one of the coaches, but it is not known just how many persons were killed.

The coal passer on the engine was blown to pieces, but the engineer, suspecting danger leaped from the engine and was only slightly hurt. The engine passed over the charge of explosives and was not badly damaged.

A battle between the Fourteenth Cavalry and the rebels raged for several hours. Thirty-two federal cavalrymen are believed to have been killed, the estimate being based upon the number of riderless cavalry horses which strayed into Juarez today. Six insurgents were killed. Many were wounded on both sides.

Residents of this city and the few who are left in Juarez are aghast at night by a heavy detonation and immediately the attack on Juarez was being proclaimed by them. Investigation developed the fact that the Henry Segerman powder house, two and a half miles south of Juarez, containing quantities of powder and dynamite, was shot off by Mexican officers to keep the insurgents from capturing it. Two Americans, who were being held in the Mexican Central track to join the rebels, are believed to have been killed.

Effects of Explosion  
For the purpose of ascertaining the whereabouts of the rebels, a party of four newspapermen from El Paso made a trip this afternoon to the scene of the disturbance in an automobile. The party consisted of William F. Carazee, Mason Hale, Ysabel Conteras and A. E. Rozon.

Describing the scene tonight, Carazee said: "We found two insurgents, one federal soldier and the coal passer of the engine dead. We saw one human hand, a number of human arms and other fragments of human bodies scattered around the wrecked train. The engine apparently had passed over the explosive, which lifted the passenger coach and tore it into fragments."

"The train had slowed down before striking the dynamite and the insurgents aboard, suspecting a trap, began to disembark. All had left the train before the explosion, and not one of them was killed by the dynamite."

Orisco, the rebel commander, at 10 o'clock tonight made his intention known by courier from a camp below the city to the jefe politico of Juarez. He has given notice to the consuls of all foreign nations at Juarez that the shelling of the city will occur at the designated hour.

U. S. Takes Precautions  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Reports of the pending attack on Juarez reached the war department today and orders were despatched promptly to the commanding officers at Fort Bliss, Texas, near El Paso, to co-operate with the civil authorities in enforcing neutrality laws.

Time Uncertain  
EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 2.—There are no insurgents apparently in the immediate vicinity of Juarez and the general opinion prevails in El Paso that the expected attack will not materialize until after daylight. The guard of United States troops at the two bridges connecting Juarez with this city has just been doubled to prevent any insurgents from the Texas side crossing the Rio Grande.

Reports here tonight believed to be correct are to the effect that the insurgents will attack Juarez at 3 a. m. and that a messenger from Orisco to the German and American consuls was arrested by federal officers on reaching Juarez and is now being communicated. So far as known here, the insurgents have no armament capable of bombarding the city, and no fear is felt from this source. The situation at Juarez remains tense and federal officials are making every preparation to meet the proposed attack.

Colonel Matt Winn, manager of the race track at Juarez, announced tonight that there will be no races tomorrow on account of the unsettled conditions. The Mexican Northwestern passenger train arrived tonight from Casas Grandes without Colonel Rabago's command, ordered to the relief of Juarez. The train crew refused to haul the soldiers.

## VICE-PRESIDENT MAKES HISTORY

### Exercises For First Time On Record Prerogative Of Casting Vote—Saves Ship Subsidy Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—For the first time in the history of the government, the vice-president of the United States today exercised his constitutional prerogative of casting a vote to break a tie in connection with three successive roll calls in the Senate. By the first two he saved from impending defeat the ship subsidy bill, and by the third he forced an adjournment of the Senate in a vote having direct bearing on the resolution looking to the election of senators by direct vote.

The votes on the ship subsidy bill, both in committee of the whole and in the Senate proper, stood 39 yeas and 39 nays, and on adjournment 39 yeas and 37 nays. On all three occasions the vice-president voted in the affirmative.

As passed, the bill authorizes the payment by the post-office for the carrying of mails of \$4 a mile on the outward voyage to second class American-built vessels, plying between American ports and ports in the Philippine Islands, Japan, China and Australasia, and between American ports and ports in South America, south of the equator, and the payment of \$2 a mile on third-class American ships similarly engaged.

Locates in Victoria  
Mr. H. M. Underhill, of the Sheldon School of Business Science, of Chicago, which has many pupils in Victoria, has located in Victoria permanently and will have personal supervision of the course here. A. F. Sheldon, founder and head of the school, who is a remarkable business philosopher, expects to visit Victoria soon. He recently visited many western Canadian cities and addressed Canadian Clubs at Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary.

## MANY VESSELS SINK IN STORM

### Gale On Spanish Coast Thought To Have Taken Nearly Three Hundred Lives—Twenty-Two On One Steamer

MADRID, Feb. 3.—Despatches received here regarding the havoc wrought by the great storm which swept the coast last night, report the wreck of an unidentified steamer, in which 22 persons were drowned. Two other steamers are reported to be in difficulty.

## BRITISH VIEWS ON RECIPROCITY

### Unionist Press And Politicians See More Necessity For Tariff Reform And Imperial Preference

### LORD STRATHCONA GIVES REASSURANCE

### Premier Roblin Of Manitoba Comes Out Emphatically Against Arrangement—Ontario Treasurer's Position

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Unionist press has completely abandoned the discussion of the veto bill and the House of Lords and taken up the reciprocity agreement as the live issue. The Unionist press and politicians see more necessity for tariff reform and imperial preference. Interviews on the question are sought with all leading men. The Canadian minister, W. M. Aitken, expressed the view that the United States has been so wasteful in its natural resources that it is compelled to look to Canada's untapped resources to prevent disaster.

Lord Strathcona, interviewed regarding the reciprocity agreement, stated that in no sense will the effect be the ultimate weakening of the bonds uniting Canada to the Empire. The arrangement on the Canadian side applies to articles obtained mainly from the United States, while the Canadian reductions are comparatively small.

The Evening Standard says that the object of President Taft is merely to facilitate the passage of the agreement to secure reduction in the wheat and timber duties through congress, surrounding them with the glamor of an important international treaty. The Canadian ministers allowed themselves to be hypnotized by the offers of the United States offer and have fallen into a trap. Imperial preference is more urgent now than ever, and is the only policy which will save the wheat trade in the present channels.

Premier Roblin Opposed  
OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—Premier Roblin of Manitoba is in the capital. He comes from the nerve centre of the grain-growing prairies, which the reciprocity agreement entered into by the Canadian government is assumed to be vital to the farmers of the prairies are united in their enthusiastic approval of the course pursued by the government and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Therefore the attitude towards it by the premier of Manitoba is a matter of supreme interest. Up to tonight Premier Roblin had not expressed his views regarding reciprocity, answered in this fashion: "I am a United Empire Loyalist. In 1777 my ancestors homesteaded land at Troy, N.Y. They were driven from their homes by the rebels. Their land was taken from them. They came to Canada to live under the British flag. My people have lived under the Union Jack ever since. We love Canada. We love the British Empire. I shall oppose anything and everything which would weaken the ties which unite us to the British Empire. The great body of the Canadian people are true to Great Britain. Many of them are descendants of the United Empire Loyalists. Now, you know my position."

In view of the fact that no men in Canada are so closely in touch with the sentiment of the farming population as the west as a danger to Canadian connection with the British Empire, and that the imperial sentiment of Canadians will prevail enough to render highly unpopular the carrying into effect of the reciprocity agreement.

Ontario Opinion  
TORONTO, Feb. 2.—The features of the budget speech in the Ontario legislature yesterday afternoon by the provincial treasurer, Hon. A. J. Matheson, were his warning that any reciprocity agreement with the United States would injure Montreal, Toronto and other eastern cities by causing them the loss of the bulk of western Canada's trade and his announcement that the province was preparing to introduce several measures to increase considerably the revenues of the province. The minister gave no further inkling as to the nature of the bills or the sources from which the increased revenue was to be derived. His remarks upon the reciprocity issue were prompted by the fear that any lessening of the volume of trade between eastern and western Canada would have a serious effect upon the earning powers and future development of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway, owned and operated by the province.

Left Homeless by Fire  
LAMONT, Alta., Feb. 2.—A serious fire here this morning destroyed Mr. Heistand and his family homeless. With the mercury at forty below zero, his home was burned to the ground at nine o'clock. The family was at breakfast at the time, and the fire was not discovered until it was too late to check its headway. Very little of his household effects were saved.

Arab Tribes Massacred  
LONDON, Feb. 2.—A special despatch from Constantinople says that two Arab tribes friendly to the Turks have been massacred by Yemen rebels. All the adults were killed and the children's legs cut off.

Morgan Loan Disapproved  
SAN DEL SUE, Nics, Feb. 2.—A special despatch from Tegucigalpa says the Honduras congress has refused to approve the Morgan loan transaction, and declined the appeals of President Bayona to consider further the question of ratifying the agreement which his agents made.

John Dorst Inmate  
SEATTLE, Feb. 2.—John Adrian Dorst, who killed his father on their farm near North Bend last week, was adjudged insane by the probate court today, and ordered confined in the insane ward at Walla Walla prison. The physicians who examined the young Hollander, asserted that he is incurably insane.

## IN OPPOSITION TO AGREEMENT

### Fishery Interests Of New England Present Arguments At Washington Against Proposed Duty Removal

### OTHER REQUESTS TO BE HEARD

### Hearing Of Delegations Not To Be Allowed Delay Passage Of Bill—Few To Be Given Privilege

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The accumulated demands for hearing upon the provisions of the Canadian reciprocity agreement broke upon the ways and means committee of the House today when that committee gave its first hearing on the measure.

To open-up hearings on these subjects, in the opinion of the committee members, will endanger the passage of the agreement by the present congress. After a short executive session late today it was made plain that hearings would not be permitted to delay or to embarrass the measure.

In answer to the telegrams from paper men, Chairman Payne said they had been invited to come at once, if they intended upon being heard. The barley interest of the northwest, he said, had not been heard before the committee in the framing of the tariff law, and they also would be given an opportunity to present their case. The committee does not propose, however, to open hearings on subjects covered in the hearings two years ago.

These facts were brought out in a debate in the committee room before the Gloucester fishermen completed their case. Representative Champ Clark precipitated it by asking Chairman Payne if the reciprocity agreement was to be reported to the House before the first of next week. Mr. Payne said he did not know but that it probably would remain in committee until about Tuesday. The failure of Secretary Knox to appear before the committee and answer in detail as to the method of making the agreement and the various arguments that entered it was protested against.

The Gloucester delegation said the removal of the duty would wipe out the Gloucester fishing business.

ALASKA TRAGEDY  
JUNEAU, Alaska, Feb. 2.—Selma Dowling, a beautiful and most beautiful half-breed Indian, was arrested today following an investigation into the death of her mother, Mary Dowling, who died in agony after eating a small dog, which she threw a portion to one hundred thousand tame red foxes in her native swampy lands and practically foodless, clothingless and sleeping in mud and water. Epidemic is feared. Consul and strong special Bad Cross appropriation declared. The society announces that it will forward contributions sent to it at Washington.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—For the relief of famine sufferers in China, the Christian Herald, of New York, has transmitted through the state department an additional \$10,000. This is the third remittance made by the publication.

## TRANS STALLED IN SNOWDRIFTS

### Great Northern Traffic Impeded In Montana—Storm Bad In The East And On The Prairies

KALISPELL, Mont., Feb. 2.—Since last night no trains have arrived in Kalispell from the Great Northern. Some are held at Whitefish, and three are stuck in drifts just east of the range, where a strong wind is blowing 20 inches of freshly fallen snow. Today, when after 24 hours of battling, the roads were cleared, a rotary jumped the track and again blocked the way.

The company is postponing the detouring of trains in hope of breaking through tonight.

## RAINBOW BACK FROM CRUISE

### Canadian Cruiser Returned To Esquimaux Yesterday Morning From The West Coast And North

Returning from her first deep sea cruise the Canadian cruiser Rainbow (Commander J. D. Stewart), returned to Esquimaux early yesterday morning. The Rainbow went to the west coast of Vancouver Island and spent a week at Alberga, from where she proceeded to Prince Rupert, where she was met by the Canadian Pacific warship being chartered to the northern city, and a return was made to Victoria by way of the inside passage. No poaching vessels were sighted.

STARVING CHINESE  
URGENT APPEAL FOR RELIEF IS SENT TO AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS SOCIETY  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—An urgent appeal for aid to relieve famine conditions in China has been received by the American National Red Cross Society from Chairman Ferguson of the Shanghai Relief Commission, Mr. Ferguson cables: "Consul Garcey reports pitiful conditions in Nanking and other refuge centres. Fifty can to one hundred thousand tame red foxes in her native swampy lands and practically foodless, clothingless and sleeping in mud and water. Epidemic is feared. Consul and strong special Bad Cross appropriation declared. The society announces that it will forward contributions sent to it at Washington."

Mr. James' Contention  
PARIS, Feb. 2.—Edward H. James, editor of the Liberator, whose article was the basis of the suit brought against Edward Mylius, convicted in London, yesterday for libelling King George, issued a statement today saying the trial of his British agent was illegal and the proceedings a "white washing." The statement proceeds: "The trial was illegal because Mylius was not indicted, but was tried under an information ex-officio, which is used only in cases of sedition. It is white washing, because the crown had no right to call witnesses to disprove charges when the defendant had refused to offer evidence proving the charges. Mylius, having refused to substantiate that bigamy was practiced, the case ended immediately."

Dreadnought Is Launched  
LONDON, Feb. 2.—England's ninth Dreadnought, or rather super-Dreadnought, the Thunderer, hit the water today at Blackwell, just outside London. The launching ceremony was performed by Mrs. Randall Davidson, wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of a tremendous crowd.

Wices when the dog had taken the valuable gold locket and chain, a cheque for \$62,300, a small amount in cash, and a number of other articles. Popoff was arrested yesterday morning on Douglas street after the detection of his theft.

LANDS IN GAOL  
Russian Steamway Ends Career in Victoria in the Cells  
Working for six long months in the sugar fields in the Hawaiian Islands at a mere pittance, which barely kept body and soul together, and finally stowing himself aboard the Canadian Australian liner Manuka and reaching Vancouver, there coming to Victoria, Cimon Popoff, a sixteen year old Russian lad, is now in the toils held on a charge of theft. It is alleged that the final lap of his flight from Paris in two hours. He left Paris at 8:45 yesterday morning and arrived at Bordeaux at 4:56. Today his trip was 40 miles the total from Paris to Pau being about 300 miles.

Heavy Hotel Travel  
Business travel to Victoria has rarely been heavier during the winter months than at present, the numerous delegations waiting on the government keeping the Empress Hotel constantly nearly full. Last night the entire capacity of the Empress was taxed, including two floors of the new addition, which have been thrown open to the public. The remaining four floors of that addition will be ready in the course of a couple of weeks.

Capt. Bellanger's Flight  
PAU, France, Feb. 2.—Capt. Bellanger, of the French army, reached here today from Bordeaux, making the final lap of his flight from Paris in two hours. He left Paris at 8:45 yesterday morning and arrived at Bordeaux at 4:56. Today his trip was 40 miles the total from Paris to Pau being about 300 miles.

# Grocery Prices

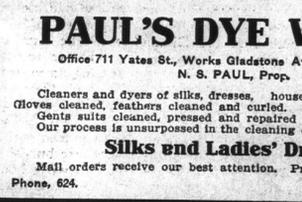
### That Keep the Anti-Combine Store Busy

- Read them. Compare with those you pay elsewhere, and you will then let US have your orders.
- CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S DUTCH COCOA, 1/2-lb tin, 40c; 1/4-lb tin ..... 20c
  - FRY'S BREAKFAST COCOA, 1/2-lb tin ..... 25c
  - FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR, 20-lb sack ..... \$1.15
  - ST. CHARLES or CANADA FIRST CREAM, large 20-oz. can ..... 10c
  - PURE WHITE CASTLE SOAP, large bar ..... 20c
  - ANTI-COMBINE or PURE GOLD JELLY POWDERS, 4 packets for ..... 25c
  - NICE JUICY NAVEL ORANGES, Per dozen ..... 10c
  - MAPLE FLAVOR SYRUP, quart tin ..... 25c
  - CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, sack, \$1.75
  - INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 lbs. for \$1.00
  - DR. PRICE'S or ROYAL BAKING POWDER, 12-oz. can ..... 35c
  - NICE LOCAL APPLES, per box, \$1.75, \$1.50 and ..... \$1.25
  - CHOICE EVAPORATED PEACHES, per lb. .... 10c
  - CALIFORNIA HONEY, per comb ..... 20c
  - CALIFORNIA HONEY. Bring your jar and get 3 lbs. for ..... 50c

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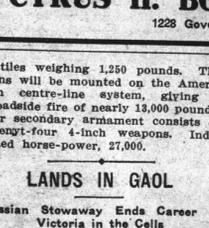


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Build up your strength with the best of all remedies  
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1228 Government Street

It has all the matter poem, the story of Maximilian, surely in all nothing has been more interesting in pathos and heart. Yet the careers of shadow or a hint of the gods love they desire and the gods seemed to Milan and Carlotta as they had showered each blessings then fall to woman in miseries. Of all the royal prince Maximilian was reputed cinating and accomplished feet in height, slender, strikingly handsome, he education most unusual Opportunity had smiled birth, for he was an ardent admirer of the Emperor Francis. At the age of 14 he navy, and; apart from would inevitably mark perior's brother, he won t merit the rank of rear-commander-in-chief of when only 22 years old, guist, and a student of whose acquirements were Humboldt. As commander-in-chief navy he accomplished in and he had won a high Europe when at the age of 20 on a visit to the court of Belgium. It was there that he Carlotta, the fascinating him on to greatness by to ruin as well. If he v of princes, the daughter was certainly the most fa She was only 17 year

# The Saddest of Royal Romances

By OLIN CRAWFORD

In the old castle at Laeken, in Belgium, the curtain is falling on the last dismal scene in that saddest of royal romances, the story of young Maximilian and the lovely Carlotta, who between them for a brief span ruled an empire.

An old woman, bent and gray, showing no longer a trace of the grace and beauty that once won for her the heart of the most admired prince in Europe, is close to the end of her days. She is failing fast; a few months at most, so her physicians say, is all that remains to her.

Far better would it have been had death claimed her many years ago, for fate has not been kind to her. For 44 years she has been cursed with madness, and all those years the royal castle of Laeken has been her prison.

Sometimes in her calmer moments a wistful look comes into the old lady's eyes—those eyes that once were so beautiful and full of animation, but that long ago grew dim—and she inquires, as she has done a thousand times: "Will the emperor come today?" And the answer comes, as it has come a thousand times before: "Not today."

Sometimes, although very seldom, her clouded mind clears for a moment and she looks back over the long, long years and realizes that the emperor will never come. For a fleeting moment she knows the ruin that crowded close upon their brief years of pomp and power and the fate to which her feverish ambition led him.

For this withered old lady, to whom the fires of madness bring merciful forgetfulness of all that she has lost, is Carlotta, the same Carlotta who was once known as the most beautiful and accomplished of all royal princesses, and won and lost an empire.

At Laeken for 43 years and more a letter has been waiting for Carlotta to read. It was written by her husband, Maximilian, on the day that he was led out to his execution. In the midst of the ruin that her own ambition, not his, had brought upon him, he had heard of the terrible fate that had overtaken her, and the hope had come to him that sooner or later she would recover her reason and be able to read his lines of farewell. But it is a farewell that has never reached her, although it has been waiting all these years for her recovery. This is the letter:

"My Dearly Beloved Carlotta—If one day God permits you to recover and you read these lines, you will learn the cruelty of the ill-fortune which has increasingly pursued me since our departure for Europe. You took with you all my soul. So many events and so many sudden blows have broken all my hopes that death is for me a happy deliverance and not an agony. I fall gloriously as a soldier, as a king; vanquished, but not dishonored. If your sufferings be too great, if God call you speedily to rejoin me, I will bless the Divine hand which has so heavily pressed upon us. Adieu. Adieu.

YOUR POOR MAX."

Perhaps it is just as well that poor Carlotta has never been able to grasp the meaning of the emperor's farewell. How many bitter memories it would bring back to her! There is another fallen empress in Europe, grown old in sorrow and disappointment; but fate brought to Carlotta a far more tragic career than shadows the declining years of Eugenie of France.

It has all the material for a great epic poem, the story of Maximilian and his beautiful wife. Surely in all the romance of royalty nothing has been more dramatic, more appealing in pathos and heart interest.

Yet the careers of both began without a shadow or a hint of disaster to come. Whom the gods love they destroy, runs the saying, and the gods seemed to have chosen Maximilian and Carlotta as their special pets. They had showered each of them with more blessings than fall to the lot of one man or woman in millions.

Of all the royal princes of his time, young Maximilian was reputed to be the most fascinating and accomplished. More than six feet in height, slender, straight as an arrow, strikingly handsome, he possessed talents and education most unusual in a man of his age. Opportunity had smiled upon him from his birth, for he was an archduke and the brother of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.

At the age of 14 he entered the Austrian navy, and, apart from the preference that would inevitably mark the career of the emperor's brother, he won through his ability and merit the rank of rear-admiral and became commander-in-chief of the Austrian navy when only 22 years old. He was a noted linguist, and a student of the natural sciences whose acquirements won the admiration of Humboldt.

As commander-in-chief of the Austrian navy he accomplished many notable reforms, and he had won a high reputation throughout Europe when at the age of 25 chance brought him on a visit to the court of King Leopold I of Belgium.

It was there that he first set eyes upon Carlotta, the fascinating girl who was to lead him on to greatness beyond his dreams—and to ruin as well. If he was the most favored of princes, the daughter of King Leopold I was certainly the most favored of princesses. She was only 17 years old—tall, graceful,

beautiful—with a fascination that won all who met her. She, too, was a linguist and a scholar. She spoke and wrote with equal fluency French, German, English, Spanish and Italian. And, in spite of her age, she was no stranger to questions of diplomacy and statecraft, since from childhood she was accustomed to be present in the council of state when questions of diplomacy were discussed, and was familiar with both the open and secret operations in imperial politics.

It was love at first sight with both, and the marriage that soon followed was a love-match rather than one entered upon from reasons of state.

In Austria, on a rocky promontory on the shores of the Adriatic, the young archduke built a fairy-like castle for his bride—the castle of Miramar, which, with its white marble towers and minarets, its terraced roofs and medieval battlements rising from in front of beautiful, far-spreading gardens, with a background of snow-capped mountains, was like a palace of enchantment. The sea beat at its base, and always its moaning echoed through the spacious halls.

What a romantic spot for a honeymoon! But the fires of ambition were already burning in the heart of the lovely archduchess. The splendid castle, glittering and fantastic upon its rocky perch, the glory of sea and sky, the rich colors of hillside and valley she soon found intolerably monotonous.

It was with delight that not long after their marriage she hailed the appointment of her husband as viceroy of Lombardy, then under the rule of Austria. But to Maximilian himself this brilliant opportunity, though he accepted it, did not make the same appeal. He had reached the limits of his ambition and was fond of the solitude of Miramar, where he spent long hours in his library with his studies.

The court the young people set up at Milan had a splendor that vied with that of Vienna. State receptions, magnificent balls, and ceremonies that impressed the imagination of the people by their display rapidly succeeded each other, the young archduchess and her husband as the representatives of imperial majesty receiving the homage of its subjects. It was Carlotta rather than the archduke who was responsible for the magnificence of their miniature court. She was in her element; she loved the pomp and glitter; on the other hand, her husband often found himself longing for a simpler life and for the peace and quiet of his library of Miramar.

It was Carlotta, too, who brought upon them the sharp criticisms from Vienna of what was considered their outrageous extravagance. Although in other respects Maximilian had met with a good deal of success as a puppet ruler, the disagreements that arose with the Austrian government over his expenditures resulted in his resignation after serving as viceroy for two years.

Back they went to Miramar, whose solitude was in striking contrast to the gaiety of the little court at Milan. The archduke was glad indeed to be relieved of the cares of office. He buried himself in his studies and began to write books.

It was different with his ambitious wife. To her the great castle seemed lonely and dismal. She longed for greater opportunity to display her beauty and accomplishments. Petted child of fortune though she was, she chafed and fretted in her fairyland as if beautiful Miramar were but a prison. But the monotony of life there was to be brief. A few short weeks and destiny was to summon her into a far wider sphere of action. Yet if she could have seen through the fleeting years into the future Miramar would have seemed to her indeed a paradise, and her far-reaching ambition worse than folly.

Yes, the gods had surely been good to Carlotta. She had beauty, wealth, high position, the love of the most admired of princes, every fancy gratified, and, as if all this were not enough, they hastened to please her again as soon as she began to fret for more. Aladdin with his magic lamp could have had his wishes no more freely satisfied than this most fortunate of princesses. She wanted a court to rule over, and straightway Dame Fortune was at her side to see that her ambition should be fulfilled to the letter.

Suddenly a dazzling prospect flashed upon her sight. In far away Mexico three European powers, England, France and Spain, had joined in a treaty to demand of the Mexican Republic protection for their respective subjects living there and payment of sums borrowed from their governments by the Mexicans.

An expedition in which each of these three powers joined sailed for the republic when its president, Juarez, acknowledged the debt and promised the required protection. England and Spain then withdrew their troops, but the French army remained. So far as Napoleon III was concerned, the expedition had been merely a pretext to gain the entrance of his troops into Mexico, for he had secretly determined to establish in that country a monarchy that would be subject to his control, that would enable him to check the power of the United States, and by means of which he would be able to utilize certain shores of the Gulf of Mexico which once had belonged to France.

Instead of the French army being withdrawn, it was presently reinforced. Foreseeing its object, Juarez opposed it, and war began. The troops of Juarez were overcome,

and he was obliged to withdraw from the capital.

Marching toward the north, he reorganized his government and obstinately continued in his office as president during the harassing events of the following few years. Through the influence of France, the Mexican people agreed to adopt a monarchical, hereditary form of government under a Catholic prince, who should take the title of emperor.

Thereupon Napoleon cast his eyes about over royalty and thought of Maximilian and Carlotta. Maximilian, he realized, was content at Miramar and might not be eager to grasp such an offer, but he realized, too, Carlotta's restless ambition. And where in all the world was there a royal couple better fitted to occupy the throne of the new empire?

Into the quiet and peace of the fantastic castle by the sea there came in September, 1863, a deputation of nine distinguished Mexicans to tender a fatal gift—a gift that was soon to bring ruin and tragedy to the young couple who were about to be summoned out of their Eden.

But Maximilian hesitated. He realized the difficulties and dangers that would surround the Mexican sovereignty. Perhaps he even had a foreboding of the disaster that was to come. It was a throne poised on the crater of a volcano.

It was Carlotta, who, in his hesitation, decided his course.

## IN THE RAIN

A Rondel

Oh, the fresh smell of winter rains that blow  
Down the sea border of the Dallas Road;  
Where lovely thoughts and wholesome fancies grow  
And laggard spirits quicken to the goad.  
Pain vanishes as swinging, on I go,  
Beneath the spell now lighter grows the load.  
Oh, the fresh smell of winter rains that blow  
Down the sea border of the Dallas Road!  
Wide are the windows of my mind's abode,  
Cleared by cold kisses from the moulting snow;  
Rain in my face! my heart, it kens the code!  
Rain in my eyes!—the only tears they know.  
Oh, the fresh smell of winter rains that blow  
Down the sea border of the Dallas Road!  
—C. L. ARMSTRONG.

"What could be more glorious," she cried, "than to succeed the Aztec emperors and rule over a splendid country?"

If her husband cared nothing for power, she could run the empire herself. She never doubted her ability to overcome all the many difficulties that might arise.

Carlotta was accustomed to be obeyed. Her husband had never denied her anything, and she carried her point. Maximilian, then only thirty-one years old, accepted the tremendous responsibilities presented to him and suddenly found himself an emperor.

Resigning his rights to the Austrian throne in case his brother should die without an heir, he was solemnly crowned in his castle of Miramar by members of the Mexican Assembly of Nobles. Farewell visits were paid by the emperor and empress to the English, French, Belgian, and Austrian courts, and they then returned for a last few weeks at Miramar, the beautiful home of their brightest years, whose glistening white walls rising above the blue sea must have shone upon them like a vision through the dark troubles that gathered around them.

It was from there that they at last embarked for Mexico. Vast crowds of Austrians made a gala day to bid them farewell, and the young emperor wept as hundreds of dark-skinned emotional people who loved him threw flowers before his lingering steps. But there were no tears in the eyes of Carlotta. Before her the future lay bright and beguiling, and she caught not a glimpse of the dark shadows that were to fall across their lives. Indeed, she took little notice of the scenes around her. Her thoughts were all of the new empire. On the voyage all her time was devoted to the study of maps and books referring to Mexico, to drawing up rules and regulations for her court, to planning the ceremonies of her coronation, and she worked all day at these occupations, on deck when possible, and sometimes far into the night by the dim light of lanterns.

Surely nothing could have been more auspicious than the entry of the young couple into the Mexican capital. The city was bathed in brightest sunshine, and the streets swarmed with cheering, enthusiastic crowds. The Indian population to a man welcomed the new rulers with every delight, for they saw in Maximilian, with his blue eyes and blond hair, the long predicted fair white man who was to cross the eastern seas to protect their rights and raise them from their oppressed condition.

Triumphal arches spanned streets of yellow buildings, and from balconies, roofs, and windows hung banners and cloths of brilliant hues. The blare of trumpets, the booming of cannon, the ringing of church bells announced the arrival of the imperial procession, and for Mexico a new era.

The new rulers played their parts well. Beginning early in the morning, to the surprise of his indolent subjects, the emperor held councils, attended committees, and received the peoples of all races, to hear their complaints and to endeavor to introduce order and discipline.

On her part, the empress visited hospitals, schools, and institutions, and the clergy and laity marveled at her energy. She was never so happy as when, with the imperial diadem on her head, robed in cloth of gold and wearing a mantle of crimson velvet and ermine, she sat upon the throne beside the sovereign to receive the homage of her subjects. And for a brief time her highest ambition was fulfilled when, on the emperor making a journey of inspection inland, she was appointed regent, and in that capacity presided over councils of state, held public audiences, and alone and unaided governed the nation. Naive and inexperienced as a girl, she could yet exhibit the energy and fearlessness of a man. All her youthful enthusiasm was employed, and with no little success, for the regeneration of Mexico and for the fame of her consort.

Yet now, at the very height of her ambition, the long, dark days were close at hand, though she did not foresee their approach.

It was Carlotta who was the real ruler of the empire, and she ruled with a strong hand until suddenly fate turned against her. Less than a year after she and her husband came to the throne, the Civil War in the United States was terminated, and the great republic on the north, now free to handle other affairs, turned its attention immediately to Mexico.

It served notice upon Napoleon that the occupation of Mexico by his troops was inimical to the peace of the American Continent. The French emperor was left with no alternative but to withdraw his army or to engage in war with the United States.

Napoleon did not care for war with this country. He agreed to withdraw his army. At the same time he sent word to Maximilian that he was no longer able to support him, and advised him to return to Europe. It was plain to almost every one that with the withdrawal of the French soldiers Juarez would immediately sweep down from the north and conquer the capital, for Maximilian's own army was small.

As Maximilian was about to sign his abdication, the door of his study was unceremoniously flung open and the empress, flushed by excitement, rushed in upon him.

"You must not sign!" she cried. "What madness to throw away our empire and return to Europe humiliated and disgraced! We shall yet save the throne. Trust it to me. I, myself, will go to Europe. I will see Napoleon. I will remind him of his solemn promise to leave his troops for six years in Mexico, and insist on his keeping his word: 'I will go to all the courts of Europe. I will appeal to the Pope to help us.'"

Weakly her husband yielded. It was an obedience that cost him his life.

One day in the following month Carlotta arrived at the palace of St. Cloud, where Napoleon was staying with his court. There, in the emperor's private study, she explained the difficulties of her husband's position to Napoleon and demanded vehemently that he keep his promise to Maximilian.

In vain the French monarch argued. He must fulfil his solemn promise, she insisted. Nothing else would satisfy her. And at last, when she realized that her pleadings were useless, she rose and, drawing proudly away from the emperor, cried in a voice that was almost a shriek:

"This is indeed my greatest humiliation, that I, granddaughter of Louis Philippe, have condescended to ask a favor of an adventurer!"

Then suddenly, abstractedly, clasping her head with both hands, she swayed and fainted in Napoleon's arms.

After that bitter disappointment the unhappy empress hurried in desperation to Rome to claim protection from the Pope. One morning the whole papal court was thrown into excitement when she appeared and insisted on taking her way to the apartments of his holiness.

Pius IX. was shocked by the empress's appearance, for a great change had suddenly taken place in her. Within only a few short weeks anxiety and disappointment had left heavy marks upon her face. Her beauty had faded, her face was lined and haggard, and in her dark eyes was a strange new light that aroused the Pope's fears as to her sanity.

His suspicions were only too well founded. The lovely Carlotta's mind had broken under the strain. It was a madwoman who faced the head of the Roman Church that day.

Patiently the Pope listened to her wandering statements, endeavoring to calm her, to make her realize that his lack of temporal power forbade him to interfere in the affairs of France. She grew more and more excited. A long day passed, evening came, and she absolutely refused to leave the Vatican. The papal court was alarmed at the prospect of one of her sex remaining within its walls all night, but there she remained the whole night long,

despite all pleadings, the only woman who ever did spend a night within the Vatican's walls.

Back to the fairy-land of Miramar came poor Carlotta a few days later, her mind wrecked beyond hope of recovery. On her way she passed through the Italian and Austrian towns that only the week before had turned out their crowds to cheer her, strew flowers in her path, and pray for her success as she journeyed on her journey to Rome.

Now the same crowds turned out sad and silent as the lovely, mad empress passed on toward the gleaming white castle by the sea, where she had lived as fortune's most favored daughter. And at last, when it was realized that her case was hopeless, she was taken to Laeken in Belgium. There today, forty-four years later, she still lives.

But instead of crushing Maximilian, the tragic tidings of the woman whom he loved seemed suddenly to give a strength to his character it had never had before. His first impulse was to give up everything and hasten to be with her in her misfortune.

Then came the thought of the promise he had given her to remain on the throne in spite of all difficulties. He remembered, too, the loyal Mexicans who had stood nobly by him. For them his abdication would mean ruin; he could not abandon them now. To remain meant for him almost certain death. But his honor was at stake; he would stay there with his friends and fall dying gloriously as a soldier, if fate willed that he should die.

Around his standard he gathered an army of eight thousand men. Soldiers came to his aid from the disbanded armies of the Civil War in the United States. Among his officers were half a dozen Confederate generals and his best friend, Prince Salm-Salm, soldier of fortune, who had commanded a brigade of men in the cause of the Union.

Down from the northern border came Juarez with forty thousand men behind him. Maximilian took command of his own troops in person and led them to the town of Queretaro. There the emperor found himself besieged, and for weeks there was not a day that did not see fierce fighting. Hundreds fell on both sides, and the imperial soldiers performed many heroic deeds, one of them being a brilliant charge into the enemy's ranks by Prince Salm-Salm with his regiment of cuirassiers.

In the thickest of the fighting was Maximilian himself. In the desperate chances he took he seemed to invite death. The scholar of Miramar, who had become an emperor on a perilous throne to gratify the ambition of the beautiful woman he loved, was proving himself the bravest of the brave.

One of his generals came to him protesting against his recklessness.

"Consider, censor," said he, "if you get killed we shall all fall to fighting to see who will be the next president."

At last one night a traitor withdrew the guards from the gates of the town, the enemy rushed in, and Queretaro fell. And so fell the empire.

At Laeken, in one of her fleeting moments of sanity, Carlotta was made to realize how her dream of glory had ended.

"Maximilian will be killed!" she exclaimed. "I know the Mexicans."

A few weeks later he was led out from his prison and shot, scarcely an hour after he had penned his loving farewell to the woman whose craving for pomp and power had wrought the ruin of them both.

But Carlotta is still waiting for her emperor to come to her. Sometimes she speaks of going to find him at Miramar. There is a tale among the peasants around that romantic spot that his ghost walks of nights within the walls of his old home, the gleaming white castle of which a poet has written:

O, the Adriatic's tone sinks to sad, regretful moan,  
When Sirocco blows at even, when the nightingale doth call;  
And the spirits of the deep seem with mourning chant to keep  
Vigil 'round thy vine-enshrined memory-haunted palace-wall.  
Miramar!

## TRUNKS FOR YOUR AIRSHIP

The progress of aviation is certain to bring in the train of the airship various appurtenances and, as in the case of the automobile, there will grow up a big business in accessories. Almost the first in the field is the aeroplane-trunk.

This is already being manufactured at Newark, New Jersey, by an enterprising business man who believed he had a good idea and acted on the belief. A member of a firm of trunk manufacturers, he was down at the aviation field at Mineola, Long Island, when the inspiration came to him. In a conversation with Tod C. Schriever, he gathered that one of the heavy expenses of attending meets in different parts of the country was expressage on the machines.

Thereupon occurred the thought that if the aeroplane could be packed into a trunk, like other personal belongings, it could be checked as regular baggage, without extra charge. The outcome of this idea was the manufacture of two trunks for Schriever, the larger of which was thirteen feet by five feet three inches by two feet in size. This was for the planes. A smaller one was constructed to carry the rigging. The engine is to be shipped separately.

Mrs. Ostrich: Willie, run to the corner and get a large package of tacks; we haven't a bit of breakfast food in the house.

**New Silks**  
Have Arrived. See the Showing on the Main Floor

**DAVID SPENCER LIMITED**

**Velvets**  
In All the Popular Shades Are Now Being Displayed

**Our February House Furnishing Sale Starts Monday**

The new housefurnishing departments are to be found in the main part of the Imperial Block. We intend making this sale so attractive and replete with values that everyone will soon be familiar with the new location of these departments

**Great Economy in Parlor Suites**

To the home furnishers there is no news that will be more eagerly welcomed—news that you can buy three piece parlor suites at the following prices:

- 3-Piece Parlor Suites comprising settee, arm chair, and side chair—birch mahogany frames, spring seats, richly upholstered in floral tapestry. Sale Price.....**\$14.50**
- 3-Piece Parlor Suites, mahogany finished frames, upholstered in silk tapestry. Sale Price.....**\$14.50**
- 4-Piece Parlor Suites with strong spring seats, richly upholstered in medallion brocade. Sale price.....**\$87.50**

**BIG BARGAINS IN BUFFETS**

Buffets of Solid Oak, in golden or early English, quarter cut finish. Has serpentine front, contains two small drawers, two cupboards with leaded glass doors, one large drawer at the bottom, top and side shelves, and British bevelled plate mirror 14x30 inches. Finished with brass trimmings. Sale Price.....**\$29.75**

**Metal Hall Racks**

Anyone desiring a strong, useful, artistic Hall Rack will find this a splendid opportunity to secure one at less than half the regular cost.

Metal Hall Racks, in black, black and brass, and all brass, fitted with hat and coat hooks, also patent lock holders for walking sticks and umbrellas. Sale price.....**\$12.50**

**MAGAZINE RACKS**

Magazine Racks, of solid oak, fumed or Early English finish. Fitted with movable rack at the top for papers, and four under trays. Sale price.....**\$5.75**

**Writing Desks**

**WRITING DESKS AT \$4.90**

Writing Desks, finished golden surfaced oak, quarter cut grain. Fitted with pigeon holes, drawers, and has a large writing board. Sale price.....**\$4.90**

**SALE OF DRESSERS AT \$19.50**

Dressers in Birds Eye Maple, case contains two large and two small drawers, a large British Beveled plate mirror. Sale Price.....**\$19.50**

**A Carload of Brass and Iron Bedsteads**

Because we buy in carload lots we are able to purchase at a lower rate, making it possible to give our customers the advantage of price concessions we obtain in this way.

White Enamelled Iron Beds, in full and three-quarter sizes. A strong bed with heavier posts and well filled. Sale.....**\$1.90**

White Enamelled Iron Beds, 1 1/2-16 inch posts continuous, handsomely filled and decorated with shells. Full size. Sale **\$6.90**

Iron Beds in best quality white enamel. A new design this season, has extra heavy side posts and filled with brass spindles at the head and foot. Full size. Sale Price.....**\$8.90**

**SATIN FINISHED BRASS BEDSTEADS**

Brass Bedsteads, either polished or satin finished. 2-inch continuous posts and strong heavy fillers. Single, three-quarter and full size. Sale Price.....**\$11.90**

**Unusual Reductions in Couches**

It is impossible to buy couches at a lower price than the ones we are offering you, in value they are worth a great deal more. Those who are just setting up a house will realize the importance of these prices.

Den Couches, in Early English finish, made of solid oak, fitted with loose spring edged cushions upholstered in Spanish leatherette, with a magazine rack at the head. This is one of the most sanitary and artistic couches made. Sale Price.....**\$19.75**

Couches, with hardwood frame, golden oak finished, strong springs and well upholstered in hard wearing tapestry. Mounted on metal castors. Sale Price.....**\$3.90**

Couches, hardwood frames, best quality coil springs. Upholstered in red or green velour, and finished with fungi. Sale Price.....**\$6.90**



**Graniteware Offered at Remarkable Prices for the House Furnishing Sale**

This ware in Canada is second to none, it is acknowledged to be the highest grade produced in the country and during the sale we offer you the opportunity to restock your kitchen at prices hitherto unknown for Diamond Graniteware.

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|--|--|
| <p><b>WHITE ENAMEL WARE</b></p> <p>One grade only—the best Wash Bowls—11 1/2 in. Sale Price.....<b>20¢</b></p> <p>13 in. Sale Price.....<b>25¢</b></p> <p>White Seamless Buckets—10-qt. size. Sale Price.....<b>75¢</b></p> <p>12-qt. size. Sale Price.....<b>1.00</b></p> <p>White Kitchen Bowls—6 in. size. Sale Price.....<b>15¢</b></p> <p>7 in. size. Sale Price.....<b>20¢</b></p> <p>8 in. size. Sale Price.....<b>25¢</b></p> <p>White Oblong Pudding Pans—10 in. size. Sale Price.....<b>20¢</b></p> <p>11 in. size. Sale Price.....<b>25¢</b></p> <p>Seamless White Pitchers—2-qt. size. Sale Price.....<b>65¢</b></p> <p>3-qt. size. Sale Price.....<b>75¢</b></p> <p>4-qt. size. Sale Price.....<b>95¢</b></p> <p>White Hotel Jars, enamelled covers—10-qt. size. Sale Price.....<b>\$1.55</b></p> <p>White Soap Dishes—Sale Price.....<b>25¢</b></p> <p>Kneading Pans—17-qt. size. Sale Price.....<b>\$2.00</b></p> <p>21-qt. size. Sale Price.....<b>\$2.25</b></p> <p><b>PRESERVING KETTLES</b></p> <p>3-qt. size. Sale Price.....<b>30¢</b></p> <p>4-qt. size. Sale Price.....<b>35¢</b></p> <p>Tea Kettles—this is a wonderful value, these being absolutely the best in the country—Size 7. Sale Price.....<b>\$1.00</b></p> <p>Size 8. Sale Price.....<b>\$1.25</b></p> <p>Size 9. Sale Price.....<b>\$1.50</b></p> | <p><b>SAUCEPANS</b></p> <p>Deep, Straight, Seamless Saucepans, with granite lid, complete—1-qt. size. Sale Price.....<b>30¢</b></p> <p>2-qt. size. Sale Price.....<b>35¢</b></p> <p>3-qt. size. Sale Price.....<b>40¢</b></p> <p><b>Sink Strainers</b></p> <p>Blue granite sink strainers.....<b>50¢</b></p> <p>Tea Pots, Globe tea pots, seamless blue granite—No. 1. Sale Price.....<b>65¢</b></p> <p>No. 2. Sale Price.....<b>75¢</b></p> <p>Double Milk or Rice Boilers, the size being that of the inside boiler—2-pt. size. Sale Price.....<b>75¢</b></p> <p>4-pt. size. Sale Price.....<b>\$1.00</b></p> <p>Imp Steam Cereal Cookers, the size being that of the inside dish—4-pt. size. Sale Price.....<b>85¢</b></p> <p>6-pt. size. Sale Price.....<b>\$1.00</b></p> <p><b>Basting Spoons</b></p> <p>Any size. Sale Price.....<b>15¢</b></p> <p><b>Deep Ladles</b></p> <p>Any size. Sale Price.....<b>25¢</b></p> <p><b>Skimmers</b></p> <p>Any size. Sale Price.....<b>20¢</b></p> <p><b>MILK CANS</b></p> <p>Blue granite—retinned covers—1-qt. size. Sale Price.....<b>40¢</b></p> <p>2-qt. size. Sale Price.....<b>50¢</b></p> <p><b>Coffee Pots</b></p> <p>1-qt. size. Sale Price.....<b>45¢</b></p> <p><b>Tea Pots</b></p> <p>1-qt. size. Sale Price.....<b>45¢</b></p> |
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**Morris Chairs Only \$4.90**

These Morris Chairs would grace any room or any house. Made with solid oak frames, upholstered in the best quality American leather, spring seat and back, spindled sides and wide arms. Finished in Early English. Sale Price.....**\$4.90**

**ARM CHAIRS AND ROCKERS AT LOWEST PRICES**

Arm Chairs in Solid Quarter Cut Oak, fumed and Early English finish. These chairs are marked at less than half price, and are great bargains. Sale price.....**\$4.50**

**TWO BIG SAVINGS IN ROCKERS**

Rockers—Mahogany finished frames, spring seat and high reclining back, handsomely upholstered in silk brocade. Sale Price.....**\$11.75**

Rockers—Frame, Birch Mahogany finished, spring seats, upholstered with velour in a variety of tasteful designs, and colorings. Sale Price.....**\$3.75**

Parlor Settee, with a Birch Mahogany frame, spring seat, upholstered in heavy silk tapestry. Sale price.....**\$11.75**

**Carpet Squares, Rugs and Linoleums**

At prices that make this a fitting companion piece for the Furniture Sale.

**BRUSSELS CARPET SQUARES**

Our stock of Brussels Squares is the largest in the city, and for this sale we have reduced the prices on all qualities. The rugs are adapted for very hard wear and come in designs and colorings that will harmonize with any scheme of decorations or furnishings. Size 9 x 9. Monday's Special Sale Price is.....**\$13.75**

**AXMINSTER HEARTH RUGS**

These Rugs with their long silky pile and rich floral and Oriental effects on grounds of fawns, greens, and crimsons, are particularly suitable for drawing or dining-room. Ends finished with fringe. Sizes 36 x 54. Sale Price.....**\$1.95**

Hearth Rugs, made of a hard wearing, reversible fabric, Oriental designs and colorings. This is a splendid rug for dining-room or nursery—Size 22 x 44.....**50¢**

Size 26 x 52.....**75¢**

Size 36 x 65.....**\$1.35**

**AXMINSTER CARPET SQUARES**

Axminster Squares that combine a handsome appearance with hard wearing qualities. Each square is new in design and represent the richest colorings. They are woven without a seam and have a very thick velvety pile. Sizes 10.6x10.6. Sale Price.....**\$19.50**

**PRINTED LINOLEUMS**

The wearing qualities of this floor covering is well known, but this shipment is a representative of new prices.

Floor Oil Cloths, in black floral and matting designs, in a large variety of colorings. Sale price, a square yard.....**18 1/2¢**

Printed Linoleums in a wide selection of patterns and colorings. 2 yards wide. Sale price a square yard.....**37 1/2¢**

**Big Price Concessions on Window Blinds**

Art Window Blinds, of good quality opaque cloth, mounted on spring rollers. 37-inches wide, 6 feet long. Complete with brackets—green only. Sale Price, each.....**25¢**

Art Window Blinds, of the best quality cloth, in cream, light and dark green. Mounted on Hartshorn spring rollers. Complete with fitting. Sale Price.....**50¢**

**Tea Sets---21 and 40 Pieces**

Tea Sets of Austrian china, consisting of 21 pieces. Patterns, white with gold band, pink border, small sprig design and fancy blue. Monday's Sale Price.....**95¢**

40 Piece Tea Set, of good quality English porcelain highly glazed and finished with a blue border and gold line. Monday's Sale Price.....**\$2.50**

50 ONLY TOILET SETS, 10 PIECES, AT \$1.90

Good strong, serviceable ware, in assorted patterns. An opportunity to obtain very remarkable values. Sale Price.....**\$1.90**

**20 GLASS WATER SETS**

20 Only Glass Water Sets, consisting of 1 jug and 6 glasses, neatly decorated in colors. Monday's Sale Price, per set.....**\$1.00**

25 Only Glass Water Sets with 1 jug and 2 glasses. Monday's Sale Price.....**50¢**

19 Sets, 1 jug and 2 glasses. Monday's Sale Price **25¢**

**Dinner Sets at \$11.90**

**97-PIECE DINNER SET**

It is impossible to buy crockery at a lower rate than this. Those who are just setting up a home should realize this value. Good quality English semi-porcelain in neat green and blue floral designs. Contains 97 useful pieces—no butter pats. For every day use you cannot possibly do better than buy one of these sets. Sale Price.....**\$11.90**

**DINNER SET AT \$11.90**

Special sale offering of beautiful Austrian china dinner sets. These are sold in the ordinary way at \$19.50. Just as long as they last we are offering them at this low price, and if you require one, it's a case of hurry up or be disappointed. Sale Price.....**\$11.90**

**When Buying Your Furniture and Carpets, Monday, Visit Our Linen Department—Just Opened Up 65 Cases of New Bedding, Linens, Towels, Etc.**

- 180 Pairs Ready-to-Use Sheets, good medium weight. Size 7-4. Per pair.....**\$1.65**
- 100 Pairs Ready-to-Use Sheets, without dressing. Size 7-4. Per pair.....**\$1.75**
- 50 Pairs Ready-to-Use Sheets, heavy weight. Size 8-4. Per Pair.....**\$2.00**
- 50 Pair Ready-to-Use Sheets, good heavy cotton without filling. Size 9-4. Per pair.....**\$2.50**
- 140 Dozen Ready-to-Use Pillow Slips, assorted sizes. Per dozen.....**\$2.00**
- BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS**
- 18 Only Wool Comforters, in light ground. Full size. Each.....**\$3.50**
- 15 Only Wool Comforters, quilted, very durable. Full size. Each.....**\$5.00**
- 3 Only Pure Eiderdown Comforters, cover plain and brocade satin. Very special. Each.....**\$15.00**
- 150 White Grecian Bedspreads. Full size. Each.....**\$1.25**
- 100 White Grecian Bedspreads. Full double bed size. Each.....**\$1.35**
- 150 White Honeycomb Bedspreads. Full double bed size and heavy quality. Each.....**\$1.50**
- 50 Dozen Full Bleached Huckaback Towels, each.....**25¢**
- 50 Dozen Full Bleached Hemstitched Huckaback Towels. Each.....**25¢**
- Flannelette Blankets. Full size. White and grey. Pr. **\$1.00**
- 25 Pair White Wool Blankets, unshrinkable. Size 64 x 84. Per pair.....**\$3.90**
- 10 Pair Extra Fine Fleece Wool Blankets, unshrinkable, pink and blue border. Per pair.....**\$5.25**

**Tea Sets---21 and 40 Pieces**

Tea Sets of Austrian china, consisting of 21 pieces. Patterns, white with gold band, pink border, small sprig design and fancy blue. Monday's Sale Price.....**95¢**

40 Piece Tea Set, of good quality English porcelain highly glazed and finished with a blue border and gold line. Monday's Sale Price.....**\$2.50**

50 ONLY TOILET SETS, 10 PIECES, AT \$1.90

Good strong, serviceable ware, in assorted patterns. An opportunity to obtain very remarkable values. Sale Price.....**\$1.90**

**20 GLASS WATER SETS**

20 Only Glass Water Sets, consisting of 1 jug and 6 glasses, neatly decorated in colors. Monday's Sale Price, per set.....**\$1.00**

25 Only Glass Water Sets with 1 jug and 2 glasses. Monday's Sale Price.....**50¢**

19 Sets, 1 jug and 2 glasses. Monday's Sale Price **25¢**

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**EXPLANATION FROM C**

Finance Minister Sage to London Some Wrong Imp Regard to Recipro

**NO INTERFERENCE WITH PR**

Mr. Austin Chamber Agreement Good of Value of Tariff Commercial Negotiatio

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—Finance Minister Fielding took steps today what is regarded here as an impression in Great Britain the Canadian-American agreement. It can be said government viewed with a idea reflected by a portion ish press that the agree have a detrimental effect between Canada and the try, and would adversely a erence granted to Great B Minister Fielding has a matter with Lord Strathc high commissioner in Lo behalf of the Canadian gove sent the following cablegr "Canada is seeking m where for her surplus pro using steamship lines and commercial agents. Would ridiculous in the pursuit policy to refuse to avai markets of the great notio

"It appears to be assur quarters that the tariff p ment will be entirely fre British preferential tariff. It may be deemed proper." LONDON, Feb. 8.—In today's Advocate, Joseph Chamberlain expr that Canada did not wait perial conference before reciprocity arrangement with States. Premier Asquith in a to a question in the House said the reciprocity agree submitted to the British House of Commons, and changes in the Canadian to Mr. Bryce, the ambassa ed States, notified the for its signature. It is not Asquith continues, in lay the subject before parlia correspondence is still in Austen Chamberlain, spe agreement in the House, pros to rank himself as the Canadian minister to policy of Imperial preferen ts were now committed. ain declared that the pro ment was a conclusive in value of a tariff in commo tions.

Distillers in Fa PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 8.—Board of Trade adopted re posing the proposed Can reciprocity treaty affecting of wheat, oats and ba United States free of du tilling interests alone fav ciprocity treaty.

P. E. I. Bye-Elec CHARLOTTETOWN, F 8.—The bye-election in the trict of Queen's county to amid much excitement. candidate, George W. Mc rister, of Charlottetown, Conservative candidate, J ton, by 23 votes, the tota McPhee, 230, and Burton, us to this election the st parties was: Liberals, 14 tions, 14, not including the The return of the oppositi would have meant a ener

Skycraper For Se SEATTLE, Feb. 8.—The in the way of the erectio one story building to be ond avenue and Yeiser Y estate of the late L. C. Sm case, N. Y., was removed when the council commit been going over the plans not in accord with some city building code, voted permit for the building.