

FRUIT GROWERS END SESSION

Will Urge Standardization Of Boxes Upon Dominion Fruit Convention - Various Matters Under Discussion

The British Columbia Fruit Growers Association will recommend the following as the standard sizes of fruit boxes to the Dominion fruit conference in Ottawa next December:

Apple boxes 20 by 11 by 10 inches. Pear boxes 18 1/4 by 11 by 8 1/2 inches.

Four basket plum crates, 15 3/4 by 15 3/4 by 4 1/4 inches. Peach boxes, 15 1/4 by 11 3/4 by 4 1/2 inches.

The standardization of all boxes was held to be in the best interests of the fruit growers, and also of the box manufacturers, and the statement was made that this province is greatly in advance of the states of Washington and Oregon in this regard.

The attitude of the fruit growers of the province on the question of reciprocity with the United States was emphatically expressed during the afternoon session by the following resolution which carried unanimously:

Whereas the farmers of the North West are asking that the duty on American fruit be reduced, and whereas the fruit industry of British Columbia is attaining very large proportions and would suffer very severely in such cases, be it therefore resolved that this representative meeting of British Columbia fruit growers wish it placed on record that they are absolutely against any reduction of the duties, and that the duty on fruit brought into Canada be raised to equal the duty imposed by the United States on fruit going from Canada to the United States.

Mr. W. E. Scott strongly upheld the idea of the establishment of a labor bureau. He pointed out that last summer a couple of hundred men seeking work had come to the department of agriculture in the government buildings. He knew that there was a shortage of labor in many parts of the province, but he had no specific information as to where it existed, and consequently could not direct those who inquired, with a hint that it would be possible to have on-hand data regarding the needs of different districts, and these could be served accordingly.

Secretary Winslow was again heard in pointing out that the province had done very little in its publicity literature towards attracting the men who were always being sought and thus the population of the province was becoming one-sided. There had been a steady growth in the feeling that British Columbia was being kept white province. Was this being done? He had recently been on a visit to the mainland and he had found that the Mission and Hatzic districts exported last year in rhubarb and fruit to the amount of \$110,000.

He had bought none of them. He could not afford it at the price. In the same shop was a box of British Columbia apples. It cost four shillings and sixpence.

Showing the qualities of the apples seen to London Mr. Ellison pointed out that they had arrived in perfect condition. They had travelled 6,000 miles and if they had not good keeping qualities they would have gone rotten before arriving at their destination.

Mr. Ellison's speech was listened to with the keenest attention and came in for considerable applause, a cordial vote of thanks for his courtesy in speaking being tendered him at its conclusion.

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haps ten people would see this office in Finlay's square thousands would see it if it were located in the Strand. Efforts should be made to have an office located in that portion of London where the traffic was greatest, and this means would be productive of much greater success in the way of attracting attention to British Columbia.

Mr. Maxwell Smith pointed out that both as a province and as a nation a great mistake would be made if the class of immigration would not make a definite type of citizenship. The province did not want a class of immigrants who would be willing to always be a servile class.

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POULTRY SHOW MOST SUCCESSFUL

Exhibition Brought To Conclusion Last Night Characterized By Fine Competition In All Classes

One of the best shows held by the Victoria Poultry and Pigeon Association came to a close last night in the Broad street hall. The exhibits were the best in quality and largest in number.

The single comb Rhode Island Reds were the most popular of the day. Mr. Wood and the Roversoft poultry farm doing most of the prize winning.

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Advertisement for Gerhard Heintzman Player Piano and Fletcher Brothers. Includes text: "You can enjoy the Music of the Masters as only Virtuosi can render it if you have a Gerhard Heintzman Player Piano..."

SHIPPING FIRM LOCATES HERE

Advent of Evans, Coleman and Evans Marks Recognition of Growing Importance of Victoria

Reference was made in the columns of the Colonist last week to the fact that the old pioneer shipping firm of Evans, Coleman & Evans, Ltd., of Vancouver, was about to establish a branch here.

ROBIN WRECKED ANOTHER BANK

When the theory that he was killed by inhaling, poisonous gases in a laboratory, was proven to be a laboratory, was proven to be a laboratory...

RICH MEN GIVE TO UNIVERSITY

Mr. James J. Hill and R. A. Booth make conditional contributions to funds of Oregon Institution.

Death of Lord Collins

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Collins, Lord Collins, who was created a life peer in 1907, died today.

HARDENED CRIMINALS ONLY

Oregon Judge Thinks Other Classes of Offenders Should Not Be Sent to Penitentiary.

COLD ENDS LIFE OF VICTORIA MAN

Mr. B. Pendry And One Companion Perish On Trip In Portland Canal District—Third Man Badly Frozen.

BALFOUR GUTHRIE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Large Export and Import Firm Open Offices at Vancouver and Are Expected to Come Here.

LEARNS NEWS OF HIS MOTHER'S DEATH

Chief Justice Hunter Bereft Of Both His Parents Within Two Months' Time—Death Unexpected.

Rhodes Scholar

Mr. W. J. Pearce, who has just been awarded the Rhodes' Scholarship for McGill University matriculated from this city.

Railways Lose Case

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—In a sweeping decision yesterday the supreme court of the United States upheld the Carmack amendment to the interstate commerce law requiring interstate carriers to issue through bills of lading when shipment is sent over two or more lines, and making the initial carrier responsible for damages to the shipment no matter on what line it may occur.

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Although it has been some show of authority, this bill will be introduced early part of the session.

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Home Rule, Abolition Voting And Amendment Of Welsh Follow In Order

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PROFESSOR HEWINS

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BOLD PROPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT

Its Four Radical Measures To Be Introduced At Earliest Possible Moment In Approaching Session

LORDS' VETO BILL LIKELY TO PASS

Home Rule, Abolition Of Plural Voting And Disestablishment Of Welsh Church To Follow In Order

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Instructions just given to the leading departmental officials indicate the bold and almost sensational programme upon which the Asquith ministry has decided. Realizing that their existence depends on Mr. Asquith and the Labor and Socialist parties, they are preparing to confront parliament immediately with their four most bitterly contested measures. The Home Rule bill, which will firmly knit the coalition together. These four bills will be presented to the Commons at the earliest possible moment in the approaching session in the following order: Removal of the Lords' Veto, Home Rule, Abolition of Plural Voting and Disestablishment of the Welsh Church. They look like a clever combination.

Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne will be confidently believed, induce the House of Lords to accept the abolition of the veto substantially as the government proposes.

The nonconformist and other Liberal opposition to Home Rule, on the ground that it gives Rome domination over the Irish Protestants, will be assuaged by Welsh disestablishment, which English free churchmen regard as a necessary stepping stone to the disestablishment of the churches of Scotland and England.

Moreover, the abolition of pluralism and the adoption of the principle of one man one vote will, the government anticipates, hand over to the coalition 30 or 40 Unionist seats in England.

Under the veto resolutions, these bills will become law if presented to the Lords and are three rejected. Thus the government regards their adoption as certain by 1913, if not before.

How hot a fight this programme will provoke may be judged by recalling Mr. Balfour's declaration of December 3, that the veto bill is a mere dodge to smuggle through home rule in a form which would destroy the rights of at least the ancient lords of the United Kingdom. This, added Mr. Balfour, would be one of the greatest crimes in history.

Professor Hewins, secretary of the tariff commission, in affirming that victory for their policy is inevitable, declares that the present situation in Canada shows that preference is the best means of the colonies securing their own industrial development in common with more imperial preference has been the policy of the Empire's free list and is permanently embodied in Canada's fiscal system.

ANOTHER WEAPON AGAINST TRUSTS

Wilson Tariff Act Is Cited By U. S. Government In Suit For Dissolution Of American Tobacco Company

SUPPLEMENTARY TO SHERMAN ACT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Oral argument on the proposed dissolution of the so-called "Tobacco Trust" began today in the supreme court. As a year ago, when the dissolution suit was argued for the first time before the court, so today J. C. McReynolds, special assistant to the attorney-general, made the opening address. He had not concluded his remarks when court adjourned until Monday.

By arrangement, counsel on both sides agreed to conclude their arguments in twelve hours. This will bring the close of the presentation about 3 P. M. next Wednesday. At that time, the Standard Oil dissolution suit will be taken up for oral argument.

At least one important result was accomplished in the few minutes that Mr. McReynolds spoke. He surprised some members of the court by saying the dissolution was asked not only under the Sherman anti-trust law, but under the Wilson tariff act of 1894. Mr. McReynolds told the court this was the first case that had ever been brought under the Wilson tariff act. This, he explained, applied to instances of restraint of trade where an importer was a party.

FIRE LEAVES CITY WITHOUT LIGHT

Electric Company's Plant In Minneapolis Destroyed By Explosion And Flames—Remarkable Escape of 11 Men

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 6.—The explosion and fire that almost destroyed the plant of the General Electric Company early this morning, injuring three men, and causing an estimated loss of \$750,000, tonight left the city practically in darkness.

A few of the main office buildings got light and power for elevators from the street railway company until 11 o'clock, but after that, as is the custom, all power was turned off. Street lamps were dark, and all save the main section of the city was entirely without light all night. The General Electric Company has 500 men at work making connections so that the company's power plant at Taylor's Falls can be utilized. The power from this plant has always been distributed through the main plant in Minneapolis, but the wrecking of the latter prevents this.

The two men injured were hunting for the escape of the eleven men from the building after the explosion is a source of continued wonderment. On their way to the mill race, through which most of them escaped, they were compelled to seek their way through a mass of flames, tangled wires, with gascones burning all around them, and bricks and parts of the building tumbling down on all sides.

DEFRAUDED MERCHANTS

Smooth Individual Held On Charge Of Passing Worthless Cheques

CAPT. PYBUS WILL RETIRE FROM SEA

Master Long In Service of the C. P. R. on the Pacific Announces His Resignation

ONE BANDIT CAUGHT

BELLINGHAM, Wash., Jan. 6.—W. R. Stevens, manager of the City Logging company at Daring, died in the hospital at Sedro-Woolley tonight, the second victim of the fight at Acme on Thursday night and Stevens on Friday in the morning. The mine was a gaseous one, but not flammable. The roof rock was hard flinty sandstone, and would produce sparks by friction.

MINERS TRAPPED BY FALL OF ROCK

Nine Men Imprisoned In Morning Mine in Coeur d'Alenes—Given Food And Water Through Small Opening

WALLACE, Idaho, Jan. 6.—Hungry and thirsty, but otherwise unharmed, nine miners, imprisoned for 20 hours two miles underground in the morning mine near Mullan, were reached and given food and water through a small opening broken through at 8 o'clock tonight by the untiring efforts of rescuers under C. K. Cartwright, superintendent of the Federal Mining & Smelting company, who cleared a passage of several hundred tons of rock to make a passage through the tunnel.

MAYOR GILL SCORES

Judge Hanford, of Federal Court, Issues Injunction Against Further "Recall" Proceedings

CHINAMEN DONE

Wash House Proprietors in Mad Chase After Whites Who Victimize Them

BELLEVUE INQUIRY

BELLEVUE, Alta., Jan. 6.—James Cardell was again upon the witness stand this morning, and was examined at length by Mr. Woods, who took him over the ground gone over with Mr. Campbell yesterday. Cardell again explained the finding of the gas in No. 60 chute near the top and close to the roof of the mine. Mr. Woods wanted to know why he had not endeavored to go further, and try to find the extent of the territory covered by gas, and why he had not tried to get into the chute lower down. The witness thought that it was the wisest plan to get out of the place, as soon as the gas showed such a cap on the flame in his lamp.

Another Weapon Against Trusts

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Supplementary to Sherman Act

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Miners Trapped by Fall of Rock

Nine men imprisoned in morning mine in Coeur d'Alenes—given food and water through small opening

Campbell's January Sale Prices For Today. Ladies' Coats, Suits and Dresses. Other Mantle Reductions. The Children's Section. Underwear and Hose Specials.

H. B. COMPANY'S STORE POLICY. Mr. Burbridge Decides On Enlargement At Vancouver And Removal Thither Of Victoria Wholesale Business.

Ross' Saturday Bargain Bouquet. EGGS, FINE, LOCAL, STRICTLY FRESH, special today, per dozen 45c. CANNED TOMATOES, today, per tin 10c. EXTRA LARGE NAVEL ORANGES, dozen today for 30c. SMYRNA FIGS, today per lb. 15c. FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER, today per lb. 40c. DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Independent Grocers, 1317 Government St. Tel. 50, 51, 52. Liquor Dept. Tel. 1690.

CHINAMEN DONE. Wash House Proprietors in Mad Chase After Whites Who Victimize Them. Pedestrians on Port street about 10:30 o'clock last evening were given numerous thrills as they witnessed a wild man-hunt participated in by two whites who with a flying start, were making in the direction of Government street, followed by a number of wildly gesticulating Celestials, proprietors of a wash house just above Quadra street. When the hunted and pursuers were last seen the whites were still in the lead but the Chinamen were doggedly hanging on. Records for all distances were being rapidly made.

Tiling And Tiles. We offer for your inspection a large variety of Tiles for the hearth. All Colors and Patterns. Raymond & Sons 613 Pandora Street Phone 274 Res. 376. Advertisement in THE COLONIST.

VICTORIA MAN. And One Comh On Trip In nial District. radly Frozen. C. Jan. 1.—Via C. Jan. 7.—Matthew storia, and Robert ap Lake, Washing Charles Gordon sev- t expected to live, ight to town by a eadwaters of Bear fished crossing the ng snowstorm, on after locating land valley. They were in Victoria. ray leave a wife M. Liehenor was the third man to in the north for HRIE SH COLUMBIA. Support Firm Opens over and Are Come Here. Co., a large im- has opened an and are expected office in the near endles a good deal d from the United North Pacific. of the branch at the inauguration of line of chartered ne to the Pacific which have al- ight at San Fran- and ports. Accord- s of the company, of grain, coal, sal- ll be carried on. from British Co- adly increasing in and recently coal eased heavily. of import will on- ight, cement, pig icts, brought from s in the European ly have called at ver with cargo be- pool are the head- of Balfour, Guth- firm has branch y section of the On this coast its ma, Seattle, Port- and Los Angeles. e company has of Teicahuano, Con- sse Case C. Jan. 5.—In- dnesday the supreme States upheld the to the interstate ercent bills of lading sent over two or ng the initial car- anances to the ship- hat line it may oc- declared that the was bitterly fought as constitutional.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability 67 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year \$1.00 Six Months 50 Three Months 25 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

WHERE DANGER LIES

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome is not only a writer of pleasant stories. At least he has only been that in the past. He has told the London Chronicle some things that indicate he may be something very different in the future.

"I have seen my share of other countries, and I say, without fear of contradiction, that in no country in the world—not even in Russia—is the gulf between the rich and the poor wider, deeper, more menacing than in England. And it was not the poor that dug it."

He recognizes the existence among the wealthy classes of many men and women who are splendid types of the race and who are animated by a high sense of duty towards the less fortunate people who surround them, but this he thinks will not save the situation. We quote:

"It is not safe to permit around you millions of people living on the verge of starvation. It is not safe for the few. It may have been safe in the days before the printing press, it may have been safe in the days when no man could read or write—it may have been safe in the days of scattered hamlets, each dominated by the lord in his castle. It is not safe today."

It would be very pleasant if we could dismiss all this as so much vaporing, as we are apt to do of the outbursts of extreme Socialists, but unhappily we cannot do so. Much has been done to improve the position of wage-earners. But this does not lessen, indeed it rather has a tendency to augment, the seething discontent which permeates the lower strata of the social fabric.

The report which came from Ottawa to the effect that the Canadian warships were all to be built in the East created a very unpleasant feeling here. We have this morning a somewhat different and much more satisfactory explanation of the plans which it is hoped will be carried into effect. It will be exceedingly unwise policy on the part of the Dominion government to concentrate the shipbuilding plants on the Atlantic seaboard.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN

Lord Strathcona truly represented the sentiment of the people of Canada, when speaking yesterday at Birmingham he expressed a high opinion of the work done by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain on behalf of the Empire. However Canadians may differ as to particular fiscal views with which Mr. Chamberlain's name has of recent years been especially associated, he has a warm place in all their hearts because of his great and successful efforts to get the British people to "think imperially."

Our friends in the State of Washington are elated over the prospect

ive expenditure in that state this year by railway corporations of some \$3,000,000. That's a very tidy sum of money; if it is not anything like what will be laid out by railway companies in this province this year.

One of the greatest advantages enjoyed by Victoria arises out of the fact that it is the meeting place of conventions of farmers, stock-raisers and fruit-growers. These conventions bring many excellent people to the city and serve to keep all parts of the province in close touch with the capital.

The health officer's report is very satisfactory, especially in view of the fact that 1910 was somewhat of an unhealthy year everywhere. Victoria's showing is really very good. The recommendations of Dr. Hall are important, and we hope that in carrying them out the city authorities will not be influenced by any considerations of unwise economy.

On Tuesday one post office in each state in the United States was authorized to receive savings bank deposits. It is said that this is an experiment. It looks like one, and moreover like one that was intended to fail. In the British Empire and other countries postal savings banks have been a great success. Why should it be necessary to experiment with them in the United States?

The story of the growth of Victoria as told in the report of the Building Inspector is very satisfactory. There is a gain of 30 per cent in number and of 40 per cent in value of the structures to which the permits apply. This is really a very remarkable showing, especially in view of the fact that no exceptional conditions arose during the year to stimulate building. It is only a case of solid, natural growth.

Mr. William Ogilvie, whom we all used to know in connection with the Yukon gold rush, is authority for the statement that by opening drainage canals it is possible to convert 3,000,000 acres of what are now marsh lands along the line of the proposed Hudson Bay Railway into first class wheat lands. He also proposes that the Hudson's Bay Railway shall be run by electricity.

Considerable difference of opinion is said to exist in the Dominion cabinet in regard to reciprocity with the United States. No particulars have been given to the public, but the statement is made with every appearance of trustworthiness that a strong element in the cabinet does not want to go as far as the other members wish. It is also said that the negotiations, which are not expected to occupy much time, will not be made public until next December, the reason being that the United States Congress will not be in a position to deal with any treaty until then.

We have very grave doubt as to the desirability of conferring upon the citizens the right to elect the police and licence commissioners. It is true that this system prevails in Vancouver, and a very good argument can be made out theoretically in support of it. But it is an open question if it is well to make such offices elective. In British countries we distinguish between offices. Some we make elective, and some we have appointive. The broad distinction is that the appointive officials are those who have to do with administering the laws. The commissioners named seem to come under that head. Our impression is that in most parts of Canada officials having such powers as are vested in them are not elected by popular vote. We have seen no sufficient reason advanced for making a change here.

CONTRACT LET FOR ISLAND DIVISION

OTTAWA, Jan. 5.—The contract for the Vancouver Island section of the Canadian Northern Railway has been awarded to Michael Carlin & Co. The contract price being \$500,000.

The first section of the island division is referred to. It extends from the outskirts of Victoria to Sooke. The contract price is evidently based on the engineers' estimates, the tender being as per specifications for the different kinds of country encountered.

ALBERTA FIGHT FOR BOND MONEY

Trial Of Action Brought By Provincial Government In Great Waterways Case Begins — Union Bank Withdraws

EDMONTON, Alta., Jan. 5.—The fight for the \$7,400,000 of Alberta and Great Waterways monies deposited in the Royal Union and Dominion banks began this morning when an appearance to the action brought by the Alberta government against the above named banks to compel payment to the province of the these monies was entered by the Royal and Dominion banks. The Union Bank apparently intends to pay the \$1,000,000 of these monies to the court, to withdraw from the action and to allow the claimants to fight it out for themselves, for they applied for and were granted a chamber summons calling upon the parties interested to appear before Justice Beck in chambers January 27th and put forward their claims. The Union Bank manager, John J. Anderson, also submitted an affidavit to the effect that the applicants do not collude with the Alberta and Great Waterways Company, the Canadian West Construction Company or the Standard Trust Company, who are the trustees of the Great Waterways Company, an opportunity to make a fight of which they will in all probability avail themselves. According to Montreal dispatches, J. Pierpont Morgan may be drawn into the dispute.

COMPANIES LICENSED

Many Qualify Under Provincial Act to Do Business Here. The current issue of the British Columbia Gazette notes the licensing as extra-Provincial companies of Business Systems Limited, the Campbell Mfg. Co., Ltd., Craig, Cowan & Co., Ltd., the Crescent Mfg. Co., Ltd., Mixon-Wilson, Ltd., G. W. Oberholzer, Ltd., Hall-Hatch Knitting Co. Ltd., J. Palmer & Sons, Ltd., Krug Bros. Co. Ltd., Novel-Ti Limited, Smith-Kunciman Co. Ltd., Standard Paint Co. of Canada, Ltd.; and the registration of extra-Provincial of the Encyclopedia Britannica Co., Libby, MacNeill & Libby, Stimpson Computing Scale Co., Ltd., Studebaker Brothers Company Northwest, Union Fibre Company and the Washington Tug & Barge Co. The new Provincial companies of the week include the Albion Brokerage Co. Ltd., A. G. Langley & Co. Ltd., Canada Trustee Co. Ltd., Constance Gold Mines Ltd., Cranbrook Sawmills Co. Ltd., Delta Telephone Co. Ltd., Elkings Bros. Ltd., Dominion Development Syndicate Ltd., Green and Rink Limited, Inkster, Ward & Co. Ltd., Interior Lumber Co. Ltd., Iowa Lumber & Timber Co. Ltd., Kyax Navigation Co. Ltd., North Vancouver Trust Co. Ltd., North Vancouver Cartage Co. Ltd., Pacific Trading Co. Ltd., Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Mining Co. Ltd., Victoria Building and Investment Co. Ltd., Victoria-Phoenix Brewing Co. Ltd., Western Plate Glass & Importing Co. Ltd., William Month & Co. Ltd., and the Y.M.C.A. of Vernon.

REVENUE FROM TIMBER

Returns of Department Show Receipts From Licenses. Returns of the provincial timber department for the final month of 1910 show aggregate revenue of \$139,044.20, to which are usual receipts from timber licenses for lands west of the Cascades are chiefly contributory. These licenses 746 were issued, producing a revenue of \$104,000. Licenses of the Cascades 484 licenses were issued during December producing \$56,048.20; timber license transfer fees amounted to \$1,000; prospecting licenses, 255 coal prospecting licenses, \$25,550; coal prospecting license transfers, \$320; and miscellaneous receipts, \$1.

A number of special certificates have recently been issued by the Minister of Public Works under authority of the Steam Boilers Inspection Act, the following being granted special certificates of competency as operators of logging donkey engines: H. L. Boyd, Oscar Dunlop, G. F. Conley, F. H. Benjamin, D. B. Holeman, S. H. Gilmore, David Cartion, David Sidar, Elmer Wirski, James Novotny, J. D. German, James Poter, and Edward Russell. F. H. J. Middleton has been granted a special certificate recognizing his ability to operate traction engines and road rollers, and George Bills and Fred Disdero have been authorized as engineers of portable threshing engines.

West Coast Trunk Road.

The development leagues of both Banfield and the Sooke and Otter districts have strongly endorsed the proposal for the construction of a road along the west coast of the island to connect Victoria and Barkley Sound district. Mr. Peter Michelson, secretary of the Banfield league has written to the headquarters of the organization in Victoria as follows: "If we can set a good road through along the west coast it will be the best thing that can happen us next to a railroad. Mr. Michelson may be the forerunner of a railroad. I have seen a few of the most prominent people here and they all declare a road would benefit the west coast immensely." Mr. Michelson further says, that his league's endorsement of the proposal will follow. Mr. John A. Murray, president, and Mr. C. C. Muir, secretary of the Sooke and Otter development league are enthusiastically in favor of the project.

Continuous Display of 750 Rugs and Carpet Squares

Have you ever heard of such a display of Rugs and Carpet Squares? Doesn't it seem ridiculous for any one to try and tell you such a thing. Well, we tell you that we have this amount on exhibition, and what is more, by giving us a call you can see them for yourself. This is a big building of ours and we have large assortments of all kinds of furnishings for the home, and you would wonder where we find room for such a display of Rugs and Carpets. Most of these Squares and Rugs are on our new rug racks, and it is the simplest matter to select from this large assortment, as you can see all these Rugs and Squares at once. You had better come and see this exhibition for yourself. It is the only way to get an idea of our enormous stock.

Table listing various rug and carpet squares with prices. Includes Kensington Art Squares and Krypton Art Squares.

Table listing Union Art Squares with prices for various sizes.

Table listing a variety of rug squares with prices, including Ingrain, Tapestry, Brussels, and Axminster.

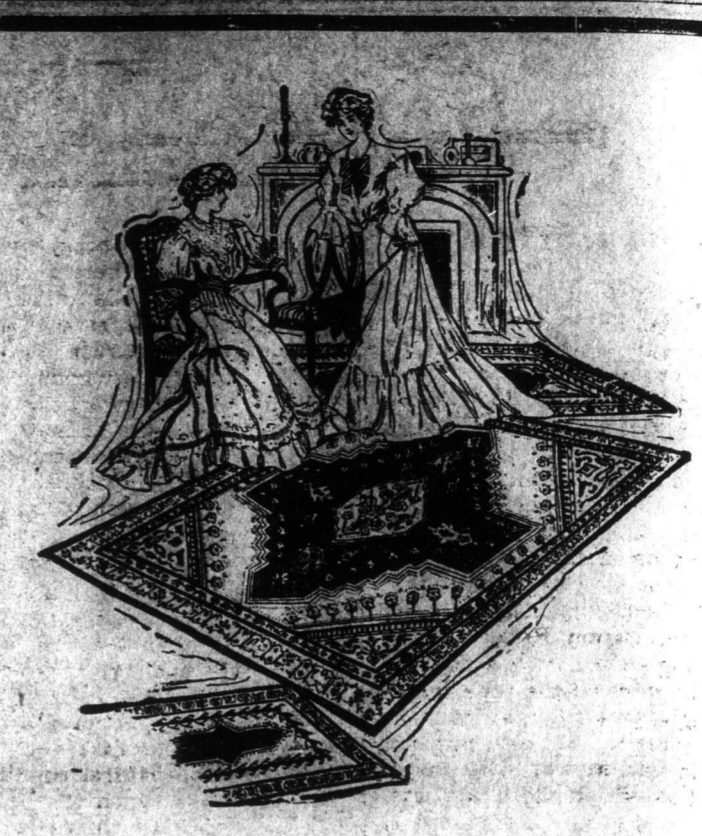
Here Are a Few Useful Articles to Keep Your House Clean on Dirty Days

The state of the roads makes a door mat the housewife's best friend. They save work by keeping the mud out. You all know what a terrible state some of the roads are in at present, and this weather has not done anything to improve them. It is practically impossible to go out without getting into some mud. If you should have some friends calling take some good advice from people who know and get a door mat, it will save money for you. We have a fine assortment to select from.

Table listing Brush Cocoa Door Mats with prices for various sizes.

Table listing Fine Diamond Cocoa Mats with prices for various sizes.

Table listing Skeleton or Rope Mats and Wool Bordered Brush Mats with prices.



WELLESLEY BROS. RUGS AND CARPETS

The Best Friend You Have is Waiting For You. Talk With Us By Phone If You Can't Come.

SCOT David Bruce, inherited his father's skill, fortitude, patriotism. He when he was on a previous year he had Edward, H. of Spain was at war with the Spanish state. By his death no of Douglas became line, but Scotland statesman at the do so. The Earl government with carry out certain Lords Beaumont Scottish fiends, wh estates in pursuit Edward I while Edward B John Baliol, had lish court. Edw English throne, h suzerainty over S lost, and he suc Beaumont and V Scottish King. T and the Earl of M died upon the poi poison. This left ability and, altho the invaders, the cessful defence, Baliol was in pos upon he at once ward III. But th mind to sacrific kingdom, and the of the English in ensued was bitter blood of the was the country invaders, but mo people themselves Northern Englan year after year, a and cultivated la bushes in which home. No conce straits to which there were severa nihilism. Pestil hundreds of the try, removing t seemed as if the for all time to co of the Almighty. Baliol was drive David Bruce onc prospects were battle of Neville prisoner. The S edge either Edw Stewart was dec David. The fam Fitz-Alan, and t The historians of Stewart as a fam of the events ab Stewart was wha stood by the tit affairs of the w was a sort of b had been made reign of David h his veins, and h cessor to the th out children. Th the kingdom w gotiated for the who hoped to throne, went in pension allowe David once more sought, however recognition of the over-lord of Sco sought to have cessor, but in this wife, the English without childre Logie, a young a marriage did not was extravagant divorce her, and the fifty-seventh David was a cons fond of pleasure, ury of the Engl life in his own c during his reign unity very differ ore. It was a t the country. Th to the extincio lies. A few nan the reign of Rob who took part in reign of David foundation of m very weakness of ment of a spirit in the lack of a they could ackno

Literature Music Art

WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

Voltaire on War

At this time, when the burning questions of the day are on the one hand the building of battleships and the increasing of army forces, and on the other hand universal disarmament, and a distribution of accumulated wealth among the poor, it may prove interesting to some of us to read what Voltaire, that clever and much-maligned philosopher, had to say on the subject of warfare. The following extracts from his "Philosophical Dictionary":

All animals wage perpetual war; every species is born to devour another. Not one, not even sheep or doves, that does not swallow a prodigious number of invisible creatures. Males make war for the females, like Menelaus and Paris. Air, earth, water are fields of carnage. God having given reason to men, this reason might teach them not to emulate the brutes, particularly when nature has provided them neither with arms to kill their fellows nor a desire for their blood.

Yet murderous war is so much the dreadful lot of man, that with two or three exceptions all ancient histories represent them full-armed against one another. Among the Canadian Indians man and warrior are synonymous; and we have seen in our hemisphere that thief and soldier are the same thing. Manichaeans, behold your excuse. From the little that he may have seen in army hospitals, or in the few villages memorable for some glorious victory, its warmest apologist will admit that war always brings pestilence and famine in its train.

Truly that is a noble art which desolates countries, destroys habitations, and causes the death of from forty to a hundred thousand men a year. In historic times this invention was first cultivated by nations who convened assemblies for their common good. For instance, the Diet of the Greeks declared to the Diet of Phrygia and neighboring nations their intention to depart on a thousand fishers' barks for the extermination of their rivals. The assembled Roman peoples thought it to their interest to destroy the people of Veii or the Volscians. And afterwards all the Romans, becoming exasperated against all the Carthaginians, fought them interminably on land and sea.

It is a little different at present. A generalist proves to a prince that he descends in a right line from a count, whose parent three or four hundred years ago made a family compact with a house, the recollection of which even is lost. This house had distant pretensions to a province whose ruler died suddenly. Both the prince and his council at once perceive his legal right. In vain does this province, hundreds of leagues distant, protest that it knows him not and has no desire to know him; that to govern it, he must at least have its consent—these objections reach only so far as the ears of this ruler by divine right. He assembles a host of needy adventurers . . . and marches them to glory. Other princes hearing of this adventure, come to take part in it. People at a distance hear that fighting is going on, and that by joining the ranks they may earn five or six sous a day. They divide themselves into bands like reapers. . . . These hordes fall upon one another, not only without having the least interest in the fray, but without knowing the reason for it. . . . all agreed on a single point only, that of doing as much harm as possible.

The most amazing part of this murderous enterprise is that each murderous chief causes his colors to be blessed, and solemnly invokes God, before he goes out to exterminate his neighbors. If it is his luck to kill only two or three thousand men, he does not return thanks for it; but when he has destroyed, say, ten thousand by fire and sword, and to make a good job, levelled some town to the ground, then they sing a hosanna in four parts. . . . The same pae serves for marriages and births as well as for murders, which is unpardonable, particularly in a nation famous for song-writing. National religion has a thousand times prevented men from committing crime. A well-trained mind is not inclined to brutality; a tender mind is appalled by it, remembering that God is just. But conventional religion encourages whatever cruelties are practiced in droves. . . . Men march gaily to crime, each under the banner of his saint.

A certain number of dishonest apologists is everywhere paid to celebrate these murderous deeds. . . . They prove in three arguments and in antithesis that ladies who lay a little carnage on their cheeks will be objects of eternal vengeance; that "Polyeucte" and "Athalie" are works of the Evil One, that a man who for two hundred crowns a day furnishes his table with fresh sea-fish during Lent, works out his salvation; and that a poor man who eats two and a half sous worth of mutton will go to perdition. Miserable physicians of souls! You exclaim for five quarters of an hour against some prick of a pin, and say nothing of the malady which tears us into a thousand pieces. Philosophers, moralists, burn all your books, while the caprices of a few men force part of mankind consecrated to heroism, to murder without question millions of our brethren. Can there be anything more horrible in nature? What becomes of, what signifies to me humanity, beneficence, modesty, temperance, mildness, wisdom, piety, whilst half a pound of lead, sent from the distance of a hundred paces, pierces my body and I die at twenty years of age in inexpressible torments, in the midst of five or six thousand dying men;

whilst my eyes opening for the last time, see the town in which I was born destroyed by fire and sword, and the last sounds which reach my ears are the cries of women and children dying beneath the ruins, all for the pretended interests of a man whom I never knew.

RECOLLECTIONS OF KING EDWARD'S CORONATION

A peeress, writing to the London Times, gives an interesting account of the coronation of eight years ago, which will be to a great extent duplicated next year when King George is crowned. To those of us who have never lived in old countries, who know only by hearsay of the pomp and pageantry that attend royal functions, who have had no experience of the rigid class distinctions which rules in the mother-lands, descriptions of affairs of this sort read like a sort of legendary romance, which we accept as very beautiful and entertaining, but nevertheless just a little amusing. Coronations and all old-world customs, which have for their accompaniment gorgeous regalia and processions of rank, when the length of the train of a gown, the shade of a ribbon, or the size of an ornament will cause many a woman to worry for months, and many a man to grumble himself into chronic pessimism—seem to us to belong to a time as remote from us as the days when we believed in fairyland as a habitable place for mortals. However, no matter what our opinions may be, the following description will prove interesting reading to most of us:

King Edward's Coronation took place more than 60 years after that of Queen Victoria. The very memory of that ceremony had all but faded away, and how many were there who were present at both? But to most of us who were spectators in August, 1902, it will seem but as yesterday since, after that terrible cloud of anxiety had passed over the peoples of the whole Empire, the Coronation of King Edward took place in weather as bright as that which had come to be known as "Queen's weather." Next June most of us will be in exactly the same seats as we occupied eight years ago; and when we recall the former ceremony and the circumstances of the Accession of King George on his father's premature death, it will be only natural if amid our rejoicing we feel a note of sadness.

At King Edward's Coronation, I remember well how for many days beforehand the idea of "being in time" engrossed the minds of those privileged to be present in the Abbey. How ever to be up early enough! To the Peeresses, especially, the idea of robing in full Court dress—to say nothing of the Coronation robes which none of us had ever worn before—appeared sufficiently anxious work. Such alarming threats of what must inevitably happen if we were not up at cock-crow, or if indeed we were a single moment late! Some there were who looked on 10 o'clock as the earliest possible moment for breakfast in ordinary circumstances; yet 6 a.m. saw many Court beauties quite ready for the start. And many weird tales were subsequently current as to the history of the beautiful coiffures seen that day amongst the Peeresses (before the moment of the ceremony came at which they put on their coronets). Many vouched for the fact that some had actually had their hair dressed overnight, and must have slept, like their ancestors, sitting bolt upright in a chair. At the peeress long before 9 o'clock most of the Peeresses had found their appointed places in the Abbey. And, thanks to the courtesy and good management of the excessively polite, but equally determined officials, not a single contretemps, whether on the route, or in the Abbey, was ever hinted at.

And here, I think, I myself may fairly lay claim to have been one of the very first arrivals. That is the reason, perhaps, why at this long distance of time I can recall so vividly the scene and the thousand-and-one little incidents of interest of those hours of waiting. A peeress's first moments of anxiety indeed were soon over, and she found herself very shortly at liberty to give her whole mind to the wonderful kaleidoscope spread out before her. After due consideration had been given to the many little personal details regarding her own toilette, these thoughts including the all-important one as to how her own appearance might strike the other feminine eyes—whether her new (or inherited, as the case might be) Coronation robes were really "in regulation" (this a favorite phrase, by the way, during Coronation week)—whether her train was correctly fashioned in length and all other detail, whether the linings, with the distinguishing marks of ermine or miniver, accorded exactly with her rank and with the imperative orders sent out long months before from the Earl Marshal's Office. And, most important consideration of all, how would her long gold or jewel-tipped pins serve their purpose at the crucial moment when the Queen crowned, the coronets of the peeresses would require instant adjustment? And, most harassing thought of all, this adjustment would have to be effected without even the aid of a looking-glass!

Among those not privileged to be present, the common notions of the disposition of the spectators in the Abbey are gathered probably from old prints. A print of Queen Victoria's Coronation, for instance, shows not only the members of the Household, but the most distinguished of the Peers and Peeresses, watching the scene from either side of the chancel, or from the pillared arches immediately above,

with others of lower rank in seats to right and left of the nave and close to the gilded Throne on which the Sovereign sits after the actual ceremony of crowning is over. But in 1838 the Peerage included barely half of its present numbers. At King Edward's Coronation some 600 Peers and Peeresses were present. The Peers were on the right, the Peeresses on the left of the Thrones; and, in order to make room for them, tier upon tier was raised on either side. The Dukes and the Duchesses, exactly opposite each other, were on the first rows of chairs exactly on a level with the platform occupied by the Thrones; above and behind them rose the tiers, in the case of the Peeresses at least these rising to the very roof of the Abbey, until some of the latter, from their immense altitude, obtained but little view of the ceremony. The seats in the choir were principally reserved for foreign Royalties, and, by their Majesties' command, the positions mentioned above in the arched embrasures immediately over the chancel were reserved for the personal friends of the King and Queen. Among these were Princess Henry of Pless, Lady de Grey (now Lady Ripon), Mrs. George Keppel, and a number of American ladies—Lady Kaye and Miss Isaga (the two sisters of Consuelo Duchess of Manchester), Mrs. Adare, Mrs. John-Leslie, and Mrs. George Cornwallis West.

On arrival at Westminster Abbey early on that memorable morning one's first surprise and admiration were evoked by the perfection of details, secured by those whose names appear again on the Earl Marshal's list already quoted.

The annexe, of which we had heard so much, offered a general coup d'oeil of mediæval magnificence, with touches of the necessary modern comfort. One would never have suspected it, either inside or out, of being but the merest temporary affair. Hung with old tapestries and banners, and with armor placed here and there round the walls, it was already tenanted by groups of uniformed officials belonging to one or other of the expected Royal processions. Here, too, chatting together, we saw many of the Ambassadors with their suites; and not a few of the Peers and Peeresses, though many of the former had disappeared for the moment to robe themselves in one or other of the withdrawing rooms which formed part of the annexe.

Passing from the annexe one found oneself directly in the Abbey, and being noiselessly conducted by gorgeous officials through the utterly unrecognizable aisles. The stone floor was completely concealed with Royal blue cloth; and the sides of the aisles, from floor to ceiling, were packed with faces and uniformed or brilliantly gowned figures.

One entire section was given up to the daughters of Peers; all in evening dress and Court plumes, though without trains. In another were the sons of the Peers; then members of Parliament and their womenkind, and so on. In time one arrived at the long rows of small cane-bottomed chairs reserved for the Peeresses. The whole impression, from first to last, was one of truly Imperial grandeur and solemnity—of general vastness—of huge crowds of beautifully-gowned women and gorgeously-uniformed men, ablaze with orders and ribbons; and yet there was a quiet, a hush over all, such as can only be known in the house of the King of Kings. Never was there a hint of hurry and never a sound or speech beyond the subdued whisper of a great multitude.

And now all the interest began to centre in the gradually quickening arrival of the Peeresses. In the gowns worn beneath their Coronation robes of crimson velvet, white was the rule. This does not mean that one could not detect here and there the faintest shade of biscuit, or palest pink, satin and chiffon; but amid all the immense variety of design in satin, lace and chiffon white was the rule. The plain white satin fronts of a few—a very few—of the skirts were embroidered with the arms and coronet of their wearer. Lady Londonderry's, for instance, bore her coronet and arms, embroidered in the convent schools of the North of Ireland, and among others thus distinguished were Lady Howard de Walden (now Lady Ludlow) and Lady Carnarvon. Lady Carnarvon's Coronation robe was remarkable as being an old family robe. For when the near approach of King Edward's Coronation necessitated the looking-up of long-laid-away family robes and jewels it was found that very few of the former had been preserved. The Duchess of Sutherland was amongst the few who that day appeared in any but brand-new robes. With the Peers it was different, and in a few cases theirs dated from early Georgian days.

It is generally supposed that Coronation robes are also worn by the Princesses of the Royal House. This is not the case. They appeared at King Edward's Coronation in ordinary Court dress, and I remember all the admiration evoked by the two daughters of Princess Christian—Princesses Victoria and Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein—one in the palest pink, the other in the palest turquoise trains, slung Empire-fashion from the shoulder. But though, even amongst the Royal ladies, there was not much variety in the coloring of their apparel, there was plenty in their jewels. These were bewildering in their magnificence, and in many cases helped one to identify, at a distance, their wearers, whose robes of crimson velvet and ermine offered no clue. Already many of the Peeresses are having their family jewels reset for the Coronation of next June, and so it was in 1902.

Oh, those jewels! The young Duchess of Westminster's marvelous "Westminster" diamond is always worn alone, as a pendant, slung round the neck by an almost invisible thread of gold. Very splendid are her other single-stone diamonds, each but little smaller than the gem above-mentioned, set in the form of a great serpent, and worn right across the front of the Duchess's robes. The Duchess of Devonshire was wearing her wonderful all-round diamond crown, one of the very finest ducal family pieces in Great Britain, and the late Consuelo Duchess of Manchester was ablaze with the finest set of emeralds ever seen in this country. The famous Roxburgh jewels may be supplemented next June by those pearls beyond price and the matchless diamonds which Miss May Goelt brought with her to England in her corbeille de noces. Her two great "Louis Seize" bows seem indeed specially designed for such a purpose, as to secure on each shoulder (linked together by chains of immense single-stone diamonds) the heavy weight of the velvet and ermine Coronation robes.

Then there are Lady Wimbome's matchless rubies, tiara, necklace and corsage ornaments en suite; Lady Ivagh's pearls, nine or ten rows of them each as big as a hazel nut and perfect in shape, unrivalled all the world over; Lady Ludlow's emeralds and diamonds. It was Lady Ludlow, then Lady Howard de Walden, who set the fashion—and at King Edward's Coronation—of wearing regular shoulder-straps of diamonds. Those worn by Lady Ludlow are composed of the finest diamonds in her collection.

But now all eyes and thoughts turn to the main entrance to the Abbey. The Royal processions are beginning to arrive. Absolute silence heralds them. The whole of the vast assemblage rises and bows low as the Princes and Princesses take their seats. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught enter with their two daughters, the Crown Princess of Sweden and Princess Margaret of Connaught. And here at last are the Prince and Princess of Wales—the Princess resplendent with glorious diamonds and long ropes of pearls, the Prince wearing the uniform of an Admiral under his Royal purple velvet robes.

Then a perfectly breathless silence; a chilly, nervous feeling thrills through each beholder. And almost before we can realize it—so noiseless is the approach—the splendid cortege that accompanies Queen Alexandra is passing the bowing rows of Duchesses. Graceful, beautiful, youthful as ever—indeed, never, even to those who saw her nearly forty years before on the day she entered London as the bride of the Prince of Wales, had Queen Alexandra appeared more radiantly lovely. She wore the golden robes specially embroidered for her use on Coronation Day by natives of India. And from her neck to foot the whole of the long-trained Court toilette gleamed with diamonds. And besides the many rows of great single diamonds which formed a high collar round her throat, chains, and more chains, each composed of other great Crown diamonds, fell in loops and tasselled profusion over the corsage of her gown. Besides these, Queen Alexandra wore long chains and loops of diamonds down the front of the skirt, as well as the marvelous twisted ropes of pearls, with tasselled pearl ends, known as the Georgian pearls, which had never been worn in public since the Coronation of Queen Victoria. With all this regal magnificence very noticeable was the effect of the simple coiffure. Not a single jewel gleamed in the hair—awaiting the moment when the great diamond Crown of the Queen Consort should be placed on the bowed head.

Not a word was uttered—truly indeed a pin might have been heard to drop—as Queen Alexandra took her place on the Throne set apart for her to the right of the chancel, close to the high altar. Then, with the aid of the Queen's pages, the Duchess of Buccleuch with her own hands arranged her Majesty's purple velvet robe over the back of her Throne.

And then, at last, the greatest moment of the day was upon us. The King himself was in our midst. He had reached the platform where Queen Alexandra was to join him after her own Coronation. He is still wearing the comparatively simple though quaint-fashioned, old-world velvet and gold-embroidered tunic—a symbol of the greater splendor that is in store. Wonderfully impressive was the moment when, as her husband approached, Queen Alexandra rose slowly from her temporary Throne in the chancel, and with unimaginable grace of queenly dignity dropped the King the lowest curtsy of any which paid homage to him that day. Preceded by his great officers for the altar.

Here we saw him girt with the sword and other emblems of sovereignty. The magnificent purple velvet and deep ermine caped robe is donned over the velvet tunic. And the supreme moment of all came when we saw his Majesty, crowned and robed, with the Sceptre and Orb in hand, slowly descend the steps from the altar and take his seat on the great central Throne, there to await the crowning of his Queen.

Precisely on the same spot where her son and successor now sits crowned we had seen the great Queen Victoria, on the conclusion of the Jubilee service of 1887, raise her son to embrace him. And where eight years ago King Edward received the homage of his son, next year that son, crowned in his stead, will receive the homage of his son, our future King. What we saw in 1902, that we shall see—the same, yet different—in 1911; and as we leave

the silent Abbey, it is not only on the jewels and the robes, the splendor and the pomp that our minds linger.

MISS ADDAMS' MEETING WITH TOLSTOY

"Tolstoy, standing by, clad in his peasant garb, listened gravely, but, glancing distrustfully at the sleeves of my traveling gown, which unfortunately at that season were monstrous in size, he took hold of an edge and pulling out one sleeve to an interminable length, said quite simply that 'there was enough stuff on one arm to make a frock for a little girl,' and asked me if I did not find 'such a dress' a 'barrier to the people.' I was too disconcerted to say that monstrous as my sleeves were, they did not compare in size with those of the working girls in Chicago; and that nothing would more effectively separate me from 'the people' than a cotton blouse following the simple lines of the human form; even if I had wished to imitate him and 'dress as a peasant,' it would have been hard to choose which peasant among the thirty-six nationalities we had recently counted in our ward. Fortunately the Countess came to my rescue with a recital of her former attempts to clothe hypothetical little girls in yards of material cut from a train and other superfluous parts of her best gown until she had been driven to a firm stand which she advised me to take at once. But neither Countess Tolstoy nor any other friend was on hand to help me out of my predicament later, when I was asked who 'fed' me, and how did I obtain 'shelter'?" Upon my reply that a farm a hundred miles from Chicago supplied me with the necessities of life, I fairly anticipated the next scathing question: 'So you are an absentee landlord? Do you think you will help the people more by adding yourself to the crowded city than you would be tilling your own soil?' This new sense of discomfort over a failure to till my own soil was increased when Tolstoy's second daughter appeared at the five o'clock tea table set under the trees, coming straight from the harvest field where she had been working with a group of peasants since five o'clock in the morning, not pretending to work, but really taking the place of the peasant woman who had hurt her foot. She was plainly much exhausted, but neither expected nor received sympathy from the members of a family who were quite accustomed to see each other carry out their convictions in spite of discomfort and fatigue. The martyrdom of discomfort, however, was obviously much easier to bear than that to which, even to the eyes of the casual visitor, Count Tolstoy daily subjected himself; for his study in the basement of the conventional dwelling, with its short shelf of battered books and its scythe and spade leaning against the wall, had many times lent itself to that ridicule which is the most difficult form of martyrdom."

WITH THE INDIANS

In "The Old North Trail" (published November 30) Walter McClintock discusses the life, legends, and religions of the Blackfoot Indians, whose tribal name arose from the fact that the dark soil of the country they originally inhabited—the great plains and the Rocky Mountain region—so constantly discolored their moccasins that they were called siksikana or Black Moccasins. Mr. McClintock's narrative has a peculiarly intimate touch arising from his long association with the Blackfeet. This association reads more like romance than history.

Mr. McClintock—who is, by the way, a Pittsburg man—first came into contact with the Indians while a member of a government expedition under Gifford Pinchot. He was so interested in them, and so fascinated by their manner of life, that he remained to live among them, forming thereby many strong and enduring friendships with their chiefs and medicine men. For over fourteen years he lived at intervals with them and visited them, enjoying exceptional opportunity for learning the secrets of their tribal lore. In fact so close was the relationship established that Mr. McClintock was initiated into the tribe and adopted as the son of their great chief, Mad Wolf. Through their co-operation he was enabled to secure valuable photographs of their religious ceremonies and customs. All of this matter, including over 200 photographs, eight of which are in color, Mr. McClintock has included in his volume, which will not only be read because of the romance of its theme, but for the ethnological facts which it establishes.

HABIT

By C. L. Armstrong

Strong is the chain that habit weaves
About us as we hurry,
And deep impression custom leaves
On minds o'er-racked with worry.
A simple test my case will prove
Beyond all doubt or question—
How polished the accustomed groove!
(This is a mere suggestion.)
Look up your last week's mail, and then,
Now that the hint is given,
Just note how often "Nineteen Ten"
Should be "Nineteen Eleven."

Dr. Michael Friedlander, who for forty-two years occupied the position of principal of Jews' College in London, died in his seventy-ninth year. He was one of the greatest authorities in Europe as an Hebraist and a Talmudist.

District of Coast:
Henry Burns, of
occupation a mer-
chant, for permis-
sion to occupy
a plot of land
situated on the
south side of the
north 40 chains,
40 chains, west
post.

District of Coast:
Henry Burns,
whurst, Agent.

District of Coast:
Ell Stover, of
occupation a mer-
chant, for permis-
sion to occupy
a plot of land
situated on the
south side of the
north 40 chains,
40 chains, west
post.

District of Coast:
Ell Stover,
whurst, Agent.

District of Coast:
Dancer Dyke, of
occupation a mer-
chant, for permis-
sion to occupy
a plot of land
situated on the
south side of the
north 40 chains,
40 chains, west
post.

District of Coast:
Dancer Dyke,
whurst, Agent.

District of Coast:
Sydney Gibeay,
of occupation a mer-
chant, for permis-
sion to occupy
a plot of land
situated on the
south side of the
north 40 chains,
40 chains, west
post.

District of Coast:
Sydney Gibeay,
whurst, Agent.

District of Coast:
Charles Stewart,
of occupation a mer-
chant, for permis-
sion to occupy
a plot of land
situated on the
south side of the
north 40 chains,
40 chains, west
post.

District of Coast:
Charles Stewart,
whurst, Agent.

District of Coast:
Blair R. Sly, of
occupation a mer-
chant, for permis-
sion to occupy
a plot of land
situated on the
south side of the
north 40 chains,
40 chains, west
post.

District of Coast:
Blair R. Sly,
whurst, Agent.

District of Coast:
Walter Thomas,
of occupation a mer-
chant, for permis-
sion to occupy
a plot of land
situated on the
south side of the
north 40 chains,
40 chains, west
post.

District of Coast:
Walter Thomas,
whurst, Agent.

District of Coast:
George Tuck, of
occupation a mer-
chant, for permis-
sion to occupy
a plot of land
situated on the
south side of the
north 40 chains,
40 chains, west
post.

District of Coast:
George Tuck,
whurst, Agent.

District of Coast:
Elizabeth Urquhart,
of occupation a mer-
chant, for permis-
sion to occupy
a plot of land
situated on the
south side of the
north 40 chains,
40 chains, west
post.

District of Coast:
Elizabeth Urquhart,
whurst, Agent.

District of Coast:
Ellen Urquhart,
of occupation a mer-
chant, for permis-
sion to occupy
a plot of land
situated on the
south side of the
north 40 chains,
40 chains, west
post.

District of Coast:
Ellen Urquhart,
whurst, Agent.

District of Coast:
Stump Pile,
of occupation a mer-
chant, for permis-
sion to occupy
a plot of land
situated on the
south side of the
north 40 chains,
40 chains, west
post.

District of Coast:
Stump Pile,
whurst, Agent.

Ladies' Home Journal Patterns for February Have Arrived

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

Ladies' Home Journal Quarterly Style Book has arrived. New Edition, 20¢ Copy



The 2nd Week of Our Jan. Sales Offers Even More Interesting Values Than Those of First Week

Monday, a manufacturer's stock of sample whitewear will be placed on sale. This includes the daintiest of Undermuslins handsomely trimmed with lace and embroidery or made in simple styles.

PRINCESS SLIPS. Prices range from \$1.25 to **\$8.50**
 CORSET COVERS. Prices range from 25c to **\$4.75**
 NIGHT DRESSES. Prices range from 50c to **\$6.50**
 COMBINATIONS. Prices range from \$1.25 to **\$4.75**
 DRAWERS. Prices range from 25c to **\$4.50**
 UNDERSKIRTS. Prices range from 65c to **\$8.50**

Monday, We Will Sell Women's Coats, the Average Selling Price Was \$25, for \$9.75

WOMEN'S COATS, full length, in the semi and loose fitting models. Coats are either severely man-tailored or trimmed with silk braid and fancy collars and cuffs—all in the season's most favored materials and styles. Monday, **\$9.75**

Children's Dresses and Aprons, 15c

Children's Colored Overall Dresses, in dark prints, nicely finished, with white piping. Made with bertha and frill around bottom. Monday **15c**
 Children's Colored Pleated Dresses, made of good quality striped prints, in light and dark colors, turndown collar. Belts. Monday **15c**
 Children's Colored Aprons, without sleeves, frill around arm and neck. Made of dark navy print with small white designs. Monday **15c**
 A line of manufacturers' samples of Children's Wear go on sale Monday. These comprise some very dainty models. Only one of each kind. Both elaborately trimmed and plain, practical styles.
 Girls' Dresses, in colored muslins, chambrays and gingham, at prices that range from **\$1.25**
 Girls' Dresses of white muslin and lawn. Most of these are heavily trimmed. Prices range from **\$1.50**
 Children's Dresses, of muslin and chambrays. Prices range from **75c**
 Infants' White Dresses. Prices range from **50c**
 Infants' Robes of dainty embroidery. Prices range **\$2.50**
 Children's White Cotton Drawers, 35c to **25c**
 Children's White Princess Slips. Prices range from **\$1.25**
 A special reduction in Children's Cloth Dresses for Monday. All the dresses in stock have been marked down for this sale. Sizes range from 6 months to 15 years. The following is a list of a few of the lines:
 Children's Cashmere Dresses, in first sizes only, sky, red and cream, deep yoke back and front, full length sleeves, neck finished with lace frill. Monday **75c**

Oriental Floor Coverings

Oriental Floor Coverings, in many new effects, are closely woven, easy to keep clean and well finished, with heavy fringed ends. These are particularly adapted for hard wear, and very suitable for nursery or bedrooms.
 Sizes—
 25 in. x 50 in. **\$1.25**
 36 in. x 72 in. **\$2.50**
 4 ft. x 7 ft. **\$3.50**
 6 ft. x 9 ft. **\$7.25**

Men's Clothing Department

SALE OF MEN'S OVERCOATS—REG. \$17.50 AND \$25 FOR \$10.75.
 Men's Full Length Chesterfield Overcoats, in Bannockburn and English tweeds. Double-breasted styles, with heavy collars. In a large range of shades and patterns. Also fine English tweeds and worsteds, in three-quarter lengths and topplers. Made up in all the latest effects. Values from \$17.50 to \$25.00. Price **\$10.75**
 Men's Cravenette Overcoats, full length, with plain and reversible collars. Fawns, greys, stripes and overchecks. Also a quantity of odd sizes in heavy tweeds. Values up to \$15.00. **\$6.75**
 MEN'S SUITS AT \$5.00 AND \$10.00.
 Men's Suits, made of strong Canadian tweeds, of various shades and patterns. Mostly single-breasted, three-button sacks. Values from \$8.75 to \$10.00. Monday **\$5.00**
 Men's Suits, of tweeds and fancy worsteds, in greys, browns and green mixtures, in stripes and broken checks. All this season's models. Values up to \$18.00. Monday **\$10.00**

"Good Morning," Have You Used PEAR'S SOAP?

A large consignment of Pears' Soap has just been opened up in our Patent Medicine Department where it can be obtained at the lowest possible prices.
 Pears' Transparent Soap, per cake **10c**
 Pears' Scented Glycerine Soap, per cake **15c**
 Pears' Coal Tar Soap, per cake **15c**
 Pears' Otto of Rose Soap, per cake **65c**
 Pears' Shaving Sticks, each **25c**
 Pears' Violet Powder, per box **20c**
 Pears' Purified Fullers Earth, per box **20c**
 Purchase your needs at this department and save 20 per cent.

Candy Department

You know you are getting the very best when you buy candy from us. It is made fresh daily and we guarantee that only the best cream, eggs, butter, nuts, fruit, fruit flavors and necessary ingredients enter into the making.
 Our Chocolates at 60c a pound cannot be excelled.

January Sale of Embroideries

Swiss and Cambic Embroidered Edgings, ranging in widths from 3 to 12 inches. This is a splendid opportunity to secure dainty edgings for children's dress, or underwear. Regular values to 25c. Monday to clear **10c**



Household Linens Offer Profitable Opportunities to the Thrifty

HALF BLEACHED DAMASK REDUCED
 1000 Yards of Fine Half Bleached Table Damask, close heavy quality, assorted patterns. 54 inches wide. Regular 40c. Monday **28c**
 60 inches wide. Regular 60c. Monday **39c**
 60 inches wide. Regular 75c. Monday **50c**
TABLE CLOTHS REDUCED
 250 Table Cloths, pure Irish linen, full grass bleached, close, heavy quality, assorted patterns. 2 x 2 yards. Regular \$1.75. Monday **\$1.25**
 22x2 1/2 yards. Regular \$2.25. Monday **\$1.45**
 2 x 2 yards. Regular \$3.00. Monday **\$2.15**
DAMASK TABLE SETS
 50 Table Damask Sets, consisting of one cloth, 2 x 2 1/2 yards long and 1/2 dozen dinner size napkins to match, nicely boxed, pure Irish linen, full bleached. Assorted patterns. Arrived too late for Christmas selling. Regular Values \$6.00. Monday **\$3.90**
 Regular Values \$7.50. Monday **\$4.75**
 100 Dozen White Table Napkins, size 20 x 20 and 22 x 22, close, heavy weave, hemmed ready for use, full bleached. Assorted patterns. Regular values \$1.75 doz. Monday **\$1.15**
 150 Dozen Table Napkins, extra heavy quality, full bleached, hemmed ready for use, size 20 x 20 and 22 x 22. Regular Value \$2.00. Monday **\$1.45**
 Regular Values \$2.50. Monday **\$1.75**
FULL BLEACHED DAMASK REDUCED
 2000 Yards Full Bleached Table Damask, fine Irish linen, extra fine quality, close weave and heavy weight, large range of patterns. 62 inches. Regular 75c. Monday **50c**
 66 inches. Regular 90c. Monday **68c**
 70 inches. Regular \$1.25. Monday **77c**

CRASH TOWELING
 1000 Yards of Crash Toweling, close, heavy quality, pure linen, 17 inches wide, with red borders. Regular Value 15c. Monday **8 1/2c**
 Regular Value 15c. Monday **10c**
 Regular Value 20c. Monday **15c**

FLANNELETTES
 1500 Yards of Good Heavy Flannelette, in a large range of stripes and plain colors, pink, blue and grey. Regular Value 12 1/2c. Monday **7 1/2c**
 Regular Value 20c. Monday **12 1/2c**
 Regular Value 25c. Monday **17c**

WHITE BED QUILTS
 600 White Bed Quilts, hemmed ready for use, slightly soiled. 68 x 86. Reg. value \$1.25. Monday **90c**
 76 x 90. Reg. value \$1.75. Monday **\$1.25**

FINE SATIN QUILTS
 200 Beautiful White Satin Quilts, English manufacture, double bed size, assorted patterns. Regular Value \$2.75. Monday **\$1.75**
 Regular Value \$3.00. Monday **\$2.10**
 Regular Value \$3.75. Monday **\$2.45**
 Regular Value \$4.25. Monday **\$2.90**

BED SHEETS AT LESS
 500 Dozen Ready-to-Use Bed Sheets, made of full bleached sheetings, extra heavy qualities, double bed size. Regular Value 75c. Monday **55c**
 Regular Value 90c. Monday **65c**
 Regular Value \$1.00. Monday **80c**
 Regular Value \$1.25. Monday **90c**

PILLOW SLIPS
 500 Dozen Ready-to-Use Pillow Slips, good strong quality, of full bleached cotton assorted sizes. Regular Value 40c. Monday **25c**
 Regular Value 50c. Monday **40c**
 Regular Value 75c. Monday **50c**

Beautiful Dress Goods Offered at Absurd Prices, Monday

High Grade Dress Goods, Regular Values \$1.50 to \$2.00 for 95c.
 2000 Yards of Handsome Suitings, comprising serges in fine and heavy weaves, panamas, Alexandras, Venetians, Bedford cords and other fashionable materials in shades of navy, tobacco, seal tan, myrtle, moss, reseda, wisteria, wine, taupe, old rose and slate. 46 to 54 inches wide. Regular \$1.50 to \$2.00. Monday **95c**
 Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, Regular to \$1.50 for 75c.
 1500 Yards of Excellent Quality Materials, including Meltons, Bedford cords and other fancy weaves, in shades of pearl, castor, reseda, rose, wisteria, myrtle, moss, olive, navy, black, slate, taupe and garnet. 46 to 54 inches wide. Monday **75c**
 Serviceable Dress Fabrics, Regular Values Up To \$1.00 for 55c.
 1200 Yards of Good Serviceable Fabrics, including serges in fine and heavy weaves, chevions, cashmeres, in many fancy weaves suitable for girls and women. Colors, navy, brown, moss, olive, taupe, raisin, wisteria, castor and slate. Monday **55c**

Delicate Evening Fabrics, Values to \$1.50 for 75c.
 A remarkably fine line that will appeal to every woman who wants a beautiful evening gown. The offering comprises shot crepes, crepe de chenes, collines, crystallines, etc., in all-wool and wool and silk. Excellent range of colors to choose from. Monday **75c**
\$2.25 Worsteds \$1.50
 A Hard Finished Diagonal Worsted, suitable for tailored suits, in shades of castor, olive, wisteria, amethyst, taupe and tan. 54 inches wide. Monday **\$1.50**
 Shepherd Checks 25c a Yard.
 Useful fabric for children's dresses, comes in assorted checks, 40 inches wide. Monday **25c**
 Shepherd Checks 75c a Yard.
 Fine all-wool goods, in three different sized checks, excellent soft quality, 54 inches wide. Regular price \$1.25. Monday **75c**
 Exclusive Suit Lengths, Values to \$15 for \$8.75.
 15 only, handsome dress patterns, including exclusive hopsacking and striped broadcloths. A rare opportunity to buy the choicest weaves at a modest price. Monday **\$8.75**

Monday's Scarf Specials

A large range of Motor Scarves and Veils, chiffon, crepe de chene, crepelines and silk, 2 1/2 yards long. Regular values up to \$2.25. Monday to clear **\$1.50**
 Large Wool Scarf, 2 yards in length. Good width, heavy weight. Neat tasseled ends. Values to \$1.25. Monday's price **75c**
 White Mercerized Scarf, extra size, honeycomb pattern. Regular value \$1.00. Monday **50c**
 Colored Silk Scarf Mufflers. Fringed ends, extra quality. Regular price, 50c. Monday **25c**
 Llana Wool Motor Scarves. This is a very comfortable scarf of the softest wool. Colors: Grey, green, blue or brown, with stripes of different colors. Regular values \$1.00. Monday **50c**
 Llana Wool Scarves of soft finish finish, extra large size. Regular values \$1.25. Monday **75c**

Women's Sweater Coats

Women's Hand Knitted Sweater Coats, of fine imported worsted yarn woven in fancy raised stitch. V shaped neck, plain knitted border extending down fronts and finished with either belt or pockets. Choice of colors: white, navy, cardinal and grey. Regular \$3.75. Monday **\$2.50**

Crockery Sale, Monday

18 Only, 40 Piece Tea Sets. Monday **\$3.50**
 25 Only, 97 Piece Dinner Sets. Monday **\$12.50**
 These Tea and Dinner Sets are made of English Semi Porcelain, finished with dark blue border edged with gold line. Tea Set comprises: 12 cups and saucers, 12 tea plates, 2 cake plates, 1 bowl and 1 cream jug.
DINNER SET COMPRISES:
 2 Platters. 12, 5-in. Plates.
 2 Vegetable Dishes. 12, 7-in. Plates.
 1 Sauce Boat. 12, 7-in. Plates.
 12 Cups and Saucers. 12, 8-in. Plates.
 1 Teapot. 12, 8-in. Plates.
 1 Sugar Box. 12 Soup Plates.
 1 Slop Bowl. 12 Fruit Dishes.

See Broad Street Windows

We have just received a shipment of the famous "Rollman Food Chopper." It is easily cleaned, being practically in two pieces.
 Large size **\$1.75**
 Smaller sizes **\$1.00**

Sweater Coats for Boys

Boys' Sweaters, of heavy wool mixtures. Color, grey with red striped collar. All sizes. Regular 75c **50c**
 Boys' Coat Sweaters, in heavy wool mixtures. Dark colors. All sizes, to fit boys from 6 to 12 years. Regular \$1.00, **75c**
 Boys' Coat Sweaters, in heavy wool mixtures. Colors, grey and navy, navy and red. All sizes. Regular \$1.25 **1.00**

Bon Ton Corsets

Have made the American figure famous. Bon Ton Corsets are the expression of every corset requirement, the highest achievement in the art of modern corseting. Every wearer of the Bon Ton Corset is the possessor of a wealth of style, comfort and symmetry. These corsets are absolutely without a rival. We have an excellent assortment of new models to select from. Prices range from \$4.50 to \$8.50.
ROYAL WORCESTER ADJUSTO
 Has proven itself to be of inestimable value, not only as a reducing corset but as a perfect abdominal support. With the aid of the Improved Reducing Bands and Supporter Loops the corset skirt is held down smooth and flat, uniformly reducing the hips. All sizes ranging from 22 to 36. Prices range from \$4.00 to **\$6.50**.
 Women's and Children's Waists, in all styles and sizes. Prices range from 35c to **\$1.50**
 The New H. & W. Bust Form Corset **\$1.75**
 Women's Brassieres, in all sizes, 32 to 44. Prices range 85c to **\$1.50**
 Women's and Children's Hose Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Corset Shields, Corset Clasps, Clasp Protectors, Dress Improvers, Corset Steels, Sanitary Belts and Towels.



NO INFORMATION ON RE...

Premier Unable Borden's Inquiries Entered into Investigation Of Un...

BANK FAILURE IS UN...

Western Conservators Object Criticisms—Reaction With B...

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—The report of the investigation into the affairs of the Bank of Montreal, which was brought to the attention of the House of Commons yesterday, has caused a great deal of interest. The report, which was prepared by a committee of the House, states that the bank had been in a state of financial distress for some time, and that it had been unable to meet its obligations. The committee also stated that the bank had been engaged in a series of speculative investments, which had led to its present condition. The report was received with surprise and concern by the public, and it is expected that it will lead to a thorough investigation of the bank's affairs.

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