

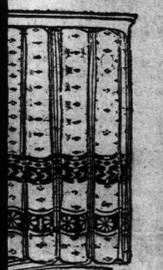
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VOL. L. NO. 381.

FIRE MAKING OWN

Flames From Burning Forests
Sweep Into Wallace, Idaho,
and Consume Many of Its
Buildings.

ESTIMATE OF LOSS REACHES HALF MILLION

Vigorous Efforts Made to Con-
fine Blaze to Eastern Half of
Town—Many People Flee
From Danger.

SPOKANE, Aug. 20.—The Spokesman-Review's Wallace correspondent says: Driven by a cold front, the forest fire that has surrounded Wallace, Idaho, swept over the tops of the hills tonight, and crept down the slopes into the east end of the town.

Twenty or thirty small dwellings on the hillside turned the smoke sky dull red. At six o'clock the blaze caught a few minutes later in the wooden warehouses and hotels and the surrounding hills. The fire was visible in town, working under the glare of the mayor, under the officers of the fire department, and the pall of smoke overhead at eleven o'clock was seeking to hold the damage east of Seventh street.

Rough estimates of the loss at that hour were placed at \$500,000 to \$600,000. The largest loss was in the warehouse of the Cour d'Alene Hardware Company, which supplies mining material to a large tributary territory, placed at \$150,000. The plant of the Sunset Brewing Company, valued at \$80,000, was also burned. The Oregon Railway and Navigation company's depot, recently completed at a cost of \$50,000, was burned, as was also the wooden depot.

At 11 p. m. the only building east of Seventh street that was standing was the Shoshone Hotel. A fire spread rapidly in flames, but the danger of the fire spreading had been checked by the fire department. The Cour d'Alene Hotel and the Cour d'Alene Hotel were among the buildings that were destroyed.

In the early afternoon, when it was first realized that danger was imminent from the near-by blazes, the fire department was called. The fire was first seen at the corner of the hillside, where the flames carried the city water supply runs.

The fall of smoke overhanging the town was so great that electric lights were turned on at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

WAR AMONG BLACKS

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 20.—An interesting report on the circumstances attending the recent riot at Pretoria, in which six natives were killed, has been presented to Mr. James, the magistrate appointed to inquire into the cause of the outbreak. In all, the rioting resulted in the death of 18,000 blacks, including 10,000 Moslems, British Basutos, and 6,000 Transvaal natives.

SALE OF A NOTABLE STRING OF HORSES

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—All the horses belonging to the Newmarket stable were sold in the paddock before the race here today. Features of the sale was Bahsi, the brown filly by Adams, Diamondback, which was sold to Harry Payne Whitney for \$40,000. Bidding began at \$15,000 when Sam Hildreth said \$25,000 and the filly was sold at that figure. Bahsi is the winner of the high Spokaway, Vernal, Astoria, Criterion and many others. She is the favorite for Purpur, which will run here on last day of meeting. She is also entered in the English Oaks and many other stakes to be run in England next year. She probably will be sent abroad as soon as the Futurity has been decided.

Mr. George Courtney spent the past week in town.

INDIAN LAND INVESTIGATION

Indian Land Investigation
SULPHUR, Okla., August 20.—The congressional committee investigating the Indian land affairs tonight issued a statement that there was no warrant for mentioning the names of Vice-President Sherman and Senator Curtis in connection with improper relations with the so-called Mokattary contractors.

CHOLERA CASE ON SIBERIA

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YOKOHAMA, August 20.—The Pacific Mail steamer Siberia, from Hongkong to San Francisco, was detained at quarantine upon arrival on account of a case of Asiatic cholera. The steamer sailed after undergoing disinfection.

ECHO OF ALASKAN BATTLE

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SEWARD, Alaska, August 20.—The damage case of R. Phillips against the Copper River and Northwestern Railway for injuries received by Phillips during the battle between rival railways, construction of a new line between Canyon two years ago, went to the hands of the jury in the United States district court.

ESPERANTO CONVENTION

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WASHINGTON, August 20.—The next convention of the Esperanto of North America will be held at Portland, Oregon, in 1911.

ITALIAN AVIATOR KILLED

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ROME, Aug. 20.—Lieut. Rivaldi, who crashed to death beneath the ruins of his Farman biplane while the machine fell to the ground today in flight between Villa Vesuchia and Rome. Rivaldi is said to have died instantly. Lieut. Savio, accompanying Rivaldi, escaped with his biplane, completed his flight safely.

FINE ARTS IN ROME

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International Exhibition to Celebrate 50th Anniversary of Italian Unification.

ROME, Aug. 20.—An international exhibition of fine arts will be held in Rome under the patronage of the king from March to October, 1911. The exhibition, which is intended to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the proclamation of the United Kingdom of Italy, will take place in the grounds of the Villa Borghese, and in close proximity to the Vatican.

SOCKEY PACK OF THIS SEASON

SOCKEY PACK OF THIS SEASON
Cannery Estimate Provincial Product at Over 500,000 Cases—Puget Sound Men Get Unusual Advantage

VANCOUVER, Aug. 20.—The total pack of sockeye salmon in the British Columbia waters this season is estimated at between 2,000,000 and 2,200,000 cases. The pack of sockeye salmon in the Fraser river, but the best of the run at all three points is over, and cannery dealers here are looking for a great deal of business. The pack of sockeye salmon in the Fraser river, but the best of the run at all three points is over, and cannery dealers here are looking for a great deal of business.

SITUATION YESTERDAY MORE THREATENING THAN AT ANY PREVIOUS TIME—FORESTRY SERVICE ABANDONS HOPE

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PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 20.—The forest fires which are devastating various parts of the northwest are more threatening tonight than at any time in the past. The situation is more threatening than at any previous time—forestry service abandons hope.

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HAS BEEN PLACED ON THE LIST

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The name of the person in question has been placed on the list of candidates for the upcoming election.

B. C. Marine Ways at Esquimalt Will Tender for Construction of the Canadian Navy

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The British Columbia Marine Ways at Esquimalt have tendered for the construction of the Canadian Navy.

THREE COMPANIES IN CANADA COMPETING

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Three companies are competing for the construction of the Canadian Navy.

SWEEP OF FLAMES IN OREGON WOODS

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A massive fire has swept through the Oregon woods, causing significant damage to the forest.

GRIPPEN LEAVES ABOARD MEGANTIC

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Gruppen has left the Megantic, which is en route to its destination.

WILL NOT SUPPORT SPEAKER CANNON

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The speaker of the house has announced that he will not support Cannon.

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Inspector Dew has shown the Megantic to the public.

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A person has been found in a cataleptic slumber.

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MIDWINTER'S BIG WINNINGS

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The Midwinter's big winnings have been announced.

FIRE AT GREEN RIVER

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A fire has broken out at Green River.

TWO RIVAL YACHTS IN A CLOSE FINISH

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Two rival yachts have competed in a close finish.

LADY SWIMMER IN FIFTEEN MILE MATCH

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A lady swimmer has competed in a fifteen mile match.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS NOW BEING PUSHED—EXPECTED TO BE IN OPERATION EARLY NEXT SUMMER

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The construction of buildings is being pushed and is expected to be in operation early next summer.

BIG PAPER MILL AT POWELL RIVER

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A big paper mill is being built at Powell River.

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Prince Rupert has received a royal welcome.

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STEAMER IS MET BY NOTABLE FLOTILLA

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A steamer has been met by a notable flotilla.

UNIQUE ADDRESS OF WELCOME PRESENTED—PREMIER'S HOPE OF SEEING TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY COMPLETED

UNIQUE ADDRESS OF WELCOME PRESENTED—PREMIER'S HOPE OF SEEING TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY COMPLETED
A unique address of welcome has been presented to the premier, who expressed his hope of seeing the transcontinental railway completed.

PRINCE RUPERT, AUG. 20.—SIR WILFRID LAURIER WAS ROYALLY WELCOMED TODAY BY PRINCE RUPERT, THE CITY WHOSE WELCOMING COMMITTEE WAS MADE UP OF OVER SIX THOUSAND CITIZENS OF THE NORTH

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STEAMER IS MET BY NOTABLE FLOTILLA

PREMIER LEAVING FOR THE CARIBBO

Hon. Richard McBride Will Go Through to Fort George and on Toward Tete Jaune Cache

Premier McBride is leaving today upon his necessarily hurried and well-deserved summer outing in the course of which it is his intention to travel through to Fort George by the historic river route and there transferring to light draught steamer, continue on up Tete Jaune Cache, as far as possible toward the Fraser, and then to Fort George by the historic route. On his return trip he will be accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Lawrence Macrae, and Mr. F. Carter, chief of the office, executive council, and Mr. H. L. Ewing, editor of the Colonist.

At Vancouver the party will be augmented by Lord Dunmore, Mr. Morton Griffiths, Mr. P. and Mr. Harry E. Brittain, the latter two being members of the cabinet to whom Mr. Griffiths' desire to thoroughly study the country, and its conditions with a view to making extensive investments in the near future.

RAIL THREATENED WITH WATER FAMINE

Hon. Price Ellison Leaves to Adjust Difficulty Arising Out of Famous Violin Lake Water Controversy

A telegram from Mr. J. H. Schofield, mayor of Trail, and formerly hon. minister of public lands, yesterday conveyed the news that the town water supply is almost completely exhausted, only about two inches of water now remaining in the reservoir, and everything as dry as a bone.

FELL INTO RAVINE

Accident Results in Serious Injuries to Mrs. John Wolfe and Mr. John Wolfe, Clerk of Burnaby.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 22.—A remarkable accident which resulted in serious injuries to Mrs. Saunders, clerk of the municipality, and which is the cause of lying in the Royal Columbian hospital about 6 or 7 o'clock Tuesday night.

WHY THE CHURCHES ARE LEFT EMPTY

Rev. Bernard Vaughan Gives His View in a Forceful Sermon—People Only "Playing at Religion."

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A forceful and stirring sermon, dealing with the subject of empty churches and Sunday sport, was delivered by Father Bernard Vaughan, at St. Peter's Roman Catholic church, yesterday, last Sunday morning.

SYNDICATE ACQUIRES COMPANY'S ASSETS

Mr. Joseph Marin, Mr. J. S. Harvey, T. F. Paterson and W. Innis Paterson Purchase Mill and Pulp Concessions

A syndicate consisting of Mr. Joseph Marin, K. C., J. S. Harvey, T. F. Paterson and W. Innis Paterson have purchased all the assets of the British Canadian Wood Pulp and Paper Company.

DRUNKEN BRAWL ENDS IN TRAGEDY

Nicola Cowboy Slashes Indian With Knife and Shoots Him—His Victim Likely to Die

MERRITT, B. C., Aug. 19.—Bob Patten, a well-known cowboy, yesterday with a knife and revolver, killed an Indian in a drunken brawl.

TO HONOR MEMORY OF KING EDWARD

People of Wales Divided in Opinion as to Most Suitable Memorial—Three Schemes Suggested

LONDON, Aug. 20.—No part of the British dominions is more anxious to do honor to the late King Edward than Wales.

NATIONAL VETERANS

Throughout Central and Western Canada it is estimated that there are fully four to five thousand ex-soldiers who are in need of some form of relief.

ACHIEVES TRIUMPH AT SASKATOON FAIR

Provincial Fruit Subject of Many Encomiums—Itinerary of Province's Exhibition Commissioner Announced

The British Columbia Commissioner, Mr. E. Bullock-Wabster, and the British Columbia display of fruits, tinware, and other goods, which were shown at the Saskatoon fair, have been between them.

PITTSBURG SECURES STAR FIRST BASEMAN

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 20.—Manager Fred Clarke yesterday announced that he had secured the services of Fred L. Latham, star first baseman of the Kansas City Club.

ANOTHER RAILROAD

Notice has been given by Messrs. Barnard & Robertson that application will be made to the legislature at its next sitting for a charter for a coal and iron railway.

ASIAN CHOLERA CASES IN ITALY

Statistics Indicate That Outbreak is Serious—Thirty-three Deaths and Many New Cases in One Province

BARI, Italy, Aug. 19.—The latest report on the outbreak of Asiatic cholera in the province of Bari, Italy, shows that there have been 33 deaths and many new cases.

FRENCH RAILWAY NOW TAPS CHINA

Completion of Haiphong Road Places Yunnan Province in Communication With the Sea—May be Extended

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The French periodicals are giving prominence to the fact that owing to the completion of the railway from Haiphong to Yunnan-shan, the province of Yunnan, China, is now in direct communication with the sea.

MUST HONOR THE NATIONAL FLAG

Winnipeg City Council Passes Bylaw Compelling Its Use When Other Standards are Displayed

In Winnipeg the national flag will hereafter occupy its proper place in the future there will be no more processions in that city in which the national flag is not prominently displayed.

IDENTIFICATION YET DOUBTFUL

No Definite Conclusion Arrived At As to Identity of Dillon Suspect Believed to Be Murderer and Train Robber

That the identification of the man held at Dillon charged with the murder of Sheriff Hanes, was yet doubtful, was stated by the coroner at the inquest held at Dillon on Monday.

MOISSANT FAILS TO FINISH FLIGHT

Accidents to His Aeroplane Keep Him From Reaching London—Gets Much Credit From Newspapers

LONDON, Aug. 18.—John Moissant, an American aviator, attempted to continue his flight from Tillamansont to London today but a series of accidents to his aeroplane compelled him to postpone the attempt.

GAMBLERS SURPRISED

Unexpected Raid on Rooms at Ostend Causes Consternation—Many Are Caught

OSTEND, Aug. 17.—There was great excitement in Ostend recently over a raid made in the rooms of the "Literary Society" at the Kursaal.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OCCURRING TO 415

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The French periodicals are giving prominence to the fact that owing to the completion of the railway from Haiphong to Yunnan-shan, the province of Yunnan, China, is now in direct communication with the sea.

PROHIBITION OF UNLICENSED COMPANIES OPERATING IN PROVINCE

Save Where Special Licenses is Obtained by Insurer

The Fire Insurance Commission, consisting of Messrs. R. S. Lennie, chairman, and J. H. G. Macdonald, J. H. Erskine, which was appointed on the 4th of February last, under that chapter of the Provincial Statutes relating to the regulation of public matters, yesterday presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor their findings and report, attached to which was a voluminous mass of evidence received by the commission during its sittings in this city, Vancouver and Nelson.

COMMISSION'S CONCLUSIONS

Findings of Board Appointed by Provincial Government to Enquire Into Fire Insurance Matters

LARGE FORMATION OF INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Prohibition of Unlicensed Companies Operating in Province Save Where Special Licenses is Obtained by Insurer

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MUST HONOR THE NATIONAL FLAG

Winnipeg City Council Passes Bylaw Compelling Its Use When Other Standards are Displayed

In Winnipeg the national flag will hereafter occupy its proper place in the future there will be no more processions in that city in which the national flag is not prominently displayed.

PROBLEMS RAISED

Early in the sessions of the commission the question arose as to the right of the province to legislate concerning the business of fire insurance, and the commission's announcement of its view that this subject was not one upon which they were by the terms of the commission's mandate to enquire into or report upon. It was suggested by the opponents of the bill that the fixing of a rate of fire insurance business in the province, and the restriction of the public as to largely increase the cost of conducting commercial enterprises in this province.

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DEFINITE CONCLUSION ARRIVED AS TO IDENTITY OF SUSPECT BELIEVED TO BE ORDERER AND TRAIN ROBBER

The identification of the man Dillon charged with bank robbery who is believed to be William Constantine Decker, nee Sheriff, is now a certainty.

COMMISSIONERS' CONCLUSIONS

Findings of Board Appointed by Provincial Government to Enquire Into Fire Insurance Matters

URGENT FORMATION OF INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Prohibition of Unlicensed Companies Operating in Province Save Where Special License Is Obtained by Insurer

The Fire Insurance Commission, consisting of Messrs. E. S. Lemie, chairman; D. H. Macdonald, and A. B. Erskine, which was appointed on the 14th of February last, under the authority of the Provincial Statutes...

The rapid growth of commerce and the tremendous development in the various sections of the province leading to the springing up of many cities and towns with their constantly increasing populations, render it necessary that this special brand of business, affecting the whole of the people, should be under the control of government supervision and control, business and those providing it.

At the outset the Commission's sittings counsel for the fire insurance proposed bill entitled the British Columbia Fire Insurance Act, where those provisions of this bill immediately proceeded to give effect to the wisdom of such a measure...

Important Provisions 1. A prohibition to undertake or solicit or agree to undertake any contract of insurance...

2. That no unlicensed companies or associations of underwriters, or any other persons, shall be permitted to solicit fire insurance in the province.

3. That all insurers should be permitted to place their insurance freely with such unlicensed companies or associations of underwriters, including Mutuals and Loyds, and should have the right to obtain inspection of their books and accounts...

4. Permission to the insured to obtain insurance outside the province when sufficient security can be obtained from companies licensed under the Act...

5. The appointment of an officer to be called the Insurance Commissioner, to examine and report to the Minister on all matters connected with insurance as carried on by companies licensed or required to be licensed...

6. That the proposed bill, with these modifications and additions, should be approved, and the existing laws repealed.

The commissioners express their appreciation of the assistance which has been rendered by Mr. E. V. Bodwell, K. C., counsel for the licensed companies, Mr. J. J. Shalton, and the witnesses who collected valuable information and statistics which assisted and facilitated the enquiry.

Train Dynamited. SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 19.—Great Northern train No. 4, Seattle to Kansas City, was wrecked by dynamite one mile west of Nipah, Wash., near the summit of the Cascades, at 3 o'clock this morning.

British Force for Tibet. SIMLA, Aug. 20.—The 56th Mule Corps at Lucknow, the 9th Mule Corps at Delhi, and the 14th at Bareilly have been ordered to mobilize in readiness to start for Tibet.

POLITICAL GRAFT OVERSHADOWED

Allegations That Revelations of Stealings From Railways Will Make the Other Kind Look Small

START IS MADE ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL

Prominent Ex-Officials of the Road Including General Manager Arrested by Order of President Harrahan

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Three former officials of the Illinois Central Railway company were arrested today in connection with the alleged huge frauds by means of which the Illinois Central has been swindled out of \$1,500,000.

The men arrested are Frank B. Harrahan, former general manager of the road; Charles L. Ewing, former manager of lines north of Ohio; John K. Taylor, former general forekeeper of the road. The warrants were sworn to by the president of the railroad company, J. Edgar Hoover.

The many instances cited of bogus companies or underwriters doing business, show its necessity from the standpoint of the people as a whole, and the numerous instances of unworkable fire losses indicate the necessity of uniformity and the absence of necessary provisions indicating the necessity for the revision of such laws.

It is to be expected that an efficient officer of the government with such assistance as it may be necessary for him to have, will protect the fire, assist the underwriters, reduce the fire waste and eventually lower the insurance rates.

Your commission after considering the evidence submitted and the exhibits filed, and the arguments of counsel representing the various interests affected, has reached the following conclusions: 1. That the government should create an insurance department.

2. That no unlicensed companies or associations of underwriters, or any other persons, shall be permitted to solicit fire insurance in the province.

3. That all insurers should be permitted to place their insurance freely with such unlicensed companies or associations of underwriters, including Mutuals and Loyds, and should have the right to obtain inspection of their books and accounts...

4. Permission to the insured to obtain insurance outside the province when sufficient security can be obtained from companies licensed under the Act...

5. The appointment of an officer to be called the Insurance Commissioner, to examine and report to the Minister on all matters connected with insurance as carried on by companies licensed or required to be licensed...

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British Emigration. LONDON, Aug. 19.—During seven years from 1903 to 1909, 2,138,000 British subjects emigrated to other parts of the world.

WILD ALFALFA

SPokane, August 19.—Experienced farmers in Spokane county have discovered the wild alfalfa, known to botanists as "medicago falcata," in Bonner county, Idaho.

PROGRESS MADE WITH RAILROAD

Five Miles of Grading Done on Mr. Mann's Portland Canal Short Line—Dock and Approach Building

VANCOUVER, Aug. 19.—We have five miles of grading already completed on Stewart island, and we hope the whole of the next year. The building of the dock, 160 feet by 80 feet, is now completed, and we are now working on the approach over the tide-pits.

INCERTAINTY IN HANEY CASE

Man Sent From Los Angeles to Dillon Says Suspect There Is One of Brothers, But He Does Not Know Which

DILLON, Mont., Aug. 19.—Which of the notorious Haney brothers, Bill or Dan, was killed following the shooting of the C. P. R. train near Ashcroft, B. C., a year ago?

This is the question which has arisen here in connection with a suspect who is held in jail in this town, following an attempt to rob a bank. It was believed that the prisoner was Bill Haney, and the other brother, Dan, was the man identified yesterday as a Pinkerton detective from Los Angeles.

FARMERS WANT HAY STANDARDS

Men of B. C. and Alberta Pass Resolution on Subject—Terminal Elevators Also Discussed

VANCOUVER, Aug. 19.—The Alberta and British Columbia farmers closed their convention here today, after passing resolutions on a number of subjects.

COLONIZATION SCHEME

Mr. Norton Griffiths Explains What Imperial Federation League Purposes

Mr. Norton Griffiths, M. P. for Weyburn, for the Empire at the last British session and who is at present visiting the city yesterday gave an informal address to a number of ladies and gentlemen who assembled at the Hotel Vancouver.

BREAKS GAOL

Nanaimo Prisoner Loses No Time in Regaining His Liberty—Police Searching

Whatever lack of ability George Williams on Thursday sentenced to the speedy trial court at Nanaimo in eight months in goal, may have shown in his chosen work of thieving, there is no doubt that he possesses real merit as a goal-breaker.

TELLS OF TRAGEDY

The provincial police department has been notified of the disappearance on July 25, at Wadhwa's River, Indet, of all vessels from Odessa, Russia, but, otherwise known as Frank Birch, of the fishing boat "The Fish Hawk."

GUARDING AGAINST CHOLERA

BERLIN, August 19.—An order was issued today calling for the most stringent inspection at German ports of all vessels from Odessa, and owing to the outbreak of cholera in southern Russia.

BRIGANDS DISCOMFITED

MILAN, Aug. 19.—A band of Brigands who had descended the mountainous ground in a big expedition, were intercepted by a strong military force near Parma by a strong military force.

Auto Start in Race

BRIGGTON BEACH, August 19.—In the 24 hour auto race, seven of the nine cars entered shot away from the mark 20 minutes later than the time scheduled. The starters, with Chris Patke at the wheel, got away in the lead and finished the first mile in 14.4 seconds. The second mile in 14.4 seconds. The early morning rain made the track almost perfect for good racing, and there was not a drop of rain during the race.

CRIPPEN STILL IN QUEBEC

QUEBEC, Aug. 19.—Crippen and Miss Leneve are still here, fretting under the delay in the arrangements for their departure. No one knows the reason for the delay.

VERNON BOY DROWNED

VERNON, Aug. 19.—His arms entangled in coils of a fishing line, the 15-year-old Tommy Weira, son of A. Weira, chemist, was drowned in an accident in five feet of water. With a bullet wound in his chest, he fell into the water, and the fishing line became entangled around his neck.

HUGE ORCHARD

Spokane Men to Have Fruit-Bearing Tract of 2000 Acres—Irrigated From River

SPOKANE, August 19.—Samuel Berry, of Spokane, who is assisted by R. F. Outcalt, cartographer, and Charles W. Greig, engineer, have irrigated project near Big Lost Lake, where 10,000 one and two-acre tracts are being offered for sale.

FIRES IN OREGON ENDANGER LIVES

Crater Lake National Forest Being Rapidly Consumed—Five Hundred More Soldiers Wanted to Fight Flames

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 19.—Five heavy forest fires have been called off by the forestry service to fight the forest fires now spreading in Oregon. The fires are in the Crater Lake National Forest, Washington, and Lake encampment, Washington.

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Camyalls COSTUME CHAT We have pleasure in advising our customers that notwithstanding the continued labor troubles in New York, we are well supplied with the very latest models in costumes. Thanks to the early and excellent arrangements made by our Mr. Campbell during his Summer trip, we are in our usual position to make early offerings in "up-to-the-minute" styles in Fall Costumes.

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

LEST WE FORGET.

The tumult and the shouting has died and the guests have departed. The people of Victoria have responded to the appeal of Premier McBride and extended to Sir Wilfrid Laurier a greeting which was as creditable to them as to the distinguished gentleman who was the recipient of it. It was remarked by many persons at the night of the reception in the Parliament Buildings that Mr. McBride almost completely effaced himself. He had made the function possible, and then with rare good taste abstained from taking any part in it, so that no one could claim any part of the enthusiasm of the occasion was brought out by his presence. But after all there can only be one opinion and that is that the reception was a moving picture in living characters of Mr. McBride's thought. Let this not be forgotten. It was given to Sir Wilfrid Laurier since the day he entered this province until the present hour, to stand before the people, not as a party leader, not even chiefly as the first statesman in the Dominion, but as the personification of Canadianism. He and more particularly those who are with him, have not been slow to take advantage of the opportunity to spread the political gospel of which they are the exponents, but the outstanding result of it all is the profound impression produced upon the public mind, that whether we are Liberals or Conservatives, or whatever else we may be in politics, we are first of all Canadians. And we are not claiming too much when we say that this has been rendered so conspicuous largely by the fact that Mr. McBride rose above the limits of the partisan politics and called upon the people of British Columbia to accept in good faith what Sir Wilfrid had said was the prime object of his western mission and do what in them lay to make it as complete a success as possible. We do not detract in the least from what is due to Sir Wilfrid Laurier when we say that the "crowning of the edifice" was due to the broad-mindedness and sincere patriotism of Mr. McBride. We suppose that we shall all fall back again into the old party lines; it is perhaps best that we should, but things can never be quite the same again. If the history of British politics teaches one thing more than another it is that, when men labor with honest and patriotic motives, they always build wiser than they know. When we say that in our judgment the events of the past two days will mark an era in Canadian politics we do not wish to be understood as having anything definite in mind. We only know that in the history of nations seed sown in loyalty and good-will has ever brought forth good fruit. And we shall only add that Mr. McBride has risen to the occasion, which presented itself, in a manner that few men would have had the courage to attempt and fewer yet would have had the tact and skill to carry out successfully.

RAIL TO THE MAINLAND.

There is no definite proposal before us at the present time; but I recognize the great importance of making a direct rail connection with Vancouver Island, and the matter is one that shall receive our consideration at the earliest possible day. In these words, substantially, Sir Wilfrid Laurier referred to the representations made by the Board of Trade and the Vancouver Island Development League in regard to the long-hoped-for rail connection between this island and the continental railway system by way of Seymour Narrows. We think we are right in saying that this is the first occasion upon which this project has had an unqualified official endorsement. A distinct step has been taken towards the accomplishment of this great undertaking. What remains now to be done is to present some definite and feasible plan whereby this great project may be realized. There has always been a difficulty when this project was urged upon capitalists because of uncertainty as to how it would be regarded by the Dominion government. The Colonist in its treatment of it has always been embarrassed because it was not able to say that the government would look favorably upon it, and the public will bear us out in the statement that the burden of agitation has fallen chiefly upon this paper. No matter what other projects were urged upon the consideration of governments, we have never allowed a suitable occasion for presenting it to pass unimproved. We think we see success in sight. At least we find our courage renewed and our determination strengthened to keep on working for this great end. The persistency with which the Board of Trade has pressed this project upon the attention of governments has been notable, and since the Development League has been organized one of its chief aims has been to keep it to the front. There is much work yet to be done, but at

THE ORIENTAL QUESTION

While we may admit all that Sir Wilfrid Laurier claims in respect to the imperial aspect of the Oriental question, we venture to submit that he does not fully appreciate the underlying motive of the policy favored by the majority of the people living upon this Coast. His opinion seems to be that white labor is hostile to Oriental competition because it will have a tendency to reduce wages. We do not say that this "does" not influence many people, for it does. What we do say is that behind this aspect of the case there is the racial issue, call it racial antagonism if you like, which forces some upon men's mind the conviction that did all it could do. It was not the white race which was crowded to the wall. We are charged with having enacted legislation in this province of such a character that it was an insult to the race pride of Orientals; but it was necessary to do something. The opinions of the people had to be expressed in some way. There was no sign of relief from Ottawa, and we were forced to act. We do not believe Sir Wilfrid Laurier will claim that he was not driven to action by the course taken by the legislature of this province. The question is, in our judgment, a much larger, much more far-reaching, Laurier seems to think it is. Possibly as a temporary expedient the course pursued by him is better than that taken by the provincial government, but it is to be remembered that the latter did all it could do. The methods available to the Dominion government were not open to it. But whether the plan is better or worse than the provincial plan, it is only a temporary and superficial way of disposing of a question so vast in its potential importance that any public man might well hesitate before attempting to solve it.

THE INDIAN RESERVES.

In replying to the representations of the Board of Trade in respect to the Indian reservations, Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not say very much, but what few observations he made show that his views and those of the Provincial government are substantially identical. It has been well understood that the progress of negotiations for the settlement of the Songhees Reserve has been rendered more difficult than it otherwise would have been because of a divergence of view between the provincial authorities and the Department of the Interior as to the legal status of the reservation generally, and it was understood that the Minister of Justice supported Mr. Oliver in his opinion. It was very clear from the few words said by the Prime Minister that he is very nearly, if not wholly, in accordance with the position taken by Mr. McBride. The being the case, we are more hopeful than ever that a solution of this vexed question may not be very remote. We do not wish to be misunderstood in the matter or to be thought of as placing a construction upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier's language that it will not bear; but it must have been a surprise to those who have been so accustomed to hear those who might be assumed to speak for the federal government here and who have claimed that the provincial government had nothing to say in the premises, to find Sir Wilfrid Laurier declaring that the Dominion authorities had only a fiduciary interest in the reservation and that the title to the land was vested in the province.

WISHES TO DIE

TACOMA, AUG. 18.—Dear mother, I am going to die. God bless you, I will meet you in Heaven, but I am dying in a cold, cold place. Good bye, Clyde. 701 11th, 29th street, Indianapolis. After penciling the above message on a scrap of paper on Tuesday night, Clyde Hitchcock, a despondent young man, intimated that he was going to commit suicide. A police officer was notified, with the result that Hitchcock was taken to police headquarters, a bottle of carbolic acid was taken from the bosom of his shirt and he was locked up for safe keeping. That the unfortunate man is despondent is evident by his rambling and incoherent statements about his antecedents. He is in the brush for two years and that he has run several races with passenger trains. All day yesterday he stood at the grating of his cell staring into space with a vacant expression and repeating that he desired to die. He will be taken before a vacant commission in the superior court, and an effort will be made to communicate with his mother.

CHIEFTAIN ON ISSUES OF DAY

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Heard by Thousands at Meeting Under Auspices of Liberal Association

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION AND NAVAL POLICY

Dominion's Premier Claims His Policies Are the Best for Canada—The Other Speakers

A fitting termination to the cordial reception of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, was given last night when nearly 4,500 Victorians, without regard to affiliations, assembled to hear the prime minister speak on some of the issues of the day, and spend their guest on the continuation of his trip to the North. The building was thronged as it has never before been and it is doubtful if ever a larger audience has assembled on any previous occasion in Victoria. It was a tribute not to the politician, but to the man, the head of the Dominion, and regardless of party the reception was unanimous and entirely wholehearted. When at 8:30 o'clock Sir Wilfrid entered the building and proceeded along the aisle towards the platform he was repeatedly cheered. Hats were raised, music of the Fifth Regiment band was drowned in the sound of the cheering. When at 8:30 o'clock Sir Wilfrid entered the building and proceeded along the aisle towards the platform he was repeatedly cheered. Hats were raised, music of the Fifth Regiment band was drowned in the sound of the cheering. Pauline, who was to officiate by Mr. F. A. Graham, minister of railways and canals; Hon. William Templeman, M.P.; Nansimo; Mr. F. F. Pardoe, M.P.; West Laminon, Senator; Riley, Mr. John Jardine, M.P.E.; Mr. W. P. Stewart, M.P.E.; and Lieut.-Col. Currie, mounted the stairway leading to the platform with agility and as he bowed to the large audience the cheers were renewed. The arrangements for accommodating the large crowd had been excellently carried out. The building was formed with an array of flags, bunting, streamers and lanterns, presented a pretty picture. The benches along both sides were packed and on the floor were arranged a number of blue blooded equines of the province, some 3,000 persons in comfortable seats. The platform which was located about the middle of the eastern side of the building was a provision of evergreens and palms. Behind was a large banner and the motto "Peace, Progress and Prosperity." Directly opposite on the western side of the building was the band stand where the band of the Fifth Regiment discoursed music at intervals. Mr. Herbert Kent added to the program by an excellent rendering of the "Maple Leaf" for Ever song immediately the Prime Minister was seated. The car service provided by the B. C. Electric railway was good and the large audience were enabled to make their way home in comfort. Sir Wilfrid was in good voice and his every utterance was heard in the vast hall of the building. He dealt with the Asiatic question, the navy question and paid a graceful tribute to Premier McBride and members of the Provincial government for the "royal" welcome which he had received and he also thanked the city for its real hospitality and hearty welcome. Basket of Flowers. Before speaking Sir Wilfrid was the recipient of a basket of beautiful sweet peas, presented on behalf of the children of Vancouver Island. The gray haired premier accepted the picture which was enthusiastically applauded by the audience. Mr. Pauline introduced Sir Wilfrid and the Liberals of Vancouver Island I have the utmost pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the members of his party. I would like to see this an "express" of thankfulness that they have come so far on their long journey, practically the people of Vancouver Island to express the hope that Sir Wilfrid and his fellow travelers will continue their trip and back to the capital in safety and the best of health. The committee has chosen the motto, "Peace, Progress and Prosperity." It is not necessary to enlarge on the prosperity of the country as the speakers will embody in their remarks something of the sentiment of the motto, sentiment which lies close to the heart of our great leader. Mr. Pauline called upon Hon. William Templeman to address the audience. The minister of mines was heartily received as he arose to speak. Hon. William Templeman, minister of mines, was greeted with hearty applause. (Continued on Page Five)

"A Merry Heart Goes All the Day"

It's a pretty good scheme to be merry, and sing as you follow the road for a good many pilgrims are weary and hopefully carry the load; their hearts from the journey are breaking and a rod seems to them like a mile; and it may be the jokes you are making will lighten them up for a while. Send for Our Big Catalogue FREE

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST Tels. 425 and 450 1228 Government Street

"WHERE THE MOST CARPETS ARE SHOWN AND SOLD"

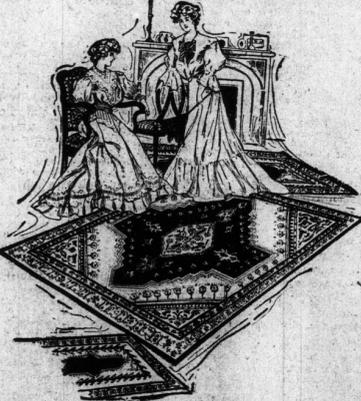


AUTUMN CARPETS

WITH the Autumn season close by, your thoughts are probably of Winter carpets. It'll soon be time to make the Fall changes in the home's decorations, and now is an excellent time to do the carpet choosing. For Fall and Winter service something of good quality is necessary—the carpets get a harder "deal" during these seasons. Don't let a few cents difference in price influence you into buying carpets of an inferior quality—it's not economy—not much! We offer you the best in quality, the newest in design and the broadest assortments, at prices that represent splendid values. Try a Weiler carpet this Fall.

- Tapestry Carpets from, per yard .75c Velvet Carpets from, per yard \$1.50 Ingrain Carpets from, per yard .85c Axminster Carpets from, per yard \$1.90 Brussels Carpets from, per yard .85c Wilton Carpets from, per yard \$1.90

These prices are for carpets made and laid by experienced men



Hundreds of Squares and Rugs

To those who favor the square or rug as the ideal floor covering, we commend this showing of rugs and squares. Hundreds are on display here and wonderful choice of patterns, colorings and prices offered you. As in the carpets, we maintain a high standard of quality, and when comparing prices, please remember that these are of a superior grade. If you consider quality at all, you'll find the values we offer are best. These are displayed on specially constructed rug racks, and the whole lot may be quickly and easily inspected. Come and see them.

- Ingrain Squares from \$29.00 to \$5.00 Wilton Squares from \$48.50 to \$27.00 Tapestry Squares from \$25.00 to \$9.00 Velvet Squares from \$22.00 to \$24.00 Brussels Squares from \$22.00 to \$24.00 Smyrna Rugs from \$55.00 to \$30.00 Axminster Squares from \$65.00 to \$18.75 Genuine Oriental Rugs—All prices.



Oriental Rugs and Furnishings

Many splendid examples of Oriental Rug Handicraft are on show in our carpet department. If you are looking for something in Oriental Rugs or in Oriental Furnishings, don't fail to visit this store. We have Oriental brass goods, Oriental curtains and hangings, etc., and if a "Turkish" Corner or an Oriental Room is desired, this store is ready to assist you with splendid stocks and expert help. Come in at your convenience and inspect these interesting offerings—we are always pleased to see visitors, and assure you that you never need feel any obligation to purchase.

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WEILER BROS

Send for Our Big Catalogue FREE

Ladies: Use Our Rest Room 2nd Floor

FAMED FOR FINE FURNITURE



England has had few English days when Harold lost the well-fought field of Senlac. There Normans, Angevins and Scots upon but few individuals, who could English. The Tudors came more that classification than most of the in their case there was a strong strain of blood. George I. was a German. His father was a Stuart, and had very names in his lineage. George was German that he was unable to speak English, a seeming disqualification his position, but, as we shall see by very valuable factor in the evolution of the British Constitution have them today. There can be no doubt that if he had been a native-born prince of the British Constitution, he would have preferred to live in his duchy of Hanover. He knew the principles of the British Constitution, and he was a man of so unambitious a mind as George; and yet it is easy to recall that sovereign's son. The Crown in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Settlement. The diplomatic genius of William III. and George had combined to place England in the forefront of European nations, and a crown of such a kingdom might even to a man of so unambitious a mind as George; and yet it is easy to recall that sovereign's son. The Crown in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Settlement. The diplomatic genius of William III. and George had combined to place England in the forefront of European nations, and a crown of such a kingdom might even to a man of so unambitious a mind as George; and yet it is easy to recall that sovereign's son. The Crown in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Settlement. The diplomatic genius of William III. and George had combined to place England in the forefront of European nations, and a crown of such a kingdom might even to a man of so unambitious a mind as George; and yet it is easy to recall that sovereign's son. The Crown in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Settlement. 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An Hour with the Editor

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

England has had few English kings since the days when Harold lost the crown on the well-fought field of Senlac. There have been Normans, Angevins and Scots upon the throne, but few individuals, who could claim to be English. The Tudors came more nearly to this classification than most of the others, but in their case there was a strong strain of Welsh blood. George I. was a German. His grandfather was a Stuart, and had very few English names in his lineage. George was so much of a German that he was unable to speak or understand English, a seeming disqualification for his position, but, as we shall see by and by, a very valuable factor in the evolution of the principles of the British Constitution as we have them today. There can be no doubt that he was flattered by the offer of the British Crown in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Settlement. The diplomacy and military genius of William III. and Marlborough had combined to place England in the very forefront of European nations, and to wear the crown of such a kingdom might well appeal even to a man of so unambitious a temperament as George; and yet it is easy to believe that if he consulted his own honest wishes he would much have preferred to live and rule in his duchy of Hanover. He knew the conditions existing there, and was very much of a law unto himself. He did not know what he would have to face in the Island Kingdom, whose institutions he understood as little as their language. The tendency towards popular government was something which the Continental rulers could not understand, and with which they were not in sympathy; and it is to be assumed that George knew the history of the people over whom he was called upon to reign. Here was a people, who scoffed at the idea that kings reigned by divine right, who cut off the head of one sovereign, and managed to get along without another until they saw fit to recall that sovereign, who had dismissed another sovereign, solemnly enacting that the throne had become vacant, and had invited another to accept the crown and had regulated the succession in a manner to suit themselves and in utter disregard of the principles, which every European ruler regarded as vital. Over such a people he was invited to reign at the very moment when another was claiming the crown by right of descent, and a powerful party was for forming in the kingdom to assert his rights. We are led to the conclusion that George, while in no need of a brilliant man, had a great deal of courage and a great deal of sound commonsense, or he would never have accepted the crown with all the possibilities implied in that acceptance. Fortunately for him, Queen Anne died suddenly, although not unexpectedly. She was taken away before Bolingbroke, who was intriguing for the return of the Stuarts could perfect his plans, and the Whig leaders were very prompt in proclaiming the Hanoverian interest to the king's office. Fortune had "bantered" Bolingbroke, to use his own term, and he fled from the kingdom. George was obliged from very necessity to leave the affairs of the kingdom in the hands of his ministers. His First Lord of the Treasury was Lord Townshend, with whom was associated Robert Walpole. A Tory reaction drove this ministry from power, but only for a time, and when the Whigs came back into office, the positions of these two leaders were reversed. As Walpole said, "The firm was Townshend and Walpole; it has become Walpole and Townshend." Walpole held office for thirty-six years, and he may be said to have been the first person to hold the position which we now know as Premier. Townshend did not quite attain to that eminence, although he very nearly approached it. To understand what is meant by this, it must be explained that the sovereigns had been in the habit of selecting their own ministers without consultation with anyone except they might so desire. Hence it came about that, while the First Lord of the Treasury was usually one chosen because he could command the confidence of the majority of the House of Commons, the other ministers were generally persons whom the King personally wished to advance, and they were often not in political sympathy with the First Lord. George, knowing very little about the details of English politics, was quite content to leave the selection of a ministry in the hands of Townshend, and this, a concession made for the convenience of the King, was insisted upon by Walpole, when he came to form a ministry, as a matter of right, and thus was established the principle in force in British countries today, by virtue of which the sovereign or his representative selects the First Minister, and the latter selects his colleagues. In the United Kingdom the First Minister's official designation is the First Lord of the Treasury; he is called either Prime Minister or Premier simply for convenience. In the overseas Dominions the title of First Lord of the Treasury is not employed. The office, no matter by what title it is called, has no legal status, in other words the Premier is not the head of any department of the government by virtue of his holding such a position, but he is the head of the government as a whole, the representative in a special manner of the crown.

Up to the reign of George it was the custom of the sovereigns to preside at meetings of the Privy Council, and take what part they wished in its deliberations. At the beginning of his reign, George followed this practice, but he very soon grew tired of listening to debates that he did not understand, and of attempting to decide upon lines of policy which he was unable to grasp, except by the unsatisfactory process of interpretation into German, and so he soon ceased to attend the meetings of the Council, and the practice was adopted of sub-

mitting to him a minute of the decision arrived at for his signature, a practice in force today and deemed a vital feature of our system of government, although it was adopted two hundred years ago simply because there was a king on the throne, who understood neither English politics nor English speech. These circumstances were highly favorable for the development of parliamentary, or, as we say in this country, responsible government. George was the more willing to permit his ministers to manage things their own way, because he was chiefly interested in the affairs of Hanover, and so long as the policy pursued in England was such as tended to the security of that duchy, he was quite content not to interfere. The English people were reconciled to this new conception of the Constitution, because Walpole's policy was one of peace, and he did not propose that English blood should be shed in Continental wars. "Twenty thousand men have been killed in battle this year," he said, "and not an Englishman among them." This prolonged peace was favorable to the development of British commerce and British industry, and the effect was seen on the appreciation of the rental value of real property. Thus, almost undiscerned by themselves, the people of Great Britain, for Scotland had now begun to take her due share in the government of the kingdom, were working out new principles of government and establishing the principle that "the King reigns, but does not govern."

Walpole, who contributed so much to the welfare of the nation, was a man of a strange combination of qualities. He was in no sense a brilliant statesman, achieving his ends by dogged resolution rather than skill. He was a forceful speaker, but lacking in polish. His manners were rough, not to say uncouth. He was as careless of the amenities of social life as Oliver Cromwell, but he lacked the rigid Puritanism of the Great Protector. Indeed, he was a man of whose private life the least said the better. Towards the close of his career he was greatly harassed by the desertion of the younger Whigs, "the boys," as he used to call them, who, under the leadership of that "terrible cornet of horse," William Pitt, were insisting that there were political ideals for which men should strive. Walpole was not personally corrupt, but he condoned corruption in others. When told by Pitt that public men should rise above dishonorable methods, he replied: "You think so now, my boy; but you will soon be older and wiser." Walpole was neither worse nor better than his times, and much as there was in his life that will not bear the light of day, he played a highly important part at a highly critical hour in determining the nature of the British Constitution.

METHODISM

The following description of the founding of Methodism is from Green's "History of the English People." It will be read with great interest at the present time: "The stir showed itself markedly in a religious revival, which dates from the later years of Walpole's ministry, and which began in a small knot of Oxford students, whose revolt against the religious deadness of their time expressed itself in ascetic observances, in enthusiastic devotion, and a methodical regularity of life which gained them the nickname 'Methodists.' Three figures detached themselves from the group as soon as, on its transfer to London in 1738, it attracted public attention by the fervor and even extravagance of its piety, and each found his special work in the task to which the instinct of the new movement led it from the first, that of carrying religion and morality to the vast masses of population which lay concentrated in the towns and around the mines and collieries of Cornwall and the North. Whitfield, a servitor of Pembroke College, was above all the preacher of the revival. Speech was governing English politics; and the religious power of speech was shown when a dread of enthusiasm closed against the new apostles the pulpits of the Established Church, and forced them to preach in the fields. Their voice was soon heard in the wildest and most barbarous corners of the land, among the bleak moors of Northumberland, or in the dens of London, or in the long galleries, where, in the pauses of his labor, the Cornish miner listens to the sobbing of the sea. Whitfield's preaching was such as England had never heard before; theatrical, extravagant, often commonplace, but hushing all criticism by its intense reality, its earnestness of belief, its deep, tremulous sympathy with the sin and sorrow of manhood. It was no common enthusiast who could wring gold from the close-fisted Franklin and admiration from the fastidious Horace Walpole, or who could look down from the top of a green knoll at Kingswood on twenty thousand colliers, grimy from the Bristol coal-pits, and see as he preached the tears 'making white channels down their bleached cheeks.'"

"On the rough and ignorant masses to whom they spoke the effect of Whitfield and his fellow-Methodists was mighty, both for good and ill. Their preaching stirred a passionate hatred in their opponents. Their lives were often in danger, they were mobbed, they were ducked, they were stoned, they were smothered with filth. But the enthusiasm they aroused was equally passionate. Women fell down in convulsions; strong men were smitten suddenly to the earth; the preacher was interrupted by bursts of hysteric laughter or of hysteric sobbing. All the phenomena of strong spiritual excitement, familiar now, but at that time strange and unknown, followed on their sermons; and the terrible sense of a conviction of sin, a new dread of hell, a new hope of heaven—took forms at once grotesque and sublime. Charles Wesley, a Christ Church student, came to add sweetness to their sudden

and startling light. He was the "sweet singer" of the movement. His hymns expressed the fiery conviction of its converts in lines so chaste and beautiful, that its more extravagant features disappeared. The wild throes of hysteric enthusiasm passed into a passion for hymn-singing, and a new musical impulse was aroused in the people, which gradually changed the face of public devotion throughout England.

"But it was his elder brother, John Wesley, who embodied in himself not this or that side of the new movement, but the movement itself. Even at Oxford, where he resided as a fellow of Lincoln, he had been looked upon as head of the group of Methodists, and after his return from a quixotic mission to the Indians of Georgia, he again took the lead of the little society, which had removed in the interval to London. In power as a preacher he stood next to Whitfield; as a hymn-writer he stood second to his brother Charles. But while combining in some degree the excellences of either, he possessed qualifications in which both were utterly deficient; an indefatigable industry, a cool judgment, a command over others, a faculty of organizing, a singular union of patience and moderation with an imperious ambition which marked him as a ruler of men. He had besides a learning and skill in writing which no other of the Methodists possessed; he was older than any of his colleagues at the start of the movement, and he outlived them all. His life indeed almost covers the century. He was born in 1703 and lived on until 1791, and the Methodist body had passed through every phase of its history before he sank into the grave at the age of eighty-eight. It would have been impossible for Wesley to have wielded the power he did had he not started the follies and extravagance as well as the enthusiasm of his disciples. Throughout his life his asceticism was that of a monk. At times he lived on bread only, and he often slept on the bare boards. He lived in a world of wonders and divine interpositions. It was a miracle if the rain stopped and allowed him to set forth on a journey. It was a judgment of heaven if a hailstorm burst over a town which had been dead to his preaching. 'One day,' he tells us, when he was tired and his horse fell lame, 'I thought, cannot God heal either man or beast my any means or without any? Immediately my headache ceased and my horse's lameness in the same instant.' With a still more childish fanaticism he guided his conduct, whether in ordinary events or in the great crises of his life, by drawing lots or watching the particular texts at which his Bible opened.

"But with all this extravagance and superstition, Wesley's mind was essentially practical, orderly, and conservative. No man ever stood at the head of a great revolution whose temper was so anti-revolutionary. In his earlier days the bishops had been forced to rebuke him for the narrowness and intolerance of his Churchmanship. When Whitfield began his sermons in the fields, Wesley 'could not at first reconcile himself to that strange way.' He condemned and fought against the admission of laymen as preachers till he found himself left with none but laymen to preach. To the last he clung passionately to the Church of England, and looked on the body he had formed as but a lay society in full communion with it. He broke with the Moravians, who had been the earliest friends of the new movement, when they endangered its safe conduct by their contempt of religious forms. He broke with Whitfield when the great preacher plunged into an extravagant Calvinism. But the same practical temper of mind which led him to reject what was unmeasured, and to be the last to adopt what was new, enabled him at once to grasp and organize the novelties he adopted. He became himself the most unwearied of field preachers, and his journal for half a century is little more than a record of fresh journeys and fresh sermons. When once driven to employ lay helpers in his ministry, he made their work a new and attractive feature in his system. His earlier asceticism only lingered in a dread of social enjoyments and an aversion from the gay and sumptuous side of life, which links the Methodist movement with that of the Puritans. As the fervor of his superstition died down into the calm of age, his cool, commonsense discouraged in his followers the enthusiastic outbursts which marked the opening of the revival. His powers were bent to the building up of a great religious society, which might give to the new enthusiasm a lasting and practical form. The Methodists were grouped into classes, gathered in love-feasts, purified by the expulsion of unworthy members, and furnished with an alternation of settled ministers and wandering preachers; while the whole body was placed under the absolute government of a conference of ministers. But so long as he lived, the direction of the new religious society remained with Wesley alone. If by arbitrary power, he replied, with charming simplicity, to objectors 'you mean a power which I exercise simply without any colleagues therein, this is certainly true, but I see no hurt in it.'"

"The great body which he thus founded numbered a hundred thousand persons at his death, and now counts its numbers in England and America by millions. But the Methodists themselves were the least result of the Methodist revival. Its action upon the Church broke the lethargy of the clergy; and the 'Evangelical' movement, which found representatives like Newton or Cecil within the pale of the Establishment, made the fox-hunting parson and the absentee rector at last impossible. In Walpole's day the English clergy were the idlest and most lifeless in the world. In our own day, no body of religious ministers surpasses them in piety, in philanthropic energy or in popular regard. In the nation at large appeared a new moral enthusiasm, which, rigid

and pedantic as it often seemed, was still healthy in its social tone and whose power was seen in the disappearance of the profligacy which had disgraced the upper classes, and the foulness which had infested literature ever since the Restoration. A new philanthropy reformed our prisons, infused clemency and wisdom into our penal laws, abolished the slave trade, and gave the first impulse to popular education."

Some Famous Dramatists and Their Master Pieces

(N. de Bertrand Logan)

VICTOR HUGO

(Concluded)

Not all of Hugo's plays were as successful as "Hernani" nor did they deserve to be. His themes were not always of an inspiring nature, though his poetry was matchless in the music of rhythm and its magical power of description. Some of his plays make very gruesome reading, and we cannot wonder that they came under the ban of the censor; but Hugo nearly invariably had historical episodes as a foundation for his plays, and felt that in order to convey a powerful moral lesson and to convince the people of error, past and present, no literary weapon was too sharp. This was his excuse for many of his dramatic works, which proved too revolting for the stage. For instance, a play like "Torquemada" shocks us to the innermost fibres of our being. It is cruelty itself. But Hugo lived and wrote this particular drama over fifty years ago, when religious differences were very strongly marked, and Protestantism and Catholicism apparently forever irreconcilable. No such terrible conditions will probably ever exist again as ruled in France a few decades ago, when men and women and children were tortured and murdered for the reason of their faith, but in just what measure Hugo's writings are responsible for a happier order of things it is impossible to say. A bad disease needs a drastic remedy.

Passing over the novels and lesser plays which he wrote during the next ten or fifteen years, we come to his best dramatic works outside of "Hernani." These are "Ruy Blas" and "Les Burgraves." "Ruy Blas" is a semi-historical Spanish play, and the hero in it a lackey who loves his queen. Ruy Blas is of noble character, though ignobly born, and he rises to the highest position in the state, and proves himself so worthy a suitor that the queen returns his love. Don Caesar de Bazan, a nobleman disguised as a beggar, is an enemy to the queen and seeks to compromise her in such a way that her good name and fame shall be ruined. Ruy Blas intervenes in time and saves his sovereign lady, who rewards him with her love, though their marriage never takes place, for Ruy Blas dies for the sake of his devotion. The scene for "Les Burgraves" is laid in Germany, the time the Middle Ages. It is a wonderful play, of intricate plot, and grandly conceived characters. The poetry is beautiful throughout, the climaxes indescribably powerful, but it has never been a success as a play, though as a poem it is widely read and greatly admired. Someone has suggested that it might be utilized with magnificent effect as the foundation for an opera. It concerns itself with the quarrels and raids of the robber barons, and contains the beautiful love-story of Othert and Regina.

In 1840, the great soldier whom Hugo loved with a devotion almost akin to worship, died, and England gave his body back to France. Hugo grieved as all of Napoleon's followers grieved, but his sorrow was as nothing compared to a domestic affliction which came upon the poet shortly after, when his oldest daughter, Leopoldine, married but a few months, was drowned with her husband in the Seine. After this catastrophe the poet was never quite the same again. Until a great grief comes home to us, we feel a certain sense of security from evil, which, after the first blow falls, never returns to us again. So it was with Hugo. From this time on we miss the irresponsible, joyous note in some of his sweetest love passages. In order to deaden his grief somewhat, Hugo threw himself into politics. He was made a peer of France by Louis Philippe, and after the latter's death and the establishment of the Republic, he was elected a member of the National Assembly.

He took a stand with the advanced Republicans against Louis Bonaparte, and risked his life in the defence of the rights of the people. So fearless was he, so fiery his eloquence, that when the Constitutionists were defeated, he was forced to go into exile, which he did, swearing not to return to France until that country was once more free from tyranny.

Of Hugo's political works we will not speak, only to say that they were many, and the greatest among them the pamphlet entitled, "Napoleon the Little" (Louis Napoleon), "every page of which reads as though his pen had been dipped in incandescent lava," and the "Chaustissements," which followed it, and is a commentary on the former. These two works came under the censor's ban and were forbidden to be circulated in France, though nearly every loyal Frenchman made it a point to procure copies of them.

In a little book of poems called "L'Annee Terrible," Hugo recorded the impressions of the bitterest year of his life, the year 1871, when the insurrection of the Commune broke out in Paris, and Hugo, who, re-elected to the National Assembly, had striven with all his powers to bring about a reconciliation between the opposing factions, was once more com-

pelled to seek refuge on foreign soil. During this year also his son Charles died, dropping dead in the street of heart disease.

By this time the great poet was seventy years of age, and, in spite of trouble and sorrow and ceaseless mental activity, his superb intellectual powers showed no signs of decay. During the fourteen years longer which he lived, he produced ten more volumes, among them a book of the most exquisite poems on childhood that have ever been written. It is called, "The Art of Grandfatherhood." Hugo's children one by one had been taken from him by death, all except his daughter Adele, who had lost her reason; but his grandchildren surrounded him in his old age, and upon them he lavished his great heart's wealth of affection, and them he dedicated this volume of poems, that has been styled "a glorification of childhood."

In 1881 Hugo was eighty years of age. There was peace once more in his beloved France, and he was surrounded by countless friends. He held one of the highest positions in the state, that of Senator, and his birthday was observed as a holiday all over the country. Four years later he died, mourned sincerely by all his countrymen and by his readers and admirers the world over.

Ma Fille, va Prier

Come, child, to prayer, the busy day is done,
A golden star gleams through the dusk of night;
The hills are trembling in the rising mist,
The rumbling wain looms dim upon the sight;
All things wend home to rest; the roadside trees
Shake off their dust, stirred by the evening breeze.
At eve the babes with angels converse hold,
While we to our strange pleasures wend our way.

Each with its little face upraised to heaven
With folded hands, barefoot, kneels down to pray;
At selfsame hour with selfsame words they call
On God, the common Father of them all.
And then they sleep, and golden dreams anon,
Born as the busy day's last murmurs die,
In swarms tumultuous flitting through the gloom,
Their breathing lips and golden locks descry;
And as the bees o'er bright flowers joyous roam,
Around their curtained cradles clustering come.

O prayer of childhood, simple, innocent;
O infant slumbers, peaceful, pure and light;
O happy worship, ever gay with smiles,
Meet prelude to the harmonies of night;
As birds beneath the wing unfold their head,
Nestled in prayer, the infant seeks its bed.
To prayer, my child, and O be thy first prayer
For her who many nights with anxious care
Rocked thy first cradle; who took thy infant soul
From heaven and gave it to the world; then rife
With love, still drank herself the gall of life,
And left for thy young lips the honeyed bowl.

And then—I need it more—then pray for me.
For she is gentle, artless, true like thee;
She has a guileless heart, brow placid, still;
Pity she has for all, envy for none;
Gentle and wise, she patiently lives on;
And she endures, here knows who does the ill.

There's nothing here below which does not find
Its rendency. O'er plains the rivers wind,
And reach the sea; the bee, by instinct driven,
Finds out the honeyed flowers; the eagle flies.
To seek the sun; the vulture where death lies;
The swallow to the spring; the prayer to heaven.

FATAL DELAY

Sir William Crookes, the eminent scientist, who has been appointed a member of the Order of Merit, was one of the earliest amateur photographers. He experimented with the camera as far back as 1855, and was always saying to his wife, "Sit." She used to reply, "It sounds like a hen." Sir William is rather fond of telling the following story as illustrating the "instantaneous" knowledge needed in the profession of medicine. The professor of a certain medical college cited a hypothetical case on one occasion, and asked a student how much of a certain medicine should be administered to the sufferer. "A tablespoonful," answered the young man. In about a minute, however, he raised his hand and said, "Professor, I would like to change my answer to that question." The doctor took out his watch. "My young friend," he remarked, "your patient has been dead forty seconds."—Tit-Bits.

LET US SMILE

The thing that does the farthest toward making life worth while,
That costs the least and does the most is just a pleasant smile.
The smile that bubbles from a heart that loves its fellow men
Will drive away the cloud of gloom and coax the sun again.
It's full of worth and goodness, too, with manly kindness bent—
It's worth a million dollars and doesn't cost a cent.

—From a Mystic Shrine Pamphlet.

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OF THE COLONIST

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

RAISING PERENNIALS

Sooner or later everybody wants to raise perennials from seed, because it is the cheapest way of stocking the garden with these flowers.

August is the best month in the year for sowing seeds of hardy perennial flowers, because the seeds that you get then are fresher and will therefore germinate more quickly.

Peony seeds if sown in spring will lie dormant a year or even two years. The same is true of Primula Japonica.

The old notion that it takes more time and care to raise perennials from seed than it does annuals, contains a good deal of truth.

While it costs nothing at all to make a little outdoor seedbed for perennials, and many people raise them in a moist, shaded spot, I would strongly urge you to have a coldframe because it will enable you to raise a larger percentage of plants, and therefore will be cheaper in the end.

Seeds sown later will germinate so late that they will not make sufficient growth this fall to produce a good crop of flowers next spring, and they winter badly.

Sow the seeds in rows four inches apart. Water and cover with a sash which has been whitewashed. Instead of placing the sashes directly on the frame, prop them up with some short pieces of wood; 4-inch blocks are very handy for this.

About a week after the seedlings show above the ground, remove the sash and in its place put a lath screen. This will give the seedlings sufficient protection while allowing them to become hardened to the sunlight.

The seedlings come up so closely together that they cannot stand long without becoming drawn. Transplant them into another frame as soon as they develop their first or second pair of leaves.

Here they will make thrifty little plants that will pass the winter in the coldframe with a minimum of care and loss, and will be in the best condition for planting out next spring.

If you cannot afford even one coldframe make an outdoor seedbed in a moist, well-drained spot. If the soil is heavy put clinkers at the bottom for drainage and mix the soil thoroughly with sifted coal ashes or leaf mold or woods earth in order to lighten it.

The cheapest way to shade an outdoor seedbed is to use waterproof muslin. Make a screen of it one foot longer than the seed rows so that it will hang over the south side of the bed far enough to protect the ends of the rows.

Valuable Lists of Perennials. 1. A coldframe is necessary in order to produce the finest strains of English daisy, polyanthus and glloxinia-flowered foxglove, all of which are best treated as spring bedding plants, i.e., they should be sown every year in August, wintered in a coldframe and discarded after blooming.

2. Also it would be foolish not to give coldframe protection in winter to those perennials whose seeds cost twenty-five cents a packet or more, e.g., Aquilegia Heleneae, Campanula persicifolia, double Sweet William, choicest perennial phlox and Primula Sieboldii.

3. The short-lived perennials that are best treated as biennials, are the golden and Rocky Mountain columbines, the chimney bellflower, perennial larkspur, the perennial galliardias, the Iceland poppy and the snap-dragon.

Common name, perennial candytuft; standard name, Iberis sempervirens. Common name, euillia; standard name, misanthus sinensis.

Common name, bee balm; standard name, thonarda didyma. Common name, Oriental poppy; standard name, papaver orientale.

Common name, moss pink; standard name, phlox subulata. Common name, golden glow; standard name, rudbeckia laciniata, var. fl. pl.

Common name, valerian; standard name, valeriana officinalis. To the above list should be added those which "self-sow," for although the individual plants may be short-lived, there is no reason why the species, once secured, need be lost.

How You Can Help. Put a check mark against every plant you have grown that seems to you to be in the right list. Scratch out any name that ought not to be in any particular list, and say why. Add all the names that you can to the above lists.

REPLANTING BULBS. Dutch bulbs (tulip, crocus, narcissus and hyacinth), that bloom "outdoors" year after year, should be replanted occasionally to get the best results.

These require to be taken up, dried and replanted every year. Prepare the spot that is to receive them in a place that is sunny, yet sheltered, with good soil, well drained and dug more than a foot deep.

These will be all the better for replanting every year, but will give better returns a second season in the same spot than hyacinths will. Reset them in a deeply dug bed made rich with well-decayed manure; fresh, coarse manure is not good for them.

These form their new crops over the old ones, so must be taken up every three or four years to prevent their being too near the surface. An easy way to plant them is to make a trench three inches deep and set them three inches apart. They will flourish best in an open, sunny place.

These will become spindly, lose their strength and stop blooming unless replanted every three or four years. The soil should be the same as for hyacinths. If the bed is in partial shade, the flowers will last longer.

It is sometimes desirable to remove bulbous plants before their foliage has ripened, to make room for bedding plants. This can be done if they are very carefully handled.

Occasionally we hear of persons spraying blossoms, and are surprised to know that, in this time of advanced knowledge concerning spraying and fruit growing, any person who owns only a single tree would be so blind to his own interest as to attempt to spray that tree while in bloom.

Common name, single hollyhocks; standard name, Althea rosea. Common name, Japanese anemone; standard name, Anemone Japonica.

Common name, plumbe poppy; standard name, Eococnia cordata. Common name, Boltonia; standard name, Boltonia asteroides and de latiguama.

Common name, Carpathian bellflowers, standard name, Campanula Carpathica. Common name, peach-leaved bellflower; standard name, Campanula persicifolia.

Common name, baby's breath; standard name, gypsophila paniculata. Common name, perennial sunflower; standard name, Helianthus decapetalus; var. multiflorus, H. rigidus, Maximiliani, and orgyalis.

Common name, orange day lily; standard name, hemerocallis fulva.

Common name, golden glow; standard name, rudbeckia laciniata, var. fl. pl. Common name, valerian; standard name, valeriana officinalis.

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These require to be taken up, dried and replanted every year. Prepare the spot that is to receive them in a place that is sunny, yet sheltered, with good soil, well drained and dug more than a foot deep.

These will be all the better for replanting every year, but will give better returns a second season in the same spot than hyacinths will.

These form their new crops over the old ones, so must be taken up every three or four years to prevent their being too near the surface. An easy way to plant them is to make a trench three inches deep and set them three inches apart.

These will become spindly, lose their strength and stop blooming unless replanted every three or four years. The soil should be the same as for hyacinths.

It is sometimes desirable to remove bulbous plants before their foliage has ripened, to make room for bedding plants. This can be done if they are very carefully handled.

Occasionally we hear of persons spraying blossoms, and are surprised to know that, in this time of advanced knowledge concerning spraying and fruit growing, any person who owns only a single tree would be so blind to his own interest as to attempt to spray that tree while in bloom.

Common name, single hollyhocks; standard name, Althea rosea. Common name, Japanese anemone; standard name, Anemone Japonica.

Common name, plumbe poppy; standard name, Eococnia cordata. Common name, Boltonia; standard name, Boltonia asteroides and de latiguama.

Common name, Carpathian bellflowers, standard name, Campanula Carpathica. Common name, peach-leaved bellflower; standard name, Campanula persicifolia.

Common name, baby's breath; standard name, gypsophila paniculata. Common name, perennial sunflower; standard name, Helianthus decapetalus; var. multiflorus, H. rigidus, Maximiliani, and orgyalis.

Common name, orange day lily; standard name, hemerocallis fulva.

Common name, sweet rocket; standard name, hesperis matronalis.

there are conditions by which self-fertilization is entirely impossible, and no seed nor fruit would be produced were it not for the agency of such insects as the bees.

The third reason for not spraying while in bloom is that there is no pest for which to spray at this particular time.

Protecting Old Fields. In field culture, it is generally more economic to protect the strawberry plants by growing a cover crop than by mulching, as in garden practice.

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manure with the soil and fill in the furrow nearly level with the surface—say to within an inch or less. The garden fork is the tool to use for mixing.

Plant dwarf self-blanching celery in rows that they are tacked apart, and not closer than two and a half feet apart, the home gardener should not plant tall kinds; the common tall varieties occupy far too much room in the garden and are not so convenient to handle in the blanching process.

Before taking the young plants from the seed bed or box, soak them thoroughly with water, and just before planting trim the tops (cutting off one-third) and dip the roots in water. Don't expose the roots to the sun during transplanting, and do the work on a dull day if possible.—Garden Magazine.

SHEEP FOR THE FARMER. If a careful observer will go about the country with his eyes open for criticism he will find one general fault with the great majority of farmers. They are in a rut.

There is room enough for many more thousands of sheep on the farms in the Central States, and if these farmers who raise exclusively hogs and hominy should adopt the sheep habit they would be better off financially and otherwise. Sheep grow into money very fast and are an attractive feature to every farm.—Shepherd's Criterion.

POULTRY NOTES. The comb is as sure an indicator of the health of the bird as the tongue is of the person.

Occasionally, when the earth is dry, spade up a small space near the brood coops, making the earth fine and mellow. The way the little chirpers will enjoy the exercise and bath will more than repay you for your trouble.

The very best kind of a pen for ducklings is one that can be easily moved from one part of the yard to another. The stationary pen soon becomes infested with disease germs, and the easiest way to overcome these is to move to other quarters.

Do not place a young brood of chicks in the quarters vacated by an earlier brood. There will be too many impurities and insect pests to insure good health for the young chicks. The coop should be thoroughly scrubbed, disinfected and removed to a place where there have been no chicks before the younger brood should occupy it.

Just because the price of feed is high, do not yield to the temptation of allowing the older chicks to get along without food. The older bird, the more feed it needs, and especially does it need feed when producing a heavy growth of feathers. If the bird is worth keeping at all, it is worth keeping right. Any attempt to economize on feed will result in loss.

Leg weakness is generally noticed about the time the fall rains set in. For this reason it is charged to wet weather. The cause, however, is forcing and too much rich feed. The trouble can only be prevented by feeding more moderately from now until the birds are ready for market.

Sometimes the setting hen will show the presence of a number of worms after a period of incubation covering from three to six weeks. Two grains of santonin to each fowl once each day for two days will usually correct the trouble. Dissolve the drug in water and use this in mixing the mash. Follow with a dose of castor oil. Another remedy is three drops of turpentine in ten drops of castor oil. Mix this with bran and force down the bird's mouth.

THE ASPARAGUS BEETLE. We have kindly insects to help us in the destruction of this pest. The lady-bug, some snake-feeders, or dragon-flies, and wasps, and the spined and bordered soldier-bug—all these eat the larvae of this beetle.

The easiest way to plant out is to make a furrow six inches deep and fill in with three inches of fine well-rotted manure or rich compost. This will hold water for the roots and provide the ideal conditions. Next mix the

manure with the soil and fill in the furrow nearly level with the surface—say to within an inch or less. The garden fork is the tool to use for mixing.

Visit Our Tea Rooms, Third Floor. A Cup of Good Tea Is the Best Refreshment You Can Have.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

All of Our Chocolates Are Made on the Premises. They Are Pure and Wholesome

Special Announcement for Monday

Commencing the last week of our August Sale, our plans were made for the entire month. Whatever furniture you need is here at a great reduction.

Couch in Early English Finish, Mission Style, Monday, \$19.75

Couch, in Early English Mission style, upholstered in first quality leatherette with loose cushions. This couch is a great bargain **\$19.75**

Three-Piece Suite, Monday's Special, \$28.75

3-Piece Suite, comprising 1 Arm Chair, Rocker and Settee, built of solid quarter cut oak, finished Early English Mission style, upholstered seats and backs, in solid Spanish leather. Wonderful value and a splendid bargain **\$28.75**

China Cabinet, Early English Finish, Monday, at \$21.75

China Cabinets, in Early English Mission style, made of solid oak. This is a splendid piece of furniture, very stylishly finished **\$21.75**

Upholstered Couch Finished Golden, Mon., \$31.75

Couch, in golden oak frame, upholstered in best quality leatherette. Both ends are collapsible, which gives restful comfort **\$31.75**

Upholstered Couch, Monday Special at \$19.75

Couch, in hardwood frame, upholstered in No. 1 quality leatherette, best quality springs only are used. This is one of the best bargains we have in this sale **\$19.75**

Writing Desks, Early English Finish, \$16.85

Writing Desk in Early English finish. A specially attractive piece of furniture. Just the thing for my lady, and a specially good bargain Monday at the wind-up of our Furniture Sale **\$16.85**

Writing Table, Early English Finish, \$14.75

Writing Table, Early English, flat top with two drawers and receptacles at top of papers. An exceedingly fine piece of furniture. Monday, at the wind-up Sale of Furniture. **\$14.75**

Solid Oak Rockers, Mission Style, \$8.75

Rockers, solid oak, Early English Mission style, upholstered in solid leather. An exceptional easy chair. At such a low price as this it should go quick Monday **\$8.75**

Hall Seats in Golden and Early English, Price, \$18.75

Hall Seats, Mirrors and Racks, in golden oak and Early English, in a large assortment. Hall Seat and Mirror finished golden, solid quarter cut oak. This bargain is one of the best in the sale **\$18.75**

Foot Stools, Early English Finish, \$2.90

Stools in solid quarter cut oak, Early English, some with leather tops and also loose leather cushions. Splendid bargains. Only a few now remain in stock at this price **\$2.90**

Special Prices on Morris Chairs

Morris Chairs, in many pleasing styles, in Early English and golden oak finish. We have a very large variety of this chair. Prices, \$32.50, \$25.75, \$18.90 to **\$5.75**

New Silks Just in

Our Dress and Silk Departments are well in advance for the coming season's trade. We have opened up several large consignments direct from the manufacturers. Our wide reputation in Silks and Dress Materials speaks volumes. We are the largest buyers in Western Canada. Moreover, one of our buyers is always in the European markets, so therefore we are in touch with the very latest fashions. Monday we will make a special display of the new arrivals in these two departments on the ground floor. It will be very interesting to visit this section while down town.

We will also have a special sale of Silk on Monday. The best 50c value in Canada, comprising Chiffon Taffeta, Foulards, Shepherd Check, Shot Silk, Massaline and Natural Pongee—all shades and black. Monday **50c**

Special Prices on Staple Lines

- 58 in. White Table Damask Special Monday, per yard **35c**
- 20 Dozen Ready made Pillow Slips, Extra Special Monday, doz. **\$2.25**
- 8 x 4 Bleached Sheetting, good medium weight. Special Monday, per yard **35c**
- 50 Pieces Wrapperette, in good patterns. Regular, per yard, 20c. Monday **15c**
- Ready made Bleached Sheets, full size. Monday, per pair **\$1.50**
- 50 Dozen White Damask Towels, size 24 x 54. Monday, each **25c**
- Special Towel Sale on Monday. This is a good opportunity to buy your supply. Better values cannot be got. Prices from 50c each to **\$1.00**

Great Values for Monday

Items of Interest from the House Furnishing Department

Lap Board, size 36 inches by 21 inches
It is made of papier mache, with leather finish, thus combining lightness and strength. Placed upon knees when sitting in chair or on beach, it forms a table for writing or working. Complete, with yard measure. Regular, 90c. Special Monday **50c**

The Perfect Fruit Ladder—Ordinary
it can be used as a household step ladder, with six steps, but it can be extended for use as a fruit ladder with ten steps. Extremely strong, but not at all heavy and cannot get out of order. The best of its kind yet offered. Price, complete **\$3.00**

Larger sizes may be had at proportionate prices.

Baskets for fruit gathering, strongly made of willow and with handle over. Prices from **20c**

Jelly Glasses with metal cover, capacity nearly half-pint. Per dozen **40c**

Jelly Bag Holder, complete with strainer bag, leaves hands free to handle saucepan. Each, complete **20c**

Enamelled Saucepans, with lip and side handle. Large sizes, suitable for preserving—6 quarts size **55c**

8 quart size **65c**

Preserving Kettle, with bail handle, bargain, 8 quarts **30c**

Economy Jars, the perfect preserving jar. Glass is clear, edge is smooth and metal cap is gold-plated and has a ring of odorless composition, forming a perfect seal. These jars should be in constant use summer and winter in every household, as not only fruit and jellies may be preserved, but every kind of perishable article, such as fish, vegetables and gravies and meat. Full directions with every case. Per dozen half gallons **\$1.95**

Per dozen quarts **\$1.50**

Per dozen pints **\$1.25**

Extra caps, per dozen **25c**

Kitchen Chairs Specially Priced for Monday's Selling

Kitchen Chairs, a new shipment just opened up, several of which are splendid values. Prices \$1.00, 95c, 90c, 75c, **65c**

Novelty Ribbons

We have just opened up a new line of Ribbons, the latest ideas from Paris. They are in Fancy Plaids and Stripes, with pretty shot effects. They are about 8 inches wide and the price is, per yard, 75c and **\$1.00**

Another good line is a lovely quality Duchesse Ribbons, a good 6 inches wide, and come in all the newest shades. This make will be the correct thing for millinery, sashes, girdles, etc. Per yard **50c**

See our line of Fancy Paisley Satin Ribbons, 5 and 6 inches wide, at per yard, 35c and **50c**

Ladies' Neckwear Section

We have a splendid assortment of Jabots, ranging in price from 25c to **\$1.50**

Dutch Collars that are so much in demand. We have a complete range from 15c to **\$2.50**

Fancy Guipure Lace Jabots at, each, 25c, 35c and **50c**

Lace Collars in heavy Guipure, very useful for yokes, etc., in ecru only each, **75c**

Fancy Silk and Satin Bows in a variety of shapes and colors. Each 50c and **25c**

See our variety of **Fancy Linen Stiff Collars**, neatly embroidered, in all sizes, 12 1/2 to 15. Each **25c**

From the Stationery Dept.

We will have a complete line of **SCHOOL SUPPLIES** when school opens on Monday, August 29.

Seaside Novels, a good line of titles to choose from, 3 for **25c**

Ward Lock Sixpenny Edition of paper novels, large number to select from, 2 for **25c**

Stationery, 24 sheets of paper, 25 envelopes, linen finished paper. Regular, 25c. Special **15c**

D. & A., style 626, extra long skirt, medium bust, six good strong supporters, made from fine quality batiste. All sizes, 19 to 30. Price **\$1.75**

Style 294, long skirt, medium low bust four supporters, made from good quality jean. All sizes 18 to 28. Price **\$1.50**

Style 483, made from light weight batiste, extra long skirt, low bust. An ideal summer garment. All sizes, 18 to 26. Price **\$1.25**

Our Drapery Department opens up with some fine bargains in Art Drapery Fabrics, including Printed Sateens, Cretonnes, Casement Cloths, Printed Muslins, Printed Canvases, Madras Muslins, Art Serges, Tapestries, Silks and Brocades.

Drapery Fabrics at 15c to 35c

Arts and Crafts Drapery Fabrics in every style of design and colorings that is required to make the windows look neat and dainty. Today, 35c, 25c, 20c and **15c**

That is what our customers say of our **PATENT MEDICINE and TOILET ARTICLES DEPARTMENT**. Our aim is to keep it so by giving you the advantage of our extensive buying facilities, whereby you can purchase your needs at low and reasonable prices. You can always rely on our goods being genuine and our stock fresh.

The following list, picked at random from our stock, will give you an idea of our prices:

Seidlitz Powders, 8 in box, 15c, or 2c for **25c**

Abbey's Salt, large **50c**

Enos Fruit Salt, \$1.00 size **75c**

Sal Hepatica, \$1.35, 70c, and **35c**

Bromo Seltzer, \$1.00, 50c, 25c **10c**

Sodium Phosphate, 1 lb. **25c**

Fluid Magnesia **20c**

Fruit-a-Tives, large **45c**

Also in this department you will find all styles of Ladies' Brasseries, sizes 32 to 44, at 75c to **\$1.50**

Ladies' Dress Protectors **\$1.50**

Ladies' Sanitary Belts, 25c to **45c**

Ladies' Sanitary Towels, per dozen, 25c to **\$1.00**

School Children's Waists 35c to **\$1.50**

Children's Shoulder Braces **50c**

Corset Clasps, Corset Steels, Corset Protectors, Corset Shields, Bust Forms, Dress Improvers, Corset Laces

Madras Muslins at 25c

Printed Sateens in a big variety of colors and dainty, 35c, 25c, 20c **15c**

Madras Muslins, ecru shade, double width. These muslins make dainty curtains for bedrooms and small drawing rooms, and are largely used for casement curtains, and come in a large number of designs. **25c**

Orange Quinine Wine, quart bottle for **40c**

Beef, Iron and Wine **65c**

Scott's Emulsion, 45c and **90c**

Nestle's Milk Food **45c**

All Baby Foods at Reduced Prices—**Hind's Honey and Almond Cream**—**45c**

Holmes' Frostilla **20c**

Almond Cream **20c**

Oatmeal Cream **20c**

Witch Hazel Cream **20c**

Hazeline Snow **35c**

Hydrogen Peroxide, 4 oz. size, 10c, 8 oz. size, 20c, 16 oz. size **35c**

Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder, 15c and **40c**

Edward's Harlene, \$1.90, \$1.00 **45c**

Newbro's Herpicide, 85c **45c**

Seven Sutherland Sisters' Hair Tonic, 90c and **45c**

Tatcho **45c**

A Popular and Interesting Department

VOL. L. NO. 381.

MANY FIGHTERS OF FIRE DEAD

List of Fatalities Not Yet Complete—Several Parties Who Are Among Coeur d'Alene Mountains Fail to Report

SPREAD OF FLAMES LESSENED YESTERDAY

Loss of Timber Estimated at Enormous Amount—One Oregon Town Burned and Another Threatened

SPOKANE, August 24.—It is believed that 138 persons, including the fire fighters, perished in the Idaho forest fire. Supl. Weigle, of the Coeur d'Alene forestry service, after receiving reports of disaster to various parties of his employees, posted a bulletin today in his office at Wallace announcing the death of 118 of his men, and also stated his grave concern for the safety of Ranger Joseph B. Halm and seventy-four men who were surrounded by forest fires on Saturday night in the forest on the big fork of the Coeur d'Alene river, near where another party lost thirteen men.

The charred bodies of twenty fire fighters were found on Setzer Creek, in the St. Joe country. Two burned Japanese dragged themselves to Avery, Idaho, last night and told of the death of ten of their comrades. The twelve men, employees of the Milwaukee road, went out to fight the fire and had been surrounded by flames, only two men escaping death. Another death was reported from Montana, making the known total for that state two.

Five in Washington
The rangers missing in the Thompson Falls country of Montana were not heard from today so far as known here.
The number of deaths in the state of Washington was reduced to three, in the Pend Oreille valley, near Newport. One of these victims, Mrs. Elizabeth Deinhart, wife of a lumberman, was the only woman known to have been burned to death in any of the fires.
It will be noted that nearly all the dead were fire-fighters. The wholesale loss of life occurred during the afternoon and night, when great bodies of men were striving the check the flames in order to save the various towns that were threatened. The names of many of the dead will never be known. The rangers employed by the state were men they could press into the service. When the groups of fire-fighters were overwhelmed the camps were destroyed, the clothes were burned off the bodies of the men, and the only thing they were pieces of difficult to go through because of fallen trees.

With the towns out of danger and the settlers fleeing to places of safety, the rangers were able to devote themselves entirely today to the saving of the trees, and with varying degrees of success. In many places the fire was isolated and will die for lack of fuel. In Montana, rain and snow fell, and even in Washington the cloud was lifted. No one ventures to estimate the loss for the extent of the burned area is not fully known. Pine trees centuries old has a value beyond that of the lumber it contains, and the natural forests have lost many of the finest trees they possessed.
Although for convenience all the government fire-fighters have been spoken of as rangers, only a few of them are regularly in the forest service. A great number having been sent to the fire line by employment agents in Spokane, who advertised for men in the usual way upon the agency bulletin boards, offering them a railroad an hour, free board and bed. Many of the men thus employed were railroad laborers and miners, used to roughing it, but possessing no knowledge of forestry or technical skill in escaping when threatened by fire.

Supervisor's Report
WALLACE, Idaho, Aug. 24.—The latest official report received by Forest Supervisor W. G. Weigle, places the list of known dead in his territory at fifty-one, distributed as follows: Big Creek, 13; Bullion Mine, 8; Wallace, 2; Flieger Creek, 8; Setzer Creek, 2; Avery Precinct, 2; St. Joe, 1. In addition, the supervisor has received a message from Ranger Tomlin reporting another death at Big Creek, but this is thought to refer to the disaster already recorded.

The fighters at Bird Creek, for whom funds were entertained, reported themselves safe to the supervisor, and Ranger Soek's party, on the north fork of the St. Joe river, have lost but one man. Nothing of Hally has yet been received from Clearwater or the head of the St. Joe, where Mr. Weigle has 125 men who became separated from Deputy Supervisor Roscoe Haines.

Mr. Weigle reports two new fires on Grizzly creek, a tributary of the north fork of the St. Joe, and another on the north fork, burning down toward Prichard these fires. Employees of Hercules and Hecla mines at Burke have saved their property, and are still guarding the flames, carrying the towns water supply. Another force of miners from Burke was sent out this evening to stop a fire which crossed the mountain and was burning down toward Gem.

The official estimate of the destruction of timber says that ten per cent of the Coeur d'Alene forest reserve has been destroyed. This is considered conservative, and, with the other damage,