

# The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1909.

FIFTIETH YEAR

VOL. L. NO. 277.

## DISGRUNTLED EX-PROPRIETOR ADMITS SETTING FIRE TO THE VERNON HOTEL

### Four Men Determinedly Hold Car Against Strikers in Bloody Riot

#### MYSTERIOUS IMPRESSIVE THEFT OF GEMS

Four Thousand Dollars Worth of Diamonds, Chiefly in Solitaire Rings, Missing From Stock of Redfern & Co.

#### POLICE CONFESS THEMSELVES PUZZLED

Losing Firm Expound Theory That Expert Shoplifters Helped Themselves From Show Window on Friday

The largest, and at the same time the most baffling, case of jewel robbery with which the local police have had to do in many months indeed since the firm concerned last sought official aid in tracing the flight of extra valuable stock—has commanded the united energies of the detective department since Saturday last, when Charles E. Redfern, ex-proprietor of the loss of diamonds, reported the missing gems, all diamonds of worth aggregating in value at standard retail prices, approximately \$4,000. The missing gems, all diamonds, were contained in 24 rings, the contents of a single tray, in addition there have vanished with associated mystery a pair of diamond earrings, a pair of stones in which were listed 5% karats, the value of these ornaments being roughly \$1,250, and a unique little head with a small diamond held in the mouth of the mimic master of the jungle.

Seldom does a case present elements of such simplicity and at the same time such difficulty, inasmuch as there appears to be absolutely no clue which may be seized by those entrusted with the work of tracing the missing items. The theory of the firm sustaining the loss is that the rings were stolen during the display at some time between 11 a. m. and 5:30 p. m., during the display of the glistening stock in the show window of the establishment at 1009 Government street.

They were placed in the window in the usual course of business Friday morning. They had vanished when it was desired to similarly display them Saturday.

It devolved upon Mr. Harry Redfern, a member of the firm and son of the founder of the business. Ex-proprietor Charles E. Redfern, to put away the extra valuable stock on Friday evening, and at that time and in so doing he does not appear to have noticed that anything was missing. Upon opening the safe on Saturday and giving the display contents to the lady window dresser, the absence of the trays of diamond rings and of the

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#### THE NEWS OF TODAY

\$4,000 worth of diamonds disappear from Redfern's.

Thousands gather for aviation week at Rheims, France.

Sweeping reductions to be made in rates on White Pass railroad.

Terrible riots between strikers and officials at McKee's Rocks, Pa., result fatally.

Dr. Elliott of Harrison Hot Springs, paralyzed by fall during runaway accident.

Disgruntled ex-proprietor of Vernon hotel admits having fired structure causing deaths of twelve.

France and Mexico dispute over small island in Pacific.

French-Canadians and Hebrews fight in Montreal.

Dominion to send mounted police troopers to the upper Skeena.

Foley Welch & Stewart G. T. P. contract approximates ten millions.

Hall mines buildings to be rebuilt at once.

Atrocious Indian murder at lower Arrow Lake.

Great Northern train drops through blazing bridge near Grand Forks.

Bishop Du Vernot on Skeena Indian disaffection.

Forgotten cash balances await claimants in Victoria banks.

Nanaimo wants B. C. Electric to come in.

#### AVIATION STUNTS

Rheims the Centre of the Aeroplane World This Week—Latham France's Third International Representative

#### GRAND PRIZE EVENT ON MONDAY

Bayard—Clement Balloon Falls into the Seine at Paris But Passengers Are Rescued From Water

Rheims, Aug. 23.—Breezy skies and glorious weather with only a trace of wind made ideal conditions for this, the second day of aviation week at Rheims, and the people in this town awoke to the improved prospect of good sport with keenness.

Attracted by the sensational performances of yesterday, when no less than six aeroplanes were seen at the same time winging their flight in huge circles over the plain of Bethony, thousands of spectators came down on early trains from Paris, and when the visible balloon Col. Renard appeared over the field at 1 o'clock, having come down from Meux, tributes and fences lining the field already were black with people.

The Renard, which is the first of the balloons to arrive, carried out a series of impressive evolutions above the plain. Hubert Latham has been chosen as the third aviator to represent France in the contest for the international cup, the big event of the week, which will be run off next Saturday.

The other judges Messrs. Bleriot and Lefebvre. The decision was reached by the jury this morning after careful consideration of the elimination contests held yesterday. Tisnack, a member of the jury, is alternate to Latham. Tisnack, who uses a Wright aeroplane, thus far holds the speed record. Only one other Wright machine that operated by Schreck, remains to compete in the event.

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The events scheduled for today are the Grand Prix de La Champagne, and of the city of Rheims, a contest for the Prix Du Tour De Pistes and the Prix Des Aeronautes. The first event carries prizes amounting to \$10,000, the first prize being \$5,000. The money will be given to the six aeroplanes travelling the greatest distance without touching the ground or replenishing their supplies of fuel and oil. Strict watch is to be kept that no aviator touches the ground or comes within a certain specified distance thereof. This event consequently is a test of endurance, and unlike the other contests, each competitor is obliged to put in an appearance on the opening day. Most of the sky pilots elected to postpone their efforts until towards evening, however, and the crowds that assembled at the aerodromes had to satisfy themselves during the morning and early afternoon hours with witnessing a few unoficial tests.

Bayard-Clement in Water

Paris, Aug. 23.—The Bayard-Clement dirigible balloon, after making a flight here today, fell into the Seine. The aviators on board the airship were saved.

The Bayard-Clement dirigible balloon was built in Paris last fall. It is about 180 feet long and has a capacity of 3,500 cubic metres. The car is built of steel tubes. The airship is fitted with a steel-covered engine house and a shelter for the pilot and

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#### Saturday's Regatta Throng at Picturesque Shawnigan Lake



#### DETAILS OF BILL REACH TO AMEND DEFENCE

Volunteers Raised in Colonies to Form Part of Royal Volunteer Reserve and Seamen Bound to General Service

#### ADMIRALTY HAS POWER TO ACCEPT

London, Aug. 23.—The bill to amend the Colonial Naval Defence Act which was brought down in the House of Commons last Tuesday gives power to the proper legislative authority of the colony to provide that volunteers raised in the colony shall form part of the royal volunteer reserve and that seamen and others raised and maintained by the colony shall be bound to the general service in case of emergency.

The schedule gives power to the admiralty to accept any offer of the colony to place at the disposal of the navy for general service the whole or any part of the volunteers or seamen with all or any of their officers.

#### G. T. P. Officials Inspecting.

Vancouver, Aug. 23.—Collingwood, Schreiber and Chief Engineer Kelliey, of the G. T. P., are here on their way to Prince Rupert. They will go as far as Aldermere inspecting the G. T. P. route.

#### Nanaimo Miners Disagree.

Nanaimo, Aug. 23.—A mass meeting of employees was held here Saturday night to consider the renewal of an agreement with the company but the men arrived at no decision. The press was excluded but it was learned after a four-hours sitting that nothing was done. The meeting could not agree on a committee. Another meeting is to be held next Saturday, when the men will take a whole day off and go into the matter. No trouble is as yet apprehended.

#### DR. ELLIOTT PARALYZED

Physician of Harrison Hot Springs Injured in Runaway and Now Helpless From Waist Down.

Vancouver, Aug. 23.—Dr. C. A. Elliott, of Harrison Hot Springs, was thrown out of a rig in a runaway yesterday and sustained such serious injuries to his spine that he is, today, paralyzed from the waist down.

#### Australian Squadron.

Melbourne, Aug. 23.—Premier Deakin states that the Australian squadron will consist of about six cruisers, nine destroyers and a small flotilla of submarines.

Many Victoria sports were in Vancouver Saturday, the races being their excuse. In reality they went over to see the chorus girls humiliate the fat men on the baseball diamond, but their wives were not supposed to know this.

#### REACH DECISION IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

Department Marine and Fisheries Understands Cannermen Not Unanimous For Extension of Sockeye Season

Ottawa, Aug. 23.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier is expected to return to Ottawa tomorrow. It is expected that the cabinet council will be resumed before the end of the week. Sir Fred. Borden and Brodeur are not expected to return before the second week in September.

A decision will probably be reached by the department of marine and fisheries respecting the request from British Columbia for an extension of close season for sockeye salmon within twenty-four hours. It is understood that the salmon interests are not unanimous in their demand for an extension of time, it being claimed by some that to continue the catch this season beyond the season is yet, at present, to the runs of future years.

#### REGULATIONS HARDER IN GREAT BRITAIN

Ottawa, Aug. 23.—In explaining the decision of the Government to sell bonds to people having deposits in Government savings and postal banks an official of the finance department said today that the department has no intention whatever of putting restrictions on the purchase of bonds, but that in inaugurating a scheme under which the people of small means would be able to invest in safe Government securities, the department frames what would be considered the best regulations for the beginning of the undertaking. The purchase of bonds is confined to depositors of the date of September to January. It is provided simply that the money must be on deposit for three months before it can be exchanged for Government bonds bearing 3-1/2 per cent. interest. It was pointed out that the regulations in Great Britain are more severe and that money must be on deposit for a year before any transfer is made.

The official said that the present rules were made for departmental reasons and because the matter is in an experimental stage. But if it is found that there is a large demand for the bonds the conditions of purchasing may be changed if it is considered necessary.

#### FETE SCENES MARK VANCOUVER DAY

Seattle, Aug. 23.—Picturesque ceremonies, interspersed in character, marked the formal opening of Vancouver's welcome arch at Third Avenue and Marston Street, on Saturday morning, "Vancouver Day." Over five hundred Canadian troops, headed by Mayor Douglas, arrived on the Rupert City, and paraded to the scene of the ceremony.

E. S. Roe, who had the erection of the arch in charge, acted as master of ceremonies, and introduced the crowd from a raised stand erected on the all the men of Vancouver, surrounded by the alderman of his city, formally presented the arch to the city, and visiting Canadians. Mayor Douglas said in part:

"The erection of this arch was not actuated merely by a mercenary motive, or a desire to advertise. It is a token of esteem to Seattle and the exposition which has attracted thousands of people from all over North America. It typifies the friendly feeling existing between two great cities of the North Pacific. Evidences of this peaceful feeling have been made all the more pronounced today, by the landing of British troops under arms on American soil, as was done across the continent only a short time ago in the ceremonies at the Lake Champlain tercentenary."

Mayor John F. Miller accepted the arch on behalf of Seattle, and responded to the friendly sentiments of Mayor Douglas in a few words which drew great applause.

James R. Stewart, of this city, dressed in the Scottish kilts, followed Mr. Hughes, and received the arch on behalf of the Scottish people of the city. The bands played American and British airs, and the dedication ceremony came to a close.

#### HEBREWS AND FRENCH FIGHT

Two Racial Factions Hold Up Traffic While They Mix Matters in Montreal.

Montreal, Aug. 23.—Hebrews and French-Canadians fought one another with their fists in St. Lawrence street early Saturday evening, provoking a mob scene that eclipsed any other street fighting in Montreal thoroughfares for many years. While from ten to fifteen men mixed it up in the fighting hundreds of other people jammed the street, from side to side, and were packed together around the corner of De Montigny street, near St. Lawrence street, and at the time it was impossible for the few policemen nearby to get at the source of the trouble.

Banquet to Rivers-Wilson.

Vancouver, Aug. 23.—The Board of Trade banquet to Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson will be held at the Hotel Vancouver next Saturday night.

Wonder if that son of Betty Green who is so anxious to be an aviator is by any chance named Dargue?

#### INFLURATED CONFESSING STRIKERS AN AWFUL CRIME

Bloodiest Scenes Since Homestead Massacre Enacted at McKee's Rocks, Pa., When Law and Disorder Clash

#### FOUR TROOPERS FIGHT TO THE DEATH

Mob Holds Up Car and Murders Deputy Sheriff Then Attacks Soldiers—Fatalities May Number Twelve

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 23.—As a smoke-befogged sun rose over the dull grey houses and factories of McKee's Rocks early today, nothing except two piles of brick and a street littered with broken glass indicated the casual observer that last night saw one of the bloodiest riots in Pennsylvania since the days of the Homestead strike, costing six lives and at least seven mortal injuries, the result of a six-weeks labor dispute between the Pressed Steel Car Company of Schoenville, and its employees.

From midnight until dawn today county and state officers searched dark alleys and crowded tenements for additional wounded men and women.

Before nightfall it is predicted that the death list will total more than a dozen. The state's toll is two dead and one fatally injured. The county lost a deputy sheriff, while the striking employees of the car company lost three and three fatally injured.

One woman, the wife of a striker, fighting for the sake of her husband's cause, was shot in the back and did not recover. A boy who stood beside her during a clash between the state troops and the infuriated mob of strike men was also injured and is in danger of death.

The Casualties

As near as official records can be compiled, the dead and wounded are as follows:

The dead: Deputy Sheriff Harry Esler, 54 years old and married, beaten and stabbed to death.

Trooper John L. Williams, of Philadelphia, shot dead.

Unknown striker, check No. 778, shot in the body. Taken to the morgue.

George Millhouse, 24 years old and a striker; died from bullet wound in lung.

Adam Gubernak, 39 years old, of 18 Orchard street, Schoenville, shot four times; died at Ohio Valley hospital.

John C. Smith, 21 years old, of Mount Carmel, shot in left side.

Fatally injured:

Trooper Patrick O'Donnell.

Trooper Lancel Jones, of Morganstown, Va., shot in side and badly stabbed; taken to Ohio Valley hospital.

Adolph Stahl, 31 years old, striker, shot through the left lung; taken to Ohio Valley hospital.

Mike Tysowski, 22 years old, striker, Schoenville, shot through the legs; taken to Ohio Valley hospital.

Geo. H. Erschaw, 24 years old, employee of Star Enamel Co., shot through the back; taken to Ohio Valley hospital.

Unknown woman, shot in back, will die.

Unknown Polish boy, shot with rifle. Among the several scores injured, ten is stated in the hospitals that most of them will succumb before many hours.

Sheriff Gilbert of Allegheny county has had in half a hundred additional deputies in anticipation of renewed rioting today. It is not unlikely that the rioting in the eastern part of Pennsylvania will be ordered to Pittsburgh within the next 24 hours if conditions worsen.

Last night's rioting came suddenly and without warning at the close of a calm and peaceful Sunday. About 9 o'clock strikers were seen together at the Schoenville end of the O'Donnovan bridge, a viaduct spanning the river.

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Ex-Proprietor of Okanagan Hotel Admits Authorship of Recent Fire With Loss of Twelve Human Lives

#### HAS DISAPPEARED PROMISING SUICIDE

Inquiry Into Origin of Fire Dramatically Suspended—Police Can Find No Trace of Incendiary Homicide

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 23.—As a self-admittedly the author of the disastrous fire at Vernon about two weeks ago by which the Okanagan hotel was completely destroyed, and twelve inmates of the establishment met death in its most hideous guise in the flames, Andrew Smith, formerly proprietor and lately bartender of the burned hotel, is now the object of thorough but ineffectual search on the part of the provincial police, under the personal direction of Detective Inspector McMillan. The warrant issued out of the court at Vernon, charges arson, and it is possible that manslaughter may be added as a separate indictment in the event of Smith's apprehension. That the police will be successful in landing the man is gravely doubted, as he would seem to have vanished without trace to show the route he has taken, and many in the town believe that he has fled.

#### THE REMNANT COUNTER

Great Northern locomotives seem to have a special fondness this summer for deep diving stunts. Emulating the engine that plunged through the Fraser River bridge, another one has duplicated the performance near Grand Forks.

The only one redeeming thing about the Thaw case is its demonstration once again of the pertinacity of mother's love.

A Los Angeles despatch says "Jack Johnson appears to be out of condition." To those who have followed the hectic course of the champion during the past few weeks, this will come no doubt as a crushing surprise.



King Alfonso of Spain has again evinced a wild desire to go to the front and fight, and in compensation for the baron de Ruff tribesmen his ministers have once more held His Majesty back.

Vancouver has a chorus girls' ball nine. According to She-Who-Must-Be-Obeeyed, "only chorus girls would play baseball before a lot of men." And She pronounced chorus in one syllable, as if it were spelled coarse.

The admirable self-restraint exercised by the Colibist ball team in scoring is worthy of all praise.

At Queneau Miss Alys Reuburn has changed her name to Mrs. Pat Brady. Could any man ask a stronger proof of love?

Isn't it curious that after a man has hounded a job for weeks and literally worried someone half to death to get it at an old wage, the newspapers announce with unctious that "Mr. Fredrick de Smythe has accepted a position," etc.

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# MOUNTED TROOPS TO PROTECT SETTLERS

### Detachment of 20 Men of R. N. W. M. P. Detailed For Duty on Upper Skeena Co-Operating With Provincial Force

Advice is received from Ottawa to the effect that, while not prepared to admit that the situation on the upper Skeena is by any means as serious as it has been represented by recent arrivals from that district, the Government of the Dominion in order that all apprehensions may be allayed will order the detachment of a force of twenty members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for special service in the disturbed district and along the line of railway construction where the Indians are giving trouble to the builders of the steel highway.

This force, which will be made up in part of troopers from Dawson and in part of officers from Edmonton barracks, will, with the provincial police detailed under Chief J. H. Matland-Douglass, with headquarters at Hazelton, be quite sufficient to keep the fear of the white man's law before the eyes of the turbulent natives and guarantee the whites along the river from the spectre of sudden and hideous death during the winter months, when the district is cut off from civilization by the barricades of the Frost King.

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It will be remembered that "The Post" was the first paper in Canada to attract attention to the seriousness of conditions on the upper Skeena, in an interview secured with Rev. Mr. Green, Inspector of Indian schools, upon his return from Hazelton. Mr. Green briefly and clearly outlined the extravagant case presented by the Indians and intimated that they would not be satisfied with what could be done for them by the Dominion Commissioner, Mr. Stewart, who was at that time on his way to the North to confer with the disaffected tribes. His estimate of the situation was borne out in every detail by the proceedings of the subsequent conference between the Indians and Commissioner Stewart.

There is, therefore, additional reason to respect Mr. Green's further argument that the safety of the whites would be jeopardized if the coming of winter found them without adequate police protection, the Indians being sufficiently wise to postpone any hostile move until winter had sealed the waterways by which help would have to go into the country for its protection. He urged at that time, "The Post" supporting the reasonableness of his advice, that a small force of mounted police should be sent in so that there should be no need for sending out women and children (as then contemplated) and a guarantee for their safety from the quarrelsome reds.

The Bishop's Opinion. Discussing the Indian troubles at the late meeting of the Synod of Caledonia, His Lordship Bishop Du Vernet, said: "While there is much to record, which is encouraging especially in the way in which some of our enlightend natives are proving themselves worthy of being ranked as useful citizens and should be enfranchised, yet it cannot be denied that there is much unrest on account of the land question, and this unrest has hindered all spiritual work. It was inevitable that the influx of settlers taking up land over which the natives had a vested interest should cause agitation, but I cannot help feeling that much of this friction might have been avoided had there been a better understanding between the Dominion and provincial governments in regard to the rights of the Indians, and had the best possible outlet a formal treaty. While it is true that the Dominion government has dealt liberally with the Indians, looking well after their interests, yet the natives do not understand this. They were not properly consulted when the reserves were set apart. They do not see that the money spent upon their education, etc., has any connection with the surrender of their lands. Undoubtedly the demands that many of the Indians are now making are unreasonable, but behind them lies a rest that is a cause which must be dealt with according to the principle of equity if this feeling of unrest is to be finally removed. For that reason I am glad to hear that the two governments are submitting a test case to the Privy Council, and I trust that a final and authoritative answer which will settle the conflicting claims of the three parties—the Indians, the Dominion and the province—will be given. I wish to commend the way in which our missionaries have counselled our natives to be patient and to patiently await the settlement of their grievances."

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There is, therefore, additional reason to respect Mr. Green's further argument that the safety of the whites would be jeopardized if the coming of winter found them without adequate police protection, the Indians being sufficiently wise to postpone any hostile move until winter had sealed the waterways by which help would have to go into the country for its protection. He urged at that time, "The Post" supporting the reasonableness of his advice, that a small force of mounted police should be sent in so that there should be no need for sending out women and children (as then contemplated) and a guarantee for their safety from the quarrelsome reds.

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# INFURIATED STRIKERS KILL

### Pittsburg and Lake Erie tracks. Suddenly was run over by a number of strike-breakers being brought from the city into the plant. Five were immediately killed, every car that came from the city was held up. This procedure had been going on for some time, a car carrying Deputy Sheriff Exler came along. He was returning from Pittsburg to the steel car plant. A revolver was placed at the motorman's head and the car was stopped. A crowd of strikers immediately surrounded that when the deputy sheriff, and he was ordered to leave the car. Instead, it is said, he drew back his coat and showed his star. This was the signal for a fusillade of shots. Exler opened fire in return and all the strikers in the crowd were exploded before he fell under a shower of stones and bullets. The motorman and conductor alighted, the body of the car and took it to the office of a physician in McKee's Rocks. Hardly had the car bearing Exler's body started for the physician's office approaching the viaduct. As the car approached it the mob formed ten deep across the tracks. State Troopers William Smith, Jones, O'Donnell and Ketch all of whom were on the car. They had been on a brief turlough. When the mob boarded the car and seized the conductor, the men arose to make a fight. Then began a fusillade in which five hundred shots or more were fired. O'Donnell was the first to fall with a bullet through his left side.

Keitch's Bravery. Trooper Keitch stood over his fallen comrade and gamely opened fire upon the mob with a revolver in each hand. Volley after volley was fired at him, but he escaped being shot although he was terribly stoned and beaten. His comrades fell wounded at his feet. Soon after O'Donnell was shot. Trooper Williams fell mortally wounded after a volley and finally rolled over on his back dead. It was in the defensive attack on the company that most of the members of the mob were shot. Word of the battle reached Lieutenant Smith and he immediately ordered out his entire force of troopers. As they galloped towards the Donovan bridge with carbines drawn, the mob broke and fled.

Troops Gather Evidence. Just as dawn was breaking the constabulary, mounted and heavily armed, rode to the scene of last night's carnage and gathered every particle of evidence. Hats, collars, coats and other wearing apparel were found and taken to the company's office. Every possible effort will be made to locate the corners of these articles in the view to arresting them in connection with the deaths of the officers.

While matters were quiet today, everyone is on the alert. Orders were issued to the constabulary, deputy sheriffs and special police to shoot at the first sign of trouble. The practice of the past several weeks of firing into the air has been abolished and from now on "shoot to kill" is the order.

An investigation by the writer shows that the trouble resulted from the fact that three new members of the state constabulary and a deputy sheriff refused to obey the commands of the strikers when ordered from street car. For weeks the striking have been holding up street cars and ordering the occupants out, and later, here and there, have obeyed. Last night, the troops and the deputy sheriff, all of them armed, refused to be ordered about by the strikers. A battle ensued, and for twenty minutes a battle ensued. It is apparent today that all the dead and the majority of the injured fell in the battle. Later, when reinforcements arrived, many more were clubbed and shot but the first battle waged by only four men against a thousand strikers and sympathizers was the fatal one.

Company Not Responsible. D. K. Gardner, chief clerk of the Pressed Steel Car company, said today: "Speaking for the general superintendent, I wish to say that the Pressed Steel Car company is taking absolutely no official cognizance of the riot of last night. We have put the matter of personal and property protection directly up to the sheriff of the county, and it is up to him to take care of citizens. As far as the car company is concerned, indeed, we deny even a hint of any connection with the present time our plant is in operation and will continue so during the week."

Whether or not he has done so—there remains no doubt as to Smith having written the confession, his handwriting being well known—is a matter presently engaging the attention of the police. Otherwise his section of the police.

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# Fall Fashions

## SIX WEEKS AGO we were in a position to show our customers advanced model coats and costumes in Fall fashions, since then a steady stream of exclusive garments has been pouring into our warehouses. We invite you to handle these exquisite textiles; to view the beautiful colour-tones—Mahogany, Rosewood, French Walnut or Coal dust, Dark Raisin, etc., and above all, note the elegant hand-tailoring of three-quarter costume Coats and new pleated Skirts.

Prices are:

\$19.50      \$22.50

\$27.50      \$32.50

**Campbell's**

The Ladies' Store

**AUGUS CAMPBELL & CO., LIMITED**

1010 Gov't St.

# COLUMBIA

## Double Disc Records

and INDESTRUCTIBLE CYLINDERS

FOR SEPTEMBER JUST RECEIVED

These are the best we have ever received, and we invite you in to hear them.

**Fletcher Bros.**

The Leading Talking Machine Store.

1231 Government Street

Mantels, Grates and Tiles

Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement

Sole Agents for Nephel Plaster, Paris, and manufacturers of the Celebrated Rosbank Lime.

**RAYMOND & SON**

No. 612 Pandora St. Victoria, B.C.

# CONFESSING AN AWFUL CRIME

(Continued from Page 1)

clime to the theory indicated in a farewell note, which is a confession of his awful crime, that he has committed suicide, tortured by conscience with his colossal crime.

Meanwhile the coroner's inquest is suspended, and it is expected that a large reward will be offered by the government to stimulate the activities of all in bringing the fiend to the bar of mortal justice.

The story of the Vernon holocaust is still fresh in the minds of all. The Okanagan hotel, an old frame structure, three stories in height, but without modern facilities for fire-fighting or escapes, was discovered by the town constable making his nightly rounds to be on fire, some time about 2 in the morning. The fire spread with almost incredible rapidity, and cut off from escape by demolition of the structure during the hours of the day or whom ten have been identified, and charred remains of two others being tenderly committed to an unnamed grave. Among the dead was Archie Hocking, in whose memory the citizens of Vernon will erect a monument, the simple heroism of the enter laborer of dauntless courage being responsible for the safety of two lives. His name was on the list of those who in the endeavor to rescue others.

Although it was at first understood that the fire originated in a front ground floor hallway, and probably through the careless handling of matches by a drunken guest whom the policeman had placed within the door to sleep off too many potations, sundry suspicions congregated and finally induced Mr. Price Ellison, the district member, to interview the Attorney-General's Department, with the result that Detective Inspector McMullin was sent to Vernon to conduct an inquiry, while Barrister W. E. Burns of Vancouver was commissioned to represent the Province at the coroner's inquest, assisting and co-operating with the police authorities under Inspector McMullin. The latter gave particular attention to Smith, whom he had on the witness stand for three hours last Wednesday, subjected to searching examination, under which he parted with the confession, under shadow of which he had been brought; nor does it appear that such surveillance was kept as might have assured his re-appearance when required.

As a result Thursday morning came with Smith the suspect, missing in his place was a letter addressed to the coroner, in which the writer confessed to having set fire to the hotel, and gave the supplementary information that it would be wholly useless for the police to search for him, as he intended surrendering his life at once in partial atonement for his awful crime.

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# IMPRESSIVE AIRSHIP STUNTS

(Continued from Page One)

passengers. The motor is attached to the frame by strings so as to prevent the vibrations from being transmitted to the framework. The balloon is driven by a wooden propeller about 15 feet in diameter which has a speed of 350 revolutions a minute. The ship made a successful trip several months ago from Sartroville to Saint Germain and Mason's Landing.

Willard Preparing to Leave. New York, Aug. 23.—Charles Foster Willard, who has been giving exhibitions with his flying machine on the Kempestead Plains near Mineola, L. I., since Glenn H. Curtiss left to take part in the aerial contests near Rheims, France, is busy packing up his aeroplane today preparatory to leaving late this afternoon for Toronto, Ont. He said today that his engagement to give exhibitions in Toronto precluded his staying longer in Mineola, where it was his intention originally to make a second attempt for the long distance record.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Possibility of a final decision as to the ownership of Clipperton Island, in the Pacific Ocean, has aroused considerable interest here, in view of the expected completion of the Panama Canal in 1915. The island is in dispute between France and Mexico. Italy, it was announced today, has indicated a willingness to act as arbitrator. Should the island would afford an intermediate stopping place for coaling on the bank between the Pacific Coast ports of the United States and the Tahiti Islands.

MONTREAL, Aug. 23.—James Griffin, aged 30 years, a prisoner, fell into the canal and was drowned.

# MYSTERIOUS THEFT OF GEMS

(Continued from Page 1)

costly car rings was discovered, and Harry Hedden informs the police that he then was seized with the thought that he had no specific diamonds away the previous evening.

There was no sign of her when she returned, and the safe gave no evidence of having been feloniously opened. The conviction therefore forced itself and was presented to the police that someone skilled in crime had managed to enter the house during the night, and to the fact that the thief had been identified, and charged remains of two others being tenderly committed to an unnamed grave. Among the dead was Archie Hocking, in whose memory the citizens of Vernon will erect a monument, the simple heroism of the enter laborer of dauntless courage being responsible for the safety of two lives. His name was on the list of those who in the endeavor to rescue others.

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# THE LOCAL MARKETS

Flour.

Royal Household, a bag..... 2.00  
Lake of the Woods, a bag..... 2.00  
Patent, a bag..... 2.00  
Wild Rose, a bag..... 2.00  
Calumet, a bag..... 1.50  
Snowflake, a bag..... 1.50  
Carrisa, per 100 lbs..... 1.50  
Fancy, per 100 lbs..... 1.50  
Mott's Best, per 100 lbs..... 1.50

Foodstuffs.

Bran, per 100 lbs..... 1.70  
Feed, per 100 lbs..... 1.70  
Middlings, per 100 lbs..... 1.70  
Oats, per 100 lbs..... 1.70  
Feed, per 100 lbs..... 1.70  
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs..... 1.70  
Lard, per 100 lbs..... 2.00  
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs..... 2.00  
Oats, per 100 lbs..... 2.00  
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs..... 2.00  
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs..... 2.00  
Feed, per 100 lbs..... 2.00  
Fancy, per 100 lbs..... 2.00  
Fisher River, per ton..... 20.00

Dairy Produce.

Eggs..... 40  
Best Island, per dozen..... 40  
Western Eggs, per dozen..... 40  
Apples, Cal., 2 lbs..... 40  
Apples, Oregon, per bushel..... 40  
Bananas, per dozen..... 40  
Fig., table, per lb..... 40  
Vegetables, each..... 40  
Raisins, table, per lb..... 40  
Pineapples, each..... 40  
Grapes, Malaga, per lb..... 40  
Strawberries, local, per lb..... 40  
Cherries, per lb..... 40  
Raspberries, local, per lb..... 40  
Apples, Cal., per basket..... 40  
Figs, Cal., per basket..... 40  
Peaches, Cal., 2 lbs..... 40

# Red Jacket

FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS

Repairs are easily made, as anyone can take out the valves and replace them in a few minutes with the aid of a monkey wrench.

Write for descriptive catalogue to The Wickman Tool Hardware Co., Ltd.

545-547 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B. C., Agents. Phone 59. P. O. Drawer 613

# DELICATESSEN

Try our delicious Home Cooked Meats. Every particle guaranteed Pure, Clean and Wholesome.

Roast Beef, per lb..... 40c  
Brieket Beef, per lb..... 30c  
Corned Beef, per lb..... 25c  
Roast Veal, per lb..... 50c  
Roast Pork, per lb..... 50c  
Veal Loaf, per lb..... 50c

Boiled Ox Tongue, per lb..... 50c  
Boiled Sheep Tongue, per lb..... 50c  
Roast Chicken, per lb..... 50c  
Veal and Ham Pies..... 10c and 15c  
Chicken Pies..... 10c and 15c

ISLAND POTATOES, SACK..... \$1.00

# DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers  
1317 Government Street. Tels. 52, 1052 and 1590

Vegetables.

Tomatoes, per lb..... 10  
Beans, Wax, per lb..... 10  
Peas, per lb..... 10  
Cauliflower, per lb..... 10  
Cabbage, new, per lb..... 10  
Lettuce, a head..... 10  
Garlic, per lb..... 10  
Onions, 3 lbs..... 10  
Sweet Potatoes, 3 lbs..... 10  
Cucumbers, per dozen..... 10  
Radishes, per bunch..... 10  
Potatoes, per sack..... 10  
Potatoes, new, per lb..... 10  
Cauliflower, each..... 10  
Cabbage, new, per lb..... 10  
Lettuce, a head..... 10  
Garlic, per lb..... 10  
Onions, 3 lbs..... 10  
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Cabbage, new, per lb.....

Monday 1909



Labels... are in a... mers ad...

SO EASY TO FIT... FORCE AND LIFT... PUMPS

TESSSEN... Every particle guaranteed and Wholesome.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes items like Baked Oat Tongue, Boiled Sheep Tongue, etc.

PROVINCIAL NEWS TOLD IN FEW WORDS

Clayoquot's request to be created into a school district has been granted. The marriage of Mr. James A. ... Delta's new high school is organized today with an initial attendance of ten.

his brother, The Sitwah has been taken to the Kamloops hospital for treatment. The hay crop this year in the Ehoit district is especially heavy. The eight-hour day will henceforth prevail in the "Mother Lode" mine.

Lillooet river, which was recently tamed for the city for \$150,000. Chief Devitt discovered that he was spending \$20-dollar bills. Subsequent to his arrest he made a complete confession to Chief Devitt and said he was a member of the club which had been hitting him on the back of the head.

MIRACULOUS IMMUNITY... Great Northern Passenger Train Drops Through Burned Bridge Near Grand Forks. That the age of miracles is not yet past is demonstrated by the experience of a Great Northern passenger train from Grand Forks for Spokane, yesterday morning.

COMMISSION AT VANCOUVER... Timber and Forestry Inquiry Resumed at Vancouver Today—Arrangements for Visit to the Interior. The members of the Timber and Forestry commission left for Vancouver last evening and will begin what is certain to be a strenuous sitting here today.

COMMISSION AT VANCOUVER... FIRE AT THE HALL MINES. Blaze Originated in Compressor Plant and Loss Was Probably Exceed \$15,000. At seven o'clock yesterday morning a fire destroyed a compressor plant at the Hall Mines, just south of the city.

THE TIDEFLAT BARGAIN. What Vancouver City Will Gain From G.N.R. if Desired Flats Are Conferred. In exchange for Vancouver giving the Great Northern 61 acres of tideflats the railway will extend about \$3,500,000 on its False Creek extension.

COLLEGE ROMANCE FINIS. In the Marriage at New Westminster of Mr. C. E. Lawrence and Miss Eva E. Woodward. A notable event in the college society of New Westminster occurred on Wednesday evening at the residence of Miss Eva Ethel Woodward of Sapperton, who was united in matrimony to Mr. C. E. Lawrence of the University of Ottawa.

**The Colonist.**

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

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST**

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

**STEALING SALMON.**

The Post-Intelligencer seems to take it for granted that the \$10,000 worth of salmon alleged to have been stolen from traps in Puget Sound waters were brought to British Columbia and sold to cannery here. We do not think there is any real foundation for this opinion, except a statement that the supposed thieves went north. Inquiry leads us to think there is no reasonable probability that these fish came to any cannery in this province. The only boats engaged in fishing in this province are seine boats, and the average catch of these boats is not 200 fish to the boat, therefore, if any boat should arrive at one of our canneries with the number of fish alleged to have been stolen, or anything like that number, the fact would become known among the cannerymen and the fishermen at once. For this reason we think it is impossible that the stolen fish can have been disposed of in our waters. We agree with the Seattle paper that it is the duty of the provincial authorities to investigate any complaint in this regard that may be made to them, and we think we can promise that everything in this line will be done that can reasonably be expected. As yet no information on the subject has been laid before the government.

The Post-Intelligencer might, while it was discussing the subject, well have made some passing reference to the hundreds of thousands of fish which the Puget Sound fishermen have stolen from the public by their scandalous disregard of the regulations for a close season. Nothing can excuse the theft of salmon from traps, no matter by whom it was committed; but at best such an act is only a temporary injury done an individual, whereas the non-observance of the close season is an inexcusable wrong done to the whole community. The man who will steal another man's fish is no doubt guilty in the wrong, and deserves severe punishment if he is caught; but he is far less of a public enemy than the trap owner who openly defies the laws made in the general interest. Our Seattle contemporary wants the United States government and the state government to maintain an effective patrol of the fishing grounds. If the recommendation is acted upon, let us hope the patrol will be able to compel the Puget Sound fishermen to pay some respect to international agreements and the laws of their own country.

**A PROSPEROUS LOCALITY.**

The Nanaimo Free Press is urging the question of electric car service in that city and vicinity. It is satisfied that there are over 11,000 persons who would be served by such a line, and claims—we think with justice—that this number will greatly increase in the near future. Our contemporary thinks that an electric railway within the city itself might not be found unprofitable, and it is satisfied about there being plenty of business for it in the surrounding districts. We quote what it says on this point, and it is a story that is of great interest and full of promise:

However, as things at present are there is a big revenue to be derived from the district, and one which will surely increase in the next few years. The present railway could be no serious competitor, and the idea has already been suggested of developing the island by means of electric railways which would act as feeders to the E. & N. There is no point on the island where that idea is more feasible than in Nanaimo and district. There is already a large business to be tapped, and it will inevitably be many times larger. South of the town there is South Wellington and Extension, and all the district in-between. Extension is not decreasing. It is increasing, and Nanaimo is the nearest business town. The Wellington Colliery company is now engaged in opening out a new mine a couple of miles below Extension, on the McLean ranch, almost on the road to the Nanaimo River falls. That is to say, the new enterprise, which, it is said, will be on a bigger scale even than the Extension mines, will be nearer Nanaimo than is Extension. Then, in the Cranberry district, a seam of coal eleven feet thick has been struck at a depth of 300 feet, and here again important developments are to be looked for. The Pacific Coal Company's mine is now shipping its own coal from its mine at South Wellington, and there again there is a growing community for whom Nanaimo is the natural business centre. On the other side of the city there is the East Wellington mine, a sooner or later Jack's mine at Nanose Bay will be opened out, and another community will be formed, for whom connection with Nanaimo will be a necessity. We are also informed that another company, largely composed of Vancouver capitalists, has acquired the coal rights of a number of ranchers in the old Wellington district. The company has located the outcrop of five foot seam, and so it is said, will start development work at once. The coal will be shipped at Departure Bay. Here again is promise of immediate and important developments, and as things are, the Northfield, Wellington, and East Wellington districts are all fairly populated, and all needing connection with Nanaimo.

**THE HIGHER PATRIOTISM**

For some months past there has been a great rattling of shields, as to speak, in many parts of the British

Empire. We have hardly talked of anything else but Dreadnoughts and defence. It had almost come about that the test of a man's patriotism was the vociferousness with which he could cry out for armaments, and the vehemence with which he could assert the usefulness of the country to defend itself. When the Secretary of State returned from his tour of the West Indies and the people of the Prairies were thinking more of box-cars than battleships, there was a rush of his political friends to his defence, as though he had asserted an abominable heresy. And yet he only told the truth. The people of this country, the sober-minded people everywhere who have a living to make for themselves and their families, the people by whose industry and good sense this Empire is being built up in Canada and elsewhere, think for the most part very little of battleships. They will concede, if they are asked, that such things are necessary, and they are quite willing to put their hands in their pockets to pay for them, when those who are charged with the responsibility of such things, say they are wanted; but their main object is to do well and probably the thing which lies next to their hands. This is the higher patriotism of which we cannot have too much; it would be easy to have too much of the kind that harps in season and out of season upon the imperative importance of raising armies and building fleets. We have conceded the duty of Canada to do its share towards its own defence and that of the Empire; but we have not admitted, and do not admit, that there is not a higher duty than this resting upon all Canadians—the duty of developing their great domain, the duty of cleansing the political arena of all that is corrupt, the duty of treating all public questions from the standpoint of the patriot rather than from that of the partisan.

An eastern Conservative contemporary says "there is no meaning in the old party names in this country." The observation is of wider application, for there is no meaning anywhere in the old party names. Issues change with the years. The questions that divided Liberals and Conservatives in Canada even a quarter of a century ago have no place in our politics now, still less have the issues upon which political battles were fought a half century ago. The outlook would be had indeed if every generation had to fight out again the questions solved by its predecessors. But there is one thing that remains constant through it all, namely, the demands of that true patriotism which seeks to make the nation strong, prosperous and happy. We think we see signs that this is being more and more recognized as the chief thing in public life. A few newspapers continue in the old rut of virulent partisanship; but throughout the country generally there seems to be a growing sense of the obligation resting upon all Canadians to sink party differences in efforts to build up the country.

Certainly Victoria has had its share of visitors this summer, and there are many more coming. Wisconsin Scientific Society has resolved that we cannot communicate with other planets at present. This is surely science up-to-date. The tension between Japan and China has been relieved and the former power has had its way. One of these days China will feel strong enough to take her own part and then look out.

A contemporary calls Winnipeg "the Gateway City of the Dominion." Winnipeg is a fine city, with a wonderful future in sight, but a more complete misnomer than this could hardly be devised.

Commenting upon exception taken by our worthy mayor to hostile criticism, the Hamilton Spectator says "the wise public man is pleased when he finds his constituents voicing their likes and dislikes through the correspondence columns."

An Ottawa man is hard at work on what he calls an "aeromobile." He says it will control the air, and that he is working on the principle used by nature in outfitting birds for flight. He says that monoplanes and aerodromes and all kinds of flying machines, except his, are only big kites.

The Toronto World urges that every child should be taught to swim. It says the roll of drowning accidents is appallingly large, and believes the great majority of them could be prevented if every one knew how to swim even a little. The World is unquestionably right.

The second section of the Grand Trunk Pacific from the western terminus having been let, there remain only 500 miles to be placed under contract. This part of the road is chiefly in the Bulkeley-Nechaco and Fraser valleys, and ought not to cause any delay in the completion of the road if labor is available.

Camille Flammarion wants all the governments to subscribe money to dig a hole five miles deep and about 300 feet in diameter. He thinks it would pay. Says he thinks there's lots of radium down there and no end of gold and platinum. His opinion is as good as any one else's until the hole is dug.

The Minister of the Interior has returned from his visit to England and reports an increasing interest there in things Canadian. He says that most of our immigrants from Continental countries will be Hollanders, Belgians and Scandinavians. As colonists these are easily the pick of the bunch. We would like to have more Germans, although they are more inclined to city life than to farming.

Le Canada is authority for the statement that Parliament will be convened on November 4th, if everything can be got ready; and that in any event the session will open on the 15th of that month. It says that the new Insurance bill will be put through; also some important amendments to the Banking Law. The Franco-Canadian treaty will, it thinks, be brought to a vote before Christmas. The most important feature of the speech will be that of the Emperor's declaration of policy on the naval defence of the Empire. Le Canada anticipates that the Opposition will be much more aggressive this session than last.

The St. John Telegraph is indignant that the Toronto Globe should denounce as unsound the principle that the British preference ought to apply only to goods imported through Canadian ports. This indicates how large a part local considerations affect our view. The Toronto paper would like to have Ontario merchants enjoy the advantage of routes to Britain via New York or other United States cities; the St. John paper very naturally would like to keep British goods wholly in Canadian channels. We suppose if British goods were imported largely into Canada by way of San Francisco and Seattle, British Columbia people would take much the same attitude as the Telegraph takes.

There is likely to be a new French conquest of Canada. The conqueror is going to be Sir John French, commander of the First Army Corps of the British Army. He is coming out to the Dominion to put our military affairs into shape, so that we will have an organization, which can cooperate effectively with the Imperial forces. The idea is that our fighting force shall receive such training as to be able in case of emergency to take its place beside the troops of the regular army. General French has had a brilliant career. He is now in his fifty-seventh year. His boyhood was spent in the navy, but since 1874 he has been in the army. He was in the Sudan campaign of 1884-5, and was one of the few commanders to make a really brilliant record in the Boer war.

We are always glad to hear from Senator Macdonald on public questions. He is in favor of buying water from the Esquimaux Water Works Company. So was the Colonist. It believed that this was the cheapest way out of the difficulty and suggested that an arrangement should be reached with the company, if possible, whereby the water needed could be purchased and the city should get an option on the company's property to be exercised later, if it was thought desirable. The suggestion met with so little support that we did not press it. The value of Senator Macdonald's letter at this juncture is that he emphasizes the only course open to the people of the city of Victoria, who live east of the Arm, and it is that if they do not acquire the company's property, they must buy the company's water by the gallon.

Mr. H. M. Fullerton sends us a stirring letter. He is imbued with much the same spirit. There is no doubt whatever that, if the ratepayers defeat the by-laws, it will be a very serious blow to the prosperity of the city. Two things are needed to give Victoria a fresh impetus: Plenty of water. Plenty of power. Adopt the by-laws and we will have both.

Miss Anna Botton, of Calgary, and the Misses Cavanagh, of Vancouver, are visiting Victoria.

**WEEK-END WANTS**

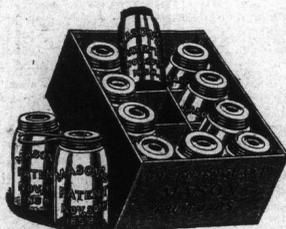
**M**AN WANTS but little here below, but woman—God bless her!—wants a lot, in order that man may want little; especially on Saturdays, when she fills those little kitchen wants that help to fill the wants that man wants; hence, she wants Weiler's week-end wants.



FOURTH FLOOR

**Preserving Wants**

OUR COMPREHENSIVE STOCK of fruit preserving necessities should gladden the heart of the thrifty housewife; they will find everything except the fruit and sugar; for instance: FRUIT JARS, JELLY GLASSES AND RUBBER RINGS, etc. Moreover, we sell the famous and reliable MASON JAM JARS, Pints per doz. 80c; Quarts per doz. \$1.00; Half gallons per doz. \$1.35; Jelly glasses per doz. .50c



**Kitchen Utensil Wants**

POTS, pans, brushes; saucepans, brooms, wringers, baskets, clotheslines and all those hundred and one little incidental items which make kitchen life worth living. Saturday is a good day to look over our kitchen department and see those many new inventions for lessening kitchen labor. To mention prices would fill this paper so we merely say prices start at 5c



**Tourist's Wants**

TOURISTS are cordially invited to inspect the very large and comprehensive collection of superb china, brassware, Oriental fabrics and other art wares in our showrooms—showrooms that have recently been remodelled and rearranged, thereby enabling visitors and customers to view and handle the goods without difficulty. You do not buy a pig-in-a-poke, you see exactly what you get and are not misled by fictitious values. Every floor has its attractions, every floor has new goods.



**Dinner Table Wants**

WE FREQUENTLY draw attention to our superb dinner services in Wedgwood, Limoges and other noted makers; but the public should not forget that, when wanting ordinary, everyday dinner sets we have the greatest range in the West and at the lowest prices; for instance, in Carlsbad—China, 113 pieces, dainty floral, gold edged service at \$18, or English sets in very pretty green and white, etc., 98 pieces for \$8.00



**His Little Want**

HIS LITTLE WANT is just one very comfy chair he can call his own—sacred to his majesty—into which he can throw himself on an evening or Sunday afternoon, stretch out his legs, light his pipe and become oblivious to all earthly cares and worries. In fact he wants a WEILER easy chair or a WEILER Morris; give him that and the wheels of domesticity will run smooth. No! We are not going to mention prices when discussing a wife's present to her husband.



**YOUR OWN WANT**

YOUR LITTLE WANT is some nicely appointed and cozy room where you can rest when in town, write a letter, or meet a friend, in fact, where you have every convenience and comfort. Our "Ladies' Rest Room" is that place and it is our gift to the ladies of Victoria and ladies visiting our fair city, to whom we would say: "Please use it, it is yours."



FURNISHERS of CHURCHES SCHOOLS

**WEILER BROS.**

HOME FURNISHERS SINCE 1862, AT VICTORIA, B.C. COR. GOVERNMENT AND BROUGHTON STREETS.

FURNISHERS of HOMES CLUBS



**THE WESLEYAN MOVEMENT**

At a meeting of the A. O. C. U. in Ontario, some years ago, was described the Wesleyan movement as a demand for personal piety. I saw no reason why the Methodist organizations should have a hand in hand. The sentiments of John Wesley, who is looked upon as the founder of the Methodist Church, although he created the idea that he separate organization. John Wesley was a High Church man and was rather High Church understood in his day. He thought from his intentions this institution that could be called. Indeed he seems to have regarded matters of doctrine, mental one of conversion through Christ. He thought ever he thought it was to be among the books, which he use of his followers, were Roman Catholics and other. His famous definition of a long to be given here, but statement that "a Methodist the-love of God shed abroad the Holy Ghost given unto loves the Lord his God with soul and mind and strength on to say that a Methodist in life and habits are simple join in any diversion having duty, who is kind, charitable given to good works. In there is nothing said of the Thirty-nine Articles of England, omitted such of to him to have a sectarian belief in his followers as to them. He added nothing to the platform upon which "all who could rally," and there is hoped to be able to so press religion that the result would of Christendom in one grand. He was greatly attached to the Church of England and ended it so that it would come but in this he was only succeeded degree. His catholicism in the fact that he prescribed and was even willing might be rebaptized if they which had been practiced in incorrect. While he recognized persons should kneel when communion, he permitted the desired to do so, or to sit, if it was by no means necessary uniting with the new organization off their connection with they had previously been not only went at liberty to churches, but were exhorted so when they could. His outset, at least, to unite to aid each other in the Christian spirit and the lives. Wesley earnestly he would be recognized and the Established Church, and very many of his fellow have been glad to do so. He had many warm friends clergy, and was at the career welcomed by some parishes. One writer says

"The relation of the Church of England is no Wesley was a sincere lover his fathers, and hoped that ordain his preachers and calculate his results into the cal life of the country. I appointed, but nothing do his way independently, however justified in this by the occupied in the movement which became a vast ecclesiology tried hard to be a loyal as circumstances permitted call always sounded louder so that he came to feel that the church most best when it is not proposed here to way upon the differences between the new movement. The former has all in these columns; the latter appropriate subject for did no good would come of it point that is aimed at is upon the history of the Ep here let it be said that the movement was by no means complete Methodist," but personal piety, the appreciation of the religious foundation of the duty of men and their neighbors permeate English society. In this great influence of the Wesleyan Wesleyan began his work Christianism, as it has a very low ebb in England one writer, "had come to species of life insurance by the uneducated classes cated, when they thought all, relied upon the good

# An Hour with the Editor

## THE WESLEYAN MOVEMENT

At a meeting of the Anglican Synod, of Ontario, some years ago, a clergyman described the Wesleyan movement as "a demand for personal piety." He added that he saw no reason why the Anglican and the Methodist organizations might not work hand in hand. The speaker expressed the sentiments of John Wesley, the great preacher, who is looked upon as the founder of the Methodist Church, although he himself deprecated the idea that he was founding a separate organization. John Wesley was an ordained minister of the Established Church, and was rather High Church, as that idea was understood in his day. Nothing was further from his intentions than to build up an institution that could be called nonconformist. Indeed he seems to have largely disregarded matters of doctrine, except the fundamental one of conversion and salvation through Christ. He sought for truth wherever he thought it was to be found, and among the books, which he reprinted for the use of his followers, were some written by Roman Catholics and others by Unitarians. His famous definition of a Methodist is too long to be given here, but it opens with the statement that "a Methodist is one who has the love of God shed abroad in his heart by the Holy Ghost given unto him; one who loves the Lord his God with all his heart, soul and mind and strength." It then goes on to say that a Methodist must be one whose life and habits are simple, who does not join in any diversion having a vicious tendency, who is kind, charitable, truthful and given to good works. In all the definition there is nothing said about belief. He took the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, omitted such of them as seemed to him to have a sectarian bias, and gave them to his followers as the basis of their belief. He added nothing of his own to them. He said that he wanted to form a platform upon which "all who loved the Lord could rally," and there is no doubt that he hoped to be able to so present the Christian religion that the result would be the reunion of Christendom in one grand organization. He was greatly attached to the liturgy of the Church of England and endeavored to modify it so that it would come into general use, but in this he was only successful in a limited degree. His catholicism was shown in the fact that he prescribed no form of baptism and was even willing that persons might be rebaptized if they believed the form, which had been practiced in their cases, was incorrect. While he recommended that all persons should kneel when receiving the communion, he permitted those to stand, who desired to do so, or to sit, if they thought best. It was by no means necessary for persons uniting with the new organization to break off their connection with those with which they had previously been connected. They not only went at liberty to attend their own churches, but were exhorted by Wesley to do so when they could. His object was at the outset, at least, to unite those who desired to aid each other in the development of a Christian spirit and the living of Christian lives. Wesley earnestly hoped that his work would be recognized and acknowledged by the Established Church, and as is well known very many of his fellow clergymen would have been glad to if such had been the case. He had many warm friends among the regular clergy, and was at the beginning of his career welcomed by some of them into their parishes. One writer says:

"The relation of the movement to the Church of England is not hard to define. Wesley was a sincere lover of the Church of his fathers, and hoped that the bishops would ordain his preachers and in some way articulate his results into the normal ecclesiastical life of the country. In this he was disappointed, but nothing daunted, he went on his way independently, holding that he was justified in this by the unique position he occupied in the movement, and consolidating what became a vast ecclesiasticism. Wesley tried hard to be a loyal churchman as far as circumstances permitted. But England's call always sounded louder than the church's, so that he came to feel that he was serving the church most best when disregarding her." It is not proposed here to trace the history of Methodism or to comment in any way upon the differences which arose between the new movement and the Establishment. The former has already been treated in these columns; the latter is hardly an appropriate subject for discussion here and no good would come of it, if it were. The point that is aimed at is to give a general idea of the effect of the Wesley movement upon the history of the English people. And here let it be said that the effect of the movement was by no means confined to "the people called Methodists," but the stimulus to personal piety, the appreciation of the importance of the religious life and the recognition of the duty of men to their Creator and their neighbors permeated all classes of English society. In this fact we find the great influence of the Wesleyan movement. John Wesley began his work when Evangelical Christianity, as it has been called, was at a very low ebb in England. "Religion" says one writer, "had come to be regarded as a species of life insurance for the next world by the uneducated classes," the better educated, when they thought of the matter at all, relied upon the goodness of the divine

nature as sufficient for human salvation, and a large and growing class was inclined to disavow all faith in religion of any kind. The revolt against Puritanism, as it was exemplified in the strife between King Charles and his parliaments, went to the other extreme with the restoration. Then followed a period of social and national confusion intensified by religious discord. On the Continent writers were assailing the Christian religion and others were advancing doctrines that, however in accord we may in these days think they are with the Christian religion, were then thought not to be in conformity with it. France especially was seething with disbelief in the principles of religion, and the church was rapidly losing its hold upon the people. The doctrine of the "rights of man" was being preached by its apostles, and although it found uncongenial soil in England, there was during the early part of the Eighteenth Century an unmistakable drift away from that confidence in the church, which has played such a prominent part in the development of British institutions. It is a notable thing that during the years that the people of France were ripening for the Revolution, Wesley was preaching the doctrine of personal righteousness and of faith in Christ, not in the churches attended by the rich and cultivated, but in the highways and by-ways, around the mouths of coal mines, among the farm laborers, and everywhere he could get an audience. While the French proletariat was being instructed in the terrible doctrines of the Revolutionists, the English proletariat was being exhorted by the fiery eloquence of a great preacher to take Jesus of Nazareth as the pattern of their lives. It would be to do violence to the teaching of history if we did not recognize that it was, in part at least, through the influence of such teachings that England was spared such horrors as befel France. John Wesley appealed to the emotions, it was said, and so he did, but it was from parents, whose emotions he kindled, that were sprung the men who on land and sea maintained the honor of the British name. If he taught men that they were to be meek and lowly followers of the Nazarene, he preached nothing that weakened their patriotism or lessened their courage. No one can say what might have been if certain great leaders had not played their parts on the stage of history, but when we reflect that England was never stronger or more united than in the years following Wesley's labors, we seem forced to admit that his work contributed to produce that result. England passed unscathed through the terrible storms which swept over Europe a little more than a century ago, and the candid historian will not hesitate to recognize that this was the England, whose common people were swayed by the eloquence of this remarkable man, and cried out: "What shall we do to be saved?" It has been said above that the Church has ever played an important part in the development of British institutions and the preservation of British freedom; but it has not done this without upheavals from within, that have resulted in pressure from without. Of the wisdom of some of these movements there may be two opinions, but this does not touch the fact that the Church and the State have been inseparably bound up through many centuries. The latest of these great upheavals was the Wesleyan movement, the real nature and effect of which will not be appreciated by those who regard it simply as the organization of a new religious sect. It was one of the great formative agencies of the English-speaking race.

## REIGNING FAMILIES

The German Emperor is of the House of Hohenzollern. It is a very old family. The first Counts of Zollern, or Hohenzollern, as they were afterwards known, and who derived their name from the Zollern Mountain upon which their castle stood, appear in written history about the year 1061. A family tradition says that these counts were sprung from the Colonna family of Rome. The Colonnas were among the princes of Italy for many generations and undoubtedly in their veins flowed the blood of some of the patriots of ancient Rome. Therefore if the legend is accepted as history, the Hohenzollerns are of noble descent for many centuries indeed. There is very great uncertainty about family pedigrees during the Dark Ages. The irruption of the great Asiatic hordes, which overran Europe and subjugated Rome, threw society into terrible confusion, and it was a wise child indeed that knew its own father in those dreadful days. Many princely families became extinct, and some of their followers seized upon their estates. In other cases where the rightful owners were slain, the victors usurped the estates and the title that went with them. In those days what we call family names were not the rule. Indeed, one may say that they were not recognized. The counts of Zollern had no family name as we understand the term. Burchard of Zollern was the first of them to get his name into history, but we are not forced to assume that he was a descendant of some other Count of Zollern, who preceded him. The fact that a man was the owner of the Castle of Zollern and the estates appurtenant therefore would give him a right to call himself the count, and his claim would be recognized by sovereigns who might need his as-

sistance in times of stress, without any questions being asked as to the right by which he claimed the title. From the time of Burchard and his brother Wezel to the present day there is an unbroken chain of descent, so that the Hohenzollerns may claim antiquity as a noble family for nine hundred years and ancestors, probably noble, even for a longer period. In 1191 Count Frederick III of Zollern was made Count of Nuremberg, and thus the fortunes of the house were established. He had two sons, who founded the Frankish and Swabian branches of the family. The Frankish branch steadily increased in wealth, power and influence, and in 1263 it was raised to princely rank. In 1415 the electorate of Brandenburg was conferred upon it by the Emperor Sigismund, and in 1701 the Elector Frederick III became first king of Prussia. The Swabian branch of the family was for a time greatly divided and weakened by the dissensions of its members, but after several generations it also reached great power and influence. In 1695 an agreement was reached between the two branches of the family that in case of the failure of male heirs of either of them, the estates should be inherited by the other. In 1848 the Swabian princes resigned their offices, which were transferred to the King of Prussia, but the tie of blood proved sufficiently strong for the Prussian monarch to desire that his remote relatives should also wear a crown, and it was the proposal to place Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern upon the throne of Spain that led to the war with France in 1870. As Prussia did not insist, after defeating France, that Leopold should ascend the Spanish throne, we may without violence assume that the proposal was more the excuse for than the object of the war.

The House of Hohenzollern has given many men of note to Europe. Frederick William, known as the Great Elector, was a man of tremendous energy and remarkable ability. When he succeeded to the electorate at the age of twenty he found the state almost in ruins, being overrun by irregular soldiery, who had taken part in the Thirty Years War. He drove them out. Afterwards he engaged in several wars with distinction, but his greatest work lay in the development of industry and commerce within his dominions. He left the electorate in excellent condition to his son, who, however, was nearly as great a failure as his father was a success. His claim to distinction lies in the fact that he was the first elector to be recognized as King. The kingdom prospered greatly during the reign of his son, Frederick William I, by whose efforts the army was put upon a splendid footing. His son was Frederick II, generally referred to as "The Great." This was one of the most remarkable men of whom history tells us anything. He was a liberal and enlightened ruler, and was undoubtedly the most conspicuous figure of his time, or say from 1740 to 1750. His rule was absolute. We read of his having ministers, but they were in point of fact only his agents, who were compelled to do his bidding unquestioningly. He attended to the minutest details of the government as far as was possible. The army received great attention at his hands. He more than doubled its numbers, greatly increased and strengthened the fortifications and was always prepared for instant war. He encouraged science and promoted education. Under his rule Prussia advanced to a first place among the nations of continental Europe, rivaling if not supplanting Austria as the head of the Germanic states. He was in many things eccentric and in nothing more so than in his hatred of the German language and literature. His efforts to supplant these with French and his absolute certainty that German could never be anything else than the language of bores seem very absurd in view of the place German literature has since taken in the world. He left no children.

It will be seen from this sketch that while the family of the German Kaiser has not long enjoyed the standing attaching to royalty, and is in fact one of the youngest of the reigning houses, its members have played important parts on the stage of history.

## CULLODEN

"M. A. P." relates an anecdote of King Edward VII. when he was Prince of Wales. He was visiting Warwick Castle, and being shown all the sights of that historic spot by the housekeeper, a lady whose dignity was in keeping with her surroundings. She had handed the Prince a relic, remarking as she did so: "This belonged to James III." "James III?" queried the Prince, who, after a moment's thought, added, "You mean the Old Pretender?" The housekeeper looked unabashed at the young Prince as she replied: "Your Royal Highness, we do not call him that." This good lady was by no means the last of her class, for there are yet some people in England who look upon King Edward as occupying a throne to which he has no legal right at all, the true sovereign of England being a young lady, who traces her descent to the person whom the housekeeper called James III. Culloden and various Acts of Parliament may have settled the kingly office de facto, but not de jure in their opinion.

In 1689 an English Parliament, summoned without a royal writ, met and declared the flight of James II to France, after William of

Orange had landed in England, to be equivalent to abdication, and the sovereignty of the Kingdom was thereupon offered jointly to William and his wife Mary, and accepted by them without any question of the legality of the transaction. In strict law a Parliament could only be chosen in England by a command of the sovereign, and hence it must be conceded that, unless we grant the claim of popular sovereignty to the fullest extent, and regard the royal prerogative as merely a form, it must be admitted that the deposition of James II was irregular. When William died he was succeeded by Anne, who was daughter of James II. During her reign the claims of James, the son of James II, were kept alive, although not overtly asserted. The Legitimists hoped that on the death of Anne the Pretender would be invited to accept the crown. This might have been the case, if he had been a Protestant, but England was in no frame of mind to accept a Roman Catholic King. George, Elector of Hanover, was proclaimed King. When we come to consider the history of the reigning family of Great Britain, the steps by which the House of Brunswick came to the throne, and its rights thereto in point of birth will be considered; at present only the efforts of James the Pretender and his son, Charles Edward, "Bonnie Prince Charlie," will be spoken of. James the Pretender landed in Scotland in 1715 and advanced to invade England, where he hoped there would be a popular demonstration in his favor. In this he was disappointed. A part of his army encountered the royal forces at Preston and suffered a severe defeat, after which the suppression of the uprising was not difficult. The Pretender made no further overt act, and the remainder of the reign of George I, which lasted thirteen years, was undisturbed by any serious attempt to dispute his right to the crown. But the House of Stuart was not disposed to relinquish its claims, and in 1745, when George II was king, Charles Edward, son of the Pretender, landed in Scotland. Many of the Highland clans rallied to his standard. At Edinburgh he was received with much popular enthusiasm, and later the people of the Lowlands, who resented the extinction of Scottish independence, gave him a promise of their support. The English army was at this time in a greatly disorganized condition, and when it came into collision with the troops of Charles Edward at Prestonpans, it met with a complete defeat. The fortunes of Charles were now in the ascendant. At the head of five thousand troops he invaded England, advancing almost without resistance to Derby. He had looked with confidence to popular support in the southern part of the Kingdom, only to be bitterly disappointed. An overwhelming force was despatched to meet him, and he was compelled to retreat. The pursuit was vigorous, and on April 16, 1746, he made his final stand at Culloden, where he was completely defeated by an English force under the Duke of Cumberland. Not much glory attached to the victory, for the unhappy Charles only had under him a broken, dispirited and half-starved force. The result of the battle was decisive. Charles became a fugitive and a price of £30,000 was set on his head. His few friends remained faithful, and at length he escaped to France. He spent some time in intriguing for support both in Paris and Madrid, but without success. After the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle he was compelled to leave France; but he returned secretly, even going to England, it is said, with the hope of inaugurating a plot to overthrow the government. His life became exceedingly profligate, and in 1766, after the death of his father, his claim to be heir to the British throne was formally repudiated by all the European powers. He died in 1788 in his 68th year.

## The Birth of the Nations

XXXII.  
(N. de Bertrand Lagin)

### The British, III.

Small wonder that the British people consider the sea as their heritage, when we read that in the earliest days of our race, the love of the sea was deeply rooted in the hearts of our forefathers, and that they were never so happy as when out in the open, the leaping waters about them, the wind in their faces and the taste of the salt on their lips. And this in spite of the fact that their boats were most primitive affairs, and forced them in stormy weather to creep cautiously along from the shelter of one harbor to that afforded by another. Just the sort of craft they used we are able to describe, for the peat-bogs of Sleswick have disclosed a tangible reminder of the days of Saxon ocean-roving. It is a boat, flat-bottomed, seventy feet long by eight or nine feet wide. Its sides are oak boards, fastened with bark ropes and iron bolts. There are row-locks for fifty oars, and in its hold were found, heaped together, axes, swords, and knives, the weapons of the band of warriors, that, hundreds of years ago, used this vessel as their fighting craft. Such fierce fighters were they, and so fearless upon the sea, that a Roman poet voiced his people's sentiments when he sang "Foes are they, fierce beyond other foes, and punning as they are fierce; the sea is their school of war and the storm their friend; they are sea-wolves that prey on the pillage of the world."

So when an increasing population and a lust for new lands took possession of the Saxons, they travelled far afield and came upon the shores of Britain, and made efforts to settle there. For three hundred years after the island's conquest by Rome, and while the legions still remained, Britain was comparatively free from invasion. But when the great Empire began to decay and the Franks, the Goths, and the Vandals swept down upon civilized Europe, then Rome, trembling with the dreadful anticipation of what was to come, hurriedly called home her troops from this westernmost Province of the Empire, and Britain was left unguarded and a prey to the incursions of any and all.

For forty long years the islands in its south was besieged by the Picts from the north, and the Scots from the west, while the Saxons attacked them by sea. Finally driven to desperation by civil strife, the rulers decided to call upon one enemy to aid them against the others. Accordingly a band of warriors from Jutland, with Hengest and Horsa at their head, arrived in England, or Britain as it was still called, about the middle of the Fifth Century, first landing on the Isle of Thanet as a spot since known as Ebbsfleet. "No spot can be so sacred to Englishmen," writes Green, "as that which felt the first tread of English feet. There is little to catch the eye in Ebbsfleet itself, a mere lift of ground with a few grey cottages dotted over it, cut off nowadays from the sea by a reclaimed meadow and a sea-wall. But taken as a whole the scene has a wild beauty of its own. To the right the white curve of Ramsgate Cliffs looks down on the crescent of Pegwell Bay; faraway to the left across grey marsh levels where smoke wreaths mark the site of Richborough and Sandwich the coastline trends dimly toward Deal. At the time of Hengest's landing a broad inlet of sea parted Thanet from the mainland of Britain; and through this inlet the pirate boats would naturally come sailing with a fair wind to what was then the gravel spit of Ebbsfleet."

Though the Picts were defeated and all danger from them was soon over, the army of mercenaries proved themselves the greatest menace to Britain's liberty. Their successes in the country attracted the attention of kindred tribes, and in the latter part of the Fifth Century many more of the Saxon invaders began to seek for rich plunder in Britain. Little by little her gallant defenders were forced to give up their land, one town after another was taken. The great forest of Anderida, which guarded the coast from the borders of Kent to the Hampshire Downs was taken and the kingdom of the South Saxon was established. "Aelle and Cissa beset Anderida" runs the old record "and slew all that was therein nor was there afterward one Briton left." Later still the crown of the West-Saxons was placed upon the head of Cerdic after the famous battle of Ceorford, which ended the struggle for Gwent.

But now a new leader appeared and for a time led the British forces to victory. His name was Arthur, and for many years after his triumph, the country from London to St. David's Head from the Audresweald to the Firth of Forth remained free.

Who this Arthur was history does not definitely tell us. We would like to think he was that brave King of legendary fame that Tennyson has immortalized; but histories and encyclopedias alike tell us that our beloved hero of the Round Table was only a mythical person and probably did not live at all, and that the legend upon which Tennyson based the Idylls of the King is without foundation. But we know that there was an Arthur who for upwards of thirty years held the barbarians at bay, and why not, in the absence of any definite information to the contrary, believe him to have been that goodly King who lived a blameless life, and established order and virtue and peace in the country as long as he ruled there.

But the final and fiercest struggle of the Britons was against the Angles, and of this struggle history can tell us but little. We know that the last invaders were successful, and the West-Saxons rallying again to the conflict, the conquest of Britain was complete.

We are told that in "all the world-wide struggle between Rome and the German peoples, no land was so stubbornly fought for as Britain and none so hardly won. In Britain the invader was met by a courage almost equal to his own—by field, town by town, forest by forest, the land was won, and as each bit of ground was torn away by the struggle, the Briton suddenly withdrew from it only to turn doggedly and fight for the next." Victor and vanquished they were brave men, these ancestors of ours.

(To Be Continued.)

## UNDECEIVED

The proprietor of a Buffalo newspaper, while travelling on the Erie Railway, handed a pass to the ticket collector. The official did not like the looks of the passenger, and doubted that he was the right man, so he wired to the head office:—"Man representing himself as William J. Connors presents Connors' pass. Think he is a fraud. Looks like a prize-fighter and talks like a blackguard." Back came the answer, "That's him."

ENTS

but woman



FOURTH FLOOR

Wants

...erving necessities should they will find everything FRUIT JARS, JELLY ...rover, we sell the famous doz. 8oc; Quarts per doz. S per doz. .... 50c



ants

and comprehensive collection of wares in our showrooms... thereby enabling visitors... You do not buy a pig... by fictitious values. Every



Want

...an call his own—sacred to...ning or Sunday afternoon...is to all earthly cares and...WELER Morris; give...oth. No! We are not going...her husband.



S. FURNISHERS of HOMES CLUBS

# News of the World Condensed For the Busy Reader

**Buyer C. G. W. Road.**  
ST. PAUL, Aug. 23.—The Chicago Great Western was sold on Saturday by a representative of the United States court and the receiver to a syndicate formed by J. Pierpont Morgan for a sum of \$12,000,000.

**Seattle Day at the A. V. P. E.**  
SEATTLE, Aug. 23.—September 6 is "Seattle Day" at the exposition and all arrangements have been made on an elaborate scale. An estimate of the number of people who will be crowded into the day between the hours of 8 a. m. and midnight.

**Children Disappear.**  
CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—No signs have been found yet of Clifford and Clarence Lamaster, the two small boys who are supposed to have been kidnapped. The police have instituted a careful search.

**Must Come Direct.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—According to a new ruling received here from the treasury department, the United States goods shipped from the Philippines must come direct in order to be admitted duty free.

**Lord Charles' Visit.**  
LONDON, Aug. 23.—Interviewed before sailing for Canada on the Virginia, Lord Charles B. Berkeley said he regarded his invitation to the Dominion as a compliment not only to himself but to the navy.

**Montreal Inquiry.**  
MONTREAL, Aug. 23.—The session of the royal commission on Saturday afternoon last brought out two sensational and two alarming news items. Alderman Nault was charged with having received \$300 and Alderman Lesperance with having received \$700 in the way of graft from plumbers.

**Sever Rains Fight Fatal.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Ed. Pincus, notorious as a politician of the Tenderloin and William Maxwell a contractor were killed on Monday night Saturday over the less: of certain property on Pacific Avenue intended for the construction of a new Maxwell pulled a revolver and shot Pincus dead.

**Plunged From Trestle.**  
SPOKANE, Aug. 23.—Engineer Gillette was fatally injured and a mail car seriously hurt when the engine and baggage car of the Spokane Falls and Northern passenger train plunged from a 50-foot trestle 20 miles north of Spokane Saturday last. The rest of the train remained on the track.

**Plucky Woman Fights On.**  
SEATTLE, Aug. 23.—Robbed of the clothing she had purchased a bit of time for her young children, Mrs. Ellen L. Bolton, has pluckily taken the case to the courts. She is now supporting a sick husband and 11 children on the proceeds of her law suit in a local restaurant at \$1.50 per day.

**Long Dong Accused.**  
NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Long Dong, who formerly owned the beautiful Chinese slave girl Bow Kum, has been arrested here. Chin Len, who eloped with the girl from San Francisco, and who was arrested on suspicion earlier in the week, has been released.

**Lions for Rulers.**  
ROME, Aug. 23.—Pope Pius has decided to present to the Emperor, Kaiser William and Emperor Franz Josef, of Austria, a lion cub born in the Vatican gardens of the lions sent to Rome by King Menelik of Abyssinia.

**Coming to Victoria.**  
WINNIPEG, Aug. 23.—Hay Drummond, laird of Cromlix estate in Perthshire, is on his way to Victoria with his wife and daughter. He intends to get seeds on Vancouver Island to replant the forests on his estate.

**Thought It Was Exhibition.**  
BURLINGTON, Iowa, Aug. 23.—Thinking it part of the exhibition in a water tank that was being pursued by a crowd of hundreds of people cheered while four passengers in a burning launch escaped from the flames and were drowned here Saturday night.

**Fatal Fire in Sweden.**  
KARLSTAD, Sweden, Aug. 23.—Four persons were burned to death and half a dozen buildings were ruined by a fire in the center of Karlstad. The Sodora Sverige Bank and the Smalanda Bank are among the premises destroyed. The fire was due to the explosion of a lamp.

**Negro Murderer Lynched.**  
FITZGERALD, Ga., Aug. 23.—Henry Taylor, the negro accused of murdering Mrs. Josh Vickers and her 8-month-old baby, was taken from a sheriff's posse and hanged on Saturday near McRae. It is stated that the woman's husband has been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the crime.

**Misfortune's Child.**  
Having, according to her own story, received \$275 in damages from various transportation companies, Mrs. Maude Johnston, now accused of obtaining money under false pretenses, declares that she has been pursued by the nemesis of ill-fortune since childhood. She is one of the few survivors of the Valencia disaster.

**Coal Creek Accident.**  
FERNIE, Aug. 23.—A serious accident occurred at a Coal Creek shaft. A young man, who was acting as a conductor on an air motor in No. 2 mine, while coming out of the tunnel with a trip of loaded cars went to get off the motor to throw a switch. He caught his head between the shaft and the motor and was killed. He was thrown aside, rebounded into the track, the motor passing over him before it stopped. This broke his shoulder and several ribs. It is doubtful if he will recover.

**Near Death.**  
NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—Four men had a narrow escape from death late Saturday when the 51-foot cable launch Allegro caught fire from an oil stove and burned at a point about three miles east of Brenton Reef lightship. Thrown in the water by the capsizing of the tender in which they had taken refuge from the howling launch, the four kept themselves

dom lost his life in a train wreck during the year 1908, though many persons were killed by railway trains in various other ways, such as crossings of the tracks, trespassing, etc.

**South African Constitution.**  
LONDON, Aug. 20.—The South African constitution bill today passed through the house of commons. An amendment was offered to provisional bill that senators must be Europeans of European descent. The amendment was rejected, and on motion, the bill was passed to its third reading.

**Dunville Water System.**  
DUNNVILLE, Ont., Aug. 20.—The bylaw to raise \$700,000 for waterworks extension was defeated by the electors yesterday morning and a property loss of \$35,000 was caused.

**Lived a Century.**  
UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Mrs. Sarah Royland Morris, aged 100 years, died at her home in Lelia, N. Y., yesterday. She was born in Wales, but had been in this country for 84 years.

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night and they were delivered yesterday morning by the same delivery as those from the 25-knot an hour subsidized boat of the Cunard line. The boat was started at 11 o'clock on hour, but the fact that the Ireland took the St. Lawrence route enabled her to land her mail at Montreal on Thursday morning, which permitted the special train to rush them through to western points with all speed. The mails from the Mauretania and the Empress of Ireland were also delivered in Toronto in the same time as the other mails and were in Chicago tonight and will be in Winnipeg tomorrow night.

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WEST POINT, Aug. 20.—The seven dismissed cadets left the military reservation tonight. Before their departure they united in the following statement: "On the night of June 19 a large number of cadets, nearly all of the third class, had a little celebration. There was no thought of hazing anyone."

**Carried "Bobs" in His Arms.**  
KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 20.—Ernest Brown, a well-known local sportsman, died yesterday. He was born two doors from where Lord Roberts was carried by his men during the expedition, died yesterday. He was carried "Bobs" in his arms.

**Farm Laborers Leave.**  
TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 20.—About 300 farm laborers left here for Western Canada yesterday morning, and another 3,000 were expected to leave late today. On each train there were a number of special constables to look after the laborers.

**By Canadian Route.**  
MONTREAL, Aug. 21.—In spite of the fact that the Mauretania, of the Cunard line, made the fastest voyage ever accomplished, it has been decided to prevent its doing so. The engineers say that if the wearing away of the bank on the Atlantic coast is not done, it will be "down to a useless sea."

Kingston Auditor Dead.

**Woman Lost in Woods.**  
KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 20.—A Dead Creek correspondent reports that a woman, Sarah L. Woodcock, of Beaver Creek, is lost in the woods and so far cannot be found. Parties have been busily searching every part of the forest for her for several days.

**Death of Herbert Tilley.**  
ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 21.—Herbert and Tilley, died at 12:15 yesterday morning at his mother's home in St. Andrew's. He had been ill for two years.

**Iron Works at Toronto.**  
TORONTO, Aug. 21.—The City Council yesterday passed the agreement, Lord Balfour of Burleigh presiding. All the members except Mr. Paterson were present.

**Seaman Drowned.**  
ASTORIA, Ore., Aug. 21.—Capt. Leblain, of the French bark Chevreuil, which arrived in this port yesterday, 185 days out from Antwerp, reports that in a fierce gale off the Falkland Islands he lost two able-bodied seamen overboard, and had three men seriously injured, a broken arm, a broken leg, and a fractured skull being the range of accidents suffered.

**Canadian Navy.**  
LONDON, Aug. 21.—The admiralty has lent to Canada a number of naval officers who will shortly proceed to the Dominion and advise on the work of organizing the new Canadian navy and on the purchase of a fleet of ships upon with the Imperial Defense Conference.

**Mexican Unrest.**  
MEXICO CITY, Aug. 20.—Much unrest is reported in north Mexico. General Diaz, who has retired to a country estate, is reported to be in government order, says that \$75,000 was sent to him yesterday secretly. A special train, carrying the president, is expected here this afternoon under sealed orders.

**Strengthen Spanish Garrisons.**  
MADRID, Aug. 20.—With the intimation that the people of the Canary Islands are on the eve of insurrection against the Spanish crown, the Spanish Government's troubles are increasing, and an order has gone out strengthening all Spanish garrisons.

**Hayes Has Skipped, They Say.**  
SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 20.—Local detectives are of the belief that William C. Hayes, the banker wanted in San Francisco for larceny, has skipped to the Orient. They have information to show that he lived here for some months prior to his departure for Japan.

**Two Deaths in Kentucky.**  
DANVILLE, Ky., Aug. 20.—Addison Chapman and Perry Luttrell, enemies of each other, were found yesterday near Dry Fork church, in Casey county, each with a knife buried in the back of his neck. The bodies of the two had long been in a state of decay and it was believed to have been ended.

**Hog Cholera.**  
OTTAWA, Aug. 20.—The disease which has been very common among hogs owned by dealers on the Montreal road is hog cholera. Postmortem examination proved it. The method of its contraction is not known. It is said that the disease is growing worse daily.

**Deposed Shah Tries to Kill Son.**  
ROME, Aug. 20.—According to despatches received here the story that the young Shah of Persia tried to commit suicide in London after his father's attack was made on the boy by his father, the deposed Shah, who tried to kill him with a poison.

**Japanese Sail for Seattle.**  
TOKYO, Aug. 20.—The cable represents that Japanese business men, representing the most important trading circles of the country, sailed for Seattle yesterday. The first ship in a tour they are to make covering the main centers of the United States.

**Threaten to Shoot to Kill.**  
PITTSBURG, Aug. 20.—Fearing a repetition of the rioting carried on during the strike, employees of the Pressed Steel Car Company's works here, members of the state constabulary, have been ordered to take up arms if disorder is renewed they will shoot to kill.

**Penalties of \$65,000,000.**  
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 20.—Prosecutor Jeffrey of the Third judicial circuit court yesterday filed suit in the Jackson county circuit, at Newport, Arkansas, against 65 insurance companies for alleged violations of the Arkansas anti-trust laws.

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**Farm Laborers Leave.**  
TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 20.—About 300 farm labor

**Boy Bandits.** Cal. Aug. 21.—The names of the boys accused of taking \$1,000 from the Santa Clara Valley bank a week ago are Leon Nevins and Frank Smith, both are from Seattle. Nevins said he lived at 312 1/2th street, and young Smith comes from Broadway. Nevins said he had a brother-in-law in Seattle named Sullivan who is the owner of large shingle mill.

**Harvesters Needed.** WINNIPEG, Aug. 21.—The cry for harvesters and laborers in the Western fields is becoming urgent, and demand for help is voiced in telegrams constantly pouring into the C. R. immigration office. Recently the evening sentence of this article contains the plea of these telegrams. Saturday and Sunday will witness the first rush of harvesters from the States. 10,000 will arrive by the C. P. R. and G. N. R. and they are every one of them needed, for the grain is ripening fast, and must be gathered in on short time of the farmers will suffer.

**Cement Merger.** Montreal, Aug. 21.—Negotiations have been successfully completed for the big Canadian cement merger, which will include all the cement plants in the Dominion. Negotiations in this region have been in progress for some weeks, and J. S. D. O'Connell, manager of the Dominion Cement Co., with M. Aitken, of Montreal, who with Joseph Forger, M. P., have taken an active part in the negotiations, may be expected at the beginning of next week at negotiations have been completed, the merger, which is one of the most important consolidations ever brought out in Canada.

**Sick to Raffles.** HAMILTON, Ont., Aug. 21.—Attacked by Sir Thomas Taylor, former supreme court judge of Manitoba, for having lotteries and raffles on their usual field day, the trades and labor council thrashed the matter out thoroughly last night, and decided that it could not stop the practice, as the members considered they were within the law. They make many grants annually to charitable schemes, and have helped the level of Ottawa, in this city and Toronto for several years. To avoid any further trouble about the matter, however, they created a charitable fund, and it will be made up of the proceeds of all drawings. This fund will be permanent.

**Riffs Attack.** MELLILLA, Aug. 21.—Ruffians yesterday made a determined attack on the Spanish navy. In the fighting two sailors were killed and several wounded, but the attack was repulsed. LISBON, Aug. 21.—Six hundred Spaniards have been killed, according to dispatches received yesterday, in the campaign started Wednesday by General Maza against the Riff tribesmen. The messages, which are unconfirmed, are from Mellilla and stated that several of General Maza's battalions have been untried, either joining the Moors, or being toward French possessions in Morocco. After being decisively defeated in the latest campaign, General Maza was compelled to retire to Mellilla to await reinforcements.

**Autó Kills Two.** New Brunswick, N. J., Aug. 22.—Two members of the prominent Chicago family met death in an auto accident here Saturday afternoon. Geo. A. Mackintosh, whose parents are returning to New York after having made arrangements for his entering Princeton university, was almost instantly killed. His father, Geo. A. Mackintosh, of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, was so seriously injured that he succumbed in the hospital here Saturday afternoon.

**NAIMANO WANTS THE ELECTRIC STREET CARS.** Negotiations Opened With B. C. E. Co. to Come in—Ultimate Connection With Victoria Possible.

Overtures are understood to have been made to the British Columbia Electric Railway Co. by the Progressive Citizens' League of Nanaimo looking to the establishment of a street car system in the City of Nanaimo, with extensions to Wellington, Ladysmith and other contiguous points, Nanaimo especially requiring such service by reason of the number of adjacent centres created by coal mining activities. Taking into account the rapid development of electrically-operated lines in Nanaimo between its system as suggested, it is not too much to expect that within the next few months the systems there and in this city would be united by a thorough line, or that the Nanaimo lines in their turn would ultimately be extended to Cameron Lake or the West Coast.

Two cars of the pay-as-you-enter type, which are at present being operated over the B. C. E. Co.'s lines in Vancouver, will shortly be brought here and operated in turn on the several lines to gradually accustom passengers to the new system, which it is the intention of the company to introduce eventually. The conductors who have had charge of the pay-as-you-enter cars at Vancouver predict that the public will especially approve them once they become accustomed to them, which is nothing more than the experience of other cities. Some criticism is made, however, as to the size of the rear end of the new cars, which it is thought should have been constructed on more generous lines in order to accommodate both smokers and the sitting of passengers who are obliged to pass behind the platform rail.

**The E. & N. Bridge.** Within a few days Victoria West residents will again be able to use the E. & N. bridge. For the past week workmen have been engaged in fencing a right-of-way along the south side of the structure, from the street to the roadway running from the harbor's west side to Esquimalt road, and it is understood that this week, in accordance with the understanding between the railway company and the city, as soon as the necessary partitions have been erected, thus making it impossible for pedestrians to cross the rail, the gates will be thrown open to pedestrian traffic as of yore.

**Fire at Taylor Mill.** The Taylor mill was called to the attention of this morning. There was a small blaze which originated in the dry kiln. It was extinguished without difficulty and before serious damage had been done.

**New Tugboat.** The new tugboat Wireless has been launched at New Westminster for the Westminster Towing and Fish Company.

**CHINESE ELECT PARLIAMENTS**  
Voting for Local Assemblies Takes Place in Different Provinces

Hongkong, Aug. 20.—Constitutional government in China seems to be at last within sight. In one or two provinces the first elections for the local assemblies have already taken place. Manchuria, for instance, has elected fifty representatives, who will form the provincial parliament. Very little information is available as to these first encounters with the ballotbox. A brief account is, however, given in a Hongkong journal of what happened at Amoy, which had to elect two of the seventy-two members of the assembly which is to meet at Fochow. The proclamation previously issued by the authorities stated that all business men worth \$5,000 and upwards, all those with an official rank, literary men, Christian preachers, and most professional men of good standing, would be entitled to exercise the franchise. On this basis the voters numbered 700, but only about 200 persons availed themselves of the privilege. "The rest, Chinese-like, preferred to wait until they saw what they would be let in for if they voted." The number of candidates was not stated, but at the top of the poll was a wealthy and powerful local business man, who received 127 votes, while the second favorite received thirty votes. It is added that the voting was by secret ballot, but that a lot of underhand tricks seem to have been resorted to, making the whole thing farce.

**FOREST FIRES**  
Town of Plumber, Idaho, is Totally Destroyed—Much Valuable Timber Consumed

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 20.—The town of Plumber in the St. Joe river in Idaho was totally destroyed today by a great forest fire which has been sweeping the Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation since last night. Hundreds of men have been fighting the flames all night long and throughout the day, but there appears little chance of checking the conflagration.

Searching parties have returned to Coeur d'Alene with the information that no trace of Averill Harriman, 19-year-old son of E. H. Harriman, has been found, although his crew is believed to have been in the immediate vicinity of the fire. The fire is still raging in the heart of the white and yellow pine timber of the great Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation. The damage done by the flames is said to aggregate nearly \$1,000,000 already.

FOR SALE—Good general purpose mare. Also young driving horse. 825, Coleridge St.

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**COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.**

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**CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.**

"Companies Act, 1897."

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the "Fort Steele Mining and Smelting Company" has been registered as a company under the Extra-Provincial Act, 1897, for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Province of British Columbia extends. The head office of the Company is situated at Spokane, Washington. The amount of the capital of the Company is one million dollars, divided into one million shares of one dollar each. The head office of the company in this Province is situated at Victoria, and James Hill Lawson, Jr., Solicitor, whose address is Victoria aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company. Not empowered to issue and transfer stock. The time of the existence of the Company is fixed from June 24th, 1909. The company is limited. GIVEN under my hand and Seal of Office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this Twenty-first day of July, 1909. S. N. WOODTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Copper, Lead, Iron, and other ores or minerals and of reducing, smelting, refining, milling or smelting all or any of such ores or minerals; and for the purpose also of doing any and all things necessary or incidental to the powers and purposes above specifically expressed, or any or all of them. The mines or other property acquired by the company may be situated at any place in the world.

**LAND ACT**  
DISTRICT OF MAYNE ISLAND, B.C.

**NOTICE.** I HEREBY CERTIFY that I, George Locke Paddon, of Mayne Island, B.C., occupation of Merchant, do hereby give notice of my intention to apply for a license to lease the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the north side of the Mayne Island wharf just where it touches the land; thence west along the wharf 1/2 chain; thence north 1/2 chain; thence east 1/2 chain; thence south to commencing post 1/2 acre, more or less. GEORGE LOCKE PADDON, 380 21st June, 1909.

**NOTICE.** I HEREBY CERTIFY that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on or near the northeast corner of Section 29, Township 2 F, and marked F. M. W. N. E. corner, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north, thence east to point of commencement, and intended to contain 640 acres. GEORGE LOCKE PADDON, 380 21st June, 1909.

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**LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.**

**NOTICE.** I HEREBY CERTIFY that I intend to make application to the Superintendent of Provincial Police at Victoria, B.C., for a transfer from the late Henry Price to Richard Price of the License to sell intoxicating liquors, on the premises known as "Parsons Bridge Hotel," Parsons Bridge, B.C. Dated this 21st day of July, 1909. DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN, Solicitors for the Beneficiaries.

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**HENRY YOUNG & CO.**  
1123 GOVT ST.  
VICTORIA, B. C.

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1123 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

**SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT**

Having about completed the new addition to our premises, we will open our **READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT** on or about the 1st of September with a complete stock of all the Latest Styles in—  
**LADIES' TAILORED SUITS**  
**LADIES' AND MISSES' SEPARATE SKIRTS**  
**LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S COATS**  
**LADIES' RAINCOATS, EVENING DRESSES, WRAPS, ETC.**

See Our Stock Before Selecting Your Fall Costume. Everything New

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MANUFACTURERS OF  
**Saddlery**  
JOURNALS, ETC.  
Leather, Harness, Whips, Trunks and Valises, Pads, Blankets, Bags, Harness, Boots and Dressings.  
Large consignment of Trunks, Valises and Bags of superior quality, in all sizes and prices.  
Tel. 204. 566 Yates St., Victoria, B.C.

**FINE HARNESS**

**This Trademark Guarantees**



that Fit-Reform Suits and Overcoats are always in perfect style and taste—that they will give excellent service—that they are the best values, in fact the money, in Canada.

**VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE**  
Before Buying  
**GROCERIES**  
Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention.

This trademark guarantees that every garment bearing it, must give complete and lasting satisfaction or your money back.  
Behind this trademark is the Fit-Reform Company, founders in Canada of hand-tailored garments.  
Fall styles are ready. \$15 up.

**COPAS & YOUNG**  
VICTORIA, B.C.  
P. O. Box 48.

**ALLEN & CO.**  
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# Literature Music Art



LILLIAN NORDICA

## MADAME NORDICA'S EARLY SUCCESSES

Recently Madame Nordica bade her final farewell to an English audience, upon her retirement from the stage. She was married a few days ago to Mr. G. W. Young, an American banker, and has let it be understood that she does not intend to sing professionally again. Those who have had the pleasure of hearing her marvelous voice both in England and America, will hope that she may claim the prerogative of many of the retiring prima donnas, and change her mind, and let an admiring public still have the happiness of hearing her sing from time to time. When a man or a woman has been given a great gift of giving pleasure through any art which he or she can perfectly express, it seems nothing less than a crime to keep the talent entirely to oneself or to use it simply for the delectation of a favored few.

Madame Nordica was born in Farmington, Maine, and sang, so she tells us, before she could talk. Her very first appearance upon any stage was at a Sunday School concert, when she was so small that it was necessary to place her upon a table in order that she might be seen by the audience. She sang:

"Little drops of water,  
Little grains of sand,  
Make the mighty ocean,  
And the beautiful land."

Which little song the most of us who ever attended Sunday School fifteen or twenty years ago can well remember. When she had finished her solo the loud applause so startled her that she burst into floods of tears, and tells us that even to this day so great was the effect produced upon her childish mind that the sound of applause almost unnerves her, and anything in the nature of an ovation, overcomes her altogether.

When she was sixteen she obtained her first engagement, singing in the choir of First Church, Boston, at a salary of \$1,000. When Gilmore's band was at its height of popularity she sang at some of the concerts in Madison Square Garden, New York. "It was Mr. Patrick Gilmore," she says, in an interview with M.A.P., "who one day exclaimed to me, 'You will yet be crowned queen of your country.' I recalled that warm-hearted prophecy, which seemed so far-fetched at the time, when years afterward I was presented on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, with a diamond crown, subscribed for by people who were kind enough to like me."

Her first appearance in opera was made at Brescia, Italy, as Violetta in Verdi's La Traviata, and in London she sang in the same role on the occasion of her initial performance. But, to quote her own words, "For what I should call my first real success, because it was all pure, unalloyed delight. I must take you to the Bayreuth Testspielhaus in 1894, when I created the role of Elsa in Lohengrin. Ah, that was a moment worth living for. But did I say that it was all pure, unalloyed delight?—well, yes, from the moment I stepped on the stage and forgot my tremors. But, oh,

he let it be known that he would rather have had almost anyone else to sing his music; but after the concert he came to me, in his own words, to 'take it all back,' which he did in the nicest way possible.

### Just Au Revoir

There remains one other success I simply must mention: I mean my farewell to London. It has been just wonderful; I cannot tell you how deeply I have been touched and moved by the wonderful kindness shown to me by London and everybody. I never dreamed of anything like it, and almost I falter in my determination to say good-bye to England.

Indeed, I cannot say it, and so let it be good-bye, but au revoir.

### WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

Thomas Henry Huxley

Huxley was pre-eminently a scientist and only incidentally a philosopher, but some of his essays convey the most profound ethical truths put forward in the plainest, sanest manner possible. Indeed, his total lack of abstruseness in all his writings remind one of the delightful straightforwardness of Ruskin, who always claimed that the greatest and most forceful eloquence lay in the use of simple, direct language. Huxley has written a quaint autobiography, which though naturally not as complete as it should be, furnishes us with the bare facts relative to his career, and gives us some idea of his character. Naturally he does not tell us what others have written of him since, that he was one of the fairest-minded of men, with a capacity for clear-sightedness and unbiased judgment, that was unique, a conscientious student always, endowed with all the manly qualities, and of a character wholly lovable. "I was born," he writes, "at eight o'clock in the morning of the 4th of May, 1825, at Ealing, which was at that time, as quiet a little country village as could be found, within half a dozen miles of Hyde Park Corner. Why I was christened Thomas Henry I do not know; but it is a curious chance that my parents should have fixed upon the name of that particular Apostle with whom I have always felt the most sympathy. Physically and mentally I am the son of my mother—I can hardly find any trace in myself of my father, except an inborn faculty for drawing, which has never been cultivated, a hot temper, and that amount of tenacity of purpose which unfriendly observers might sometimes call obstinacy.

"I have next to nothing to say about my childhood. In later years my mother, looking at me almost reproachfully, would sometimes say, 'Ah, you were such a pretty boy, whence I had no difficulty in concluding that I had not fulfilled my early promise in the matter of looks. My regular school training was of the briefest. As I grew older, my great desire was to be a mechanical engineer, but the fates were against this, and while very young I commenced the study of medicine under a medical brother-in-law.'

It was in the early spring of 1846 that, having passed his first M. B. examinations at the London University, he was entered on the books of Nelson's old ship the Victory for duty at Haslar Hospital. He practiced his profession on board various ships for some years, and at the same time pursued his studies in natural science. After the publication of his first work honors began to be bestowed upon him. He was made a fellow of the Royal Society and appointed to several professorships. He became very popular as a scientific lecturer, and received numerous honorary degrees from many different universities. He numbered among his friends the most eminent scientists and philosophers of the day, and apart from his valuable contributions to the realms of science, he has left behind him a reputation for wholesome and profound philosophy.

That man, I think, has had a liberal education who has been so trained in youth that his body is the ready servant of his will, and does with ease and pleasure all the work that, as a mechanism, it is capable of; whose intellect is a clear, cold, logic engine, with all its parts of equal strength, and in smooth working order; ready like a steam engine to be turned to any kind of work, and spin the gossamers as well as forge the anchors of the mind; whose mind is stored with knowledge of the great and fundamental truths of Nature and of the laws of her operations; one, who, so stunted ascetic, is full of life and fire, but whose passions are trained to come to heel by a vigorous will; the servant of a tender conscience; who has learned to love all beauty, whether of Nature or of art, to hate all vileness, and to respect others as himself.

In an ideal university, as I conceive it, a man should be able to obtain instruction in all forms of knowledge, and discipline in all the use of all the methods by which knowledge is obtained. In such a university the force of living example should fire the student with a noble ambition to emulate the learning of learned men, and to follow in the footsteps of the explorers of new fields of knowledge, and the very air he breathes should be charged with that enthusiasm for truth, that fanaticism for veracity, which is a greater possession than much learning; a nobler gift than the power of increasing knowledge; by so much greater and nobler than these, as the moral nature of a man is greater than the intellectual; for veracity is the heart of morality.

At the Albert Hall

Now I have just time to mention a "success" outside the operatic stage. This was in the Golden Legend, in which at the Albert Hall I took Madame Albani's place, she being indisposed. At the time Sir Arthur Sullivan did not at all approve of the change; in fact,

Suppose it were perfectly certain that the life and fortune of every one of us would, one day or another, depend upon his winning or losing a game of chess. Don't you think that we should all consider it to be a primary duty at least to learn the names and the moves of the pieces; to have a notion of the gambit, and a keen eye for all the means of giving and getting out of check? Do you not think that we should look upon a disapprobation amounting to scorn, upon the father who allowed his son, or the state which allowed its members to grow up without knowing a pawn from a knight?

Yet it is a very plain and elementary truth, that the life, the fortune, the happiness of every one of us, do depend upon our knowing something of the rules of a game infinitely more difficult and more complicated than chess. It is a game which has been played for untold ages, every man or woman of us being one of the two-players in a game of his or her own. The chess-board is the world, the pieces are the phenomena of the universe, the rules of the game are what we call the laws of Nature. The player on the other side is hidden from us. We know that his play is always fair, just and patient. But also we know, to our cost, that he never overlooks a mistake or makes the smallest allowance for ignorance. To the man who plays well the highest stakes are paid, with that sort of overflowing generosity with which the strong shows delight in strength. And one who plays ill is checkmated—without haste, but without remorse. My metaphor will remind some of you of that famous picture in which Retsch has depicted Satan playing at chess with a man for his soul. Substitute for the fiend in that picture a calm, strong angel who is playing for love as we would say, and would rather lose than win—and I should accept it as an image of human life.

### PAGEANTRY

England has lately been having a series of pageants which have attracted world-wide interest. There is no country in the world richer in picturesque, historical and legendary lore than Great Britain. Ever since the days in the dawn of history when Caesar's legions landed on the shores of "the White Island to the westward of Gaul," England has been the stage for most elaborately set romances of love, for thrilling dramas of royal intrigue and daring adventure, for the enactment of glorious battles won and great battles lost. The world's most famous poets, novelists, singers, scientists, warriors, statesmen, adventurers, travelers, have appeared on the scenes in their appointed times; women famed for their beauty or wit have walked upon the stage, the favorites of kings, perhaps, and for their little span the real rulers of England. History tells us the stories and we can close our eyes and imagine the dramas enacted, the swift changing scenes, the fitting forms, but the pageant makes the story a real thing of vital interest. When history repeats itself by this means the effect produced is lasting and the events themselves never forgotten.

The recent festival at Bath was one of peculiar interest and great beauty. Bath is one of the oldest of the old towns of England. It was first built by the Romans, who discovered the curative powers of the waters, and it is with this epoch in its history that the pageant began, though legend attributes its origin to the discovery of the medicinal properties of the waters by the mythical king, Bladud. The following description of the affair is from the London Morning Post:

The scene of the pageant is very beautiful. From the vast grand stand undulating meadows descend to the river. Through a screen of tall trees glimpses are obtained of a Gothic gateway in the valley and of the houses rising to the summit of the distant hill. In front stands a Roman temple, on the left are the facade of Roman baths and a mediæval porte. The first episode shows the dedication of St's temple at Bath A. D. 160. There is bustle and beauty in the Forum. Priestesses carrying a figure of Sul Minerva march in, stately Roman soldiers appear, healthy and invalid citizens from the baths come to witness the ceremony; peasants buy and sell, a rascally beggar tries to steal the purse of Rusonia Avenna, and a fantastic Greek trader has rings for ague, salves for sore eyes, drugs for old age, spells, charms, lotions, and potions, and what you will. But in the hubbub the trumpet of a herald is heard and he cries: "Let all trading and games cease until after the dedication of the temple." The most beautiful incident in this scene happens after incense has been thrown on the altar. Priestesses advance in an archaic dance to the rhythm of cymbals and pipes. They circle round the altar and mount the steps of the temple, their swaying blue and white figures suggesting the floating movement and mystery of incense.

The second episode, representing the Sack of Akeman After Dyrham Fight, is extremely effective, the Queen's death especially. The Saxons have burst the gates of Bath, and Ceawlin, the King, rides in from the west, stops the fighting, and on seeing the British Queen asks: "Who is this woman?" "The wife of Ferinmael," she answers, and on being told that her husband is slain, she stabs herself and falls on the temple steps. "She was a King's wife and died royally," shouts Ceawlin; "carry her body within and set the temple ablaze for a Queen's funeral pyre." Sax-

on soldiers carry the body into the temple on shields, smoke rises, and in a moment the building is in flames. "The Coronation of King Edgar, A. D. 973," brings more color into the arena, but the speeches might be shortened. The King and Queen are regal in appearance and we have never seen taller or more dignified than the Bishops, those who spoke having splendid voices. "King Henry VII. Visits Bath, A. D. 1497," is opened with the entry of a flock of sheep and a shepherd singing:

Heigh-ho! Heigh-ho!  
Black night is turned to day, O,  
And man must to his toil and work  
Till the closing of the day, O.

There follow laborers, with matlocks, scythes, and oxen; lifting an old Somerset folk-song until silenced by the sound of the Angelus. By-and-by trumpets and martial music ring out, and the Royal procession enters, led by horsemen and a guard of bowmen. Groups of maidens meet the King with song and give him flowers, and in return for his friendly welcome he agrees to restore the Abbey.

The fifth episode is magnificent and diverting. It represents the visit of Queen Elizabeth to Bath in 1590, and the pomp, splendor, and revelry of that period are realized with a beauty and abandon not surpassed in any pageant we have seen. The fun is infectious. Mischievous "prentices jostle to quarrel, and they pelt with eggs, vegetables, etc., Benjamin Grimkin, who is a prisoner in the pillory. But he is rescued by Sweet Nell of Souter street who, if she washes in asses' milk, 'tis not for asses' eyes to admire. Kit Marlowe, Will Shakespeare, and a band of players enter; then a mighty shout fills the air—"The Queen! the Queen!" From the Guildhall comes the mayor's procession. Somerset girls strew roses in the Queen's way as she follows her knights and ladies in a beautiful white dress, seated on a white palfrey caparisoned in green, and over her Majesty a canopy is held by men in green doublets. The cortege ends in a blaze of gorgeous color. The Mayor presents Shakespeare to the Queen, and the poet declines in blank verse with the gesticulation and elocution of Mr. Tree, and Mr. Hall Caine might recognize some likeness to himself in Shakespeare's "makeup." The Masque of Prince Bladud creates much amusement, and the laughter has scarcely subsided when the fierce clamor of the Battle of Lansdown (Episode VI), arrests attention. The excitement is intense. Roundhead horsemen charge the Cornish pikemen raised by Sir Bevel Grenville, but are repelled again and again, and in the end the Royalists win a bloody battle, but their leader, Sir Bevil, is killed, and to the sorrowing throb of drums his body is borne off in impressive fashion.

Now comes the Glorious Times of Beau Nash and Ralph Allen, and the scene is of exceeding interest and grace. Men and women famous in history meet decked in costumes of the most exquisite cut and color. Ladies patched and powdered curtsy to the ground in response to the courtly bow of handsome gallants. A minut of alluring grace and rhythm is danced, and generous Ralph Allen invites Princess Amelia and the Duke of Cumberland to enjoy the hospitality of Prior Park.

The eighth episode represents the visit of Queen Charlotte to Bath in 1817, and in this scene appear most of the eminent people of the period, while in the wonderful finale are seen great writers, Fielding, Smollett, Fanny Burney, Sheridan, Jane Austen, and Charles Dickens, who bring with them characters from their books and plays, who are followed by representatives of Colonial and American places called Bath, daughter towns of the Mother City. The acting throughout is excellent, and the music is admirably adapted to the spirit of the various episodes.

### LADY TREE

The clever wife of the new theatrical knight has for long been known as the most learned of living English actresses. She early developed a taste for classics and mathematics, and her favorite subject was Greek, at which she attained to great efficiency. Many years ago she took part in a Greek play before an audience that numbered so distinguished a classical authority as the late Mr. Gladstone. Besides her histrionic talent, Lady Tree has many gifts of an artistic nature. She is possessed of a charming voice, which she has often used to advantage in public, and she can paint and draw very cleverly. Lady Tree is credited with having written what is probably the shortest autobiography on record. Here it is: "This is the life of little me; I am the wife of Beerbohm Tree."

### A Rude Awakening

Lady Tree has told an amusing story of her early "stage-struck" days which is worth repeating. She was a great admirer of Sir Henry Irving, and almost every day she would walk miles out of her way in order to pass his window. Long afterwards, she met the great actor in the flesh, and told him about her early hero-worship. But Sir Henry's reply was disconcerting. "Very nice, very interesting," he said; "but that was not my window. I lived opposite."

A Christian home is the great audience-chamber of the Almighty for His children, whether they be young or old.—J. W. Reynolds.

# R.U.

PREPARING FOR THE WINDOW GARDEN

The month of August is the leisure month with the plants. The lawn, vegetable and flower beds do not require as close attention during the growing months of spring and summer, thus giving a little more time for potting of plants from the garden that have been enjoying a cool rest; or possibly in some cases have been started specially for window or greenhouse for later and spring months. Plants such as Begonia, carnations, zagonia), B. Paul Bruant, B. B. manicata and B. manicata spicuous variety of this type of begonia and very end plant) are some of the most desirable and house plants that will flourish in this season of the year. Call repotted as early in August as possible, to secure early flowering and salvia plants, a (achyrantes), and ageratum planted out in the border, or up and potted for stock or for posies, towards the end of the month.

The tendency on the part of the plant grower, as a rule, is to put them in pots, which means putting them in a space, and the pot also being to the size of the plant the soil becomes soddened and a large amount of water necessary to moisten before root action commences after repotting. Soil in this season should be carefully should be of a friable, open nature is another important factor.

How to Prepare Good fresh loamy potting compost heap of three parts cow manure or well rotted has become well decomposed for all potting soils. One gritty sand and one part of well sieved and eight parts of plants mentioned. For thymus and geraniums the soil from the bush may be used should be put through a sieve and all dead pieces removed. The fibry part too coarse, should be left in.

How to Re-Pot First of all, see that the roots of the plant to be repotted are not too wet and knock the plant from the pot to examine the roots, to see if they are rotting. To do this successfully and pot, at the same time of one hand across the surface of the pot, and the other hand grasp the bottom of the pot with the other hand, and knock the rim of the top of the pot off a table or bench. If the once loosen itself from the pot, partially around and knock a few times until it becomes removal the pot is found to be roots so as to have exhaust should be repotted. If it has pot can be carefully slipped off earth again, the plant reversed position and settled firmly in the bottom of the pot. It should then be examined made in this way plant if the soil and roots are very much.

If the plant requires repotting remove the old pieces of dirt of the roots. Then scrape off the ball of earth about an inch in depth, as well as trimming of the ball of earth just as cases, too, a little of the soil of earth may be picked out pointed label or piece of stick the ball of earth may come with the hand, or on the bench up the network of roots in roots have become very dense idea being to remove all that possible without disturbing the All dead and decayed leaves also be removed. The plant on its side carefully on the bench. Then select a clean two sizes larger than the one larger will do if the soil is down much as described—two sizes larger should be a concave or hollow piece of over the hole at bottom of side down sufficiently large hole, place a few more pieces in the same way, so that the inside is well covered. An age material is not too much

# RURAL AND SUBURBAN

## PREPARING FOR THE WINTER WINDOW GARDEN

The month of August is a comparatively leisure month with the plant and flower lover. The lawn, vegetable and flower gardens will not require as close attention as during the growing months of spring and early summer, thus giving a little more time to attend to the potting of plants from the house and window that have been enjoying a comparative period of rest; or possibly in some cases plants that have been started specially for the decoration of window or greenhouse for the coming winter and spring months. Plants such as palms, aspidistras, different varieties of decorative asparagus, dracaenas (cordylines), rubber plants, Boston and lace ferns, anthericums and similar decorative plants that have been enjoying a season of partial rest in some shady out-of-door nook will, in all probability, require repotting to give them fresh life and vigor for the coming winter season. Old plants of geraniums in pots and winter flowering begonias such as *Begonia incarnata* (Christmas pink zegonia), *B. Paul Bruant*, *B. Argentea guttata*, *B. manicata* and *B. manicata aurea* (a conspicuous variety of this thick fleshy-leaved type of begonia and very enduring as a window plant) are some of the most popular window and house plants that will need repotting at this season of the year. Callas also should be repotted as early in August as possible if they require it, to secure early flowers. Chrysanthemum and salvia plants, also coleus, iresine (achyranthus), and ageratums that have been planted out in the border, can also be taken up and potted for stock or for decorative purposes, towards the end of the month.

The tendency on the part of the amateur plant grower, as a rule, is to overpot plants, which means putting them into a larger pot than is necessary. Over-potting plants, especially for winter decorative plants, should be avoided. The plants not only require more space, and the pot also being out of proportion to the size of the plant, but oftentimes the soil becomes soddened and sour from the large amount of water needed to keep the soil moist before root action and growth commences after repotting. Soil for repotting at this season should be carefully prepared, and should be of a friable, open nature. Good drainage is another important factor towards success.

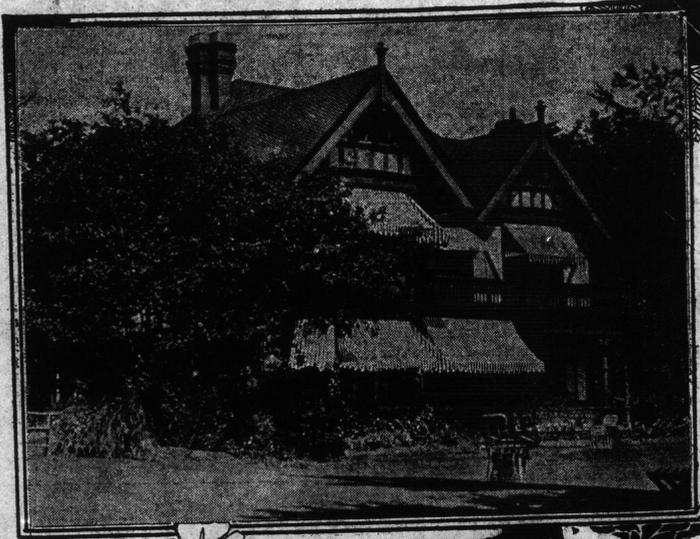
### How to Prepare the Soil

Good fresh loamy potting soil from a compost heap of three parts sod and one part cow manure or well rotted barn manure, that has become well decomposed, is the best basis for all potting soils. One part of clean fine gritty sand and one part of leaf mould mixed with seven or eight parts of the loamy soil, will make an ideal soil for almost all of the plants mentioned. For potting chrysanthemums and geraniums the leaf soil (or black soil from the bush) may be omitted. The soil should be put through a three-quarter inch sieve and all dead pieces of wood and stones removed. The fibry part of the soil, unless too coarse, should be left in the soil.

### How to Re-Pot Plants

First of all, see that the soil around the roots of the plant to be repotted is well moistened but not too wet and soddened. Then knock the plant from the pot it is in so as to examine the roots, to see if it requires repotting. To do this successfully, invert the plant and pot, at the same time placing the fingers of one hand across the surface of the soil, so that the plant cannot fall and be injured. Grasp the bottom of the inverted pot firmly with the other hand, and knock the edge of the rim of the top of the pot on the solid edge of a table or bench. If the plant does not at once loosen itself from the pot, turn the pot partially around and knock it in another place a few times until it becomes loosened. If on removal the soil is found to be well filled with roots so as to have exhausted the soil, it should be repotted. If it has not done so, the pot can be carefully slipped over the ball of earth again, the plant reverted to its natural position and settled firmly in the pot by striking the bottom of the pot on the bench or table. It should then be watered at once. An examination made in this way will not hurt the plant if the soil and roots are not disturbed very much.

If the plant requires repotting, first of all remove the old pieces of drainage at the base of the roots. Then scrape off the top surface of the ball of earth about a quarter of an inch in depth, as well as trimming in the top edge of the ball of earth just a little. In some cases, too, a little of the soil around the ball of earth may be picked out carefully with a pointed label or piece of stick or a skewer, or the ball of earth may sometimes be pounded with the hand, or on the bench, so as to loosen up the network of roots in cases where the roots have become very dense and matted, the idea being to remove all the old stale earth possible without disturbing the roots too much. All dead and decayed leaves or growth should also be removed. The plant can now be laid on its side carefully on the potting table or bench. Then select a clean plain pot one or two sizes larger than the original—one size larger will do if the soil has been trimmed down much as described—but usually a pot two sizes larger should be used. Now place a concave or hollow piece of broken flower pot over the hole at bottom of pot inside hollow side down sufficiently large to well cover the hole, place a few more pieces also around this in the same way, so that the bottom of the pot inside is well covered. An inch deep of drainage material is not too much to ensure good



A TYPICAL VICTORIA HOME WITH ITS TREES AND SHRUBS

drainage in large seven or eight-inch pots. Coal cinders, coarse gravel or lump charcoal can also be used for drainage material. Over this material a thin layer of the fibry part of the soil may be laid, if practicable. When the drainage is fixed properly, put in a layer of soil about half an inch deep. On this a little well-rotted barn yard manure or dry cow or sheep manure may be placed, or a sprinkling of bone meal. Fill in a little more soil on this, then place the plant in the pot, see that the base of the stem or stems of plant are in the centre of the pot, and the surface of the ball of earth on the plant about an inch below the top of the pot, when a large sized pot is used. A little less than an inch below will suffice for five or six-inch pots, the diameter across the centre of the pot gives the size in inches. When the plant is properly in its place, fill in some of the prepared soil about an inch in depth all around the ball of earth. Then get a thin piece of wood of the thickness required and about a foot in length—a piece of shingle one and one-half inches wide will do—with this pack the soil fairly firm around the ball of earth. Continue the filling in and packing until the surface of the soil is about half or three-quarters of an inch below the top of the pot and just covering the surface of the ball of earth slightly. Then lift the pot about an inch from the bench with both hands, and give the bottom of the pot a slight bump on the bench to settle the soil down, level and loosen slightly the surface of the soil.

The piece of wood mentioned is always in evidence on potting benches where large plants are handled by expert professional plantmen, and is called a "potting stick," several sized sticks usually being kept on hand. The use of this potting-stick prevents any open spaces being left around the roots of the plants, the latter being an undesirable feature for the well-being of the plant repotted. Chrys-

anthemums especially should have the soil packed firmly around the roots when being potted or repotted.

### Watering

Water the plants repotted well once, so that the water runs out from the bottom of the pot. Then avoid too frequent and copious waterings until root action and top growth has started. This is an important point as oftentimes, if the plants wilt or wither a little, the over-anxious plant-lover gives more and more water until the soil is thoroughly soddened, a condition that retards root action and growth, and injures the plant and may possibly have fatal results. Keep the soil moist but not soddened, for newly-potted plants especially.

Give the plants a sprinkling or spraying overhead once or twice a day with clean water, especially if the weather is hot, and place them in a partially shaded, sheltered place not exposed to sweeping winds, for a week or so. This is far preferable to soaking the roots of the plants all the time with water at a time when root action has been checked and the plant is not in a condition to absorb or take up much water from the roots. Good potting soil, good drainage, soil packed moderately firm, partial shade, and not too much water are the main points in successful repotting.

### Repotting Callas

These plants should at this season of the year be in a dormant or semi-dormant state after their summer resting period. Unless the growth has well started all of the soil can be removed by knocking them out of the pot and removing the old soil altogether. The fleshy tuberous like roots should be potted in well drained pots in good rich potting soil. Keep the soil moist, not soddened, until several leaves have developed when they can be watered more freely. Later on in the winter some liquid fertilizer can be given them. By using

a moderate sized flower pot for callas and giving them some fertilizer, better flowering results are attained than by using too large a pot for them. Shade the plants from hot sun at all times.

### Top-Dressing Plants

Plants that do not require re-potting can be top-dressed to advantage. Remove about an inch of the old soil and fill in with a compost made of half potting soil and half well rotted barnyard manure or dry cow manure or bone meal. This plan often helps the plants materially when they do not actually require repotting.—Wm. Hunt, in Canadian Horticulturist.

### TIME TO APPLY LIME

Although lime is often applied in the spring, the best results have been obtained when used in the late autumn, for the reason that the winter rains and frosts have the tendency to thoroughly mix lime and soil together which is never done quite completely by mechanical means. It is necessary when slaked lime has done its chemical actions on the soil that it should be converted into bicarbonate of lime absorbing carbonic acid before it can be assimilated by plants, and it is known that in late summer and autumn the soil contains so much free carbonic acid, due to the rapid decomposition of the humus in the warm weather, that the lime is quickly converted into plant food. A soil well treated with lime holds moisture much longer than does unlimed land; and the winter rains are held in the soil in reserve for spring. If land is limed in spring, the effect of holding the winter rain is lost and it also dries up the soil, the quick-lime taking its required quantity of moisture out of the soil itself, especially in a dry season. The effects of the lime on the soil are comparatively well known, such as ridding the land of sourness and liberating dormant plant food, and other chemical action. A liberal dressing of lime brings about the necessary action and assimilating the soil ingredients, and makes them easily absorbed by the plant rootlets. From experiments in the application of lime carried out in various parts of the world, it has been proved that the best time to apply lime to soil is during the late autumn if the best results are hoped for.

### THE CODLIN MOTH

By W. J. L. Hamilton.

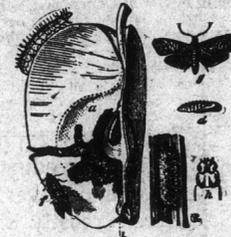
The codlin moth being about the worst enemy the apple grower has to contend with, it is of the utmost importance that the best methods of eradicating it should be given the serious attention they deserve.

To combat this pest successfully, the first step necessary is to study its life history. The caterpillars from the second brood of the previous year build strong cocoons for themselves in protected locations, such as in crannies of the bark, or on the underground portion of the stem of the apple tree, or on the main roots near the stem. These hatch out during a period in the next spring and early summer, extending over about three months. Those in the warmest situations emerge first, probably about the end of April, although it is not until about three weeks later that the main crop appears on the scene.

These moths of the first crop proceed forthwith to lay their eggs, chiefly on the leaves surrounding the fruit, and only very few of them on the fruit itself. The eggs soon hatch out into caterpillars which proceed to eat their way into the core of the fruit, about half of them entering at the calyx end, and the bulk of the remainder where two apples touch, and where it is difficult for spray to penetrate. Hence the importance of destroying the eggs where possible.

The caterpillars remain in the fruit for thirty-two days, and then crawl down the tree stem, and enter upon their next stage—the chrysalis form—in crannies in the bark, or other suitable shelter, enveloped in a cocoon. Here they stay from two to three weeks, according to the temperature when they emerge, and forthwith turn their attention to egg laying; this time upon the apples themselves. The caterpillars from this brood stay over the winter in chrysalis form as already described.

As these continue to emerge in the spring over such a long period, it is evident that they overlap the earlier hatches of the second brood, so they have to be combated throughout the whole season until the leaves drop. Knowing their life history thus thoroughly, we are in a position to get intelligently to work to oppose them.



The puncture made by the moth is represented at (2); the borings of the larva at (3); the mature worm at (4); the moth with wings expanded at (5); and the cocoon at (6); (7) the chrysalis at (8); and the anterior part of the body magnified.

So far two methods of destroying these pests have been employed:—  
1. Spraying the young apples, just as the last flowers drop, with an arsenical spray at a pressure of 200 pounds, and with a jet of great penetrative power; and, 2. bandaging the tree stems, just below the lowest limb, with rather loose bandage of burlap, or else with sticky fly paper, to catch the descending caterpillars. Both spraying and bandaging have to be often repeated. But, as all this has been fully treated in our spraying bulletins, I need not touch on it further. If I have excited enough curiosity in the reader to induce him to thoroughly read and digest these bulletins, which many do not, I have attained one of my objects, so I will point out a third method of fighting this pest adopted in some parts of British Columbia. (Thank goodness, we in Salt Spring Island are free of this trouble!)

That is by gathering the apples whilst the caterpillars are still in them, and at once burning them. But whilst this somewhat drastic, but advisable, method has doubtless removed a very large number of the pests, some may have survived, either through having emerged from the apple before its destruction, or by penetrating the swelling, so common on many varieties of apple trees on the fruit bearing spurs where the apples have been removed. It frequently happens that, in default of fruit, the worms enter these swellings where they feed until mature.

In the last few months Prof. W. P. Headen, of Colorado Agricultural College, has called attention to the dangers of arsenical sprays. Not only is the grass (there has no business to be any, by the way) surrounding arsenic sprayed trees poisonous, but a disease called collar rot, crown rot, or root rot is caused, he claims, by arsenical poisoning.

This statement, which appears, by further research and by analysis of the wood of the diseased trees, to be established, may cause us to modify our treatment as far as possible. Two other factors also suggest modifications in our spraying methods. One of these is the declaration by Prof. Slingerland, of Cornell University, the great authority on codlin moth, that the young caterpillar commences to feed in the outer calyx cavity, surrounding the stem ring, and not inside it as he once thought.

As this is much easier to coat with arsenical spray than the inner cavity where the caterpillars were previously believed to commence feeding, a finer spray and a lower pressure, can be employed, thus using less spray, and reducing the quantity of arsenic in consequence. He recommends a more misty spray, at 100 pounds pressure, strayed downwards, just as the last blossoms are dropping. This spray has been previously combined with Bordeaux to combat scab at the same time, but since the adoption of dilute lime-sulphur as a summer fungicide, which is far superior, it is well to know that arsenate of lead, which is the safest form in which to apply arsenic, can be mixed with lime-sulphur without impairing its efficiency. A dark colored sediment forms which can be neglected. Arsenate of lead to the amount of 2½ pounds to every 100 gallons of the spray is enough.

This lime-sulphur-arsenic spray not only poisons the young caterpillars, but destroys the eggs of the codlin moth, thus proving infinitely more effective than the old spray. This spraying should be repeated in a week, when also the trees should be bandaged, and again, if the pest is bad, about four weeks later. The bandages should be removed every fortnight and dipped in boiling water before replacing, and this continued during the season. The rough bark should also be annually scraped off.

Arsenical poisoning of fruit trees is most liable to occur where there is alkali in the soil. Its symptoms are, tree stunted, yellow bark, black and dead at ground level, leaves turn yellow and drop early, and later on the bark splits. (The tree eventually dies.)

HE ANSWERED IT  
A party of young men were camping, and to avert annoying questions they made it a rule that the one who asked a question that he could not answer himself had to do the cooking. One evening, while sitting round the fire, one of the boys asked, "Why is it that a ground-squirrel never leaves any dirt at the mouth of its burrow?" They all guessed and missed. So he was asked to answer himself.

"Why," he said, "because they always begin to dig at the other end of the hole."  
"But," one asked, "how does he get to the other end of the hole?"  
"Well," was the reply, "that's your question."

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carry the body into the temple smoke rises, and in a moment the in flames. "The Coronation of A. D. 973," brings more color ena, but the speeches might be The King and Queen are regal in and we have never seen taller or ed than the Bishops, those who g splendid voices. "King Henry Bath, A. D. 1497," is opened with a flock of sheep and a shepherd

who! Heigh-ho! night is turned to day, O. man must to his toil and work the closing of the day, O.

laborers, with matlocks, scythes, lting an old Somerset folk-song d by the sound of the Angelus. rumpets and martial music ring Royal procession enters, led by d a guard of bowmen. Groups of et the King with song and give and in return for his friendly agrees to restore the Abbey.

episode is magnificent and divert- represents the visit of Queen Eliza- in 1590, and the pomp, splendor, of that period are realized with a abandon not surpassed in any have seen. The fun is infectious. 'prentices jostle to quarrel, and th eggs, vegetables, etc., Benja- who is a prisoner in the pillory. cued by Sweet Nell of Souter street washes in asses' milk, 'tis not for to admire. Kit Marlowe, Will and a band of players enter; then out fills the air—"The Queen! the om the Guildhall comes the may- on. Somerset girls strew roses in way as she follows her knights a beautiful white dress, seated on ey caparisoned in green, and over a canopy is held by men in green cortege ends in a blaze of gor-

The Mayor presents Shake- Queen, and the poet declaims se with the gesticulation and elo- Tree, and Mr. Hall Caine might e likeness to himself in Shake- keup." "The Masque of Prince es much amusement, and the scarcely subsided when the of the Battle of Lansdown (Epi- rests attention. "The excitement is undhead horsemen charge the men raised by Sir Bevel Gren- repelled again and again, and in Royalists win a bloody battle, but Sir Bevil, is killed, and to the rob of drums his body is borne sive fashion.

es the Glorious Times of Beau Ralph Allen, and the scene is of interest and grace. Men and wo- in history meet decked in cos- e most exquisite cut and color. ed and powdered curtsy to the response to the courtly bow of allants. A minuet of alluring nythm is danced and generous invites Princess Amelia and the nberland to enjoy the hospitality, k.

h episode represents the visit of otte to Bath in 1817, and in this most of the eminent people of hile in the wonderful finale are riters, Fielding, Smollett, Fanny rdan, Jane Austen and Charles o bring with them characters from and plays, who are followed by es of Colonial and American

Bath, daughter towns of the The acting throughout is ex- the music is admirably adapted to the various episodes.

### LADY TREE

er wife of the new theatrical or long been known as the most ing English actresses. She early taste for classics and mathematics, rite subject was Greek, at which to great efficiency. Many years part in a Greek play before an umbered so distinguished a ority as the late Mr. Gladstone. istic talent, Lady Tree has of an artistic nature. She is pos- harming voice, which she has of- advantage in public, and she can aw very cleverly. Lady Tree is having written what is probably autobiography on record. Here it the life of little me; I am the wife "Tree."

### A Rude Awakening

has told an amusing story of her struck" days which is worth re- was a great admirer of Sir Henry almost every day she would walk her way in order to pass his win- afterwards, she met the great fish, and told him about her early. But Sir Henry's reply was dis- "Very nice, very interesting," he at was not my window. I lived

an home is the great audience- the Almighty for His children, be young or old.—J. W. Rey-

# Final August Reductions in Carpets and Curtains

That the Carpet and Curtain Section will be a busy place, goes without saying. Owing to us moving this department to the third floor, we intend sparing no effort to bring our stock down low to save handling, and, in order to do this, have made reductions of such a nature as to warrant your attendance here this, the last week.

**Wilton and Axminster, \$1.65**  
Regular Values \$2.00, for .....  
The finest range of Wiltons and Axminster Carpet we have ever shown. Forty designs to select from in well-blended colorings, also variety of two-toned effects in soft greens, crimson, fawns, etc. See these before the end of the week. Special display on Tuesday. Regular \$2.00 for ..... **\$1.65**

**Seamless Axminster Squares, \$36.00**  
Regular \$48.00 for .....  
30 SEAMLESS AXMINSTER CARPET SQUARES, in a beautiful range of Oriental, floral and conventional designs, splendid range of colorings—  
Size 9 ft. x 12 ft. Regular \$48.00, for ..... **\$36.00**  
Size 11 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft. Regular \$56.00, for ..... **\$42.00**  
Size 11 ft. 3 in. x 13 ft. 6 in. Regular \$65.00, for ..... **\$57.00**

**Wilton Carpet Squares, \$33.00**  
Regular \$44.00, for .....  
25 WILTON CARPET SQUARES, in splendid range of colorings and designs—  
Size 9 ft. x 12 ft. Regular \$44.00, for ..... **\$33.00**  
Size 11 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft. Regular \$55.00, for ..... **\$44.00**  
Size 11 ft. 3 in. x 13 ft. 6 in. Regular \$62.50, for ..... **\$52.00**  
**EXTRA SPECIAL**  
20 ONLY AXMINSTER CARPET SQUARES, in a good range of colorings and designs. Size 9 ft. x 12 ft. Tuesday, each ..... **\$27.00**

## Extra Special Bargains in Nottingham Lace Curtains

The stock of Fine Nottingham Lace Curtains that is included in this final week is indeed comprehensive. No matter what your taste may be as to quality or design, you will find that you can be suited here. The designs include scroll effects and conventional, while the prices are, in many instances, just half of what they are usually sold for.

## It Will Be to Your Advantage to Investigate the Many Sterling Values During Closing Days of Our August Furniture and Housefurnishing Sale

We intend to make the closing days of this annual event interesting ones, by placing on sale the most select stock of furniture that has been our good fortune to show—a new shipment that has just arrived, comprising three carloads of the very newest ideas in Parlor Suites, Bedroom Furniture and Dining Room needs. These are the selection of our own buyer who is touring the leading manufacturers of the East, and whose knowledge of Western needs places him in a position of not only knowing what to buy but to get furniture at a price that is within the reach of all—a feature which has made this store a place for everybody to furnish their homes with goods of unquestionable quality.

**5-Piece Bedroom Suite, \$140.00**  
August Sale Price .....  
A finer suite of Bedroom Furniture could not be found. It consists of Chiffonier, Bureau, Washstand, Bedstead and Dressing Table. Made of solid oak, fumed finish, the simplicity of design being the attractive feature of this beautiful suite. August Sale Price ..... **\$140.00**

**Golden Oak Bedroom Table, \$3.50**  
August Sale Price .....  
A most desirable piece of furniture is this. It is made of oak, golden finish, in most attractive design, and considering the finish and high quality material is the best offering we have made during the month of August. Sale Price ..... **\$3.50**

**Beautiful Cheval Mirror, \$25.00**  
August Sale Price .....  
What is more desirable for a lady to dress by than a nice Cheval Mirror? This one stands six feet high, extra good quality British bevel plate glass, in princess style. The frame is of oak, beautifully carved. August Sale Price ..... **\$25.00**

**Combination Sideboard, \$34.00**  
August Sale Price .....  
This is one of the newest and most up-to-date pieces of furniture we have. This line comes in surfaced oak, and combines a china closet with four shelves and glass door, and a sideboard with the customary number of drawers, cupboard, etc. The material and workmanship are perfect in every detail. A model of convenience, an actual necessity. Come and see it. August Sale Price ..... **\$34.00**

**Reed Chairs, \$3.75**  
Reg. \$6.50 Special Aug. Sale Price .....  
It is worth your while to come Tuesday and select one of these Reed Chairs, with or without rockers. These chairs are made especially for comfort and also to stand lots of wear. Very suitable for the parlor or verandah. Regular Value \$6.50. Special August Sale Price, **\$3.75**.

**Upholstered Cots, \$2.90**  
Special August Sale Price .....  
Now is the time to live out of doors, to camp out and enjoy nature as was intended. You will find our Special Camper's Cot the very thing that you need. The demand has been very heavy on this line, but while they last the price will be—  
Special August Sale Price, **\$2.90**

**Pictures, 50c**  
Special August Sale Price .....  
One of the most important items to bear in mind in the furnishing of a den is the artistic finishing. This can be carried out in splendid taste by a careful selection of good pictures. See this special line of Framed Pictures. The frames alone are worth the full price.  
Special August Sale Price, **50c**

**Special Bargains in Hall Furniture**  
**Hall Seats, \$13.00**  
August Sale Price .....  
For convenience and style a Hall Seat is the thing, with mirror to match if desired. This line comes in solid oak, Mission finish, and gives a finishing touch of elegance to the hall. Exceptional value. Special August Sale Price ..... **\$13.00**

**Umbrella Stands, \$4.25**  
Special August Sale Price .....  
Part of the hall furnishing is a good Umbrella Stand, and now is the time for you to get something good at a low figure. We have a very good line that comes in the Early English oak, Mission finish, which we would like to show you. Will you pay us a visit Tuesday?  
Special August Sale Price, **\$4.25**

**Writing Desks, \$22.00**  
Special August Sale Price .....  
Fashions change in Writing Desks as in other things. Our latest shipment to hand this week is something very serviceable. The desk is roomy and beautifully polished, whilst the arrangement of letter-holders, pigeon-holes, etc., is all you would wish. These come in Early English or the golden oak finish.  
Special August Sale Price, **\$22.00**

**Kitchen Cabinets, \$15.00**  
Regular \$19.00, August Sale .....  
THE STOCK OF KITCHEN CABINETS offered in this sale event is indeed varied. This one is indeed an extra special bargain, and usually sells very quickly at the old price of \$15, being considered by furniture judges to be a bargain at that price. For quick riddance during our August Sale, we have marked it down to ..... **\$15.00**

**Hall Racks, \$6.90**  
August Sale Price .....  
A very neat and artistically designed Hall Rack in the best quality elm, golden finish, with a lovely bevelled mirror. Very compact. Two only. Special August Sale Price ..... **\$6.90**

**Hall Clocks in Early English Design, \$12**  
August Sale Price .....  
If you wish to see the very latest idea in a Hall Clock of thoroughly reliable make, incased in Mission oak frame, standing six feet in height, visit the Furniture Department, third floor. Special August Sale Price is ..... **\$12.00**

**Austrian Bentwood Chairs, \$3.25**  
Special August Sale Price each .....  
We have a special line of six real Austrian Bentwood Chairs, in a very unique pattern. These chairs are very strongly constructed and yet very light. Really choice. Ask to see them. Special August Sale Price each ..... **\$3.25**

**Cold Lunches for Business Men 35c**

## Correct Style Innovations in Women's Suits for Fall Wear

Everyday's express rushes to us more and more of the newest ideas and creations in Beautiful Fall Costumes. All are exceedingly attractive and distinctly authoritative, reflecting the very latest style thoughts, showing fine tailoring in every seam and most thorough workmanship throughout. The skirts this year are of the full-pleated effect, mostly with yoke, while the coats are exceedingly long and graceful. Prices range from \$30.00.

**Distinctive Styles in New Fall Waists**  
If there is one thing more than another that has made the Spencer Store a popular place for women, it is the Waist Section. Other features are the distinctive styles, the individuality, the correct qualities, and the reasonable prices. We have just received and have on display a few of the advance styles in Fall Waists. These are tailored effects, long sleeves, in velvets, cashmeres and wool delaines. Prices are from ..... **\$2.00**

**Our Mail Order Department**  
Is complete in every detail. All orders received are made up and shipped same day. A thoroughly trained and competent staff of mail order assistants does your purchasing with the same exactitude as if you were attending personally, while our catalogue conveys to you fashions' latest dictates, marked at prices to meet all purposes.

**Let the Vacuum Cleaner Do the House Cleaning**  
The Vacuum Cleaning System is the most up-to-date and approved method of cleaning carpets ever known, no moving of heavy furniture being necessary when having your carpets done this way. Absolutely dustless in every respect, all dirt being drawn from the carpets and out of the house by means of suction tubes. If contemplating having the carpets cleaned, ring up our Carpet Department and get full information desired.

# DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Business Men's Lunch, 12 to 2, Third Floor

VOL. L. NO. 278.

## CONSPIRACY TO CHECK TRADE

Attorney-General Likely Take Criminal Proceedings Against Wholesalers of British Columbia

VANCOUVER RETAILERS THE COMPLAINANT

Dictation of Retailers' Prices the Consumer Resented the Trade—Matter to Laid Before Executive

Action of an unusual and distinctly interesting public character is likely to be taken in the near future by the department of the Attorney-General against two or more important associations of wholesalers doing business and to a certain extent controlling trades in question in British Columbia, such action being initiated by those sections of the Criminal Code of Canada designed for the prevention or punishment of so-called conspiracies for the restraint of trade in commerce.

There has been much complaint among the retailers during the past few months, and more particularly among those engaged in the dry-goods and grocery trades in the city of Vancouver, that the wholesalers have resorted to a practice of not only fixing prices, but also to dictate the prices which the consumer must pay, and that the wholesalers have resorted to a practice of dictating the prices of their business on the part of the retailer being punished by Association discrimination and disciplining of retail or rebel.

HILL AND MORGAN ARRANGING TERMINATION

Seeking Connections at Vancouver Winnipeg That Would Give Them Victory Over Harriman-Vanderbilt

Toronto, Aug. 26.—According to New York American's financial column today James J. Hill and J. P. Morgan are forming an alliance to control the Grand Trunk Railway for terminals at Winnipeg and Vancouver. There is a rumor in circulation that Hill is buying control of the G. T. R. in London. Should Hill and Morgan succeed they would have a powerful trunk line from Chicago to Port Arthur and Portland, the Hill and Morgan system would have Harriman lines could ever co-operate. With ports at Montreal, Toronto and Portland the Hill and Morgan system would have Harriman-Vanderbilt on their knees. The deal could not complete with the Hill-Morgan system make.

Laborer Suicides. Kingston, Ont., Aug. 25.—W. Smith, 65 years old, shot himself in the Colebrook house early this morning and died from the wound hours later. He had previously threatened to take his life. He was a widower and a laboring man.

## THE NEWS OF TODAY

Perkins' excursion party in the discovers new glacier and christens it.

Premier Murray urges Cape strike leaders to allow men to go to work.

British papers comment on the address of Sir James Thompson at the Association meeting in Winnipeg.

C. P. R. immigration official island to obtain information for incoming settlers.

Canada will borrow two cruises build others on own soil.

Laurier will not visit British Columbia to internal trouble in the party.

British Government may offer Laurier post of governor-general in South Africa.

By-laws running close race.

Strikers' families evicted from at McKee's Rocks in heavy rain.

Morgan-Hill combine arranging mine at Winnipeg and Vancouver.