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VOL. L. NO. 381.

MANY FIGHTERS OF FIRE DEAD

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

SPREAD OF FLAMES LESSENED YESTERDAY

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

SPOKANE, August 24.—It is believed that 183 persons, nearly all fire fighters, perished in the Idaho forest fires. Supt. Weigle, of the Coeur d'Alene forestry service, after receiving many reports of disaster to various parties, and his employees, posted a bulletin today in his office at Wallace announcing the death of 113 of his men, and also stated his grave concern for the safety of four men who were surrounded by forest fires on Saturday night in the forest on the big fork of Coeur d'Alene river, near where another party lost thirteen men.

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

Few in Washington

The rangers missing in the Thompson Falls country of Montana were not heard from here.

The number of deaths in the state of Washington was supposed to three all in the Pond Oreille valley, near Newport. One of the men, Ernest Deinhart, wife of a rancher, was nearly worn down to have been burned to death by forest fires.

It will be noted that nearly all the deaths were fire-fighters. The wholesale loss of life occurred on Saturday afternoon and night, when great bodies of fire were striking the forests in places in order to save the various towns that were threatened. The names of many of the dead were reported by the rangers employed all the able-bodied men they could press into the service. When the forest fires were over, the rangers employed the same men to clear the debris of the dead were often so charred that they were pieces of charred logs. They obliterated the trails, and the burned country is difficult to go through because of fallen trees.

With the towns out of danger and the rangers able to devote themselves entirely today to the saving of the trees, and with the forest fires being isolated and will die for lack of food. In Montana, rain and snow fell, and even snow. The forest fire burned area is not fully known, but the pine tree country has a value beyond that of the timber. The forest fire and the natural forests have lost many of the most trees they possessed.

Although the forest fires have been reported as rangers, only a few of them are reported. A great number of men they are reported as having been sent to the north fork of the St. Joe river, in Spokane, who advertised for the bulletin board of the St. Joe, where Mr. Weigle has a bulletin board. It is, but possessing no knowledge of forestry or technical skill in escaping when threatened by fire.

Supervisor's Report

WALLACE, Idaho, Aug. 24.—The latest official report received by Forest Supervisor W. G. Weigle, places the list of known dead in his territory at fifty-one, distributed as follows: Big Creek, 13; Bull Mountain, 8; Snake, 9; Placer Creek, 6; Sizer Creek, 5; Fredrick, 4; St. Joe, 1.

In addition, the supervisor has received a message from Ranger Tom, reporting another party of fire fighters, but this is thought to refer to the disaster already reported.

The fighters at Red Creek, from whom fears were entertained, reported themselves safe to the supervisor, and Ranger Kohn's party on the north fork of the St. Joe river, have lost but one man. Nothing officially has yet been received from Clearwater or the head of the St. Joe, where Mr. Weigle has a bulletin board, because separated from Deputy Supervisor Roscoe Haines.

Mr. Weigle reports two new fires on Grizzly Creek, a tributary of the north fork of the St. Joe, and another on the north fork of the St. Joe, toward Fredrick creek. Forest fires are now so close to these fires. Employees of the forestry service are still guarding the timber. The town's water supply. Another force of miners from Burks was sent out this evening to guard the timber, and the forest fires were burning down toward the town.

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

the total loss from this source cannot be less than \$20,000,000. The damage to the buildings will probably not exceed \$250,000.

Oregon Town Destroyed

EUENNE, Ore., Aug. 24.—The town of Wendling was destroyed by forest fire early this evening, including the big Booth-Kelly lumber mill and considerable railroad property.

ALBANY, Aug. 24.—The town of destruction tonight from a forest fire which is sweeping down the valley, destroying much valuable timber.

Telephone messages from there at 7 o'clock stated that unless the wind changes or rain comes the town will be burned before morning. The fire is now only one and one-half miles away from Holley. The fire fighters cannot cope with the flames.

Brands and burning limbs are now falling in the town. Holley is well along with one store, a postoffice, a school and about fifteen dwellings.

NO QUARTER GIVEN

Colonel Roosevelt Promises to Wage Fierce War on Republican 'Old Guard'

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Theodore Roosevelt today served notice that he would wage war without quarter on the "Old Guard" of the republican party in New York state. Having been drawn into the fight, as he says, against his wishes, he has determined to pursue to the end, win or lose, Mr. Roosevelt's intention was indicated more clearly than at any time before by statements which he issued today. The colonel said he was going to fight with his eyes open, and with full realization of the fact that he might not be successful.

He said that he felt that owing to the attitude of members of the republican party he was at perfect liberty to carry on uncompromising war.

OKANAGAN FRUIT IS SUCCESSFUL

Mr. F. W. Peters of Canadian Pacific, Says Yield Will be Large and Quality Good—Market Facilities

VANCOUVER, Aug. 24.—"The Okanagan fruit crop is an excellent one," said F. W. Peters, assistant to Wm. Whyte, second vice president of the Okanagan Fruit Growers' association, last night. "We are in a good shape to handle it. We have special facilities for the fruit, and it is in good condition at present. It is well stored, and we are in a position to handle it."

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As to the progress made on the new branch from Fort Steele to Golden, Mr. Peters said that the work was well advanced, that the contracts for the line had been let, and that they were commencing grading on this section.

Mr. Peters went on to speak of the wheat crop and said: "The pessimistic reports of the last few weeks have been proved to be unfounded. Of course the crop will not be a million bushels as last year, but the grain is of excellent quality, clean and free from rust and rot. This fact, coupled with the shortage in the United States, will ensure excellent prices and the farmer will be amply compensated for the small shortage. The crop will be good quality wheat, and is also of good quality."

CONSIDER ASSESSMENTS

Hon. W. J. Bowser as Minister of Finance to Confer with Representatives of Lumbering Interests

Arrangements have been made by Hon. Mr. Bowser in his capacity of minister of finance to meet the representative lumbermen of this province, and more especially those of Vancouver Island, in this city on the 6th September, the subject for consideration being the question of assessments. In respect of which considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed by the representative men of the trade. The meeting on the 6th will be in the nature of a conference with a view to the adjustment of timber assessments upon a basis satisfactory to the province and to the interested industry.

TIMBER LIMITS SOLD

Ninety-Three Sections Purchased by Capitalists for Nearly Half a Million Dollars

News was brought by the steamer Prince Rupert which reached port here last night, of the purchase of 93 timber limits on the Nass and Kistum rivers by British capitalists. The Canadian capitalists headed by William Gamble, barrister of Ottawa for \$400,000 from A. F. Sutherland of Vancouver. The purchasers intend to establish a large saw mill at a cost of \$1,000,000 in the timber limits. The mill will employ a large number of men and it is expected that over 100 men will be given employment in the logging camps to be established.

especially of the highest grade on the entire Pacific Coast. Most of it runs absolutely clear for 50 feet without a blemish or a limb and some trees hold their size from the trunk up.

Some trees that have been measured have been found to be 40 feet in circumference at the stump and standing 50 feet without a limb.

The spruce is also very high grade and stands well. It is very tall and very full and clear, running on an average of 100 feet to the first limb, and averaging about 5,000 feet per acre.

The Western pine is much the same quality and stands well on an average of three feet across the stump and 45 feet to the limit. It is but very little taper.

CONCLUDES ITS SESSIONS

British Columbia Medical Association Commends Transient Sanatorium and Urges Its Support

The British Columbia Medical association has just concluded its annual meeting, held this year at the world sanatorium at Tranquille. Reports were received and representatives present from all parts of the province, while among the papers read the medical delegates were one of particular interest by Dr. Ernest Hall of this city, on the subject of social diseases.

All the medical men attending were particularly enthusiastic over the connection and admirable character of the arrangements at Tranquille, while astonished that so much could have been accomplished with so little public recognition of the importance of the work for humanity and health. Before the adjournment of the association resolutions were adopted calling upon the public and the profession respectively to support, with increased enthusiasm the work of the association.

Officers of the association, which meets next year in the city of Vancouver, were elected as follows: President, Dr. O. W. Reid, Vancouver; vice president, Dr. E. D. Doherty, New Westminster; treasurer, Dr. J. O. Helmeke, Victoria; and secretary, Dr. A. S. Mauro, Vancouver.

HARVESTER WINS YONKER FREE-FOR-ALL

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The Harvester, holder of the world's trotting record of 2:02, won the Yonker Grand Circuit meeting here in 2:03 despite a retarding wind.

There was nothing to it," said Hon. Mr. Graham.

"Perfectly," said the minister of railways, "I am sure that the Harvester will be a great success."

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PREMIER BRIDE ON HIS WAY NORTH

Expected to Reach Fort George Today and to Return to Victoria by Next Wednesday—To Hold Public Meetings

QUEENSBURG, B. C., Aug. 24.—The Premier's party arrived here this morning by steamer from Soda Creek. They will reach Fort George tomorrow and will return here on Saturday morning to Barkerville on Sunday. They will proceed to 100 miles from Fort George, reaching Ashcroft on Tuesday and Victoria on Wednesday.

MODEL BYLAW ON RECENT ACT

Kamloops Passes Measure Formed Upon Liquor Law Passed at Last Session of Legislature.

Advice from Kamloops chronicles the adoption by the municipal council of this city of a new liquor by-law, and trade regulation by-law modeled upon the lines of the new provincial act which came into force and effect throughout the province on the 1st instant, and is apparently working uncommonly well. The citizens of Nelson, Grand Forks, Phoenix and others have thus early followed the example in legislation set by the province, passing by-laws framed on lines parallel to those of the new act. They have thereby set upon this general legislation the seal of their approval.

FAVOR FEEL ACROSS NARROWS

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. George R. Graham Make Cursory Survey of Famous Straits

DISCUSS MATTER ON TRIP SOUTHBOUND

Think Operation of Ferry Preferable as Yet to the Building of Bridge—Minister to Go into Matter

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. George R. Graham, minister of railways, landed in the question of railway connection with Vancouver Island from the mainland at the famous Strait of Juan de Fuca on their way through Johnstone Straits as night fell.

They had stood on the bridge of the line when she bucked a strong tide in Seymour Narrows, where the Rock was awash on the way north, and as a result of their observations they had no doubt as to the idea of a bridge, they were, however, strongly convinced of the feasibility of a ferry connecting a railroad line from Victoria to Salmon.

The Premier and minister of railways were surrounded by a number of the party who accompanied them to Prince Rupert when Mr. Mann and other members of the party, on either side of the strait, were seen to build Vancouver Island from the mainland.

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U. S. NAVY GOAL ON FOREIGN SHIPS

Three Steamers Carry Supply for Bremerton and None of Them American—Get Share of New Contracts

SEATTLE, Aug. 24.—Approximately 15,750 tons of shipping is on its way to Bremerton, Wash., from Seattle. The three steamers carrying the cargo are the U.S. Navy's new supply ships, the *Albatross*, *Albatross*, and *Albatross*.

The *Albatross* is the largest Norwegian steamer afloat and has not yet sailed. The *Albatross* is 20 days out of the U.S. Navy's new supply ships, the *Albatross*, *Albatross*, and *Albatross*.

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ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

Jury Recommends Safeguarding Live Wires and Condemn Metal Company

There has been still another added to the long list of accidental deaths at Vancouver during the past twelve months attributable to electrical misadventure, particulars having just reached the coroner's department in a report by Coroner Pitten- drich on an inquest held by him on the body of one Patrick John McLean. The verdict rendered was to the effect that the deceased "came to his death on August 24th, 1910, by accidentally coming in contact with a broken wire carrying electric current, in the vicinity of the North Pacific Lumber Co.'s mill at Barnet, B. C.

"We recommend," the jurors added, "that the B. C. Electric Railway Company, Limited, take better steps to immediately protect their live wires."

Another inquest was held at Vancouver by Coroner Pitten- drich on the body of Stanley Falconer, the victim in this case of the department of one Patrick John McLean. The verdict rendered was to the effect that the deceased "came to his death on August 24th, 1910, by accidentally coming in contact with a broken wire carrying electric current, in the vicinity of the North Pacific Lumber Co.'s mill at Barnet, B. C.

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FIFTEEN ARE DEAD IN G. T. R. WRECK

Disaster Reported From Michigan Section of Road—Cause Reported to be Rear-end Collision

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 24.—Grand Trunk train No. 21, which is reported to be wrecked near Durand, Mich. One passenger is said to have jumped the tracks and the wreck is burning.

Public meetings will be held at Fort George, Quessell, Barkerville and 100 Mile House.

RESCUES LAUNCH PARTY FROM BOWEN ISLAND

Word Was Received by Man Who Swam Ashore With Clothes on Head

VANCOUVER, Aug. 23.—After having rescued a shipwrecked party of the Vancouver launch *Arlette*, which drifted ashore on Bowen island, the auxiliary schooner *Ara Wana* returned to the city yesterday with an interesting story.

The launch was making for Bowen island when it was wrecked on Bowen island. The launch was making for Bowen island when it was wrecked on Bowen island.

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MAKE JOURNEY OVER NEW ROAD

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and His Party Are First Passengers Over Coast Section of the G. T. Pacific

HAVE BUSY DAY AROUND TERMINUS

Premier and Minister of Railways Speak Optimistically of Prospects of National Transcontinental Road

ROBBED IN VANCOUVER

PORT WILLIAM, Ont., Aug. 24.—A. McN. Shaw, superintendent of agencies in Canada for the Imperial Life Insurance Company, arrived with his family this morning. He tells of being robbed on the night of July 24th of about one thousand dollars in money advanced through the railway. Until now, in a hotel in Vancouver, he had been safe.

SIR WILFRID NOW GOES EASTWARD

Arrival at Vancouver Yesterday on Return Journey—Enthusiastic Over Development Observed in North

VANCOUVER, Aug. 23.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and party reached Vancouver this morning on their return journey from Prince Rupert and proceeded to stay at the Hotel Vancouver, intending to "journey" through the Crow's Nest pass and thence eastward back to Prince Rupert, the premier, minister of railways and members of his northern British Columbia party. Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that he had seen the great river valley, the Fraser, turning an enthusiastic "Sir Wilfrid Laurier enjoyed his trip on the G. T. Pacific."

The scene on the wharf at Prince Rupert where the steamer sailed was an interesting one. The G. T. P. wharf was crowded with people, and while the Premier and his party stood on the bridge of the Prince George the great crowd cheered. Shortly before the vessel left an Indian girl presented a bouquet to the premier, who bent down and kissed the child.

The weather south was an even one throughout. On arrival at Vancouver the steamer was taken into English bay to allow the visitors to have a glimpse of False creek, and on going into the harbor the vessel was headed up close to Second Narrows while Sir Wilfrid and party were on the wharf and others from the Terminal city.

Who had accompanied the party explained to the Premier and his party the history of the Transcontinental road to the party and accompanying newspaper correspondents by Mr. K. The party left for New Westminster in the afternoon and was welcomed by the Royal city.

TO ACCOMPANY CHILDREN

Mrs. Jenkins of This City to Have Charge of Deaf and Dumb on Board

In a communication addressed to the superintendent of education, Dr. Alexander Robinson, the principal of the Manitoba Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, to which British Columbia's afflicted children have for some years past been sent, announces that:

"It has been customary in past years for some person accompany the deaf children of your province to and from the institution. We have always sent an officer in charge of the children when they return home from school. While we had an officer to see them home this spring, we have unfortunately had no one to accompany them this fall. We would, therefore, be very glad to have someone accompany them on their return to school."

Acting upon Dr. McDevitt's request, the education department of this province has arranged with Mrs. Jenkins to assume the custody of the British Columbia pupils en route to Manitoba, and she will be leaving Victoria with them on the 28th September. It is probable that the train from Vancouver will be the following morning.

TOKYO, Aug. 24.—The text of the Korean convention in which Korea is to be annexed by Japan is expected to be published next Saturday. There is reason to believe the text of the document has already been communicated to the powers.

WILL BUILD ROAD

Minister of Public Works Orders Construction of Road from South Vancouver to Findlay Creek

Instructions have been issued by the provincial minister of public works for the immediate construction of the desired road to connect with the E. & N. railway at Fitzgibbon, and give access to the inland trunk road at near Findlay creek.

The new road involves a comparatively minor expenditure, having been for a great part of its length already cleared and graded. It will be pushed to completion as quickly as possible and will give direct access to Sooke lake, for which pretty mountain-water place there are now an average of twenty-five passengers daily by the Calwell and Gray stages.

Ultimately it is proposed that the new road shall be extended to a connection with the Mill Bay highway, which will doubtless result in Sooke lake expedition room as a summer residential point.

G. T. P. OFFICIALS VISITING COAST

President Hays, Chairman Smithers and Party Now on Way to Prince Rupert—Will Inspect Western Section

VANCOUVER, Aug. 25.—The Grand Trunk Pacific, management expects to have the main line completed in the fall of 1912 or 1913 at the latest. The route is being built in stages upon labor conditions, which this year have been very unfavorable. Construction gangs are deficient to the number of 2000 men.

Two exploratory parties are now engaged in reconnaissance in connection with the proposed extension of the main line to Vancouver. One party is working south from a point east of the Fraser river, and the other farther east from a point east of the Fraser river.

Alfred Smithers, London, Eng., chairman, Chas. M. Hays, president, Mrs. Chamberlin, general manager, Mr. P. and Lady Doughty, London, Mrs. H. Hunter, secretary, Mr. H. Hunter, secretary, Mr. H. Hunter, secretary.

The inspection of the branch line running north from Port Arthur and very satisfactory, said Mr. Hays. "In fact, the work is being done in a most satisfactory manner."

There is no doubt that the shortage in the labor market is a serious one. Unless conserved, I don't see how the end of 1912 will be finished before the end of 1913.

"We will not undertake the building of a branch line into Vancouver—much as we would like to see it—until we shall have finished the main line. It is of course, if we wanted to, we could take them into our confidence and then formulate our plan, then we would want their undying gratitude before we could proceed."

"They physically are in the road, from Fort Arthur to Edmonton of the road, a wonderful transformation has taken place since the last visit three years ago. Then the rails were only taken to Winnipeg to the end of the third division, and now some of them have sprung up.

Good Progress. The Board of Railway Commissioners meets in Nelson, September to dispose of the railway lines.

WANTS ASIATICS FOR G. T. P. WORK

Government Engineer Repeats His Argument in Favor of Their Employment—Points to Labor Scarcity

VANCOUVER, Aug. 25.—"I see no prospect of completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway before 1914, or even later, unless labor conditions improve. It is apparent that white men cannot be secured for the work in the country and it is questionable whether the immigration laws permitting the entry of foreign labor from the United States is going to make much difference if there is a surplus of white labor."

"I estimate that the wheat crop in the prairie provinces will total eighty million bushels, as compared with fifty million last year. This will be a record. The quality is satisfactory. Conditions are going to be better than last year. The crop is being harvested in the prairie provinces."

The Merritt claim has investigated charges of bribery preferred against Mr. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and found the charge "unfounded."

Balance of Party Arrive. A telegram yesterday received from W. W. Bolton, in charge of the delaying party, announced that the party had arrived in Victoria.

Minister Will Visit Charlottes. Hon. Thomas Taylor will inspect islands in company with the Member for Skeena.

People of Sandon Will No Longer Await Construction of Branch of V. V. & E.—Report Revised

After persistent endeavor to induce the Great Northern authorities to reconstruct the branch through the Skeena valley, the suspension of the project has been decided.

Particulars have reached the department of the attorney general of a peevish crime at Lillooet, for which a weak motive appears to have existed, and in connection with which the building into Whistler this autumn is also reviewed in the interior.

FOR ENLARGING BRITISH LABOR ACT

Sixteen Americans Engaged to Work for Pacific Whaling Company Departed by Immigration Officers

VANCOUVER, Aug. 25.—Immigration Inspector Elliott today deported sixteen men who came from Seattle by the P. S. steamer Princess Charlotte, under the provisions of the Alien Labor Act. The men said they were engaged to work for the Pacific Whaling Company, and their admission under the act was refused.

Trade Stations in Tibet Able to Hold Out Against Attack—Unrest Relief Comes—Contrast Chinese With British

LONDON, Aug. 25.—There has been no news from the Government in Tibet, and it is quiet there. The trade stations are holding out against attack, and relief has come from the Chinese.

ASK FOR ADVANCE. Deputation of Vancouver Horse Show Directors Ask for Loan of \$20,000.

A large and influential deputation headed by President Howe and including the members of the directors of the Vancouver Horse Show, met the Acting Premier and Attorney General yesterday.

ROYAL TOUR OF SOUTH AFRICA. Programme for the Visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

BRITISH CRUISER WRECKED IN EAST. Eighteen Sailors Drown When Bedford Strikes Rocks Off Korean Shore—Vessel Is Likely to Be Total Loss.

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SERAPIS HAS AN EXCITING PIRATE STORY

Eight Husky Armed Men 7 to 1000 Miles Off Coast of British Columbia

SEATTLE, Aug. 24.—The Kosmos liner Serapis, which has arrived here from Hamburg and the West Coast, brings the story of an exciting encounter with pirates while lying at anchor in the harbor.

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QUESTION DEBATED AT TIMES WARM. Growth of the Church's Wealth Necessitates Change Report Committee Received. By a vote of two hundred and thirty to ninety-two, the Methodist Conference of 1910 decided that in future the general conference should be held in the West. The report of the committee on the church's growth in the West—Another for the West—Another for the West.

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Financial Government Choose Chief Electrical Engineer of London, Ont., for Important Post—His Qualifications

D. P. Roberts, chief electrical engineer of the city of London, Ont., appointed by the government of Canada to fill the highly important office of provincial inspector of electric energy created by legislation...

SUPERINTENDENCY NOW DIVIDED

Chief Executive Office of the Methodist Church in Canada Partitioned—One for the West—Another for East

QUESTION DEBATED AT TIMES WARMLY

Growth of the Church's Work Necessitates Change—Advocates Believe—Reports of Committee Received

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HEAVY DAMAGES AWARDED BY JURY

R. Phillips Gets Verdict for \$15,000 on Account of Wounds Received in Keystone Canyon Fight

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ON LONG JOURNEY

Three Little Children of Prisoner Lofsted on Way to Their Release

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Australian Penny Postage

MELBOURNE, Aug. 23.—Penny postage within the commonwealth will probably be introduced in the new year...

Vanabover Man Found Dead

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Fears That Large Crew of Fire Fighters in Coeur d'Alene District Have Fallen Victims to Forest Fires

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Flames Still Eating Up Forests in Many Directions—Enormous Loss of Timber in Four States

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THE VICTORIA COLONIST

Cambell's Corsets advertisement featuring an illustration of a woman in a corset and text describing the quality and variety of the products.

Red Jacket Force and Lift Pumps

Advertisement for Red Jacket Force and Lift Pumps, highlighting their ease of use and effectiveness for various applications.

Advertisement for Dr. J. Collis Browne's Cholesteroline, a medicinal product for various ailments.

TRAINS DELAYED BY CLOUDBURST

Storm Near Kamloops Causes Washout of Section of the Track—Several Cars of Freight Train are Wrecked

VANCOUVER, Aug. 23.—Train No. 97 on the Canadian Pacific, with a second section following, due to arrive in Vancouver last night at 10:35 from Montreal...

Fatal Explosion at Essen

ESSEN, Germany, Aug. 23.—Three bodies were removed this afternoon from the wreckage of the Krupp experimental laboratory following an explosion early today...

Vars Tragedy

OTTAWA, Aug. 23.—The coroner's jury in the case of the shooting of Dr. Empey by Albert Blondin at Vars returned an open verdict...

Affairs in Nicaragua

MANAGUA, August 23.—Before the departure of the forces of General Toledo, Yagueter, Ortiz and Montoya and Dr. Julian Irias, the presidency was turned over by Madero to Juan Delora Estrada...

Buy Much Land

VANCOUVER, Aug. 23.—Mr. Fischer, a German, who has a farm on the Pitt river and who has taken over an eight thousand acre tract which is now being dredged and dyked by a Canadian-Australian syndicate...

Turbulences in Portugal

OPORTO, Portugal, Aug. 23.—Revolution may break out in Portugal at any moment. It is reported that the clerics are awaiting a signal to rise...

Stage Upsets

QUENEL, Aug. 23.—Slipping into a rut, the heavily laden stage from Ashcroft to Soda Creek was overturned a few days ago near Tye Mills...

The Colonist Publishing Company, Limited, 111 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00, Three months \$0.75, Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE FALL FAIR

The fifth Provincial Exhibition to be held in the city under the auspices of the B. C. Agricultural Association will be opened on September 26 and will close on September 12.

Inspection of the prize list indicates that the exhibition and horse show may be expected to be of exceptional interest.

The attendance at the exhibitions is never what it ought to be. Last year the excuse given for the relatively small number of exhibitors was that the 60-day horse races interfered.

EARL SPENCER.

J. Poyntz Spencer, fifth Earl Spencer, died in London on the 14th inst. Lord Rosebery described him as 'Bayardian sans peur et sans reproche.'

There are many strange things in romance, but the story of the Archduke, Johan Salvator, of Austria, if as true, surpasses anything of which the writers of fiction have invented.

CAPTAIN KILLED BY DESPERADO

Extraordinary Story of Piracy and Murder on Steamer Buckman—Plot of Two Men to Seize Steamer

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—The Alaska-Pacific steamer Buckman, from Seattle, arrived here today, bearing the body of her murdered captain, E. B. Wood, and a man, George W. Wise, who was implicated in the assassination.

The crime occurred on Sunday morning off Cape Mendocino. The two men had planned to overcome the captain and crew, rob the passengers, loot the steamer and escape.

On arriving here the Buckman, on account of death on board was boarded by the quarantine officers, and after this formality had been completed a patrol boat drew alongside and a sergeant of officers under Sergeant Stephen Hunter, boarded her.

Wise was placed under arrest. According to his story he is from Boston, and he was born 26 years ago. He met French West, who was formerly second mate on a Pacific Coast steamer, at the training ship Peninsula.

It was believed at first that some of the members of the crew were implicated in the crime, but no evidence was produced to justify a charge against any of them.

When the steamship docked here no police were satisfied that they knew anything of the tragedy.

SLEEP ENDS IN DEATH

William Gillis While Camping on Nainaimo Waterfront Rolls Over Bank and is Drowned.

NANAIMO, Aug. 22.—A drowning accident in which Wm. Gillis was the victim, occurred here on Saturday night of early Sunday morning.

WHITE HANDS

ARE A MARK OF REFINED MEN.

Every lady should keep her own hands white and soft.

RUBBER GLOVES

Nothing like them for keeping the hands white and soft.

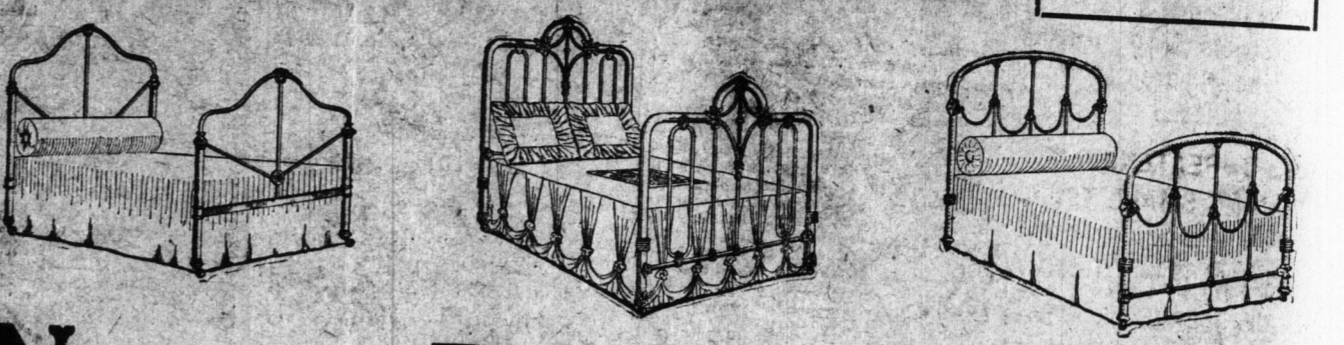
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF THE VERY BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY—the good serviceable kind sought for by discerning people.

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

New Ideas in FURNITURE Are shown here

WEILER BROS

TOURISTS! Don't Miss what this Store Offers



Newest Designs in Beds

Are to Be Found in Our Broad Showing on the Fourth Floor

BRASS BEDS UNUSUAL IN BOTH STYLE AND QUALITY PRICED RIGHT

Why not consign that unsightly and unsanitary wooden bed to the woodpile? It costs so little nowadays—here—to get a stylish and sanitary iron bed that there's no excuse for hanging on to the old style wooden creation.

MANY SMART STYLES IN CRIBS FOR THE KIDDIES ALL PRICES

Eastern Prices on the Ostermoor

You get Eastern Prices on these Ostermoor Mattresses. We sell the Ostermoor Mattress at the same price as is charged in New York, Montreal, Chicago or any Eastern city.

OSTERMOOR PATENT ELASTIC FELT REGISTERED TRADE MARK



Many Kinds of Mattresses

And sort or size of mattress may be procured here, if we do not stock it, we can quickly make same to your order in our own workshop.

Other Bedding

Bedding of all descriptions—pillows, blankets, quilts, etc. Big assortments in every line.

\$15

Right Sort of Bedroom Furniture

Built Right, Finished Right — It Stays Right for Years Best Values Here

Matters Not What Your Needs May Be, They Can Best Be Filled Here



It doesn't matter what sort of a bedroom you may desire—simple, elaborate, or just comfortable—you'll find this store offers you the easiest and most effective solution of the problem.

At least it should—if broad assortments of the very best is any help. You'll find a surprisingly large and varied collection of chamber furniture pieces shown on the third and fourth floors—there's a piece that would add comfort and attractiveness to your room.

These bedroom furniture pieces, whether of the little-priced kind or the most elaborate productions, are chosen with the same care that characterizes the buying of all our merchandise, and you are assured the very best in quality of materials and workmanship.

You'll find our prices represent excellent values—the result of careful buying, quantity buying and cash. Always pleased to show you these.

Come and See the New Fall Drapery Goods

WEILERS The West's Greatest Furniture House

Mail Orders Send your orders by mail to us and have them filled where it is a habit to fill mail orders right.

MANY ARE DEAD FIRE'S TRACK

Number of People Who Perished in Wallace and Surrounding Districts May Number Over One Hundred

FLAMES THREATENING MANY SMALL TOWNS

One Fire Patrol Party of 25 Men Thought to Have Been Burned—Incendiarists a Work in Oregon

PORTLAND, Aug. 22.—With over 50 people certainly dead, and with 100 more missing and a list of injured that will approximate two hundred; with half the town of Wallace swept clear and the possibility that other towns in the district have suffered complete devastation; with half a dozen or more small towns in flames or seriously threatened, and the inhabitants of places of safety, the flames from the most acute in the Couer d'Alene district in northern Idaho.

Reports from various parts of the northwest are of a less discouraging nature. Some of the fires have been stopped, others are being held in check through the absence of wind, while in some districts the firemen have turned the course of the flames from towns that were threatened.

The crew first that have sprung up during the past twenty hours have not so far proved serious. A report received early today that the Colville fire in eastern Washington had broken out again with renewed energy does not seem to be under control. This fire and the one at Walla Walla, which has been burning for the last twenty days in southern Washington for the past several days, are the most serious.

In the vicinity of Medford and Ashland, Oregon, the fires are less menacing only because there is no wind. In both these places all the men obtainable have been drafted into service to back fire and

The fire in southern Oregon, in many cases are of incendiary origin. This has been a matter of concern for some time. Medford for several days, but it became officially public today, through the Associated Press, that the associate fire warden at Portland, Oregon, notified the Oregon State fire warden that the Crater Lake reserve and Medford fires are known to have been incendiary in origin and new fires are being set constantly.

No hope of rain is yet given by the United States weather bureau. This is the prediction of the district forecaster for tonight and tomorrow, being fair weather throughout Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

Death Roll Increasing SPOKANE, Aug. 22.—Special to the Spokesman-Review tonight from the forest fire zone accentuates the horror of the scene and state that fatalities are hourly increasing.

The fire is now raging between St. Mary's and St. Joe, and has reached a point where it is threatening the town of St. Joe. The fire is burning rapidly and immense clinders are falling in the streets of St. Joe. The fire is more than a mile wide and runs on both sides of the river. The whole country north of St. Joe over the divide and on Nature creek is ablaze. A number of homesteaders, unable to make their way out over the divide, are being compelled to retrace their steps and go to St. Joe by a southern route over the divide. So exhausted were some of the women and children that two reserve parties went to St. Joe to aid the travelers. Among those who reached St. Joe from that vicinity were Mr. and Mrs. Smith and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, a crippled old man and two other families, including several children.

A party of twenty men is probably surrounded, if not consumed, by forest fires in the Nature creek vicinity. One man of the party arrived here yesterday, and he is the only known person to have escaped. He says that the flames got so close to his party that each man abandoned everything and ran for his life.

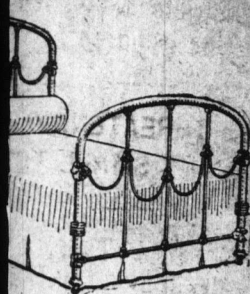
From the Trout creek region, eight miles east of here, two travelers who had a remarkable escape from death arrived this morning. For two days the men lay in the creek their heads under water except when they were compelled to breathe. The fire was on both sides of the creek. The hospital at St. Joe is filled with refugees, some of whom are suffering from injuries and burns. There are between 75 and 100 refugees at St. Joe already.

Montana Towns Threatened HELENA, Aug. 22.—Gold, Mont., seven miles from here is entirely surrounded by a heavy forest fire that is hourly increasing in intensity. Wildburn, just over the mountain from Gold, is also threatened, and the inhabitants are leaving the place, the timber around

Friday, August 26, 1910.

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TOURISTS! Don't Miss what this Store Offers



Beds

Fourth Floor

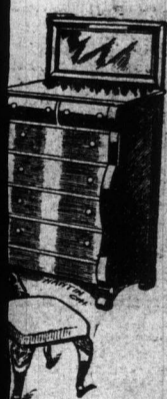
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Mail Orders

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The new fires that have sprung up during the past twenty hours have not so far proved serious. It was received early today that the Colville in eastern Washington had broken out again with renewed vigor. This fire and the one in the Wallows reserve in Oregon appear for the time at least to be under control. A fire which has been burning on the Wenatchee reserve in southern Washington for the past week became ugly yesterday, and advice today indicates that it is still raging with undiminished fury. In eastern Oregon, between Astoria, City and LaGrange, several fires are raging through live timber. It is feared that these fires will not be controlled until there is rainfall.

There are several fires in the Empress valley, in southern Oregon, but so far they have not done any great damage. The fires in the neighborhood of Grant's Pass, Oregon, which became decidedly threatening on Sunday evening, are for the time being under control. The situation in the Crater Lake reserve and the Mt. McLoughlin district on the southern edge of Oregon, appeared to be dying out in a few days. Today, however, with a strong wind they seemed to be gaining ground again.

In the vicinity of Medford and Ashland, Oregon, the fires are less menacing only because there is no wind. In both these places all the men obtainable have been drafted into service to back fire and trench. The fires in southern Oregon, in many cases are of incendiary origin. This has been a matter of general knowledge in Medford for several days, but it became officially public today, through the Associated Press, a dispatch from Washington stating that the associate forester at Portland had notified the Crater Lake reserve and Medford fire are known to have been of incendiary origin and new fires are being set constantly.

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Weir Liner Kumeric Will Take All Stowaways Back to Their Homeland Without Expense

WILL TRAVEL IN STEERAGE QUARTERS
Fifty-Three Orientals Will Receive Good Food on Return Homeward — Aymeric Due This Week.

Lincoln is burning rapidly and the occupants of the Vanleave and Harmon ranches are packing preparatory to leaving.

Suffocated in Tunnel
WALLACE, Idaho, Aug. 25.—The arrival of E. D. Hale from the fire fighting camp in the Edith mines, 25 miles from Wallace, with news of the catastrophe last night brings the total list of known dead to three. The dead at Bullion are: Val Nicholson, of Gem; Larry Ryson, Wallace; Leslie Sellers, Gem; S. D. Adams, Shingor; Erin Binton, Hillside; Louis Holmes, Spokane, member of the cooks' union, Birmingham, England; Tom Welch, Spokane; E. Elgin, Wallace. They were buried in a trench near the Bullion dump, under the direction of Second Lieut. Titus, 14th Infantry, can placed at the head of each body contains the name.

The disaster occurred on Sunday night at 11:30 o'clock, when Ranger Green called on the force of 10 men to a tunnel to check the on-rushing flames. Mals and the others took turns holding wet blankets at the portal of the tunnel but the smoke crept in. All the dead were suffocated, while the others got out and escaped. The men were identified by letters now in the possession of Lieut. Titus. Welch, of Spokane, had \$100 on his person. The danger has passed Wallace, and Burke and Mullan are reported as fairly safe tonight.

A party of 100 fire fighters under Ranger Rucker reported dead at Avey have escaped to St. Joe, according to word received from Rucker by Supervisor Wright.

They were in the heart of the fire for an hour and a half, and "Walter" escaped with slight burns, "and how we got through it is more than I can tell. The men saw the fire coming down on four sides. They were panic-stricken, and with two homesteaders, Ames and Beauchamp, ran and hid in a small cave. Beauchamp had provided the cave to hold his valuables. Six or seven were suffocated in the cave, but were killed by falling trees. The terrific wind picked up great cedar trees and threw them about in every direction. Out of 25 men in the Big Creek camp, perhaps eight escaped uninjured.

The Wallace board of health has issued an order that all drinking water be boiled, fearing an epidemic. Creek water supplies the city, and this is thought to have contaminated the supply. It is not thought that the rescuing parties sent to Big Creek this morning can return tonight with the dead and injured of the Bell party. Fallen trees are strewn thickly along the way, and a trail has to be made to reach the party in distress. Supplies of medicine and first aid have been sent.

The only rescue party out is in touch with local headquarters.

"Barney," well known at Wallace as a gambler, is believed to have been killed in the fire in the east end of the city on Saturday night. He left his coat in a hotel to go to his home in the burning district, but has never been seen since.

Wm. McKay, burned, while fighting fire at Salles, died of his injuries at 7:30 today. Three Northern Pacific bridges between Lookout and Borax Tuff and Salles. These trains are stalled being stalled, and two are stalled at Tuff. The division superintendent is at Salles.

Twelve Die in One Party
SPOKANE, Aug. 25.—Survivors of the Big Creek disaster reached Wallace late this afternoon. They said that a rescue party headed by Ranger Wells, had reached their camp and medical aid was at hand. Food and tents, they said, were badly needed, and six men with provisions and shelter left for that place tonight. Twelve men were killed in this party and will be buried in the woods where they died. Most of them being burned beyond identification. The victims of the Bullion Creek fire will also be buried in the woods.

Wright Beats McLaughlin
NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25.—Playing in splendid form Beils C. Wright, of Boston, today defeated Maurice McLaughlin, of California, straight sets in the sixth round of the all-congress lawn tennis tournament for the national championship on the Casino courts here.

Will Visit Canada
LONDON, Aug. 25.—Cadet Tidwell, who sailed for Canada on the Virginia, accompanied Earl and Countess Bathurst, who have promised to befriend him on his route to his home. Several prominent Canadians are passengers on the same steamer. Lord and Lady Northcliffe sailed Saturday for Newfoundland. They expect to make a tour of Canada later.

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Lincoln is burning rapidly and the occupants of the Vanleave and Harmon ranches are packing preparatory to leaving.

Suffocated in Tunnel
WALLACE, Idaho, Aug. 25.—The arrival of E. D. Hale from the fire fighting camp in the Edith mines, 25 miles from Wallace, with news of the catastrophe last night brings the total list of known dead to three. The dead at Bullion are: Val Nicholson, of Gem; Larry Ryson, Wallace; Leslie Sellers, Gem; S. D. Adams, Shingor; Erin Binton, Hillside; Louis Holmes, Spokane, member of the cooks' union, Birmingham, England; Tom Welch, Spokane; E. Elgin, Wallace. They were buried in a trench near the Bullion dump, under the direction of Second Lieut. Titus, 14th Infantry, can placed at the head of each body contains the name.

The disaster occurred on Sunday night at 11:30 o'clock, when Ranger Green called on the force of 10 men to a tunnel to check the on-rushing flames. Mals and the others took turns holding wet blankets at the portal of the tunnel but the smoke crept in. All the dead were suffocated, while the others got out and escaped. The men were identified by letters now in the possession of Lieut. Titus. Welch, of Spokane, had \$100 on his person. The danger has passed Wallace, and Burke and Mullan are reported as fairly safe tonight.

A party of 100 fire fighters under Ranger Rucker reported dead at Avey have escaped to St. Joe, according to word received from Rucker by Supervisor Wright.

They were in the heart of the fire for an hour and a half, and "Walter" escaped with slight burns, "and how we got through it is more than I can tell. The men saw the fire coming down on four sides. They were panic-stricken, and with two homesteaders, Ames and Beauchamp, ran and hid in a small cave. Beauchamp had provided the cave to hold his valuables. Six or seven were suffocated in the cave, but were killed by falling trees. The terrific wind picked up great cedar trees and threw them about in every direction. Out of 25 men in the Big Creek camp, perhaps eight escaped uninjured.

The Wallace board of health has issued an order that all drinking water be boiled, fearing an epidemic. Creek water supplies the city, and this is thought to have contaminated the supply. It is not thought that the rescuing parties sent to Big Creek this morning can return tonight with the dead and injured of the Bell party. Fallen trees are strewn thickly along the way, and a trail has to be made to reach the party in distress. Supplies of medicine and first aid have been sent.

The only rescue party out is in touch with local headquarters.

"Barney," well known at Wallace as a gambler, is believed to have been killed in the fire in the east end of the city on Saturday night. He left his coat in a hotel to go to his home in the burning district, but has never been seen since.

Wm. McKay, burned, while fighting fire at Salles, died of his injuries at 7:30 today. Three Northern Pacific bridges between Lookout and Borax Tuff and Salles. These trains are stalled being stalled, and two are stalled at Tuff. The division superintendent is at Salles.

Twelve Die in One Party
SPOKANE, Aug. 25.—Survivors of the Big Creek disaster reached Wallace late this afternoon. They said that a rescue party headed by Ranger Wells, had reached their camp and medical aid was at hand. Food and tents, they said, were badly needed, and six men with provisions and shelter left for that place tonight. Twelve men were killed in this party and will be buried in the woods where they died. Most of them being burned beyond identification. The victims of the Bullion Creek fire will also be buried in the woods.

Wright Beats McLaughlin
NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25.—Playing in splendid form Beils C. Wright, of Boston, today defeated Maurice McLaughlin, of California, straight sets in the sixth round of the all-congress lawn tennis tournament for the national championship on the Casino courts here.

Will Visit Canada
LONDON, Aug. 25.—Cadet Tidwell, who sailed for Canada on the Virginia, accompanied Earl and Countess Bathurst, who have promised to befriend him on his route to his home. Several prominent Canadians are passengers on the same steamer. Lord and Lady Northcliffe sailed Saturday for Newfoundland. They expect to make a tour of Canada later.

Ladies' Underskirts



- Ladies' Underskirts, of mercerized sateen, deep flounce trimmed with rows of stitching. Each\$1.00
- Ladies' Underskirts of mercerized sateen, deep flounce, trimmed with frills and stitched strappings. Each\$1.25
- Ladies' Underskirts, of lustrous mercerized sateen, deep flounce of accordion pleating, trimmed with frills and stitched strappings. Each\$2.25
- Ladies' Underskirts, of best quality black mercerized sateen, cut very full and made with a deep flounce\$2.50
- Ladies' Underskirts of moirette, black, made with a deep flounce, trimmed with rows of pin tucking. Each\$2.50
- Ladies' Underskirts of moreen, deep flounce, trimmed with fine ticks. Black only. Each\$3.50
- Ladies' Underskirts, of fine quality moreen, made very full, with deep flounce, trimmed with groups of tucking and stitching, in green, red, navy and black\$4.25

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Latest Ideas in High class exclusive Millinery. Dent's Gloves. Morley's Hosiery. Dr. Deimel's Linen Mesh Underwear.

YOU ARE THE MAN

We Can Suit To a "T"

We've the right kind of Suits at the right kind of prices. We've Suits for the smart young dresser, who wants every style kink that's going thrown into his suit. We've Suits in conservative styles, such as the practical man delights to wear. If you don't know just what you want, you'll find it here, if its right for Fall wear.

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FIT-REFORM WARDROBE
1201 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

Stand for Peaches Stand for Preserves

And the name "Dixi H. Ross & Co." stands for the greatest variety of Fancy Fruit and the Biggest Values in B.C. We've just received our fine OREGON PEACHES Our Price Per Box \$1.15

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.
Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street
Liquor Dept. Tel. 1590

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- They will stand comparison. The Quality is of the Best and the Price is Right
- ROWAT'S MIXED PICKLES—Large 20-oz. bottle15c
- SUPERFINE TOILET SOAP—9 cakes for25c
- FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR—20-lb. sack\$1.15
- CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR—Per sack\$17.5
- HANSON'S JUNKET TABLETS—Per packet10c
- CHIVER'S PATENT CUSTARD or BLANC MANGE—Per packet15c
- CANADA FIRST CREAM—Large 20-oz. can10c
- INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER—3 lbs. for\$1.00
- PRIDE OF CANADA MAPLE SYRUP—Quart bottle50c
- PURE BLACK PEPPER—Per lb.25c

COPAS & YOUNG ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

Corner Fort and Broad Streets
Phones 94 and 95

Our Hobby Again

Proud of our fine All-Wool English Shawl Rug: a large consignment just arrived. The appearance of your turnout would appeal to the close observer if it was equipped with one of these, or one of Chase's Genuine Mohair Rugs. Call or write for prices. B. C. SADDLERY CO., LTD 606 WATER STREET.



AM-BUK
VED THIS BABY

A horrid case out of my baby's face and... I was advised to try a very good medicine... I have now not a trace of eczema, or eczema, or burning...

Marriages, Deaths

On Sunday the 21st Mr. Norman... On Monday 22nd inst. of B. P. Schryvers... On the 17th inst. at 4321...

LOCAL MARKETS

Table with columns for various goods like flour, sugar, and their prices. Includes items like 'Flour', 'Sugar', 'Wheat', etc.

POLICE PURSUE
KRAAG MURDERER

With the provincial police... a man who on Saturday evening... killed William Palmer in the...

THE MARRIAGES, DEATHS

On Sunday the 21st Mr. Norman... On Monday 22nd inst. of B. P. Schryvers... On the 17th inst. at 4321...

LOCAL MARKETS

Table with columns for various goods like flour, sugar, and their prices. Includes items like 'Flour', 'Sugar', 'Wheat', etc.

D. R. A. MATCHES
Preliminaries at Ottawa Meet-Some
British Columbia Winners in
Opening Contests

OTTAWA, Aug. 25.—At the Dominion... preliminary meeting yesterday... the following athletes were...

NO DEFINITE NEWS THAT MAN
HELD AT DILLON IS HANEY,
TRAIN ROBBER AND MURDERER
OF DECKER

From the fact that the provincial... police authorities here have received... further word from Dillon...

IMPOSSIBLE SOCIALISM
WAS HIS SUBJECT

Dr. Emil Reich Says England's
Greatness Springs From the
Possibility of Individualism

CHILD DROWNS
OFF BEACON HILL

Little Alma Westwood While
Playing on Beach Falls Off
Rock—Rescuer Comes Too
Late

WILL EXCEED ALL
STAR LINERS AFOAT

White Star Line's Olympic Will
Be Launched in October—Titanic
To Follow in January 1911

FINELY EQUIPPED

Mr. Leonard Frank of Alberni... arrived in the city Sunday from Comox... where he has been photographing...

DESPERATE MARINE
William Bower Jumps from Receiving
Ship and May Have Been
Drowned

SEATTLE, August 25.—William... Bower, a marine on the gunboat... Prince Rupert, where he has been...

BOONER LAND DISTRICT

District of Sooke. TAKE NOTICE that Ada Leslie Ellis... married woman, intends to apply for...

BOONER LAND DISTRICT

District of Sooke. TAKE NOTICE that Leone Dubois... married woman, intends to apply for...

LAND ACT

Sawyard Land District, District of... Victoria City. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Campbell...

"I HONESTLY BELIEVE
'FRUIT-A-TIVES'
The Greatest Cure For
Rheumatism in The World"

Knott, Que., Oct. 12th, 1909. For many years I suffered from severe Rheumatism... and the attacks were very distressing...

BOONER LAND DISTRICT

District of Sooke. TAKE NOTICE that Ada Leslie Ellis... married woman, intends to apply for...

BOONER LAND DISTRICT

District of Sooke. TAKE NOTICE that Leone Dubois... married woman, intends to apply for...

LAND ACT

Sawyard Land District, District of... Victoria City. TAKE NOTICE that James A. Campbell...

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Boon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B.C. Select High-Class BOARDING... for BOYS... from 9 to 14 years...

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Sheet Music

A splendid variety of Sheet Music is to be found here, including all the latest and most popular airs...

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The Powers and Business of Canadian Banks

(By John Edouard)

One of the most popular topics of serious conversation in the West today is the banking system of Canada. Many people in British Columbia are of the opinion that this province is suffering through the policy adopted by the Canadian banks in certain particulars, and perhaps they are right. It is not the object, however, of this article, to deal with that phase of the question, but rather to give a rough summary of the workings of a bank under the Canadian banking laws.

Banking in Canada is done upon the plan commonly called the branch bank system, installed on the theory that, having the ready money of the country in the hands of a few large banks with branches scattered over the country, money could be rushed to any point where the deposits did not equal the demands for loans. Branch banks are mere separate offices of the principal bank, and are distinct from agencies, the main difference being that agencies collect a commission upon the amounts collected or cashed for their principal while branch banks charge nothing against the branch sending them a collection, their expenses being borne by the bank as a whole. Accounts kept at the different branches of a bank may be consolidated and a sum payable at a branch may be paid by the head office although for the purposes of notice of dishonor and payment of a cheque branches are treated as distinct banks.

The Act under which Canadian banks are now working was consolidated and altered in 1906, and is known as Chapter 29 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, shortly cited as the Bank Act. This Act is practically the result of the development of the banking statutes of Upper and Lower Canada. Since Confederation, 1867, the Parliament of Canada has had sole power to grant bank charters and the banks previously organized, as their charters expired, have been renewed by the Dominion government. The only Canadian bank now existing which is not wholly subject to the Bank Act is the Bank of British North America, incorporated by royal charter, with its head office in London, and having a corporate existence independent of the Act. The sections which do not apply to that bank are specified in the Act.

A "bank" may be defined as a corporation which in the ordinary course of its business receives money, which it repays by honoring the cheques of the persons from or on whose account it receives the money, and a "customer" as one who has an account with a bank. Private persons or corporations may engage in the business of banking provided they do not use in their business or sign the words "bank," "banking company," "banking house," "banking institution" or similar phrases. They are also prohibited from using paper currency.

The organization of a bank in Canada is not complicated or difficult, provided you have sufficient money or can raise it. Those who intend forming such an institution first elect provisional directors (not less than five or more than ten) to look after the opening of stock books, and the obtaining of subscriptions and payments thereon sufficient to comply with the act, which requires that the subscription must amount to at least \$500,000, with not less than \$250,000 paid up and handed over to the Minister of Finance. As soon as this has been done, the provisional directors call a meeting of the stock subscribers to elect directors for the ensuing year, and the functions of the provisional directors then cease, as they are merely the active organizers of the corporation. Within a year following the bank must apply to the Treasury Board of the Dominion for a certificate to do business. The charters of Canadian banks all expire at the same time, no matter when the bank was formed, and they must be renewed every ten years, the next renewal taking place in 1911.

The bona fide subscription of \$500,000 of capital and the payment of \$250,000 thereof to the Minister of Finance are two of the conditions precedent to a new bank's commencing business. Its object is to obtain a safe minimum of subscribed and paid-up capital as evidence of good faith, and acts as a deterrent to the formation of small, weak banks. Upon the issue of the certificate from the Treasury Board the minister repays to the bank the amount deposited with him, without interest, after deducting the sum of \$5,000, which is retained as a security for the notes issued by the bank. The whole amount is returned if no certificate is issued.

This \$5,000 goes into what is known as the Bank Circulation Redemption Fund, established for the payment of the notes of an insolvent bank with interest at 5 per cent per annum from the day of suspension until such payment.

The fund scheme is shortly this: Upon the formation of a new bank, \$5,000 is retained for the fund, and a readjustment is made as soon as possible after the 30th of June in each year in such a way as to make the amount paid into the fund by a bank equal to 5 per cent of its average note circulation for the year previous, or, in the case of a new bank, up to the time of adjustment. If a bank becomes insolvent the payments made from the fund are made without regard to the amount contributed by that bank, but any amount paid out of the fund in

excess of the amount contributed bears interest at 3 per cent, payable out of the insolvent bank's assets. Outstanding notes of an insolvent bank bear interest at 5 per cent per annum.

Bank notes, which we (if we can) handle every day, are lawfully issued by a bank up to the amount of its unimpaired paid-up capital. That is, if a bank has an unimpaired paid-up capital of \$500,000 without cost by issuing bank notes. This applies to all the Canadian banks except the Bank of B. N. A., which can only issue notes up to 75 per cent of its paid-up capital. It is provided, however, that a bank shall not issue or re-issue notes during a period of suspension of payment of its liabilities, or without the authority of the curator or Treasury Board after the ceasing of the suspension, and at no time are notes to be issued for a less sum than five dollars or a sum which is not a multiple of five dollars.

Likewise it is forbidden to pledge, assign or hypothecate its notes, and no advance or loan made on such security is recoverable from the bank or its assets, though should they come into the possession of an innocent holder, he could enforce payment by the bank, and if it proved insolvent, claim against its assets and the Circulation Redemption Fund.

After a bank has issued notes it must make arrangements for their circulation at par in every part of Canada, and towards this purpose the bank must establish agencies for their redemption and payment at the cities of Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, Victoria and Charlottetown, and at such other places as are, from time to time, designated by the Treasury Board. Up to the present no other places have been designated by the Board, as Canadian banks redeem each other's notes at par anywhere, though legally speaking they are only compelled to accept legal tender and their own notes in payment of a debt. The section of the Act compelling the banks to guarantee a par redemption was passed in 1890, as it has become the practice to pay notes at a discount when they were circulated by a distance from the office where they were issued. A person receiving money from a bank may demand Dominion notes up to the sum of one hundred dollars, and no payment out of a

bank, whether in Dominion or bank notes is to be made in bills that are torn or partially defaced by excessive handling.

Each Canadian bank note before being put in circulation must be signed by the persons authorized by the directors to do so, and these persons are limited to the cashier, assistant cashier, or officer of the vice-president. The signature may be made by machinery, if at least one signature to each bill is in the actual handwriting of a person authorized to sign. It sometimes happens that a counterfeit bill is presented to a bank official, and it is then his duty to stamp the bill with the word "counterfeit," "altered" or "worthless"; but should he happen to wrongfully so mark it, he must redeem it at its face value.

The purposes of a bank are, primarily, to provide a safe place for the public to keep its money and other valuables, to lend its own money and that of others deposited with it (if not specially deposited) at a profit, to act as agent for the remission and collection of money, and to provide a convenient currency in the shape of bank notes. These purposes can, perhaps, best be stated by setting out the section of the Act, which reads as follows:

"The bank may—
(a) open branches, agencies and offices;
(b) engage in and carry on business as a dealer in gold and silver coin and bullion;
(c) deal in, discount and lend money and make advances upon the security of, and take as collateral security, for any loan made by it, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable securities, or the stocks, bonds, debentures and obligations of municipal and other corporations, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, or Dominion, provincial, British, foreign and other public securities; and
(d) engage in and carry on such business generally as appertains to the business of banking."

2. Except as authorized by this Act, the bank shall not, either directly or indirectly,
(a) deal in the buying or selling, or bartering of goods, wares and merchandise, or engage or be engaged in any trade or business whatsoever;
(b) purchase, or deal in, or lend money, or make advances upon the security or pledge of

any share of its own capital stock, or of the capital stock of any bank; or
(c) lend money or make advances upon the security, mortgage or hypothecation of any lands, tenements or of immovable property, or of any ships or other vessels, or upon the security of any goods, wares and merchandise."

Subsection (c) of part 2, prohibiting the lending of money upon land, etc., will cause rather a surprise to the man on the street, for it is a common idea that in the lending of money upon lands a bank makes most of its profits. This provision was made to prevent the locking up of the assets of a bank and making them unavailable either for mercantile purposes, or for the purposes of meeting claims of depositors, and of redeeming notes. It does not, however, trouble the banks very much, for, though a bank is prohibited from originally taking a mortgage upon real or personal property, there is nothing to prevent it taking a mortgage by way of additional security for debts contracted in the ordinary course of its business, as the objection of tying up capital does not apply when a loan has already been made. Often a mortgage is taken contemporaneously with the discounting of a bill or note, and in such a case it would be a question of fact for the judge or jury to determine whether the note was given under a power of sale for the illegal transaction of taking a mortgage. A bank is allowed only to hold real estate for the purposes of its business and to purchase property, real or personal, offered for sale, (a) under execution, or in insolvency, or under the order of a decree of court, as belonging to any debtor to the bank; (b) by a mortgagee having priority over a mortgage held by the bank; or (c) by the bank under a power of sale given to it for that purpose. Property thus acquired and not required for the bank's business cannot be held longer than seven years, which period may be extended to twelve years by the Treasury Board, and if not then sold it is liable to forfeiture to the Crown.

Normally a bank is the debtor of its customer, and must discharge its indebtedness by honoring its customers' checks. This necessitates the acting as collecting agent of its customer, and a bank must collect the checks and orders delivered by the customer, to be credited to his account, and in doing so it must use due

diligence in collection, for it a customer loses through the fault of a bank, as by failing to present a bill for acceptance where acceptance is necessary, it is liable for all loss suffered by the customer. It is different in the case of a bill of exchange made payable at a bank and accepted by a customer, as the bank is not bound to pay the bill, though it generally does so to the extent of the customer's balance or to the amount agreed upon between them. Circumstances again change where money is paid to a bank with its assent to meet a bill. In such a case, if payment is refused, the holder may sue the bank for damages. A bank undertaking to collect an accepted bill must not permit it or permit it to be tampered with until paid, or if a conditional payment is made, until the condition has been accepted by the principal.

The greatest profit in banking comes through the lending of money in the form of allowing overdrafts on current accounts and in discounting bills and notes. The money which a bank has available for this lending is made up of the cash paid up on subscribed shares and the borrowed capital made up of the notes in circulation, the deposits of customers, and the money received for drafts, letters of credit, etc., which are to be paid at a future time. Thus the difference between the amount a bank earns on its capital, its exchange and collection charges, charges for keeping accounts and for acting as depositary of valuables; and the amount it pays to its depositors, expenses of the bank and deductions for bad debts, form its profits out of which to pay dividends and bonuses and create a reserve fund for contingencies.

The interest which a bank may stipulate for is limited by the Act to 7% per annum. Always looking for profits, the banks soon found that there was no law in force rendering them liable to incur any penalty or forfeiture for exceeding that rate, and that they could therefore, notwithstanding the Act, stipulate for any rate of interest or discount they chose without invalidating the contract of loan or pledge. The only consolation left a borrower is that should he not recover more than 7%, he is entitled to recover the excess so long as it was not paid voluntarily by him.

In addition to discount a bank may retain the following collection or agency charges on negotiable paper to run:
(a) for less than thirty days, one-eighth of one per cent;
(b) for thirty days or over but less than sixty days, one-fourth of one per cent;
(c) for sixty days or over but less than ninety days, three-eighths of one per cent; and
(d) for ninety days or over, one-half of one per cent.

A bank is not entitled to charge an interest or commission for cashing an official check of the Government of Canada or of any of its departments, whether drawn on the bank cashing the check or on any other bank.

A feature of banking not generally known to the public is the double liability of bank shareholders. When a man pays up a share in an ordinarily limited company his liability ceases, and should the company fail the creditors cannot call upon his private funds for the payment of its debts. The law governing banking is different. In the event of the property and assets of a bank being insufficient to pay its debts and liabilities each shareholder of the bank is liable personally for the deficiency to an amount equal to the par value of the shares held by him in addition to any amount not originally paid up on such shares. Which means that, if a bank fails and has no assets to meet its liabilities, a shareholder, in addition to paying his initial one hundred dollars per share, must pay another one hundred dollars under the "double liability clause."

Another peculiar position arises when the holder of a bill loses it by fire or otherwise, he being entitled to have it redeemed in full by giving indemnity. Redemption of this sort is very rarely happens, as it is exceedingly difficult to identify a lost note unless the holder knew the number.

Everybody knows that there is a distinct understanding between the Canadian banks as to the rate of interest to be paid depositors, to the rate of interest to be paid depositors, the lending of money, and other important matters, this understanding being brought about through the Canadian Bankers' Association, composed of representatives from the banks. The Association is incorporated under Dominion charter, and governs what is probably the strongest trust on the American continent, the Canadian Bank Trust. Among other things it establishes and regulates the clearing houses of Canada, supervises the banks, and in any case of bank insolvency appoints a curator to look after its affairs. Having such great powers, it goes ill with the opinions of the majority of those composing the Association. The official journal of the banks, the Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association, is published by the Association.

One of the strongest points in the Canadian banking system is the provision for monthly returns required by the Government from each bank, and one of its weakest points is the method of inspection, as the inspector is an officer of the bank and holds his position through the influence of the men who he is supposed to watch. But, as stated before, it is not the purpose of this paper to deal with the advantages or disadvantages of the system; such a discussion will be left to a later article.

From a Wayfarer in Old England

Amongst other interesting places which I was enabled to visit in Totnes, was the old castle, a once powerful Norman Keep, said to have been erected by Judhel de Totnes, as a fortress for defensive purposes. I stood at its base, but learning that to see the wonderful view from its topmost turret would mean a long climb to a somewhat dizzy height, I did not make the attempt, although I was told that, for those who reached the top of the fine old ruins there was a rich reward, a magnificent panorama being spread out before them. From that vantage-ground could be seen not only immediately below it the town itself, but the River Dart winding its serpentine course between the hills, and away in the distance, after village, with cultivated country, village and the Tor-crowned hills of Dartmoor marking the broken sky-line in all their rugged grandeur.

The Ancient Rows
Perhaps the most striking features of Totnes as an old-time town, are the Piazzas, or Ancient Rows. These, are caused by the projection of the upper stories of the houses, supported on pillars, over the pavements beneath, and above the level of the shop-fronts, with their tempting wares below. Although these covered stone-built arcades are to be found still in good preservation in other old English cities, notably in Winchester, and very especially in Chester. They have won for Totnes the name of the "Chester of Devon." At one time, these Piazzas were more extensive, and under them the markets were held, not only for the sale of farm produce but for the several manufactures of the neighborhood, one of which was a coarse kind of cloth known as "narrow pinties."

Beating the Borough Bounds
Beating the Borough Bounds is still an extant custom, and there is a record in the archives of 1654, of the small payment of six shillings and twopenny for refreshments "for the schoolmaster, his scholars, and the constables" on the occasion of their long tramp which was omitted in 1664, is evident by the entry of another sum, which the Borough had to pay. "For bread the boys took from several persons' windows in their perambulation."

Bull-Baiting
Those old records have other stories to tell. That bull-baiting was at one time a pastime, was revealed by the discovery of an old post, of some height and girth, which was unearthed some years ago from several feet below the surface. On the top, a strong wrought-iron ring is fixed, the straight part going through the post, and moving freely from side to side. With it were discovered a number of animal bones, probably those of the bulls and dogs killed to make sport for the country-side. The entries state expenditure of several small sums "for making a new bull-ring and setting thereof," in 1651, three shillings and sixpence.

for a new poste;" and in 1678, "threepence and a half-penny for mending the bull-chayne." The spot on the plains where the bull-fighting was discovered is now marked with a granite stone, inscribed: "B.R. Happily, Bull-baiting has been abolished in England by Act of Parliament, but not until the year 1835."

One much pleasanter ceremony is, I venture to think, not only worth mentioning, but might, with much advantage, be adopted as an object lesson in the promotion of civic zeal and harmonious co-operation in the various centers of our ever-growing and wide-spreading Dominion. At the Mayorality dinners, on November 9th, when the "Loving Cup" is passed around, each member of the company is still expected to give the toast, "Unity and prosperity to the Town and Borough of Totnes," and "success to the trade thereof," those who fail to correctly repeat the words of the toast having to pay a fine.

It has been suggested, somewhat quizzically, of course, that the custom of afternoon tea must have originated at Totnes, for, in 1735, it was found that the sending of covered dishes by the Mayoress to the Aldermen's Borough, was attended with inconvenience, and, instead, it was decided (if Mrs. Mayoress's unanimity is still expected to give the toast, "Unity and prosperity to the Town and Borough of Totnes," and "success to the trade thereof," those who fail to correctly repeat the words of the toast having to pay a fine.)

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Totnes parish church stands on a site which has always been used as a place of worship, probably that of a heathen temple before the introduction of Christianity into England. As recorded, it has survived many vicissitudes. The church which existed in the time of William the Conqueror, stood until the Thirteenth Century, it being then rebuilt and dedicated to the service of God, in 1299. Its present tower is very beautiful, magnificently proportioned, and has four lofty pinnacles. There are several niches, the names of the ancient figures therein being uncertain, except that of one, with a high crown, which is evidently meant for Bishop Lacy, in whose episcopate it was built. Below this effigy is inscribed: "I made this tower," a statement in stone which confirms this belief. Few churches can boast of a more exquisite stone screen. It dates from 1450, and was restored by the late Sir Gilbert Scott. The carving is like lacwork, its design being also attributed to Bishop Lacy, but, like so many of the old churches of England, the hand of the destroyer in Cromwell's time has been upon it, and has defaced but there still remains the stone stairway which formerly led to it, and in the south wall of the chapel is the opening through which the lepers were permitted to watch the Elevation of the Host.

Amongst the monuments was one representing a certain Christopher Blackall, who died in 1635. He is represented life-size, clad

in armor kneeling with hands clasped, and upon his face an air of almost "smug" content. Below him, in smaller effigies, are the kneeling figures of his four wives, hewn in sandstone, each in her order of precedence, and one with her poor head knocked off. "And they didn't none of them leave a child behind," said, somewhat comically, my good-natured cleric, who had most untingly and with unabated interest, conducted me through both church and guildhall.

Perhaps, even more than of all its claims to antiquity, the present inhabitants are proud of the beautiful river, the Dart, which the late Queen Victoria called "the Rhine of England." They are not only proud of the many beauties of its banks on either side between Totnes and Dartmouth, but also of its splendid salmon and speckled trout fisheries. Sport of every kind can be had in Totnes, and whether as a center of historical interest, natural beauties, or such newer pastimes as golf, football, cricket, bowling, lawn-tennis, etc., this most ancient borough should have many attractions for Canadians, and to them I would venture to recommend its being included in their programme, should they desire to pay a visit to Devonshire, one of the most lovely counties of this dear old land.—H.A.B.

DUNCAN AND COWICHAN VALLEY

Continued from Page One
Cowichan, which is one of the most flourishing of the Island, includes the districts of Comiaken, Quamichan, Somoson, Sahltiam, Seymour and Shawngin. The soil of the Cowichan valley is of a peculiar richness, being strongly impregnated with carbonate of lime, with a depth of two to three feet, and with a subsoil of blue clay and gravel. The soil is suited to all kinds of crops, but is particularly adapted to fruit which grows in great abundance and of excellent quality and flavor. The roads throughout the district are among the best on Vancouver Island, where bad roads are the exception.

Very little wheat is grown, the area under cultivation being too limited, but oats are a principal crop, yielding 60 bushels to the acre. Peas, potatoes and hay also return good crops, while among the fruits, apples, pears, plums, cherries and small fruits do exceptionally well. In live stock sheep-raising is carried on extensively, a ready market for sheep, lambs and wool being found at Victoria, Ladysmith and Nanaimo.

Railroad communication was all that was required to cause Duncan and the Cowichan Valley to come into their own, and railroad communication of a superior kind is at hand. The result will be visible immediately in increased growth and importance. Settlement has been rapid of late years in this fertile, flourishing district and with the advent of a new era on Vancouver Island this important part of the wonderland of the Pacific Coast will come into its own.

Field

FROM AN ICELAND NOT

We had good cause to congratulate ourselves on having had a long camping before visiting Iceland, for the master of tents and on our two of the true gipsy type. With a tent we should have been under and the rigors of even the sun were with its continuous rain. Doubtful whether any canvas tent would have blown tents out of some of the storms we experienced would have blown tents out of little gipsy tents, leaving them no

Quite as important as good tents who want to go far afield in Iceland ponies. We were to make our headquarters at Storri Borg, which is an eighty-mile Skagastrand, our port of debarkation through the intermediary of our Christophersen, we had acquired two good riding ponies and a sary pack animal.

All Iceland saddle ponies are there is no occasion to rise in the riding. The pack ponies, on the other hand, do not pace, and are of the natives to be worth only one-third as riding ponies. We were assured "hestur" were two of the best riding ponies in the island, and after two or three were satisfied with and bought the pieces, saddles and bridles through the storri Borg, which had been through the 13 hands, but with poor shoulder cruppers to the saddles. We christened them "Anskaat" and "Anskilur," two quantities made use of by Icelandic their cups, of which we did not the meaning. The pronunciation of name should present no difficulty, and who has traveled much in North can pronounce the full name of the glesky usually called Lanfair P.G.

Of course, we had the usual incidents with our little beasts, and time to time tempted to try and do for example, when on the morning of the Storri Borg river, Anskilur was camped on the bank of the river, which he carried, and charged the wing the Tun, or inclosed land round without attempting to rise, resulting his gun, rods, pots, and pans fiddled up behind him. Beyond a large the Tun wall no damage resulted.

One of these moments of temptation the annual Storri Borg pony fair, to the farmers of the district bring the mostly two or three year olds—in the dealer's agent may choose beast to Scotland, where they are put in the cow pens. There was a big men and a bigger crowd of ponies which had never been handled, all but as hawks. Some of the colts fought mous, rearing and striking with their biting and kicking, but, having no shot little damage. The men had no ease bringing up a youngster for the agent ine, and, when one was finally chosen, carry him bodily out of the herd. They were evidently well accustomed, a failed to cut and carry out the mo. Prices ranged from £2 to £4, thereabouts and after the bargain we the pony was marked by clipping a hair across his shoulder with a pair of The horse fair lasts several days, ponies purchased are driven all the Reykjavik for shipment. Two particular, much urged upon us, took one a very pretty cream with black and another a bright bay with black for a moment it went hard with Anskilur. Upon mentioning our desire farmer friends, however, they strongly us to have nothing to do with the we came to examine the ponies more found that horse-dealing is much the world over, neither of them being the Storri Borg or Great Fort, the nea

itiation to our river camp, takes its an interesting earthwork or extinct with walls of basaltic formation, ab to 15 ft. high, and in true perpendicular and out, situated about three miles camp. The lip of the crater is broken side, forming an entrance a few feet through which runs a small stream spring in the centre. Although this the highest point for some considera the stream never falls, and even runs during the winter when the whole of ice-bound. Inside is a perfectly level ward of about two acres in extent, gather the inclosure must have formed natural fortress or refuge for the Nor with their women and children when by their neighbors from the South. T a litter of silver boxes in the "fort," never succeeded in getting a view of e old ones or their clubs.

From most of the farmers living a wide radius of Borg we received pre- invitations from time to time to visit duck-shooting, and made several ex- with ponies and guns, staying the night. If too far away to ride back the s- farm, the accommodation at some of the was bad, not to say lively, and the coarse and uninviting, that we decide fuse all invitations from distant farm did not wish to take our tents and be- with pack ponies. Coffee we could count on getting good at every farm.

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

FROM AN ICELAND NOTE-BOOK

We had good cause to congratulate ourselves on having had a long experience of camping before visiting Iceland, particularly in the matter of tents and on our possession of one of the true gipsy type. With any other sort of tent we should have been unable to withstand the rigors of even the summer climate here with its continuous rain. Indeed, it is doubtful whether any canvas tent will long survive rough usage on pack ponies, not to speak of some of the storms we experienced, which would have blown bell tents out of the ground, while even hurricanes passed over our modest little gipsy tents, leaving them none the worse.

Quite as important as good tents, for those who want to go far afield in Iceland, are good pack ponies. We were to make our headquarters at Skagastrand, which is an eighty-mile ride from Reykjavik, our port of embarkation; so, through the intermediary of our host, Pieter Christophersen, we had acquired at Skagastrand two good riding ponies and the necessary pack animal.

All Iceland saddle ponies are pacers, and there is no occasion to rise in the stirrups when riding. The pack ponies, on the other hand, are mostly of the "stallion" type, and are considered by the natives to be worth only one-third as much as riding ponies. We were assured that our "hestur" were two of the best riding ponies in the island, and after two or three days' trial were satisfied with and bought them for £10 apiece, saddles and bridles thrown in. They were sure-footed, cow-hocked little animals of 13 hands, but with poor shoulders, requiring cruppers to the saddles. We christened them "Anskaat" and "Anskilur," two words, frequently made use of by Icelanders when in their cups, of which we did not then know the meaning. The pronunciation of the second name should present no difficulty to anyone who has traveled much in North Wales, and can pronounce the full name of the parish Anglesy usually called Llanfair P.G.

Of course, we had the usual untoward incidents with our little beasts, and were from time to time tempted to try and do better; as, for example, when, on the morning of our starting from Christophersen's farm for our fishing camp on the Storri Borg river, Anskaat objected to the rattle of the tin cooping utensils which he carried, and charged the wall bounding the tun, or inclosed land round the Boer, without attempting to rise, resulting in the rider, his gun, pots, and pans flying over the ditch in all directions, while Anskaat "lay doubled up below." Beyond a large breach in the tun wall no damage resulted.

One of these moments of temptation was at the annual Storri Borg pony fair, to which all the farmers of the district bring their ponies, mostly two or three year olds—in order that the dealer's agent may choose beasts for shipment to Scotland, where they are put to work in the coal mines. There is a big crowd of men and a bigger crowd of ponies, none of which had ever been handled, all being as wild as hawks. Some of the colts fought like demons, rearing and striking with their forelegs, biting and kicking, but, having no shoes on, did little damage. The men had no easy task in bringing up a youngster for the agent to examine, and, when one was finally chosen, the deal came to a conclusion by the men having to carry him bodily out of the herd. To this they were evidently well accustomed, and never failed to cut and carry out the most unruly colt. Prices ranged from £2 to £3 10s., or thereabouts and after the bargain was struck the pony was marked by clipping a strip of hair across his shoulder with a pair of scissors. The horse fair lasts several days, and the ponies purchased are driven all the way to Reykjavik for shipment. Two ponies in particular, much urged upon us, took our fancy; one a very pretty cream with black muzzle, and another a bright bay with black points, and for a moment it went hard with Anskaat and our farmer friends, however, they strongly advised us to have nothing to do with them, and when we came to examine the ponies more closely we found that horse-dealing is much the same all the world over, neither of them being sound.

Storri Borg or Great Fort, the nearest habitation to our river camp, takes its name from an interesting earthwork or extinct volcano, with walls of basaltic formation, about 12 ft. high, and in true perpendicular inside, and out, situated about three miles from our camp. The lip of the crater is broken on one side, forming an entrance a few feet wide, through which runs a small stream from a spring in the centre. Although this "fort" is the highest point for some considerable area, the stream never fails, and even runs stronger during the winter when the whole country is ice-bound. Inside is a perfectly level green sward of about two acres in extent, and altogether the enclosure must have formed an ideal natural fortress or refuge for the Northerners with their women and children when attacked by their neighbors from the South. There was a litter of silver foxes in the "fort," but we never succeeded in getting a view of either the old ones or their cubs.

From most of the farmers living within a wide radius of Borg we received pressing invitations from time to time to visit them for luck-shooting, and made several excursions with ponies and guns, staying the night at a farm, if too far away to ride back the same day. The accommodation at some of these places was bad, not to say lively, and the food so coarse and uninviting, that we decided to use all invitations from distant farms, as we did not wish to take our tents and be bothered with pack ponies. Coffee we could always count on getting good at every farm, though

it was a trifle over-roasted to English taste. When staying at a farm, cups of coffee and some small cakes were always brought to us by the farmer's wife or daughter before we got up in the morning, a delicate little attention much appreciated. The Icelanders are certainly not the most good-natured and hospitable people, but they always want to embrace our stout, begrimmed countenances, we made a point of fleeing precipitately whenever this symptom showed itself. Very few of them smoke, but they are all inveterate snuff-takers, and, holding their heads back, literally pour the snuff into their nostrils from their capacious snuff-horns.

We noticed outside every farm a large boulder set in the ground, with a flat top and a small sledge-hammer beside it, and for some time were unable to conjecture what the purpose of this primitive anvil could be, until one day we saw two women at work, one holding a stockfish on the stone while the other pounded it with the sledge-hammer. Before this process began the fish was of much the same consistency as a deal board, but after a good hammering for half an hour or so it could be doubled up with slight difficulty. These stockfish have great "staying" qualities. That is to say, starting the day with a quid of stockfish in your mouth and a strong pair of jaws, you may succeed in masticating it by the evening, provided the disintegrating process with the anvil and sledge-hammer had been first properly performed.

We received regular supplies of white bread from the farm, and, though we lived almost entirely on fish, we were able to vary the menu occasionally with golden plovers and ducks of various kinds. Of these, the best, from the gastronomic point of view, was the harlequin, and the birds were constantly flying up and down the river past our camp. One morning my friend, clad only in his shirt, saw a bunch of harlequin flying down stream, picked up his gun, and dropped a right and left into the water. One fell dead, but the other, a drake, was only winged, and the sportsman, who was admirably costumed for wading, put his gun down and started in pursuit. I was engaged in retrieving the dead duck, and did not witness the chase, and my friend, returning half an hour later, told me that the drake was an expert diver and veritable fisher, and had led him over the roughest and stoniest part of the river bed, till his feet were so cut about that he had to give up the chase. By that time he had reached the opposite bank, some distance up river, and in order to protect his feet on the return journey, had bound them with hay bands made from coarse grass. The bands came off before he was halfway across, and he had to continue the journey without protection for his lacinated feet. All our spare time in camp was occupied in skinning and curing the skins of the various birds we shot, and we brought home a fair collection of the following species, now well known to naturalists:

The harlequin duck, which is in Europe exclusively confined to Iceland, and breeds there, as well as in Greenland and in the northern parts of North America. The fully grown males (called in America "old lords") are extremely handsome birds, with plumage of spots, stripes and bands in true harlequin fashion. The females (called "jennies") are of a sober brown color all over, without any of the variegated coloring of the "old lords." The adult bird is sooty black, but frequently some are seen with white breasts. I shot one of each kind. It is an inveterate poacher, devours eggs and young chicks of ptarmigan, and prefers to do its fishing by deputy, chasing and scaring small pullets and terns until they disgorge the contents of their crops, when the skua swoops down and catches the fish in the air before it reaches the water. We found some red-throated divers or loons on a small lake, but as they kept to the middle of the water out of range and refused to be driven we were able to get a specimen only by hiding ourselves and making our small spaniel trot up and down the shore of the lake until the natural curiosity of the loons brought them within shot. The great northern diver breeds in Iceland, and we saw a good many on the lakes at Borg, but did not get a shot at one. We frequently saw the great black-backed gull on the Lava River, and on one occasion were able to gaff a grise which we saw struck by a gull on a shallow. They are remarkably handsome birds, the dark purple back and wings contrasting well with the snowy whiteness of the rest of their plumage.

The Iceland falcon, one of the four species of gyrfalcon recognized by ornithologists, nests in Iceland. I surprised one of these birds by coming suddenly on it round a rock, and with a long shot managed to wing it. It was in immature plumage, and when I came up it threw itself on its back and struck at me with its formidable talons, screaming loudly all the time. The two old birds were soaring overhead at a tremendous height, and, in the hope that the screaming of the young bird would bring them down to see what was wrong, I vainly hid under a rock for some time. These old birds appeared to be as white as the snowy owl, but, of course, I could only see their breasts and under parts, and at a very great height above me. The young birds are brown on the back, wing coverts, and tail, and their feathers are edged with white. The Scavonian, or horned grebe, breeds in Iceland. We saw a number of these, and added several specimens to our collection. At first we took them to be red-necked grebes, but when we showed the skins to an ornithological friend he came to the conclusion that they were scavonian grebes, as the red-necked grebe does not breed in Ice-

land, and is longer by 3 in. than the former, being 3 in. in length, against the 13 in. of the horned grebe. I saw several great numbers of Arctic tern on the seashore. Like the common kind, they circled so close round me as nearly to knock our hats off. The red-necked phalaropes are essentially fresh-water birds, and were very plentiful in the north; but these and the terns were of so confiding a disposition that we could not harden our hearts to shoot any of the larger lakes, mostly whooplers, which breed in Iceland. Whimbrels breed in the nest, and are plentiful. They are pugnacious in the nesting season, and will drive off such birds as Richardson's skua and even the ravens, which abound all over Iceland. The eider-duck are very numerous in all the fjords; they are protected all the year round. We frequently hunted for ptarmigan, and made a more extended search for other birds, but we found ptarmigan so scarce and backward, owing to the cold and late spring, that a return to England in time for partridges seemed more desirable.

We saw very few flowers in Iceland, but of those we noticed round Borg the commonest was the mountain avens (*Dryas octopetala*), a beautiful overgreen trailing plant, with pure white flowers, and mythically named "nymphs of the oaks" on account of the resemblance of its leaves to those of the oak tree. I brought some seed of this home, and have the plants growing on my rocky, where they thrive in dry, sunny positions. We also came across gentians of several kinds; large breaks of *Gentiana verna*, growing only 3 in. high on sunny banks, formed sheets of deep blue. We saw only a few colonies of Iceland poppies (*Papaver nudicaule*), in shades of yellow, orange, and white, and among other plants, some of them were not then in bloom, we noticed the grass of Parnassus (*Parnassia palustris*), butterwort or bog violet (*Pinguicula*), rockfoils or saxifrage (*Thymus serpyllifolius*), wild thyme (*Thymus serpyllifolius*), whilow grass (*Drava*), willow herb (*Epilobium*), hawkweed (*Hieracium*), cinquefoil (*Potentilla*), catchfly (*Silene*), horsetail (*Equisetum*), and some varieties of dwarf willows growing in marshy places.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE

In the autumn, when the ground and the rivers become frozen, the gold miner, by his sluice boxes, cleans his gold dust, and leaves the loney gulches for the busy tanner. Some take the last steamer and leave Alaska, some turn to other occupation and some spend the long winter in idleness, hibernating like the bear, sucking on the fat accumulated during the summer.

I had three mail routes from the government and decided to run the east one myself. From Teller to Igloo, 60 miles, and return, requiring time not to exceed two days each way, was the schedule. I decided to use reindeer, instead of dogs; to give them a trial, for they had never before been used for this purpose. Securing two splendid animals from the Mission, I would leave at 7 a.m., and the fleet-footed, high-spirited deer would carry me and the mail through deep snow over lakes, desolate tundra, storm-swept valleys, up the ice-bound river and sloughs to Igloo before 8 p.m., covering the sixty miles in one day. Then I would stake them out on a hillside, where they would shovel the snow with their antlers, and feed the moss with their wide-spreading hoofs, feeding and resting all night, and by the morning we would start home again.

Twenty-five miles of the way was excellent hunting ground; rifle and shotgun bay always ready on the sledge and I would usually get sufficient game to keep well supplied with fresh meat. The reindeer are fine to go hunting with; they will not disturb the game, can easily be turned aside and left feeding, while if you should come along with a string of dogs and a flock of ptarmigan should rise, dogs, sledge and mail sacks would try to follow the birds through the air!

One morning, seeing a red fox some 500 yards away, I turned the deer aside, took my 30-40 loaded with steel bullets, and crawled up. The country was sparsely covered with willows, and I could not get nearer than 150 yards. The fox was busily scratching and did not notice me, so, sitting down behind a bush, I took careful aim and then fired. He made a high jump and ran. When I was just about to pull the trigger and hazard a shot on the run, he fell over dead. I picked him up, and going to where he had been scratching, I kicked out of the snow a trap. His chain was fast somewhere in the frozen ground, and when spring was broken. The thought struck me, "What if someone should see you now, they would think you had stolen a fox out of a trap unless you could prove that the trap was broken, the fox was loose and had run ten yards before he died."

Throwing the carcass on the sledge, I raced along to make up for lost time and reach Teller before dark. At noon I stopped for lunch at a little village of four mud houses, Eskimos, Eskimo Eddy or Kaffinik received always a toll for being at home and having coffee and the contents of my lunch box ready. I requested him to skin the fox while I was eating.

He called my attention to one fore paw which showed signs of a trap, and asked me where I got the fox. I felt stung at the question, but told him the exact circumstances. He said he knew Ablowaluk had traps in the vicinity described by me. Despite my explanations I fancied the native had already convicted me on circumstantial evidence.

The beautiful skin was dry and I had

thought no more about it, when, one day, Ablowaluk came to my house and asked me if I had taken a fox out of his trap. Indignantly I replied I was no thief, stealing foxes out of traps! He shook his head and insisted: "Him trap! Him fox my fox!" I explained to him how I had shot the fox, how the fox had run over ten yards before dropping dead; that he could not have been in a trap that a broken trap had lain where he had evidently been scratching for bait that had been strewn around a long time before. Near it was an old fishing camp and the old trap was left behind from it. He shook his head again to my foxy explanations and stretching his hand toward the skin, demanded: "Him my skin." I reasoned that if I would give him the skin I would acknowledge my guilt and lose all prestige and reputation amongst the natives, for it is a heinous crime to rob a trap, so I remained firm. Ablowaluk kept shaking his head, and left.

Then he sent Spoon, who spoke good English, and begged for the skin. I was disgusted and would have given him the pelt and a good deal more, if with good grace I could have pulled out of the scrape. I thoroughly expounded the matter to Spoon. He fully understood and pretended to sincerely believe me, and I knew he only feigned belief. All the evidence pointed plainly to my guilt, and I felt as guilty as if I had stolen the skin, yet I would not give up, and Spoon had to leave without it.

Next day Ablowaluk came again. I went through all the phases again, using broken English and Esquimo, and pointing to the bullet hole, said: "There it is." Ablowaluk grinned, pointed to the forefoot and said: "There it is." Then I asked him if he had seen the broken trap. He said he had brought it with him to Teller; the trap was broken, but it had been broken by a bullet.

He brought the trap, and there, sure enough, my steel bullet had struck the spring right on the bend, the jaws flew open and released the fox, but at the same time the bullet passed through his body. He had sufficient strength to run ten yards before he dropped.

"Ablowaluk, the skin is yours."—Capt. F. E. Kleinschmidt in Outdoor Life.

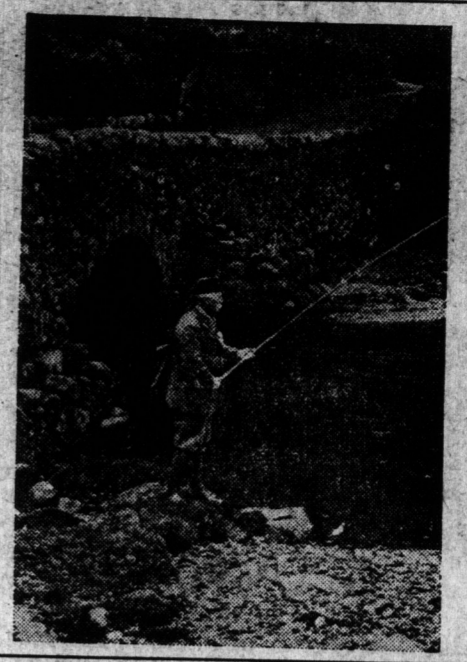
WILD GOOSE SHOOTING IN CANADA

Probably the best known and most widely distributed of all the wild geese in Canada and the northern districts of the United States is the so-called Canada goose. It is a very handsome bird, and may be easily distinguished from other species of wild geese by its black neck and a white collar. Its arrival in the spring is welcomed, as it is a sure sign that the long winter is nearly over. Its loud "honking" can be heard long before the V-shaped line is seen on the horizon, and the noise is deafening as the flock passes overhead. One bird leads the way, and the others follow their leader. Their breeding grounds stretch north from Labrador and British Columbia, May and June are the nesting months, and six eggs would be an average number for a nest.

The birds usually come south early in October, and hang about the bays and creeks as long as they can find open water, waiting till the ice drives them further south. Their winter quarters are the bays and marshes of the southern United States. It has even been stated that they fly south as far as Patagonia. Probably this is an exaggeration, though an isolated case or two may have occurred. On their long journeys so many shots are fired at them that the geese have learnt to exercise the greatest vigilance. For this reason they are very difficult to approach. In fact, it is almost impossible to get near them, and the only way is to watch their coming and going and to shoot them as they are flying.

Happening to be in the Province of Quebec last autumn, I went to the Bay of Chaleur, the Atlantic seaboard, where I was told the Canada geese usually came during October. They had arrived in large numbers and were swimming about in one of the inlets of the bay, but it was impossible to get near them. By observing their movements for several days, however, I found that regularly at high tide they flew inland to a large lake, the reason for this being, no doubt, that they were driven off their feeding ground on the mud banks, and their nearly always seemed to take the same course, returning at low tide and varying their flight a little.

I gave up trying to get near them in a canoe, and spent several days on a sandy promontory, on which there was a narrow belt of fir trees. The geese had to cross this promontory in order to reach the bay at the back where their feeding ground was, so I stationed myself behind the fir trees and waited for them to fly over. As a rule they flew high to clear the trees. Sometimes, of course, they were quite out of shot, or were too far either to the right or left, but several guns could have commanded the situation thoroughly. It seems that these geese invariably fly straight ahead, and you can tell to a certain extent what their flight is going to be, even before they rise, by watching them through a field glass and noticing in what direction their heads are pointing. This gives anyone behind a belt of trees a better chance, as he cannot well be seen, but at the same time can see the birds, cover a good deal of ground, and judge roughly where they are likely to cross. I was using an ordinary 12 bore, and at first tried them with No. 3 shot, but found this had little effect, and it only seemed to rattle on their wings. I then tried them with buckshot, and met with more success, on one occasion being lucky enough to bring down a nice right and



Sportsman's Calendar

AUGUST

The Salmon-Trollers' Month—Spring Salmon and Cohoes all over the Coast. One of the best months for stream-fishing for Trout.

left as they were flying over the tops of the fir trees.

Besides these geese, large flocks of black duck sometimes flew in from the sea and gave very pretty sport. The black duck and the redhead are the two best ducks in Canada for eating, and they afforded a welcome addition to our larder. My best bag for one day was six geese and a good many duck. I had no scales with me, but am sure the weight of these geese averaged between 12 lb. and 15 lb. apiece. Although I had the assistance of a man, the load seemed a heavy one when returning in the evening to the farmhouse where I was staying.

Every morning I was paddled round the shores of the lake. A canoe is much better for this purpose than a boat, as you can glide along without the slightest noise and get right on to duck. There were a number of small islands, which enabled one to get shelter, and by crossing the island to get well within range before the birds realized the danger.

The flight shooting just before sundown gave the prettiest form of sport. The geese would now begin to come in from the sea, and the black duck in large flocks would circle round the shores of the lake, giving excellent sporting shots, as both the duck and geese flew high and fast. No doubt an 8 bore would be better than an ordinary 12 bore, but I found the latter gave fairly good results, using No. 3 shot for the duck. There was time to slip in a couple of BB cartridges when the geese were heard approaching in the distance.

Towards the middle of November the lake showed signs of freezing up. It would soon have become impossible to use boat or canoe, and might have taken a considerable time before the ice would carry one to the mainland, so we decided to leave. The sense of freedom and lack of restrictions add greatly to the pleasure of all forms of sport in Canada. Though many cross the Atlantic for moose and caribou, at present few seem to go for duck and goose shooting. Those who have not opportunities of getting good sport in England would find that no more enjoyable holiday could be spent than a trip in Canada after ducks and wild geese during the late autumn. It would be possible to combine a moose hunting trip and goose shooting by reaching Canada in September, in time for the "calling season," which is undoubtedly the easiest time to get Moose. This would not interfere in any way with the goose and duck shooting, which does not begin till October.—A. E. B.

During our stay another District Commissioner, Mr. Piggott, came over on a short visit; it was he who, the preceding year, while at Vera, had been obliged to undertake the crusade against the rhinos, because, quite unprovoked, they had killed various natives. He told us that at the same time a man-eating leopard made its appearance, and killed seven children. It did not attack at night, but in the daytime, its victims being the little boys who were watching the flocks of goats; sometimes it took a boy and sometimes a goat. Two old men killed it with spears on the occasion of its taking the last victim. It was a big male, very old, much emaciated, and the teeth worn to stumps. Horne told us that a month or two before our arrival at Meru a leopard had begun a career of woman-killing. It killed one woman by a bite in the throat, and ate the body. It sprang on and badly wounded another, but was driven off in time to save her life. This was probably the leopard where it had committed its ravages; it was an old male, but very thin, with worn teeth. In these cases the reason for the beast's action was plain; in each instance a big, savage male had found his powers failing, and had been driven to prey on the females and young of the most helpless of animals. But another attack, of which Piggott told us, was apparently due to the queer account in dealing with wild beasts, A Masai chief, with two or three followers, was sitting at eating under a bush, when, absolutely without warning, a leopard sprang on him, clawed him on the head and hand, without biting him, and as instantly disappeared. Piggott attended to the wounded man.—Roosevelt.

New Fall Goods Are Arriving Daily in the Costume, Millinery and Silk Sections. Look Through These Depts.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

There Remain Only Four More Days of the Aug. Furniture Sale, so Watch Our Ad. Closely. Also Our Windows

Friday Will Be an Important Day in the Furniture Department

The closing days of our August Housefurnishing Sale will be marked with many bargains which will be well worth your while taking advantage of.



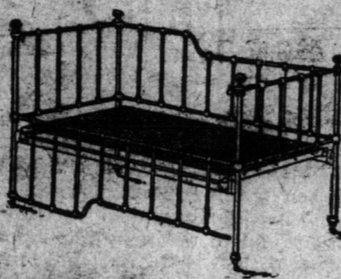
Carpet Dept. News

Brussels Carpet Squares, Size 3 x 3, Friday, \$10.00

Brussels Carpet Squares, splendid weaves. These come in two-toned effects, in brown, stylish designs, and are suitable for every room in the house. Size 3 x 3. Special Friday \$10.00.

Wilton Rugs, Size 3 x 3, for \$18.75

Wilton File Rugs, charming designs and colorings, in Oriental style, green and chintz colors. Splendid rug for small dining-room or sitting-room. See Broad street window. Size 3 x 3. Special Friday \$18.75.



Children's Cribs, Friday, \$8.90

Children's Cribs, white enameled, brass rail and spindles at head and foot, movable sides, with spring attached. This is a great bargain at the price. Special Friday \$8.90.

Top Mattresses for same \$2.25

Morris Chairs Special, Friday, \$5.75

Morris Chairs in solid oak, golden finish, upholstered in first quality leatherette, spring seat, and back, very roomy and comfortable. See Broad street windows. Special Friday \$5.75.

Solid Oak Rockers, Friday, \$3.75

Rockers in solid golden oak and birch-mahogany, spindle sides and back, cobbler seat and embossed head-rest, very strongly built. Give every comfort when in use. See Broad street windows. Special Friday \$3.75.

Chiffonieres Special, Friday, at \$12.50

Chiffoniere in surfaced quarter cut oak, golden finish. Has five full length drawers' best British bevelled mirror, supported on strongly built standards. A very pleasing style, and are a big bargain. Special Friday \$12.50.



Some Seasonable Offerings in Crockery Department

Everything necessary for preserving in stock ready for immediate delivery.

Preserving Pans, with wire handle, enamelled ware, 6-qt. size 30¢
8-qt. size 35¢
And various other sizes, large and small, at economical prices.

Economy Jars, complete with caps, springs and full directions.

Half-gallon size 1-quart size \$1.95
1-pint size \$1.50
Extra caps, per dozen \$1.25

Crown Preserving Jars 2-quart size 1-quart size \$1.25
1-pint size \$1.00

Rubber Rings for preserving jars, per dozen, 15¢ and 10¢

Fillers, enamelware, 25¢ and 20¢
Fillers, tin 10¢
Glass Dippers, with wood handles—a very cheap and useful article 15¢

See Windows

Friday Will Be an Important Day in the Gents' and Boys' Furnishing Department

A special line of Men's Medium and Lightweight Natural Merino Shirts and Drawers. Just the thing for cool Fall evenings. Generally sold at 75¢ per garment. Friday special 50¢.

About twenty-five dozen Men's Fine Natural Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, the last of the season, must be cleared out. Regular value 50¢. Friday special 35¢.

Boys' Coat Sweaters, in all sizes. These are hard wearing goods for school use, 75¢ and \$1.00.

A special line of Boys' Fancy Mesh Shirts and Drawers in pink shade. Shirts short sleeves, drawers knee length. Regular 35¢ and 50¢. Friday, all sizes 26 to 32 35¢.

Boys' Heavyweight Blue and Red Sweaters for school wear, all sizes 50¢.

Better lines in blue all-wool Sweaters, English makes, 75¢ to \$1.25.

Boys' Shirts and Shirt Waists, in great variety, ranging from 50¢ to 90¢.

Boys' Leather Belts in brown, black, tan and green. Special for Friday 25¢.



Bureau Special, Fri., \$12.50

Bureaux in surfaced quarter cut oak, finished golden, two full length drawers two small drawers, best British bevelled plate mirror 16 x 28 in. Strongly built and in best quality finish. Only a few in stock. See Broad street windows. Special for Friday \$12.50.

New Costumes Are Attracting Great Attention

The new Fall Costumes will appeal at once to the woman who wants to wear something different, more distinctive. This season the styles are decidedly distinctive. The many radical changes that have been made during the past season will be noticed by all discerning dressers. Aside from this, the materials are of finer quality, while many new shades will also be found. A glance at them is really interesting.



Advance Styles in Imported Millinery

The Hats this season are decidedly smart Those which we have just opened up are principally of the small turban style, with drooping shape. There's an added charm this year in the new hats, which will at first sight make you fall in love with them. A few new models are reflected in our Government Street window.

Our Men's and Boys' Department Offers Splendid Values in Clothing for Fall Wear

Every day, new goods for Fall wear are being opened up. Men's and Boys' Clothing in great variety to choose from is to be had here. In selecting clothing for boys' wear, you are doing so from the largest and most varied stock in B. C.

Now for Boys' Clothing

With the opening of school the Boy will have to be outfitted. You will find that this store offers you a far wider range than any other, for the simple reason that we are the largest establishment in the West and purchase in larger quantities, which also offers you the additional advantage of lower prices. A specially fine showing is to be seen here in Two-piece Norfolk, with trousers of plain and bloomer styles, also Double-breasted Two-piece Suits, with bloomer pants. Priced from \$2.50 up to \$12.50.

Our Boys' Three-Piece Suits Are Always a Favorite

Suit for Winter wear. They are built—not made—to stand the rough-and-tumble usage expected of them. Any mother who sees her boy dressed in one of these will be proud and glad she purchased it. They are in fancy worsteds and tweeds, in three-button effect, finished with plain and fancy cuffs. Priced at from \$3.75 to \$12.50.

Boys' Overcoats—All Styles and Prices

With the chilly evenings coming on, a good warm Overcoat is a quick necessity, at the same time you want a stylish one. We have them here in endless array, in English cravenettes, waterproofs, heavy tweeds and melton cloths, many of which are trimmed with velvet collars, others with the two-style collar, the latter of which is the newest effect yet. Priced from \$7.50 to \$12.50.

Boys' School Caps, in golf and motor styles, of tweeds and fancy worsteds, at 25¢.

Boys' Knickers, in tweeds and fancy worsteds, just the kind for school, at 75¢ to \$1.50.



New Fall Suits for Men at \$10.00 to \$25.00

The Men's Clothing being shown at these prices will at once appeal to the particular dresser, from the everyday business suit to those of high-grade manufacture for particular days. This year the qualities are better, the styles more attractive and the values greater. A splendid line of worsted and tweed suits, in single and double-breasted styles in all the new shades is now open for your inspection. Priced at from \$10.00 to \$25.00.

Men's Overcoats, \$7.50 to \$25.00

Overcoat time is drawing near. A splendid stock has just been placed on the tables. They consist of full length and three-quarter Chesterfields, blues and black Beavers, Melton Cloths, English Cheviots, Heavy Nigger Head Tweeds, some trimmed with velvet collars, others in plain styles, ranging in price from \$7.50 to \$25.00.



VOL. L. NO. 383.

IDAHO FORESTS STILL ABLAZE

Town of St. Joe, in Coeur d'Alene Country, is Threatened With Destruction—Many Men Go to Rescue

LOSS OF TIMBER IS VERY HEAVY

Number of Those Who Perished in Fires Not Likely to be Known Accurately for Some Months to Come

SPOKANE, August 27.—Two hundred members of the Idaho militia were sent from their camp at Coeur d'Alene today to St. Joe to fight the forest fires which threatened to destroy the town. The railroad has one hundred men engaged, and the Coeur d'Alene timber protective association has a large force. The timber comes close to the town, which is in grave peril. The government is not paying any attention to the fires in the valley. On the Boville branch of the Milwaukee railway 200 men are fighting a very large fire that is moving north. There is no wind, and the men are able to cope with the fire. If a gale should arise it will not only spread the fire through an enormous body of the timber, but would threaten the lives of the fire fighters. The fires on Marble Creek, south of St. Joe, are also alarming. Food has to be packed 16 miles to the fire fighters.

It will be much easier two months from today to compile a list of the persons killed in the Idaho, Montana and Washington forest fires than it is today. Persons who return from the burned country say there has been no exaggeration in the statistics showing loss of life and destruction of property. The forest service is unable to check up its men and horses. The statistics are not accurate. There were 350 persons in the field. There were 350 persons in the field. There were 350 persons in the field.

Will Find Skeletons
Forestry officers who do not wish to be quoted directly say they do not know how many men have been lost. That when many of them have been killed, they will find many skeletons. The lost men were nearly all laborers picked up by the employment agencies of Spokane and Missoula. None of the graduates of the Yale forestry school were killed or injured. The eight men killed in the Bullwinkle mine and the thirteen killed on the Big Fork of the Coeur d'Alene were forest service men, although not included in the lists of the division office at Missoula.

While Supervisor Weigle, at Walla Walla, was gathering information concerning his missing rangers, he received reports of others than foresters killed, and the list of these totaled more than 100. These reports were unofficial and unverified, but the wiser tales brought to Spokane by refugees seem to give confirmation.

The land office is in touch with the settlers, and will be able to give a list of those who have vanished. The dead bodies, where fire has swept directly over them, seemed to be burned to charcoal. Fingers, ears, and even arms, drop off when the bodies are touched, and it is best to bury them where they are found.

The Potlach Lumber Company's vast tract of timber north of Potlach, Idaho, is threatened by forest fires, and the company is mastering a crew of fire fighters.

Of the 80 injured men in Wallace hospitals, all will bear the marks of the grave. Those who inhaled smoke are suffering from lung trouble. Half the patients sustained broken legs or arms. Many have pitifully scorched faces.

Eastern Oregon Fires
WALLA WALLA, August 27.—A special to the Union, from Dayton, Wash., tonight, says a disastrous fire is raging on the north slope of the Blue Mountains, 30 miles east of Dayton, where the country is thickly settled.

Many people have left their homes to fight the flames. Much valuable government and private timber is threatened. Still another fire is eating up the timber 19 miles to the south. Third fire on Maloney Mountain is also reported, but in this section the timber is not heavy, and it is believed the fire will die out for lack of food.

Freewater, Oregon, 14 miles from Walla Walla, is reported burning. The Walla Walla fire department is being sent over on a special train.

Great Loss in Montana
BUTTE, Mont., August 27.—Nearly 100,000 acres of range and timber lands were burned over by the fire which raged on the Pryor Creek Mountains for three days. The conflagration is now extinct, the last remaining logbers being put out by the rain and snow.

Farmers and stockmen fought the fire, and Crow and Cree Indians also assisted to some extent. The force was supplied with provisions by loggers, men, and with a constant team of mutton provided, the Indians, according to T. A. Snidown, a Billings stockman, made the most of it. They would eat their fill of mutton and then lie down to sleep, and we had difficulty in preventing some of them from being burned," said Mr. Snidown.