# FINE WEATHER

OTTAWA, Sept. 1.—The annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association opened this morning on the Rockcliffe ranges, with the largest attendance on record, the number of entries from the west being particularly good. The conditions, as regards the weather, were all that could be asked, and as a result the scoring was high. In the Tyro com. petition, five possibles divided first money, while the Bankers was also won by a possible. The western men got their share of the money. The cadets competition had for its entrance only boys from Ottawa Dundas and Halifax the latter getting the best of the argu

Major Hutchinson, 43rd, won the Bankers, 7 shots at 60 yards, with a

Westerners in the prize list were, \$12. Vale Gougeon, 9th, 34. Winners of 5, captain Carrest, 6th D. C. R., 33; J. W. Hogg, Oaklake, R. A., 31; sergeant Charleson, 5th C A., 32; sergeant Batter-sill, 9th, 32; private McDougall, 5th C. A., 32; sergeant Sloan, 6th D. C. O. R., 32; corporal R. Young, 15th, 31.

32; corporal R. Young, 15th, 31.
Winners of \$4, sergeant major Clark,
15th, 31; G W. Andrews, Winnipeg R.
A., 31; major Duffhurst, 6th D. C. O. R.,
31; G Wilson, Franklin R. A., 31; corporal McInnes, Franklin R. A., 31; corporal McInnes, 19th C. M. R., 31; ser-geant-major Cavers, 5th C. G. A., 30; ergeant sergeant A A Clarke 90th 30: lieutemant J. Cunningham, 6th D. C. O. R., 30; sergeant A. Martin, 15th, 30. Tyro, \$4 each: W. P. Pearce, Edmonton, R. A., 30; corporal A. C. Martin, 90th, 29; corporal Tait, R. N. W. M. P., 28; sergenat Doyle, 5th C. G. A., 28

President's match-rapid firing competition-winner of \$15: T. Blackburn, 90th, 21: sergeant Clark. 90th, 20; Heutenant Durrand, 90th, 20. Winners of \$4: G. Wilson, Franklin R. A., 19; T. R. Hogg, Oak Lake R. A., 16; G N Reid,

Alberta R A., 15.

Tyro match, seven shots at 500 yards: Lientenant Morris, 18th M. R., 33. Winners \$4: Private McDougall, 5th C. G. color-sergeant Chapman, 6th D. C. O. R., 31. Winners of \$3: Con Tait, R. N. W. M. P., 30; G. N. Reid, Alberta R. A., 30; L. Thorsen, Alberta R. A., 30; G. Wilson, Franklin R. A., 30. Team prize was won by 3rd Victoria Rifles, Montreal, with 91st team, of

Hamilton, second. The second day of the D. R. A. matches opened with beautiful seather, but hard for shooting for the en in the early squads, as the wind was not only vari able from left to right, but there was a heavy fog, which made some of the targets difficult to see. This caused some further falling off in scores, which are already considerably below the average. Fog, succeeded by a strong sun is mak ing it very hot. The first possible in the Dominion of Canada match, which is the only one which will be completed today, was in the first squad shooting by sergeant Blackburn of the 90th, Winni-

peg. The ranges are six and eight hund-In the McDougall challenge cup at 200 and 600 yards, corporal McInnes, with a total score of 68, won \$20. Captain Forrest, Vancouver, and R. H. Altoway, Alberta R. A., with scores of 64, each won \$8. Staff sergeant Richardson also won \$5 with a score of 64.

The following won \$5 each: C. A.

Hogg, Oak Lake, 63: major Stuart. Van-couver, 61; major Cavers, Victoria, 61. Tyros \$4: H. Burns, Vancouver, 60; Con Tait, R. N. W. M. P., 59.

The 500 yard extra series closes to-

norrow. Possibles made so far include feutenant Charles Milne of 6th D. C. O. R., Vancouver, and sergeant Richardson of 5th, Victoria Tyros, \$4 each: H. Burns, Vancouver

19708, 34 each: H. Burns, vancouver, 32; color sergeant Chapman, 6th D. O. C. R., Vancouver, 31. Three dollars each: constable R. Tait, R. N. W. M. P., 30; G. A. Reid, Alberta R. A., 30; lieutenant Thorson, Calgary, 30.

question which has vexed the rifle mer of Canada for many years was settled tonight when the competitors of the Dominion Rifle association decided that the Mortimer position should be allow ed in the meeting. Prominence being given this position at the Bisley meet made all the riflemen take a deeper in-terest in this crouching position, and then the jolt it received at the meeting of the Tyro rifle meet when a resolu tion was passed not allowing it, made all eyes turn to the action of the competitors at the big meet. The opening of the meet here saw the beginning of hostilities to this new position in which such good scores were made at Bisley, and it was well known that it would be thoroughly threshed out at the kickers' meeting, and it was, with the result as stated above

ERERS

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Police Shot. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—Chief of detectives Gill, of East St. Louis, and patrolman Ransome Paine, were shot today while trying to trap burglars in the home of Philip Wolff, treasurer of St. Clair county, East St. Louis. Gill was shot through the mouth, and Paine was wounded twice, one bullet penetrating the left side near the heart. Both men were taken to a hospital where Paine is at the point of death.

In response to a telephone message from the Wolff home, to the effect that burglars were in the dwelling, Gill, Paine and a policeman hurried to the place, and surrounded the house. Two nen immediately came from the rear of the Welff home and began to fire at the officers. The attack was so den that the men had practically no hance to return the fire, and both men fell. The burglars escaped.

Injunction Granted.
ST. LOUIS, Sept.4—Judge Vandeventer, in the United States court, today granted the injunction requested by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, and the other railroads operating i and the other rainroads operating arrangement of the railway commission. The injunction restrains the commission from enforcing the new two cent law, and from interfering with the railroads in raising the railroads. their freight rates on interstate traffic.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The morning newspapers are unanimous in their outcry against the departure of the German con-sul for Fez. They see in this "a fresh act of German malevolence, and a strange commentary on the emperor's peace speech at Strassburg." The Matin says that Germany yesterday notified the powers that a prompt recognition of Mulai Hafid was imperative.

The Associated Press is in a position to print the following official French view of the situation:

"Germany's notification came as a com plete surprise to France and Spain, who are engaged in elaborating a programme of the demands to be presented to Mulai Hafid, for the safeguarding of the com-min onterests of Europe and America in Morocco. The said demands are to be submitted to the signatories of the Algeciras act as soon as they are complet ed, and the powers were so notified eight days ago. Germany took no exception to this course, and we presumed that she was entirely satisfied until suddenly there came this crash out of a blue sky.

"There was no longer any question of upholding Abdul Aziz. Both France and Spain recognized that he has disappeared definitely from the horizon. What we proposed to do was to force Mulai Hafid to ratify the engagements of his brother Abduel Aziz toward Europe, before recognizing him. Now Germany comes for ward with a proposition to recognize Mulai Hafid before he has given any guarantee. It amounts to undoing the work of the Algeciras conference, and reverting to the status quo ante. The owers must decide between the position of France and Germany and that of Spain. The French position we consider to be loyal to the spirit and letter of the

The absence of premier Clemenceau from Paris increases the difficulties of the situation, as no important step can be taken without his concent. The French press is unanimous in considering Germany's action provocative and possibly productive of an acute crists.

All newspapers contrast this step with emperor William's recent pacific utterances at Strassburg, and they recall alleged similar inconsistencies in Germany's position during the Algedras

many's step as the most malevolent action of emperor William since he disembarked at Tangier and proclaimed Abdul El Aziz the "independent sovereign of the Sherifian empire."

Stress is laid upon Dr. Vassall's violent anti-French position preceding the Algeciras conferences, and the dispat-ches from him impugning the veracity of M. Taillandier, the former French ninister to Morocco, are being repro-

After an informal conference by the ministers this afternoon, and the ex-change of telegrams with premier Cle-menceau, the Associated Press was au-thorized to announce that France intends to pursue the policy already map-ped out, and that the powers will be allowed to decide whether her course or that of Germany is preferable. The tone of the afternoon newspapers is tem-perate but firm, and indicates a conviction that the opinion of the outside world will be on the side of France.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The bourse wa somewhat affected and German consols were weaker today, following the publi-cation of reports from Paris and London that the German circular to the pow ers, suggesting that the speedy recogni-tion of Mulai Hafid would be in the in-terests of pace, had created dissatisfaction. Apprehension was felt here as to whether the action of Germany was misinterpreted abroad, instead of being ac-

cepted as an act directed towards clear-ing up the confused situation. Although the foreign office did not supplement in any way the simple anncement of having sent its views with regard to Morocco to the powers, yet the action of the government had long been anticipated, because German official reports from Morocco, as early as June, indicated that the sultan Abduel the tribes and his cause appeared to be

The result of the battle three weeks ago, in which the forces of Mulah Hafid triumphed over those of Abduel Aziz had been forecasted by the German agent in Morocco. The prevailing view here was that nothing could be subserved by indefinite delay, and it was entirely proper for Germany to suggest what appeared to be the rational course for the signator powers, that is to accept the nation and recognize the victorious

party.

While the press and public opinion in France and England appear to be exceedingly sensative to Germany taking part in Moroccan affairs, it is not believed the French and British governments. will take any exception to what is con-sidered here a perfectly reasonable and sound action. Germany ,it is almost certain ,indicated her intentions to Aus-tria in advance, and is said to have received Austria's full approval, and it is not unlikely that at least one of the other powers has already associated herself with the German view.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—During yisit to the state department, count Hal-zefelt, the German charge d'affaires, call-ed attention to the Berlin despatch, indicating it to be the oninion of the German government that speedy recognition of Mulai Hafid as sultan of Mo rocco, by the signatories of the Alge-ciras conference, would be in the inter-est of peace. Count Halzefelt did not present any formal note from the German foreign office. The attitude of the state department in this affair appears to be to await developments. The United States was a signatory to the Algebras convenue, but accompanied this with a declaration that in accepting the application of its declarations and regulations to American citizens and interests in Morocco, it did so without asesis in morocco, it aid so without as-suming any obligation or responsibility for their enforcement.

The action of Germany in breaking up the concert of the powers with re-

gard to Morocco by notifying the sig-natories of the Algedras act that she considered the actual situation de-manded the immediate recognition of Muiai Hafid, the usurping sultan of Morocco has fallen like a bombshell in Paris. Only yesterday the French press was refraining from impugning political motives to Germany in the despatch of Dr. Vassel, the German consul at Tangier to Fex today, howconsul at Tangier to Fez, today, however, with the arrivals of Germany's official notification regarding the recognition of Mulai Hafid, a feeling approaching consternation is manifested in official circles. This notification which was made verbally, is not accompanied by any explanation of "Ger-many's brutal change of front," as it is termed here, and in government cir-cles, the action of Germany and the despatch of Dr. Vassel can no longer be disassociated. Officials can only see in Germany's action a virtual proclama-

tion of her intention to disregard the Algediras act and seek a special posi-tion in Morocco for herself. The consequences both from the in The consequences both from the in-ternational and the French standpoint are expected to be deplorable. As if in answer to Germany's call for re-cognition of Mulai Hafid before he has entered into any engagements with Europe, fanatical Arabs who had heen gathering on the Algerian fronbeen gathering on the Algerian fron-tier, yesterday attacked the French post at Boudenih.

#### MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

VAST HOARDED WEALTH EXISTS IN HINDUSTAN

DISAPPEARANCE OF MONEY GOING TO INDIA

A most interesting article about a little discussed aspect of Indian life is the subject of an informative leader in the London Times.

Sir Ernest Cable, says the Times, in writing about India's hoarded wealth, "maintains that there is an experience are supported by the support of wealth lying followers.

enormous amount of wealth lying fal-low in India, and asks whether some of these dormant resources cannot be utilized for the benefit of the country and the people. His suggestion arises out of the report of the committee on Indian railway finance, which recently ield prolonged inquiries in London.
"Sir Ernest Cable complains that the

committe do not seem to have taken account of India itself as a possible investor. He points out that the late Mr. Dunning Macleod stated that 'persons of the highest authority' estimated the hidden hoards of India at £300. 000,000. That statement, we may add, apparently related to hoards of gold alone, and did not take into consideration the enormous sums also hoarded up in silver rupees and silver orna-ments. Mr. Macleod's evidence before the Indian currency committee in 1899 in which the statement was repeated, only mentioned gold hoards. Other estimates have put the total of the hoarded wealth of India at a considerably higher figure. The argument of Sir. Ernest Cable is that, instead of coming to the London market for capital, the overnment of India should seek to tap

hese hidden stores.
"He suggests the appointment of a committee of inquiry, sitting in India, o ascertain to what extent and by what means the people of India can be induced to invest their savings in state or industrial enterprises. If they could be persuaded to devote the bulk of their surplus wealth to investments in railways and irrigation works and industrial undertakings, the material interests of British and Indians alike would be more closely welded, which would incidentally have an excellent political effect.

olitical effect.

"Coming as it does from an authority of so much weight in the Indian commercial world, the suggestion deserves careful consideration. At the same time, it must be pointed out that all estimates of the secret hoards of India are but conjectural, and are very much in dispute. That their extent is great cannot be denied, but much mystery surrounds the whole subject,

said that none of the smooth gold bars sent from London to India ever came back. Some bars did come from India, but they were invariably the rough bars which were sent to India from China; and that strengthened his belief that gold was hoarded in India. Fin ancial experts differ very much about the position and character of the hoards. Some authorities maintain that the only really large hoards are those in the possession of various Indian princes and the native bankers. As to the hoards of silver, again, it is contended in some quarters that among the general population a great propor-tion of the hoards are in rupees, and only about an average of one-fourth is in ornaments. Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt, on the other hand, thinks that, in Bengal at any rate, very few rupees are hoarded and all the savings are converted into silver jewelery and trinkets."

Anti-Bucket Shop Law. NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The so-called anti-bucket shop law, which was enacted by the legislature this year, and approved by governor Charles E. Hughes, went into operation today in this city. In speaking of the efect of the new law in Wall street today, Charles H. Badeau, president of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, said that as a result they expected to have a considerable increase in business from former bucket shop clients. He said that numerous efforts clients. He said that numerous efforts had been made since the passage of the lay, by bucket shop men, to secure direct representation on the consolidated exchange but that all such efforts had been frustrated. "The law is an excellent one." continued Mr. Badeau, "because it drives out of business a very pernicious element. Several of the attacks upon Wall street in recent years. e pernicious element. Several of the attacks upon Wall street in recent years have been due in a large measure to rascally dealings of bucket shop interests. Brokers on the legitimate exchanges should not be made to suffer in the public mind through the nefarious work of others."

#### **CO-OPERATION** NEEDED

AIMS OF THE FRUIT GROWERS ASSOCIATION INDIVIDUAL EFFORT HELPED IN LONG RUN

The relation, said R. C. Brock of the Kootenay Fruit Growers' Association yesterday, of the individual fruit shipper to a fruit growers' union or a co-operation of shippers may be likeded to the old fable told by the Greek slave Aesop of a father who, when he felt his Aesop of a father who, when he felt his end near, called his seven sons to him, and taking a bundle containing seven sticks asked each of them to break it across their knees, but none of them were equal to the task. He then took the bundle himself, took each stick separately and broke them easily and said: "Boys, all I have to leave you is my advice. If you always help each other you will succeed in this world. If you drift apart you will share the fate of these broken sticks."

In this age of large corporations and trusts individuals must combine in or-der to hold their own and cope success-fully with the balance of the business word. A good many fruit growers seem to have the impression that the most im-portant reason for co-operation is to protect themseves against the imposi-tions of the commission men and fruit buyers. While that may be true to some extent, a far more important reason for co-operation is to produce more uniform and better quality of fruit, a more un-iform and better pack; in fact to pro-duce a commercial article whose stand-ard should be so well known that it could, be sold in the open markets hundreds of miles away from the place of production and give perfect satisfaction.

In the pastitle buyer had to go from place to place buying twenty-five boxes of fruit in one place, fifteen in another and so on. He without doubt did not buy two lots whose standard of quality and pack were alike and consequently

could not pay for the fruit what it would have been worth had it been all allie.

The general quality of the fruit was there, without doubt, but there was no established standard of packing. An association takes care of all of its members allies whether a grower has one. bers alike, whether a grower has one acre or one hundred acres, pears or ap-ples, early or late fruit, it serves them all alike and each one receives his pay according to the quality and quantity of fruit he delivers. A fruit growers' association is as much a protection to a man's fruit crop as an insurance policy in on his house and barn. He can always rest assured that he will receive for his fruit every cent it sells for on the market, less shipping expenses. A man can live in New York city and own a fruit ranch 3,000 miles away and if there is a shipping association there and his fruit is shipped through it he can rest assurred that he will receive his just dues.

The missions of the live up-to-date

management of the fruit growers' asso-ciation are many and ever increasing. It will study and tell its members of all the up-to-date methods in taking care of the berry field and orchards, the proper use and kinds of fertilizer and spray ma-terials, tools and the handling of fruit in general. It must find out what varieties of fruit are the most profitable to grow in its locality. It must be looking up new markets for its ever increasing crop. It must constantly strive to improve on all existing conditions for the benefit of the fruit grower, in fact, their thoughts must dwell on matters pertain-ing to the good of the association just the same as an individual would watch to improve the conditions of his own

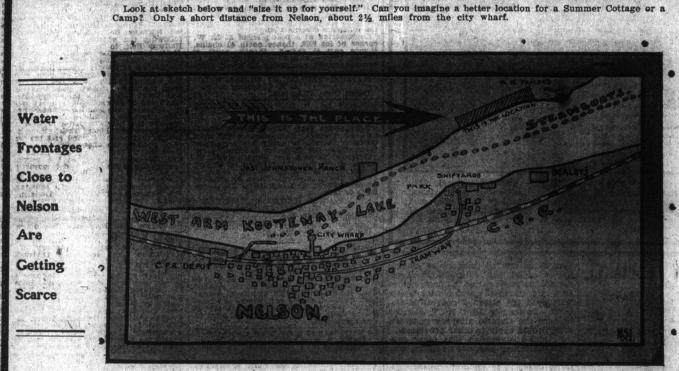
Another important point where an association has the advantage over the individual shipper, is the matter of transportation, freight and express rates. That car load rates are cheaper than small shipments goes without saying, but if rates are in existence that are detri-mental to one locality and in favor of another in reaching the same market, an association can surely make better headway with the railroad company than an individual. That an association, or and the known facts concerning it are offen curious and perplexing.

"Lord Rothschild told the Indian currency committee one such fact. He in North Carolina, where the refrigerator company did not furnish the agreed number of cars to take care of their strawberry crop, with the result that thousands of crates of strawberries rot ted on the plaforms, the combined asso-ciations affected by it sued the car company for damages with the result that the car company finally compromised with the growers and paid them for the berries lost. Could an individual shiper accomplish that? Never.

Finally fruit growers' ass not an untried experiment. The frui growing sections in the east, southeas and middle states have shipped their fruit through associations for years. The assurance that the fruit grower has of getting his just dues for the produce through the help of the association has been in trumental in increasing the acreage from year to year and making fruit growing profitable to the farmer. It is only in the Pacific northwest that the associations are in their infancy, but the fruit growers are waking up and beginning to see the necessity of combining in order to succeed. Missouri has today at least fifty fruit growers' associations, while Washington has only six, Oregon six. Idaho three or four.

Gale in English Channel LONDON, Sept. 1.—Late tonight the gale which has prevailed all over the English channel for the past 48 hours showed little sign of abating. Much damage was done ashore as well as on the sea. The wind at times blew at the rate of seventy miles an hour, almost unprecedented at this time of the year. Never before has it been necessary in the summer to suspend the boat service between Dover and Calais. An enormous number of vessels have been driven ashore, or managed to seek shelter. A British managed to seek shelter. A British bark went ashore on Margan sands. One of the masts fell, carrying a number of the men down. Two of the crew, which numbered 32, were rescued by life lines and they were washed ashore alive. The captain was killed in his cabin by the falling mast.

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# NEWFOUNDLAND AND U.S.

BRITISH COMENT UPON AN OLD TROUBLE

DOWNING STREET GIVES WAY TO WASHINGTON

The official communication which we publish in another column, says Canada, explains the nature of the modus vived respecting the Newfoundland fisheries that has been arrived at for the fishing season of 1908. The dispute between Newfoundland and the United States is of long standing and this is States is of long standing, and this is the third modus vivendi that has b agreed upon pending the settlement of the matter in dispute at The Hague. The modus vivendi is, of course, nothing but another adjournment of the question which ought to have been settled long which ought to have been settled long ago. It seems to us that this protracted adjournment is the result of American diplomacy getting the better of British. The United States government puts off the settlement because it gains more by the temporary arrangement than it could by the settlement, and also it hopes by the delay to be better able to make out its case before The Hague tribunal. At the same time, though we regret the necessity for another modus vivendi, we essity for another modus vivendi, we cannot regard this last agreement as all together unsatisfactory. Our readers will remember that the modus vivendi of 1907 was made without consulting Newfoundland, and that sir Robert Bond refused to agree to the proposed agree-ment. This year the British foreign office has wisely recognized Newfound-land's right to signify her consent before even a temporary working arrangement could be made. Thus there is this ele ment of satisfaction in the new modus



vivendi, that the British government has been more tactful than it was last year, and that the amour propre of Newfoundland has not been again wounded. The new arrangement begins, it will be seen, by intimating that the initiative has come from Newfoundland. We do not yet know what the opinion of the Newfoundlanders is, but since the arrangement of the wife the better.

A FAMILY JAR.

A FAMILY JAR.

Leads to Attempted Suicide on the part of the Wife.

PARIS Sept 3—An American wo. ment for 1908 is to all intents and purposes the same as that of 1907, we cannot expect them to be enthusiastic over it, except for the fact that the old coun try has recognized their right to be consulted in the matter.

tember last year another modus vivendi was arranged, which still further in-

censed the colony, and made sir Rob-ert Bond declare that he would resist it by every constitutional means. The im-

perial government, however, by an o

der in council, over-rode the colony's ob-jections. It was felt then that the im-

perial government had again yielded to

It is, of course, satisfactory to find the

tension somewhat lessened, as the wishes o our oldest colony on this oc-

casion have not been so roughly over-ridden. It is impossible not to admire the patience and forbearance of the Newfoundland government in the cir-cumstances. One has but to consider the

position of the Newfoundlanders in the

dispute to sympathize with them. An autonomous community, charged with the duty of maintaining the prestige of

the duty of maintaining the prestige of the British Empire within her own ter-ritory and territorial water, the colons had no other alternative but to defend her fishing industry by legislation in the face of the repeated refusal of the United States senate to ratify an equit-able agreement which had been approv-ed by successive American secretaries of state. Newfoundland's attitude in spits

land ran high.

bluff, and feeling in Newfound-

man, about 28 years old, known at the hotel where she lived as Marian Col-felt, of New York, made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide by shooting today. She fired two bullets from a revolver into her breast. The woman The fishing rights of the United States were originally laid down in the treaty which granted independence to the States. These rights were modified later—in 1818—and the interpretation of a revolver into her breast. The woman was at once removed to an hospital, where the bullets were extracted and she will likely live. The reason for the attempt is a mystery. Later information indicates that Mr. and Mrs. Colfelt had a quarrel after the arrival of the wife in Paris. Mrs. Colfelt appeared to be greatly troubled, and made the attempt upon her life in a fit of depression. At the hospital this afternoon her wounds were declared to be not serious and her rapid recovery is expected. Mr. Colfelt, who has not yet been located, is the son of Rev. Dr. Colfelt formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian church- of Philadelphia, but now a newspaper editor at Bedford Springs, Pa. the convention which conferred these rights is the matter which the Hague tribunal has to settle. The convention allowed United States fisheries the right of fishing in common with British subjects within the territorial waters of certain parts of Canada and Newfound. certain parts of Canada and Newfoundland. As may easily be imagined, the concession has led to constant friction. Newfoundland has striven to protect her fisheries in the common area by enforcing legislation which the United States offelt formerly pastor of the First presbyterian church of Philadelphia, but now a newspaper editor at Bedford Springs, Pa.

SEVEN KILLED AND INJURED.

OTTAWA, Sept. 3.—Two persons were killed, two fatally hurt, and three seriously injured near here last night, when an electric car on the Illinois valley railway struck a carriage in which were seated Walter Snell, a wealthy farmer, and a party of six persons. The crash occurred at a point where the road crossed the electric line about six miles from Ottawa, but the imperial government would not the imperial government would not ment of the price of the section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improve-ments for the purpose of obtaining a crown passed by the Newfoundland legislature, but the imperial government would not more consistent of the price of the first presbyterian church of Philadelphia, but now a newspaper editor at Bedford Springs, Pa.

SEVEN KILLED AND INJURED.

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OTTAWA, Sept. 3.—Two persons were killed, two fatally hurt, and three seriously injured near here last night, when an electric car on the Illinois real for the purpose of obtaining a sagent for J. P. Swedders, free mining recorder for certificates of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a crown passed by the Newfoundland legislature, but the imperial government would not the individual province of the color. The road was not well lighted, and near the first and the price of the first present the rest of the price of the first province. The road crossed the electric can fisher be a constant. The road was not well lighted, and near the first present the rest of the price of the first province of the first present the rest of the price of t

Part of the Wife.
PARIS, Sept. 3.—An American

passed by the Newfoundland legislature, but the imperial government would not assent to the measure, and eventually a modus vivendl was arrived at, by which the British government agreed not to bring into force the restrictive legislation proposed by Newfoundland, and consented to the use of purse-seine nets by the American fishermen. The United States, on its side, ordered American fishing boats to report at the customs house when entering or leaving colonial waters, to pay light duties, to refrain from Sunday fishing, and to recruit Newfoundland fishermen outside the three-LONDON, Sept. 4.—Thirty-two Russian mutineers of the battleship Potemkin who left Roumania for Canada are stranded penniless in London. They are now in the care of friends. The men are all of peasant extraction, and are good agriculturists. About £300 are required to emigrate them. Hanging awaits them if they raturn to Russian are stranged to the s from Sunday fishing, and the foundland fishermen outside the three-foundland fishermen outside the three-mile limit only. It was this agreement that produced so much irritation in Newfoundland, and made sir Robert are required to emigrate them. Hangawaits them if they return to Russia. With them there are six women and seven children.

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Certificate of Improvements n the Nelson Mining Division of West Kootenay District.
Where located:—On Wild Horse Creek idjoining Foghorn Mineral Claim.
PAKE NOTICE that I, Arthur Bernard Buckworth acting as agent for F. E. Robbins, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 7626, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certification of the Company of the Control of claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Im-

Dated this 27th day of June, A. D. 1908.

4-8 ARTHUR B. BUCKWORTH.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Bona Vista and Regalo mineral claims, situate in the Nelson mining district of West Kootenay district.

Where located: One mile north of Sanca. Take notice that I, Frank C. Green, acting as agent for Robert W. Riddell, free mineral certificate No. B22890, intend, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the mining recorder for certificates of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining crown grants of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificates of improve-Dated this 25th day of July, A.D. 1908. 21-8-60 F. C. GREEN, Nelson, B.C.

"COMPANIES ACT 1897."

Certificate of Incorporation Certificate of Incorporation.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that "The Nurget Gold Mines, Limited," (Non-Personal Liability,) has this day been incorporated under the "Companies Act, 1897," as a Limited Company, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five hundred thousand shares of one dollar each.

The Company is specially limited under Section 56 of the shove Act.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 19th day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eight.

L. S.)

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

19th day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eight.

S. Y. WOOTTON.

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
The following are the objects for which the Company has been incorporated:

(a) To purchase from Augusta Poole and Arthur H. Gracey the option or agreement held by them for the purchase of the 'Nugget' group of mineral claims, situate on Fawn Creek, a tributary of Sheep Creek, 12 miles east of Saimo. B. C., consisting of the 'Nugget'.' "Coyote" and "Bonanza" Claims, and to complete the purchase of and to acquire the said mineral claims, and to pay for the same in cash or in shares of the Company:

(b.) To acquire, manage, develope, work and sell mines, mineral claims, and mining