

VOL. 7

B.C. PRODIGE

Marksmen Win the London Merchant's Cup

UPON ROCKLIFE RANGES

THE TRANSVAAL CUP, OPEN TO SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS—IS WON BY CAPT. H. MCGRAW OF VANCOUVER, B. C.—OTHER EVENTS IN DETAIL.

OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—When shooting ranges this morning, a dense fog caused a delay of half an hour as the targets were almost invisible. There was very little doing when the extra series opened at 800 yards, and in the second range of the governor general's event, the holders of the extra series who were tied, shot them off in conjunction with the regular matches. When the match did start the weather had cleared with little or no wind, and what was a very steady breeze. The first two ranges were shot before luncheon. Spittal, winner of the N. R. A. medal in the first range, only made 12 points. Sergt. Smith, Ottawa, put on a possible, and followed it with a possible at 800 yards, in the extra series, and thirty in the match. He then made a wonderful performance, scoring thirty in the regular match, bringing his total up to 150 with one range to shoot. Captain McVittie, of Toronto, leads at the close of the two ranges with 165.

There was a tie for the silver medal which was given for the highest score made in the first stage of the governor general's match, between Sergt. Martin of Calgary, and Lieut. Spittal of Ottawa, both of whom made 150. The shooting at 500 yards, Spittal won. Each had five shots, and each put on five consecutive bulls. Each then made a lot of other bulls, and then Martin fell down, missing, while Spittal put on another bull. The score of the top men was 99, as compared with 102 last year. The shooting all through this match averaged about two points per shot.

This was largely due to weather conditions. The first stage of the governor general's match also decided the winner of the silver medal, which was given for the highest score made by any one of the officers from any regiment. It was won by the 46th regiment, with the 60th D. C. O. R. of Vancouver in second place, a score of 376, and the 60th D. C. O. R. of Vancouver in third place, a score of 370. The 60th D. C. O. R. of Vancouver was composed of major Duff Stuart, 89; capt. McHarg, 96; capt. Forrest, 98; and Lieut. Cunningham, 83.

British Columbia on the London merchants' cup, and the first prize of \$80, given for the best score made by teams of eight representing any affiliated provincial rifle association, was won by the 60th D. C. O. R. of Vancouver, a score of 3,034. The team was made up of captain McHarg, 87; captain Forrest, 87; Lieut. Cunningham, 82; sergeant Martin, 84; sergeant Smith, 87; sergeant Douglass, 85; and sergeant Carr, 85. Ontario was second with 666, winning 60; Alberta was third with 448.

Another important real estate deal is reported as having been made today, when the Home bank purchased the block at the corner of Victoria avenue and Cox street from mayor W. W. Tuttle. The price paid was \$15,000. Building operations still continue very active, and permanent structures are well under way and many should be completed before the winter sets in. There are a number of new business buildings now under construction, and the town was destroyed, several firms having located here.

FRENCH AEROPLANIST.

Covers Six Miles in a Flight of Ten Minutes.

LEMANS, Sept. 4.—Wilbur Wright, the aeroplaneist, made a ten minute flight here yesterday morning at an altitude of 25 feet, and covered six miles. The flight was made in a biplane, and was witnessed by a large number of people. The aeroplaneist was seen to make several loops, and to land safely. The flight was a great success, and the aeroplaneist was well received by the people of Lemans.

Nevada Town Wiped Out.

RENO, Sept. 4.—According to a brief message received in Reno today, the mining town of Reno is being destroyed by a fire. The fire started in a drug store on Main street, and spread rapidly. The Western Union telegraph office, several blocks away, has been burned and is now a pile of ruins. The fire is reported to have been caused by a gas leak. The town of Reno is a small town, and the fire is a great disaster to the community.

To Aid B. C. Lumber Shippers.

VICTORIA, Sept. 4.—To meet the request given by sailing vessels from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to assist British Columbia shippers in the trade with Mexico ports, the Canadian-Mexican line is arranging a new freight schedule to give a reduced rate on lumber.

PEN WARFARE

The Moroccan Situation Now a Matter of

AMUSING CONTROVERSY

GERMANY CHARGES FRANCE WITH MERCENARY MOTIVES—AND WITH DESIRE TO ACQUIRE UNDESIRABLE INFLUENCE IN DIRECTING THE NEW SULTAN.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—The French policy in Morocco has been interpreted in this city as designed principally to manoeuvre Germany out of any direct part in Moroccan affairs, with the ultimate purpose, with the support of Great Britain, of acquiring that paramount position which was the object of France previous to the Algerian conference. The French aims are regarded today as being precisely what they were before Germany brought about this conference, and they come therefore into conflict with the present determination of Germany. This also may be described as exactly what was held to previous to the Algerian conference, namely the independence of Morocco, politically and commercially, with no superior position for France, or any other power. Germany declines to recognize the theory of the French foreign office, that France and Spain, being mandatary powers in Morocco, have the right to initiate suggestions, and it is not proposed to allow Muli Hafid to be compelled to take over large and indefinite French pecuniary claims, the effect of which at the outset of his reign would be to reduce him to the position of a French vassal.

LICENSING IN THE CROW

BUILDING OPERATIONS CONTINUE VERY ACTIVE

NEW PRINTING PLANT HAS NOW BEEN PROCURED

(Special to The Daily News.)

FERNIE, Sept. 4.—Conditions in the city having become more settled, the question of permitting the hotels to reopen their bars is becoming a live one. The license holders have been debarred from selling liquor for over a month, and feel that they should now be allowed to once more open their bars and resume their former business. A difference of opinion exists among the license commissioners on the matter, but the hotel men are pressing for a decision and it is likely that within a few days the matter will be settled.

A new printing plant has arrived for the Fernie Free Press, and as their new building is only in course of construction, the press has been engaged in taking off what cargo could be secured from the Caledonia.

THE EMPRESS OF INDIA

ARRIVES AT VICTORIA WITH A FAIR LIST

ORIENTAL NEWS OF PASSING INTEREST

VICTORIA, Sept. 4.—The steamer Empress of India, which reached port yesterday, has a fair list of passengers. The ship is a large and comfortable one, and the passengers are well provided for. The ship is expected to stay in port for a few days, and then to proceed to Hongkong.

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NOT SANGUINE

Of Any Immediate Reform in Chinese Government

SO SAYS SIR ROBERT HART

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF CHINESE CUSTOMS—THE POPULACE IS NOT PREPARED FOR CHANGE—REMAINS FOR NEW GENERATION TO ACT.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Sir Robert Hart, director-general of Chinese customs, who is here on a year's leave of absence from his post, in an interview concerning the granting of a constitution to the Chinese people did not appear sanguine of any immediate reform in the direction of Chinese government. He said that while the Chinese people were not yet ready for a constitution, it was not impossible that in the future they might be. He pointed out that China did not assimilate western ideas quickly, and it was to be feared that even if a constitution were granted, it might be a dead letter. He said that the Chinese people were not yet ready for a constitution, and it was not impossible that in the future they might be. He pointed out that China did not assimilate western ideas quickly, and it was to be feared that even if a constitution were granted, it might be a dead letter.

OIL WILL NOW SOAR.

Rockefeller Discovers he is a Descendant of Nobility.

PRINCE RUPERT LOTS TO COME ON MARKET

RIVER STEAMER CALEDONIA MADE LAST VOYAGE

(Special to The Daily News.)

PRINCE RUPERT, Sept. 4.—Sunken in the Skeena river at a point about seven miles above Telegraph point with some thirty tons of cargo is the fate of the stern wheel river boat Caledonia. It seems that the Caledonia struck a rock at this point in the river a couple of days ago and immediately sank in about eight feet of water. It is expected that the cargo will be recovered, and the ship will be raised. The Caledonia was a large and comfortable ship, and the passengers were well provided for.

TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

Revolutionaries Count on European Interference.

TABRIZ, Sept. 4.—Sharp fighting opened again yesterday around the barracks, but the revolutionary forces were not expected to be less confident than formerly, owing to financial difficulties and reports that have gained currency of the growing strength of the Alim ed Dowlat forces. There is some fear that the Caucasian mercenaries in the anti-Royalist force will attack the consulates in order to provoke European intervention.

EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

MEMBERS ALL SPEAK IN GLOWING TERMS

OF THE RESOURCES OF WESTERN CANADA

WINNIPEG, Sept. 4.—The members of the National Editorial Association of America arrived in the city today from the west, after having a splendid trip. In all there are 153 in the party, which is one of the largest and most representative ever entertained in Winnipeg. The party is travelling under the auspices of the immigration department and the Canadian Pacific railway. The editors declared the trip was the finest they had ever taken, and that they were astonished at the remarkable advancement the country had made during the past few years. They were all well and happy, and were all looking forward to a successful trip.

BASEBALL YESTERDAY

Vancouver, 1; Aberdeen, 0.

Tacoma, 2; Butte, 4.

Seattle, 7; Spokane, 3.

AGENT-GENERAL

To be Provided Larger and Better Quarters in London.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 4.—Hon. R. G. Tallow, minister of finance and agriculture, is expected to arrive in the city, and will leave in the morning en route to London, England. It is proposed to change the offices of the agent-general in London to larger and better quarters.

After a lapse of ten years, the provincial police are being asked by a relative of Sir Arthur Currie to make a request for his body to be returned to the Cariboo valley en route to Dawson by the overland trail. He stayed on the party and nothing more was ever heard of him.

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SAD ACCIDENT

The Kootenay River Claims a Victim

DROWNED WHILE FISHING

THOMAS TAYLOR, OF GRANITE ROAD, FINDS A WATERY GRAVE—SEARCH IS BEING MADE FOR THE BODY.

Word was received yesterday afternoon from Granite to the effect that a man had been drowned in the Kootenay river in that vicinity, and it was requested that the provincial police should be notified so that they could act in the matter. Unfortunately chief Devitt and all his men are now absent on duty endeavoring to round up the murderers of the Midway hotel keeper, who was recently killed in a holdup, and there was no one here to attend to the case. However, two men were sent out on the train at seven o'clock to investigate. It seems that Taylor, who is an Irishman, came out to this country a year or so ago with his brother and worked for a while at the Granite mine driving a horse from there to the Poor-man's road and his brother took up some land on the Granite wagon road. Yesterday he was fishing in the Kootenay river, when his line got caught on a rock. He waded in, but for some reason did not see the spot, so he came back and took off his clothes. He then started to wade and swim to the rock, but the treacherous current swept him away and he was soon under the water. The body was not seen, and the search is being made for the body. The deceased's clothes were found on the bank of the river, where he had left them before making his fatal effort, and they have been removed to the shack by his brother. This morning every effort will be made to recover the body, but owing to the depth of the river in places and to its size and current, it is probable that the body will not be recovered. The search is being made for the body.

LILLIPUTIAN ENDEAVORS

DOMINION GOVERNMENT HARDLY REALIZES POSITION

NEW LAWS AS TO SETTING OF FOREST FIRES

(Special to The Daily News.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—As a result of the recent disastrous fires in British Columbia more stringent regulations relating to the setting of forest fires within the limits of a timber berth have been made. The debris to be burned must be placed in heaps and a strip cleared around them to the extent of twenty feet, and the burning camps will be carefully supervised. The search is being made for the body.

PAYING THE PENALTY.

"Uneasy Lies the Head That Wears a Crown."

TANGIER, Sept. 4.—Native reports insist upon the magnitude of the defeat inflicted upon the forces of Muli Hafid by M. Tougout, on August 20th, at a point three hours' ride from Morocco. A brother of Glaucal, one of Muli Hafid's lieutenants, is reported to have been killed. Muli Hafid's army is said to have been dispersed, and Morocco is at the mercy of M. Tougout.

Shot Policeman, Then Suicided.

WARE, Sept. 4.—In attempting the arrest of an alleged horse thief, at the Panshore house today, chief of police Fitzgerald, of this city, was shot four times by the man and probably fatally wounded. The man then ran up a street, and dodging behind a barn, committed suicide by firing a bullet from his revolver through his neck. The body was found within a few minutes. The identity of the dead man has not been established.

Baron Sackville Succumbs.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Lionel Sackville, Viscount Sackville, died at his residence, No. 10, Grosvenor place, London, yesterday. He had been ill for some time, and since August 15 he had been confined to his bed. Lord Sackville was born in 1827, and served in the army for many years in the diplomatic service. He was British minister to the United States from 1881 to 1888. At the request of president Cleveland he was recalled in October 1888.

Separate Classification.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—The appeal boards of Minneapolis and Duluth have decided that the wheat, which is entitled, because of its inferiority, to a separate classification, and should be known hereafter as "Velvet Chaff" wheat, No. 1, 2, 3, 4.

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 700 competition, five possibilities 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 argument.

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

Westerners in the prize list were, \$12, Vale Gougeon, 6th, 4. Winners of 5, Captain Carro, 6th, D. C. R., 33; J. W. Hogg, Oak Lake, R. A., 21; 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.

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, 19th C. M. R., 31; sergeant-major Cavers, 5th C. G. A., 30; sergeant sergeant A. A. Clarke, 90th, 30; lieutenant J. Cunningham, 6th D. C. O. R., 29; sergeant A. Martin, 15th, 30.

Tyros, \$4 each: W. P. Pearce, Edmonton, R. A., 30; corporal A. C. Martin, 90th, 29; corporal Tait, R. N. W. M. P., 29; sergeant Doyle, 5th C. G. A., 28.

President's match—rapid fire competition—winner of \$15: T. Blackburn, 90th, 21; sergeant Clark, 90th, 20; lieutenant Durrand, 90th, 20. Winners of \$4: C. Wilson, Franklin R. A., 19; H. Hogg, Oak Lake, R. A., 16; G. R. Reid, Alberta R. A., 15.

Tyros match, seven shots at 500 yards: Lieutenant Morris, 15th M. R., 33. Winners \$4: Private McDougall, 5th C. A., 32; H. Burns, Vancouver R. A., 32; color-sergeant Chapman, 6th D. C. O. R., 31. Winners of \$3: Reid, Alberta R. A., 30; G. N. Reid, Alberta R. A., 30; L. Thorson, Alberta R. A., 30; G. Wilson, Franklin R. A., 30.

Team prize was won by 3rd Victoria Rifles, Montreal, with 91st team, Hamilton, second.

The second day of the D. R. A. matches opened with beautiful weather, but hard for shooting for the men in the early squads, as the wind was not only variable from left to right, but the weather was 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 in the afternoon. 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, Winnipeg. The ranges are six and eight hundred yards.

In the McDougall challenge cup at 200 and 400 yards, corporal McInnes, with a total score of 68, won \$20. Captain Forrest, Vancouver, and R. H. Alloway, 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, Vancouver, 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 tomorrow. Possibles made so far include lieutenant Charles Milne of 6th D. C. O. R., Vancouver, and sergeant Richardson of 6th, Victoria.

Tyros, \$4 each: H. Burns, Vancouver, 32; color-sergeant Chapman, 6th D. C. O. R., Vancouver, 31. Three dollars each: constable R. Tait, R. N. W. M. P., 30; G. R. Reid, Alberta R. A., 30; lieutenant Thorson, Calgary, 30.

OTTAWA, Sept. 1.—The greatest question which has vexed the rifle men of Canada for many years was settled tonight when the competitors of the Dominion Rifle Association decided that the Mortimer position should be allowed in the meeting. Prominent among those given this position at the Bismarck meet made all the riflemen take a deeper interest in this cramping position, and then the rift received at the meeting of the 10th met when a resolution 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 results were made at Bismarck, and it was well known that it would be thoroughly thrashed out at the Kicker's meeting, and it was, with the result as stated above.

Police Shot. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—Chief of detectives GILL, of 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 men immediately came from the rear of the Wolff home and began to fire at the officers. The attack was so sudden that the men had practically no chance 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 in Arkansas, against the Arkansas state railway commission. The injunction restrains the commission from enforcing the new two cent law, and from interfering with the railroads in raising their freight rates on interstate traffic.

INCONSISTENT

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The morning newspapers are unanimous in their outcry against the departure of the German consul for Fez. They see in this "a fresh act of German malevolence, and a strange comment on the emperor's peace speech at Strasbourg." 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 complete 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 common interests of Europe and America in Morocco. The said demands are to be submitted to the signatories of the Algeiras act as soon as they are completed, 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 indefinitely from the horizon. What we proposed to do was to force Mulai Hafid to ratify the engagements of his brother Abdul Aziz toward Europe, before recognizing him. Now Germany comes forward with a proposition to recognize Mulai Hafid before he has given any guarantee. It amounts to undoing the work of the Algeiras conference, and reverting to the status quo ante. The powers 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 Algeiras act."

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

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

One newspaper characterizes Germany's step as the most malevolent act of emperor William since he disembarked at Tangier and proclaimed Abdul Aziz the independent sovereign of the Sherifian empire."

Stress is laid upon Dr. Vassell's violent anti-French position preceding the Algeiras conference, and the dispatches from him in the days following the death of M. Tallandier, the former French minister to Morocco, are being reproduced.

After an informal conference by the ministers of the three powers, an exchange of telegrams with premier Clemenceau, the Associated Press was authorized to announce that France intends to pursue the policy of the Algeiras act, 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 temperate but firm, and they are entirely of the opinion that the outside world will be on the side of France.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The bourse was somewhat affected and German consols were weaker today following the publication of reports from Paris and London that the German circular to the powers, suggesting that the speedy recognition of Mulai Hafid would be the interests of peace, had created dissension of the tribes, and his cause appeared to be lost.

The result of the battle three weeks ago, in which the forces of Mulai Hafid were defeated, and the forces of Abdul Aziz had been forecasted by the German agent in Morocco. The prevailing view here was that nothing could be subserved by indefinite delay, and that it was proper for Germany to suggest what appeared to be the rational course for the signator powers, that is, to accept the situation and recognize the victorious party.

While the press and public opinion in France and England appear to be exceedingly sensitive to Germany taking part in Moroccan affairs, it is not believed the French and British governments will take any exception to what is considered here a perfectly reasonable and sound action. Germany is almost certain indicated her intentions to Austria 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 a visit to the state department, count Halzeff, the German charge d'affaires, called attention to the Berlin despatch indicating it to be the opinion of the German government that speedy recognition of Mulai Hafid as sultan of Morocco, by the signatories of the Algeiras conference, would be in the interests of peace. Count Halzeff 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 Algeiras conference, but accompanied by a declaration that in accepting the application of its declarations and regulations to American citizens and interests in Morocco, it did so without assuming any obligation or responsibility for their enforcement.

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

CO-OPERATION NEEDED

INDIVIDUAL EFFORT HELPED IN LONG RUN

The relation, said R. C. Brock of the Kootenay Fruit Growers' Association yesterday, of the individual fruit grower to a fruit growers' union or a co-operation of shippers may be likened to the old fable, told by the Greek slave 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 order to hold their own in the business world, and the balance of the business world. A good many fruit growers seem to have the impression that the most important reason for co-operation is to protect themselves against the importations 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 uniform and better pack; in fact to produce a commercial article whose standard 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 past the buyer had to go from place to place buying twenty-five boxes of fruit in one place, different 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 if it had been uniform and better pack; in fact to produce a commercial article whose standard 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.

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, and the individual grower is not free to pack his fruit in any way he chooses, 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. Fruit growers' association is as much a protection to a man's fruit crop as an insurance policy in his house and barn. He can always be assured that he will receive for his fruit even if 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 market there and his fruit is shipped through it he can rest assured that he will receive his just dues.

The missions of the live up-to-date management of the fruit growers' association 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, in growing and marketing the fruit, in the use of fertilizers, 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, and what are the best 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 pertaining to the good of the association just the same as an individual would watch to improve the conditions of his own business.

Another important point where an association has the advantage over the individual grower, is the matter of transportation, freight and express rates. That is, the grower, if he has a large quantity of fruit, can get it shipped by rail or by water, and if rates are in existence that are detrimental to one locality and in favor of another in reaching the same market, an association can act for a body of growers, and get a better rate of freight and express rates than an individual. That an association, or as in this case, a number of associations, under one general head, are able to assert their rights, and to get a better rate of freight and express rates than an individual, is a fact that is well known in North Carolina, where the refrigeration company did not furnish the agreed number of cars to take care of their strawberry crop, and the growers, by the thousands of crates of strawberries rotted on the platforms, the combined associations affected by it sued the company for damages with the result that the company's time was compromised with the growers and paid them for the berries lost. Could an individual shipper accomplish that? Never.

Finally fruit growers' associations are not an untried experiment. The fruit growing sections in the east, southeast 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 a tremendous factor in the increase 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 a slight abatement. 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 unrelieved 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 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.

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 enormous amount of wealth lying fallow 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 held prolonged inquiries in London."

"Sir Ernest Cable complains that the committee do not seem to have taken account of India itself as a possible source of wealth. He points out that Mr. Dunning Macleod stated that 'persons of the highest authority' estimated the hidden hoards of India at \$200,000,000. 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 ornaments. Mr. Macleod's estimate of the Indian currency committee in 1898, 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 government of India should seek to tap the hidden stores of India."

"He suggests the appointment of a committee of inquiry, sitting in India, to ascertain to what extent and by what means the hoarded wealth of India could 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 state and industrial works, the material interests of British and Indian alike would be more closely welded, which would incidentally have an excellent political effect."

"Coming as it does from an authority of so much weight in the Indian commercial world, the suggestion deserves serious 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 existence is great cannot be denied, but much mystery surrounds the whole subject, and the known facts concerning it are often curious and perplexing."

"Lord Rothchild told the Indian currency committee one such fact. He said that none of the smooth gold bars sent from London to India ever came back. Some bars did come from India, but the rest were lost. The rough bars which were sent to India from China; and that strengthened his belief that gold was hoarded in India. Finally, he said that the Indian currency committee one such fact. He said that none of the smooth gold bars sent from London to India ever came back. Some bars did come from India, but the rest were lost. The rough bars which were sent to India from China; and that strengthened his belief that gold was hoarded in India. Finally, he said that the Indian currency committee one such fact. He said that none of the smooth gold bars sent from London to India ever came back. Some bars did come from India, but the rest were lost. The rough bars which were sent to India from China; and that strengthened his belief that gold was hoarded in India. 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