companies.

(iii) To subscribe for, underwrite, place, purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, exchange, dispose of and deat in shares, stocks, bonds, depentures, debenture stock or obligations of any Company, whether British Colonial, or Foreign, or of any Government, State, or of any Authouty, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise.

(iii) To furnish and provide deposits and (n.) To furnish and provide deposits and guarantee funds required in relation to any tender or application for any contract, concession, decree, enactment, property or privilege, or in relation to the carrying out of any contract, concession, decree or en-

actment.

(o.) To lend money to such parties and on such terms, with or without security, as may seem expedient, and in particular to customers of and persons having dealings with the Company; and to guarantee the performance of contracts by members of, parantee the performance of contracts by members of, and the performance of contracts by members of the performance of the performa

with the Company; and to guarantee the performance of contracts by members of, or companies or persons having dealings with the Company, and to draw, succept, endorse, discount, issue, buy, sell and deal in bills of exchange, promissory flotes, drafts, bills of lading, coupons, warrants, and other negotiable instruments, and buy and sell and deal in bullion, specie and com.

deatts, bills of lading, coupons, warrants, and other negotiable instruments, and buy and sell and deal in builion, specie and com, and other negotiable instruments, and buy and sell and deal in builion, specie and com.

(D) To borrow or raise amoney for the purposes of the Company in such manner and upon such terms as may seem expedient, and to secure the payment thereof by recembable or irredecmande bonds, debentures, or debenture stock being made payable to bearer or otherwise, and issuable or payable either at par or at a premium or discount), or by mortgages, scripces titicates, bills of exchange or promisory notes, or by any other instrument, or in such other manner as may be determined, and for any such purposes to charge all or any part of the property of the Company, both present and future, including its uncalled capital; and to allot the shares of the Company, or deted as fully or partly paid up, or bonds, debentures, or debenture stock issued by the Company, as the whose or part of the purchase price for any property purchased by the Company, or for any valuable consideration.

(q) To make donations to such persons and in such cases and either of cash or other assets, as may be thught directly or indirectly conducive to any of the Company's objects or otherwise expendient; and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevoient objects, or for any exhibition, or for eny public, general or other object, and to establish or support, or ald in the establishment or support of associations, institutions, conveniences, funds and trusts calculated to benefit any of the employees or exemployees of the Company, or the dependents, or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance and apply the money of the Company, or the dependents, or connections of such persons, and to make payments towards insurance and apply the money of the Company, or the dependents, or connections of such persons, and to make payments towards insurance and apply the m

wath any Company, firm, or person, any risks, guarantees, or obligation undertaken. by the Company, or to which it may be subject.

(c.) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the business, property or guodwill and liabilities of any Company, cox poraction, seciety, partnership or persons carrying on, or about to carry or any business, which this Company is authorized to carry on, or which is in any respect similar to the objects of this Company, or which is capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, or possessed of property deemed suitable for the purposes of this Company, and to enter into partnership or into any arrangement with respect to the sharing of profits, union of interests or amalgamation, reciprocal concession or co-operation, either in whole or in part, with any such Company, corporation, society, partnership or persons.

(s.) To dispose of by sale, lease, underlease, exchange, surrender, mortgage or otherwise, to any public body, company, society or association, or to any person or persons for such considerations as the Company may think fit, and in particular any stock, shares, debentures, secunities, or property of any other company.

(i) To promote or form, or assist in the promotion or formation of any other company or companies, either for the purpose of acquiring, working, or otherwise dealing with all er any of the property, rights and liabilities of this Company, or any property in which this company or otherwise, to assist, such company or companies either for the purpose of acquiring, working, or otherwise dealing with all er any of the property, rights and liabilities of this Company, or any property in which this company is interested, or for easy other purpose, or providing the whole or part or the capital thereof, or by taking or succeptions for shares, preferred, ordinary, or defenced therein, or by lending money thereto, upon debentures, securities, property, or otherwise dealing with and inclident to the formation, of the funds of the Company all expenses of and incident to the formation, registration, advertising and establishment of this or any other company, and to the issue and subscription of the share or loan capita, including broketage and commissions for obtaining applications for, or placing or guaranteeing the placing of shares, or any debentures, debenture stock or other securities of this or any other company, and also all expenses attending the issue of any circular, or notice, or the printing, stamping, and circulating of proxies o. forms to be filled up by the members of this or connected with this, or any other company; and to undertake the management and secretarial or other work, duties and business of any company on such te ms as may be determined.

and to undertake the management and secretarial or other work, duties and business of any company on such to me as may be determined.

(u.) To obtain, or in any way assist in obtaining, any trooducial Order or Act of Parliament, or other necessary suthority for enabling this or any other company to carry any of its objects into effect, or for effecting any modification of this or any other company to carry any other company to company to company to the company of the control of this or any other company to be legalized, registered or incorpolated, if necessary, in accordance with the laws of any country or state in which if may, or may propose to carry on operations; to open and keep a colonial or foreign register or registers of tims or any other company in any British (Bolony or Dependency, or in any foreign country, and to allocate any number of the shares in this or any other company to such register or registers.

(w.) To distribute any of the property or assets of the company among the members in any part of the globe, either as principals, agents, contractors, managers, trustees, or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others and either by or through agents, sub contractors, trustees, or otherwise; with power to appoint a trustee or trustees, personal or corporate to hold any property on behalf of the Company, and to allow any property to remain outstanding in such trustee or trustees, or other wise; with power to appoint a trustee or trustees, personal or corporate to hold any property on behalf of the Company, and to allow any property to remain outstanding in such trustee or trustees.

(x.) Do all such other things as are incidental or may be thought conducive to the attainment of the acove objects, or any from the such of the paragraphs of this memorandum shall be regarded as independent objects, and accordingly shall be in no wise limited or restricted demend to the company, but may be carried out

THE WEEKLY NEWS

VOL. 7

Richest Strike Ever Made in Kootenay

GOLD QUARTZ ON GRANITE

PHENOMENALLY RICH ORE DIS-COVERED ON NEW VEIN UPON THE GRANITE POORMAN GROUP RUNS THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS TO THE TON.

********* "Early in 1888," says Jim Wardner, in the book written of himself by himself, "uncle John C. Davenport and myself were c. Davenport and myself were examining a gold prospect about five miles from Nelson, B.C., owned by Mr. Nall, and called the Poor Man. It was really a Dick Nailer, a crack-a-jack, as Col. John Burke would say; a lulu, in the words of Geo. Pfunder, and a bird it would be in my vocabubird it would be in my vocabubird it would be in my vocabulary. He wanted to buy it and so did I. Coming down the hill together, I said: 'John, you want the Poor Man; and so do I. It won't pay to bid against each other; Nail's price is high enough viz., \$35,000, for a baby mine. I'll tell you what I'll do; I'll play you server, up hest two out of three, seven-up, best two out of three, seven points each. He who wins, stays; he who loses, goes. Uncle John was the boss at seven-up. I came 'pretty near winning,' as Dutch Jake says. In fifteen minutes I steamed away on the little steamer Idaho, which was there awaiting one of us for a passenger. Uncle John taught me whist and kept me poor. Good bless and kept me poor. Good bless him! May he live long and may the Poor Man still continue to en-

But never from that historic game of seven-up. 20 years ago, in the very beginning of this city, has there been brought off that, or off any other claim anywhere in Kootenay such free gold ore as was brought in yesterday from the Granite-Poorman mine by J. Laing Stocks, the manager of the Duncah United Mines, Ltd., which has the pre-perty under lease to T. Gough and J. P.

Swedberg.
The ore is certainly rich. Nothing The ore is certainly rich. Nothing richer has ever been taken off the Granite, which is the richer of the two allied propretes. Nothing richer or as rich was taken off the Poplar properties at the time of the wild excitement. ties at the time of the wild excitement in the boom of a few years ago. Nothing richer has ever been seen in the Kotoenays. It is useless to talk of what the gold will run a ton. It cannot be expressed in hundreds. A ton of such rock would be worth \$10,000. Mr. Stocks brought in two grips full of the gree and brought in two grips full of the ore and it was lying scattered around his office yesterday afternoon when a Daily News reporter was asked to have a look at it.

Some of the quartz samples would run
in weight half gold. A piece of mellow
quartz, as big as a child's head has native gold sticking out in every direction. A man might earn a month's board by scraping its surface with his thur

The strike was made on the new Granite vein which was opened up by ground sluicing last spring and on which an incline shaft, following down the ledge, has been started. It was just within the first set of timbers, on a ledge running about two feet wide that the samples about two feet wide that the samples

Granite-Poorman groups lie together on Eagle creek about five miles west of Nelson, the Granite lying higher up the hill and further to the east. So far there have been two veins worked, the one lying rarellal to the other and the one lying parallel to the other and the one lying parallel to the other and both running north and south. These are known as the Poorman and the Granite veins, the latter carrying the higher values, but the whole veins together averaging some \$7 a ton. This is not run of mill, which would average lower, some of the country rock on either side of the vein being taken out when the For all that the mine ore is stoped. For all that the mine cleared up \$50,000 worth of gold last year and in six months this year has yielded over \$30,000.

In the spring ground slutcing was

started on a vein running parallel to the Granite vein, about 300 feet to the east.

The rock here discovered runs in a vein varying in width, but averaging two feet or better. Just outside of the incline shaft assays taken of the vein which is there over three feet wide, ran \$20 and as soon as depth is gained this richer

The royalty to the Duncan Mines will alone amount to a big thing and the alone amount to a big thing and the lessees may be considered as made men. They have about 40 men working on the property and as the refractory rock, of which over 130 tons have been sent to the Trail smelter this year, runs some like \$60 to the ton, there is a big thing in the mines for all concerned.

As already stated the Poorman was Davenport and was bought from his son by the Duncan Mines, Ltd., in 1900. Previous to this, in 1898, the adjoining group of properties known as the Granite, were purchased from J. P. Swedner, and a mill and trainway were creative. berg and a mill and tramway were erect-ed in 1899.

Afterwards T. Gough and J. P. Swed-

Republican Party Will Insist on His NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—An announcement was made at the national republican headquarters today, by James S. Sherman, republican candidate for vice president, that president Roosevelt's president, that president Rooseveits conference with party leaders at Sagamore Hill yesterday, had developed that political exigencies demand the renomination of governor Hughes, for a second term. Chairman Frank Hitchcock was present when Mr. Sherman stated the result of the conference and assented to all the vice president said. assented to all the vice present assented to all the vice present and to day unquestionably will put an end to organization in opposition to the candidacy of governor Hughes although it is possible that certain individuals will continue to voice

their protest. WHITE AND BLACK.

Hindu and White Woman Join Hands-Marpole's Return. VANCOUVER, Aug. 21.—The first wedding in this country between a white woman and a Hindu took place today. The bride was a widow in the early thirties, while the groom was 26 years of age and has lived here five years.

years.

Mr. Marpole, western executive agent of the C. P. R. who returned today from the old country stated: "I found that in Great Britain the interest in Canada of recent years is unabated and I look for a large emigration of desirable classes of people next year incident to garnering of a bountiful harvest in the great wheat country of the vest in the great wheat country of the dominion of course of the revival of business in the commercial world gen-

JUSTICE IN TAXATION

BRYAN FIRES THE FIRST GUN IN CAMPAIGN

SAYS REPUBLICAN PARTY CAN NOT BE TRUSTED

DES MOINES, Aug. 21.—Comparing the attitute of the two dominant part es on the tariff question, William Jennings Bryan, democratic candidate for the presidency at baseball park tonight, before a vast audience, fired the first gun in the campaign. He attacked the republican promises of tanff revision and asked if the democratic party was not justied if the democratic party was not justi-fied when it included in its platform the declaration that the "people cannot a e-ly entrust the execution of this impor-tant work to a party which is so deeply

tant work to a party which is so deeply obligated to the highly protected interests as the republican party.

"The whole aim of our party," he said, in summarizing, "is to procure justice in taxation. We believe that each individual should contribute to the support of the government in proportion to individual should contribute to the sup-port of the government in proportion to the benefits which he receives under the projecting government. We believe that a revenue tariff approached gradually ac-cording to the plan laid, down in our platform, will equalize the burdens of taxation and that the addition of an in-some tax will make taxation still more texation and that the audition of all more come tax will make taxation still more equitable. If the republican party is to have the support of the people who find a pecuniary profit in the exercise of the taxing power, as a private asset in their business we ought to have the support of that large majority of the people who produce the nation's wealth in times of peace. Protect the nation's flag in time of war and ask for nothing from the government but even-handed justice" Mr. Bryan left Des Moines late tonight

STANDARD'S CASE.

Elaborate Arrangements Made for Appeal of Famous Case. CHICAGO, Aug. 21—The govern ment's petition for a re-hearing by the United States court of appeals of the case against the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana was filed today and represents it is authoritatively stated the final attempt to save the Elkin's act and the interstate commerce law from becoming futile. The filing of the petition marked the appearance of attorney general Bonaparte in the case as well as that of Frank B. Kellogg, who is a special assistant to the attorney general. Besides these two names, the petition is signed by Edwin E. Simms, United States district attorney at Chicago and special assistant James H. Wilkerson, both of whom presented the government's side of the case in the original hearing before Judge Landis, who administered the famous fine of \$29,240,000 against the defendant.

Although it is not specifically stated in the petition, it was agreed by coun-sel for the government in their conference at Lennox, Mass., following the reversal by the appellate court of judge Landis' decision, that if the interpretation of the law given by Judges Grosscup, Seaman and Baker were allowed to stand, successful prosecution of rebate cases against corporations would be a supplying the future. The lawbe impossible in the future. The law-yers at that conference, over who the attorney general of the United States presided were as a unit in expressing the opinion that the reforms in rebate matters brought about by the Roosevelt administration, would represent so much waste in time unless the upper court can be convinced that it is in

error in its construction of the law.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—A formal protest against the annexation by Belgium of the Congo region was forwarded to the United States secretary of state Root today by the Congo reform association, a national organization with headquarters in this city.

Doubt As to British Mission to Germany

ONLY OLD AGE INSURANCE

QUESTION OF ARMAMENTS IS NOT BEING DISCUSSED ACCORDING TO ALLEGED STATEMENT BY CHANCELLOR OF EXCHEQUER, LLOYD-GEORGE.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—The meeting to-day between David Lloyd-George, chan-cellor of the British exchequer, and Dr. Bethmann-Hollewell, imperial minister of the interior, as far as is known, passed off without reference being made to the question of naval arma-mants. The two ministers, however. ments. The two ministers, however, conferred privately for an hour and a half and nothing has been made public concerning what was discussed.

A well informed personage informed the Associated Press this evening that the conference was confined entirely to the discussions.

the conference was confined entirely to the old age insurance.

A fellow traveller of Mr. Lloyd-George said that the chancellor of the exchequer had no intention of broaching the subject of the armaments of Great Britain and Germany, but that should the ministers here mention the matters he would be delighted with a purely informal exchange of views on the subject. the subject.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Daily Mail this morning declares that no agreement has been arrived at by Great Britain and Germany on the question of payel errogants.

of naval armaments.

David Lloyd-George in a communication addressed to the Daily Chronicle's Berlin correspondent and transmitted by the correspondent to his paper here, says that his visit is exclusively concerned with pensions; it is not official in any sense and has no relation to international politics.

GUT IN LUMBER.

Anstie at the Coast Seeking to Patch
Up an Agreement.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 21.—W. H.
Anstie, secretary of the Mountain Mills
association, is in Vancouver and a meeting of the members of the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manu-facturers, Ltd., the coast association,

has been called.

While no official statement has been given out regarding the meeting, it is rumored in lumber circles that some of the members of the mountain association are seeking to patch up the trouble which broke out between the two organizations at the first of the present month over prices. Following the withdrawal of some of the mountain mills from the price agreement the coast mills announced a cut on rough lumber to a basis of \$9 per thousand feet at the mills.

T. H. Rea, a Chicago broker and formerly a well known Boundary minformerly a well known Boundary min-ing operator, has arrived here on busi-ness. Mr. Rea recently disposed of seventeen timber berths on the north fork of Kettle river to a Chicago syn-dicate which will erect a large saw mill on Smelter lake, near Grand Forks. The consideration was about

Big Contracts Undertaken in New York for Cuban Capital.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.-Nearly \$16,-00,000 it is estimated are involved in 000,000 it is estimated are involved in two contracts that have just been signed here one providing Havana, the capital of Cuba with a proper sewer system and the other for extensive paving of the city. The contracts just signed were between the McGivney and Rockeby construction company and the Cuban engineering and contracting company and the Uvaid paving company of this city. pany of this city.

SCOTCH FARMERS.

Visit Quebec Farms and Then Go on to Ottawa.

MONTREAL, Aug. 21.—The Scottish agricultural committee arrived here this evening, after having spent the day at Knowlton, Que., where they looked over Alva Farm, the property of the Hon. Sidney Fisher. Tomorrow they will go out to the Macdonald college at St. de Bellevue and look over hest orchards on the island, going Ottawa on Sunday.

ATTITUDE OF AUSTRALIA

REJOICES IN THE DOMINATION OF THE WHITES. PACIFIC OCEAN TO BE CONTROL

LED BY CAUCASIANS.

SYDNEY, Aug. 22-Saturday-The city again today was en fete in henor of the visit of the United States Atlantic batvisit of the United States Atlantic bat-tleship fleet. The entertainments of the morning and afternoon were designed principally for the enlisted men, many of whom were given shore leave. Five hundred of the men started early this morning as guests of the government, in special trains for Newcastle and the Blue mountains, returning to Sydney this eve-ning. Many of the men preferred to

witness football and baseoali matches and the aquatic sports, and an exhibition in the Domain park by the firemen of the city. For the latter event 20,000 spectators gathered and the American sallors applauded the fine display made

sallors applauded the fine display made by the fire fighters.

While there were no official functions scheduled for the day numerous officers visited the city and were guests at vari-ous luncheons and other social functions.

visited the city and were guests at, various luncheons and other social functions.

LONDON, Aug. 22—The Daily Telegraph in an eiddorial this morning dilating on the vast changes in the pollities of the Pacific portended by the almost inconceivable magnificent reception Australia had accorded not to a British, but an American fleet, says: "It means, and is welcomed by the Australian people that the United States is determined to secure their position in the Pacific and the demonstration they are giving of the means they intend to employ to keep their position, is extraordinarily complete. What the people at home have scarcely yet realized is that Europe practically has vacated the Pacific. Not a single battleship belonging to an European power is to be found in any corner of that great ocean, while America has three great squadrons there. The mastery of the Pacific was Britain's only 20 years ago. The rise of Japan on the one hand and the naval renaissance of the United States on the other, has profoundly changed conditions and revolutionized Australia's attitude towards prohems of national defense."

The Daily Telegraph finds Australia's ambition to have its own navy but a natural one, but it thinks the American demonstration will show her how many millions the realization of such a dream will require and convince her that her naval interests can be best conserved by contributions to the British navy. In conclusion the Daily Telegraph thinks that the principles of the white Australia, washed by a white Pacific, he'd passionately by the Australians conceals many serious dangers, but it does not doubt that the thorny question of Asiatic immigration can be settled on perfectly honorable terms.

Games Yesterday. At Aberdeen—Aberdeen, 4; Vancouver, 0. At Spokane-Butte, 3; Spo-

CUNARD LINE.

LIFE OF Present Contract.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.—The Post understands that at their monthly meeting, the directors of the Cunard Steamship Co., after much discussion, arrived at the decision that their boats must go to Southampton, if a remunerative share of first class traffic is to be related but their the tarms of the real. share of first class traine is to be tained, but that the terms of the mail contract with the government which still has nineteen years to run, preclude the abandoning of Queenstown and on political grounds the government declines to yield.

GIVES EDITOR UP.

the Authorities.

SEOUL, Aug. 21.—The British consul SEOUL, Aug. 21.—The British consul general has surrendered to the Korean authorities, the editor of the vernacular edition of the Daily News, who escaped from the police on August 13th., and sought refuge in the home of E. T. Bethel, the English proprietor of the namer.

paper.
SEOUL, Aug. 21.—Consul E. T.
Bethel at that time raised the English
ensign above his gate and positively
refused to surrender the editor to the territorial protection from the British consul. The trial of the editor will shortly commence on the charge that he was connected with misappropriaion of a part of the Korean nation oan redemption fund.

TERRIBLE VENGEANCE.

Russian Revolutionists Murder a Whole Household in Cold Blood.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.—News has reached this city of a terrible vengeance taken by the revolutionists of Yurievka in Yekaterinoslav province, upon a Jewish family named Edelstein upon a Jewish family named Edelstein who were accused of giving information to the authorities regarding the movements of the revolutionists. They visited the house at night and threw bombs through the windows. They then opened up on the members of the family with revolvers and shot to death the father, daughter, and a warmen course

ily with revolvers and shot to death the father, daughter and a woman guest and her child. The mother, a son, a son-in-law and two grandsons were severely wounded. After this murderous onslaught the revolutionists temporarily retired and help was summoned. In the course of a couple of hours the victims, who were still alive, had been conveyed to a hospital. Not satisfied with their vengeance, the revolutionists now a well armed band of 40 or 60 men descended on the hospital, overpowered the nurses and guards and shot the mother and son to death, after which they made their escape. Another dispatch from the province says that which they made their escape. Another dispatch from the province says that the prisoners in the jail at Saratov upon discovering that two of their comrades were traitors fell upon them and beat them to death.

Annual Convention.

DETROIT, Aug. 21.—The interna-tional association of municipal electric-ians closed its annual convention here lans closed its annual convention here today. Atlantic City was chosen for the next year's meeting and officers were elected. President, J. B. Yeakle, Baltimore; vice president, W. S. Devlin, Newcastle, Pa.; secretary, Frank P. Foster, Corning.

NELSON, B. C. SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1908

Northwest Crops Have Been Under Estimated

NO DANGER FROM FROST

ALF OF WHEAT ALREADY HAS BEEN HARVESTED AND 30 PER CENT IS READY FOR THE BIN. DER-MURDER OF TRAIN HAND BY HOBOES.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 21 - Crop reports ontinue to come in of a very favorable character. A number of the most important districts have practically finished cutting and threshing has started, in fact shipments have already come forward and show splendid milling quality. Market manipulators in the south who previously tried to kill the crops on their own side of the line, having falled their own side of the line, having falled there, have evidently turned their attention to the Canadiaan northwest and are now circulating sensatical reports about the possibility of dimage from frost. As 50 per cent of the wheat is now cut and at least 30 per cent is standing rive ready for the binder, while the remainder is so far advanced that frost cannot materially effect either as to yield or grade, it will readily be seen how little grounds exist for any uneasiness with respect to damage from any frost which may occur.

The selected and experienced men sent out by the Manitoba Free Press as special crop correspondents, continue to

cial crop correspondents, continue to send in reports that would indicate an even larger yield than any figures yet named by the grain dealers or crop experts. And as they are the last in the field and therefore much nearer the actual results on account of a large am unit of the wheat previously estimated upon being at the time in an immature state within a large proportion is now actually being at the time in an immature state while a large proportion is now actually harvested and the remainder much further advanced, naturally they are in a much better position to form a proper estimate. How far advanced some of the northern crops are may be understood when it was announced yesterday that threshing had started at Raddisson and Lanigan in northern Saskatchewan.

wan.
Otto Sorenson, a mes enger in the employ of the Western Express company, was killed by hoboes who attempted to rob his car at Enderlin, N.D., last night. rob his car at Enderlin, N.D., last night. Sorenson travels on the Soo Line to Winnipeg. He was found dead in his car. The position in which he was lying when found indicated that he had had a terrible struggle. The robbers fled in terror after killing their man. He leave; a wife and two children who reside in St. Paul.

A great contrast was provided at the

reside in St. Paul.

A great contrast was provided at the C.P.R. station this morning when 2500 decent and respectable and quiet harvesters arrived from the east in three special trains. Unlike the bunch that came earlier, the arriva's today seemed very gentle and were the proper kind that are required to do the work in this country. They distrained from the train in great spirits and were extremely light hearted, nearly all singing popular songs as they went through the big ga es to the ticket office. They were sent to different parts of the country where h:lp is required.

TAFT'S ANSWER TO QUERY BIYAN.

WHAT REPUBLICAN PARTY NOW STAND FOR. HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Aug. 21-"The

ecple have ruled through the republican party," this is Mr. Taft't answer to Mr. Bryan's challenge, "shall the people rule?"

The answer was made in an address the republican candidates made today before the gathering of several thousand Virginia republicans who came to seen and hear him and to ce ebrate Virginia day.

to seen and hear him and to ce ebraie to seen and hear him and to ce ebraie. Virginia day.

To make his point perfectly c'ear Mr. Taft referred to the first election of Mr. McKinley as one of the most intelligent and favorable expressions of popular will ever manifested in the world, "and the maintenance of the gold standard and a protective tariff by his administ ation was a correct interpretation of the will of the beople. This was shown to be so," he continued, "ty even a greater in jority for the party in 1900 and a still greater majority in 1904 when Roosevelt was e'ected and we may well submit to the country whether his administration has not expressed the will of the people."

Mr. Taft reviewed the record of the democratic party from the time of the last democratic administration in 1896. During that period, he said, "it repealed last democratic administration in 1896. During that period, he said, "It repea'ed the McKinley tariff bill passed in 1890 and enacted the Gorman-Wilson tariff bill of 1893. With the prospect of a democratic tariff for re-enue and under the operation of the Gorman-Wilson tariff bill subsequently passed, a period of industrial depression set in which continued throughout the next pre-idential campaign of 1898. The remedy for this depression as proposed by the democratic party, under its present leadership was a change from the gold standard of currency and values which was the measure of all pecuniary obligations, to a sliver standard, a change which would

have produced a financial crash in which the business disaster would only have been exceeded by the injury to other national financial honor."

"As soon as the republican party came into power in 1897," he said, "it repealed the Gorman-Wilson tariff bill and enacted the present Dingley tariff and with the assurance of an honest monetary standard confidence was restored and a period of business expansion and prosperity followed to an extent never before known in the history of the world."

SQUARE DEAL

Writer to the Times Thinks All Would Deal With Admiralty (Special to The Dally News.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.—"Cap" J. D. Henry in the Times states that the time is increasingly opportune and propitious for the renewal of Canada's appeal to the admiralty respecting her oil supply, and he adds that Canada is a land of small oil wells and square deals.

Yellow Men's Embroglio

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—The Lokal Anzeiger's Peking correspondent telegraphs that Japanese soldiers captured recently and mortally injured a Chinaman who was formerly an officer in the Japanese army in the house of an official of the minister of war. The Chinese government, the correspondent adds, says an explanation has been made of the affair.

Wright Air Ship.

LEMANS, Aug. 24—Wilbur Wright, the American aeroplanist, made a de-monstration this evening at Auyors. No monstration this evening at Auvors. No attempt was made to accomplish a long flight but the evolutions were made with the accustomed consummate skill. The machine soared to a height of 75 feet and landed without mishap. Mr. Wright was warmly congratulated by a French army officer who was present at the army officer who was present at the trials Mr. Wright made in Tunis in 1905.

INTERESTING MEMORIES

FRENCH CATHOLIC IS GIVEN A CORDIAL RECEPTION.

REGARDS MONTREAL AS CITY OF THE FUTURE.

ette tendered an official reception this afternoon to M. Louis Herbette the

ette tendered an official reception this afternoon to M. Louis. Herbette the official representative of France at the Quebec Tercentenary celebration.

A large number of representative ettizens attended. In replying to the address of welcome M. Herbette stated that before leaving France he had told President Fallieres that he would be attacked, but the president had insisted that he was the proper man. He might not be called a good Catholic but he was at least a good enough Catholic to refuse to hate his enemies. He had been attacked by some of the French Canadian newspapers, but he had kept quiet, listened to the salutes and returned them when courtesy required it. He concluded by saying that he regarded Quebec as the city of interesting memories, but Montreal was the city of the future. the future.

THE DUTCH AND VENEZUELA.

Royal Dutch Line Steamers Will No Call at Venezuelan Ports.
WILLEMSTEAD, Aug. 21.—Each day

very gentle and were the proper kind that are required to do the work in this country. They distrained from the train in great spirits and were extremely light hearted, nearly all singing popular songs as they went through the big ga est to the ticket office. They were sent to different parts of the country where hip is required.

SHALL THE PEOPLE RULE

WILLEMSTEAD, Aug. 21.—Each day brings a development in the difficulty between the Netherlands and Venezuela and this morning it was learned that the Royal Dutch West Indian mail line had decided temporarity to discontinue its Venezuelan service. The steamer Prinz William V., belonging to this line arrived yesterday from Caruponiao, Venezuela, and special orders were given to the steamer against sailing. The captain said, "Although we do not fear that the enezuelan authorities The captain said, "Although we do not fear that the enezuelan authorities molest our steamers in Venezuelan ports, the recent occurrences yesterday in the quarantine regulations imposed on neighboring countries have led the company to discontinue its Venezuelan service for the time being."

The steamers of the Royal Dutch line on their regular schedule call at the Venezuelan port of Puerto Callo, Laguairla, Guantana and Carupano.

LAUNCH RACES.

Dixie II Has Two Races to Her Credit—Looks Like Winner of Gold Cup.
OGDENSBURG, Aug. 21.—Covering the th.rty mile course on Chippewa bay in the fast time of 58 minutes, the motor boat racer Dixie II, owned by E. J. Schroeder, of New York and entered in the name of the Thousand Island Yacht club, today won the second of the series of races for the gold challenge cup. thus putting two races to her credit and giving her a big advantage over the other entries. As in yesterday's race, the Chip III, defender of the cup for the Chippewa Yacht club, was the boat the Dixie had to beat. The Chip kept close to the Dixie throughout the race, and at the end was only 7 seconds in the rear. There were four other boats in the race, the Jen finishing third, the Pirate fourth, the Stranger fifth and the Pawnee as usual being last.

Body Identified.

Body Identified.

Body Identified.

CAMDEN, Aug. 21.—Positive identification of the body of the man who was found in an old trunk in a ravine near here by a picnic party there, as that of Solomon J. Rosenbloom, a wealthy merchant of Mindber, Somerset county Pa., was established today by Harry Friedman, a clerk in the Rosenbloom store.

KAMSACK, Aug. 21—Edward Bray, D. L. S., engaged in surveying the north part of this province here, is dead. Mr. Bray's home is in Oakville, Ontario.

NO. 17

Quenches Fires in the Fernie District

MINE ACCIDENT INQUEST

ELK RIVER LUMBER COMPANY IS STARTING TO REBUILD-RAIL-WAYS HAVE REPAIRED ROAD-BED - MANY IMPROVEMENTS QUICKLY MADE.

(Special to The Daily News.) FERNIE, Aug. 21.—A coroner's 'in uest was held this afternoon in the provincial building to inquire into the

leaths of Phil Caldwell, David Powell deaths of Phil Caldwell, David Powell and Robert Beaver, who lost their lives in the accident in No. 2 mine Coal creek on the morning of July 31st list. From the evidence of witnesses it was proved that a serious bump or cave in occurred in the mine imprisoning twenty-four miners, that twenty of them were uninjured by the fall of rock and were rescued a few hours afterwards, but that four were buried under the debris and the bodies of three of the recoveredm later. Phil Caldwell had been taken out alive but seriously injured, and died in the Cranbrook verdict of accidental death and did not attach blame to any one. Search parties are still working to recover the remains of Hitchmough and it is hoped their efforts will soon be successful.

A welcome electrical storm broke broke over the city this afternoon and rain fell steadily for a couple of hours, cooling the air and dissipating the smoke which has filled the valleys since the big fire. The streets are assuming quite a respectable appearance with the rows of new buildings and the shops open for business, and the work of construction still goes on with feverish haste. The Elk Valley Lumber company in West Fernie, today began the erection of a new mill and it will not be long before they are sutting. The city engineer's staff is bushly engaged in laying out the street lines and replacing posts, while the power company have removed the great quantity of tangled electric light and telephone wires that were strewn over the town and have repaired the water works system. Satisfactory progress is being made on the re-construction of the slack bins and approaches to the coke ovens, and the railways have repaired the damage to their roadbed and structures, and are now handling the enormous freight business with regularity and dispatch.

Mrs. Bohnell, wile of Dr. S. Bonnell, left with her children for Nova Scotia today, where she will remain for the winter visiting relatives.

WESTMINSTER LIBERALS

CAMPAIGN. J. D. TAYLOR IS MAKING A MOST SUCCESSFUL CANVAS.

ARE HOPELESSLY DIVIDED IN THE

(Special to The Daily News.)
VANCOUVER, Aug. 21.—The liberal positive intention of again standing un-less another convention, than the recent one nominating Robert Jardine, is sum-moned. He says he has been unfairly treated and will pursue the course in-dicated, even if it means two liberals in the field. Jardine says he will calm the nomination and is backed up by the machine liberals, who say that the convention was regular. In the meantime J. D. Taylor, the conservative nominee is making a really successful canvass.

DOWN ON CORPORATIONS.

Judge Parker Opens Presidential Campaign at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Aug. 21.—Judge Alton B. Parker, democratic presidential candidate in 1904, spoke to an audience of 1,800 people at the coliseum last night. The meeting was held under the auspices of the King County democrats and the Bryan volunteers. His speech dealt with issues of the national campaign, he described his principles as opposing the evils of great corporations, which he declared, are fostered by the present high tariff. The remedy, Judge Parker declared, is in lowering the tariff and this he doubted if the republican party would do if they continued in power another four years. Judge Parker denounced the idea of federal control of corporations as a remedy. He recommended a statute imposing a jail sentence upon corporation officials convicted of contributing money to a campaign fund.

money to a campaign fund PUEBLO, Aug. 21.—A. St. Louis express train on the Missouri Pacific is reported in the ditch four miles east of Pueblo. It is reported that four passenger coaches were everturned. It is not known how many, if any, are injured. A relief train is being made up in Pueblo.

NIGHT OF RIOT

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 15-Two white men were killed, one negro was lynched 75 persons injured and two score of es occupied by negroes were burned a mob to lynch a negro, who had assaulted a white woman.

After a night of riot, arson and slaughter, the state troops were called out by the governor. One thousand militiamen including three companies from the city and companies from Bloomington, Pe-oria, Pekin and Pontiac, are parading the streets.

The trouble was brought about by an assault committed yesterday morning by a negro on Mrs. Haltan, a street railconductor's wife. While the woman slept in her house awaiting the return of her husband, the man broke into the house, dragged her into the rear yard and assaulted her. Before noon George Richardson, a young negro, was arrested by the sheriff and charged with the act. The victim partially identified the pris-oner. Crowds quickly gathered about the jail but sheriff Warner's force and the police were able to preserve order until nightfall, but with difficulty.

Shortly after 3 o'clock a successful ruse was worked by the authorities and Richardson was spirited away to safety. A false run by the fire department tem-porarily drew the attention of the crowd during which the negro was hurried down the adjoining alley and at the first corner was pushed into an automo-bile owned by Harry Loper, a restaurant keeper, who had been sworn in as a deputy sheriff.

Before the crowd realized what had happened Richardson was being rushe to a point north of the city where a Chicago and Alton train was stopped and he was put on board with a heavy guard, and conveyed to Bloomington and later was taken to Peoria, along with Mrs. Richardson and Joseph Anes, a negro Richardson and Joseph Anes, a negro prisoner in the county jail, who is accused of killing a clergyman named Ballard, a mint inspector, after attempting an assault upon Ballard's daughter. Ballard's daughter. lard went to his daughter's rescue and

was stabbed to death.

After the darkness had gathered the crowds assembled in the vicinity of the county jail. The mood of the mob was ugly and the appeals by the sheriff were without effect. The sheriff offered to let a committee from the crowd search the jail, assuring them that both negroes

were gone.
"We will all go through," shouted someone in the crowd and the cry was taken up by hundreds. Then someone in the crowd mentioned that Harry Loper, the restaurant man had furnishe the automobile in which the escape of the prisoners had been effected. "On to Loper's," they shouted and by

this time the maddened mob was ready for anything. A rush was made upon the restaurant, five blocks away. The proprietor was warned, but failing to appreciate the seriousness of the situa-tion, did not attempt to escape until the mob was upon the place. He was rush-ed by the employees of the place, to-gether with his wife, into a basement room for temporary safety. Short work was made of the restaurant. It was quickly turned upside down and fire was set to the building. The fire department which had been called out a half dozen times in an effort to disperse the crowds. again made a run to the restaurant, but was powerless. Every line of hose that was stretched was cut before a stream could be forced into it. The restaurant was stripped clean by the mob which de-stroyed without leniency until its work

vas nearly completed. The local company of militia, consisting of a company of infantry and p of cavalry and a gatling gun which had been ordered out by the governor early in the afternoon, was busy near the jail and the local authorities had no men to spare for the Loper place, fin-ally in a desperate effort to restore order the cavalry troop was despatched to the restaurant. Then the rioting broke loose of missiles. Many fell in the melee and it was here that Louis Johnson met his death. After the mob had moved to other scenes, Johnson's body was picked the country pack apples in bushel boxes.

All export apples and fancy varieties must be wrapped in paper. These include Yellow Newtown, Spitzenberg, Jonathan, Rome Beauty, Grimes Golden, White Winter at a little winter and the country pack apples in bushel boxes. up in the rear of the restaurant. After nothing of the restaurant remained, a rush was made for the levee, which is usually populated with negroes, of the mhad disappeared. Attacks were made upon several store buildings in which it was believed negroes had been hidden. Entrance was forced to these Junction, Colo., Fruit places and stocks of merchandise was rned topsy turvy in the search for the fugees. Shortly before midnight the refugees. Shortly before midnight the mob broke into Fishman's pawn shop and secured a number of rifles, shot guns, revolvers and ammunition. With these they armed themselves and start With ed to march the streets in control of the

'Stand back, gentlemen, or I'll shoot every one of you who touches this man, were the words of Eugene W. Chafin, prohibition candidate for president, who while Mr. Chafin was delivering an address on the East Side last night. For his act Chafin was struck on the side of the face with a brick hurled by a member of the mob. Chafin was well along in his speech when a negro, pur-sued by a mob, came toward the speaker, from Fifth avenue and Washington street where he had been nulled from a street car. The mob closed in on the negro and had him on the ground beating him with their fists and clubs. The negro finally got away and jumped on the platform. It was at this time that Mr. Chafin stepped to the front and threatened to shoot any one who touched the negro. Mr. Chafin's threat had the desired effect, although he had no

During the fight the negro nulled a knife and slashed several white men. Mr. Chafin was not seriously injured but James Scott was struck by a stray bul-

let and almost instantly killeld.

After burning many houses in the negro quarter the mob, which became more desperate as the night passed, finally gratified its thirst for blood this morning about 3 o'clock when a negro, Charles Hunter, was lynched at the corner of 12th and Madison streets, right in the heart of the so called "bad lands."

The box is filled up without care as to layers, etc. The box is filled up enough to give a bulge of from three-quarters to one inch on both top and bottom. It our opinion that the trade prefers this method of packing as they claim to us that the desire and a prevent the lynching. Some members of the fruit bruises less and while we do prevent the lynching some members of the fruit bruises less and while we do prevent the lynching some members of the fruit bruises less and while we do prevent the lynching some members of the fruit bruises less and while we do prevent the lynching some members of the fruit bruises less and while we do prevent the lynching some members of the fruit bruises less and while we do prevent the lynching some members of the fruit bruises less and while we do prevent the lynching some members of the fruit bruises less and while we do prevent the lynching some members of the fruit bruises less and while we do provided at the scene too late to the fruit bruises less and while we do provided at the scene too late to the fruit bruises less and while we do provided at the scene too late to the fruit bruises less and while we do provided at the scene too late to the fruit bruises less and while we do provided at the scene too late to the fruit bruises less and while we do provided at the scene too late to the fruit bruises less and while we do provided at the scene too late to the fruit bruises less and while we do provided at the scene too late to the fruit bruises less and while we do provided at the scene too late to the fruit bruises less and while we do provided at the scene too late to the fruit bruises less and while we do provided at the scene too late to the fruit bruises less and while we do provided at the scene too late to the fruit bruises less and

the mob declared that the negro lynched had shot two white men. They said that in a fight with the whites the negro was forced into a corner at the saloon and forced into a corner at the saloon and grocery store on the corner of 12th and Madison streets. When retreat was cut the way of maintaining the keeping off, the negro is said to have opened fire wounding two men and then came the cry "get the rope." All the members of the mob eagerly took up the cry. The negro was caught and dragged to the street. Here he was beaten and shot five times and then a rope was swung around his neck and the other end of the rope was thrown over a limb of a tree in the front of the store and he was swung high off the ground. He was dead in a few minutes. After riddling the body with bullets, the mob com-menced to dance around the tree.

At this point a company of troops from ecatur arrived and commenced firing. causing the rioters to disperse in a hurry. By daylight the streets had been deserted and the troops were in control of the

Harry T. Loper, owner of the restaurant destroyed said: "I have been through a riot in Cincinnati in 1892, the greatest in this country, when 100 men were kill-ed. It was to avoid loss of life that I took these men out of town. I did not favor the men; I have no interest in them whatever and would go just as far to punish them as anybody, but after going through the Cincinnati riot and knowing the sheriff as I do, I knew he would be killed before he would let the jail be taken. I thought I would save lives by removing the colored men. I would not shoot a single man to protect my place, and I only shot into the crowd when in personal danger myself."

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 15-The second lynching of the Springfield riot, accord-ing to a report to the police, occurred at Spring and Edward streets tonight. A negro whose name is said to be Parks, negro whose name is said to be rain; was strung up to a telephone pole by a mob of such proportions that the firemen and the police who responded to the first alarm were unable to handle it. Reinforceemnts of troops were sent for.

Another disturbance took place in gathered and threatened to storm the

efore the cavalry.

springffeld, ill., Aug. 15.—Gov-ernor Deenen tonight, on a report from Gen. Young that sufficient troops were not at hand, ordered out the Second regiment, of the national guard and nmanded the Seventh regiment to old itself in readiness for a call. Both are Chicago regiments.

PACKING FRUIT RULES

SOME GOOD SUGGESTIONS FROM OVER THE BORDER.

HOW TO MAINTAIN AN EXCELLENT REPUTATION.

(The Fruit Review.)

We have been asked to give the rules for packing fruits which are followed by the most successful fruit shippers' associations of the northwest, and this we are very glad to do. The reason this information is wanted is that the fruit from the northwest country has been uniformly praised for its careful grading tions of the country want to know what practices are followed to produce such

so that what is said regarding the pack-ing of this fruit refers only to the packing of boxes. Pears and peaches are also packed in boxes, but the peaches box, of course, is smaller than is used

John F. Moore, manager of the Grand Junction, Colo., Fruit Growers' association, in sending their specifications for grading fruit, says:

We pack two grades of fruit, fancy and choice. Now, it is very easy to make specifications for the fancy or No. 1 grade of apples, but it is very difficult to establish a grade for the No. 2 or choice; in fact specifications could not be printed that would apply to all cases. These grading cards are mailed out to all our growers, who, as you know, pack their own fruit. We also mail one of these cards to the dealers in the different markets, handling out fruits, so the dealer can have these specifications spect all the fruit when delivered to us by the growers, at our platforms and should any of our growers be grading too low, our inspector merely advises them as to what they are putting in, that should be left out, and the grower. naturally, soon knows about what he is to put in his pack, and in this way we get practically a uniform pack on even the No. 2 apples. In case the pack is very much out of line as to quality, we either repack it at the grower's ex-

pense, or allow him to haul it back and repack same at his own packing house. "We use what is known as the Colorado, or bushel standard apple box. We guarantee that three boxes of our apples will make one bushel. The dimensions of our apple boxes are 11½x 11½x18½ inches in the clear, and we pack what is known as the "jumble" pack; that is, we face the top of our box with two layers, with stem end up,

not wrap our apples we line our boxes with paper, which improves the appear-ance and is also a protection from dust, and I am inclined to think, on according out the air, is an assistance qualities of the fruit.

Here are the standard grades as adopt ed by the Grand Junction association: Peaches—Boxes containing 80 peaches or less, extra; containing 81 to 94 peaches, 90's; containing 95 to 108, 109's; all grades must be free from worms, all other defects and be a tight pack.

Apples—Fancy grade is as follows: Winesap, Grimes Golden, Missouri Pip-pin, Red Romanite, Geniton and kind-red varieties must be two and one-fourth inches in diameter and up. Boxes of Missouri Pippins and Winesap must not contain to exceed 15 per cent of 2 1-4 inch apples; 85 per cent must be larger inch apples; 85 per cent must be larger.
Jonathans, Arkansas Black, Ben Davis,
Gano, Willow Twig, Schakleford, Pearman, Mammoth Black Twig, Roman
Beauty, White Winter Pippin, Mann,
Tallman Sweet, Dominie, McIntosh,
Wealthy, Steele's Red, Lawver, Baldwin, Huntsman, Spy, Minkler, Stark, Smith Cider, Walbridge, Pewaukee, Imperial, etc., two and one-half inches in diameter and up. Absolutely free from worms and other defects. Bright and normal

Choice grade should not be less than 2 1-4 inches in diameter and reasonably free from worms. In other words, stock only a little below fancy grade. Throw away your trash: it will not pay the

color. Shapely in form.

Pears-Fancy grade must be free from worms, smooth and of good shape, gross weight 53 pounds or more. The number of tiers must be stamped on the box. Four tiers should measure from 2 3-4 inches up. Five tiers should measure from 2 1-4 to 2 3-4. Six tiers should measure from 2 1-4 down, but not so small but what they make a good heavy six tier pack.

North Yukima, Wash., has an excellent reputation for the character of its pack-

ing, and here is a summary of the me-

thods practised there: Apples—Following is the method of gathered and threatened to storm the building wherein were housed a number of negro refugees. Company L of the 4th infantry and troop B of the cavalry were sent to the place, charged the mob with bayonets and dispersed it. This affair was simultaneous with the lynching of Parks, four blocks away.

The negro lynched tonight has been identified as William Donegon, 80 years of age. The outrage occurred at a place within two blocks of the state capital. Governor Doneen was in his office and at once ordered the troops to scatter the crowd at all hazards. The mob broke before the cavalry.

Apples—Following is the method of packing export apples, and should be followed as closely as possible in all packing: In picking great care must be taken not to bruise the fruit. Do not grasp with the fingers, but rather in palm of hand. A light wooden basket lined with cloth makes one of the most desirable picking baskets. In emptying the fruit should not be poured, but put on the table by hand. Next the fruit should be carefully sorted, all infested fruit must be thrown aside. But two grades can be packed, 1st and 2nd. First class fruit shall consist of fruit that is well colored and free from blemishes of packing export apples, and should be followed as closely as possible in all packing: In picking great care must be taken not to bruise the fruit. Do not

class fruit shall consist of fruit that is well colored and free from blemishes of any kind. No. 2 fruit should consist of SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 15.—Govrnor Deenen tonight, on a report from
en Young that sufficient troops were The fruit must then be graded as to size so that two different sizes will not appear in the same box. Sizes in export run as follows: 64, 72, 80, 84, 88, 96, 104, 112, and sometimes 128, the latter only for Yellow Newtons. The two two pack, as it is called, includes all sizes from 72 to 104, and is

packed as follows: Place an apple in one corner and another midway between this one and the other corner. Then put an apple in each of the two spaces left and if the apple is large enough for a two two pack, it will only go half way down . This will leave two more spaces and so on. The next tier is started by filling the two spaces left in the lower ties. Reverse each time and so on throughout the box. Apples must b graded carefully to have the pack neat. The 64 pack and larger is called a 3 1-2 pack and is packed by placing three apples side by side, leaving a space between the last apple and the side of the box. Then start the next row in the space, leaving a space on the other

of the box and so on throughout the box uniformly praised for its careful grading and packing. Because of this careful handling the fruit has usually sold for high prices, and growers in other sections of the court, which includes the 112 and 128 pack in Yellow Newtowns and the 96 and 112 in Spitzenberg, is a solid pack the court to know what top of another.
All export apples and fancy varieties

half pack is a two three pack, which is explained in the pear pack. Apples as small as 150 are sometime

used as export fruit. Therefore, as much care should be taken with the smaller fruit as the larger.

Peaches—In picking peaches the fruit should not be grasped with the fingers, but rather, in the palm of the hand. The but rather, in the paim of the hand. The fruit should then be lifted slightly which will break the stem. There should be several pickings of peaches, picking the ripest each time. Before packing the fruit should be carefully graded as to

ripeness and the firm and ripe fruit packed in separate boxes. Peaches should never be packed one directly on top of another, but in broken rows; fruit packed other wise bruises easily. In wrapping the peaches packers must be very careful to put the paper on so as to make a cushion, which may be placed down on the bottom of the hefore him also. Our system is to in- box: never place cushions both ways. Peaches running more than 108 to the box should not be packed, as they are not marketable. Mark the number of peaches in the box in the upper left hand corner and also stamp variety in right hand corner. Mark boxes of ripe fruit with small x in the right hand corner of box under the variety stamp.

GET CORDIAL RECEPTION.

Cornstalks Welcome United States Sailors at Sydney. LONDON, Aug. 20.-The London morning newspapers give great pro-minence to reports of the United States

leet's reception in Australia. Edi torially they express the fullest satis-faction at the warmth and brilliance of the reception accorded the visitors.

The chronicle says: "That the Am- 59,286 tons and for the year erican sailors will take Australia by storm is certain. They have done it

Despite the fact that the Boundary Falls and the Greenwood smelters were practically shut down for six months of the current year and that the former is behind some 80 000 tons and the latter about 110,000 tons of the tonnage which they had received up to the middle of August, 1907; despite the low prices of metals, especially lead, which has cut down the shipments over the same per-iods, January to August, 1907 and Janu-ary to August, 1908, about 20,000 tons from the mines of the districts other than those of Rossland and the Boundary, yet, for all that, the total output for the year is 50,000 tons in excess of that which it was in the middle of Aug-

ust, 1907.

The mills of the districts are putting out about the same quantity of concentrates as was the cast in 1907, the lead hipments, alone are curtailed as are also the output of dry ores. The Rossland camp is in about the same condition as it was a year ago and the increase has therefore come from the Granby mines and also in lesser degrees from other pro-perties, notably the St. Eugene, which is shipping nearly 30 per cent more than

was the case a year ago.
Since 1907 there has been a very large ability to treat the low grade ores of the Boundary. The Dominion Copper company is not in quite as good a position, but it has started a series of improvements which will be finished at a later date and which are designed to bring this smelter on a par with the a later date and which are designed to bring this smelter on a par with the other reduction works of the Boundary when the improvements at army, a few formalities only remaining the cone through with before being

ing its plant and a big copper furnace is to be added to those already in operation so as to permit it to take the ore of the Snowshoe. So far this year the Snowshoe has not contributed a ton to the output although at this period in 1997 its tonnage was nearly 50,000.

The low market, the fact that the con-

sumption in Canada, a consumption which is not fed wholly by Canadian mines, is far less than the production, have not militated towards the sending out of large tonnages in lead ores. There was not the incentive to do so. For all that, as it is generally believed that lead, with copper, is bound to rise, there has been a marked increase in the number of properties working and in the amount of capital that is being invested. When the time comes there will be many a property which today is marking time, is merely developing and sending out only that ore which is met with in development, which will be in a position to take Matthew J. Smith in the first district court at Long Island City. that, as it is generally believed that lead, ment, which will be in a position to take advantage of the better prices, which are the hope and trust of the mining men of the Kootenay today. Moreover, it is confidently anticipated that the new treatment of zinc will prove to be a suc-cess and mines which have had so large confidently anticipated that the new treatment of zinc will prove to be a success and mines which have had so large a percentage of zinc, penalized in the lead stacks, as to overcome the value of the lead ore to such a degree that the margin of profit has been swept away,

Another marked development is that of the quartz properties, free milling gold. This branch of the mining industry has taken upon itself a new lease of life, largely due to the discoveries and strikes upon the mines in the districts between Nelson and the international

Vancouver, Hewitt, Standard, Richmond-Eureka and some others, there has been inaugurated the same system which has proved so profitable in the low grade Boundary country, but is practically applied for the first time in the lead-silver districts and that is the system of developing a mine on such a scale that a profit is yielded even where the value of the ore is comparatively low and so that development is ever in advance of shipments in order the there shall come no ments in order that there shall come no time when the property is unable by its shipments to pay for the ahead develop-ment work which is necessary to make the history of operations a continuous

story.

Altogether, despite the low price of

.32,123 810,671 Total ... ROSSLAND SHIPMENTS Le Roi No. 2 Total SLOCAN-KOOTENAY SHIPMENTS St. Eugene Whitewater Deep Whitewater, milled Granite Cariboo 17,738

60,040 . 1.579 Total tons.

GRANBY SMELTER RECEIPTS
Grand Forks, B. C.
The total smelter receipts for the week
were 39,255 tons and for the year to date
1,024,573.

....10,191

...13,641 112,285 DOMINION COPPER CO.'S RECEIPTS Rawhide . 2.443 21.432 Total CONSOLIDATED CO. S-RECEIPTS Trail, B. C.

St. Eugene
Snowstorna
War Eagle, Kamloops
North Star
Standard
Rambler Cariboo
Bluebell Bluebell
Evening Star
Hewitt
Whitewater Deep Granite Queen Victoria Montezuma -12,958 176,674 Total LE ROI SMELTER RECEIPTS Northport, Wash.

FULFILLS ALL TESTS Baldwin Aairship Comes Up to Requirements

Total 1,383 51,847

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Like a de-Since 1907 there has been a very large increase of equipment in all of the Boundary smelters. The B. C. Copper has almost doubled its capacity and the Granby is still largely increasing its

other reduction works of the Boundary country. When the improvements at the Granby are finished that smelter will have a capacity of over 25,000 tons week-ly.

In a similar manner Trail is improvements at the Granby are finished that smelter will have a capacity of over 25,000 tons week-ly.

In a similar manner Trail is improvements at the grand officers who have commanded the tests were elated over today's showing.

NEW YORK'S TRAGEDY

PRELIMINARY TRIAL OF HAINS BROTHERS.

STATE HAS SOME SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY TO OFFER.

court at Long Island City.
Similar action was taken in the case of Thornton J. Haines, brother of Peter

the lead ore to such a degree that the margin of profit has been swept away, will be addded to the shipping list, the penalized zinc being converted into a penalized zinc being converted into a Jenkins Haines, charged with being an Jenkins Haines, charged with being an line was the sylventing was the sylventing. accomplice to the shooting, was the evidence that came into the hands of dis-

trict attorney Darrin, bearing on the cause of the shooting.
It was established that Capt. Haines and Annis were on such friendly terms netween Nelson and the international country line.

Again, in such mines as the Blue Bell, lancouver Hewitt Standard Plahmond. men in the party and the police believe the women were Mrs. Halnes and Mrs. Annis. The police records show that the women were arrested for violating the speed laws while driving on the ocean

> Haines," said the district attorney "I intend to have T. Jenkins Haines tried as accessory before and during the act, as I believe he is as guilty as his

brother. It was a letter to his brother, Capt. Haines, that made the latter hurry home from the Philippines and question

called upon Mrs. Annis yesterday aftercalled upon Mrs. Anms yesterasy arter-noon, it was learned today and remained with her until nearly midnight. Mrs. Annis, who witnessed the shooting of her husband, has been prostrated since the tragedy and cannot be seen. It is said she has several letters written by Capt. Haines to her husband, threaten-ing him. When she saw Capt. Haines and his brother at Bayside just before the shooting, she shouted a warning to her husband and begged him not to Capt. Haines was there. Mrs. Annis does not believe Capt. Haines intended to shoot her husband, she says, but thought he wanted to serve him with pa-pers in a divorce suit. Despite the fact that Annis had been named as co-respondent in a divorce suit brought by Capt. Haines against his wife, Mrs. Haines, Mrs. Annis had the utmost faith in her husband. As a proof of this, she frequently entertained Mrs. Haines and several times Mrs. Haines was taken on automobile rides with Mrs. Annis and her husband.

reat distress due to family trouble. My

2.540
112,285
1PTS
10,520
10,640
when he learned that T. Jenkins Haines
1.802
broken up his home. Can you not come
and help us out?"
The district attorney was interested
when he learned that T. Jenkins Haines
had blind a man at Fortress Monroe.

had killed a man at Fortress Monroe, Va., 17 years ago and will secure a copy of the court proceedings during his trial. Ned Hannegan, the man Haines killed was his best friend and he was shot while the two men were in a small boat.
Haines was tried on a charge of murder and acquitted.
Locked in the safe of the Flushing po-

Locked in the safe of the Flushing police station is another bit of evidence that will be used at the trial of the Haines brothers. While Mr. Annis was lying on the float at the Bayside yacht club, after he had been shot, a friend, Mr. Rockwell, scribbled on an envelope these words: "Shot by Capt. Peter C. Haines, U.S.A., Aug. 15." This was handed to the dying man and he signed his name to it. his name to it. When the Haines brothers were taken

to the police station at Long Island City today they had to wait until a lot of petty cases had been disposed of before their case was called. They were locked in a prison and when arraigned stood on the bridge handcuffed together. The was in the court room but had no chance to speak to his sons. Later the prisoners were taken to Brooklyn station after a stop of 15 minutes, in a patrol wagon and photographed and entered in the Bertillion records. District attorney Darrin announced that he would convene a special grand jury in an effort to get an early indictment of the brothers and he says he will be able to have them on tria yb the middle of September. Only two witnesses will be called at the coroner's inquest which has been set for Wedn

VENEZUELA CASE.

Holland is Going to Take Matters Calmiy—The Latest Incident.
THE HAGUE, Aug. 20—The government of the Netherlands has no intention of giving out the terms of its reply to president Castro of Venezuela until its communication to the chief executive of the republic is actually delivered. This will be done through the intermediary of the German minister at Caracas who of the German minister at Caracas, wh is looking after Holland's interests in Venezuela. The suggestion has been made by some that the other parties having claims against the republic will join Holland in a united protest against that republic. The proposal does not, how-ever, meet with favor here and no such suggestion has officially reached the Hague. The government of the Netherlands is confident of its ability to take care of the situation single handed now that it has the sympathetic support of the United States.

WILLEMSTAD, Aug. 20-The Dutch island of Aaruba has furnished the latest incident in the existing difficulty be-tween the Netherlands and Venezuela. Five days ago a Venezuelan coasting vessel arrived at Aaruba to take away the Venezuelan consul. As soon as the purpose of the visit became known the people of the island started a demonstra-tion, crowding around the residence of the consul and trying to haul down his the consul and trying to haul down his flag. The governor of the island, however, appeared, and succeeded with a few well chosen words in putting an end to the disorder. The consul refused to leave his post, saying that illness made his giong away impossible and consequently the coast guard vessel sailed away without her mission being fulfilled.

DEATH SENTENCES.

Sinister Record-Wholesale Exec tions Going on Daily in Russia. ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 19.-The ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 19.—The handing down of seven more sentences of death was reported today, making the total for one day, yesterday throughout the empire, twenty-six and constituting a sinister record.

Two of the men were former sailors attached to the Black sea fleet and had been found guilty of taking the lead in an attachment to pillage an estate. The

an attempt to pillage an estate. The others were convicted of train robbery and murder.

There were two executions yesterday at Warsaw, one at Tiflis and sev-

day at Warsaw, one at Tiflis and several at St. Petersburg.

A second unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday evening to assassinate the chief of police of Piatagersk. The assassins fired their revolvers at the chief point blank but failed to hit him. The police shot one, the other escaped. A despatch from Echerdin tells of an armed collision between the inhabitants of two neighboring villages over the ownership of a piece of disputed land in which two men were killed and several seriously wounded.

Ten more sentences were announced today, five at Vilva, two at Warsaw and three at Lodz.

REDUCE WAGES.

British Cotton Spinners Make Brief Announcement—Five Per cent. Drop. MANCHESTER, Aug. 20.—The Lan-cashire federation of cotton spinners has decided to reduce the wages of operatives five per cent. If the decline to accept the reduction will be locked out for a month. the shooting, she shouted a warning to her husband and begged him not to come to the landing from his chair while Capt. Haines was there. Mrs. Annis does not believe Capt. Haines intended to shoot her husband, she says, but thought he wanted to serve him with particles. When the comparison of their employers. If the thought he wanted to serve him with particles are the designating operatives should be locked out for a month. Notice to this effect will at once be given to the operatives, 200,000 of whom would be immediately affected in the event of a refusal to accept the demands of their employers. If the spinning operatives should be locked out for a month. Notice to this effect will at once be given to the operatives, 200,000 of whom would be immediately affected in the event of a refusal to accept the demands of their employers. out the weavers would also be com-pelled to cease work which would great-ly increase the numbers affected.

STRIKING TAILORS

Thirty Thousand Workers Will Go Out Demands Made

NEW YOFK, Aug. 20-Striking tailors in this city today opened he L. A. Page, a Boston publisher, who is ters in Suffolk street and issued a state-L. A. Page, a Boston publisher, who is stopping at the hotel Breslin here, and who has published a number of T. Jenkins Haines' stories, today made public a letter he says he received from T. Jenkins Haines more than a month ago, in which the writer referred to the trouble between Capt. Haines and his wife. That part of the letter which has a bearing on the case read: "I wish you would come and visit us. I want to see you very much at this time. I am in great distress due to family trouble. My this and other cities would walk out.

J. G. Devlin, who has just returned from a trip into the Sheep creek country , comes back enthusiastic as to the possibilities of that free milling district. He declares that never in his knowledge of the history of the west has there been a camp which has shown so much for the work done upon it. Sheep creek is one of the few camps of which it can be truly said that it has paid from the jump and that more money has been taken out of it than has been put in. Usually the beginnings of a camp are much the other way and much money has to be put in before anything like a commensurate return can be obtained.

So far there have not been many ship-

ping mines started upon Sheep creek. If the camp were 200 miles from nowhere instead of being at the very gates of Nelson, Mr. Devlin avers that there would have been a stampede there long ago. That such is not the case Mr. Devlin can only attribute to the truth of the lin can only attribute to the truth of the old saying, "a prophet hath no honor in his own country."

The Queen mine is doing wonderfully

well and is a property which has been proven at depth. Its workings are now down 600 feet and the mine is milling over 200 tons weekly and within a little while will be doing twice that amount of work. Every day are being shipped five tons of concentrates, ore that the smelters are eager to obtain. There is also the Nugget, where some wonderfully rich strikes have been made, a property that has paid from the grass roots.

A five ton mill is being put up which should be running by the end of Sepsibulia and the should be running by the end of Sepsibulia and the should be running by the should be run tember or the beginning of October.

Just now a new wagon road is being constructed to take up the mill to the mine. Here ore is found at a depth of 250 feet and more below the surface showings, and over 300 tons of ore have been sent to the Trail smelter this year, notwith-standing the fact that the work done so far has principally been development work. On the Queen just 'now under manager Lewiston, 65 men are working, while A. H. Gracey has 25 men at work on the Nugget

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Yet another working property is the Kootenay Belle, bonded to J. L. Warner, which is also working about 25 men. Here a rich strike of ore, some of which goes \$450 and better to the ton, was made last week and the owners declare that the Belle is the richest mine on the creek. Almost similar things can be said of the Mother Lode on the opposite side of the creek, which is being managed by J. L. Warner on behalf of American capitalists. Here a strike was made at the end of last month and a new ledge has been definitely located. When the Bell Bros. had this property, Mr. made at the end of last month and a new ledge has been definitely located. When the Bell Bros, had this property, Mr. Devlin says, they shipped \$90,000 worth of ore. On the Kootenay Belle are now

Deviin says, they shipped \$90,000 worth of ore. On the Kootenay Belle are now working about 17 men. The assays from the last strike on the Mother Lode went \$200 to the ton.

Nor is this all. There is the Golden Fawn, with four or five men working, making a total of men employed in the shipping mines of the district of not less than 140. The Golden Fawn is bonded to a New York company and is being managed by J. L. Warner. Work is being prosecuted at a depth of 60 feet and good values are being found. Besides the mill on the Queen, which has a capacity of 200 tons weekly, there is also the addition on that property which is to be equal to as much more and there are also the mills in construction and in existence on the Mother Lode and Nugget, equal together to another 200 tons weekly.

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Besides these shipping properties there is also the Summit, belonging to F. Collins of Salmo. This property has been shipping in small quantities for the past five years and has a good ledge of from one to five feet in width on which to work. Here a depth has been gained of 250 feet, but there is no mill.

There was a mill, since burned down, but which is now to be replaced, upon the Ore Hill.

Then there are a number of other properties merely in the development stage, one of which, the Devlin group, belonging to Mr. Devlin and partners, A. Belt and A. Pool of this city, which are also with good prospects ahead. Mr. Devlin has three ledges upon his property and has a tunnel 140 feet in length already driven and in addition there are at least a dozen prospects being worked by prospectors all over this countryside.

"But the great beauty of the samp," declares Mr. Devlin, "is that the gold is evenly distributed all over the rock and is not chunky, leaving here and there very rich quartz and here and there there very rich quartz and here and there very barren rock."

SEATTLE WON.

Result of Northwest Cricket Tournament at Victoria.

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Vancouver beat the Burrard team, also from Vancouver, by 31 runs and one innings to spare. Portland was badly defeated by the Albions of Victoria by one inning and 48 runs.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Lead Junk Establishments at Ogdensburg is Wrecked.

ogdensburg, Aug. 21.—While the process of melting lead junk was going on a R. K. Trutl's junk shop here today, terrific explosion followed the throwing of a fresh lot of metal into the melting por Truell was hurled across the building both his legs were shattered and one eyblown out. He will probably die. This tor of the building was wrecked an set ablaze. From the force of the explosion it is believed that a bomb of some sor was amongst the junk and was accidentally thrown into the molten metal with shovel full of the refuse.

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Illinois guard in control field again is ruled by l Fifty five hundred arme trol the streets and the f has abated, temporarily a the wild element which i capital for 48 hours. comparatively little distr the arrival of the 2nd inf 1st cavalry, both of Chica vent has been heralded and this went far toward a peace.
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To this attempt is add

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A squad of infantry was Harvard park, a new subur the city limits to the sout before 'midnight. Severa fired, but so far as know injured. The troops retu quarters at the county jai. The suburb is adjacent shaft of the Central coal several negroes are employ

shaft of the Central coal several negroes are employ out the night the headqu brigade had frequent call ened citizens who reques from suspicious characters. The claim of George R alleged attacker of Mrs. Hof the negroes spirited out before the rioting reached that he could prove an a cusation against him, is geed here. It is said by re who have investigated the not only Richardson's wife of his neighbors, white a ored, are prepared to swee at home until late in the night of the alleged outra. One more victim was death list of Springfield's when G. W. Schott, succun shot wound in the lungs, day night. Schott's death tal fatalities to six and chargeable to the disorder helt." near 12th and Madi

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civic bodies, including the commerce, the Springfield tion and the evangelical sociation. Evidence is no many citizens that were in important evidence regarand its leaders have been offering this to the state cause of the fear of violence monsly against them. To exactly have been preversation will come only at have been allowed to escapion of the authorities. So the are asked to urge all go reveal freely whatever to may possess. Only the slevidence is likely to brea local prejudice and secure The gathering of evidence are stoday. Policem clothes were sent to search prisoners and suspects at the police station looked store tonight. Groceries, goods and shoes were reconstitutes, most of then price tags of the looted ho Many arrests followed prisoners were crowded cell room at the police state the cement floor available.

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SEATTLE WON.

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RIOT QUELLED

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 17-The race war which began here last Friday night is believed to be a thing of the past. ast night passed without untoward incident and it was confidently asserted to-day by those in charge of the situation that no mob of any size will form from

With nearly the entire force of the Illinois guard in control today. Springfield again is ruled by law and order. Fifty five hundred armed soldiers patrol the streets and the fever for blood has abated, temporarily at least, among the wild element which ruled the state capital for 48 hours. There has been comparatively little disturbance since the arrival of the 2nd infantry and the 1st cavalry, both of Chicago, whose adent has been heralded over the city and this went far toward bringing about

a peace. The most overt act of the night was an attempt to cut the fire alarm and telegraph wire at Seventh and Washington streets in the heart of the business district. With the wires down the city would have been practically at the mercy of the incendiaries who found that firing buildings in which the negroes lived, or maintained small businesses, the easjest way of keeping up the riot. The man who would have cut off the fire pro-tection of the city, was discovered on the roof of a building in the act of reaching for the wires. A half dozen shots from the troops who were on patrol in the square were aimed at him as he was climbing toward the wires. One bullet probably hit him, for he dropped to the roof of the building but made a success

To this attempt is added one to fire the negro section on the northwest side of the city which was prevented by prompt action of the fire department cooperating with a battallion of the first infenter.

A squad of infantry was despatched to Harvard park, a new suburb, just outside the city limits to the southeast, shortly before midnight. Several shots were fired, but so far as known nobody was injured. The troops returned to head-

quarters at the county jall.

The suburb is adjacent to the main shaft of the Central coal mine, where several negroes are employed. Through-out the night the headquarters of the brigade had frequent calls from frightened citizens who requested protection

The claim of George Richardson, the alleged attacker of Mrs. Hallam, and one of the negroes spirited out of Springfield before the rioting reached an acute stage, that he could prove an alibi in the accusation against him, is generally credit-ed here. It is said by reliable persons who have investigated the matter that not only Richardson's wife, but a number of his neighbors, white as well as col-ored, are prepared to swear that he was at home until late in the evening of the

night of the alleged outrage.
One more victim was added to th death list of Springfield's mob tonight, when G. W. Schott, succumbed to a gun-shot wound in the lungs, sustained Friday night. Schott's death brings the total fatalities to six and is the fourth chargeable to the disorder in the "black belt," near 12th and Madison streets. It was there that the hunted negroes made their stand, firing on the mob from win-dows and roofs. Another death is ex-pected momentarily. W. H. Bowe, chief clerk in the county treasurer's office, is slowly sinking from the effects of the bullet wound which he sustained at the ands of negroes on Friday night. His friends have warned the authorities that if "Bill" dies, he will have to be avenged and in that case there will be a re-doubling of vigilance by the troops.

"Wait till the troops go," is the word that has been passed around town and recognizing the strength of the undercurrent, states attorney and county ofcers are making every effort to turn ublic opinion towards law and order. To that end governor Dineen has been in conference with the officers of various civic bodies, including the chamber of commerce, the Springfield bar association and the evangelical ministers' as-sociation. Evidence is not lacking that many citizens that were known to have ortant evidence regarding the mob its leaders have been deterred from offering this to the state attorney because of the fear of violence made anany-mously against them. The riot would scarcely have been prevented and realization will come only after the guilty have been allowed to escape, is the opinion of the authorities. So the civic bodies are asked to urge all good citizens to reveal freely whatever testimony they may possess. Only the sheer weight of evidence is likely to break through the local prejudice and secure the evidence The gathering of evidence began in

earnest today. Policeman in plain clothes were sent to search the houses of prisoners and suspects and as a resu the police station looked like a general store tonight. Groceries, hardware, dry goods and shoes were recovered in great quantities, most of them bearing the

rice tags of the looted houses.

Many arrests followed today. Eight prisoners were crowded into the small cell room at the police station with only the cement floor available for sleeping. Five of the arrests made today are regarded as important by the police. It was in the homes of these men that most of the loot was found. A sixth person is being sought by the police who aver that when he is arrested all the ringleaders of the gathering will be in custody.

Roy Young, 22 years old, one of the risoners taken yesterday, has confessed to starting a number of fires, the police say. A search of his room revealed a quantity of new overalls, shoes, boy's shirts and other articles of apparel.

The absence of outbreaks last night and today set many citizens to discussing the possibility of an early evcuaation of the city by the troops. It is probably, however, that the military will remain until the special grand jury, summoned today completes its The former will not be added to, however, the 4,200 soldiers now encamped on the public squares and streets, being sufficient to serve the lopes the dominion soon will be welcity so thoroughly that there is no coming an unlimited number thereof.

chance for a mob to storm any point. The mobilization of the troops has been one of the most rapid ever made in the history of the state militia. Ten minutes after sheriff Werner had tol colonel Shands of the adjutant general sheriff Werner had told office, that soldiers were necessary, the Springfield companys had been ordered under arms. From then until dayreak this morning, when five troops of the first cavalry arrived from Chi cago, militimen have been pouring into the state capital from all quaarters of

CONCERNING LLOYDS.

Gambling Revelations Stirred Up England.

Public opinion in England has be stirred by the recent revelations of gambling at Lloyd's and the matter has even been brought up in the house of commons. It is high time some steps were taken to restore the reputation plainly besmirched, of one of the oldest commercial institutions in the rea m and to protect merchants from unwarrantable oss It is now known that eighteen persons who have been taking, individually or in groups, risks at Lloyd's upon a great variety of ventures—fire, marine and other—are unable to meet their obligations. Indeed, all the assets they are able to show do not, it is said, exceed the \$25,000 each they have to deposit with Lloyd's committee, while their responsibilities amount to two millions of dollars. Besides, under the rules of the mmittee, these aggregate deposits of \$450,000 are available only for payment of marine claims, while cuch of the ob-ligations here described consist of fire claims in the United States and else-

The situation is intolerable. No community, much less an Anglo-Saxon one can endure to see an institution which should be so inviolable as insurance of property become the playground of reckess of impecunious speculators. It is related, as an instance of the irrational folly of these latter day underwriters at Cloyd's that a group of them accepted a \$1400 premium for guaranteeing, in the sum of \$2700 that it would not rain to the extent of a sixteenth of an inch at a certain race meet in New Jersey on July 4. Nor is the failure of these men a local matter only; they have been taking risks all over the world.

Quite clearly the committee at Lloyd's

must revise their rules and alter their procedure if the public is to be saved from unjustifiable loss. The line be-tween fair dealing and imposture has been approached too closely in some of these recent so called insurance trans-actions. The law officers should have something to say in a matter os such gravity. A trenchent article on the sub-ject appears in the Insurance Spectator of London, from which a paragraph is ubjoined:
"Lloyd's has now become a direct

mpetitor of fire insurance offices. In the United States this is particularly the case. In order more effectively to secure fire business, Lloyd's underwriters have entered on a rate cutting cam-paign in America, and make reckless bids for lines of fire hazard. No Britsh fire company can lower its rates in the United States with any hope of me ing claims. But here in London a coterie of men, who never publish a balance sheet, and give no account whatever of themselves, except that they constitute 'Lloyd's' can, and do, with impunity what regular traders are powerless to attempt. It is wholly incompatible with sound business principles that Lloyd's underwriters can accept enormous fire insurance liabilities on the strength of

a simple promise to pay."

The premiums taken in by these 18 names are reported to be close to five millions of dollars annually. This is as much as the whole of our Canadian fire insurance companies collectively receive in a year. A much larger number of names at Lloyd's than the 18 mentioned are reported doubtful, inasmuch as they will probably be unable to keep their current premium receipts ahead of in-evitable disbursements.—The Monetary Times.

BROWN-MOFFATT.

Greenwood Paper's Account of Marriage

of Two Nelson Residents. The Boundary Creek Times, Green-wood has the following account of the marriage last week in that city of two well known and very popular Nelson

residents:
The marriage of Miss Maud Louise Moffatt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Moffatt with Ronald L. Brown, of Nelson, took place at high noon on Wednesday in St. Columba's church, the ceremony being performed by Rev. M. D. McKee. In the absence of her father who was at the coast, the bride was given away by her brother, H. W. Moffatt of San Francisco, her bridesmaid being her sister, Miss L. C. Moffatt, of Spokane. The groom was attended by R. A. Simmons, of Vancou-

by Mrs. H. McCutcheon. The wedding was a quiet one, no invitations being issued here and no guests invited except the immediate prettily decorated with potted

Bride and groom left on the aftering to their home in Nelson where they will reside.

ENGLISH EMIGRATION.

Question Raised Whether Welcomed in the Dominion. LONDON, Aug. 20.—Moir has challenged Burn upon his return from Aus-

It transpires that while at Quebec. the cruiser Russell collided with the Venus. Fortunately, however, she struck a six inch gun square, which though destroyed, acted as a buffer and which so saved the cruiser great damage. The

Venus is now repairing.

The Morning Post in publishing a letter pointing out a hard case under the emigration law, refers to the impression abroad that Canada is pre-judiced against English emigrants. It

THE COMMON CARRIER

WILLIAM WHYTE'S INTERESTING MAGAZINE ARTICLE.

WHAT THE C. P. R. HAS DONE FOR THE WEST.

The Daily News has no apology to offer for taking the following story of Wm. Whyte from the pages of the last number f Canada West. Mr. Whyte chats in a imple conversational manner and for the benefit of our readers who have not seen the article, we give it in full herewith.

It is a self evident truth that the levelopment and prosperity of any coun try depends upon its transportation facil ities. Production without transportation is often impossible and always unprofitable; consequently the fertile Canadian prairies lay untilled, and the lead, the copper, the coal of the west remained undisturbed where a gene-ous providence placed them. The forests were choked and the fish multiplied in the myriad of lakes and rivers; and the great slience was broken only by shoulds of sportsmen. was broken only by shouts of sportsmen, the snapping of steel traps set by the Hudson's Bay trappers and the creaking of Red river cares. The Canadian west vas a sealed empire waiting the touch of steel rails to open its doors to the world. One would naturally suppose, there-

fore, that the Canadian government, fearful of discouraging railroad construction at a time when it was sorely needed, would have moved slowly in the matter of enacting a railway regulation measure which, in the United States, at least, would have been considered drastic. But the government saw clearly that, while additional transportation facilities were of vital importance, yet, at the same time the west, and, instead of resorting to dilatory tactics, it met the situation squarely, adopted the railway act; and, when the bill had gone into effect, the wisdom of the course which it had taken at once became apparent to all

Although it is not generally known, is, nevertheless, an established fac that no country in the world has so grea mileage per capita as Canada now has. Then, add to this the fact that contracts have been let for hundreds of miles of additional railway, consisting in part of eders which will such up and bring to the main lines the crops from the newly developed wheat regions—and you will nderstand that government regulation s not necessarily a fatal drag on a na-tion's railway prosperity.

Canadian railways are regulated by a oard of three commissioners, who are prointed for life. The chairman of the board receives an annual salary of \$10,000 and associate members, \$8000. The board is authorized to employ the services of xperienced railroad men as experts in e different branches of railro The commission is endowed with power that would make a citizen of the United States accustomed to the weak and in-effectual efforts of the interstate commerce commission, gasp with astonish

The publicity recently accorded the affairs of several large railways in the United States, as a result of the proceedings of the interstate commerce com-mission, has been the means of arousing considerable interest in all parts of Canada, and ,as a result, Canadians, ever on he outlook for improvements in all hings, have compared theid dominion railway act and the powers of their railway commission with the interstate commerce commission. The result of the emparison is interesting indeed.

Whenever railway regulation, considered necessary for the public good in Canada, is adopted, there is no cry of confiscation" on the part of the railway companies; no much-mooted ques-tions as to the constitutionality of the act are raised, and no protracted acceptable legislation ensues. The authority of the board's members is plentially in a supposition and its decisact are raised, and no protracted and ions and orders may be made rules of any superior court. There is no appeal from their decision, unless the board itself grants an appeal, except on ques-tions of jurisdiction or to the governor general in council. It is to be noted in this connection that when the statute authorizing this board of commission-ers and defining their immense powers in railroad regulation was enacted, it was with the approval and co-operation of most of the Canadian roads. This statement will be pregnant with interest to citizens of the states who are familiar with the railroad situation in his

own country. It is, nevertheless, true in every particular. The Canadian's characteristic respect for the law is pri-marily responsible for this most satisfactory result. All classes seem to in the sentiment: "It is the law; it must be obeyed." The railroads realized at once that such action on the part of the dominion government could not fail to operate to the mutual benefit of the Canadian peofamily of the bride. The church was | ple and, in the end, to their own benefit.

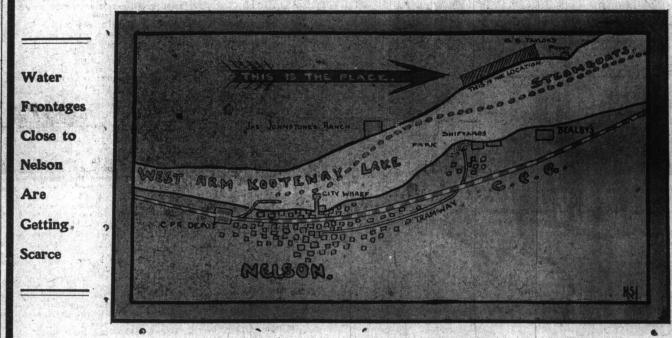
In one step Canada has accomplished what the United States has not been able to do in years of effort. The pownoon train, going by way of the Arrow ers of the railway commission under the lakes to Banff and Calgary and returnmore clearly defined than are those of the interstate commerce commission under the interstate commerce act, and, in comparison, the latter seems ridiculously weak and ineffectual. The power of the railway commission within its jurisdiction over the railways of Canada is absolute, and its duties and powers are set forth in the railway act. Such is not the case with the interstate commerce commission. It might be well to mention a few of the more important powers extended to the railway commission which the interstate commerc commission does not possess.

It possesses jurisdiction over telegraph or telephone lines operated by railway companies and all matters pertaining thereto.

It can order the abolition of grade crossings where it considers them too dangerous to the community to be permitted and can order the railways to

Summer Cottage Sites "Across the Lake"

Look at sketch below and "size it up for yourself." Can you imagine a better location for a Summer Cottage or a up? Only a short distance from Nelson, about 2½ miles from the city wharf.



A view of the city from each lot-50 feet of water frontage for each purchaser. APPLY FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS TO

Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron, Limited Imperial Bank Block

ings, or the installation of safety applies at level crossings.

It has the power to regulate the run-ning and operation of trains and can or der changes in schedules or operation of additional trains to give better service for the accommodation of business.

Railway companies must report to the board all cases of fatal or serious injury . All agreements for sale, lease, or am-

algamation of railways must be approved by the board. The board may order the allotment or distribution of cars, where there may

be questions of discrimination. Railway companies must submit to the board plans of all branch lines, spurs, sidings or railways of any de-scription whatever, and the approval of the board must be obtained before the rk can be commenced. This app so to all works, bridges, etc., which the railways may desire to construct.

The board may order the construction of bridges over navigable rivers and the regulations respecting the construction of such bridges are included in the railway act.

over claims against railway companies at the same time it protects the railway companies from unjust claims. The board may determine what lands the railway companies may take with-out owner's consent for right of way, etc., and its authority extends to expriation proceedings of every de-

No railway may cross or joint another railway without the consent of

wers of directors of railways. It can fix either maximum or absolute All freight traffics have to be filed with and receive the approval of the commission, which has the power to or-

er changes in them.

No toll can be charged which unjustly discriminates between different localities. No greater toll can be charged for a shorter than for a longer haul unless, in the judgment of the commission special conditions make it necessary Freight tariffs are governed by a classification which must receive the approval of the board. This insures unifor-

The effect of this beneficient rate regulation on the commercial development of Canada cannot be over rated. Con-sider for one moment what this protec-

1. Equal rates for all. A guarantee that one section of the country will not be exploited to the detriment of another region equally endowed with natural re-2. No secret rebates. An exemplifi-

cation of the "live and let live" policy. The small producer is zealously protected and is afforded an equal chance on the same basis with wealthy corpora-3. Government regulation of train

schedules. An absolute assurance to the shipper that he can fulfil his con-In short, it may be said that the board

of railway commissioners has absolute control over all matters pertaining to the construction, operation and maintenance of railways, and in comparison the powers of the interstate commerce commission seem dwarfed almost to insignificance. It may be said also that not only does the dominion railway act which gave to the board of railway imssioners its life, protect the pub ic but it also protects the railway com-

For instance, a town where one railway is already located may desire the entrance into the town of another railway and may wish to grant a location to the entering road which might prove injurious to the first road. In such a case, the first road may appeal to the commission against this injustice, and the board has the power to compel the

Previous to 1881, the country lying est of Winnipeg had never heard the

whistle of a locomotive. Now, there are over 5000 miles of track in operation through a region which in 1906 produced nearly one hundred million busheds of wheat and which shipped—for export alone—some eight sand head of cattle.

The Canadian Pacific railway was of course the pioneer, throwing open to the world its last great we t, carrying on its work of construction and development in the face of obstacles which, in any other country, would have spelled failure for any enterprise; but this railway has won an empire from a wilderness and has turned defeat into a treness and has turned deteat into a fre-mendous success. Today, in a desperate effort to meet the requirements of the region through which it runs, this rall-way is building eight new branches. Its orders for rolling stock equipment last year amounted to \$11,808,751, and it spent in the west alone in the neigh-borhood of 20 millions of dollars in improvements and new works. The rail

way is indeed moving fast but the incoming settlers are moving faster.

In all that the road has done for the pbuilding of western Canada, it has had in mind the permanent prosperity of the settler. The plan has been to create every possible element of success in the way of transportation auxiliaries to sucful cultivation of the soil, harvest ing of the crop and converting it into cash. From colonization of the empty prairies to cultivation of profitable crops rallway without the consent of the consent of the consent of the rallway act defines the duties and converting them into cash, the policy of the road has been to co-operate with the incoming population to the best of its ability. It has gone far beyond the usual sphere of a transportation com-

Every possible co-operation is given to enable the settler to get the most pos-sible out of the soil. The dominion govsible out of the soil. The dominion government, the provincial governments and the railways each endeavor to bring to the cultivator of the soil definite information of seeds, methods of cultivation, care of crops, tc. Seeds are sought which are best for the soil and climate. These are brought in and given to the farmer almost without financial consideration. He is shown how to plant the eration. He is shown how to plant the seed and how to care for the ground. Special trains have been sent through the country with seeds and with instruc

Nothing is left to chance. Organized effort eliminates risk as nearly as the enormous resources at the disposal of the government and of the railroad, can accomplish it. The aim is to make profitable crops a certainty in western Canada. How enormous is the crop which the Canadian railways are working like beavers to handle may be realized when it is said that more than once last year the daily receipts of wheat at Winnipeg exceeded the combined daily receipts at Duluth, Minneapolis and Chicago. Next year the acreage under crop will be greatly increased and so the to-tal yield. Each year the golden stream of wheat flows wider and swifter and deeper down to the lakes and by the time the railways now under construc-tion are completed, there will be need of more; for, with all of this wonderful progress, the development of the Canadian west has just begun.

Is it any wonder, then, that thousands of men are being employed and millions of money being expended in the construction of new lines which will be needed to assist in the movement of the crop of 1908?

With the tremendous undeveloped na-

tural resources of Canada and the bless-ing i incident to railway regulations such as these, there can be found no better field for capital seeking invertment. Per-haps the fairest indication of hearty co-

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CONDITION OF CEMETERY

ERAL PUBLIC.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL INVESTIGATE.

A special committee of the city council aldermen Stead and Kerr, accompanied by the city engineer and Geo. Johnstone, representing the Masonic fraternity and thermore there was a fee of \$5 for who is also a warden of St. Saviour's grave dug, it being stated there we representing the Masonic fraternity and church, and also George Horstead, representing the Oddfellows, went up to the city cemetery last evening in order to investigate the conditions of the grounds in view of a number of complaints which had reached the city office of the disgraceful state in which it was alleged they had been kept recently. On reaching the cemetery it was im-

was alleged they had been kept recently.
On reaching the cemetery it was immediately apparent that in only one portion of the grounds, that divided out among four friendly societies, the Masons, Oddfellows, Knights of Pythias and Eagles, was there any semblance of order. The whole cemetery is on a hillside and has never been properly staked off into lots, although surveyed, so that the boundaries of any lot could not be by any means readily determined. Hence any means readily determined. Hence the monuments are not in order. There are supposed to be roadways laid out and several are in existence, grass grown and ungraded. There are practically no paths. The lower part of the ground, that possessed by the fraternal societies, has been levelled off, before graves were allowed to be dug. There is also some appearance of order in the ground belonging to the Church of England, but that of the Roman Catholics is very rough while the main burying ground cannot pretend to have any order what-soever. Bush is still growing over a part of it, the ground is ungraded and s so rough that it would be impossible to keep the grass smoothly cut. There are no ornamental trees or shrubberies anywhere planted and any shade there exists comes from the confers and cotonwoods, indigenous growth, left stand-

Even on the levelled, graded and sodded portions of the ground possessed by the fraternal societies, the grass has topped growing and most of it is burned up. Gophers are making the graves their happy hunting grounds and their burrows may be seen in all directions. Shrubbery or flowering plants on graves are not looking well, being dead in many slaces, withered up or choked with weeds in others. Enquiry of the caretaker elicited the

fact that the water supply was entirely inadequate. There was not a sufficient

force of water to keep the grass wet, especially in view of the drought of the last four weeks. This seemed probable ler in use was revolving, only throw-ing its spray a few feet.

The city cond-

Here Is a

Chance to

Get a

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At a

Terms

Arranged

Reason-

able Price

Location

The city engineer stated that undoubtedly the water supply had little head and probably it would be necessary to put in a 4-inch main, possibly even a 6-inch, to irrigate the amount of ground that was opened up. This might cost anywhere from \$500 to \$1000. A further outlay would be necessary to grade the anywhere from \$500 to \$1000. A further outlay would be necessary to grade the main roads which, however, afterwards could be cindered at an almost nominal cost. To smooth away the inequalities in the main burying ground would also require a large sum of money. The fraternal societies would probably contribute to the expense of additional water. On the other hand it was maintained that in previous years, notably 1905. On the other hand it was maintained that in previous years, notably 1905, there had been an even more prolonged period of drought and yet the grass had been preserved green. That, however, it was admitted, was at a time when the same extent of ground had not to be covered although there had been but liftle difference. It was evident that just now the force of water was not sufficient. the difference. It was evident that just now the force of wa'er was not sufficient to keep two sprinklers going. Attention was drawn to the fact that the caretaker, D. McCuaig, had recently been engaged in a contract for putting up a telephone just at a time when his services were most in request at the cemetery.

This brought up the question of re-muneration which elicited from the fra-ternal societies that they were paying to the caretaker personally \$55 a month for six months in the year and the city was paying \$35 for 12 months in the year, providing a house, fuel for the cutting, and water for the drawing. Fur-thermore there was a fee of \$5 for each interments per annum.

cieties desire that the city should take the money now paid by them to the care-taker, money that they have given him notice they will not pay any longer to him after the end of the current month, and let the city dispense it how it will. They point out that they cannot appoint another caretaker themselves irrespective of the city caretaker, as he will be at so great a disadvantage in many respects that he would neither want nor could he hold the job.

The whole question will be brought up at the next meeting of the city council at which the caretaker has been notified to attend and at which the friendly societies will also be represented.

CASTRO NOW IN TROUBLE

UNITED STATES NOT LIKELY TO INTERFERE.

HOLLAND QUITE CAPABLE OF AT-TENDING TO HIS CASE.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 21.—Holland's action against Venezuela and the text of her note to president Castro will depend largety upon the report of M. Dreus, former Dutch minister to Venezuela, who recently was expelled by president Castro, makes to the government.

was expelled by president Castro, makes to the government. He is expected to arrive here next Monday. N. Swinderne, minister of foreign affairs will consult with M. Dreus before the government takes further steps in the matter. The ex-minister's arrival is eagerly awaited here. The press and public of the Netherlands take the Venezuelan affair most calmid take the Venezuelan affair most calmid acxpress pleasure at the possibility of seeing active service. The government, however, thinks there is yet a chance that the difficulty may be patched up by diplomacy. A blockade of the Venezuelan coast, if it is undertaken, will not be begun for some time because the adoption of punitive measures will depend upon the tenor of president Castro's reply to Holland's representations.



THE TOTAL MARKET AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY O

Provincial Gover Grant \$35.0

VOL. 7

ESTATE ACTIVE.

FERNIE, Aug. 28.—The held a meeting tonight in civic building and severa rtance were disc with. A communication Pass, M. P. P., was read

informing the council that Bride and his colleagues had decided to grant to Fernie the sum of thirty-dollars for the following pile school, \$25,000; city to the school of the school of

government also express lingness to meet the wis in the matter of exchar sites. The new province

FOR BUILDING WILL EXCHANGE BUIL WITH THE CITY O THE ELECTRIC LIC UNDER CONSIDERA

in the matter of exchange sites. The new provincia be erected on the school city hall to occupy the lo pied by the court house; school to be built in the the town. The question light service was also take council was addressed by I barrister, on behalf of clie prepared to instal a sysmunicipality did not wish the establishment of a punested thaf a committee be appointed, before whe submit a proposition, and matter. A committee was for the purpose and the proposition are the prepared to the proposition of the fire limits with being decided to add at to the present limits. Then adjourned.

A cooperative store is here immediately, the built ready nearing completion. in all particulars.

The foundations of the are completed and the s will be rushed up as rap sible. while rushed up as rapsible.

A prominent botel prosummoned before the materday charged with selling his premises, and the case a fine of one hundred doll was imposed.

Judge Wilson arrived in evening from Cranbrook at in the new provincial build Real estate is more active ever been in the history of prices of city property his considerably. The deman every section of the town cedented and land in the vicinity of the town is betaken up. TORONTO RIFLE * TORONTO, Aug. 28 .-- C

winning \$8. Capt. Forrest and lieu

Capt. Forrest and lieuter ham, both of the sixth D. couver, taking seventh places respectively, with each, won \$7 each.

Sergt. W. A. Smith of General foot guards, Ottastar performer, who out of made five bullseyes.

HEALTH ASSOCIA Conclusion of Thirty-8

Conclusion of Thirty-Si Meeting.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 28.—
sixth annual meeting of Public Health ascolation is members go away with recollections of Winnipes the strong resolution which this morning and which e tered, Dr. R. M. Simpson, the provincial board of I Wood, the able secretary and Dr. A. J. Douglas, the officer. The election of of so very complimentary to Dr. Simpson was elected president with a probable the presidential chair a The most important busin yond the election of offic selection of the next place Richmond, Va., has secure on the recommendation of Richmonu, on the recommendation of council passed this morn matter to which the associ particular importance is resolution: "Resolved by resolution: "Reso Public Health ass