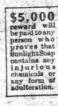
WHE WE THEN NEWS HER BONG OF TATINGS. MARIOUS OF



Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way.



Many Properties Are Being Develop

(Special to The Daily News) Greenwood, March 22.—A new

cheaply at a good profit.

DEATH AT WANETA

Friendless and Far Away From Home

in this country a short time died yes-terday at Adie's ranch, at Waneta. The

The many friends of Alex. McKessen,

who was badly injured at the Queen mine some six weeks aego, receiving a fracture of the skull, will be glad to

Local Notes. Ymir, March 22.—Peter McGreg

terday at Adie's ranch, at Waneta.

And Outlook is Excellent.

destroyed by fire last December

This will have a capacity of 1500 tons

Equally good with hard or soft water.

Lever Brothers L'mited, Toronto

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT

PHOENIX

MANY MATTERS ARE DISCUSSED BY

(Special to The Daily News)
Phoenix, March 22—The following is the
ddress of president Frank Philips of
theison at the eighth annual convention
ere of No. 6 district, Western Federation

you that I will do all in My John assists my successor with the duties of his office.

I remain yours for industrial freedom, FRANK PHILLIPS, President Dist. No. 6, W.F.M.

Over 20 delegates were present, including president Phillips, Nelson; John Hamill E. Mills, H. Bretzin, Greenwood; T. E. Kelly, Moyle; Geo. Bridgeman, G. Casey, J. S. Murray, R. Bullmer, Rossland; W. Morrison, H. Reid, W. Page, D. W. Mackenzie, Phoenix; A. Shilland, P. W. Johnson, P. Rahal, Sandon; H. Jackson, 1mri, J. Pattinson, Nelson, B. E. Taylor, Kimberley; A. Chisholm, Lardeau; I. E. Phar, Grand Forks; W. Winslow, Camborne; D. M. McCauley, Mt. Sicker and M. Delaney, Kamloops.

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed the association to be in a prosperous state with an increasing membership and better financial conditions.

The convention is still in progress but will probably close on Saturday. The election of officers will be held at the last convention at Rossland. Last night a mass meeting was held at which addresses were given, followed by a dance and supper provided by the Phoenix union.

Andress of president Frank Philips of Nelson at the leight annual convention here of No. 6 district, Western Federation of Miners:

To the Officers and Delegates of District Association No. 6, W.F.M.
Fellow Workers—It is with pleasure I accept the duty which devolves upon me of welcoming the delegates elected by the various unions affiliated with this organization to represent them at our Stn annual convention.

Any recommendations that I will make will be such as I am convinced will be of benefit to those you represent and the entire working class.

During the year there has been no serious labor disputes and those that have occurred have been chiefly over the cight hour work day for smelter employees. I am pleased to report that 75 per cent of the men employee in and around smelters in B. C. are today working eight hours.

A This appears to form an excuse for the majority of our legislators to vote against and defeat Davidson's Eight Hour bill. for smelter employees. and I trust that this convention will not adjourn before fixing a date when every man working in and around a smelter and every miner breaking ore for such smelters, will be called out and demand an eight hour day for the 25 per cent now working ten and twelve hour shifts.

But I would especially urge you not to relax your efforts to have an eight nour bill for smelters and for in and around mines to be placed upon the statute books of British Columbia. Have legislative committees appointed in your locals and let no opportunity pass to advance legislation in the interests of the working classes.

Your executive held a session in January last as per article 3, section 6, of your constitution and bylaws and brought to the attention of the locals such legislation as in their opinion would be most beneficial to the workers of British Columbia. Have legislation.

Shortly after our last convention the litigation between the War Eagle and Centre Star. vs. the Rossiand Miners' union, was settled. While it was not all we could desire, it was the best obta

the supervision of the executive sound of the district, to visit all places not covered by a local union. I am of the opinion that if some such method was carried out it would give us a more effective organiza-

The calling of the convention should be deft in the hands of the executive, with instructions to call it at least once a year. I make this recommendation, believing our legislative efforts would have more effect if a convention were called immediately prior to the convening of the legislative assembly.

assembly.
Several of our unions possess their halis, hospitals and libraries, but we have no place for our old and crippled members. I submit for your earnest consideration that an old man's home be established to be owned and controlled by District Association No. 5, W.F.M. Should the delegated for this proposition, I would sugsociation No. 5, W.F.M. Should the delegates favor this proposition, I would suggest it be sent to the locals for a referendum vote and, if voted favorably upon, the incoming executive be instructed to purchase a small tract of land in some desirable locality. There are sumitlent members of the W.F.M. in British Columiba to raise the necessary funds to carry out this project.

iba to raise the necessary out this project.

I believe that article II, section 2, of the W.F.M. constitution, should be so amended that no member of the executive board should vote any proxy unless it be from the union in which said officer holds

from the union in which said officer house membership.

It is with deep regret and resentment that we note the actions of the capitalist press in its efforts to prejudice public opinion against our officers, now under arrest in Idaho on the charge of murdering ex-governor Steunenberg, and against the Western Federation of Miners.

We cannot believe any other than that our officers are innecent of any complicity in such crimes, and the whole transaction appears to be nothing more nor less than persecution. a foul conspiracy on the part of the Mine Owners' association to create silscord in the W.F.M. and prejudice the public against our organization, but I vehywer to state that such actions on the part

gang of pirates.

The Tant-Vale decision in England has had its effect in arousing the people of England and I trust the people of this continent will render a decision such as will control our legislature, judiciary and militia mat the dear knell of apitatism will ring, when liberty and industrial Tresdom will-be established and labor reign

secretary-treasurer's report will

COST OF LIVING RISING

INCREASE HAS BEEN STEADILY GOING ON

BUT GENERAL CONDITIONS ARE MORE COMFORTABLE.

The crops of the United States last year were worth over \$6,400,000,000. According to secretary Wilson, rour crops made new records as to value corn, wheat, hay and rice. The corn crop was the largest in the history of the country, the wheat crop second only to that of 1902. In spite of the common belief two years ago, that the United States had fallen to a self-supporting basis as a wheat producer, the farme has again grown 200,000,000 busheis 10 export. The yield of corn was over 2,700,000,000 bushels, a gain of 42,000,000 over the next lowest year, 1899.

These bumper crops led secretary Wilson last fall to predict lower prices for the primary articles of food this winter. So far there has been little to ver-ify his prediction. At best the few downward fluctuations in prices have been temporary or local. The general high cost of living shows no definite tendency toward a decline. Since 1896, as former commissioner of labor Carroll D. Wright has been forced to concede, it has increased faster than wages, although wages in many classes of skilf-ed and unskilled labor have risen rapidly during the same period, owing largely to the activity of the unions. Production is only the beginning of price making. Transportation and dis-tribution are the determining factors in

umbla is stronger, both numerically and financially than ever in its history.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the untiring efforts and interest of our financial secretary, as well as the ever ready assistance of the vice-president.

Thanking the members in general for the courteous treatment accorded me during my term of office, and I can assure you that I will do all in my power to office.

I remain yours for industrial freedom. regulating the cost of living.

The buiging granaries of the Dakotas, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas signify more traffic for the railroads, a imulus to foreign and domestic trade, fuller employment for labor and a new incentive to capital to extend its enterprises. Indirectly the farmer's prosperity filters outward and benefits all parts of the population. Directly it heapens the cost of food little or not at all to the average consumer. It may multiply the number of his days of work without in any measure adding to the purchasing power of his day's wages.

The production of wheat in 1905 averaged 8% bushels per capita instead of 6½ bushels in 1904. The farmer had over 30 per cent more to sell out of last year's hearvest than the year before and has received much less for every bushel of it. But if the milling combination's agent scales the price of a barrel of flour to the local baker of New York, or Philadelphia, or Pitts-burg, his loaf of bread is neither larger nor cheaper to the laborer or the clerk. Cheaper wheat does not mean cheaper

bread.

Secretary Wilson has frequently declared of late years that the days of cheap beef are past, although a few weeks ago he stated that heavy crops would have a direct influence on beef, pork, dairy products and poultry. J. Ogden Armour, the leading figure among the Chicago packers, says that the high-prices of meats must inevitably tend higher. It is a fact that the great ranches west of the Missouri have disappeared, with their immense herds of cheap grass-fed cattle. But the stock Greenwood, March 22.—A new ore crusher has been installed by the Granby company to take the place of the cheap grass-fed cattle. But the stock the farmers raise now is larger and heavier. Even in the days of free ranges every ten hours, and will greatly faciliin the arid region, corn, not govern-ment grass, governed the price of beef cattle. There is no shortage of corn, and in his annual report secretary Wil-A good deal of woek is going on at the Skylark mine. A new shaft house and new ore bins have been erected. The shaft has been sunk to the 150 foot level son stated that the number both of milch cows and beef cattle has been and all work is progressing favorably.

A new 24 h. p. electric hoist has been ordered for the Prince Henry mine steadily increasing for several The truth of the marter is that the stock growers are as much at the mercy of from the Greenwood Electric Co. The shaft has been sunk to a depth of 130 the great beef packers as are the retail butchers and the small consumers. With their control of almost all the large feet and will be continued to the 200 foot level. Drifts will then be run foltheir control of almost all the large stoping ground.

The water has been removed from the Helen mine and work is now progressing satisfactorily. The Sunset mine is shipping four or five ca.» per day to the Dominion Copper company's smelter at Boundary Falls

J. E. McAllister, manager of the B. C. Copper Co., returned from the country districts. In spite of the advice of the stock yards, their ownership of private refrigerato car lines, the economies of refrigerato car lines, the economies of refrigerato car lines, the economies of consolidated plants and the secret resource of a monarchy and the every six pounds of wool grown in the very six pounds of wool grown in the five pounds had to be imported to meet the demand for all purposes. Cotton varies in price to the spinner according to the crop, but cotton goods vary less over the retail counter, except as fashion decrees. The National Association of Shoe Manufacturers within a month has declared for free hides, and intimate the country districts. In spite of the advice of the crown can understand. country districts. In spite of the adv

night, accompanied by F. L. Underwood, president, and W. H. Tomas. Mr. Mc-Allister has been in the east for some of well meaning economists and dietarians, the American consumer will accept no substitute for beef.

We are offered refrigerator beef and time consulting with the head officials regarding the business of the company.

The E. P. U., which has been bonded fish and poultry and eggs, California fruit and Georgia vegetables at all sea-sons. The common standard of diet has by Mark F. Madden, of Chicago, and local capitalists here, will be worked in connection with the Gold Finch, also been raised and greater variety made possible, but it cannot be said that the wider gap between farm and kitchen controlled by the same parties. A crosscut 400 feet long will be run from the Gold Finch into the E. P. U., opening and improved methods of carriage mean cheaper living to that unnumber up an immense stoping ground, and obed class having the lowest increase and viating the necessity of a long train. By this means the mine can be worked

the largest percentage of expenditu for mere subsistence. In their fight against president Ross velt's policy of rate regulation the rail-road interests have exhibited figures to road interests have exhibited figures to prove that if they carried the chief commodities freely the man who buys for his own consumpton would receive no benefit. They demonstrated, for instance, by tables of freight rates, that it cost 11 4-10 cents in 1905 to haul \$1.08 wheat 1000 miles from Chicago to New York as against 12 2-4 cents for native of Scotland, who had only been New York, as against 12 3-4 cents for 75 cent wheat in 1897. By the comdeceased who had been working for Fred Adie, complained yesterday morning at an early hour that he was feeling unparison of other schedules they showed that railway freight rates do not rise and fall with wholesale and retail selfwell. Dr. J. C. Elliott, of Ymir, was telegraphed for and reached Waneta about noon, and found that his services were not needed as the patient had exwere not needed as the patient had exhalf they made a practice of granting that they made a practice of granting they are they a were not needed as the patient had expired a short time before he reached there. Inflammation of the kidneys is given as the cause of death. As the man is friendless he is being buried to-man is friendless he is being buried to-crease in the cost of food in the last ten contact. man is friendless he is being day at Waneta. His age is given at 35 years, nothing further being known of years is represented by the charges of the middleman, whether they be the him.

The Ymir General hospital is now equipped with an X Ray machine.

J. Lee, known throughout this district as the chef for a number of years et the Ymir Gold Mines and later at water, the here cost of transportation. water, the bare cost of transportation along the main lines of traific as at the Ymir Gold Mines, and later at the Relief mine, has taken charge of the boarding house at the Arlington whole may be said to be not oppressive where uniformly levied. Discriminating rates, by one device and another, have

rates. To the cost of food must be added that fracture of the skull, will be glad to know that he is out of the hospital and of shelter and clothing. Rents are affected by land values, which naturally Faith

You cannot be expected to have faith in Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, as a cure for Colds, Coughs and all lineages of the company of the consumption of Tonic, as a cure for Colds, Coughs and all diseases of the air passages, if you have not tried it. We have finith in it, and we guarantee it. If it doesn't cure you it costs you nothing. If it does it costs you 25c. That's fair. Try it to day. Shiloh has cured many thousands of the most obstinate cases, and we do not hesitate to say that it will cure any Cold, Cough, Throat or Lung trouble. If we did not believe this we would not guarantee it. Shiloh has had an unbroken record of success for thirty years. It has stood every possible test without failure. Further

is found in the many testimonials of those who have tried Shiloh and been cured. Mrs. Archie Taylor, Asaph, Pa., writes:—
"I bought a bottle of Shiloh's Consumption Cure and found it very beneficial. I havetwo childen, and they had a terrible cough. I gave them everything I could think of, butthey got no better, until one evening my husband bought a bottle of Shiloh. We gave it to the children when they went to bed, and they alept all night. It cured them completely. I shall always keep it in the bouse."

SHILOH

They bear lightly on the farmer as compared with the city dweller. In the most congested tenement districts of New York rents have frequently increased 50 per cent within five years. move to the outlying districts of the city or to the suburbs entails the added cost of traveling to work. The wage earner in all the larger communities finds it more and more difficult to get housing near his place of employment. The steadily mounting receipts of city and suburban railroads represent in a large measure the equivalent of higher rents paid in daily nickels to transporta-tion companies instead of monthly in-stalments to landlords. By way of compensation, however, there are often bet-ter and more healthful surroundings, if not actually improved lodgings

The sharp advance in the cost of building has been chiefly due to trust and labor union influences. Workers in the building trades in the last eight years have demanded and secured rapid in-creases in pay—in some trades 25 per ent, in others as high as 40 per cent. Lumber is higher. Bricks, sash, door and "trim" and window glass cost almost double what they did fifteen years ago. All hardware has kept pace. The man who pays rent or board bills pays indirect tribute to the Steel Trust and the brick and lumber combines, and contributes his share of higher wages for mason, carpenter and plasterer. Since 1897 there has been a persistent

advance in the price of furniture. for which the demand is logically heaviest in times of prosperity. The diminishing supply of native woods and the Dingley duties conspire against a reduction. The coal bill of the manufacturer, the landloard and the tenant-in the end it is always the average consumer who pays it in one from or another—was raised 50 cents a ton by the coal-min-

ing railroads after the 1902 strike. Of this the operator turned over about 15 cents a ton to the mine workers, and for cents a ton to the mine workers, and for his enforced generosity mulcted the consumer of the balance.

It is more difficult to determine the cost of clothing. The mere price of materials is deceptive in these days of ready made apparel. The federal department of labor and commerce, in its 1904 report showed that, on the general wholesale cost of cloth and clothing for ale cost of cloth and clothing for wholesale cost of cloth and clothing for the fourteen rears beginning with 1890, there has been a decline of 4½ per cent. A high tariff has made wool dearer, but it has not induced the sheep growers to increase their flocks. For

mate very plainly as an atternative that the price of shoes must be raised. According to the Massachusetts bureau of statistics of labor, the family whose wage earner averages \$1.50 a day spends only about 10 per cent of its income on clothing during the year. This item of expenditure, however, rises rapidly as the annual income increases, as do sundry expenses for education, comfort and recreation. As a rule, where incomes range from \$450 to \$1,000, mere subsis tence, principally food, represents about 55 per cent of the total family expenses

gard to the actual supply. Every wage earner, every house wife, knows that the increase in the cost of living during the last eight years has been greater than the increase in wages. The proof lies in the butcher's bill, the greer's bill and the landlord's bill. According to commodity prices on March 1, Dun reports that the cost of living is higher today than at any time within

the thirty years covered by its records.
Unquestionably it is costing more to live, but no less certainly the conditions of life in the main have been made more comfortable, more varied and more elastic. Dearer food, clothing and rent appear tolerable, not because the worker's unit of wages is larger, but because he receives more units in the course of a month or a year in busy times. There is bound to be another story, when the lean years come as they do periodically.
As steadiness and certainty of emplo ment diminish popular resentment is certain to become keener against a system of retail prices which bears less and less relation to the fundamental laws of supply and demand—New York

QUIET AT LETHBRIDGE to thoridge, March 23-Perfect quiet valls around the coal mines where strike is in progress. About 50 men worked more injustice than excessive

Sunlight Sour is better than other soaps,

Carnefac Stock Food IS THE BEST

A ROAST FOR TORONTO

CANADIAN GRAPHIC'S CAUSTIC COMMENT

THE CARNEGIE ENTERTAINMENT NEXT MONTH.

The Canadian Club at Toronto, which has entertained many distinguished guests in the past, is going to mar its record by lunching Andrew Carnegte

next month.

Toronto, having applied for and o tained some of Carnegie's money for al-leged library purposes, feels bound to honor a man who never had a good word to say of Canada, and who has abused his position as a guest at social meet-ings over and over again to sneer at his lests' openly. Toronto papers as a rule have said but

little concerning the honors to tended to Carnegie next month, but the Canadian Graphic, a weekly illustrated journal published in Toronto, has an excellent article on the subject written by J. Castell Hopkins, who edits the

by J. Castell Hopkins, who edits the paper's "Comment on Current Affairs."
Mr. Hopkins says:
Andrew Carnegie is to be entertained next month by the Canadian Club of Toronto at luncheon. The organization has, no doubt, taken this step chiefly out of curiosity to meet on see, or hear a of curiosity to meet, or see, or hear, man very prominent in the public eye of the world. There should be no spec-ial desire to honor him personally and there could certainly be no wish to ap-prove of his views upon our position as a country, our national place upon this continent, or our political position in the empire. It is to be hoped, however, that the chairman, or ome other speaker will, in tactful and courteous terms, make it clear that the large gathering which will join in this welco Carnegie does so upon general, and not public grounds. M. Carnegie has abus-ed similar hospitality upon more than one occasion—notably at a demonstra-tion in, I think, Glasgow where, in speaking as the donor to some public fund and as the guest of the day, he denounced monarchical institutions, denounced monarchical institutions sneered at "little" England, and glorified the great republic which however, he has preferred not to make his own

In a general way Mr. Carnegie's views are known but not, perhaps, in the specific sense which is desirable. Before me, as I write, lies "Triumphant Democracy"—that vulgar and ignorant eulogy of republicanism, that wholesale glorifications with the contract of cation of blatant Americanism, that bit tutions. As one glances through pages he finds that "God Save queen" is "a pairry and puerlie air,"
that kings are "a political evil of the
past"; that the American has "a much
less savage and more placable nature
than that of the original Briton"; that
popular conditions in England—the
home, it may be interjected, of virile
likewis and true independence of charen" is "a paltry and puerile liberty and true independence of char-acter—"are positively sickening to the American who, naturally, contrasts the men and women produced by the two systems": that it is time the British people "rose to the full stature of equa citizenship"; that royal persons such a queen Victoria and the prince of Wale

queen Victoria and the prince of Wales are "only excrescences upon the state, the setters of bad example and the very core round which the worst vices of England gather and fester"; that the overthrow of a monarchy and the birth of a republic is "a perfect well-spring of joy" to his own heart.

It is a moot question how far any Canadian public body can, with dignity, entertain a man holding such views. Where a community of a civic government is the recipient of his financial favor objections are, perhaps, less valid, al subject of the crum can have from a book which teems with similar "excrescences" of thought—to use the writer's own word—had ever been the writer's own word-had ever the writer's own word—had ever been repudiated or regretted. The views were reiterated in a later and smaller volume describing a coaching tour through Britain and in varied magazine articles and newspaper screeds written since that time. The head of the empire can, of course, compliment such a person becourse, compliment such a person be-cause of his financial contributions to public interests and because the king is too big a man, in every sense of the phrase, to notice a work of this charcter-in the doubtful case of his ever having seen it. So with the governor general of Canada who, in recognizing unificent gifts to British and Canadmunificent gitts to british and Canadian libraries, extends national hispitality to the donor. Public bodies are different. They do not in anyway represent the state but they do indicate a

measure of individual opinion.

For our country Mr. Carnegie has never had a kind word. "Why talk of Canada?" he exclaims in the volume al-ready quoted. "What book what invention, what statue or picture, what thing, has a colony ever produced" or-and we can imagine him turning with special contempt to the land of sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars, of sir John A. Macdonald, of lord Strathcona, of sir Gilbert Parker, of sir Wil-frid Laurier—"what man has grown up in any colony who has become known beyond his own local district?" Cana-dian policy toward the motherland "inspires only contempt." More lately he bas described the mission of the domin-ion to be simply a bringing together of the republic and Great Britain in one great union and, upon a still more recent occasion, he has criticized severely the industrial possibilities of Cape Breton and Canada generally. It is to be hoped that, while the members of the Canadian Club will receive and listen to their guest with all courtesy, they will at the same time remember that one of at the same time remember references to the great sovereign



ARMOUR SEAD Lumberman's and Boots are the best thing you ever put a foot into. Comfortable, strong and durable; weatherproof, waterproof, snag proof.

You'll know them by "the mark of quality" on all styles.



IN PROBATE

Estate of John Haight Nolan, Deceased. Take motice, that Letters of Administration of the above estate have been granted to Annie Nolan, Administratrix, Creditors ar required to Send particulars of their claims, duly verified, to the undersigned on or before the 2rid day of March, 1906. After that date the Administratrix will proceed to distribute the estate having regard only to those claims of which she shell then have had notice.

Solicitor for the Administratrix Dated 23rd February, 1906.

empire for the chief part of a century and to the son who so splendidly sits in her place was their special inclusion amongst monarchical rulers and "the vile broods they breed."

DIED AT HALCYON.

Sudden_Taking Off of Former C. P. R. Superintendent.

(Special to The Dally News)
Halcyon, March 22.—James Murray,
ex-superintendent of the Canadian Pacific railway at Winnipeg, died this morning at 7.30 at Halcyon Hot Springs hotel, from a stroke of apoplexy. The remains, after being embalmed, were shipped to Winnipeg via Revelstoke.

over the west particularly to rallway men. He was an American, coming to Canada from Illinois, 30 years ago. He was in the employ of the C. P. R. for some 15 years, and was superintendent of the central division at Winnipeg unof the central division at Winnipeg un-til eight years ago, when he was sup-erannuated. Up to the time of his death he was given special work by the com-pany. He was 65 years old, married, and had a son and daughter in Winni-peg, the former being the dairy expert for the Manitoba government, and the daughter is married to Mr. Andrews, manager of the Western Rubber Co., at Winnipeg.]

MORE ENTERPRISING PEOPLE

New Members of the 20,000 Club-Everyone Should Join organization and paid in their subscriptions made the publication of the first list some days ago. Those who have joined the club and who do not find their names on the published list should notify the secretary, M. S. Parry, at once. Those who have not yet joined should do so at once. A complete list of all members will be published shortly.

J. E. Annable.

W. W. Beer, Mrs. W. W. Beer, Thos. Brown, W. Brown, G. O. Buchanan, E. A. Baker, John Cholditch, J. A. Cryderman, J. M. Cameron.

J. M. Cameron.
H. E. Dill.
A. D. Emory.
Geo. Fleming. G. A. Fletcher, H. M.
Fullerton, E. Ferguson.
G. M. Gunn, J. A. Gilker, W. Gosnett.
R. W. Hannington, Mrs. Hannington

Hamilton.
Fred L. Irvine.
H. Messlin, Dr. Morrison, Flora Macdonald, Poppy Macdonald, Greta Macdonald, B. Molachian, H.-B. McItnyre, W. G. McMorris, J. McCorvie.

Dr. Oliver.
C. T. Partington, Mrs. C. T. Partington,
Frank Phillips.
F. W. Rolt.
Lorne Stewart.
J. E. Taylor, Walter Truesdale, Mrs. S.
S. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Bina Taylor, Lottie Taylor, F. E. Weir, W. Ward, W. H.
Bullock-Webster, A. Wright, A. T. Wailey, S. A. Wye, J. H. Wallace.

REVELSTOKE LIBERALS The annual meeting of the Reve Liberal association was held at Sar rooms last week, when there was a ceedingly large attendance. E. Hagge called to the chair on account of the

BOUNDARY ENTERPRISE. Grand Forks, March 22.—The commissioners of the former municipality of Columbia (now amalgamated with Grand Forks) are making some extensive improvements. They have let a contract to W. Benthrom, of this city, who ruled so wisely and well over this

ROYAL CROWN SOAP

M. J. Henry's Nurseries and

Seed Houses Vancouver, B.C.

Headquarters for PACIFIC COAST GROWN Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. New crop now in stock for distribution. Ask your merchant for them in scaled packets. If he does not handle them we will send 50 sample packets garden and flower seeds poet paid for 31. Our selection suitable for B.C. gardens. B. C. Grown Stock of Fruit and Orna-mental Trees now ready for spring de-livery.

M. J. HENRY

NOTICE

Province of British Columbia, easter by the most convenient and feasible rout to Lethbridge, in the Province of Alberta and extending the times within which the Company may construct and complete the full ways and works, which it has been al-

NOTICE OTICE is hereby given that the of Revision for the Municipality of city of Slocan for the hearing of all

IN PROBATE Estate of Martha Robinson, Deceased TAKE NOTICE that probate of the will of the late Martha Robinson has been granted to me, the undersigned sole executor. Creditors are required to send particulars of their claims duly verified to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of March, A.D., 1996. After that date shall proceed to distribute the estate, having regard only to those claims of which I shall then have had notice.

E. A. CREASE, Nelson, B.C. Dated 12th February, A.D., 1996.

Estates of Francis Samuel Roberts and Mary Jane Roberts Mary Jane Roberts

Take notice, that Letters of Administration of both the above estates nave been granted to Mary Ellen Allen, Administratix. Creditors are required to send particulars of their claims, duly verified, to the undersigned on or before the successful of March, 1905. After that date the Administratix will proceed to distribute the estate, having regard only to those claims of which she shall then have received notice.

E. A. CREASE. E. A. CREASE,

for a fire hall which will cost some

VOL. 4

BACK FROM THE GRAVE

Fourteen Miners Alive **Courrieres After Three** Weeks' Entmboment

nexpected Victims of the Catastrophe are Found Two Weeks After all Attempts at Rescue Were Abandoned

Lenz, France, March 30.—Fourteen of the 1200 miners who were entombed in the 1200 miners who were 20 days ago the coal mines at Courrieres 20 days ago in one of the underground stal morsels of food which they took into the mine with them nearly three weeks ago. All attempts to rescue the men

prisoned men caused stupefaction gang of salvors had just compl their night's work when they startled to see a group of miners ter-ribly haggard and exhausted appear from a remote part of pit No. 2. The strongest of the party stated that they had broken out of a distant gallery where they had been entombed since inable to see owing to the dazzli

capes. It is said that others of entombed miners are alive, and about to be brought out, their signals having been heard. One of the men rescued today, a man named Nemy, said that for the ast eight days the party ate bark of the mine timbering. Later they found the decomposed body of a horse which they cut the and ate with hav! Nemy.

"I groped my way about, stu ver bodies and seeking refuge fr visions gave out. We suffered m from want of water. Finally we beca desperate and started in three parti

each communicating with other shouts. Last night we felt a draft fresh air which guided us to an ope vivors to do any further talking

arkness. Dr. Lautiers, who is in charge

The survivors are sturdy young min-ers from 17 to 25 years of age, excepting their leader, Henry Nemy, who is 38 years old Despite the terrible effects their leader, Henry Nemy, who is 38 years old Despite the terrible effects of their experiences, being emaciated, exhausted and blinded, their rescue caused temporary nervous lucidity during which they greeted their relatives and graphically detailed their sufferings. The doctors then enforced quiet upon them, fearing the results of fever and poisoning. There were touching scenes as wives and mothers greeted those whom they had long given up as dead. Crowds besieged the hospitals to which the men were taken, cheering the survivors and imprecating the laefficient nature of the salvage work which followed immediately after the disaster. There is a report that in addition to the 13 men who were brought out of the mine today, there are five others who came with them almost to the boftom of the pit, but were unable to come on further because of their exhaustion. on further because of their exhaustion. The total number of men missing after the catastrophe was 1252. The bodies recovered approximately numbered 500 and there are still unaccounted for, ap-

The engineers explain that smoulder-ing timbers prevented them from exploring remote passages of the mine where it is thought there could be no survivors. The mine owners also assert that the strike of miners reduced the number of rescuers available. Many engineers and scientists agreed that all in the mine must have died long ago. Engineer Lauer, however, dissented, as-lerting that the salvage work had been eleplorably inefficient and he believes that scores died of exhaustion on ac-count of the poor work of the salvage

REMEY'S SECOND TRIAL Helena, March 30—After three days of hard work the attorneys in the Remey case have secured a jury. It is still possible there will be one change, the fact naving developed that one of the jurors is