THE GRAVE

Fourteen Miners Alive at

Courrieres After Three

Weeks' Entmboment

Unexpected 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 coal mines at Courrieres 20 days ago

were taken from the mine alive and

well today. They had lived on hay for

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 had been abandoned more than two

The sudden appearance of the imprisoned men caused stupefaction A gang of salvors had just completed their night's work when they were startled to see a group of miners ter-

ribly haggard and exhausted appear irom 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

the disaster. When the rescued men

were taken to the surface they were unable to see owing to the dazzling

daylight. The men were able to talk

sensibly though feebly. They all ask-ed for news of relatives and friends

and wished to go to their homes im-mediately, but were taken to a hospital

Large crowds besieged the mines later

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 last eight days the party ate bark off

the mine timbering. Later they found the decomposed body of a horse which

they cut up and ate with hay. Nemy, who was the first of the miners who escaped, thus graphically described their

gases. I found some comrades shelter-

bark for eight days and then the pro-

visions gave out. We suffered most

from want of water. Finally we became

desperate and started in three parties, each communicating with other by shouts. Last night we felt a draft of

fresh air which guided us to an open-

vivors to do any further talking. Nemy's father arrived at the hospital

soon after the rescue became known

and a touching scene followed. Crowds

of people surrounded the hospital where

story is correct except that he forgot the carrots. We found some in a stable and they formed our best meal." The

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

of their experiences, being emaciated

exhausted and blinded, their rescue aused temporary nervous lucidity dur-

ing which they greeted their relatives

and graphically detailed their suffer

ings. 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 a

dead. Crowds besieged the hospitals to which the men were taken, cheering

the survivors and imprecating the ineffi-

tient nature of the salvage work which

ollowed immediately after the disaster.

were brought out of

There is a report that in addition to

he mine today, there are five others

who came with them almost to the bof-

com of the pit, but were unable to come

on further because of their exhaustion The total number of men missing after the catastrophe was 1252. The recovered approximately numbered 500

and there are still unaccounted for, ap-

The engineers explain that smoulder-

ng timbers prevented them from ex-

Where it is thought there could be no

hat the strike of miners reduced the number of rescuers available. Many engineers and scientists agreed that all

the mine must have died long ago

erting that the salvage work had been

eplorably inefficient and he believes

REMEY'S SECOND TRIAL

of the poor work of the salvage

lena. March 39-After three days of work the attorneys in the Remey case secured a jury. It is still possible will be one change, the fact hav-developed that one of the jurors is

The mine owners also assert

died of exhaustion on ac-

proximately, 700.

the escaped men are being treated. Leon Boursier, another member of the surviving party said: "Nemy's

d in a remote niche. We ate earth and

imprisonment after the explosion: "I groped my way about, stumbling over bodies and seeking refuge from the



nan's and Boots are er put a foot into. d durable; weatherproof.

rk of quality" on all styles.



ROYAL CROWN SOAP WRAPPERS

M. J. Henry's Nurseries and Seed Houses Vancouver, B.C.

ry.

o expense, loss or delay or fumigation
inspection. Let me Price your list beplacing your order.
eenhouse Plants, Floral Work, Bee
plies, Fruit Packages, Fertilizers, etc.

M. J. HENRY

NOTICE

hereby given that the Craw-and St. Mary's Railway Com-ply to the Parliament of Can-next Session thereof, for an-ting the Company to construct in extension of its undertak-cauthorized a continuation of eady authorized to construct.

Dated at Ottawa, this 8th day of rebuary, 1906.

J. T. B. CARON. Solicitor for Applicant

NOTICE

hereby given that the Court on for the Municipality of the an for the hearing of all com-nst the assessment, as made the assessment, as most the said Municipal the City Hall, Siocan, the day of February, many the control of the least ten days before the said date.
Dated, Slocan, B. C., Jan. 22nd, 1906.
N. MORRISON. C.M.C.

IN PROBATE

Martha Robinson, Deceased. ICE that probate of the will be martha Robinson has been en, the undersigned sole excors are required to send partner claims duly verified to their claims duly verified to the control of th their claims duly verified to-igned on or before the 15th day A.D., 1906. After that date 1 And distribute the estate, hav-only to those claims of which hall then have had notice.

E. A. CREASE, Nelson, B.C. ated 12th February, A.D., 1906.

IN PROBATE

of Francis Samuel Roberts and Mary Jane Roberts otice, that Letters of Adminis-f both the above estates have ted to Mary Ellips Aller Adminboth the above estates nave
both the above estates nave
ed to Mary Ellen Allen, AdminCreditors are required to send
of their claims, duly verified,
lersigned on or before the 24th
trix, will proceed to distribute
trix will proceed to distribute
and the control of the contro

E. A. CREASE, Nelson, B. C. Solicitor for the Administratrix

a fire hall which will cost some 800. They have also let a contract the immediate building of some of sidewalk to captain Dis-

73 years of age. In addition to the regular venire of 60 names, three special venires of 87 names were necessary before the jury was secured. The state exhausted all its challenges and the defence used the 10 allowed it by law. BACK FROM

APPEAL FOR THE JEWS

RUSSIAN WRITERS LEAGUE ISSUE A PROCLAMATION

WARNS PUBLIC OF PROJECTED EAS-

St. Petersburg, March 30—The League of Russian Writers has issued an appeal to the Russian people to unite in the name of their consciences and self respect to prevent the Jewish massacres, which they claim beyond doubt are being prepared in southwestern Russian for Bastertide.

The appeal says that it is not fancy, but fact, that the police and gendarmes are arranging to let loose the Black Hundred upon the members of the race. It recalls that the Kishineff, Gomel and Odessa anti-Jewish outbreaks were committed at the instigation of minister of the interior, Plehve, prefect of police Niedhardt and count Podgoranieh, chief of the gendarmie of Gomel. Just as in the past, these St. Bartholomews were arranged by agents of the government, and the recent proclamations emanating from the printing offices of the police master at St. Petersburg, and that of the military staff at leave no doubt that the authornary of the control of the present propaganda. The appear further declares that M. Kalzenky's book, warning the Jews to leave Russia immediately, or be treated as the Jews were treated by the Spaniards in the middle ages, was printed and distributed from the office of the police masters of St. Petersburg and Ekaterinoslav.

The league writers claim to hold proof that massacres have been planned to take place at Alexandrovsk, Minsk, Brestlitevsk, Bostov-on-Don and Krementchug. It also polnts out that the anti-Jewish press is spreading insidious rumors designed to incite the ignorant, instancing specially the clause of the Moscow day, which was recently printed in an article under the caption "The Jewish Easter is Coming; Take Care of Your Chifdren," containing the usual horrible intimation of "Blood Atonement." The appeal asks now long the Russian people will remain idle spectators of an infamy which brings the shame of the world upon the nation.

"None of the non-Russion peoples, oppressed by their governments, suffers," so many bloody tragedies as the Jews," the appeal says. "We know how Armenians have been massac

ELDRIDGE IS SINKING FATAL TERMINATION OF MIDWAY

POPULAR INDIGNATION FURTHER

(Special to The Daily News) (Special to The Daily News)
Grand Forks, March 39—Word reached here today from Midway that druggist H. E. Eldridge, who was shot down on the public thoroughfare two nights ago, just as he was leaving his store for the night, by a highway man, will probably die.

Mr. Eldridge's condition is said to be very critical and at latest reports he was slowly sinking, blood poisoning having set in.

No clue has so far been obtained of the whereabouts or identity of the cowardly scoundrel who fired the shots. It is assumed that he got safely over to Feiry, Washington, and his capture now is un-

Washington, and his capture now is unlikely.

Mr. Eldridge is a very popular estizen in the prime of life and in excellent health and it was confidently hoped that he would recover. Dr. Newcombe has feared btoodpoisoning from the first and apparently this has resulted. Popular indignation over the affair has been fanned afresh by the reported probable fatal termination of the shooting, and the authorities will be called upon to provide adequate police protection. At present it is not safe to be on the streets after nightfall and there are frequent disturbances every night.

and they formed our best mean. The rescued men are being kept in semi-darkness. Dr. Lautiers, who is in charge of the patients, said that the eating of the decomposed horse produced ptomaine poisoning, from which the men were ORO DENORO OPTIONED

B. C. COPPER COMPANY SAID TO BE THE PURCHASERS

HAS AN IMMENSE DEPOSIT OF LOW GRADE ORE

(Special to The Daily News)
Phoenix, Marich 30—While no official
statement is procurable from those interested, it is believed that the British Colnbia Copper company has secured an op-on from the Denoro Mines, Limited, on he Oro Denoro mine in Summit camp, he of the best known properties in that

tion from the Denoro Mines, Limited, on the Oro Denoro mine in Summit camp, one of the best known properties in that camp. Last Saturday all the men employed at the Oro Denoro were laid off by superintendent Graham, and a diamond driis was installed by the B. C. Copper company, in the lower quarry of the mine, which is expected to be kept busy for some weeks.

Within the last ten days the property has been visited by a number of officials of both companies, those coming into the Boundary on this business being president. F. L. Underwood, manages J. E. McAilister and consulting engineers Frederic Keffer and W. H. Thomas, the latter from New York, on behalf of the B. C. Copper Co., while president J. S. C. Fraser and manager Smith Curtis of Rossland, represented the Denoro Mines, Ltd.

The Oro Denoro mine adjoins the Emma, which has been operated with considerable profit by the B. C. Copper company for years, and it is believed, that the Oro Denoro contains much the same quality of excellent fluxing ore as is found in the Emma, in fact, has the same ore body. With the enlargements now under way at the company's smelting works at Green less utilize this ore to good advantage, if it is decided to take over the smine. In the last four of five years the Oro Denoro has sent out about 40,000 tons of ore, mostly to the Granby smelter, and of this amount 6,000 tons have been shipped this year. This ore has all been cheaply mined on the quarrying system. The property has an immense deposit of low grade ore and is equilipped with an air compressor, which has been used also by the Emma mine.

FERNIE IS ALL RIGHT R. W. Coulthard, general sales agent of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company, an president of the Fernie liberal association

was in the city last night on his way back from Yancouver. He states that the impending coal strike in the United States cannot affect Fernie, as there is an agreement with a year still to run. Mr. Coulthard who practiced his profession in Rossland for several years and who is now in Vancouver.

Premier Whitney Has a Majority of 3 in Legislature

in Legislature

Toronto, March 30—On an amendment offered by Mr. Hyslop, to read the government council bill three months nence, the legislature divided tonight for the first time this session. The vote was 18 to 58, giving the government a majority of 38. The debate was closed by Hon. Mr. Hoss who pleaded for one year or two consideration of the measure and premier Whitney, who said he hoped to see Toronto soon represented approximately by ten members.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION

OVER CANADA.

RECENT OCCURRENCES OF VERY GENERAL INTEREST.

Montreal, March 30. Ther over Catholic archbishop of Montreal on the Sunday Observance Bill, archbishop Bruchesi has replied in a long communication in which he declares that he approves of the principle of the bill as well as of the greater number of its clauses. He expresses the opinion that the government has the power and is in duty bound to offer legislation on the matter. In doing this he says the government in no way interferes in maters of conscience and religion; it does not restrain the liberty of worship, as it is recognized in Canada, it only gives its aid to the maintenance of a practice common to all Christian people His grace says he looks upon a law for Sunday observance as decidedly opportune at the present time and hopes it will receive the sanction of parliament.

It is reported here that Hon. J. Israel Tarte, former minister of public works in the Laurier cabinet, will run as an independent with liberal leanings in Nicolet county, which has just been vacated by Hon. R. L. Lemieux, solicitor general, who retains a seat in Gaspe. George Ball, ex-M.P., is the conservative candidate. (This is denied in a special despatch published elsewhere in this issue.)

Winnipeg, March 30.—The degree of D.D. was conferred on Rev. Prof. Ballantyne of Knox college, Toronto, at the closing of the theological session of Manitoba college last night, as an acknowledgement of his services to educa-

Miss McColl, a lady teacher of the Winnipeg school board, because she had conscientious convictions against conducting religious exercises in schools, being a Baptist, was dismissed today The whole garrison here was called out tonight in connection with the street railway strike, but their pres-ence was not required as quietness was again speedily restored.

Flesherton, Ont, March 30-The coroner's jury in the case of the death of Allan Parks who perished in the fire which destroyed his hut on Tuesday night, returned a verdict yesterday that death may have been caused by acci-dent or by natural causes Parks was dent or by natural causes Parks was known to have had plenty of money with him and only a comparatively small percentage was found among the ashes of the fire His gold watch and two chains were also missing and his skull was badly crushed in. It developed at the inquest that Parks had had a row with an Italian at Proton station and that they had almost come to blows. The Italian had been assisting Parks offered the following resolution: on the afternoon of the fire.

St. John, N.B., March 30 .- Rev. A W. Taylor, Baptist clergyman, charge with conduct unbecoming a minister was expelled from the membership of the Cobourg street church last night. Mr. Taylor came to St. John about three months ago, armed with apparently good credentials from a Bantis in the United States and was en gaged to supply the vacant pulpit in Leinster street Baptist church. As preacher he gave great satisfaction, bushortly after his arrival here rumors be gan to accumulate regarding his ante cedents and worldly conduct. Among other things he was accused of drinking and telling improper stories at clul

Holland, Ont., March 30.-Isaac Fairbairn, a farmer who lives near here, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself in the barn where he was found by his wife He left a note saying that he was going out of his mind and thought it advisable to commit suicide. He leaves a widow and

Halifax, March 30-The Allan line Virginian, with total of over 1500 pas-sengers, arrived in Halifax from Liver-pool at 7 o'clock last night, after the fastest passage on record. Her time of passage was six days and five hours, eating all previous records by nin nours.

London, March 30-Charles Green, the Toronto drug traveller who fell over a stair well in the Tecumseh house on Vednesday, fracturing his skull, is dead.

Belleville, March 30-Mrs. Sarah Diam

charged with murdering her daughter-in law, Mrs. Minnie Diamond, by strychnin poisoning, was acquitted by the jury a fine assizes at 6 o'clock tonight, after be ing out for an hour and a half.

TOMORROW

Half a Million Men Walk Out of Coal Mines of the East

Possibly Many Will Return to Work at Once as Arrangements Have Beed Made to Work for Mines Conceding Scale

Indianapolis, March 30.—Amelioration of the threatened strike of bituminous coal miners on April 1 was secured today by the United Mine Workers of America, who, before adjourning, authorized national and district ofing, authorized national and district of-ficials to sign wage agreements with any coal operators who would agree to pay the scale of 1903 or its equivalent for a period of two years. This is an ad-vance of 5.55 per cent in wage in Il-linois, Indiana, Ohio, and western Penn-sylvania and other districts, except the southwest, composed of Missouri, Kan-sas, Arkansas and the Indian Territory, where an advance of three cents a ton is demanded as the 1903 scale is in force in that district. As many operforce in that district. As many operators have signified a willingness to pay the addition, the number of miners who intend to strike on April 1, will probably be ultimately reduced by many

housands
It is probable that most soft coal
miners will cease work on April 1, although the cessation of labor will be temporary in those districts where the increased wages can be obtained. The convention declined an offer made by the operators of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio to submit the wage differences to arbitration. Where a coal operator owns mines in different districts the scale must be signed for all the properties at the same time, before any of his mines will be allowed to run.

The action of the convention will probably bring out of the mines of the country on April 1, some 500,000 miners of the anthracite and the bituminous fields. These will remain on strike, it though the cessation of labor will

or the anthractic and the branching fields. These will remain on strike, it is said, until settlements have been signed by districts or with individual operators. The only miners, it is said, that will go to work on Monday will be that will go to work on Monday will be 25,000 men in the New River, Pocahontas, Fairmount and Central fields of West Virginia, where a truce has been signed temporarily President Mitchell said today that he believed one half of the operators of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and western Pennsylvania would sign soon. The miners expect a few operasoon. The miners expect a few operators in the southwest will sign at once.

The national executive board will meet tomorrow to take up the details of nanaging the strike. It was empowered

to decide as to what employees will be allowed to continue work at the mines to prevent the destruction of the pro-perty during the suspension. President Mitchell had control of the convention throughout its sessions. He signified today that if the convention did not

offered the following resolution;
"Resolved that this convention authorizes the national and district officials

to make agreements with any and all parties engaged in the operation of coal parties engaged in the operation of coal mining; the same to provide for the restoration of the scale paid in 1904 for mining, day labor and dead work, for a period of two years beginning April 1,1906, in the central competitive field and the acquirelent of the above April 1,1906, in the central competitive field and the equivalent of the above demands to be the basis in all other bituminous districts."

President Mitchell then took the floor.

He said: "You shall know what policy I believe would best conserve your in-terests. I am concerned for the people who mine coal and who depend on coa wno mine coal and who depend on coal mining for a livelihood. I am also concerned about the people of this country. I know what a difference there is when passion has cooled. I know there have passion has cooled. I know there have been large operators who have opposed any advance who will not wait ten days before signing the scale. My best judgment is that we should make settlements with these operators who will pay our scale and employ union men. I shall not be a party to, and there shall be no signature from the national office attached to any contract, if the resolution is adopted that does not carry with it the employment of union men, the scale of 1903 and in the southwest, an advance of three cents per outhwest, an advance of three cents per ton at the basing points, run of mine, and the full enjoyment of every privil-

and the full enjoyment of every privilage hitherto enjoyed."

In closing, Mr. Mitchell said: "Let me make a declaration so plain that there can be no possible misunderstanding Just so soon as I fall to have the confidence and sincere respect of themners, not only as to my personal integrity but also as to my judgment as to what is best for them, then I ask you men to relieve me of my responsibility. Gentlemen, I think this resolution is the best we can adopt.'

Following a recess the convention resumed discussion of the resolution of-

fered by H C. Perry, allowing the miners to sign the 1903 wage scale wherever it is offered by the operators.

Vice-president Lewis referred to the appeal made to president Roosevelt by some of the operators, for an arbitration commission. It was customary, he said, that both parties agree, before an arbitration committee was named, upon certain lines of investigation which were always specifically set forth. This had not been done by those who proposed such an investigation. Referring to the fact that one or two operators in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana had agreed to sign the scale and were asking that their miners be allowed by the general organization to go to work, Mr Lewis said the history of the union was filled with strike failures due to allowing men to work in some fields while others were on strike. He said he believed the miners were working, not for Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, or western Pennsylvania, but for every mining district in the United States, including the anthracita regions (Applause).

President imtchell read a copy, of the action taken by the anthracite committee and its telegram to president Baer. He also read a telegram he had sent to president Roosevelt maintaining that 50 per cent of the tonnage in the central district was willing to pay the 1903 scale. Speaking of the Perry resolution, he

per cent of the tonnage in the central district was willing to pay the 1903 scale. Speaking of the Perry resolution, he again appealed to the miners that it be adopted. He said he would have made some changes in it if he had been writsome changes in it if he had been writing it, but he was certain the best interests of the miners' organization demanded its passage. President Mitchell said that all the delegates who were instructed must vote their instructions. He said he thought he had a right to assume authority under great emergency, and added: "And if I am going to continue in this movement, then I say that under public crises and under great emergencies I shall continue, even

without your consent, to do what I be-lieve to be best for you and best for my country." There were cries of "Question" from all over the house.

Nearly the whole convention moved to close the debate and the Perry motion was adopted by a large majority, not more than one hundred delgates

voting against it.

A meeting of the presidents and sec retaries of the miners of the anthracite district was held earlier in the after-noon at the national headquarters of noon at the national headquarters of the United Mine Workers with president Mitchell in the chair. The following telegram was sent by Mr. Mitchell to Philadelphia to president Baer of the anthracite operators: "Telegram received. The committee appointed at the Shamoukin convention of December 14, representing the United Mine Workers in the anthracite region wired you last evening proposing a meeting of the joint committee appointed on February 16. Pending adjustment of difference have instructed that inasmuch as that after April 1 there will be no contract or arrangement between anthracite or arrangement between anthracite miners and operators, the men necessary to run pumps and to preserve the properties alone will continue to work. We are now awaiting response to our suggestion for joint meeting on Tues

New York, March 30.—The anthracite mine operators decided today to meet the miners' committee in this city at 10 a.m. on Tuesday next as suggested by John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, for a further conference on the wage scale in the anthracite coal fields. It has been reported today that the operators would refuse, because the miners were ordered to strike, but late today a telegram from George P. Baer, chairman of the operators' committee, to president Mitcheel accepting another conference was made public in New York. Mr. Baer's message follows:

"Although yoar order to quit work

"Although your order to quit work pending negotiations is most extraor-dinary, the delay in meeting having been yours, and not ours, nevertheless we will meet your committee as requested." This message was in reply to the following message which Mr. Baer received from president Mitchell early in the day: "If agreeable to you a meeting of the joint sub-committee will be held in New York at 10 o'colck Tuesday April 3rd, for the purpose of considering the wage scale in the anthracte fields."

cite fields."

After receiving this message Mr. Baer inquired of Mr. Mitchell whether the miners would quit work on Monday and, after he received word from Mr Mitchell that it was true, he wired to meet the miners' committee on Tuesday.

The Goal Merchants' Association, comprising 165 retail dealers in coal, of Manhattan and the Bronx, tonight, decided to increase the price of domestic anthracite coal 50c and 75c per ton, making the prices \$7 and \$7.75 for different qualities.

,Philadelphia, March 30—A total suspension of anthracite mining as ordered by the Shamoukin scale committee of the United Mine Workers of America, would affect more than 175,000 men. Of these 16,000 are employed in and about the 400 collieries and washeries scattered throughout eastern Pennsylvania and the others are railroad men engaged in handling the production and repairing railroad equipment.

All démands made by the miners have been denied by the operators, who have made a counter proposal that the award of the anthracite commission be continued for another term of three years. The miners have not yet made a speci-,Philadelphia, March 30-A total sus-

The miners have not yet made a speci-fic reply to this proposal, but president Mitchell in his last communication to president Baer, said that the mine work-ers "cannot with any degree of content-ment or satisfaction, continue to work ground under present conditions." The operators have shown a solid front and

all interests including the small inde all interests including the small independent operators, are a unit.

The quantity of coal above the surface is the largest in the history of the industry. It is estimated that nearly 15,000,000 tons of fuel are at various points near Philadelphia and New York and other places in the regions Cold weather caused "little interruption to mining during the past winter, and the efforts of the coal companies to store large quantities of coal have enabled efforts of the coal companies to store large quantities of coal have enabled the mine workers to work steadily as a consequence the latter are in a better condition for a prolonged suspension of work than they have ever been. Many of them have saved money in anticipation of another struggle which was predicted when the award of, the strike commission was made three years ago commission was made three years ago.

The funds in the treasuries of three anthracite district unions aggregate adult. the same as the miners possessed in 1902. The Philadelphia & Reading Coa & Iron Co. will not grant the usua spring reduction of 50 cents on domestic size of anthracite this year, neither does the company intend to increase the price. All the other coal companies throughout the hard coal regions will follow the Reading's action.

pension in this region today was at one of the five workings of the Rimers-burg and Sligo Coal and Iron company, burg and Sligo Coal and Iron company, where about 40 men went out. One of the officials of the Jentians and Macy company, which operates mines along the Beach creek branch of the New York Central, states that the New York Central is placing an embargo on every car of coal that his firm holds. An embargo, he says, was placed on 400 cars, which the Jentians and Macy company loaded on Thursday, and all the coal loaded by this company on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad must be billed to that company. There has been an embargo on all the coal shipped over the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg for several days, and many cars are not yet delivered to customers.

Pittsburg, March 30.—The general sentiment in the Pittsburg district of the bituminous coal fields tonight is adoption of the resolution permitting the miners to sign the 1903 wage scale the miners to sign the 1993 wage scale wherever it is offered; the way is opened for the operation of the western Pennsylvania mines, 53 per cent of which are controlled by the Pittsburg Coal company. Despatches tonight from the various points where there has been trouble, announce the restoration of the 1903 scale and the intention of striking miners to return to work on striking miners to return to work on Monday under that scale. At Greens-burg 8000 miners today voted to con-tinue work regardless of the action of the Indianapolis convention. The two companies there will pay the advance. At Irwin, fears of a general strike are over. The strike that started there three weeks ago has been but partially successful, and the Westmorland Coal company and the Pennsylvania Gas and Coal company tonight posted notices at the mines that the 1903 rate will be restored. This scale will prevail in othe mines in the Irwin fields

washington, march ov.—resident Roosevelt is non-committal as to what action, if any, he will take regarding the coal strike It is known, however, that his replies to the telegrams receiv-ed from Indianapolis will be to the ef-fect that he has the whole matter und-

PHILLIPS IS ARRESTED

EVIDENCE TENDERED BY GEORGE MYERS, PRINTER

Toronto, March 30—The investigation inthe conspiracy charge against Joseph Phi Toronto, March 30-The investigation into the conspiracy charge against Joseph Phillips, president of the York County Loan & Savings company took a sensational turn today, when at the conclusion of this morning's testimony, magistrate Denison ordered Phillips to be placed under arrest, stating that the case was getting more serious every hour. The magistrate refused to accept the additional sureties offered by Phillips' counsel, but agreed to give a decision later regarding heavier bail

The chief evidence was given by George Myers, who was supposed to have had charge of the printing business, but who said that he never owned it, and that the business belonged to the York loan company. There were two agreements, one for the sale of the business to him and the other an agreement for rental. In November last, when the York Loan was retting into trouble the second agreement

HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS Legality of the Arrest of a Promin Insurance Official.

New York, March 30.—Arguments on the habeas corpus proceedings in the case of George W. Perkins, former vice-president of the New York Life insurance company, who is charged in a warrant issued by magistrate Moss with the larceny of \$48,702, belonging to the policy holders of the New York Life, which he gave to Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the Republican National committee, were made today before Mr. justice Greenbaum in the supreme court. Decision was reserved. Briefs will be filed on Monday by counsel and then justice Greenbaum will take the matter of the legality of Mr. Perkins' arrest under advisement. New York, March 30.-Arguments

Will Not Interfere With the Self Government of Natal

Cabinet Meeting Held Over Grave Constitutional Crisis-Colonial Secretary
Acted From Best of Motives

London, March 30 .- Lord Elgin, the

London, March 30.—Lord Elgin, the colonial secretary, announced in the house of lords today that the government had received explanatory telegrams from Natal and that it had been decided to leave the colonial government freedom of action in regard to the execution of the rebellious natives.

The colonial secretary said that a telegram had been sent to Pietermaritzburg stating that the home government had no idea of interference with the action of the responsible government of Natal and that, in the light of the information now furnished, the government recognized that the decision on the question rests entirely with the government recognized that the decision on the question rests entirely with the government and ministers of Natal.

The constitutional question involved in the imperial intervention in a matter which the government of Natal considered to be exclusively under its own jurisdiction, was the main subject of discussion in today's meeting of the British cabinet.

Voluminous calle messages were exchanged between the colonial office end

British cabinet.

Voluminous cable messages were exchanged between the colonial office and Pietermaritzburg, and finally, the hope was expressed that the explanations of the imperial governments motives would calm the troubled waters.

Lord Elgin's despatch to the governor of Natal expresses satisfaction with the governor's explanation that steps were taken to examine the evidence and to establish conclusively the guilt of each individual prisoner. The despatch says:

"His majesty's government never had any intention to Pateriale with the government of Natal or to prevent the government of Natal or to prevent the government in exercising his prerogatives, but in view of the presence of British troops in the colony the imperial government was in the same table.

troops in the colony the imperial a erument was in duty bound to obtain precise information with reference to martial law cases with regard to which an act of indemnity must be ultimately assented to by the crown. In the light of the information new furnished his majesty's government recognizes that the decision of this grave matter rests in the hands of your ministers and yourself."

Lord Elgin concludes with an ex-pression of regret that detailed infor-mation was not given earlier.

Hictor, formerly of Grand Forks, and here of Fernie, was noticed on the streets here this morning. Mr. Eskstein was over at Midway on business and dropped off at Grand Forks to renew old acquaintances for a few hours. He ieft for Spokane today to join Mrs. Eckstein, who is in that

DUNSMUIR'S WILL Edna Wallace Hopper Loses in California. San Francisco, March 30—The state supreme court has rendered what practically is a final decision in the celebrated Dunsmuir estate case. An order of the supreme court which prevented the distribution of the estate of the millionaire Alexander Dunsmuir is annulled and the probate of the will, which left the bulk of the property to his brother, James Dunsmuir, will now be completed. Under this latest decision Mrs. Edna Wallace Hopper and other claimants will not receive the share of the estate for which they have contended.

EARL GREY IN NEW YORK

New York, March 39—Earl Grey, governor
general of Canada, and countess Grey,
arrived here today and are the guests
of Joseph Choate. Others in earl Grey's
party are the guests of W. Butler Duncan.
Mr. Choate entertained the party at dinner tonight.

INTERCOLLEGIATE GYMNASTICS New York, March 30—The annual inter-collegiate gymnastic meet tonight at Col-umbia university was won by New York university with 18 1-3 points; Princeton was second with 11 points; Yale third with 10 1-3 points; Harvard fourth with 10 points and Columbia fifth with 5 points.

LIBERAL ELECTED London, March 30—Franklin Thomasson, liberal has been elected to the house of commons for Lelecester, by a majority of 3600 over sir John Rolleston, unionist, succeeding Henry Broadhurst, liberal, resigned.

CAUGHT TEN FISH

re Charles Hay, J. A. McCalfum and G.

LIFE COMPANIES LOANED ON FORBIDDEN STOCKS

commission, only a very brief summary of the evidence offered has been given. The eastern Canadian papers contain long accounts of some of the sensational statements made by the inspector of life insurance companies, William Fitzgerald, in reply to questions put by George F. Shepley, K. C., who is conducting the investigation for the government.

Appended will be found extracts from

of last week:

Mr. Shepley then proceeded with the nyestigation of certain transactions by the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company, which created somewhat of a sensation. Mr. Blackadar, who was engaged in the usual inspection of the books of that company in Toronto on February 8th, 1904, wrote to Mr. Fitzgerald seeking his assistance in dealing with release to the state of the colonel Pellatt were directors of the actual present value, \$119,-000, of the C. P. R. stock, or \$13,415, together with any loss that may arise from the Pellatt transaction.

Among the company's assets were certain securities, \$20,000; King Edward Office Building Company, \$20,000; investments in which were illegal.

In reply to Mr. Shepley's questions, Mr. Fitzgerald said Mr. Mackenzie and colonel Pellatt were directors of the investigation of certain transactions by the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company, which created somewhat of a sensation. Mr. Blackadar, who was engaged in the usual inspection of the books of that company in Toronto on Februseeking his assistance in dealing with what he characterized as a "serious matter, which required very careful handling, to save the company and hose connected with it \$100,000, which those connected with it show, on, which the directors are responsible for." Details of the transaction were given by Mr. Blackadar, and subsequently by Mr. Flitzgerald, in their reports as follows: An examination of the Traders' Bank pass book showed a deposit of \$386, 143.50 on December 28th, 1903, and further, that the bank balance had dwindl ed to a small amount on February 1st throughout the year was either sma or adverse to the company. In addition he found that a check was issued by the company on January 28th, 1904, for \$387,955.77. He had then traced up the particulars in the cash book and blotter and found the following entries: Call loan, Mackenzie & Mann. \$128,959.00 Call loan, Mackenzie & Mann 11,418.03 Stock Dominion Coal Co 230,903.86 Stock Crow's Nest Coal Co .. 15,162.62

These four items total exactly to the pass book entry in December. In the pass book for January are entered the same four items with 5 per cent interest on the same, \$1,482.80, making the total of the check drawn \$387,925.77 The call loans to Mackenzie & Man were made upon the security of 23 bonds of the Inverness Railway & Cor Company, par value \$115,000, and 500 bonds and 4,000 shares of Manufacturers' Life stock, upon which 20 per cent had been paid, amounting to \$80,000. These are securities upon which the company has no power to loan.

This transaction was authorized by the company in order that the amount placed by Mackenzie & Mann in the to the credit of the company might b included in the assets of the company at the end of the year, instead of the call loans and coal stock. By the transaction of January 25th the call loans and coal stock investments were re-stored in the company's books to the same position they occupied prior to December 28th, 1903. Notwithstanding the above transactions and entries in th ooks of the company the insurance er of the coal stock, a fact which managing director conceded, and the call loans were also actually in existence at the end of the year 1903, alnominally they had been taken up, and while not able to determine defi-nitely the value of the Inverness railway stock held as collateral, the re-port said it seemed probable that the port said it seemed probable that the call loans were adequately secured, although the stock was not such as the company could legally loan money upon. It was quite possible the company would be able to dispose of the Crow's Nest stock without much loss, but with reference to 1,835 shares of Dominion Coal, which cost \$230,980.56, it was worth on December 31st, 1903, \$132,768 at list price in Toronto, or \$98,100 less than it cost. There could be no doubt that the company's statement to the department was inaccurate, first, in not reporting the call loans and the holding of coal stock, and in suppressing everything relating.

The Prudential Securities Company to the company was then formed to be a holding company and Crow's Nest carry out this transaction, and the Loan Company and Crow's Nest Coal Company stocks were sold to them. They were also given Mexican Power Company's stock to the value of \$45,000. The Securities Company were to pay the domnion government.

Acting upon this authority, a committee of the local rifie association inspected the neighborhood, and came to the conclusion that the bottom of Cottonwood creek, at the head of Stanley street, was the most suitable for the purpose, being practically the only level ground available in the near vicinity of Nelsen and which apparently had no commercial value. The officer company were to pay the domnion coal company and Crow's Nest Coal Company stocks were sold to them. They were also given Mexican Power Company's stock to the value of \$45,000. The Securities Company were to pay the domnion coal company and Crow's Nest Coal Company stocks were sold to them. They were also given Mexican Power Company's stock to the value of \$45,000. The Securities Company were to pay vicinity of Nelsen and which apparently had no commercial value. The officer company is stock to the value of \$45,000 in case the position to the ordinary of the coal rifie association inspected the neighborhood, and came to the conclusion the neighborhood, and came to the conclusion that the b and in suppressing everything relating thereto, and, secondly, in having esti-mated their assets at \$98,138 more than

The second matter which Mr. Blackadar characterized as of a more serious nature was that in the list of mortwhich there was due at the end of the year \$103,300. This was the result of a stock transaction. It appears that the company purchased through Pellatt & Pellatt, acting in their capacity as brokers, 1,000 shares of C. P. R. stock which were to be paid for by install-ments. Pellatt & Pellatt, however, hypothecated the company's stock to cer tain bankers, and when the last installment was paid by the company the brokers were unable to make delivery of the stock. The amount required to release the stock was \$101,800. Pellatt, a member of the firm of brokers, who is also a director of the com-pany, agreed to give the following se curity that this amount would be paid by him to the company: A mortgage of certain land at Scarboro' Beach standing in the name of his wife, valued at \$46,300; to deliver to the com-pany 1,000 shares of the Dominion Iron pany's common stock, and his equity of redemption in 1.000 shares of Manufacture. redemption in 1.000 shares of Manufac-turers' Life stock, on which \$20 per

share had been paid. In accordance with a resolution by the directors on the 26th of Octo 1903, the C. P. R. stock was released by the directors advancing \$101, 800 rata, and for the better securing of the company and to pay off the lien of on the stock of the Manufacturers' Life, a mortgage for \$126,800, covering the Scarboro' property for two years at five per cent, was given. Messrs. Lloyd Harris, lieutenant-col-onel James Mason and J. F. Junkin, managing director, were appointed to deal with the matter and register the mortgage if they deemed necessary, and

In the published telegraph reports of the insurance investigation now in progress at Ottawa before the royal commission, only a very brief summary of the evidence offered has been given. The evidence offered has been given. The existent Canadian papers. Appended will be found extracts from some of the evidence given at the close of last week:

Ors were personally liable for the difference between the actual cost of \$132,-415 and the actual present value, \$119,-

companies we do not understand," was
Mr. Shepley's comment.
Mr. Fitzgerald had no doubts regard-Mr. Fitzgerald had no doubts regarding the impropriety of the transactions regarding the call loans and coal stock. He tried to trace the source from which the Dominion Coal and Crow's Nest Pass Company's stock came to the Manufacturers' Life, but had not succeeded. Wherever they came from, together with the call loans, they disappeared from the company's books for the time from the company's books for the time being. When witness called the atten-tion of the managing director to the

Gas Company.

He next directed Mr. Fitzgerald's at-

the scope of this agreement as it appears to us, were to organize a company to be called the Prudential Securities Company, and to be a holding company for the stock. This Dominion Coal and Crow's Nest Coal stock was to be handed over for \$240,000, together with \$35, 000 Mexican Power and \$45,000 Ontario

Electrical Development?"

"That is as I understand it," Mr. Fitzgerald admitted that the incorporation of the Imperial Real Estate Company, the stock of which was to be substituted in part for the unauthorise. substituted in part for the unauthoriz-ed stock held by the Manufacturers' Life, were irresponsible parties. He had noticed that fact in connection with

the immense capitalization. Mr. Shepley—Those are solicitors' clerks in the office of the general coun-

sel of Mackenzie & Mann.

Mr. Fitzgerald also knew the incorporators of the Canadian Lake & Ocean
Navigation Co. to be in the same boat Navigation Co. to be in the same base of connected with Mackenzie & Mann.

Mr. Shepley—They are the incorporators of this company with a capital of \$3,000,000, the bonds of which were substituted for unauthorized securities?

Mr. Fitzgerald said he was told a year than the Pallett moverage had not

ago that the Pellatt mortgage had not been registered until the interest had mental method you pursue when irreg-ularities of this sort are brought to

your notice?"
"That is so." "Without prejudicing anybody, is not this a particularly bold instance?" "It is undoubtedly a particularly bold instance."

RICH ORE FOUND

Grand Forks Excited Over Free Gold Dis-covery on Never Slip (Special to The Daily News) (Special to The Dally news)

Grand Forks, March 28—From a 22 inch
hole in an immense quartz ledge on the
Newer Slip property, four miles from Grand
Forks, in an easterly direction, exceedingly rich free gold bearing quarts was blastfor miles and today nearly every available conveyance in the city has been hired and a goodly percentage of the population have gone to inspect the new strike. It is reported on good authority that the quarticege is fully 20 feet in width and every the control of the control

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE

gally invest in that stock, the directors were personally liable for the directors were personally liable for the directors of the C. P. R. stock, or \$132.415, together with any loss that may arise from the Pellatt transaction.

Among the company's assets were certain securities, \$20,000; King Edward Office Building Company, \$20,000; investments in which were illegal.

In reply to Mr. Shepley's questions, Mr. Fitzgerald said Mr. Mackenzie and colonel Pellatt were directors of the company, but on consulting the list of shareholders judge MacTavish said the remove of the company and their names of the remove of the company, but on consulting the list of shareholders judge MacTavish said their names of the remove of the company and their names of the remove of the company and their names of the remove of the company. But on consulting the list of shareholders judge MacTavish said

shareholders judge MacTayish said their names did not appear there.
"How does this happen?" asked Mr. Shepley, but Mr. Fitzgerald did not know a person could be a director and not hold shares.
"There are many things about these

LAND COMMISSIONER DENNIS UP THE C. P. R.

WILD LANDS

with the call loans, they disappeared from the company's books for the time being. When witness called the attention of the managing director to the matter the directors undertook to make good the loss, and signed an agreement to that effect.

Mr. Shepley asked the witness, in regard to the loan to Mackenzle & Mann, whether he had considered the propriety of such transactions. Here was an arrangement in which Mackenzle & Mann, were loaners and also borrowers.

Witness—Well, I have not made a study of it, but I should say, prima facie, that it is entirely wrong.

"Would the objection disappear, fn your view, if, instead of loaning to Mackenzle & Mann personally, the funds were loaned to a company of which Mackenzie & Mann personally, the funds were loaned to a company of which Mackenzie & Mann personally, the funds were loaned to a company of which Mackenzie & Mann personally, the funds were loaned to a company of which Mackenzie & Mann personally, the funds were loaned to a company of which Mackenzie & Mann personally, the funds were loaned to a company of which Mackenzie & Mann to the Mackenz

tention to an agreement made in 1904 between Messrs. Mann, Mackenzie, Junkin and other directors, to the numebre of ten, and the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company. Directors of the company had in 1903 purchased stock of the Dominion Coal Company and Crow's Nest Coal Company for \$240,000. But these securities, not being authorized in investments, and if sold at the then prices being likely to result in a loss to the company of about \$125,000, the directors agreed to take up the securities and make good the loss.

The Prudential Securities Company was then formed to be a holding com-The first requisite in order that this of

the position to F. S. Clements, who then andertook the survey, and the taking of levels of the said land.

The original survey, completed last October, only included some 3.5 acres, but colone! J. G. Holmes, D.O.C., M.D. No. 11, while here on his annual inspection last November, while approving highly of the selection of this ground as a rifle range site, asked the surveyor to include some 33 acres more, for safety.

The survey being completed, a copy of the plan and the report of the surveyor was forwarded to Mr. Dennis, C.P.R. land commissioner at Calgary, by Messrs H. & M. Bird, and the latter heartily recommended the sale of the said tract of land. To their recommendation, the surprising reply was received from Mr. Dennis, that the sale of this land was out of the question, as it might lead to complications, and to a further letter from Messrs. Bird, asking for information as to possible complications, Mr. Dennis replied that he had reconsidered the matter, as requested, and saw no reason to change his opinion. The officer commanding the local rifle association, also wrote Mr. Dennis, pointing out how useless the land was and how it was practically isolated from the surrounding land and to this received the bare courtesy of a few lines.

Thus the matter stands, and the local rifle association is in the unfortunate position of having no range and of having all the carefully prepared plans of the Interior of B.C. R.A. come to naught.

From the standpoint of Nelson, it is a distinct and heavy loss as this association promised to be a great success and to bring here from 100 to 200 rifle shots each season, which would mean an expenditure of several thousand dollars in the city, in addition to the valuable advertisement which Nelson and its surroundings would thereby secure gratis.

In view of the large amount of land which the C.P.R. has had given them in

which Nelson and its surroundings would thereby secure gratis.

In view of the large amount of land which the C.P.R. has had given them it this district, and of the urgent public necessity of a suitable rifle range here and of the uselessness of the land in question the local rifle association express the earn est desire and hope that the Nelson board of trade and the associated boards of trade of the interior, will lend their valuable aid for the securing of the land it question at a reasonable figure from the C.P.R. to be used as a rifle range.

THREATENED WITTE

St. Petersburg, March 23.—Many threats have been made against the life of premier Witte. Yesterday he received warning that unless he left the government within a week, he would be killed.

SUCCESSFUL CONVENTION.

CONFERENCE OF FRUIT GROWERS AT OTTAWA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA INTERESTS WELL CARED FOR.

For the first time in the history of the country representatives of Canadian horticulture from all parts of the dodiscuss the general conditions of the industry, and to advance in every possible way the best interests of all those concerned in the growing, the handling and the eating of truit.

and the eating of fruit.

Amongst some of the prominent men present were E. D. Smith, M. P. for Wentworth, a practical, level-headed man, thoroughly well informed as to Ontario horticulture; Murray Pettit, of Wirons a ployage in the fruit husiness Ontario norticulture; murray retut, of Winona, a pioneer in the fruit business and one of the largest growers of grapes, on which fruit he is regarded as a foremost authority, and W. H. Bunting of St. Catharines. Nova Scotia was ably represented by such men ts Messrs. Parker and Eaton. Mr. Chapais spoke for Quebec, and Prince Ed-ward's Island had one of the most useward's Island had one of the most useful members of the conference in the person of Father Burke, whose judgment, address, and practical knowledge greatly helped the proceedings. British Columbia had four delegates, Messrs. Grant (Victoria), Metcalfe (Hammond), Brandrith (Ladner) and Martin Burrell, of Grand Forks, who represented Kootensy. The fruit division was represented by inspectors from each province, Maxwell Smith going from B. C. The provincial governments each had a representative, R. M. Palmer very ably filling the place for our own government, and the new prov-

as spoke for Quebec, and Prince Edward's laiand had one of the most useful members of the conference in the
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greatly helped the proceedings. Britis and Columbia had four delegates,
Mesers, Grant (victoria) Metcalfe
[Hammond), Brandrith (Ladner) and
Martin Burrell, of Grand Forks, who
represented Kootenay. The fruit division was represented by inspectors from
each provinces, Maxwell Smith going
from B. C. The provincial geislation than federal. A
particularly strong resolution on nursers cannow the provinces of the seller of from the same grounds.

The subject of packages took up a
good deal of the last day; the barrel,
both one of Alberta sending R. J. Handiton, formerly of Nelson, and now the
energetic manager of the Coar Brown
Co., Lid., the wholessele fruit firm of
Edmonton.

Edmonton.

Edmonton.

Edmonton,

Hon. Sidney Fisher, minister of agtriculture, also, wisely extended an invitation to the handlers of fruit. The
supperson of the seller of fruit.

tural matters, was there not only to take notes but to put in a vigorous and useful word during the many discussions. To little Prince Edward's Island belongs the credit of initiating the movement, and it was promptly taken in hand by the Hon. Sydney Fisher, minister of exceptables by the deserves great ister of agricultural, who deserves great credit for the entirely successful char-acter of the convention and for his acter of the convention and for his personal labors connected therewith. Naturally such a convention had to confine itself to the commercial side of the industry, and even then, three days proved hardly long enough to thresh out such questions as grading, packages and transportation. The methods and practices of horticulture over a country lapped by the waves of the Atlantic on one side and the Pacific on the other, are necessarily so widely divergent that the difficulty of reconciling the views of those present on suggested legislative reforms was apparent. Nevertheless, so excellent a spirit of give and take dominated the convention, and the desire to simplify

spirit of give and take dominated the convention, and the desire to simplify and consolidate the wider interests of the industry was so strong, that, after frank discussion and some necessary pruning and additions, practically all the resolutions submitted by the committee were carried unanimously.

The question of fruit statistics was taken un by the representatives from

The question of fruit statistics was taken up by the representatives from taken up by the representatives from taken up by the representatives from the province, Mr. Peart giving in detail the figures for Ontario. By the fall the figures for Ontario. By the fall the figures for Ontario. By the fall the figures for Ontario, and the speaker estimated the subsequent increase at two per cent per annum. M. Peart put a capifalization value on Ontario orchards, taking young and old, good and bad together, at \$150 per acre. The Nova Scotians responded by insisting that on a valuation of \$1,000 per acre their bearing orchards would pay 15 per cent interest. Prince

The question of fruit statistics was up to the contents of the delegates of wholesome advertising. Its delegates company did substantially, comply with the conditions imposed in their charter, est grade of fruit in Canada, and pack it in such a way as to guarantee the quality of the contents to the purchaser. It is up to us to "make good."

MARTIN BURRELL.

A SACK OF RICE

A SACK OF RICE

Case Before Salmo Magistrate Dismissed With Costs

(Special to The Daily News)

Salmo, March 22—C. I. Archibald, man-support of the conditions imposed in their charter, adding that it was not competent for the conditions imposed in their charter, adding that it was not competent for the legislature to vary the terms of the quality of the contents to the purchaser. It is up to us to "make good."

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Salmo, March 22—C. I. Archibald, man-support of the conditions imposed in their charter, adding that it was not competent for the conditions imposed in their charter, adding that it was not company did substantially, comply with the conditions imposed in their charter, adding that it was not company did substantially, comply with the conditions imposed in their charter, adding that it was not company did substantially, comply with the conditions imposed in their charter, adding that it wa \$1,000 per acre their bearing orchards would pay 15 per cent interest. Prince Edward Island gave a showing of 360,000 trees in 1901. British Columbia did not propose to be outdone, and the speaker for this province was enabled to point out that although in 1901 our trees numbered only 567,000, yet the increase to date had been 500 per cent, there being at present time nearly two

increase to date had been 500 per cent, there being at present time nearly two million and a half planted—a phenomenal expansion of the industry compared with that in the older provinces.

A long and vigorous discussion took place over the proposed amendments to the Fruit Marks Act. As it now stands the Act provides for three grades, viz.: No. 1, or XXX; No. 2, or XX; No. 3, or X. Other marks such as choice, prime, and so on, are per-

as choice, prime, and so on, are per-mitted in designating No. 1, and this mitted in designating No. 1, and this grade must contain fruit of which not less than 90 per cent must be free from scab, wormholes, and other defects. The other two grades were not defined. As chairman of the committee on resolutions the writer submitted to the convention, the following meandments to

tions the writer submitted to the convention the following mendments to the Act:

The creation of another grade to be called "fancy," in which no defective specimens should be permitted.

No. 1 grade to be left as at present.

No. 2 grade to include at least 80 per cent free from wormholes and defects, such as would cause material waste.

No. 3 to be left undefined.

The abolition of the X's, and the prevention of such marks as select, prime,

and so on.

British Columbia delegates hinted prizes for the cadets at Rockliffe. delicately that they were not concerned in the No. 2 and 3 grades, and that Ontario and Quebec might well deal taked about "militarism" in Canada, with these. The suggestion was met with a vigorous and laughing protest from the delegates from those prov-inces, one of whom confidentially reinces, one or whom connectially remarked later, "Well we can't help liking you British Columbia men, we've got to admire you if for nothing but your gall." Our men, however, held canada had spent a million dollars for

and so on.

to the position that, if we could produce a grade of perfect fruit, we were entitled to have it recognized legally, both in justice to ourselves and to the consumer. In this we received good backing from the Manitoba and Alberta men. Nova Scotia leaned our way, and though an amendment was proposed whereby the Fancy grade might contain 5 per cent of defective fruit, it was subsequently withdrawn, and the amendments to the Act outlined by the committee were unanimously adopted. The abolition of the X's may seem a somewhat radical move, but the change met with the general approval, it being felt that nothing was easier than to add an X'in transition or an arrival and CITY GETS NO ANSWER

that U. S. shippers had run this system of marking into the ground.
On the "adulteration of fruit products" a strong resolution was carried requiring the printing of the formula on the labels by all manufacturers.

The matter of experiment stations was taken up and in regard to B.C. es. HYDRAULIC ENGINEER EN ROUTE taken up, and in regard to B. C. especially, was discussed with Mr. Fisher after the conference, the suggestion being strongly made that stations for the island, for the dry belt, and for Kootenay, respectively, should be es-tablished at a reasonably early date. Immediately after the adjournment of the council Tuesday night, the mayor and city solicitor, W. A. Macdonald, K.C., composed the following telegram and for-warded it to Montreal: Nelson, March 27, 1906 Allis-Chalmers-Buliock, Limited, Mantablished at a reasonably early date.

In the discussion on "markets" a resolution was placed before the meeting asking the dominion government to license fruit commission dealers, and to compel them to give bonds in substantial amounts. The question was laid over, one of the difficulties being that such a matter was rather one for

the railways, and as the matter stood there was no court of appeal when grievances cropped up. Something more than the customary "serious consider-ation" was promised by sir Wilfrid, and the fruit growers accomplished something in forcibly introducing this question to the government, a question the importance of which has long been

the importance of which has long been recognized by the public.

On the whole the convention must be considered an unqualified success. The mere fact of representative horticulturists from all over the dominion meeting to interchange ideas will accomplish something. The actual results were greater than many of us anticipated, and though it is true that the progreater than many of us anticipated, and though it is true that the proand though it is true that the proposed legislation has yet to be threshed out in the house, it is extremely unlikely that opposition of any effective sort will be met with in view of the fact that a conference of this sort endorsed the proposed changes. An excellent feeling prevailed throughout the meetings. We have learnt much from Ontario, and it may be safely said that Ontario is learning something from sort will be met with in view of the fact that a conference of this sort endorsed the proposed changes. An excellent feeling prevailed throughout the meetings. We have learnt much from Ontario, and it may be safely said that Ontario is learning something from us. This province had a whole lot of wholesome advertising. Its delegates insisted that it could produce the highest grade of fruit in Canada, and pack it in such a way as to guarantee the quality of the contents to the purchaser. It is up to us to "make good."

MARTIN BURRELL.

A SACK OF RICE

Case Before Salmo Maristrate Dismissed

Case Before Salmo Maristrate Dismissed

Case Before Salmo Magistrate Dismissed With Costs

(Special to The Daily News)

Salmo, March 28—C. I. Archibald, manager of the Kootenay Shingle company, laid a charge at Salmo against *tarry Ismon of that camp of wilfully injuring a sack of rice at the S. F. & N. depot, the sack of rice belonging to Sus Hop.

Magistrate Hunnex h and the case today, deputy provincial chief constable Young of Nelson looking after the prosecution and A. B. Buckworth of Ymir handing the defence, Mr. Archibald and Joseph Blanchard gave evidence for the prosecution. The defence was not called upon the magistrate holding that there was no evidence to connect Mr. Isnon with the offence, and dismissed the charge with costs against the plintiff.

MUST LEARN TO SHOOT

DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

MEETING.

sage read: "Decision in our favor.
Subsidy Act in full force and effect."
The news spread like wild fire and there was general rejoicing in conse-MORE EVIDENCE.

(Special to The Dally News)
Ottawa, March 28.—At the annual
meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association held this afternoon, colonel
Gibson of Hamilton presided. All the
old officers were re-elected.

Farl Grey replying to a vote of thanks Will Spend \$5,700,000 on the Construction of the V. V. & E. Road.

A dispatch from New York states that James J. Hill's plans include the expenditure of \$4,500,000 on the V. V. & E. and the Washington and Great Northern, building jointly the lines across the British Columbia border from Washington. This is supposed to be largely a coal proposition. Another barneh line in the same country, not yet hegun will cost about \$1,200,000 Earl Grey replying to a vote of thanks tendered him said that no Briton could qualify himself as a good citizen unless he became efficient with the rifle so that his services would be at the disposal of the crown when required. He spoke of the necessity of training

NOMINATE SHERMAN. Lethbridge, March 28.—The labor men have nominated F. H. Sherman district president of the miners' union for the provincial legislature. were emaking themselves ridiculous.
Canada only spent a small sum for
military purposes per head of population. We were only beginning to do

WHITESIDE CALLED EAST Grand Forks, March 28-Day'd Whiteside, barrister of this place, left yesterday for his parental home near Toronto. He left in response to a telegram announcing the serious illness of his mother.

yet begun, will cost about \$1,200,000.

AT MIDWAY

Nearly Murdered on Main Thoroughfare by a Desperado

Lawlessness Rampant in Boundary Town--More Police Protection Wanted-The Camp is Worked Up

FROM MILWAUKEE

VERNUN-MIDWAY BONUS

COURT DECIDES IN FAVOR OF THE

GREAT REJOICING AT RESULT IN

BOUNDARY.

(Special to The Daily News)
Victoria, March 28.—In the matter of
the Midway and Vernon railway subsidy, referred by the McBride government to chief justice Hunter, his lordship rendered his decision this afternoon vindicating the stand made by
Price Ellison, M. L. A., during the recent session of hie legislature and
clearly proving the contention made in
the house by the government to have

(Special to The Daily News)
Greenwood, March 28.—There is great
joy here tonight over chief justice
Hunter's decision in the Midway and

this way. The decision now handed down means

that thousands of dollars worth of ac-counts, of many months' standing will now be paid forthwith and that rail-

way construction work will be recommenced in the immediate future.

Word reached here at 5:30 this evening of the chief justice's decision through a telegram from Ralph smalles to Duncan McIntosh. The mes-

HILL'S PLANS.

Vernon railway matter referred to lordship by the government, who got a bill through the legislature at the last session for the purpose and who sought to get out of an awkward situation in

(Special to The Daily News)
Grand Forks, March 28.—H. E. Eldridge, a druggist at Midway was shot
twice last night about 10 o'clock just after he had left the store. This about ant is unknown. The shots were sup-posed to be meant for E. C. Moe, man-posed to the Eastern Townships bank after he had left the store. His assailager of the Eastern Townships bank at Midway who, some few months ago prevented his bank from being held up and wounded one of the burglara. It is thought that feelings of revenge actuated this latest cowardly assault. Mr. Eldridge is reported this after-con to be in a critical condition. excitement prevails in Midway is brutal assault.

F. M. Stevenson and E. T. Hogle, two of the train crew on the Boundary run, who reached here last evening give run, who reached here last evening give a circumstantial account of the shooting referred to in the special dispatch above. They say that druggist Eldridge had just locked up his store for the night and was going home, it being a minute or so after 10 o'clock. While walking along the sidewalk opposite the Eastern Townships hand a posite the Eastern Townships bank, a tall man with a light hat on and with ridge and pointing a revolver at him cried "hands up." Eldridge thought it was a joke and replied "not much." Immediately the man fired, the bullet passing through Eldridge's right shoulder inflicting an ugly flesh wound but breaking no bones. Eldridge being unarmed turned and fled down the street armed turned and fled down the street pursued by his assailant, who deliberately fired a second time striking the unfortunate druggist in the left hip and bringing him down to the ground in a heap. The "thug" was coming up to complete his work, but the noise of the two shots had attracted attention and propole strated running along the and people started running along the street to the spot where Eldridge lay, and the robber becoming frightened

turned and ran over the bridge towards
Ferry, Washington.
The injured man was at once taken to the hospital and had his wounds dressed by Dr. Newcombe, who reported that fortunately both wounds were clear ones, and that provided blood poisoning did not set in Mr. Eldridge would re-

cover in time.

Eldridge is a popular young man about 27 years old and the attack on him caused a great deal of local indisnation and excitement. A large crowd gathered shortly after the shooting and effer searching for the highwayman. after searching for the highwayman around Midway crossed the bridge and visited all the saloons and dance houses. around Midway crossed the bridge and visited all the saloons and dance houses at Ferry, hoping to find some trace of the would be robber. Had they succeeded in catching their man and identifying him he would have run a fair chance of being lynched, as the assembled citizens were in an excited, usly most thousand the salound the mood. However no trace of the scoundrel could be found and up to last even-

drel could be found and up to last evening no arrests had been made.

The railway construction camps have
attracted a lot of undesirable people of
both sexes and it is not safe to be
around Midway after dark with a wad
at the present time. There are only
two constables on duty and they are not able to cope with the disorderly element. The ease with which "bad men" can cross over into the states. once they commit a crime, makes the situation still worse and there is a good deal of talk in Midway of forming a citizens' vigilance committee for pro-

when the first shot was fired at Mr. Eldridge the bullet, after passing through his body went on through the plate glass window of the Eastern Townships bank building and narrowly missed manager E. C. Moe, who was sitting in his office at the time. was sitting in his office at the time

RUSSIAN ELECTIONS St. Petersburg, March 28—The proof Mostroma, European Russia, is the to have completed its elections in the vincial congress. Forty-six peasant noblemen, 16 merchants, 6 professional propers of the processions.

FLOODS IN IOWA Waterloo, Iowa, March 28—The water Cedar river rose over il feet dast nig and early today broke the levee and foed the business district of Waterloo. He dreds of families were rendered homels. The Rock Island railway tracks washed out for half a mile and all rocare tied up. Cedar Falls reports a silar disaster and 200 families there rendered homeless. Bridges and dams we swpet away.

JAP DONNYBROOK FAIR Opposition Indulges in Free Fight in Parliament London, March 28—The cor Tokio of the Daily Telegraph the submission of the house endments to the bill for the of railways, to the house of tives on Tuesday night, of fight, a considerable exchai fight, a considerable exchand the tearing of clothi-members. Eventually the p-moned, who restored order doors in order to frustrat-of the opposition to leave

DELAY NOT EXPLAINE

Power Plant Contracto Try to Place Blame on City

Council Have Wired a Strong Protest Machinery Firm-Will Hold Then Liable for All Damages

(From Wednesday's Dally)
The city council has resolved to insist the fulfilment by the Allis-Chaimers-B lock company of its contract for the significant plant of hydraulic machine for the power plant. The decision we taken at a special meeting last night at a full discussion with the companiocal representatives, who were admitted be very frank and fair in their statement City engineer McCulloch gave a very f and lucid statement of the corresponder with the company since the contract we let, and plainly showed that the city wing in fault in any particular.

must not interfere with the terms of the contract.

The city engineer then read his letter to the company, dated Jan. 9, which was published yesterday. He stated again that he had not suggested any changes. He also read the letter from the manager of the company's works at Milwaukee, dated March I, asking for confirmation of details of plans, and said: "They should have asked long ago if there was anything in the plans they did not understand,"

At this point Messrs. Reeder and Gillice arrived. At this point Messrs. Reeder and Gillice arrived.

The mayor—Well, Mr. Reeder, what do you understand by this telegram?

E. C. Reeder—I understand that the company is prepared to do its best to assist you. There was some delay in getting elevations of floors. We had prints that did not agree. The work was held up at the time the suggestion was made to take advantage of the increased head of water. I quite understood that Mr. McCulloch's conversation at the time was unomical. The work, I understood, was not stopped, but somewhat delayed.

To Ald Selous, Mr. Reeder said—The delay might have been for anything from two to four weeks. I know of no other causes of delay.

Ald. Selous—We have already suffered four weeks' delay, and we are now asked to walt four and a half months more.

J. O. Gillice—These are only telegrams; we shall have full r information by letter.

E. C. Reeder—The work of installation is up to us.

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Ald. Selous—But if it is delayed our loss
will be far heavier than yours. The neresulty for the proposed delay is incor-

cessive for the proposed delay as incon-ceivable. In the course of informal conversation, Mr. Reeder admitted that the postponement seemed remarkable. He surmised that the company might have counted upon the little sation for delay. He assumed that the company would bear any extra expense caused, but maintained that plans had been inconsistent.

consistent.

A. L. McCulloch—Only one plan, No.

J. was furnished the company by the cliy.

Mr. Reeder suggested that the date July

d. might be an error in the telegram. He admitted having frequently assured the mayor that there would be no delay, and had done so in good faith. He was surprised at the delay.

After assuring the council that they would wire at once urging the expediency

XCITEMENT AT MIDWAY

early Murdered on Main Thoroughfare by a Desperado

viessness Rampant in Boundary Town--More Police Protection Wanted-The Camp is Worked Up

(Special to The Daily News) Frand Forks, March 28.—H. E. Eld-ge, a druggist at Midway was shot last night about 10 o'clock just er he had left the store. His assail-t is unknown. The shots were sup-sed to be meant for E. C. Moe, manr of the Eastern Townships bank Midway who, some few months ago vented his bank from being held and wounded one of the burglars thought that feelings of revenge ated this latest cowardly assault, Ir. Eldridge is reported this after on to be in a critical condition excitement prevails in Midway is brutal assault.

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RUSSIAN ELECTIONS

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Petersburg, March 28—The province fostroma, European Russia, is the first ave completed its elections in the prolal congress. Forty-six peasants, 19 men, 18 merchants, 6 professional men three priests were returned. The resistance of the properous class, holding their properson class control of the properous class contro

FLOODS IN IOWA

terloo, Iowa, March 28—The water in a river rose over 11 feet tast night, and today broke the levee and flood to business district of Waterioo. Hundof families were rendered homeles. Rock Island rallway tracks were ed out for half a mile and all roads died up. Cedar Falls reports a simple disaster and 200 families there are disaster and 200 families there are saster and 200 families there of dhomeless. Bridges and dams w

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The city council has resolved to insist on the fulfilment by the Allis-Chalmers-Bulleck company of its contract for the supply and installation of hydraulic machinery for the power plant. The decision was taken at a special meeting last night after a full discussion with the company's local representatives, who were admitted to be very frank and fair in their statements. City engineer McCulloch gave a very full and lucid statement of the correspondence with the company since the contract was let, and plainly showed that the city was not in fault in any particular.

let, and plainly showed that the city was not in fault in any particular.

The council was called to order at 8:16, mayor Gillett in the chair, and aldermen Hume Kirkpatrick, Irving and S.lous present; alderman Annable arrived later.

The city engineer, the city solicitor and J. O. Gillice, representing the Alins-Chaimers-Bullock company, were present.

The notice of meeting was read by the city clerk and briefly explained by the mayor. The clerk also read the telegram from Montreal, already published, and the reply sent by the mayor, after consulting the city solicitor and city engineer. The mayor stated that so far he had received no reply.

ayor stated that so far he had received preply.
J. O. Gillice then read a telegram from the company's works at Milwaukee, signed J. A. Milne, manager, as follows:
Notify the mayor that shop work on the rolm was necessarily delayed pending ceipt of definite information from the ty engineer as to floor elevation. Since but relegram of March 1st was received uthorizing work, work has been rushed the shops day and night. It appears us perfectly feasible to proceed what in allation during high water, and we will and an hydraulic engineer, to discuss the atter with the city engineer if desired. ion during ingin water, and we the mydraulic engineer to discuss the with the city enginer if desired. ust disclaim all responsibility for caused by numerous changes profrom time to time, but will do all power to have the plant in operation

as possible."
slous—May we have a copy of that ce-It is a private telegram, but

city.
A. Macdonald—Yes; I fully appree position in which the city is
and in which I. as the company's need; and in which I, as the ent, am placed.

Ald. Selous—The suggestion of sending engineer and arranging for installation engineer and arranging for installation engineer in the entire transport of the mayor reatened with the loss of a whole season. A. L. McCulloch, in reply to the mayor—submitted full plans in a letter dated ally 28th, 1905, giving levels. It was only a March 1st that the local office wrote me I submitted full plans in a letter dateu July 2th. 1965, giving levels. It was only on March 1st that the local office wrote me regarding the generator, exciter and regulator. That was after the contract time had expired. All the correspondence now referred to has passed since then. On March 1st I drew Mr. Reeder's attention to the fact that the company had made no arrangements for a switchboard. The company made no request for further information between July and March. The correspondence has been rather roundabout. We talk to the local office, they to Montreal and Montreal to Milwaukee.

Ald. Selous—Any excuse seems to be selected for them.

A. L. McCulloch, in reply to the mayor—The letters and telegrams all refer only to the period since March 1st. The gompany offered a fair excuse for the change suggested as to the position of the exciter, but the change was made without reference to me. All earlier correspondence led me to believe that the work was progressing at the company's shops. Last Decembing at the company's shops. Last Decembing at the correlevant of substitute cast at the company's snops. Lest they asked leave to substitute cast for steel in the buckets, which we re-de. Later they substituted bronze for l without reference. No changes were norized. I told Mr. Reeder that we is not interfere with the terms of the

must not interfere with contract.

The city engineer then read his letter to the company, dated Jan. 9, which was published yesterday. He stated again that he had not suggested any changes. He also read the letter from the manager of the company's works at Milwaukee, dated March I saking for confirmation of deany's works at high action of de-new and said: "They should have long ago if there was anything in lans they did not understand," they could be said: "Reeder and Gillice

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of shipment, the company's representatives American roads of territory similarly withdrew. ion of aldermen Selous and Kirkon motion of atterment Scious and Kin-patrick, it was unanimously resolved that a telegram be sent to the Allis-Chaimers-Bullock Co., Ltd., notifying them that the city would hold the company to the letter of the contract, the form of the telegram to be left to the mayor and city solicitor. The council then adjourned.

TWAS ALL A MISTAKE

Mr. Pilisbury's Ambassador Makes an Explanation

The Pilisbury Western Land company of Minneapolis, the concern which caused so much adverse comment here by its method of advertising mountain peaks and hiliside lands in this district as "Fruit Farms," is extremelly fortunate in the selection of F. L. Hammond of Minneapolis as their representative to straighten but the tangic they got themselves into through the misleading advertisements they issued. Mr. Hammond called on The Daily News yesterday and stated that as a personal friend of Mr. Pilisbury, and as a former secretary of the company, he was out here to explain matters and to rectify mistakes made. He was not the representative referred to in the despatch published in these columns last week. Mr. Pilisbury, he said, did not desire that the public should be misled in any way and had recalled the advertising matter first issued, and substituting other, and he hoped, plainer statement of facts, showing the lands in question as "mountainous and wild lands" clearly. Mr. Hammond sald further that Mr. Pilisbury had, he understood, repaid any purchaser who had been misl d by the original advertisements and would also make good with every one who had bought the lands in question under the idea that they were investing in "Nelson fruit land." Mr. Hammond further explained how the offending announcements came to be made and expressed Mr. Pilisbury's regrets over the outcome of the whole matter. Today or tomorrow a surveyor is expected to arrive here for the purpose of going over some of the lands owned by the company, and ascertaining what, if any, are available for commercial purposes. Mr. Hammond will spend today making further enquiries and expects to return east to morrow. Mr. Pillsbury's Ambassador Makes an Ex-planation morrow.

The attitude adopted by Mr. Hammond on behalf of the company and of Mr. Pillsbury personally, renders further comment unnecessary.

NAME FOR NEW STEAMER

CITY OF NELSON TO STAND AS ITS SPONSOR

RIFLE RANGE AT NELSON FOR THE

A special meeting of the board of trade, with F. Starkey in the chair, was held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the board of trade rooms. The public generally were invited to be present and there was a representative gathering. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering the question as to whether it would not be well to ask the Canadian Pacific railway company to name the new steamer which is being built here for the purpose of plying to and fro between Nelson and Kootenay Landing, after this city. Another matter, that of a rifle range, was brought up, but as the matter had not been notified beforehand, it was felt it would be better dealt with at the next regular meeting of the board, at which captain F. McL. Forin, who pre-sched a statement, could be present.

After some consideration the meeting drafted the following resolution as to the new C.P.R. steamer, and the motion was carried unanimously:

"That the secretary of the board of

MINING RECORDS

The records at the Nelson mining office yesterday indicate that the season of activity for prospectors has begun. They include six certificates of work, three locations, one of a placer claim, and two buils of sale, one being of a placer claim. Certificates of work were issued to C. E. Desrosiers on the C.D. fraction; to E. Peters, as agent for the recorded owners, on the New York Central, for ture years, on the Canion fraction for four years, and on the Canion fraction for four years; to C. E. Ladd on the Clarendon fraction and Decimal fraction.

W. A. Moore recorded the National, situated a mile north of Kuskonook, located March 19; C. Dixon and J. D. Moore recorded the Dominion, adjoining the National on the north east, also located on March 19; Edward Jones r. corded the Jones placer claim, situated on the south side of the Pend d'Oreille river, a mile above the mouth of the Salmon river, located March 19.

Thomas Mitchell of Hall, gave, a bill of

March 10.

Thomas Mitchell of Hall, gave a bill of sale of an eighth interest in the Myrtle placer claim to J. R. Cranston for a nominal consideration. C. E. Desroslers gave a bill of sale of the Dominion, C.D. fraction and a three-eighths interest in the Arizona, all on Wild Horse creek, to D. E. Grobe, consideration nominal,

PRISONER BREAKS GAOL

DELANEY, ALIAS JOHANSON, SERVE

HAD NON-COMMITTAL CLOTHES AND

FOUND ESCAPE EASY

Another prisoner has escaped from the provincial gaol at Nelson, and is still at large. The name under which he was committed was Delaney, but the name "R. J. Johanson" is tatooed on his right wrist, and is believed to be his right mane.

and is believed to be his right name.

Delaney, or Johanson, is a man of middle age, height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 182 pounds; he has light brown hair and blue eyes. He was committed at Cranbrook last fafl for burglary to serve a year, just half of which has expired.

G. McKean, another Cranbrook burglar, was released from the gaol on Saturday. He and Delaney had been companions. Between Delaney and liberty were two locked doors, on one of which there was a Yale lock, the outer door having a big mortice lock. The prisoner on Sunday afterneon about 2 of the service of

mortice lock. The pisoner on Sunday afternoon about 3 o'clock contrived in some way to open both these doors and walk off. He relocked the first door but left the outer door open. He then left the gaol by the side door, opening towards the lake.

the lake.

Delaney had complained that the prison garb was too cold and had been allowed a pair of cordurey trousers and a macking. Consequently when he emerged from the gaol he would not be recognized as a convict.

the gaol he would not be recognized as a convict.

His parti-colored prison coat is now in the possession of a woman of the restricted district, who was allowed to visit him in the gaol. She denies, of course, any knowledge of his subsequent movements or present whereabouts.

The escape was discovered Sunday afternoon shortly after 3 o'clock, just 15 minutes after he was last seen by the warden. Constable Young was notified an hour later. He and the city police have since been searching for the escaped prisoner but so far without success.

MUNICIPAL ADVERTISING

A card of the Victoria Tourist associa-ion has been received from Percy F. Jodenrath of the Colonist staff. It is an excellent example of attractive and effec-ive advertising.

excellent example of attractive and executive advertising.

A short stereotyped letter appears on the front of the folded card card, which also gives a fine view of the government buildings. The reverse gives three views of Victoria Arm and the Gorge. Inside, headed the "City of Homes," appear cuts of some of the most beautiful private residences. A small and very neat pamphle, illustrated, destalls the attractions for tourists of the city and vicinity.

The card is very well designed and probably inexpensive. It might be studied with profit by the advertising committee of Nelson's 20,000 club.

TRAMWAY RETURNS

ner, but so far without success.

MINING RECORDS

After some consideration the meeting drafted the following resolution as to the new C.P.R. steamer, and the motion was carried unanimously:

"That the secretary of the board of trade write captain J. C. Gore, superintendent of C.P.R. steamers, urging that the name of the new steamer now being built here, be called 'City of Nelson,' instead of 'Kuskonook,' as has been suggested.

Following the example of the naming of the imperial battleships, wher in it is often the case that the part of the empire, after which the vessel is named, makes some presentation to the man of war, it was intimated by some of those present that it was intended to make a public presentation of silver plate to the C.F.K.

"City of Nelson," running on the lake.

After this matter had been satisfactorily settled captain P. McL. Forin of the Rocky Mountain Rangers, brought up the question of a rifle range where yearly might be held a competition for the Destriffe shooting. The matter had been started last year but the trouble was a range; the range in use heretofore was now being taken up for ranches and the like and the purchase could not be arranged on a price within the reach of those interested. Hence a new site had been looked for, and possibly had been found along Cottonwood creek in the vicinity of the cemetery and beyond. If the site could be purchased the government would probably fence in the whole enclosure and build proper butts and stations. The length of the range was 1000 yards afortional. This would mean some 60 acrees and the whole would be a great advertisement to Nelson, as yearly there would be a rifle meet here which would attract both competitors and visitors, and moreover the fitting up of such a range would involve the expenditure of a comparatively large sum of money by the dominion government. There had been of the land and captain Forin desired the assistance of the board of trade.

After some discussion it was decided to leave the matter over, as stated.

FREIGHT RATE QUESTION

Grievance of Nelson Wholesale Dealers Presented

Editor The Daily News—The result of the efforts being made in the United States in the form of the Hepburn bili, now before congress, toward government control of the regulation of freight rates by a commission cannot but prove of interest to this country, inasmuch as any readjustment of the rate structure, which is a sensitive thing, would necessitate similar changes on Canadian roads, at least to competitive points.

For instance, Spokane occupies a similar position in the rate structure with relation to Seattle as Nelson does to Vancouver, and should the commission read justice in the claims Spokane has been bitterly making for years for better rates; Iniscould not but favorably affect the rates to the Kootenays. Spokane being a larger community has felt rate discriminations proportionately more keenly than we have and we can sympathize with their desire to secure the construction of an independent line to the coast to break the present combination. The following is an illustration of the Spokane rates, as compared with rates to Seattle. The carload rates on paints and oils from Chicago to Spokane is \$1.21 per 190; Chicago to Seattle, 250 miles further, 90 cents.

A few of the carload rates from Toronto to Nelson and Vancouver, here given, show our similar disadvantage:

Vancouver Nelson

Canned goods \$1.66 \$1.68
Stoves, etc 1.40 2.06
Olis \$2.66
Stoves, etc 1.40 2.06
Olis 2.85
Machinery 1.13 1.30

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TRAMWAY RETURNS

The receipts from the Nelson street car system for the week ending March 25th were \$116.35 against \$22.75 for the corresponding week of last year. To date the receipts for the year are \$544.85, against \$161.01 for the same weeks of 1905.

During the current year the service has been discontinued 23 days in January, 17 in February and 5 in March, a total of 45 out of less than 12 weeks, or more than hair the time. The irregularity and uncertainty of the service has probably also militated against the service and the revenue. For the last two weeks a gain of about 30 per cent has been made over the corresponding weeks of the previous year.

OF INTEREST TO MINERS

American roads of tentidary similarly situated, but this precedent does not affect the question of the justice of the apparent discrimination, for justice is a higher law than precedent; and while it may be partly true that water competition is responsible for the low rates to the coast, it can also be said that the same low rates to the coast and high rates to interior points are made on goods from the east which are not subject to water competition.

It is not a natural circumstance that goods produced in eastern Canada, and consumed in the Kootenays should pass through coast wholesale houses, and is only made possible by artificial and juggled rates. In the natural order of things such goods should be shipped direct to wholesale houses located at Kootenay points, thus building up our own wholesale trade and our own communities.

Discriminations in rates against one group of interests to the advantage of another group, have been partly responsible for the dangerous fortunes of the trusts, and discriminations in rates against one place and in favor of another, have built up some cities and restricted others. We cannot hope to build up a larse wholesale centre, nor can we hope to build up a manufacturing centre, without economic conditions and population, even with cheap power, and as transportation is the key to population, and the present rates are partly responsible for the high cost of living in the Kootenays, we must get lower rates if the dreams of the 20,000 club are to be realized—rates that will secure to Kootenay towns their rightful advantages of location.

The principle of giving certain centres distributing rates is questionable, especially if discrimination appears. If the Kootenays had as low rates as the coast, Nelson would be in a better position as a wholesale centre, with a wider distributing rates, let the merchants of Kootenay and Boundary Join hands in a united effort for the greater good of lower rates into the country in the first place, compared with which distributing to a united effor SPECIAL WEEKLY ARTICLE ON RARER METALS

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS AND NOTES.

als" in our Sunday's issue, and now hav ing come to a point upon which the more prominent of them are finished we propose giving the balance during the next three or four weeks, a few lines only being given to each, so that any one interested may be able to take ad-vantage. Should any of our readers desire further particulars upon any one of these metals and minerals we shall be pleased to assist them in any way

correspondents to the directions we have published from time to time in this column, as to their sending in samples. All ore sent to us should contain full particulars of the district, claim, etc., as well as the wall rocks of the vein or dyke from which it is obtained, otherwise we cannot in justice to ourselves as well as to our correspond-ents, give a good and correct opinion.

Contributors in Nelson must conform to these directions as well as others from outside points. Below will be found an article upon the Rarer Metals. We propose to give them in groups as they are situated chemically. The first group comprises niobium, thallium, tantlum, tung-sten, and molybdenium. The two later we have already given so will confine

Niobium was first discovered in a mineral in 1801, when it was sent by the governor of Connecticut to a chemist in England, who pronounced it a totally different metal to any known to science in those days. He called it Columbium, giving the name from the source it came from. In 1846 a German chemist took up the research upon this metal and gave it its present name after the Greek

a fine lustre, it will burn in air, forming an oxide of the metal.

Columbite is the chief mineral from

to the present time.

on account of its burning with a green color in air. The word thallium being means in English a green shoot.

The metal thallium has a tin white color, and is nearly as soft as talc. It is one of the cheapest of the rarer met-als, costing only one cent a grain. Though the metal is so soft, it greatly resembles lead, both having nearly the same specific gravity, and atomic weight It marks paper similar to graphite, though with a buish tint, which gradually changes to a yellowish color, and within 48 hours fades away entirely. Thallium compounds are extremely poisonous, giving symptoms very similar to those of lead, only more deadly. This metal is used commercially in the manufacture of the most costly glasses. Glass manufactured with it has great refractory power, and ft is therefore us-ed for imitation diamonds, eye glasses and such like appliances.

all the salts of this metal do. To any one interested in we may state that all five of the prev as silver, lead and mercurous salts. CORRESPONDENCE.

notice pyrites and molybdenite.

(From Sunday's Daily.)
The last few months we have been running articles upon the "Rarer Met-

possible.

We must draw the attention of our

NILOBIUM

gave it its present name after the Greek goddess Niobe.

The metal has a steel gray color with

which this metal is obtained. Its chief color is in iron black, occasionally varying from a grayish to a brownish black, with a streak varying from a dark red to black. It is very brittle, has an uneven fracture, and has a hardness about the fracture, and has a hardness about the same as feldspar. Though the metal costs about \$1.00 for four grains, no known use has been found for it. though in the immediate future some may be.

TANTALUM

This metal is often found in combin ation with the foregoing one in various minerals. Occasionly it is found alone or rather in combination with iron. The chief mineral in which it is found is tantalite. This is usually of a brownish color sometimes an iron-black, with metallic lustre. It can be found either crystalline or massive, and is nearly always found in granitic formations. Several other minerals carry this metal in small quantities but as it does not carry any commercial value it would be use-less giving them. The metal itself is very similar to niobium being of an iron gray color, and burns in air, though with rather more difficulty than that metal. It costs about the same, and no commecial use has been found for it up

THALLIUM

This metal was first discovered in This metal was first discovered in 1861, by Crookes, an English chemist, who found it present in the refuse from iron pyrites, used in making sulphuric acid. He gace the name thallium to it,

Thallium is found in small quantities in many obes, as well as in mineral waters, but the chief ore in which it is waters, but the chief ore in which it is found is Crookesite, hamen after the original finder of the metal. This mineral is a selenide of copper and thallium, containing from 17 to 20 per cent of the latter metal. As far as we can trace this mineral has not been found in America, but is found in good paying quantities in Sweden. It has a lead gray color, with a metallic lustre, is always found massive, never crystalline. When burned in air it adds a distinctive green color to the fame, in the same way that olor to the flame, in the same way that

lously mentioned metals produce a white precipitate with hydrochloric acid and are therefore included in the same group

P. Nelson—We are unable to state definitely whether the sample you left at our office contains Uranium. The mineralized portion of the quartz you submitted is very small but in it we

are distinctive features of the carnotite which is found in some districts in Colorado, so very possibly your sample may contain some Uranium. We should like you to submit us a petter sample than this when we could state more definitely, but before doing so please read the instructions at the beginning of today's article. You cannot expect all our staff of mineralogists, and we must ask you and other Nelson readers to conform with our rules when leaving samples at this office. Otherwise we shall not be able to accept samples in future.

T.H.E., Nelson—Your sample of a greenish color is apparently willemite. This is a silicate of zinc, and should you This is a silicate of zinc, and should you have any quantity of it, we would advise you to submit a larger sample to us for analysis, and we will take the matter up for you, and se if a market can be obtained for it. Please reply to P. Z., Fairview, B. C.—The grayish black mineral you draw our attention to in your sample is melaconite, an oxide of copper which when pure carries about 80 per cent of the metal. You will quite eascopper which when pure carries about 80 per cent of the metal. You will quite easily see from this that your sample is valuable if you have any quantity of it.

T. P., Lardo, B. C.—Writes asking how many ounces of gold there are in a ton. Whether there are 32,000 or 24,000. Neither of these figures are correct There are 29,166.6 ounces of gold in one ton. It would take up too much space to explain the matter now, but we hope in the course of the next few weeks to take up such things as this, when we will

up such things as this, when we will give a full explanation. T., Kaslo—Your sample is graphitic schist and will contain no metal of com-

GOT ON THE LIST

GOT ON THE LIST

Ymir Voters Found Collector Away—Hotel Property Sold

(Special to The Daily News)

Ymir, March 28—Andrew Dickson of Trail came to Ymir this morning with several applications for the voters' list, and upon reaching the collector of voters' office for the Ymir riding, he found it was locked and collector of voters Gleazer at Nelson. No one seemed to be left in charge of the place. For a time it looked as if the names would not be placed on the list, as this is the last day upon which they can be entered. Fortunately U. S. T., Ross, who is a hardware merchant, occupying the adjoining building kindly put himself out and secured the key to the office from Mr. Gleazer's residence. Mr. Ross taking the applications and placing them on the list. The incident, that for a time looked serious for some voters, ended all right. Mr. Dickson, who is a prominent Trail liberal and who was deputized by the Trail association to meet the Ymir association and discuss matters of mutual interest, met a good delegation of the Ymir liberals here today, the results being strictly of a harmonique nature.

John McLeod, accompanied by Herman Zibler, left last evening for Alberta. T. McQueen will join them in a few days. Rev. Walter Ross preached his farewell sermon Tast night to an appreciative audience. Mr. Ross has been taking care of the Ymir Presbyterian church pending the arrival of a minister who is coming from the east and who is expected to arrive within a couple of weeks. During his residence here he has found a warm place in the hearts of the people te whom he ministered and his rurn to Grand Forks is deeply regretted.

Miss Etta McLeod is confined to the Normal and the confined and the rurn to Grand Forks is deeply regretted.

Miss action may be a made and a market to the Mrs. Cole of Salmo was brought to the Ymir general-hospital today.

Andrew Burgess, the popular packer, has a contract for rawhiding ore to Salmo for Dr. Dixon of Nelson.

Phillip White of Vancouver, has disposed of the McLeod hotel property here to J. Foster of Vancouver.

SECRETARY IS APPOINTED

THOUSAND CLUB

PROGRESS MADE DURING THE FIRST

The first monthly general meeting of the 20,000 club was held last evening at the board of trade rooms. A discussion took place as to club entertainments and the air was cleared as to smokers, a special subscription was authorized and sunew members were elected to the executive committee.

The honorary secretary. Melville S.

new memoers were elected to the executive committee.

The honorary secretary, Melville S. Parry, read a report of the work of the committee for the past month, detailing the advertising which has been carried on. Some of this was writing to newspapers and magazines, which had already been begun, photographs of the district were being forwarded to the principal hoteis in the Northwest, folders had been printed, which were being sent broadcast over the land, correspondence had been entered into with some of the best advertising agencies in the dominion, including that of the Canadian Pacific, a popularity con-

which were being sent broadcast over the land, correspondence had been entered into with some of the best advertising agencies in the dominion, including that of the Canadian Pacific, a popularity contest had been started very successfully, for the raising of funds for the club and for increased membership, and a further effort in the same direction by a canvass conducted personally by members of the special committee appointed, based upon the residents of Nelson as disclosed in the voters' list.

It was moved and seconded that the report of the secretary be adopted and that a vote of thanks be passed to the honorary secretary for his energetic services. This was carried unanimously.

F. M. Black then tendered his resignation as president, explaining that a vote had been taken at a meeting of the executive for or against a smoker at which intoxicants were to be sold. An affirmative vote was passed whereupon the president felt called upon to resign. In consequence of this the executive had decided to drop the sale of intoxicants. It was this question that was now being put to the public meeting. Personally Mr. Black said he disapproved, but he was willing to serve the club whether the club approved or disapproved of his action.

T. G. Procter thought a smoker was a popular means of drawing a crowd. He thought it was productive of good and not of harm.

S. B. Fowler agreed with Mr. Procter, although he had ran a "Band of hope" in his salad days. He saw no objection to the well controlled sale of intexicants. He wanted to know what necessity there are smoker. He saw no necessity in any case for the resignation of the president.

M. S. Parry said a smoker would reach a class of citizens which otherwise could not be reached without a great deal of trouble. Moreover experience showed that a smoker was one of the most remunerative of all entertainments; although of course, it was not proposed to confine such entertainments to smokers.

J. M. Lay saw no objection to a smoker; if there were objectors they need not go. I

The president was called upon to de-Clare himself satisfied with the public ex-pression of his opinion, and withdraw his resignation.

F. M. Black, did not see his way.

J. Coxhead reminded the president that there was excellent authority as to con-

sorting with publicans and sinners, and thought the president eminently fitted to qualify for a similar position and do good.

F. M. Black thereupon, amid much applause, withdrew his resignation.

James Johnstone said he was no drinker of beer and therefore would keep Mr. Black company at the next smoker.

The meeting then proceeded to elect new members of the committee R. W. Hannington was nominated, but at once declined on the ground that renomination meant a defeat of the purpose of the rule. After some discussion such a rule as that indicated by Mr. Hannington was not agreed to. A resolution to re-elect the retiring members was defeated.

A ballot was then proceeded with, resulting in the following gentlemen being appointed: S. M. Brydges, S. S. Fowier, B. W. Widdowson, W. H. Jones, J. Coxhead and S. Kelly.

F. M. Black suggested that additional subscriptions be raised among the merchants and bankers, which might raise a fund which would suffice for the selection of a secretary.

T. G. Prooter said the real estate men would put up \$100 if the banks and the hotels and the business men would each raise \$100, giving a total of \$400.

J. M. Lay said he would help with sucn a proposal.

S. S. Fowler thought the professional

J. M. Lay said he would help with such a proposal.
S. S. Fowler thought the professional class could also put up \$100.
J. S. Fraser thought that as absentee real estate owners would be beneficiaries, they ought to be asked to contribute to the general fund.
A motion was then carried for the executive to make an appeal for at least \$100 to the five classes named.
The matter of the appointment of a secretary, which is to depend largely upon the result of the proposed canvass, was left to the action of the executive. The meeting then adjourn 4 until the fourth Tuesday in April, 5 and the 24th of that month.

Members were then appointed to look after the special canvass, Messrs. Kelly and Jones to look after the retail merchants; Messrs. Hannington and Fowler the professional men; F. M. Black, the wholesalers; J. F. Hume and M. S. Parry, the hotels, and J. M. Lay, the banks.

CANADA AND AUSTRALIA

NORTHWEST FARMERS THIS COUNTRY.

AUSTRALIAN LANDS COST TOO MUCH TO CLEAR.

ttawa, March 24 .- The trade and comttawa, March 24.—The trade and commerce department has received two reports from its agents in Australia. Mr. Larke writing from Sydney, says he visited the Fiji islands and found Canadian trade there steadily but slowly increasing. He cites the evidence of witnesses before the government commission to show that the Pacific cable was being threatened because it was a publicly owned line. Mr. Ross, the Melbourne agent, says that the Pacific Cable company is making an application to same facilities as are enjoyed by the Eastern Extension company with regard to special telegraph lines.

Mr. Larke some the

Mr. Larke says the party of Canadian Northwest farmers who went to Australia two months ago are returning, not being satisfied with the country. They say that land cannot be obtained in Australia except at prices beyond its value. Good land is heavily timbered and it would take from \$50 to \$125 per acre to clear it. They say that the Canadian winter is preferrable to the heat of the Mr. Larke asks for samples of British Columbia cured herring, a line suggest-ed by Mr. Cowie.

KETTLE VALLEY LINE.

By-Law to Be Sumbitted—Residence in Great Demand at Grand Forks. Great Demand at Grand Forks.—
Grand Forks, March 24.—The city council has passed the by-law granting running rights through the city to the Kettle Valley Line railway and it will be submitted to the ratepayers on April 5. This by-law, as it now stands, grants free running rights through the city and provides for the railway company starting actual construction on or before June 22, and having 50 miles of the road completed in two years time. The corresponding to the road completed in two years time. completed in two years time. The company agrees to build a passenger depot in the city, to cost at least \$3000. General superintendent H. W. Warrington informed your correspondent that although they were given three months within which to start construction, they would, as a matter of fact, be at work in three or four weeks' time. He thought, however, that there might be a difficulty in obtaining laborers as men

difficulty in obtaining laborers as men were very scarce just now, and what men could be secured would have to be paid at least \$2.50 per day.

The local liquor dealers and hotel-keepers held an informal meeting here yesterday, when they agreed to work in harmony hereafter, and bury all the bad feelings and differences heretofore existing. L. A. Manly, vice-president of the Provincial Vinters' association, addressed the meeting at length. dressed the meeting at length.

Miss Florence Miller, who has had charge of the school at Eagle City for

the past two years, will discontinue her services on April 1, and go to the coast to take a course in professional nursing.

Dwelling houses to rent are at a premium in Grand Forks and almost daily people are compelled to rent rooms in blocks. New dwellings will be erected this spring to meet the ever increasing

Forks citizens have a right to be somewhat optimistic of a good season in mining circles is readily seen, the fifth largest mining deal for properties immediately tributary to Grand Forks having been closed a few days ago when Julius Ehrifch and associates when Julius Einrich and associates bonded the well known property called the O K, some nine miles from Grand Forks. It has been reported that this bond is for \$30,000, which is the smallest sum paid for any claims of first rank bonded in this section. The McKinley before bonded for \$150,000, the Peth. being bonded for \$150,000, the Path-finder for \$110,000, the Glouster for \$90,000 and the Glouster Fraction group

Two New Properties Are Added to the List

Output is Growing Larger and Will Exceed Four Hundred Thousand Tons for the

what lower than the average, this being accounted for by the state of the roads generally, and in the Boundary, which is lso slacker than usual, by the blowing out can it may be noted that the trouble at the Reco mine has been satisfactorily adjusted, as the mine is again shipping. The Eureka mine, which has lately been stocked in this city, is shipping well to the Trail smelter and is, indeed, ranking high upon the list of shippers of this portion of the district. The shipping list itself is increased this week by the addition of two new properties, the Mammoth and Sara B. Arrangements have been in progress and are now practically completed, for the reopening of the Bosun mine at New Denver. The Bosun is a high grade sliver proposition. It shipped over 1000 tons of ore in 1903, but closed down in the fall of that year and has been idle ever since. The Canadian Metal company has contracted for 2000 tons of ore from the dump of the Providence mine at Greenwood, to be treated at the company's smelter at Pilot Bay.

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS 287,129 ..22,790 Centre Star Le Roi Le Roi No. 2 Le Roi No. 2, milled 8,073 Total SLOCAN-KOOTENAY GRANBY RECEIPTS DOMINION COPPER CO.

Brooklyn-Stemwinder 3,268 Sunset 900 Rawhide 240 . 4,408 B. C. COPPER CO. Mother Lode 3,370 Centre Star Le Roi Le Roi No. 2 St. Eugene Total HALL MINES SMELTER

Total 647 MARYSVILLE SMELTER Sullivan 500 6,920 The total receipts for the past week at the smelters were 31,582 tons and for the year to date 386,630 tohs.

RECO STILL PAYING

Sixth Dividend Lately Declared Brings Total up to \$347,500 Total up to \$347,500

After a short close down, the Reco mine, at Sandon, is again in operation. There are now five men employed, the usual force for the summer months and the prospects of the mine are excellent.

J. M. Harris, president of the company is in Nelson today, having arrived from Sandon last night. Seen at the Hume Mr. Harris said that a dividend of 2 per cent, \$20,000, had just been declared. This is the sixth dividend paid by the mine, the total to date being \$347,500.

Asked as to the accuracy of a recent report of trouble with the miners, Mr. Harris said that the story, its details at least, was evidently a joke. He heard nothing of it for a month, being away in Virginia at the time.

DEATH OF MRS. ALLAN DEATH OF MRS, ALLAN

Mrs, Agnes Walker Allan, vife of Alexander Allan, caretaker of the cemetery, died here yesterday morning, aged 55 years 6 months. The deceased was born in Camilton, Scotland in October, 1841, was married at Paisley in Nov. 1867, and came to Winnipeg, where she and her husband resided for six years. After going to Souris for some time, Mr. and Mrs. Allan moved to this city just 10 years ago today. Her hūsband, three sons and one daughter, survive her. Two of the sons reside in Vancouver and they are on their way here for the funeral which takes place on Friday afternoon at 2:30.

MAKE MORE MONEY

CHATHAM FARM SCALE

Three Styles

Capacity 2,000 lbs.

CHATHAM SEPARATOR

CHATHAM FANNING MILL



Cleans Wheat, Rye, Timothy, Clover, Millet, etc., Barley, Flax, Peas, Beans, Corn and all arge Hopper, Screw Feed easily regulated. in evenly on screen. ower Shoe keeps screens clean-no other in tas tuls. it. een screens and riddles, grading any-trom fine-treed to coarset grain. Screens heat-can't rust. its easily and smoothly, combines sim-verth ingenuity.

ity with ingenuity.
ho Chatham Faining Mill will pay for itself
or and over in one year. It is the greatest
nomizer and profit builder on the farm. Is mounter and profit builder on the farm. It area bigget erops of better grain. It is ween of the best it would not now be in so on hundreds of thousands of farms in an ia and United States. Furnished with without Bagging Attachment, as desired. PRIZE AWARDS - Highest awards at World's Fair. St. Louis; Pan-American, Buffalo: World's Fair. Paris. Fr nce; Toronto, Winneser, Halfax, Charleston, Savannah and Jacksonville.

GUARANTEE—Every mill guaranteed for five years. Lasta a lifetime. years. Lasta Hretime.
We send the Chatham Fanning Mill to any
farmer on receipt of his order, at once, without
any cash down, and the most liberal terms of
gayment.

A Million Club is being organized. It aims to get a million population for British Columbia. It is not local; everybody will be invited to join, pay a dollar to print literature about the province and agree to send the literature to at least ten people in other parts of the dominion or the United States or Europe, enclosing in each case more literature to be distributed by these people and requesting names to be sent in of possible settlers or others who may wish to know about B.C. Each section will organize a local branch, and send out with the general literature of the province, the facts regarding the particular section where the sender lives. The idea is taking like wildfire. Already the club has members in every principal point in southern B.C., and all are agreeing to put their shoulders to the wheel.

The movement began spontaneously among a group of men from various sections, who chanced to be travelling together on the steamer down Slocan lake. "Great idea, the 100,000 club of Vancouver," said one. "But what we want is a club to bring the steamer of the province of the control of the contro

"And the 20,000 club of Nelson," said another.

"But what we want is a club to bring settlers to the province as a whole. That will support the cities all right."

"The fruit lands of the southern part of the province and the agricultural and fruit lands of Vancouver island, will support at least half a million," said another. "Right you are," remarked another. "Why not start a club?"

A newspaper man present whipped out his note book, wrote "Members of the Million Club" across the top of the first page and sent it round to be signed, half in jest but more than half in earnest, for he had seen the spontaneous growth of such an idea in the case of Tacoma and its Boosters, and the fair at Portland, Ore, and had read Edward Everett Hale's "Ten Times Ten."

idea in the case of Tacoma and its sourcers, and the fair at Portland, Ore., and had read Edward Everett Hale's "Ten Times Ten."

A man went round for signatures and everybody signed, amid great enthusiasm. Among the names were: Mr. McNaught or Vancouver, Captain Sanderson, who was a pioneer in this section; H. E. Harvey, Slocan City; Peter Genelle, J. G. Billings, Nakusp; John Smith, Rossland; J. W. Barrass, Edgewood; R. Parkinson, Slocan; H. G. Warn, Vancouver; D. S. McLonell, Slocan; Jim Sharpe, Nelson; Joe Wright, Slocan; Jim Sharpe, Nelson; Joe Wright, Slocan; Jim Sharpe, Nelson, Joe Wright, Slocan; D. H. Gibson, C. E. Barber, J. Robson, Koch siding; Edward Stirling, Nelson. These names were signed on the boat and on the train to Nelson. At Nelson the idea was explained to James Johnstone, who said: "Good idea if it doesn't conflict with your 20,000 club."

"Not a bit; helps it. Helps build up the province to support the cities, puts people on prosperous farms and orchards, brings in men and capital to develop all the resources of the country.

So he signed, and next Melville Parry, secretary of the 20,000 club, saying "Fine idea; we'll do all we dem."

This was at the Nelson club and next M. P. Dickson signed, and next Melville Parry, secretary of the 20,000 club, saying "Fine idea; we'll do all we dem."

This was at the Nelson club and next Melville Parry, secretary of the 20,000 club, saying "Fine idea; we'll do all we dem."

The A. H. Kelly, signing said; "Grand idea," a sentiment echoed by A. J. Hawkey, W. C. Bayley, A. H. Gracey of Camborne, J. S. Lawrence of Nelson, and T. G. Prooter, who said: "You couldn't have thought up anything that will do more good than this. Count on us all."

Location for headquarters was discussed. "Make it Sicamous," said others at the club. "It belongs to Vancouver."

"That's right," said others, "Let's have it Vancouver," but the idea was temporarily laid aside to let all the members express their views.

express their views.

Thus grew the idea, and on the way to Midway and Rossland the newspaper man let the nofebook go out for further signa-

Thus grew the idea, and on the way Mildway and Rossland the newspaper man let the noichook go out for further signatures. On the train was president F. M. Black of the 20,000 club. He signed and said: "This is just the thing to populate the province with just the right sort of people. In each case let each community send out the facts about its attractions

CHATHAM INCUBATOR



Poultry raising pays.

People who tell you that there is no money in raising chicks may have tried to make money in the business by using setting hens as hatchers, and they might as well have tried to locate a gold mine in the cabbage patch. The business of a hon is—to lay eggs. Ara hatcher and brooder she is outclassed. That's the business of the Chatham Incubator and Brooder, and they do it perfectly and successfully. they do it perfectly and successfully.

The poultry business, properly conducted, pays far better than any other business for the amount of time and money invested.

Thousands of poultry-raisers—men and women all over Canada and the United States—have proved to their satisfaction that it is profit hable to raise chicks with the Chatham Incubator and Brooder.

The Chatham Incubator and Brooder is hon-

bator and Brooder.

The Chathain Incubator and Brooder is honestly constructed. There is no humbug about
it. Every inch of material is thoroughly tested,
the machine is built on right principles, the insulation is perfect, thermometer reliable, and
the workmanship the best.

The Chatham Incubator and Brooder is
simple as well as scientific in construction—a
woman or girt can operate the machine in their
leisure moments.

You Pay No Cash Until After (1906 Harvest.
Send for our landsomely illustrated booklet satisfied, "How to Make Money Out of Chicks."

YESTERDAY AT OTTAWA

DISCLOSURES AT INSURANCE IN-

VESTIGATION.

PREMIER SENDS GREETING TO

PRINCE ARTHUR.

(Special to The Daily News)

Ottawa, March 29.-The select com-

mittee of the house appointed to con-

sider the election laws of the dominion

held its first session today, Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, postmaster-general, presided, and the clerk of the crown in chancery was examined.

It was decided to amend the law re-

specting the house of commons so as to provide that within four months after

the speaker has been notified of a vacancy in the house, the clerk of the crown in chancery shall issue the writ

for a new election, if it has not been

issued in the meantime by the gover-

bad condition of affairs was shown in the management of the Union Insu-

the Nova Scotia advisory board, on which are Harvey, Graham, Hottie, Dewolf and Currie. The National

Ottawa, March 28th.

Victoria, March 28th.

"On behalf of the government and people of Canada I desire to extend to

your royal highness a warm welcome

ions and confidently hope that your vis-

it may prove as enjoyable to yourself as it will be gratifying to the Cana-

dian people. (Signed), "WILFRID LAURIER."

"I am deeply touched by the kind message of welcome sent to me by you on behalf of the government and peo-ple of Canada. It gives me the very

greatest pleasure to have this oppor-tunity of visiting this vast dominion,

of meeting its loyal inhabitants and of

learning something of its great and ever increasing resources. (Signed). "ARTHUR."

HUME SCHOOL REPORT-

Number in attendance, 40; average at-endance, 34; percentage, 85.

tendance. 34; percentage, 85.

The recent cold snap lowered the attendance at the Hume school considerably, as the building is not comfortable in cold weather. The following are the names of those who attended every session: Arthur S: Marks, Hueston E. Marks, Muriel J. Marks, Telesphore R. Marquis, John Marquis, Monica Young, Thorvald Hansen, Aisid Dispeau, Earl Jackson, Nellie Baidling, Edith M. Glichrist, Jessie R. Glichrist, Vera M. Glichrist, Leon Metivier.

reply from Victoria:

At the insurance commission today a

W) can supply you quickly from our distribution; warehoused at C Hallfax, (batham Factories & Chatham, ONT., and Detroit, Mich. The MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited, Dept. No. 258, CHATHAM, CANADA

Carnefac Stock Food IS THE BEST

Midway; J. S. C. Fraser, manager of the bank of Montreal, Rossland.

Then at Grand Forks, S. Phipps of Revelstoke signed and was followed by Ireal estate agent A. Erskine Smith of Grand Forks, who had just issued a leaflet about his city and was sending it to 4000 people, telling about the fruit lands there; A. Traunweiser, proprietor of the Yale hote, who has long believed such an enterprise as the Milliop club would win. Then signed city solicitor Ernest Miller. Dr. W. H. Dickson, T. H. Rae, all of Grand Forks. Then at Trail the movement was headed by J. D. Robinson of the News; Chief or police W. J. Devitt and J. F. Robiliard, who constitute a committee that started right in by having receipts printed and collecting cash, all to be spent locally, Then at Rossland, J. E. Hooper of the Allen house, headed the list, saying "The idea will be a great thing for B.C.; you can count on me."

Then at Rossland, J. E. Hooper of the Allen house, headed the list, saying "The idea will be a great thing for B.C.; you can count on me."

"Can we print the facts of British Columbia all over the back of our envelopes and the facts of Rossland on the front "Certainly."

"And print a story with pictures of Rossland and B.C. on the back of every sheet of hotel stationery?"

"And print a story with pictures of Rossland and B.C. on the back of every sheet of hotel stationery?"

"Go ahead and do it as fast as you like," Then signed W. K. Esling of the Rossland Miner, and pledged loyal support.

And on the list are other signatures rapidly accumulating. G. W. Allen, of Greenwood; William winslow. Camborne; F. Danvers, Nelson; A. Longhead, Slocan City; F. F. Liebscher, Silverton; Robert Sanderson, Haleyon; G. Williamson, New Denver; A. Shilland, Sandon; W. P. Tierney and E. E. Coley, Nelson.

As will be seen, there is no distinction of wealth or social standing or occupation. The Million club embraces everybody who is loyal to British Collumbia and will do his or her part to let the world know the facts regarding the richest province of Canada; the province that leads in climate, scenery, health, mining, fruit raising, fishing, hunting, and opportunities for men of industry and intelligence to make a good living amid the most alluring group of attractions in the whole world—a section of the western continent that needs but to be known to attract the best settlers and capitalists who come to Canada.

The idea is to have every miner, rancher, farmer, fruit raiser, merchant, banker, mechanic, carpenter, bricklayer, manufacturer, laborer, editor, brakeman, conductor, motorman, reporter, hotel man, waiter, stenographer, manager, electrician, real estate dealers, car cleaner, millionaire, do all possible within their own sphere of action to bring the right people to B. C.

In each place will be responsible people will not be able to get linformation that will support a million twice or a fozen times over here in B.C.

With

Cleveland, March 30—The police of Fosteria, Ohio, late last night took off a train three Bulgarians, a woman and two men, thought to be implicted in the tragedy in Minneapolis on Tuesday night iast. The three persons when arrested had tickets from Minneapolis to New York, and are believed to belong to the party which lured three strangers into their boarding house in Minneapolis, and in a bloody knife battle killed the three men, three of their own number being killed.

BULGARIAN ATROCITY

TAKING LIKE WILDFIRE

In addition to the facts about the province and thus have responsible people in each section who will aid in giving reliable in formation to those who may wish to come here and not permit anyone to be misled. Next was W. A. Macdonald, k.C., H. E. Macdonnell, George B. M. Donald, travelling in Mr. Lawrence's official car. Then D. R. Whiteside headed the list in the train, and was followed by E. S. Busby. F. B. Hawthorne. L. Brown, G. Nunn. E. Ferguson, all of Nelson; J. Hammer, examayor of Grand Forks; B. R. Dawson, Nelson; T. R. Drummond, Greenwood; W. C. Thomas, Boundary Falls; C. M. Crouse, Midway; J. S. C. Fraser, manager of the bank of Montreal, Rossland.

Then at Grand Forks, S. Phipps of Revented the province and thus have responsible people in each section who will aid in giving reliable in characteristics and thus have responsible people in each section who will aid in giving reliable in formation to those who may wish to come here and not permit anyone to be misled. Next was W. A. Macdonald, k.C., H. E. Macdonnell, George B. M. Donald, travelling in Mr. Lawrence's official car. Then D. R. Whiteside headed the list in the carmed the list in the list in the carmed the list in the carmed the list in the list in the carmed the list in the c

For Separating Oats From Wheat.

did device separates wheat from ly, and is adapted to no other pur-

THE SPANISH MARRIAGE ENGLISH PUBLIC OPINION ON THE

are two subject attracting great at-ary one else. At the same time, the instinct which leads to protest and distention in England at the moment.

Miss Marie Corelli contributes an article on the conversion of the princess Ena to one of the English magazines.

Miss Corelli begins her article by asking, "Does England still possess a national faith, a faith worth living for, fighting for, and dying for? Or have we altogether parted with that pure and

reformed religion' of the church which our forefathers struggled to establish, and which they handed down to us as a holy testament, sanctified by their labors and sufferings, and sealed with

Miss Corelli does not impugn the right of any individual to change his or her religious views, "if such change were the result of deep and earnest study, devout meditation and prayer."

But in the case of the princess Ena of Battenberg, it was never made apparent to the people of England that she in any way displayed particular leanings towards, or special devotion for, the Roman Catholic church, till Alfonso, with the throne of Spain at his back, glittered on her horizon. The princess is young, and has all the gaiety and thoughtlessnes of youth.

It would be unkind to credit princess Ena with any "convictions" of a cess Ena with any "convictions of serious nature at her age. The pope's rumored request for a "written declaration" from this mere girl to the effect "that the motive of her conviction is from conscientious conviction, and not political reasons," is diplomatic, but not without at touch of the ridiculous not without a touch of the ridiculous What does the princess know about politics?—and what, it may be asked, does she care? At nineteen, is it to be expected that she gives much of her expected that sne gives much of her thought or time to such grave concerns? Both the king of Spain and she are mere boy and girl; and whatsoever "conscientious convictions" they may may assume to have are, for the most part convictions impressed upon them

convictions impressed upon them by others.

Miss Corelli proceeds to point out that one of the prime movers and sup-porters of the Spanish marriage is the ex-empress Eugenie. "The closest in-timacy exists and has existed for years between the ex-empress and the Batten-berg family, and it is generally under-stood that the princess Ena will in-herit a considerable fortune under the will of her august friend. Whether any

conditions are imposed on that inheritance, such as that she shall become a Roman Catholic in order to benefit by her godmother's testamentary inten-tions, is merely a matter for surmise. But that such conditions are likely, considering the extreme devotion of the ex-empress to the Ultramontane party in Europe, does not appear an unreason

able hypothesis."

Miss Corelli writes with characteristic vigor, and says that in order to mount a throne princess Ena must alter and shape her religious views to suit those of this somewhat excitable young

Truth to tell, the whole conduct of the scheme by which this Spanish royal marriage has been or is being arranged shows very little real regard for the honor of the church of England or that of the church of Rome. The church of Rome. England is to be cast off and "anathematized" by the princess Ena as soon as she is ready to go through that formula: the church of Rome is to be used as a convenience. Let special pleaders, press flunkeys, and society rance company which was organized by the National Agency of Toronto. The board of directors are the same as the Nova Scotia advisory board, on the Nova Scot the Nova Scotia advisory board, on which are Harvey, Graham, Hottie, Dewolf and Currie. The National Agency has put up \$285,000 as premiums on one hundred thousand Union Life commany's shares to make good the Commany's shares to make good the company's shares to make good the Christian worldiness an

ceit." This is rather hard upon the poor child of nineteen. Miss Corelli agrees that, "individlosses of conducting the business from year to year. The National Agency collected the money for the purpose from its small shareholders. The Union Life ually speaking, the marriage of princess company last year spent \$157,000 in salcompany last year spent \$157,000 in salaries and expenses to collec \$123,000 in premium revenue.

In parliament in reply to an inquiry regarding Sunday mail service, Mr. Aylesworth, postmaster-general, said there was constant opposition from clergymen and others to such privileges offers and the precedent it establishes

offers and the precedent to established specific principles of the approaching telegram to his royal highness, prince Arthur of Connaught, at Victoria:

Otherwise to such privileges of offers and the precedent to established in the Theorem to the approaching marriage says:

"On one point, indeed, the approaching marriage says:

"On one poi courtly affectation to ignore the fact. Everybody wishes to see these young people happy; everybody applauds the political convenience that may result from the marriage. But there is a third point—the religious difficulty. all know that a king of Spain must marry no one but a Roman Catholic; and if the bride is not one already, she "WILFRID LAURIER." must become one. She must do, in fact, what German and other princesses, like the present Russian empress and the empress-mother, are obliged to do in marrying with a Russian sovereign. She must be converted, and profess the king's religion. Now these sudden con-

were right.

In closing Mr. Sherman stated that the day had passed when corporations could import foreigners to lower the wages of the English speaking people. He mentioned cases where Japanese and versions, for a purpose, are not to the He mentioned cases where Japanese and Chinese labor had been imported, but taste of the sincerely religious people who still, we are happy to believe, form the bulk of the population of England. this obstacle was easily overcome. The problem was solved by admitting these men into the U. M. W. of A. for the first time in the history of the organiza-

Their view is adequately expressed in the letters of the bishop of London, canon Ransford, and English Specta-tor, which we published some time ago; they regard religion as the most im-VAGRANTS KEPT MOVING VAGRANTS KEPT MOVING

In the city polics court yesterday morning three vagrants appeared and gladiy undertook to either get work or leave the city at once. One had been taken in charge, the others had grown nervous and voluntarily sought police "protection."

Chief Jarvis things that the reputation of Nelson as a good place for tramps to avoid is becoming fairly well established. The force takes good care to find out the habitation and occupation of those who appear to have neither. They are warned portant thing in life—a thing not to be forfeited or exchanged for a crown or for any other worldly dignity or profession. The objections expressed by the bishop of London had been, as he indicates, strongly urged in high quarters by those best qualified to speak for the church of England and the protestant neonle of this country. people of this country. That they were

princess has been duly received into the Roman church. It would be idle to pretend that this is an act of which the religious sense of the kingdom can wholly approve. It must be defended, PRINCESS ENA'S CONVERSION TO
THE ROMAN CHURCH

The approaching marriage of princess
Ena to the king of Spain and the conversion of the lady to the Roman church are two subject attracting great at any one else. At the same time, the satisfaction is natural, and ought to be respected. We trust that it will be re-spected now and in the future, and that in the visits to her native land which we hope, the princess will often pay in future years as queen of Spain, the Roman Catholic aspects of her new dig-nity will be made as little prominent as possible. The British public will gladly welcome her, but will not so gadly welcome the sight of Roman confessors at Buckingham palace and

STRIKE AT LETHBRIDGE

NO DISTURBANCE OF ANY SORT HAS TAKEN PLACE.

PRESIDENT SHERMAN MAKES PUBLIC ADDRESS

Referring to the strike at the Lethbridge coal mines, The Herald, says: All is peace and quiet at No. 3. The strikers are acting in a very orderly manner. As a matter of fact strangers coming to town would be unable to detect a strike, as outwardly all is calm. Tuesday afternoon fully 325 miners marched around the square, the purpose being to impress citizens that all the miners were out, as reports had been circulated that a lot of them had gone

back to work
A notice was posted at the Tabor mines this week, saying that after April 1st the union men would not work with

In a mecent address at Lethbridge, F In a meent address at learning,
H. Sherman, president of Fernie union,
United Mine Workers of America, outlined the situation which led up to the
strike at the Galt coal mines.
In the course of his speech Mr. Sher-

man started from the birth of unionsim in the Canadian camps. He stated that organization had commenced in Canada organization had commenced in Canada about three years ago, and since that time they had been slowly and steadily inceasing. It was the object of the U. M. W. of A. to have every coal mining camp in Canada organized.

The speaker then took up the local situation. Some people objected to unionism coming into their midst, and many were of the opinion that the

many were of the opinion that Canadian unions were governed entirely by those of the United States. This, the speaker said, was not the case. though the Canadian unions are affiliated with the U. M. W. of A., their organization was Canadian. They had their own officers, and the miners of their own officers, and the miners of Lethbridge were unanimous in their decision to organize, and after organization they endeavored to reach the object desired, viz., to receive wages and working conditions similar to those prevalent in other mining camps in this bountry. A committee composed of miners met the coal managers, but were he claimed, poorly treated Mr. Sherman read a letter to P. L. Nasmith, laying forth the case of the miners, but said to this letter he received no reply. Shortly after the writing of this letter a Shortly after the writing of this letter Shortly after the writing of this letter a mass meeting was called, and after the questions had been discussed thoroughly, the men unanimously resolved to suspend operations until a satisfactory agreement could be reached. In the speaker's mind, this fact alone was a sufficient proof that the conditions were unbearable.

Mr. Sherman read the agreement that

Mr. Sherman read the agreement tha day, and (2) that they should be paid for the coal dug Mr. Sherman put forth a forcible ar-

gument in favor of the eight-hour day for the miners here. He drew attention to the fact that on account of the absense of explosive gases in the Leth-bridge mines, the ventilation of the pits was not looked after properly. The men were compelled to breath pois onous gases which, while not explosive were very injurious and their health was impaired In regard to the second principal cause of complaint he said the miners were not allowed for any nut coal or slack which went through the screens, and as a result they were doing this work without rewhereas under the present system, they were allowed about 80 per cent of what

they dug.

The speaker differed with regard to the company's statement that under changed conditions they could not oper-ate at a profit, and was quite willing to make changes in the request providing the operators would show him that they



Clothes washed by Sunlight Soap are cleaner and whiter than if washed in any other way. Chemicals in soap may remove the

dirt but always injure the fabric. Sunlight Soap will not injure the most dainty lace or the hands that use it, because it is absolutely pure and contains no injurious chemicals. Sunlight Soap should always

be used as directed. No boiling or hard rubbing is necessary. Sunlight Soap is better than other soap, but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Equally good with hard or

\$5,000 REWARD will be paid to any person who proves that Sunlight Soap contains any injurious chemicals or any form of adulteration.



Frosty, snowy or sloppy weather means cold, wet feet, chilblains and misery, unless your feet are protected by Lumberman's and Boots.

Weather and waterproof, comfortable, and made to stand any wear. All styles. "The mark of quality" on the genuine



ROYAL GROWN

operation of all good citizens in preventing such from practising in Neison. The chief wishes it understood that no genuine case of misfortune is harshly dealt with, but the fraternity of professional beggars and tramps is not entitled to charity, its members are almost without exception, occasional criminals, and their hard-luck yarns are invariably false.

LAND TITLES IN DANGER

VALIDITY OF PRE-EMPTION RECORD STRICTLY CONDITIONED

IMPORTANT CASE HEARD YESTER DAY BY COMMISSIONER RENWICK

An interesting case involving the title to 20 acres of agricultural land on the east side of the Columbia river, about two miles below Burton City, was argued before commissioner R, A. Renwick.

The land stands in the name of C. L. Bacher of Burton, whose title is attacked by M. Carroll of Nakusp. The plaintin was represented by R. S. Lennle, the defendant by S. S. Taylor, K.C.

The principal witness was T. Makinson

was represented by R. S. Lennie, the defendant by S. S. Taylor, K.C.
The principal witness was T. Makinson of Burton, who was employed by the defendant to make certain improvements on the land.
The facts, about which there is practically no dispute, are briefly as follows: Carroll, who lives and works at Nakusp, had formerly pre-empted the land. About a year ago, in consideration of \$100 hair of which he has received, he allowed the title to lapse and re-staked it for the defendant. Not having received the balance, and knowing that the defendant, who is captain of a dredge at Nakusp, has not lived on the property, he new attacks the pre-emption record, on behalf of a later relocation by himself in his own name.
The act allows the pre-emption and purchase of unimproved lands by actual settlers at the rate of \$1\$ an acre, and requires continuous residence of the locator on the land until a full title is acquired, and also a certain amount of improvement of the land.

For many years the requirements were

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Headquarters for PACIFIC COAST GROWN Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. New crop now in stock for distribution. Ask your merchant for them in sealed packets. If he does not handle them we will send 50 sample packets garden and flower seeds post paid for it. Our selection suitable for B.C. gardens.

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M. J. HENRY

3010 Westminster Road Vanco charge T. Makinson has built a house on the property, has cleared two and a hair

charge T. Makinson has built a house on the property, has cleared two and a nair acres and effected other improvements, the total cost of which has been about \$850.

While the payment that would be accepted by the government for the land from a bona fide settler who had fulfilled all legal requirements is only \$250, the present market value of the land is said to be about \$5 an acre or \$1600 altogether. The importance of the case lies in the fact that hundreds of other pre-emptions in Kootenay rest on no better titles than that of the defendant. Bacher, to the property whose ownership is in dispute.

After hearing evidence and argument the commissioner reserved his decision.

FUNERAL OF MRS. ALLAN FUNERAL OF MRS. ALLAN
The funeral of the late Mrs. Alexander
Allan took place yesterday afternon at
2:30 from her residence, cemetery road.
The funeral services were conducted of
Rev. J. T. Ferguson. The mourners were
Alexander Allan, husband of the decease
and two of their sons. The pall bearer
were, G. Johnstone, T. Madden, J. 'A.
Kirkpatrick, A. Lacey, F. M. Chadourn,
and W. Lynch. The floral offerings were
numerous and beautiful and there was a
very large attendance of friends of the
family.

VOL. 4

Soft Coal Owners Desire Same Terms Offered Hard Coal Men

Tew Proposal Creates Some Stir--Mitchel Replies Cautiously--Pittsburg Men Are Nearly All at Work

New York, April 6.—Interest in the labor troubles in the anthracite regions was overshadowed today by the proposal that came out of the west for the arbitration of differences existing between the soft coal operators who have not yet agreed to the 1903 scale, and their miners. The offer of the soft coal operators is identical, except where the erators is identical, except where the term bituminous is substituted for an-thracite, with that president Mitchell ented to the hard coal operato

here yesterday.

The receipt of the proposal cau The receipt of the proposal caused a stir, and there was much speculation as to how the miners' leader would receive his own arbitration plan for another field. He was much interested in the news, but maintained his usual silence when asked what he would do. Within an hour of the receipt of the offer from J. H. Winder, the head of the Ohio soft coal operators, Mr. Mitchell sent a reply to the effect that there was no power to act on the preposal, but

Mr. Mitchell was asked what he thought of Mr. Winder's literary ability, and he jokingly replied that he "admired it very much." Leaders of the miners who were at headquarters today did not think the international executive board would favor the proposal. A member of the board said that conditions in the soft coal regions were much different from those in the anthracite fields. He pointed out that many operators al/eady had signed the 1903 scale, and that the number is increasing each

the outcome of next Monday's meeting between the sub-committees of the mine owners and the union leaders would be. There was no formal meeting of the operators but most of them were in communication with headquarters.

It was reported during the day that the arbitration offer of the miners would be flatly refused, but it was denied by those in authority that a final decision had been arrived at. It was also reported that the operators may accept arbitration, but with a different sort of tribunal.

President Mitchell today concerned himself almost exclusively with business connected with the soft coal situation, and had no information to impart regarding the hard coal miners. He said his side has nothing to do now but wait for the operators' answer. It practically has been settled that if the operators refuse the arbitration offer, a call will go out at once for a convention.

and explained the situation to those miners who had hesitated to return to work. All danger of further trouble is thought to be over, and by Monday, it is asserted, every mine will be in full operation.

restion.

The Pittsburg Coal company today reported that of the 81 mines operated by themselves, the Monongahela Consolidated Coal & Oil company and the Clevelland Gas and Coal company, but four were idle, one of which was undergoing repairs. The chairman, Francis L. Robbins, of the Pittsburg Coal company, said: "About 30,000 men are at work and not more than 2000 employed in our collieries are idle. They will probably resume in a few days. Yesterday we had 20 mines idle."

RAILWAYS CONNECT.

Great Northern and C. P. R. Come to

Great Northern and C. P. R. Come to Agreement in Boundary.

(Special to The Daily News)
Phoenix, April 6.—An important matter was recently settled between the C. P. R. and Great Northern railway companies, which means a good deal to this camp in the way of assisting ore shipments, when the two companies agreed to connect their lines at Denoro, a point about eight miles from here and where the lines cross. This was done primarily at the request of manager T. R. Drummond, of the Dominion Copper Co., who wished to begin ore shipments from the company's Idaho maine, a property that has never yet sent out a ton of ore, but which, from the slight development done, is known to be capable of a large output. The Great Northern runs across the Idaho claim, near the railway station, but that line does not run to the smelter at Roundary Falls as yet. On the other hand, the C. P. R. reaches the smelter, but not the Idaho mine. The connection of the two lines at Denore, where an