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NO IMMEDIATE DANGER OF FLOOD

Official Report by Dominion Superintendent of Mines--Ten Bodies Have Been Taken From Debris.

Wm. Pearce, Dominion Mines Superintendent, of Calgary, who is now at Frank, Alberta, in an official dispatch reports that the rock slide extends across the valley and on the opposite side of the bank for over a mile from the front of Turtle Mountain, and is spread out fan-like so that at the extreme end it is nearly two miles wide. It is thought there will be no further slide, but experts are to make an investigation. There was no earthquake or volcano. Men have been at work taking levels for the purpose of preventing any flood in the town. There is no immediate danger of this. The latest estimate places the number of killed at sixty-two.

Frank, Alberta, April 30.—(Special)—The night passed without any unusual disturbances, save for one or two extra heavy shots from the mountain.

This morning as soon as they could get together a meeting of the board of trade and citizens was called to further carry on the work of relief. Dominion Superintendent of Mines Pearce, of Calgary, arrived here at an early hour this morning, and before the meeting was called had men at work taking levels with the idea of arresting any chance of a flood, which is the next threatening danger to the town. However, Mr. Pearce stated that there was no immediate danger from that source.

Should rains set in, however, the problem might become a serious one as the river channel is piled high with rock for a great distance. Both streams, viz.: Old Man's river and Gold creek, are now emptying their waters considerably above the lower tunnel, and the water is rising slowly.

A pack train road is being constructed from here to the terminus of the C. P. R. on the eastern side of this slide, and Supt. Taylor, of the C. P. R., who is in charge, is rushing matters with all possible speed. All mules for the time being are to be brought in from the east on pack horses, and Inspector Davidson, of the N. W. M. P., who is here in company with Inspector Douglas and a detachment of 16 men from MacLeod, states every possible assistance will be given to facilitate a regular pack train service on the road.

At this morning's meeting General Manager McCarthy, of the coal company, and Inspector of Mines Frank B. Smith, of Calgary, were requested to make an inspection of the mountain as soon as possible in conjunction with W. W. Leach, geologist of the Crow's Nest Coal Company. This inspection will take place to-morrow morning, when the party will climb the mountain and ascertain if possible if there is any likelihood of a second slide.

A resolution was passed at this morning's meeting endorsing the course of the police if they deemed it necessary at any time to be more stringent in the handling of the liquor traffic. A great number of the rougher element are in town. There are also a great number of sightseers and all the hotels are crowded. The general business is at a standstill. Telegrams were received from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, J. A. Smart, Hon. F. E. Haultain, the latter saying he would be in Frank to-morrow morning. Mr. Frank, of Butte, wired condolence and says to spare no expense to save the entombed miners.

Manager McCarthy, donated \$100 to the relief work. In an interview this morning Manager McCarthy stated that while he was not prepared to speak officially for the immediate future of the company he could state officially that the mine could be put in good working order for about \$500. This refers, of course, only to the interior of the mine. The damage outside to plant and property will total up to about \$100,000.

The secretary of the board has been instructed to notify the various boards of trade that nothing in the way of supplies is needed, but there is actual need of money to defray the cost of clearing over bed and other relief measures which demand immediate attention.

Only two were killed near the mine. Ten bodies have been recovered. The remainder are nearly all buried under many feet of rock, but possibly a few near the edge of the slide may be recovered.

The killed includes twenty-one miners, and among others are ranchmen, merchants, hiverymen, engineers, railway contractors and laborers. Six cottages were totally destroyed by rock.

The balance of the telegram gives a description of the appearance of the slide, and the arrangements for clearing the debris. Many families, he says, have moved to Blairmore.

STORY OF SURVIVOR.

Mr. McKenzie Tells How the Men Worked Their Way Out of Mine.

Frank, Alberta, April 30.—Daniel M. McKenzie, an experienced miner, gives a thrilling account of the experience of himself and companions who were imprisoned more than twelve hours in the mine, and who eventually escaped by digging their way to freedom. Mr. McKenzie said:

"Three other miners and myself were working in a crosscut off from No. 8 mainway, when we were first aware that something unusual had happened. I was leaning against a chute just at the moment. Suddenly there seemed to be a falling in of the hanging wall, and I was imprisoned between a chute board and the coal. The coal fell from the roof in large quantities and I was badly squeezed. My companions helped me out, and believing that something had happened, but not knowing what it was, we started to make our way to the main entry. Reaching the entry, we started for the mouth of the tunnel.

"On the way we encountered the other men on shift at the time. They were running toward the mouth of the entry. On reaching that point, we found our way blocked as the entry was completely covered over. We turned to retrace our steps. The coal was falling from the roof and progress was difficult. We waited for an hour, debating what should be done, and finally came to the conclusion that we ought to try to get out by way of No. 8 mainway, which would lead us to an air course, which we hoped would reach the surface. I found, however, that gas was accumulating when we reached the mainway, and knew escape by that route was impossible. We, therefore, returned and attempted the lower entry. That we found to be a filling with water. Sticking my knife into one of the timbers to enable me to judge as to the rapidity of the rise, we went back to the main entry. Some of the men were greatly excited and talked in the irrational way men will in such cases, but others with myself calmed them by telling them there was no danger. It was an occasion when a lie was justifiable, for had they been allowed to realize the danger they were in, there is no telling what might have happened.

"After a time I went down to the lower entry again to see how the water was rising. I found it quite alarming, and figured that at the rate it was coming up, we might expect it to flood the mine to-day at about 4 o'clock p. m. As we had nothing to eat, but the five horses being worked in the mine, which were still alive, I proposed killing one of them when we should need food, and in the meantime we should endeavor to dig our way out. We selected a place near the mouth of the main entry and started to work. We timbered as best we could, and as we went toward the surface. We had worked, changing hands, for something more than five hours, when I went in personally to do my turn. I was punching with a bar when suddenly it went through and there was a breath of air greeted me. I gave a few more punches and a rock big enough to have killed us all fell in. I ducked back to save myself, and looking up saw we had reached the surface. I called back to the others, and they literally went mad with delight. We were not long in getting to the outside."

When the miners came from the tunnel, scores of men were at work endeavoring to rescue them from the tunnel. They were trying to open up the entry. They were speedily conveyed across the river on a raft to safety. Little less extraordinary was the escape of the family of Samuel Ennis, who occupied one of the houses destroyed. The home of Mr. Ennis was the second to be struck by the slide. Mr. and Mrs. Ennis, their four children and James Warrington were all in bed in the house. The building was destroyed and scarcely a trace of it could be found the next morning, yet every one of the occupants escaped with their lives, and although Warrington was seriously injured, all will live. Mr. Ennis remembers very little with regard to what happened, but Mrs. Ennis has a vivid recollection: "I chanced to be awake," said she, "when I heard a strange rumbling sound which seemed to come from the mountain. I shook my husband and asked him what it was. He replied that it was the wind, and went back to sleep. I heard a still louder sound, which frightened me, and once more asked my husband, but he said it was a storm. Then I felt something strike the house, and remember nothing more until I was carried out of the ruins of our home."

All of the Ennis family were injured, but no one in the house suffered seriously except Warrington, who will in all probability be a cripple the rest of his life. There is said to have been fully thirty

EXPERTS FEAR ANOTHER SLIDE

Frank's Inhabitants Are Leaving the Town--A Physician Remains With the Injured in the Hospital.

Frank, Alberta, May 1, 9:30 p.m.—(Special)—Premier Haultain, who started East this afternoon, came back as soon as he reached the other side of the slide. There he met Mr. McHenry, engineer of the C. P. R., and that gentleman expressed the opinion very strongly that the remaining peak of the mountain was creeping slowly, and that he considered the town very unsafe.

Immediately upon hearing this Premier Haultain wired back that he had important information to impart, and asked an emergency meeting be called at once to meet him. As soon as he arrived a large majority of the citizens met him. He explained to them Engineer McHenry's view, and said he did not wish in any way to act as an alarmist yet he deemed the information of such import that he could not leave without first returning and apprising the town of the possible impending danger. Premier Haultain further stated that he had made arrangements with the C. P. R. to have special trains here to convey the people to the different points along the line according to accommodation. Those who were unable to pay for means of subsistence would be cared for, and everything possible would be done to make the best of a very unpleasant and dangerous situation.

GOVERNOR SPRIGGS CALLED UPON TO EXPRESS HIS OPINION.

Governor Spriggs was called upon to express his opinion, and that gentleman stated that speaking for himself, he felt no apprehension, yet, as a means of public safety, the Premier's remarks were very much to the point. Mr. McCarthy expressed himself in much the same manner, likewise Inspector of Mines F. B. Smith. Dominion Expert Pearce was largely of the same opinion, though he said it must of necessity greatly be a matter of conjecture as yet, until an examination of the mountain was made. President Chambers, of the board of trade, was of the opinion that in view of the disaster which had already taken place and as a means of public safety, action should be taken. Dr. Malcoms deemed the opinion of these gentlemen worthy of serious consideration, and that the matter should receive very careful thought. He himself was compelled to stay to look after patients in his hospital, as to move them meant sure death.

It was ultimately decided to have the police notify everybody and give those who wished a chance to go. This is now being done, and doubtless many will avail themselves of the opportunity. The police will patrol the outskirts of the town, if it is abandoned for the night, and see that no depredations are committed, and will guard all avenues of access and egress. Premier Haultain speaks of remaining in town himself.

The C. P. R. are removing all their men engaged in construction work to a place of safety, and likewise Contractors Breckenridge and Lund. The telegraph office is also removed to the sanitarium for the time being. The railway company are also removing their rolling stock at this place to a place of safety. Everything is being done to avert if possible another calamity.

OFFICIAL MESSAGE.

Mr. Pearce Tells of Conditions at Frank.—There Is Little Excitement. Ottawa, May 2.—(Special)—James A. Smart, deputy minister of the interior, received the following telegram this morning: "Frank N.W.T., May 1.—Chief Engineer McHenry from observations taken to-day fears a further rock slide from

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Twelve People Killed and Over Fifty Injured—Factory Demolished. Cleveland, Ohio, May 2.—The Kohl torpedo factory at the corner of Cass avenue and Orange street blew up shortly after noon to-day. At least a dozen persons, and probably more, were killed, and from fifty to seventy-five injured.

LAKE CAPTAIN DEAD.

Sagaaw, Mich., May 2.—Capt. Madden, well known all over the Great Lakes, is dead here from lung trouble.

PRACTICALLY DESERTED.

Many Took Advantage of the Opportunity to Get Away From Frank. Frank, Alberta, May 2.—(Special)—Shortly after the emergency meeting yesterday a special train arrived and took away a large number, including the crosscut plant of the C. P. R. and Breckenridge and Lund railroad outfits. Those who decided to remain in the town did not try to influence others to do so, as it was the general feeling that they should use their own judgment in the matter.

At about 11:30 o'clock the police, according to instructions, notified everyone in the town that it was deemed unsafe to remain, and that a train was waiting to convey all those wishing to go to points of safety. A great many took advantage of this, and after the special left, in addition to all the dwellings being vacant, the Frank hotel was found to have been deserted and every room locked. The other two hotels were pretty well filled, and besides this the hospital was lighted up as usual.

Of those who remained were Premier Haultain, Governor Spriggs, of Manitoba; Lon Frank, of Butte; Mine Manager McCarthy, Inspector of Mines F. B. Smith, and several others, besides a few women and children.

At an early hour this morning a party consisting of Manager McCarthy, Inspector of Mines F. B. Smith, Expert Byron and Electrician Wilkinson, started for the top of the mountain to make an examination. Needless to say their report, which will be given to-night, is awaited with a great deal of anxiety. If the mountain is found to be in danger of another slide, the town will be vacated and it is the intention of not showing any blow of the portion of rock showing any signs of creeping. In the meantime a signal station will be established on the top of the mountain to warn the citizens of any impending danger, so that all will have a chance to get out.

A large force of men is engaged in reconstruction work for the C. P. R., and in building a wagon road to the other side of the slide, and also in rebuilding the portion of the road to French Camp which was destroyed. No further work in the way of the recovery of bodies will be done, as it is utterly useless.

PARTY RETURNS.

It Is Believed They Found Mountain Unsafe and Hurried Back to Town. Frank, Alberta, May 2.—(Special)—All unexpectedly the party sent out this morning to examine the mountain returned at noon. They were successful, and while no official report has yet been given out and will not be till 3 o'clock, it has leaked out that the mountain peak is in a very dangerous condition. Their quick return lends color to this, as had they found it in a comparatively safe condition they would have remained some hours to observe, but it is rumored that the first sight was sufficient to convince them. Great uneasiness is felt, and the official report is anxiously awaited.

TAKEN BY TURKS.

Band of Bulgarians Captured—Austrian Squadron at Salonica. Constantinople, May 2.—Turkish troops have captured a Bulgarian band 200 strong near Negropoli, European Turkey. Vienna, May 2.—An Austrian squadron, consisting of three ships, arrived yesterday at Salonica.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Great Neck, L. I., May 2.—Two negro stable boys and thirty-two valuable horses were burned to death in a fire which destroyed stables here to-day. The loss is between \$40,000 and \$50,000. A big wind blowing rendered the efforts of the local department futile.

UNIONS RESTRAINED.

From Interfering With the Western Union Telegraph Company at Helena, Montana. Helena, Mont., May 2.—Federal Judge Jones has granted a temporary order restraining the various labor organizations of Butte from interfering with the Western Union Telegraph Co. The latter has not been doing business in Butte for more than a week, owing to assaults on employees who took the place of strikers.

ADDITIONAL DEMANDS.

Made By Russians—China's Refusal Does Not Change the Situation.

London, April 30.—A dispatch from the Peking correspondent of the Times says that in addition to demands concerning Manchuria already enumerated, Russia, in another dispatch, demands that the navigation of Liou river, which under the inland navigation rules, is open to vessels of all nations, shall be restricted to vessels flying Russian and Chinese flags. Russia also demands that all engagements entered into by the Manchurian provincial authorities with Russia during Russian occupation shall be recognized by China. "China's refusal of Russian demands," concludes the correspondent, "is simply a stereotyped refusal, and does not change the situation."

Even if Russia withdraws her demands, the fact remains unaltered that only force will prevent Manchuria from becoming a Russian province. Admiral Alexoff has published a proclamation declaring that as Russian troops have been withdrawn, foreigners may now travel in Moukden province without Russian passports. In view of the fact that Russia never was in more complete military control of that province than at present, and that she is increasing her strength there daily, this proclamation is apt to be misleading.

CUMBERLAND MINERS.

Will Decide To-Night on Question of Striking in Sympathy With Ladysmith.

(Special to the Times.) Nansimo, May 2.—The Miners' Union of Cumberland was in secret session all morning. The meeting was called to decide the advisability of striking in sympathy with the Ladysmith men. Up to the time of adjournment at 1 p. m. no decision had been arrived at. The meeting will be continued this evening at 7 p. m., when it is expected a ballot will be taken to decide the issue.

Meanwhile all the mines at Cumberland are idle with the exception of No. 7, which is worked principally by Chinese. The general opinion on the streets is that a strike will be declared.

James Baker, of the Western Federation, went to Ladysmith on this morning's train. It is reported a meeting will be held there some time to-day.

THE BOUNDARY.

Exchange of Documents Between Great Britain and the United States.

Washington, May 1.—The case of the United States which is to be laid before the Alaskan boundary commission has been completed, and was to-day delivered at the British embassy here. At the same time the British case was turned over to the American embassy. The United States makes a volume of no less than 650 pages. The next step will be the preparation of the counter case, and these must be delivered, one in Washington and one in London, July 3rd next. All this is preparatory to the meeting of the joint commission, which will take place in London September 3rd, on which day printed arguments of counsel must be submitted.

BACK AT WORK.

It Is Probable Threatened Strike of Brewery Workers Will Be Avoided.

Seattle, May 2.—The brewery workers of Seattle, as well as those of all Sound cities, went back to work this morning as usual, and the outlook today is that the threatened strike will be avoided. State Labor Commissioner Blackman came here last night from Olympia and at a meeting of a committee of brewery workers at midnight in the Seattle Brewing & Malting Company's offices at Georgetown, prevailed upon the men to postpone any strike until every effort could be made to settle all differences by arbitration.

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THE KING VISITS FRENCH CAPITAL

ENTHUSIASTIC CROWDS CHEERED HIS MAJESTY

Received at the Railway Station by the President and His Ministers—Elaborate Festivities.

Paris, May 1.—King Edward arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon and was accorded a hearty reception by Republican France. His Majesty's welcome at the Dauphine railway station by President Loubet and the chief officers of state, and his drive through the avenues, the Bois de Boulogne and the Champs Elysees, presented a continuous succession of brilliant spectacles. Everywhere the populace gave the King an enthusiastic greeting, the demonstration at the Place Del Etoile and the Place De la Concorde becoming tumultuous, King Edward saluting and bowing to the people. Vast crowds filled the boulevards from the early hours, people struggling to gain the vantage points along the route to be followed by the royal procession.

On the square fronting the railroad station was a surging mass of humanity. A detachment of the First Cuirassiers in showy uniforms, with glittering breastplates, and helmets and waving plumes, held back the crowd. The front of the station was elaborately decorated with crimson and gold hangings, and the interior was transformed into a superb reception room, hung with Gobelin tapestry, having crimson and gold furnishings, and decorated with flowers and plants. On the balcony was stationed the band of the Republican Guards.

President Loubet, surrounded by his cabinet ministers, the presidents of the senate and the chamber of deputies, the Grand Commander of the Legion of Honor, the military and naval dignitaries presented an imposing appearance. As the train entered the station the trumpets sounded a royal salute and the band played "God Save the King."

King Edward descended from his car and advanced slowly and alone, smiling and saluting. He wore the scarlet uniform of a British field marshal. President Loubet stepped forward and grasped the King's hand. The meeting between the Sovereign and the President was cordial almost demonstrative. M. Loubet welcomed the King to France, and His Majesty smilingly replied in French, expressing his thanks for the splendid manifestation in his honor.

King Edward and the members of his party entered the state carriages with gorgeously clad postillions and outriders, and escorted by a regiment of cuirassiers drove to the British embassy. The route for the procession was through the beautiful avenue Bois de Boulogne and the Avenue Des Champs Elysees, arched with chestnut trees in full bloom. The lowering clouds which masked the earlier part of the day had broken up, and the sun shone forth to add to the splendor of the spectacle. The avenues were lined with solid ranks of dragons, cuirassiers, horse artillery, field batteries, and infantry, guns, helmets, and other trappings glistening in the sunlight. Behind these martial walls the people were banded in solid masses, and all the trees, windows, balconies and housetops, were crowded with spectators. It was estimated that half a million people gathered along the route.

At the Arch De Triomphe the scene was majestic, long lines of soldiers, a forest of waving banners, blaring organs and rolling drums, and succeeding bands taking up "God Save the King." The President and King were continually acclaimed as they passed through the living walls of soldiers. Among the populace occasional disorderly shouts were heard, but the prevailing sentiment was strongly friendly. When the line reached the Place De La Concorde, a battery of great guns crashed forth in a royal salute.

King Edward alighted at the British embassy on the Rue Du Faubourg, where sumptuous apartments had been prepared for him, including a throne room, furnished in the art treasures of Versailles. Above the embassy the Royal Standard of Great Britain was raised. The Rue Du Faubourg was densely packed and the crowds continually acclaimed His Majesty.

After a brief rest King Edward proceeded with an escort of cuirassiers to the Elysees Palace, where he was received by President Loubet. They remained together for some time. When the King was on his way to the Elysees the crowds continued their friendly manifestations.

Paris to-day was given up to elaborate festivities, the government encouraging fetes similar to those of the 14th of July. The boulevards were ablaze with color, floral arches, and artistic devices symbolic of royalty. Street parades and dances were going on everywhere. Some of the Mosks displayed caricatures of King Edward and anti-British badges were seen, but in the main the sentiment of the people was most friendly, and no notable manifestation of hostility was recorded.