

gent Calls

Prescription Department will be ready at any hour of DAY OR NIGHT to serve you. Try us. Telephone 1000.

W. H. Bowes,

CHEMIST
1000 ST. NEAR YATES ST.,
VICTORIA, B. C.

G

and inspect our
ing Goods, which we
beaten.

o.,

SALE DRYGOODS

ving

for others; why not for you? We
very buyer to be pleased. What
today is not the only thing. It
of our business policy to please
so well that we can always count
future trade.

Just received a shipment of
Fort Wining from Niagara Falls that
offering at 25 cents a bottle.
ORNIA NEW GRASS BUTTER
ORANGES (large and sweet)
DOZENS
DOULETS10c. packaged
HALIBUT15c. pound
B'S COTTAGE HAMS. 16c. pound

Cash Grocers.

Wanted

amental trees, flowering shrubs,
but under government certificate

NURSERIES

acres, and can therefore give the

TO WORKERS

supplies free of
caterpillar, which protects trees
this as a side line. It is in green

on, Toronto.

You Want

Sell

part of your farm? If so, list your
with me. I am making a specialty
ing lands, and at the present time
dispose of your property if prices are

J. E. CHURCH,

14 TROUBANCE AVE.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the Cassiar
Railway Company, incorporated by
of the Legislature of British Col-
will apply to the Parliament of
at its next session, for an Act to
the Cassiar Central Railway Com-
to be a body corporate and possi-
the jurisdiction of the Parliament
lands, and the company's railway to
work for the general advantage of
also to authorize the company to
its running powers over and to the
of the property of other
companies and to make such ar-
ments for conveying or leasing the
of its railway and its rights and pow-
is usually given to railway com-
in their Acts of Incorporation; and
other purposes.

J. E. CHURCH,
Solicitor for said Company,
at Ottawa, this 18th day of Janu-
1901.

NOTICE

is hereby given that thirty (30)
after date of the undersigned, intend
apply to the Chief Commissioner of
and Works for a license to prospect
on that parcel of land known and
adbed as the North Half of Section
and the South Half of Sec-
Twenty (20), Township Ten (10),
in Charlotte District.

A. J. BRIGGS,
Victoria, B. C., Jan. 28th, 1901.

SALE

"Oak Farm," Lake District
near Victoria, on West Saanich
ad, comprising 51 acres, nearly a
divided, and good buildings,
other particulars apply to John Black
promises.

NOTICE

is getting into working order as early
possible, and have the prize list pub-
lished early, and the best available judges
seen. I feel highly honored by being
chosen as one of the directors of the asso-
ciation, and you may depend on me to as-
sure your exhibition to the utmost of my
power.

After discussion, a sub-committee was ap-
pointed to consider the advisability of ex-
tending the road back of the Public Ho-
tel grounds to the exhibition buildings.
The provincial government and city coun-
cil are to be asked to make grants toward-
ing the exhibition, inasmuch as it had
not been asked for some years for such
enterprise in the city of Victoria, it
was hoped that these bodies would deal
liberally when waited upon. A committee,
consisting of W. H. Hayward, M. P.,
Dallas Helmcken, M. P., and Noah
Keespeare, was appointed to wait upon
the provincial government and the city
council.

The appointment of a permanent secre-
tary was postponed until next meeting on
February 28th.

\$1.50
annum. \$1.50

VOL. 22.

SIXTY MINERS ENTOMBED

It Is Now Recognized That the Chances of Rescuing the Imprisoned Miners Are Gone.

TWENTY-SEVEN WHITE MEN IN MINE

Orders Given to Flood the Pit—Relief Parties Un- able to Approach the Shaft Owing to Flames.

(From Friday's Daily.)
News of what is feared will be one
of the most terrible mine accidents in
the history of not only the province, but
of the Dominion, took place this fore-
noon at the Union mines, owned by the
Wellington Colliery Company. The
most persistent efforts were made by the
Times to glean the full details, but only
the most meagre particulars could be
learned at the time of going to press.
As near as can be gathered, the explo-
sion took place at about 11 o'clock this
morning in No. 6 shaft, one of the work-
ings of the big coal mine there which
has been operated for the last two years.
The men in the mine at the time were
in a number, and immediately steps
were taken, as soon as the first shock of
the explosion was past, to effect their
rescue by the other men in the mine. It
was the most persistent attempt to
effect an entrance into the chamber
of No. 6 by means of a tunnel from the
shaft adjoining No. 5, and to the task
of detaching away the debris and rescuing
the unfortunate fellows, their comrades
beat with feverish haste. After toiling
for over an hour the hopeless message
came back by telephone to the surface
that the fire raging in the workings had
prevented the attempt to permit of the
shaft being run down, and that the
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(From Saturday's Daily.)
The terrible accident at Union mines,
which has plunged the town of Camber-
land into a state of profound sadness,
continues to engross public atten-
tion. At the time of the publication of
the details of the disaster in the Times
last night, some hope was felt that the
men, or at least some of them, might
be rescued, but this appears now to be
fallacious, and there does not seem to
be any doubt at the present time that
every one of the sixty or sixty-five men
who were overwhelmed in the shaft at
the time the accident occurred have
perished.
That the officials who arrived there at
midnight are of the same opinion is in-
dicated by a dispatch received by the
Times about 11 o'clock this forenoon
stating that hope was abandoned, and
that under the direction of the officials
preparations were being made to flood
the mine. This itself indicates a des-
perate condition of affairs, and one
which confirms the general fear regard-
ing the men.
Egerton, ex-M. P., formerly
manager of the mines, was asked last
night by a Times man what chance there
was for life for the entombed men. His
reply was gloomy enough. "There is
absolutely no hope for the men," he said,
"unless some of them happened to reach
some remote corner of the workings
where the fatal fire damp could not im-
mediately reach them. Otherwise their
extinction would be only a matter of a
few minutes. His view of the matter
is confirmed by the others spoken to who
are familiar with the interior of coal
mines.
A few names were obtained last night,
the following being all that could be
obtained:
W. B. WALKER, overman; married;
leaves wife and two daughters.
GEORGE and WILLIAM WALK-
ER, sons of first named.
JOHN WHYTE, miner, married;
leaves wife and four children.
R. FLECK, miner, single.
JAMES HALLIDAY, miner, single.
DUNCAN MUNRO, married; leaves
wife and large family.
W. SNEDDEN, miner, married;
leaves wife and large family.
PETER BARDESON, miner, married;
leaves wife and two children.
O. BONO, single.
D. SIMONDI, married.
ANDREW SMITH, single.
D. M. DAVIS, single.
A. MAFFO, single.
JIM CROSETTE, single.
JOSEPH ALLISON, driver first shift,
single.
GEORGE TURNBULL, timberman,
leaves wife.
It has been stated that of the sixty or
sixty-five men entombed about twenty-
seven were Chinese. There is some doubt
on this point, however, as a notice from
Nanaimo states that those acquainted with
the Union mines say that none but white
laborers were employed in No. 6 shaft.
The statement wired out from Camber-
land last evening that there had been
a second explosion, this one in No. 5
shaft, at about 9 o'clock last night,
proves to be incorrect. The mistake
arose from a misconstruction which was
placed on a telephone message which
was sent to the surface by the relief
party.
Another explosion did occur this morn-
ing at 6 o'clock, but it resulted in no
damage.
The officials of the colliery which has been

Premier Starts for Union, (Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, Feb. 16.—Premier Dunsmuir and party arrived today, the train being fifteen minutes late. They did not lose a moment in boarding the Joan Free Press, on the Joan anxious to proceed with them to Union. The same rule, however, was enforced and the vessel steamed out without the correspondents. They left later in the evening on horseback on a sixty mile ride through the woods to the scene of the accident.
Arrivals on the noon train today from Nanaimo say that the greatest excitement prevails there, and that the telegraph company is besieged with anxious citizens scanning the bulletins which are being regularly issued.
The steamer Joan, after her trip to Union wharf last night, was ordered to return to Vancouver. The Premier is expected to arrive there at noon today, and if he so desires, the Joan will proceed with him direct to the scene of the catastrophe. C. E. Pooley, K.C., secretary of the company, went over to Vancouver this morning and will accompany Mr. Dunsmuir to Union.
No. 6 shaft in which the accident occurred is situated right in the town of Cumberland. No. 5 shaft, from which the relief party attempted the rescue of the imprisoned men, is situated about a mile distant, but is connected with it by a tunnel, which has quite recently been completed. The Minister of Mines in his report thus describes the two workings: "This is a new shaft, which was 'hoisted' in October last at a depth of 814 feet. It is well constructed and timbered with a mid-wall, and is now in full work. The bottom is all timbered with 12x18 sawn bulks, built solidly together, 16 feet wide and 12 feet high. The hoisting plant consists of a 12x36 inch engine provided with suitable and sufficient boiler service. The shaft is lo-

encountered in attempting to secure reliable information has been the peculiar attitude of the officials of the E. & N. railway, who refused to take a representative of the Times on the special yesterday afternoon. Upon the train reaching Nanaimo the party of officials found Arthur Burns, of the Vancouver Province, and T. D. Graham, of the Nanaimo Free Press, on the Joan anxious to proceed with them to Union. The same rule, however, was enforced and the vessel steamed out without the correspondents. They left later in the evening on horseback on a sixty mile ride through the woods to the scene of the accident.
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ROBERT L. BORDEN, K. C., M. P.,
The New Leader of the Conservative Party.

Nanaimo was thrown into the deepest gloom, about 80 men losing their lives in the disaster. Several minor accidents have occurred since then, but none of the proportions of the present one.

THE NEW SENATOR.

Dr. Landerkin Called to Take the Place of the Late G. C. Mackintosh—Proposed Railway to Cariboo
(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Feb. 15.—An order-in-council has been passed appointing Dr. Landerkin, ex-M. P., to the senate. The doctor takes the place of the late Senator Mackintosh. Everybody, Grit and Tory alike, will be delighted to see his genial countenance in the upper chamber, as he will adorn the position which he has been called to fill. That the doctor was to be appointed has already been announced in this correspondence.
Cariboo Line.
An application will be made this session for an act to incorporate a company to build a railway from a point on the Canadian Pacific railway, between Baber and Kamloops lake, by a feasible route to the plateau of the Bonaparte river, thence to a point on the Cariboo wagon road near 100-Mile house, thence to a point near headwaters of Beaver river, thence following the Beaver river to confluence of the Quebec and the Fraser, with powers to build a branch to Williams on Antler creek in Cariboo district.
Applying to Dominion Government.
The Canadian lead miners and smelters are applying to the Dominion government for a bounty.

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All the mules at Grasfontein have been created. There is plenty of evidence that they were assisting the Boers.
Methuen's Work.
Capetown, Feb. 15.—For a month Lord Methuen has been securing the country towards Kuruman, bringing in women and children, cattle, and food from all the farms. Fifty women and one hundred children, together with a few men, he has sent to Vryburg. On one occasion while he was pursuing a commando, the Boers sent off their wagons in charge of women and girls in one direction, and went themselves in another. The women were such expert drivers that the British had considerable difficulty in catching the convey.
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Lord Stanley, member for West Houghton, who was aide-de-camp to Lord Roberts in South Africa, and press censor, said: "I do not think anyone can regard the Boers as devoid of honor, when we consider the humanity they have always shown towards the British sick and wounded; but the Boers have a sense of honor peculiar to themselves—they do not think it dishonorable to fire under a white flag; we do. The new way of dealing with Boers who surrender is to keep them in a big camp. Lord Roberts did his best to communicate with the Boer generals, and was always ready to discuss terms. I believe he would not even have issued the proclamation allowing the burning of farms if it had not been calculated to bring the war to an end in the north. It did good, but farm-burning has now been stopped."
Kruger Interviewed.
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"Will you give us a chance of defending ourselves? We may have done wrongly. We have our faults and our weaknesses. We declared war, but our hands were forced, and we can prove it. Get some one to judge between this England and ourselves. But the Lord will help us in the end. We shall win; we do not know how or when, but we will win at last."
Mr. Kruger says the Transvaal offered more reform in one week than an older country would make in forty years, giving in on all points almost to the uttermost, but the uttermost was seized upon as a stumbling block.
Referring to his reception in Europe, which bitterly disappointed him, Mr. Kruger says: "I care nothing for flattery; nothing, nothing. The people who send them mean well. I am grateful; but I care nothing for them. What I want is a fair hearing. If they will only give us a fair hearing and justice, I ask for justice. We are a little folk; but we have made great steps."
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Regarding Mrs. Kruger he said: "I am sorry for her, too. I have deep sorrow for her, but I have far more sorrow for my country. My wife has her children; six are with her. They were left with her in her home. Two of my sons died on the battlefield, two were captured. I believe two more are dead, as I have not heard from them for two

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London, Feb. 15.—King Edward, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, this morning inspected the 2nd Buffs at Buckingham Palace 350 officers and men of Strathcona's Horse.
His Majesty presented the regiment with the King's colors and gave medals to the men.
A detachment of Guards held the lawn on the west terrace and the Canadians were drawn up in front of the terrace.
The company included Lord Roberts, in full uniform; Gen. Buller, the Duke of Connaught, Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, who organized Strathcona's Horse, and many army and court officers.
The Royal Standard was hoisted over the palace as the King, wearing a field marshal's uniform, and the Queen, in deep mourning, appeared on the terrace, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Argyll.
Prince Charles, of Denmark, and the Duke of Cambridge, also accompanied the King.
His Majesty shook hands with Lord Roberts and Gen. Buller, and the band of Coldstream guards played "God Save the King."
Col. Samuel B. Steele, of Strathcona's Horse, was presented to King Edward, who proceeded to inspect the regiment. The colors were borne to the regiment. Afterwards the Canadians marched past, and the King, accompanied by Lord Strathcona, advanced and addressed the troops as follows:
"Colonel Steele, officers, non-commissioned officers and privates:
"I welcome you here to our shores on your return from active service in South Africa. I know it would have been the wish of my beloved mother, our revered Queen, to welcome you. Alas, that was not to be. But be assured she deeply appreciated the services you have rendered me as I do. I feel sure that in entrusting the King's colors to you, Col. Steele, and those under you, you will always defend them and do your duty as you have done during the past year in South Africa, and will do so on all future occasions."
"I am glad to know that Strathcona is here today, as it is owing to him that this magnificent force was equipped and that I can only hope your short stay in England will be agreeable and that you will return safely to your homes, friends and relations."
"Be assured that neither I nor the British nation will ever forget the valuable services you have rendered in South Africa."
Colonel Steele, thanking the King in behalf of the regiment, assured him that the people of Canada were always ready to do as well as Strathcona's Horse, if not better, and held that they were "Always ready to defend the flag, the King and the rights of the British Empire."
After three cheers for the King, the officers were presented to His Majesty, who shook hands with and thanked each one of them.
Returning to the terrace, the King handed a medal to Col. Steele. Then the officers and men filed past a table, the King presenting each of them with a medal.
The King's colors were brought by an escort of Grenadier Guards to the foot of the steps, and His Majesty presented them to the Canadian cavalrymen, saying it had been the intention of his mother to present them to the regiment, and that he now did so in her name and in his own.
Committed for Trial.
Capetown, Feb. 15.—The Boers occupied Murraysburg, Cape Colony, February 7th.
Mr. Albert Cartwright, editor of the South African News, who was arrested on February 7th, charged with seditious and defamatory articles, for having published in his paper a statement to the effect that the British commander-in-chief had secretly instructed his troops to make no prisoners, was held yesterday for trial. Bail was fixed at £2,000.
Reported Capture by French.
Lorenzo Marquez, Feb. 15.—It is reported that Gen. French has captured a large Boer force in the Ermelo district.
Report Officially Denied.
Ottawa, Feb. 15.—A report was sent out from Ottawa last night stating that another contingent was to be sent from Canada to South Africa, apart from the police that are being raised for South Africa.
Dr. Forden was seen to-day regarding the matter, and he gave it a flat denial. He said that there was absolutely no truth in it.
A cable was received to-day from Sir Alfred Milner stating that Serjt. Craddock of the Canadian scouts was wounded on February 4th. His place of residence is unknown.
KILLED IN EXPLOSION.
Pittsburg, Feb. 15.—By a dynamite explosion near Conestoga, Pa., to-day, three men were killed and several seriously injured.

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"Be assured that neither I nor the British nation will ever forget the valuable services you have rendered in South Africa."
Colonel Steele, thanking the King in behalf of the regiment, assured him that the people of Canada were always ready to do as well as Strathcona's Horse, if not better, and held that they were "Always ready to defend the flag, the King and the rights of the British Empire."
After three cheers for the King, the officers were presented to His Majesty, who shook hands with and thanked each one of them.
Returning to the terrace, the King handed a medal to Col. Steele. Then the officers and men filed past a table, the King presenting each of them with a medal.
The King's colors were brought by an escort of Grenadier Guards to the foot of the steps, and His Majesty presented them to the Canadian cavalrymen, saying it had been the intention of his mother to present them to the regiment, and that he now did so in her name and in his own.
Committed for Trial.
Capetown, Feb. 15.—The Boers occupied Murraysburg, Cape Colony, February 7th.
Mr. Albert Cartwright, editor of the South African News, who was arrested on February 7th, charged with seditious and defamatory articles, for having published in his paper a statement to the effect that the British commander-in-chief had secretly instructed his troops to make no prisoners, was held yesterday for trial. Bail was fixed at £2,000.
Reported Capture by French.
Lorenzo Marquez, Feb. 15.—It is reported that Gen. French has captured a large Boer force in the Ermelo district.
Report Officially Denied.
Ottawa, Feb. 15.—A report was sent out from Ottawa last night stating that another contingent was to be sent from Canada to South Africa, apart from the police that are being raised for South Africa.
Dr. Forden was seen to-day regarding the matter, and he gave it a flat denial. He said that there was absolutely no truth in it.
A cable was received to-day from Sir Alfred Milner stating that Serjt. Craddock of the Canadian scouts was wounded on February 4th. His place of residence is unknown.
KILLED IN EXPLOSION.
Pittsburg, Feb. 15.—By a dynamite explosion near Conestoga, Pa., to-day, three men were killed and several seriously injured.

Another Engagement

Several Hours Fighting Between British Under Plumer, and Boers Under Dewet.

Burgbers Were Forced Back— Interview With Mr. Kruger— Wants a Hearing.

Kitchener Reports That British Troops Are Still in Close Pursuit.

Colesburg, Cape Colony, Feb. 14.—Plumer's column engaged Dewet between Colesburg and Phillipstown on February 13th, and gradually pushed back the Boers. The British had a battery of field artillery, and the Boers one 15-pounder. The shrapnel burst splendidly. Ten of the British were wounded during many hours' fighting. An occasional dead Boer was found.
The engagement is being continued today.
All the mules at Grasfontein have been created. There is plenty of evidence that they were assisting the Boers.
Methuen's Work.
Capetown, Feb. 15.—For a month Lord Methuen has been securing the country towards Kuruman, bringing in women and children, cattle, and food from all the farms. Fifty women and one hundred children, together with a few men, he has sent to Vryburg. On one occasion while he was pursuing a commando, the Boers sent off their wagons in charge of women and girls in one direction, and went themselves in another. The women were such expert drivers that the British had considerable difficulty in catching the convey.
Gen. Smith-Dorrien occupied Amsterdam and Taunais on February 9th.
Destroying Munitions.
Lorenzo Marquez, Feb. 15.—The ammunition, guns and shells surrendered by the Boers to the Portuguese at Koo-matipoort will be sunk at sea.
Australians Sail.
Melbourne, Feb. 15.—The fifth Victorian contingent, 1,250 men all told, started for South Africa today.
Debate in the Commons.
London, Feb. 15.—In the House of Commons today, the debate was resumed on the address in reply to the speech from the throne at the opening of parliament. The discussion ranged from hospitalities in South Africa to arsenicated beer. The principal subject, however, was the government's war policy in South Africa. Many members spoke against the Boers as devoid of opposition cheering by the remark: "It is a noble determination on the part of the Boers to incur all risks rather than submit to a foreign power, and I honor them."
Lord Stanley, member for West Houghton, who was aide-de-camp to Lord Roberts in South Africa, and press censor, said: "I do not think anyone can regard the Boers as devoid of honor, when we consider the humanity they have always shown towards the British sick and wounded; but the Boers have a sense of honor peculiar to themselves—they do not think it dishonorable to fire under a white flag; we do. The new way of dealing with Boers who surrender is to keep them in a big camp. Lord Roberts did his best to communicate with the Boer generals, and was always ready to discuss terms. I believe he would not even have issued the proclamation allowing the burning of farms if it had not been calculated to bring the war to an end in the north. It did good, but farm-burning has now been stopped."
Kruger Interviewed.
London, Feb. 15.—The Pall Mall Gazette will publish to-morrow an interview with Mr. Kruger, in part, as follows:
"Will you give us a chance of defending ourselves? We may have done wrongly. We have our faults and our weaknesses. We declared war, but our hands were forced, and we can prove it. Get some one to judge between this England and ourselves. But the Lord will help us in the end. We shall win; we do not know how or when, but we will win at last."
Mr. Kruger says the Transvaal offered more reform in one week than an older country would make in forty years, giving in on all points almost to the uttermost, but the uttermost was seized upon as a stumbling block.
Referring to his reception in Europe, which bitterly disappointed him, Mr. Kruger says: "I care nothing for flattery; nothing, nothing. The people who send them mean well. I am grateful; but I care nothing for them. What I want is a fair hearing. If they will only give us a fair hearing and justice, I ask for justice. We are a little folk; but we have made great steps."
When asked why he came to Europe, he said to the interviewer: "I could not go out with the commandos, as Mr. Steyn said I am too old, but I may be of some use here."
Regarding Mrs. Kruger he said: "I am sorry for her, too. I have deep sorrow for her, but I have far more sorrow for my country. My wife has her children; six are with her. They were left with her in her home. Two of my sons died on the battlefield, two were captured. I believe