

Co. Ltd.
shoes,
s. Etc.

and Shoes in the
description of Books
in each of our five
Letter orders
logue to

Co. Ltd.

Kalambu

We invite you to judge
the delicious tea with
which we are
guaranteed pure.

Co., Ltd.,
Johnson Street.

REAGIN

viled

Cash
Grocers

r Co.

RKS

TH

August 1st. Con-

ANAGER.

re Liver

neys and Nerves, our

Burdock
erry Tonic

ful at this season. Gives
restores lost nerve power.

H. Bowes

HEMIST,
St. Near Yates St.
PHONE 425.

OTICE.

gives that \$50 (fifty)
to herofor we intend to
apply to the Chief Commissioner
for the Commission
for the following described tract of
land, situated on the shore line of
the of commencement, con-
sidering same along shore
line, thence containing
sixty acres or less
eury, 1903.

O. RUDGE.

MISTER R. FLEWIN.

SUPREME COURT JUDGMENTS.

April 28.—The following judgments were delivered at the Supreme Court to-day:
St. Lawrence vs. Mercer, dismissed with costs; Trabold vs. Miller, dismissed with costs. These cases are from the Yukon.

given that sixty days
to apply to the Chief Commissioner
for the Commission
for the following described tract of
land, situated on the south
of the Island, the area of
the Island to the point including the whole area

WARD E. POTTS,
H. H. V. KOELLE,
C. March 13th, 1903.

\$1.00 PER YEAR, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, TO ANY ADDRESS IN
CANADA, UNITED STATES, OR GREAT BRITAIN.

received mutilated
1/5/03

\$2.00 PER YEAR, TO OTHER COUNTRIES, POSTAGE PREPAID,
PAYABLE INvariably IN ADVANCE.

Victoria Empress.

TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1903.

VOL. 34.

NO. 25.

ACCIDENTS ON THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

PASSENGER TRAINS FROM THE EAST DELAYED

Rolling Stock Destroyed and Cattle
Killed—Strike on Montreal
Waterfront.

Winnipeg, April 27.—No passenger trains arrived from the East to-day owing to an accident on the Canadian Pacific east of Fort William, caused, it is said, by a mudslide. A second accident occurred this afternoon, just east of Port Arthur, further blocking the line. The engine of a freight train left the rails in a rock cut, and it wedged there. Four cars were smashed into kindling wood, and 24 cattle killed. No trains are expected here till to-morrow afternoon.

Montreal Strike.

Montreal, April 27.—The arrival of several large steamers yesterday and to-day brought renewed interest to the ship laborers' strike. On only one steamer in the morning was any attempt made to discharge cargo. On the Carrigan Head, gangs of Italians were put to work discharging rails. They had not worked long when they became in contact with strikers' pickets, and the result that they all left work and went away under the protection of the Ship Laborers' Union. There was no violence, though the strikers assert that the men were told that unless they quit work they would be stoned. The steamship agents at once wrote the mayor demanding that they supply ample police protection. Mayor Cochrane summoned the chief of police, who assured the mayor that the police protection was ample, and that there had been no trouble whatever. The difficulty appears to be that the police refuse to furnish a large squad to guard the ships, and the men who wanted to work had not nerve enough to do so unless they were so protected. As a result of the protest of the steamship men, the number of police on duty on the wharf was increased in the afternoon, and the result that some work was done on all of the ships in port. None of them, however, had sailing orders, and those at work were obviously green hands. With steamers arriving daily, the chances are that the matter will speedily reach a focus. Later in the afternoon the non-union laborers who commenced discharging cargoes quit work. The strikers say they will make another effort to secure non-union men to-morrow.

Gamey's Investigation.

Toronto, April 27.—Mrs. Frank Sullivan was examined at the afternoon's session of the Gamey investigation. She testified that she had a small bank account but denied that her husband had given her \$500 last Christmas. She also contradicted a telegram to her father at Rochester, signed "Hattie" F. H. Howarth, teller of the Ontario Bank, who had charge of the ledger last September, said he could not tell who made the Crossin Company deposit of \$900 in September, '99. Johnson produced a deposit slip showing nine \$100 bills. Linton said it never went through his hands. It is a blue mark, which might be taken for a letter "N," which was not the initial of either of the two tellers on duty that day. It was improbable that it went through his hands. F. H. Howarth, teller of the Ontario bank, deposed that on September 11th, Crossin and Gamey came into the bank. Crossin made the deposit of \$900. The deposit slip was in Crossin's handwriting. Gamey came in on September 18th, and asked to see the slip as he wanted to make a copy of it. He got the manager's permission, and Gamey went over to the desk, and came back in a bridge construction camp. The tents were burned and dozens of shots were exchanged between the whites and blacks. Several negroes were shot, but as far as known none were killed. No whites were hurt.

The negro confessed to the crime but begged for mercy. The mob started with the negro toward the new bridge being constructed across the Mississippi, where he was hanged to an oak tree without ceremony. After the body had dangled a few moments it was riddled with bullets. The officers attempted to disperse the mob, but their efforts were unanswered. Gamey said the change in denominations made no difference, as the amount was the same. Gamey came back about two hours later, said he thought he had returned the original. He could not account for it as he searched but could find no trace of it on the way to the bridge. Gamey said he had put his initials on the slip which was not totalled. Gamey said the change in denominations was made to avoid the mob. A rush was made for a colony of several construction workers employed on bridge construction work living in tents near the bridge. The negroes were shot by the mob who took an active part in forming the union are leaving town, as they do not expect any more work there. The company's men say the union must go.

SHAMROCK'S NEW MAST.

Glasgow, April 29.—The new mast intended for Shamrock III. has been completed, and will be stepped Friday. It is hoped the cup challenger will be re-rigged and ready for a trial spin on May 6th.

GOMPERS REPLIES TO ARCHBISHOP

SEEKING TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS OF WORKERS

President of Federation of Labor Expresses Surprise at Pastoral Letter
—A Fatal Fight.

Toronto, April 28.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, is somewhat astonished that Archbishop Bruchési, of Montreal, should look upon international trades union movements as an enemy to Canadian institutions and industry, as stated in the Archbishop's pastoral letter of Sunday. Mr. Gompers says it has always been the aim to improve the conditions of the working classes of Canada to the same extent as those of American workmen. He says he cannot see why there should be any complaint against United States officers or trade unions coming over to Canada to direct their troubles, when Canadian officers are called upon to settle labor troubles in the United States.

Mr. Asquith's motion was rejected, 361 to 182.

FURTHER DISORDERS.

Police and Soldiers Have Difficulty to
Quell Disturbances in France.

Paris, April 27.—Crowds made disturbances at different points to-day over disposal of the congregations. At Marigny the Capuchins barricaded themselves within their convent and refused admission to the public. A crowd numbering several hundred thousand filled the streets of the vicinity, and during a counter-demonstration stones were thrown at the convent. The police had difficulty in restoring order.

The Benedictines at Landerneau, who caused trouble yesterday, were dispersed to-day and the officials locked up their convent. A company of infantry presented a guard.

At Annecy a Capuchin establishment was closed and the members of that order were arrested for resisting the authorities. A squadron of dragoons preceded order.

May 2nd. Out Militia.

The Versailles Capuchin establishment was closed after a skirmish between a manifesting crowd and the officials, who were escorted by a brigade of gendarmes.

KING EDWARD.

Hearty Reception By the People of
Rome When He Visited Palace.

Rome, April 27.—The most imposing moment of the reception to-day was shortly after King Edward entered the Quirinal. The plaza below was packed with 50,000 people, who acclaimed His Majesty frantically until he was obliged to appear twice on a balcony to quiet the enthusiasm.

Another fire at the Quirinal.

Montreal, April 28.—The wharves from 10:30 to noon to-day were in a state of chaos. A mob of 2,000 striking longshoremen, augmented by a large number of their sympathizers, went from pier to pier intimidating non-union men at work on the steamers Monterey, Alexander, Salies and Carrigan Head. Quiet was restored by the presence of the strike leaders and police, who advised the men to leave the steamers. One man has been killed by Lieutenant Gordon D.O.C., for the assistance of the militia in order to be prepared for any emergency. The police force, it is feared, will not be able to cope with the strikers should rioting occur.

Fisherman's Death.

St. John, N. B., April 28.—Peter Magan, fisherman, Chance Harbor, is dead from injuries received in a fight with Peter Devine. Devine is under arrest charged with murder.

May 2nd. Out Militia.

The Versailles Capuchin establishment was closed after a skirmish between a manifesting crowd and the officials, who were escorted by a brigade of gendarmes.

KING EDWARD.

Hearty Reception By the People of
Rome When He Visited Palace.

Rome, April 27.—The most imposing moment of the reception to-day was shortly after King Edward entered the Quirinal. The plaza below was packed with 50,000 people, who acclaimed His Majesty frantically until he was obliged to appear twice on a balcony to quiet the enthusiasm.

Another fire at the Quirinal.

Montreal, April 28.—The wharves from 10:30 to noon to-day were in a state of chaos. A mob of 2,000 striking longshoremen, augmented by a large number of their sympathizers, went from pier to pier intimidating non-union men at work on the steamers Monterey, Alexander, Salies and Carrigan Head. Quiet was restored by the presence of the strike leaders and police, who advised the men to leave the steamers. One man has been killed by Lieutenant Gordon D.O.C., for the assistance of the militia in order to be prepared for any emergency. The police force, it is feared, will not be able to cope with the strikers should rioting occur.

Fisherman's Death.

St. John, N. B., April 28.—Peter Magan, fisherman, Chance Harbor, is dead from injuries received in a fight with Peter Devine. Devine is under arrest charged with murder.

May 2nd. Out Militia.

The Versailles Capuchin establishment was closed after a skirmish between a manifesting crowd and the officials, who were escorted by a brigade of gendarmes.

KING EDWARD.

Hearty Reception By the People of
Rome When He Visited Palace.

Rome, April 27.—The most imposing moment of the reception to-day was shortly after King Edward entered the Quirinal. The plaza below was packed with 50,000 people, who acclaimed His Majesty frantically until he was obliged to appear twice on a balcony to quiet the enthusiasm.

Another fire at the Quirinal.

Montreal, April 28.—The wharves from 10:30 to noon to-day were in a state of chaos. A mob of 2,000 striking longshoremen, augmented by a large number of their sympathizers, went from pier to pier intimidating non-union men at work on the steamers Monterey, Alexander, Salies and Carrigan Head. Quiet was restored by the presence of the strike leaders and police, who advised the men to leave the steamers. One man has been killed by Lieutenant Gordon D.O.C., for the assistance of the militia in order to be prepared for any emergency. The police force, it is feared, will not be able to cope with the strikers should rioting occur.

Fisherman's Death.

St. John, N. B., April 28.—Peter Magan, fisherman, Chance Harbor, is dead from injuries received in a fight with Peter Devine. Devine is under arrest charged with murder.

May 2nd. Out Militia.

The Versailles Capuchin establishment was closed after a skirmish between a manifesting crowd and the officials, who were escorted by a brigade of gendarmes.

KING EDWARD.

Hearty Reception By the People of
Rome When He Visited Palace.

Rome, April 27.—The most imposing moment of the reception to-day was shortly after King Edward entered the Quirinal. The plaza below was packed with 50,000 people, who acclaimed His Majesty frantically until he was obliged to appear twice on a balcony to quiet the enthusiasm.

Another fire at the Quirinal.

Montreal, April 28.—The wharves from 10:30 to noon to-day were in a state of chaos. A mob of 2,000 striking longshoremen, augmented by a large number of their sympathizers, went from pier to pier intimidating non-union men at work on the steamers Monterey, Alexander, Salies and Carrigan Head. Quiet was restored by the presence of the strike leaders and police, who advised the men to leave the steamers. One man has been killed by Lieutenant Gordon D.O.C., for the assistance of the militia in order to be prepared for any emergency. The police force, it is feared, will not be able to cope with the strikers should rioting occur.

Fisherman's Death.

St. John, N. B., April 28.—Peter Magan, fisherman, Chance Harbor, is dead from injuries received in a fight with Peter Devine. Devine is under arrest charged with murder.

May 2nd. Out Militia.

The Versailles Capuchin establishment was closed after a skirmish between a manifesting crowd and the officials, who were escorted by a brigade of gendarmes.

KING EDWARD.

Hearty Reception By the People of
Rome When He Visited Palace.

Rome, April 27.—The most imposing moment of the reception to-day was shortly after King Edward entered the Quirinal. The plaza below was packed with 50,000 people, who acclaimed His Majesty frantically until he was obliged to appear twice on a balcony to quiet the enthusiasm.

Another fire at the Quirinal.

Montreal, April 28.—The wharves from 10:30 to noon to-day were in a state of chaos. A mob of 2,000 striking longshoremen, augmented by a large number of their sympathizers, went from pier to pier intimidating non-union men at work on the steamers Monterey, Alexander, Salies and Carrigan Head. Quiet was restored by the presence of the strike leaders and police, who advised the men to leave the steamers. One man has been killed by Lieutenant Gordon D.O.C., for the assistance of the militia in order to be prepared for any emergency. The police force, it is feared, will not be able to cope with the strikers should rioting occur.

Fisherman's Death.

St. John, N. B., April 28.—Peter Magan, fisherman, Chance Harbor, is dead from injuries received in a fight with Peter Devine. Devine is under arrest charged with murder.

May 2nd. Out Militia.

The Versailles Capuchin establishment was closed after a skirmish between a manifesting crowd and the officials, who were escorted by a brigade of gendarmes.

KING EDWARD.

Hearty Reception By the People of
Rome When He Visited Palace.

Rome, April 27.—The most imposing moment of the reception to-day was shortly after King Edward entered the Quirinal. The plaza below was packed with 50,000 people, who acclaimed His Majesty frantically until he was obliged to appear twice on a balcony to quiet the enthusiasm.

Another fire at the Quirinal.

Montreal, April 28.—The wharves from 10:30 to noon to-day were in a state of chaos. A mob of 2,000 striking longshoremen, augmented by a large number of their sympathizers, went from pier to pier intimidating non-union men at work on the steamers Monterey, Alexander, Salies and Carrigan Head. Quiet was restored by the presence of the strike leaders and police, who advised the men to leave the steamers. One man has been killed by Lieutenant Gordon D.O.C., for the assistance of the militia in order to be prepared for any emergency. The police force, it is feared, will not be able to cope with the strikers should rioting occur.

Fisherman's Death.

St. John, N. B., April 28.—Peter Magan, fisherman, Chance Harbor, is dead from injuries received in a fight with Peter Devine. Devine is under arrest charged with murder.

May 2nd. Out Militia.

The Versailles Capuchin establishment was closed after a skirmish between a manifesting crowd and the officials, who were escorted by a brigade of gendarmes.

KING EDWARD.

Hearty Reception By the People of
Rome When He Visited

DISASTER AT FRANK

It Is Feared One Hundred People Lost Their Lives at the Mining Town Wednesday--The Latest Particulars.

FERNIE, APRIL 29.—(Special)—An awful catastrophe happened at Frank, Alta., this morning at 5 o'clock, in which one hundred coal miners met death.

It is not known how it happened, but it is reported that it was of volcanic origin or an earthquake. It is more probable, however, that there has been an explosion, which caused a slide off the mountain.

The C. P. R. track is covered fifty feet deep with debris, and the creek has been dammed, causing a flood in the town.

Six or more houses have been covered with rock, etc., and the inmates are supposed to be dead.

The wrecking train from Cranbrook went through Fernie without stopping at half-past ten. Many intended going down to assist.

Quite a few former Fernie men are supposed to be among the dead.

Disaster, in terrible form, has again visited the mining settlements of the Crow's Nest Pass.

This morning at 5 o'clock the little town of Frank, Alberta, just beyond the boundary line between British Columbia and the Northwest Territory, was awakened by a shock that startled the little community into terrified life. What happened is variously described, from a volcanic eruption to a tremendous slide. So terrific were its effects that it is little wonder that the miners of the mine were the first morning ascribed the cause of the trouble to the most extraordinary causes. As the frenzied inhabitants rushed from their homes, the whole face of their environment presented a confused and appalling aspect. The rugged sides of the mountain which hang above the town, loosed from their position, had crowded down on the little town, wiping out many of the buildings and carrying down mud and earth in its wake.

Details at time of writing do not record whether the slide took place on the town side of the valley, in which the village clusters, or across the river in the foothills into which the French-Canadian Coal Company has driven its tunnels. The fact that over one hundred miners are stated to have perished, that only a few houses were destroyed, however, leads the color or probability to the story that the slide took place on the side on which the coal mines were situated. The tunnels are described as being covered, thus entombing the men of the night shift.

The first intelligence of the disaster came to the Times about 9 o'clock this morning in a private telegram from Frank, N. W. T. The earth opened up three-quarters of a mile in length, throwing rock fifty feet high and then down the side of the mountain into the town, ruining most of the buildings, damming up the Old Man's river with forty feet of rock and covering the railway track for two miles east of the station with from five to fifty feet of rock.

It also covered up the mouth of Frank mine, entombing 18 miners.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning that from seventy to eighty residents have been killed besides the 18 miners entombed in the mine, whom it is impossible to get at as the rock is still coming down the mountain over the mouth of the mine in vast quantities.

But while the cause of the catastrophe remained in some doubt, the awful effects of it were all too apparent. The miners at once set the wires in operation and asked its correspondents to spare no expense in rushing the details. The fact that Frank is a small place and that the telegraphic facilities there are of the most meagre character militated against obtaining an adequate report of the matter. The Times correspondents at Fernie were able to obtain a fairly definite information on the subject, as he did in the case of the Fernie disaster a little less than a year ago. He is now on his way to Frank, a distance of about forty miles from Fernie, and will be there to-night, having instructions from this paper to proceed to the scene and obtained and forward the fullest details of the affair.

The dispatch of the Times' special correspondent set at rest the first wild theories in regard to volcanoes, scoria, lava, etc., and ascertains causes which are in harmony with the opinions of those in a position to judge regarding their probability.

The effects of the disaster are remarkably similar to those attending the explosion of the Franklin mine May 20, of last year. The population of Frank is made up of coal miners, and those dependent directly on the miners, or whose businesses are contingent on the operation of the mines. Some of the latter belong to the French-Canadian Coal Co., and the output from them is at the rate of 300 tons a day. The manager is Mr. Frank Smith, whose wife is now in Victoria, and who was naturally much exercised regarding the safety of her husband. Mr. Smith was to leave Calgary some time this week to take up his work at Frank preparatory to succeeding Mr. Gébo as superintendent.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Most of the Victims Were Women and Children—Number of Miners Entombed.

Frank, N. W. T., April 29.—(Associated Press)—An earthquake happened about 4:30 this morning. The whole valley below the town for over a mile wide was shook up. Immediately after what appears to be a volcanic eruption took place on the top of Turtle Mountain, which overlooks the town, throwing millions of tons of rock out and covering the mine entrance, mine buildings, and burying them hundreds of feet deep.

All the miners, about the mine mouth, were instantly killed, and over twenty miners imprisoned in the mine with little hope of rescue.

Seven cottages in the town are buried under rock. The loss of life is estimated at over one hundred, mostly women and children.

Mr. Leitch, his wife and four children are among the dead. His three girls escaped.

The mountain is still throwing up rock.

NO HOPE FOR MINERS

Little Chance of Getting Them Out Alive—The Slide Continues.

Cranbrook, B. C., April 29.—(Associated Press)—At 4:10 this morning a terrible slide occurred in the coal camp at Frank, N. W. T. The earth opened up three-quarters of a mile in length, throwing rock fifty feet high and then down the side of the mountain into the town, ruining most of the buildings, damming up the Old Man's river with forty feet of rock and covering the railway track for two miles east of the station with from five to fifty feet of rock.

It also covered up the mouth of Frank mine, entombing 18 miners.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning that from seventy to eighty residents have been killed besides the 18 miners entombed in the mine, whom it is impossible to get at as the rock is still coming down the mountain over the mouth of the mine in vast quantities.

AID FOR SUFFERERS

Dominion Government Took Prompt Steps to Forward Relief.

Ottawa, April 29.—(Special)—Sir William Laurier received a telegram from the president of the board of trade at Frank, on the Crow's Nest Pass road, stating that an awful disaster had taken place at Frank, a distance of about twenty miles from Fernie, and will be there to-night, having instructions from this paper to proceed to the scene and obtain and forward the full details of the affair.

The dispatch of the Times' special correspondent set at rest the first wild theories in regard to volcanoes, scoria, lava, etc., and ascertains causes which are in harmony with the opinions of those in a position to judge regarding their probability.

The effects of the disaster are remarkably similar to those attending the explosion of the Franklin mine May 20, of last year. The population of Frank is made up of coal miners, and those dependent directly on the miners, or whose businesses are contingent on the operation of the mines. Some of the latter belong to the French-Canadian Coal Co., and the output from them is at the rate of 300 tons a day. The manager is Mr. Frank Smith, whose wife is now in Victoria, and who was naturally much exercised regarding the safety of her husband. Mr. Smith was to leave Calgary some time this week to take up his work at Frank preparatory to succeeding Mr. Gébo as superintendent.

MINERALOGIST'S OPINION.

W. F. Robertson Doubts That Disturbance Was of a Volcanic Nature.

The first report of an eruption at Frank was combatted by geologists. The geological formations in that part of the country was not regarded by them as of a character for such a disturbance. According to the geological reports the formations are of a comparatively late date.

The provincial mineralogist, W. F.

Robertson, when informed of the fact disagreed with the idea of its being volcanic. He believed it would be found to be a slide. Acquainted as he was with the reports descriptive of the formations in that part of the country he said there was no indication of it being a volcanic centre. The rocks were described as cretaceous and carboniferous. While these were contorted somewhat yet they were not broken to any great extent.

Displaying a plan of that section he showed that the rocks though tilted were very regular in their disposition. The underlying coal deposit indicated little breaking up of the bodies. All showed that there was a heavy overlying thickness of rock. There was no evidence that this crust was rendered thin in any place by geological disturbances.

Another reason against this being volcanic was to his mind found in the fact that there were no premonitory indications of it. This he thought would assuredly have preceded an eruption.

Seven cottages in the town are buried under rock. The loss of life is estimated at over one hundred, mostly women and children.

Mr. Leitch, his wife and four children are among the dead. His three girls escaped.

The mountain is still throwing up rock.

NO RECORD LOCALLY

Meteorological Office in City Shows No Trace of a Volcanic Eruption.

The meteorological office in the city discards the report that the disaster was caused by a volcanic eruption. Their instruments have not recorded any seismic disturbance, which would certainly have been registered had such occurred.

Eruptions and earthquakes in more remote parts of the continent than the scene of the present catastrophe are always recorded at the local office, and the absence of any sign of this occurrence at Frank continues the meteorological office that the terrible affair is due to some other cause.

A GEOLOGIST'S VIEWS

He Admits That Nature May Have Upset Scientific Theories.

Geologist McRoy, of the Crow's Nest Coal Co., is at present at the Driard. He thinks that if a volcanic eruption actually took place it will be but the second in the whole history of Canada. The Indians of the Naas river corroborate the lava flow which is apparent there till this day. Mr. McRoy himself witnessed the evidences of the disturbance, and was so interested that he made exhaustive investigations to see if it had been duplicated in the history of Canada. He found that it was a solitary case.

At the same time, he admits that some gigantic upheaval of nature may in this case as in that on the Naas river, have upset scientific theories.

Mr. McRoy, Fernie, believes that the slide must have started from an explosion in the tunnels which driving outward started the face of the mountain, which hangs at an angle of about 45 degrees to the valley.

THE TOWN OF FRANK.

A Promising Coal Mining Camp Situated on Crow's Nest Rail-way Line.

Rowland Machin, agent for the Bennett Fuse Co., who knows the town of Frank well, having transacted business there quite frequently, when seen by a

Although the causes of the horrible disaster at Frank are still in some doubt, the worst is at least known in regard to the results of the catastrophe. The death roll, first placed at about a hundred, has been somewhat reduced by the fact that last night the eighteen doomed miners, who were given up for lost, tunneled and timbered their way out again to life.

The scenes attending the appearance of these men, which was little short of a resurrection, are the most graphically described in the daily press which

Times prints to-day from its own correspondent at the scene. Nothing more thrilling, and in some instances more pathetic, has ever happened in the history of mining disasters.

In the face of dogmatic scientific theories, the men on the ground still adhere to the original theories of a volcanic disturbance. The descriptions which are printed to-day, while in some particulars bearing out this theory, are capable in other particulars of quite a different construction. Where scientific men differ so markedly, however, it is not safe for the ordinary layman to enunciate any theory possible.

Theories are still being sought for what to ascribe it as a geological puzzle.

While they do not say that it is possible that it has been a volcanic catastrophe, yet they are at a loss to explain it fully. According to the known formation of the district the overlying crust of rock must be of a thickness of 6,000 feet, which should have been sufficient to resist any pressure from beneath. But they are free to admit that man has but a limited knowledge of such matters and that there may at any time upset the modest theories of science, so loath to accept the volcanic explanation and seek other ways of explaining it.

Reference has been made to an igneous intrusion mentioned by Dr. Dawson in his report of the country. This has given a clue to the volcanic character of the present outbreak. Wm. Fernie, of this city, who knows that country very

well, having come in, and preparations were made to give the whole narrative to Times readers by a special issue last night. The scant facilities for telegraphing out of Frank, however, were so scarce, that the dispatches came in very slowly, and consequently it was deemed wiser to issue a short bulletin covering the main facts, as it was well on in the evening before the main story was completed.

The scenes attending the appearance

of these men, which was little short of a resurrection, are the most graphically described in the daily press which

Times prints to-day from its own correspondent at the scene. Nothing more thrilling, and in some instances more pathetic, has ever happened in the history of mining disasters.

The dead so far are as follows:

ALEXANDER LEITCH, WALTER SONS, JACK ALFRED, CLARK, MRS. ALBERT, ELLEN, GERT ALFRED, CHAS. ACRYD and WIFE VANDUSEN and WIFE CHILDREN.

THREE UNIDENTIFIED JIM GRAHAM and WIFE JOE and JACK GRAHAM ALICE, GRAHAM and WIFE HALFBREEDS JOHNSON.

JOHN MCVEIGH.

JOE BRYTON.

J. J. SCOTT and a YOUNG AN EMPLOYEE OF MCVEIGH.

FRANK VOTCHON.

FRANCIS ROCIET, EMPLOYEE.

DAVID FOSTER.

ALFRED DAWNS.

FRED. PARRINGTON.

FAMILY OF W. WARRINGTON.

TEN SLAVS, NAMES UNKNOWN.

JOHN WILLIAMS and FAM FOUR.

CHAS. RICE, BROTHER-IN-LAW.

HANS.

MISSING.

W. WARRINGTON.

PAUDY MORRIS.

TON DELAIP, ENGINEER.

TASHGIAN, WEIGHMAN.

MARLYGAN, TIPPLEMAN.

ALFRED CLARK.

HARRY GALE.

CHAS. FARREL.

A. GRANT.

MIKE SOKR.

JOE BANNICK.

JOHN DAWSON.

JOHN SIROTA.

F. ALEX.

DAN MCKENZIE.

JOHN WATKINS.

C. JOHNSON.

J. KILA.

ANDREW GRAESAK.

G. HAWKI.

B. SENNIS.

F. SENNIS.

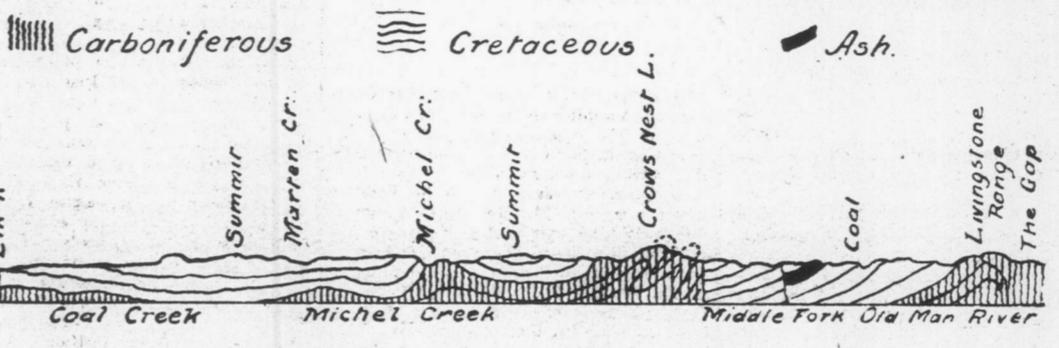
YESKID.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

LESTER JOHNSON.

MRS. WATKINS.

JAMES WARRINGTON.



SECTIONAL CHART OF DISTURBED DISTRICT.

The above sectional chart taken from Dr. Dawson's report of the region about Crow's Nest gives a clearer idea of the general formation than could be presented by words alone.

It shows the general character of the country rock from the Elk River on the west to the Livingston Range on the east. Frank is situated just west of the Livingston Range.

The sketch shows the regularity of the geological formation. While the general character of the rock overlying the country is cretaceous, yet the carboniferous formation juts through it at various points, making a succession of coal measures available.

At one point an ash bed exists. This is described as belonging to the cretaceous period. It therefore, does not necessarily belong to that region, and in the opinion of the Provincial Mineralogist does not indicate anything of a volcanic nature in that region.

Times representative this morning said: "Frank is perhaps to-day one of the most promising coal camps in that section of the West. It is named after Mr. Frank, a well-known Butte banker, who is operating extensively in coal mining there. In addition to this a French syndicate, represented by Messrs. Flutot and Gébo, are operating in a gallery about eight or ten miles distant. This company has spent their own expense in constructing a spur connecting their property with the town."

"The place is situated on the Crow's Nest line in Alberta, and is about four hours' run from Fernie. It is at the edge of the Rockies, something like fifteen miles east of the summit. The

in, and preparations were made for the whole narrative to be a social issue last night facilities for telegraph, however, were so taxed that it was deemed necessary when it came in that it was well on in the main story was con-

tinue living in them,

and preparations were

made for the whole narrative to be a social issue last night facilities for telegraph, however, were so taxed that it was deemed necessary when it came in that it was well on in the main story was con-

tinued.

times prints a number of

rom Frank, some of them

representative there, and

the newspaper man to

mail. Their combined re-

public a narrative about

up to date, and unequal-

any newspaper on the

main story was con-

tinued.

The dead so far are as follows:

ALEXANDER LEITCH, WIFE and

OUR CONNIE, CLAN. AT HOME,

WILFRED and JACK.

ALFRED CLARK. MRS. CLARK

and CHILDREN.

ALBERT ELLEN, GERTIE and

ALFRED.

CHAS. ACRYD and WIFE,

VANDUSEN and WIFE and TWO

CHILDREN.

THREE UNIDENTIFIED MEN.

JIM GRAHAM and WIFE,

JOE and JACK GRAHAM.

ALEX. GRAHAM and WIFE,

TWO HALF-BREEDS NAMED

JOHNSON.

JOHN MCVEIGH.

JOE BRYTON.

J. J. SCOTT and A YOUNG MAN,

an employee of McVeigh.

FRANK VOUCHON.

FRANCIS ROCHET, employed in the

stable.

DAVID FOSTER.

ALFRED DAWNS.

FRED FARRINGTON.

FAMILY OF W. WARRINGTON.

TEN SLAVS, names unknown.

WM. WILLIAMS and FAMILY OF

FOUR.

CHAS. RICE, brother-in-law of Wil-

liams.

Missing.

W. WARRINGTON.

PADDY MORRIS.

TOM DELAPL, engineer.

TASIGIAN, tinsmith.

M. MARLYGAN, tinsmith.

ALFRED CLARK.

Entombed in Mine.

HARRY GALE.

CHAS. FARREL.

J. CHAPMAN.

A. GRANT.

MIKE SORKI.

JOE BANNICK.

A. DAWSON.

JOHN SIROTA.

P. LEHR.

DAN MCKENZIE.

JOHN WATKINS.

C. JOHNSON.

J. KILA.

ANDREW GRAESAK.

G. HAWKI.

B. SENNIS.

F. SENNIS.

YESKID.

Seriously Injured.

LESTER JOHNSON.

MRS. WATKINS.

JAMES WARRINGTON.

Injured and Dying.

SEVERAL CRIES OF THESE

ARE GIVING THE ALARM

OF UNUSUAL MAGNITUDE

nothing was to be

cloud of black smoke,

darling across the dis-

As soon as the first

way it was seen that

the top of the mountain

the back of the town had

Blown Off

upheaval of about one

miles long had taken

ere before was a long

lively transformed into

of rock.

the eruption from the

orth and northeasterly,

altogether, as this sec-

urity is all limestone.

the upheaval beggars

the size of the mountain

was working now

a falling rock, and all

to the tunnel, in which

Twenty Miners,

as there is no possible

setting at the mouth of

the loose rock, which

clung down.

miners went on shift

this morning and ex-

amis with the men coming

and going out, the

was to overtake them

occurred in the day-

night the loss of life

very much greater, as

men are engaged in and

of the tunnel erecting

new tipple, and installing

plant, all of which work

completely destroyed. Some

miners can be seen

out, giving some idea

of the terrific force

of the explosion.

the dature of the ex-

plorers are advanced,

was gas, others that it

of the limestone, and

claim it is the regular

, but the immense

turn up by the ap-

pearance of the

an upheaval for a

explosion till the top

was blown off.

company, viz., the Can-

adian & Coke Co., have

here in which their

ers of the town lived

of these cottages, to

body living in them,

ally Destroyed,

remarkable how some-

were directly in the

members, escaped,

mine and plant is total

the new electric plant

which was being installed is also gone.

A mile or more of the C. P. R. is torn

and the rails are twisted and bent

into all sorts of fantastic shapes, and

judging by the press it would seem

impossible that the road could ever be

built up through here again.

The road from the mountain is at

times almost deafening, and people are

panicked stricken for

the Falling Rock.

It is thought that some people got the

idea of it being a volcanic disturbance

from the dust made by the limestone

rock frequently falling. This looked like

smoke.

The Leitch family were not all killed, though all were being safe. The baby

was sleeping when the father and mother, but though they were killed instantly, the baby was unharmed.

The following is a list of the dead:

Evan Jones, Dan, McKenna, Paddy

Tom, Harrison, Wm. Gales, Miller Grant, Art

Jim Macarthy and Jack Mc

Lean made another attempt and were

so successful that they were with

in a few feet of the men when they

came. Mr. W. W. W. Eardley-Wilmot made his appearance outside the shafts such a shout and waving of hats and clapping of hands and welcome can be better imagined than described. The whole town was down to welcome those who they never expected to see again. The following is the list of those rescued:

Evan Jones, Dan, McKenna, Paddy

Tom, Harrison, Wm. Gales, Miller Grant, Art

Jim Macarthy and Jack Mc

Lean.

Driver Joe Sirata and trapper Andrew

Leitch were killed at the tunnel mouth when the slide occurred.

The scene was affecting scenes took place

as the people gathered where their mothers and wives waited to welcome them. One particularly touching scene was where a young man came out and was telling his friends of his escape, and standing close by him with eyes transfixed, unmoved, stood his mother who had waited all day to see him. She stood absolutely still and said nothing until he saw her, and he went over to her and reverently kissed her already swollen eye. He had gathered them, and she had gathered him, and he had gathered his mother.

The injured are J. Warrington, with fracture of thigh; Lester Johnson, abdomen penetrated by a stick; Mrs. Watkins, shock and internal injuries; Al. A. Watkins, shocks; Dan McKenna, squeezed in mine; Sam Innes and family, bruised.

GIVES UP THE CAUSE.

Manager Tonkin, of the Crow's Nest Coal Company, Wires to Premier Prior.

Upon the House assembling this afternoon the Premier announced that the Empire had been given up to the Canadian Government.

THE COAL MINES DISASTER.

The character and extent of the disaster which has befallen the workers in the coal mines in the neighboring territory of Alberta is as yet unknown. There is grave reason to fear, however, that another awful calamity must be added to the all too long list of catastrophes in connection with western coal mines.

It is extremely improbable that volcanic forces or fires had anything to do with the disaster. That report was perhaps the first natural hasty conclusion of those who were without warning confronted with the result of the awful convulsion of nature. It was simply a case of an overwhelming mass of rock and earth sliding down the mountain side and burying everything in its path. There is no hope, apparently, of anything that breathed the breath of life being rescued from beneath that tremendous avalanche of earth. The tunnels of the mines are sealed and converted into tombs.

The sympathies of a continent will be aroused on behalf of the dependents of the dead. All that can be done to relieve the distress of the sufferers will be done by the governments of Canada, federal and provincial. That is all it is possible for man to do. The rest must be left to Time.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CONFEDERATION.

Now we are told that from the point of view of the mere materialists British Columbia would have been vastly better off to-day if she had not joined the Canadian federation. We should have had better means of transportation. The railway systems of the south were anxious to get a foothold here, and would have been at our service but for the tyrannical attitude of the C. P. R., which desired to maintain for itself a complete monopoly of the country.

If these things are true, the question is, who is responsible for them? Why should the mere fact of British Columbia becoming a portion of the Dominion have altered for the worse our transportation relations with the United States railway systems? Is it not a fact that one of the strongest companies operating on the American side of the line has been trying for years to gain access to this country and that every obstacle possible has been put in its way by successive governments of this province? The excuse for this hostility was that the Great Northern desired to come in here and garner the wealth of the country for the benefit of foreign concerns and alien peoples.

The newspaper that is to-day bewailing these conditions has invariably supported the governments which maintained them, and it endeavors at the eleventh hour to place the entire responsibility for the situation upon the terms of union or upon the manner in which the terms of union have been interpreted. It complains of the manner in which the tariff affects us, and yet day in and day out it pleads for higher duties and greater restrictions. Its position is so utterly illogical, so thoroughly inconsistent, that if it were not for its apparent belief in the universality of its knowledge and the infallibility of its judgment, it would at once perceive the foolishness of its arguments. The Colonist's opinion is that protection is such a good thing, such a perfect remedy for the ills that afflict commercial and industrial life, the more we get of it the better for the country in general, or any section of it, no matter what our geographical position may be.

If the contention of our contemporary in regard to economic matters are founded upon reason, common sense and the facts of experience, improved relations between British Columbia and the United States instead of federation with Canada would have been a grievous calamity for this province. Americans would have swarmed over here like an army of ants and picked us to the bones, leaving nothing but a rattling skeleton behind. If restriction is such a thing, obviously we cannot have too much of it. But we are afraid there must be limits to the circle within which isolation is profitable to a people. If there are not it would obviously be a good policy for the world to divide itself up into the smallest sections practicable and hermetically seal itself within impenetrable tariff walls. The world is not doing that. Every nation in it is endeavoring to extend its boundaries. That fact proves that trade is profitable and desirable. The disturbing factor in the situation is that politicians in many countries are trying to upset natural conditions and gather to themselves advantages they would not possess under ordinary circumstances.

It appears to us that the present government of Canada has struck the happy mean upon this abstruse matter. The circumstances of the country seem to prove this. There is not a more prosperous people in the world. An increase of taxation such as is advocated by the Conservative party would assuredly extract more dollars out of the pockets of the people of British Columbia and transfer them to the national treasury or to the wallets of the wholesale dealers and manufacturers of the East. There is no gainsaying that self-evident fact. Neither is there any use in attempting

to deny that such a course would seriously affect the vital commercial forces of British Columbia. It is all very well to indulge in nebulous statements and expound extravagant theories, but "facts are facts that winna dang." They are all the more stubborn when supported by experience. The discontents of British Columbia with the terms of union was created by the adoption of the National Policy, with its unreasonable restrictions upon trade. The dissatisfaction under the Mackenzie regime was not because of alleged excessive contributions to the federal treasury, but on account of the deliberate manner in which it was proposed to construct the connecting link of confederation, the Canadian Pacific Railway. The credit of Canada was not as high then as it is to-day. The line was being pushed through as a government work. In the light of experience perhaps it would have been better to have taken a few years longer and retained the principle of government ownership.

DOING GOOD WORK.

Victoria merchants and Victoria people in all lines of business, politics alone excepted, have been too much in the habit of sitting down and waiting for things to happen or for trade to come their way. They are said to have lost something by this superior attitude. While sitting in placidity and contentment the aggressive business men of Vancouver and other rising centres are reported to have occasionally got in ahead of them. We know nothing of these things ourselves, of course, but we have met people who asserted that they were so.

Our Chamber of Commerce is young and is endowed with the aggressiveness and enterprise of youth. By and bye, perhaps, ultimate and surroundings will exercise the usual effect, the Chamber will lapse into slumberous languor and sweet content, believing that whatever is right and seemly. But in the meantime the spirit which delights in doing things dominates this new field. It cannot rest until it has accomplished something for the resuscitation and reanimation of the body that has brought Victoria thus far on the journey of commercial and industrial life and appears disposed now to regard its duty at end. But as eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, in these days of fierce competition eternal activity is practically the source of commercial life.

The Chamber of Commerce has accomplished one commendable purpose already, although it may be said but to have entered upon its career. It has brought a large portion of the wholesale and retail business men and manufacturers of the city together and apparently permanently united them for a common purpose. The strong plank of the programme of this body at the present time is to impress the consuming portion of the community with the merits of local products.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor.—In your interesting reference of yesterday to the Columbia & Western railway land grant you quote some persons as having expressed views, which, to say the least, are novel. One of the ideas advanced is to the effect that if the Lieutenant-Governor refuses his assent to bill No. 16, Col. Prior can go to the country upon it, after having secured supply. It is certainly a very extraordinary suggestion that a popular vote opposed to the people against the decision of the Lieutenant-Governor. If the latter refuses to assent to the bill and Col. Prior does not feel able to assume the responsibility of such refusal, the only thing for him to do is to resign and permit His Honor to find, if he can, a minister who will do so. It is inconceivable under our institutions that a minister shall go on advising the crown after the latter has refused to accept his advice upon a grave public question. The Lieutenant-Governor sees fit to place himself in opposition to the wishes of the people, except when nurses are detailed there to enter the hospital. In cases the usual precautionary measures being taken before returning to the Jubilee was discussed at length and finally approved.

PROSPECTOR.

The board was requested by the city council to make a per diem rate. This rate for 1902 was \$4.55 per patient. The board thought that they could run the hospital at a cost of \$3.50 per patient. It was moved by Mr. Ogden and seconded by Mr. Lewis that the board make the rate \$2.50 per patient paid for one year, and that the board reserve the right to change this rate at the expiration of this time. It is thought by the board that they could at least save the city \$2,000 a year if they had the management of this hospital.

The clause, which read that the resident medical officer and staff of the Jubilee hospital should under no circumstances enter the isolation hospital premises except when nurses are detailed there for duty, in which case the usual precautionary measures be taken before returning to the Jubilee was discussed at length and finally approved.

Dr. Hasell stated that in his opinion if they wished to retain the reputation of ranking among the first surgical hospitals on the coast, they should have nothing whatever to do with infectious diseases.

The clause referring to the providing of nurses for the isolation hospital and lodgement, etc., was put aside for future discussion. It was decided that the secretary write to the city council and request the Mayor and aldermen to meet the board at an early date to discuss the question.

A communication was received from the Women's Auxiliary asking if the board could meet the auxiliary at 4:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon next. The meeting then adjourned.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.

Reports of Secretary and Visitor Were Submitted—General Business.

The secretary of the Women's Auxiliary, Provincial Jubilee hospital, presented the following report at a meeting of the organization held yesterday afternoon:

Madame President, Ladies.—The routine work of this society continues with unabated interest, though there is little beyond that to report. The work undertaken during Lent, comprising pillow cases, pneumonia jackets, towels and night dresses, has also quite some people as saying that the accomplishments were sent to the Queen Victoria Hospital, which again refused to accept to bills against the sum of £1000. I think such persons will find it exceedingly difficult to say what these cases were. The last case that I have been able to find where the amount of the crown was withdrawn from a ministerial measure in England was during the reign of Queen Anne, when the principles of parliamentary government and ministerial responsibility were not well settled.

CONSTITUTION.

C. H. McLean, of Portland, is expected in this city in a short time. He is coming here to interview the British Columbia government with respect to preparing a complete exhibit and taking part in the Lewis and Clark Centennial exhibition to be held at Portland.

COMMUNICATIONS.

GRAHAM ISLAND RESERVE.

To the Editor.—Graham island, one of the Queen Charlotte group, is one of the most valuable portions of British Columbia. It contains some of the best timber in the world, and has extensive deposits of coal and there are indications of petroleum. Some of the coal is in the hands of private owners. There is a good deal of land fit for cultivation. The climate is very much better than that of the Mainland in the same latitude. The island is said to be well mineralized. A person on being told these facts would naturally ask why some development is not in progress there and why the white population consists of two missionaries and two other families. On nearly every other part of the coast there are signs of progress and on the Alaskan islands a very great deal is being done. Graham island is a favorite hunting ground for sportsmen, no prospectors go there and one thinks it worth while to examine into its great timber resources. The explanation is to be found in the Gazette. On February 7th, 1901, the government published a notice declaring that the crown lands on the island were reserved, until further notice, and from that day to this they have continued under reserve. It was understood at the time that this reserve was put on with the view of keeping the public off the lands so that they could be given as a bonus to some people who want to build a railway from the coast to some coal mines owned by them in the interior.

I would very much like to prospect the island for petroleum. In fact I came here for that purpose, only to learn after getting here that the island is reserved.

I find by reference to the law that I am not stopped from prospecting for coal or petroleum on the island by the reserve, but I can do so only under such regulations and restrictions as the government see fit to impose.

As an old time resident of British Columbia I would like to know why I have not the same right to look for petroleum on Graham island as I have on Vancouver island. I have not the right to ask permission to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country? Why must I be content to put up with different treatment than I have? I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

It is thought that I have the same right to go there and develop the resources of that part of the country?

which he believed he had a right to do and get from him \$1,000.

The vote being taken it was defeated only Messrs. Haworthwaite, Smith, Curtis, Neill and Houston voting for it.

Mr. Haworthwaite asked how the member for North Nanaimo voted.

"The member for North Nanaimo voted against the second reading of this bill—no mistake about it," replied Hon. Mr. McInnes.

Mr. Houston wanted his bill affecting the location of petroleum claims proceeded with. The Minister of Mines had the floor in connection with it.

Premier Prior expressed a desire to have it stand over.

"The Minister of Mines wishes it to stand over," said the Speaker.

"Well, he's boss," replied Mr. Houston.

Three bills standing in Mr. McPhilips' name were passed over in the absence of that member when the Premier moved the adjournment at 9 o'clock.

Mr. McBride pointed out that a very bad precedent was being set in calling for a night sitting with so little business. The most important business was usually that contained in the government business. This was being shirked over. The Minister of Finance alone seemed to fit his evening ready. The Small Holdings Bill, which was heralded as one of the greatest importance, had apparently fallen by the wayside. The opposition protested against this. He hoped that the industries Provincial Secretary and the Finance Minister would see that their colleagues should not present such a small programme.

Premier Prior excused the calling of the House. He thought the government had shown laudable foresight in connection with the business this year.

Mr. Neill thought the government was not alone to blame. There were three bills down in Mr. McPhilips' name, any one of which that member would have taken until midnight to do justice to it.

Mr. McBride said that he could scarcely hear his ears to hear the member for Alberni speak as he did of Mr. McPhilips. It was so different to what would have been expected from him last session.

The House then adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

In the legislature yesterday the second reading of the bill of Smith Curtis to amend the Supreme Court Act so as to guard against such an injunction as that taken last year restraining the Great Northern from building its line was passed. The remainder of the day was occupied with routine work.

Prayers were read by Rev. D. W. Scott.

Petitions.

C. M. Munro presented a petition from citizens resident throughout the province to Lord's Day observance. It was laid on the table.

The petition from F. J. Bourne and others, residents of Trout Lake, Lardau and Revelstoke mining divisions, requesting any further extension of time to the Arrowhead & Kootenay railway was received.

First Readings.

The following bills were introduced into the first house:

H. S. Rogers, bill intituled "An Act to amend the Land Act."

By Hon. Mr. McInnes, bill intituled "An Act to incorporate the Port Simpson General Hospital."

By Hon. Mr. Eberts, a bill intituled "An Act to amend the New Westminster Act, 1888."

Passed Over.

Smith Curtis asked that the following resolution standing in his name, "Resolved, That it is highly in the public interest that the assent of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor be given immediately to Bill No. 16, passed this session," be passed over.

Premier Prior wished, if Mr. Curtis had no objections, that he go on with it.

Mr. Curtis said, at the request of other members, he had allowed it to stand over. He wished it would be allowed to take that course.

It was accordingly passed over.

Government Officials.

Mr. Curtis moved the following resolution: "Resolved, That an order of this House be made for a return to this House showing the names and residence of each salaried official of the government throughout the province, except as contained in the return made on the 22nd of April, 1903, with salary of each employee on the 2nd day of January in each of the years 1898, 1900 and 1902."

In doing so he said that he thought the return made of salaries paid in Victoria and Vancouver should be supplemented by this return.

Hon. Mr. McInnes said he had no objection, but proposed to bring down returns covering the years from 1898 to the present. He did not see why these particular years should be selected.

Smith Curtis said there was a reason for having 1898, 1900 and 1902. These were years in which were represented the Turner government, the Semlin government and the present government, which was the same as the Dunsmuir government, was it not?

Premier Prior said, "By no means."

Railway Bills.

The bill intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Flathead Valley Railroad Company" passed its third reading.

The report on the bill intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Pacific Northern & Eastern Railway Company" was adopted.

Committee's Report.

The final report of the committee on private bills was received.

Settlers' Rights.

The bill intituled "An Act to secure certain Pioneer Settlers with the E. & N. Railway Bell their under-surface rights," passed its third reading.

Assessment Act.

The House went into committee on the bill to "Amend the Assessment Act." The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

Police and Prison Regulations.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the bill intituled "An Act to amend the Police and Prisons Regulation Act."

Mr. McBride called attention to the fact that there was more information required before passing the bill. The Attorney-General had a right to give this. There were several matters in connection with the conduct of these institutions requiring attention. He made reference to a jail having been established at Vernon and the need for better inspection of these institutions.

Mr. Eberts said that it was true a jail had been established at Vernon. He intended later on to bring in amendments to put the act more in the shape it was a few days ago, and now was making a plea for the poor man. The judiciary was not immaculate. Mistakes were made by them. He referred to cases coming before a magistrate in Vernon, in which an equal justice was not shown.

A Supreme court judge, Mr. Justice Walkem, had refused an order of the Lieutenant-Governor to release a犯人 from custody in an investigation he was appointed to make to carry out. There was no cause surrounding the judiciary with a view to it.

Supreme Court Act.

In moving the second reading of the bill intituled "An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act," Mr. Curtis explained that the object of the bill was to prevent an ex parte injunction being taken against any railway company to restrain it from obstructing or operating where-ever the railway company's operations extended.

He went into the merits of the case in question, expressing approval of the bill.

It passed its second reading by a vote of 22 to 22.

The railway committee reported the Quatsino Railway Company Bill.

The Animals Act.

In moving the second reading of the bill intituled "An Act to amend the Animal Act," Mr. McPhilips said the object of the bill was to prevent cattle running at large in the suburbs of a city like Victoria. Upon the application of two-thirds of the members of the City Council, and that cattle should be prevented from running at large in these.

Mr. Neill and Mr. Semlin spoke, pointing out dangers in the system of coming generations.

Mr. Hall thought one mile and a half would take in land out to Esquimalt, to Oak Bay and other points which were regarded as country.

The motion was lost on a vote of 11 to 10.

Companions Winding-Up Act.

On the second reading of the bill intituled "An Act to amend the Companions Winding-Up Act," Mr. McPhilips outlined the bill, which was as sent to him by the Attorney-General, and the second reading passed.

War Land Grant.

On a message from the Lieutenant-Governor, a bill intituled "An Act to amend the South African War Land Grant Act," was introduced by the Chief Commissioner.

Mr. Oliver called attention to the fact that the bill was not distributed. He took objection to the practice of these bills not being distributed before the House was asked to proceed with them.

R. McBride also objected to the practice.

The committee rose and reported the bill. Bill Passed.

The report on the bill intituled "An Act to incorporate the Pacific Northern & Eastern Railway Company" was adopted. The bill was read a third time and voted.

Returns Presented.

The Provincial Secretary presented returns regarding the gold commissioner at Atlin and statutory returns under the Red River, Hudson's Bay, Provincial Elections Act, Cattle Raiges Act, Bonds of Civil Servants, and Vancouver General Hospital Act.

By Hon. Mr. Eberts, a bill intituled "An Act to amend the New Westminster Act, 1888."

Precious Metals.

Smith Curtis asked that the following resolution standing in his name, "Resolved, That it is highly in the public interest that the assent of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor be given immediately to Bill No. 16, passed this session," be passed over.

Premier Prior wished, if Mr. Curtis had no objections, that he go on with it.

Mr. Curtis said, at the request of other members, he had allowed it to stand over. He wished it would be allowed to take that course.

It was accordingly passed over.

Government Officials.

Mr. Curtis moved the following resolution: "Resolved, That an order of this House be made for a return to this House showing the names and residence of each salaried official of the government throughout the province, except as contained in the return made on the 22nd of April, 1903, with salary of each employee on the 2nd day of January in each of the years 1898, 1900 and 1902."

In doing so he said that he thought the return made of salaries paid in Victoria and Vancouver should be supplemented by this return.

Hon. Mr. McInnes said he had no objection, but proposed to bring down returns covering the years from 1898 to the present. He did not see why these particular years should be selected.

Smith Curtis said there was a reason for having 1898, 1900 and 1902. These were years in which were represented the Turner government, the Semlin government and the present government, which was the same as the Dunsmuir government, was it not?

Premier Prior said, "By no means."

Railway Bills.

The bill intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Flathead Valley Railroad Company" passed its third reading.

The report on the bill intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Pacific Northern & Eastern Railway Company" was adopted.

Committee's Report.

The final report of the committee on private bills was received.

Settlers' Rights.

The bill intituled "An Act to secure certain Pioneer Settlers with the E. & N. Railway Bell their under-surface rights," passed its third reading.

Assessment Act.

The House went into committee on the bill to "Amend the Assessment Act." The committee rose and reported the bill complete with amendments.

Police and Prison Regulations.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the bill intituled "An Act to amend the Police and Prisons Regulation Act."

such injunction taken without the company interested being represented. The poor man's rights were well respected in this bill. The courts of this land carried too high a name to allow of this imputation being made by the Attorney-General that the member for Rossland tried to degrade them.

Mr. Haworthwaite congratulated the working classes in his district a friend of the government who thundered in the interests of the servant girls of New York a few days ago, and now was making a plea for the poor man. The judiciary was not immaculate. Mistakes were made by them. He referred to cases coming before a magistrate in Vernon, in which an equal justice was not shown.

Mr. Haworthwaite said the member for North Nanaimo voted.

"The Minister of Mines wishes it to stand over," said the Speaker.

"Well, he's boss," replied Mr. Houston.

Mr. Houston wanted his bill affecting the location of petroleum claims proceeded with. The Minister of Mines had the floor in connection with it.

Premier Prior expressed a desire to have it stand over.

"The Minister of Mines wishes it to stand over," said the Speaker.

"Well, he's boss," replied Mr. Houston.

Mr. Gilmour thought that there was poor judgment evidenced in erecting a jail at Vernon. He intended later on to bring in amendments to put the act more in the shape it was a few days ago with respect to inspection. He believed that the time was coming when public institutions should be better inspected than they were now.

Mr. Gilmour thought that there was poor judgment evidenced in erecting a jail at Vernon. He intended later on to bring in amendments to put the act more in the shape it was a few days ago with respect to inspection. He believed that the time was coming when public institutions should be better inspected than they were now.

Mr. Gilmour thought that there was poor judgment evidenced in erecting a jail at Vernon. He intended later on to bring in amendments to put the act more in the shape it was a few days ago with respect to inspection. He believed that the time was coming when public institutions should be better inspected than they were now.

Mr. Gilmour thought that there was poor judgment evidenced in erecting a jail at Vernon. He intended later on to bring in amendments to put the act more in the shape it was a few days ago with respect to inspection. He believed that the time was coming when public institutions should be better inspected than they were now.

Mr. Gilmour thought that there was poor judgment evidenced in erecting a jail at Vernon. He intended later on to bring in amendments to put the act more in the shape it was a few days ago with respect to inspection. He believed that the time was coming when public institutions should be better inspected than they were now.

Mr. Gilmour thought that there was poor judgment evidenced in erecting a jail at Vernon. He intended later on to bring in amendments to put the act more in the shape it was a few days ago with respect to inspection. He believed that the time was coming when public institutions should be better inspected than they were now.

Mr. Gilmour thought that there was poor judgment evidenced in erecting a jail at Vernon. He intended later on to bring in amendments to put the act more in the shape it was a few days ago with respect to inspection. He believed that the time was coming when public institutions should be better inspected than they were now.

Mr. Gilmour thought that there was poor judgment evidenced in erecting a jail at Vernon. He intended later on to bring in amendments to put the act more in the shape it was a few days ago with respect to inspection. He believed that the time was coming when public institutions should be better inspected than they were now.

Mr. Gilmour thought that there was poor judgment evidenced in erecting a jail at Vernon. He intended later on to bring in amendments to put the act more in the shape it was a few days ago with respect to inspection. He believed that the time was coming when public institutions should be better inspected than they were now.

Mr. Gilmour thought that there was poor judgment evidenced in erecting a jail at Vernon. He intended later on to bring in amendments to put the act more in the shape it was a few days ago with respect to inspection. He believed that the time was coming when public institutions should be better inspected than they were now.

Mr. Gilmour thought that there was poor judgment evidenced in erecting a jail at Vernon. He intended later on to bring in amendments to put the act more in the shape it was a few days ago with respect to inspection. He believed that the time was coming when public institutions should be better inspected than they were now.

Mr. Gilmour thought that there was poor judgment evidenced in erecting a jail at Vernon. He intended later on to bring in amendments to put the act more in the shape it was a few days ago with respect to inspection. He believed that the time was coming when public institutions should be better inspected than they were now.

Mr. Gilmour thought that there was poor judgment evidenced in erecting a jail at Vernon. He intended later on to bring in amendments to put the act more in the shape it was a few days ago with respect to inspection. He believed that the time was coming when public institutions should be better inspected than they were now.

Mr. Gilmour thought that there was poor judgment evidenced in erecting a jail at Vernon. He intended later on to bring in amendments to put the act more in the shape it was a few days ago with respect to inspection. He believed that the time was coming when public institutions should be better inspected than they were now.

Mr. Gilmour thought that there was poor judgment evidenced in erecting a jail at Vernon. He intended later on to bring in amendments to put the act more in the shape it was a few days ago with respect to inspection. He believed that the time was coming when public institutions should be better inspected than they were now.

Mr. Gilmour thought that there was poor judgment evidenced in erecting a jail at Vernon. He intended later on to bring in amendments to put the act more in the shape it was a few days ago with respect to inspection. He believed that the time was coming when public institutions should be better inspected than they were now.

Definite
ults in
Kinds of
ing

and Dies
ARKS.

, Victoria, B. C.
Co., Nicholles &

te
is well worth
value, lowest
Co.,
TORIA, B. C.
23320

in that 30 days after
on the Cigar Com-
pany for a base-
beds, situate below
the shore of Barclay

at a post placed
eek flowing into the
t and marked P. A.
Norris's south-
) twenty chains in
thence (10) ten
concentrically at a post marked
E. Norris's south-
) twenty chains in
thence (10) ten
) twenty chains easterly,
at a post placed
River and mark-
& E. Norris's (10)
(10) ten chains
thence (10) ten
concentrically at a post marked
E. Norris's south-
) twenty chains in
thence (10) ten
) twenty chains easterly,
at a post placed
River and mark-
& E. Norris's (10)
(10) ten chains
thence (10) ten
concentrically at a post marked
E. Norris's south-
) twenty chains in
thence (10) ten
) twenty chains easterly,

at a post placed
L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office,
22nd to 28th April, 1903.

The week opened on the 22nd with a low barometer area covering the province and central over the Rocky mountains, and a pressure rising on the American coast; snow was falling at Parksville and rain on the Coast and the Columbia river to the Lower Mainland. On the 23rd the storm had passed rapidly into the Terra-tides, and had been succeeded by the high pressure area from the Coast, this continued to develop throughout British Columbia and the adjoining Pacific states, becoming central in the latter. On the 25th the high area had passed eastward to the Northwest Territories, a depression at the same time appearing on the Vancouver Island coast, which quickly developed by next day, causing rainfall on the Coast and extending northward through the valley of the Thompson River to Cariboo. Showery conditions continued west of the Rockies, but on Monday, 27th, the pressure began to rise again on the American coast, and extended to this province; on the next day the high pressure area became central in the Northwest Territories, its limits including the entire western portion of the continent. At the same time there were indications of a low area hovering over the British Columbia coast. During the week the winds have been light to moderate, becoming fresh to strong on the Washington coast at the entrance to the Straits. Temperatures west of the Rockies have been rather cool, and occasional light frosts have occurred. The season is undoubtedly backward, and the unusually light rainfall has tended to retard vegetation. In the Northwest precipitation has also been light; temperatures have varied considerably, reaching 73 on the 25th, but with the development of the present high barometer area a marked decrease occurred at the close of the week, and the temperature has been cool and light rain falling at various places.

At Victoria, 29 hours of bright sunshine were registered; the highest temperature was 61.3 on 28th; and the lowest, 39.2 on the same day; rainfall, 0.19 inch.

At New Westminster, the highest temperature, 64 on 28th; lowest, 32 on 28th; rain, 0.26 inch.

At Kamloops, highest temperature, 64 on 22nd; lowest, 14 on 28th; snow, 1.00 inch; rain, 0.40 inch.

At Dawson, highest temperature, 52 on 28th; lowest, 20 on 23rd; no precipitation.

At a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
Pleistone In-
thence (5) five
) ten

at a post placed

L. Morris's south-
the western end from
P

TO BE SELECTED BY COMPETITION

ARCHITECT FOR THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY

Will Be So Chosen—Former Resolution
Formally Rescinded—Aldermanic
Views on Subject.

The architect for the Carnegie library is to be selected by competition after all. The city council had said so, and a committee has been appointed to prepare the terms and conditions of the architectural contest. All this took place at the regular weekly symposium Monday, and in view of the discussion it has raised and the interest aroused it was probably the most important business on the programme. In order to adopt the competitive plan system of selecting the lucky designer it was necessary for the solons to rescind their former decision. In pursuance of their expressed wish the Mayor therefore referred to them for reconsideration the resolution passed by them providing that the architect be chosen by ballot.

Seconded by Ald. Vincent, Ald. Barnard moved that the resolution be rescinded and that competitive plans be invited, and that a special committee be appointed to draw up terms and conditions and report to the council. A committee was formed.

Ald. Stewart strongly opposed the competitive plan system. It would involve a great waste of time and would likely result in the money available being exceeded. The council was not in a position to spend anything over the \$50,000.

Ald. Dinsdale adhered unwaveringly to his former course. Competition would be unsatisfactory. A competitive plan was simply a picture.

Ald. Cameron concurred with the previous speakers. One argument advanced against the selection of an architect by ballot was that they were not competent to do so. Surely this was obviously not correct, because the council selected the various important corporation officials, and if they were able to do this they could choose an architect. Time in a matter of this sort was vital consideration, and competition would cause a waste of time. There could also be a prospect of a great deal of expense.

Ald. Yates opposed regulation. Theoretically competition was all right, but practically as experience showed, it was unsatisfactory. In this connection he pointed out that Mr. Rattenbury had not erected a building in the city which came anywhere near his estimate.

Ald. Barnard was surprised at the new development of scruples against a change of article, and asked for the previous question. Now about the deviations on the bridge and water question last year. As to the present matter he believed that competition was the only fair way of selecting the best man.

The motion was finally put and carried on the following division:

Yates—Ald. Goodacre, Vincent, Barnard, Gainsman and the Mayor.
Nay—Ald. Dinsdale, Stewart, Yates and Cameron.

The Mayor appointed the following to act as the committee: Ald. Dinsdale, Stewart, Yates and Barnard.

Previous to the consideration of this question two letters were read on the subject, one from Maxwell Muir and another from Hooper & Watkins. Both urged the council to stick to their guns and not rescind the former decision. The former's letter was as follows:

Victoria, April 22nd, 1903.

Gentlemen.—As one of those who signed the paper suggesting that an architect be selected from among those in the city, to prepare plans for the Carnegie library, instead of having a competition, allow me to say that I did so advised. I believe that as great satisfaction can be obtained by doing than by competition. Mr. Rattenbury can afford, probably, to pose as opposed to this suggestion, because he has been more fortunate in his efforts than any other man, perhaps, in this country.

Having been engaged in engineering for over twenty-five years, have entered many competitions, been successful in many, yet I am as firmly convinced, even more so today than I was twenty years ago, that the best results are not obtained in competition.

It may be, as is asserted, that all public buildings are erected from competitive plans, but this does not prove that the system is a satisfactory one.

In fact, one victory has it been serious dimensions and there are more than one architectural association as to the viability of architects taking part in them, and many of the most prominent architects in this country, I might say in the world, will not engage in competitions on general principles.

The general consensus of opinion among architects all over the world is that while in principle competitive work is good, yet in practice it is not so, because: 1st. The results are often contrary to the actual requirements.

2nd. The results are often the result of adjudicators' pre-conceived ideas of what should be, and not what is really wanted or called for. Conditions being imposed upon which a competition is to be conducted, being frequently set aside to allow of greater freedom on the judges' part.

3rd. The expenses in preparing plans is often, and as a rule more than can be earned by any architect obtained, thus entailing a great financial loss to the unsuccessful. 4th. Because no adjudicator is able to certify that any set of plans submitted can be, or will be, carried out for the amounts stipulated in conditions.

The plans usually submitted in a competition being sketch plans at most, no details or other information being submitted upon which a correct estimate may be formed. 5th. If the adjudicator be a non-resident, still more is the discrepancy liable to be. 6th. Personal influence is absolutely not eliminated even after the judges' decision is given, as many of us

know. In conclusion, allow me to make a few remarks as to Mr. Rattenbury's attitude. It seems to me he is inclined to pose. Success does not always lead to wisdom. Why, most men in this city are not experts for "Caveat Castile"? Was it not, as a matter of fact, because he did not believe in competitions? Why does he believe in it now? Again, he says he has not done enough local work during the last ten years to pay office expenses. Who, may I ask, had the Law Courts building, the Court House alteration, Hotel Dallas alterations, Tramway Sheds, Caret Castle, the Bank of Montreal, Mr. Bowell's house, the High school, and the present brick building on Yates street? Was this all competitive? If these works are sufficient to pay his office expenses, then I desire to know what more he wants, more especially as he employs no assistants, and spends no more in his city than he can possibly avoid. Mr. Rattenbury, as I have said, "poses," for if the truth were known, he has done more local work in this city during the last few years than any other man. Yet he declares he does not care "tuppence" for the library. Why then does he worry himself so much about to write? The truth is, he is as anxious for the almighty dollar, ay, more so, than the public welfare. He does what he has made much, and he has by a fortuitous set of circumstances, rather than by pre-emptive ability, would have retired long ago, and left the field to others less fortunate. I am compelled to write thus from the tone of his letter to your honorable body, which appears to me gratuitously insulting.

If you have a competition after deciding not to at the request of six practicing architects in this city, it will be an evidence at once of the paramount influence of one man as against six, and I wish to state for myself, that I could never enter into any such competition, because it is impossible to upset a previous resolution, how far it may fit, in obtaining the award?

A. MAXWELL MUIR.

Thos. Earle, M. P., acknowledged the receipt of the council's resolution regarding fish traps. He said he was urging the matter on the government, but did not think trap licenses would be granted on the part of the Canadian and American railroads of assurances previously given as to cars for the proposed trip. The Pullman Company had been able to assure us of ample cars for one way, but could not provide the equipment for the return journey. The reason for this step is the unprecedented demand for traps for the specified period. Applications and negotiations in every possible quarter have resulted in the conviction that it is impossible to secure even one special train car for the journey to British Columbia and back. The abandonment of this trip is doubly regretted because it is known to the undersigned that in many cases other plans for the summer have been given up for this excursion, and our friends in British Columbia and Alaska are greatly disappointed.

Mr. Earle said the Canadian and American railroads have agreed to amend, and committees have been active in arranging the details. This result has come as a surprise, and the present announcement of it is made at the earliest possible moment after its certainty was assured.

As before stated, this news will be received with regret as it was recognized in all quarters that the gathering of several hundred interested mining men would prove a splendid advertisement for the city, bringing it into prominence in all parts of the continent represented by the delegates. The Tourist Association intended putting forth special efforts to make the stay of the visitors pleasant, while a local committee has been busy for some time preparing for their reception and entertainment. The committee consisted of Sir Henri Joly and Hon. Col. Prior, hon. member for Vancouver; W. F. Robertson, provincial mineral rights chairman; W. M. Brewer, secretary, and the local members of the institute of whom there are twelve. Hearing of the abandonment of the meeting a Times representative on Tuesday looked up Mr. Brewer and learned from him the circumstances which he courageously explained as follows:

"All the arrangements had been completed in the secretary's office in New York and committees had been organized in Victoria to prepare for the reception and entertainment of the members who formal invitation had been extended by the Premier and Minister of Mines on behalf of the provincial government.

The use of the legislative building had also been offered for the piece of meeting, providing the House was not in session at the time. The Premier and Minister of Mines and other members of the association had invited the members of the Canadian and other members of the association from the Pacific Coast.

John Breen again asked for a refund of license tax imposed upon him for carrying on a business in trading stamp when that practice was in vogue some time ago. The matter was discussed at length and finally it was decided to file the communication.

F. W. Adams called attention to the severe sanitary condition of John Street, the home of Mr. Turner, near the Rock Bay School. Referred to the sanitary inspector with pleasure.

The city clerk reported having referred communications from R. Mackenzie and E. de Castel to the city engineer for report. Received and filed.

W. J. Hanna and others petitioned for the removal of the tram car track on upper Pandosy street in the middle of the road. Received and filed, and the writer to be informed that they will be required by the excursionists.

The Public Works committee would agree to furnish cars for the annual boat trip. This decision of the Pullman Company was made notwithstanding the fact that the presidents and vice-presidents of several American railroads exerted their influence with that company in endeavoring to persuade them to alter their decision.

The committee also interviewed the collector of customs with regard to getting a reduction of duty. The collector, upon a request from the city, agreed to recommend this to the department at Ottawa. Adopted and clerk to write to the collector.

Tenders for police helmets, caps and belts were opened as follows:

J. Bremner & Co., belts, \$2.50 each; J. Morris & Sons, helmets, \$4.50 each; C. H. Williams, here, helmets, \$4.75 each; C. H. Williams, belts, \$3.75 each.

Referred to the purchasing agent and finance committee.

The architect question, as already reported, is still open.

Before adjournment the council passed through its first and second readings a by-law to amend the revenue by-laws to permit of a tax being imposed on stevedores.

NATIONAL REVOLTS AGAINST HIGH LIVING and it has set its seal to it by adding to man's ailments the scourge of diaetes. Present medical men until recently proclaimed it to be a "rare" disease, but South American Kidney Cure has knocked down their pet fallacy and has proved itself master of kidney disease in all its forms. Relief in 6 hours. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—10.

CINNAMON-COATED PILLS.—Dr. J. W. Rogers' Liver Pills are coated like a cinnamon roll, very small and delightful to take. One pill a dose, 40 in a vial for 10 cents. Their popularity is a whirlwind, sweeping competitors before it like chaff. No pain, no griping, no inconvenience.

Skin and Household Goods; Planes; Organs; Horses; Carriages; Farm Wagons, etc. Payments monthly. Address Box 297, City.

ARE UNABLE TO COME TO VICTORIA

MEETING OF MINING MEN IS ABANDONED

The American Institute Will Not Visit Victoria Owing to inability to Secure Trains.

Victorians will learn with regret that the convention of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, which was to be held in this city in July next, has been abandoned. A circular issued from the office of the secretary, New York, contains the following notification:

"It is hereby announced with great regret that the meeting arranged for July next in British Columbia, with an excursion to Alaska, has been suddenly rendered impracticable by the withdrawal of the part of the Canadian and American railroads of assurances previously given as to cars for the proposed trip.

The Pullman Company had been able to assure us of ample cars for one way,

but could not provide the equipment for the return journey. The reason for this step is the unprecedented demand for traps for the specified period.

Applications and negotiations in every possible quarter have resulted in the conviction that it is impossible to secure even one special train car for the journey to British Columbia and back. The abandonment of this trip is doubly regretted because it is known to the undersigned that in many cases other plans for the summer have been given up for this excursion, and our friends in British Columbia are greatly disappointed.

It is believed that the delegation claimed that, while the resolutions of the Quebec conference of provincial premiers are in the right direction, they do not go far enough, so far as the province of British Columbia is concerned."

On the Oriental question the report says: "Sir George Lumsden pointed out that with reference to the Japanese, the Japanese government had of its own volition restricted immigration from Japan to a practically prohibitory point, and that the enactment of legislation on the lines of the Natal Act was not only wholly unnecessary but would be gratuitously insulting to a friendly power with which the Dominion government was desirous of cultivating the most friendly trade relations. Sir Wilfrid said that the Dominion government would not in the future impose anti-Chinese legislation, as it was competent for the provincial legislature to do so, but that it would discontinue discrimination so far as the Japanese were concerned. In respect to the refund of the Chinese head tax to the province, Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out that an act had been passed at the last session of the Dominion parliament providing for an order-in-council for a refund of 50 per cent. after July 1st, 1902. The delegation urged that the order-in-council be passed immediately, and that the act should be amended allowing the prince 75 per cent., and should apply to the whole period during which the Chinese Restriction Act had been in force."

Donohoe was about 42 years of age, and as far as known was a single man.

Donohoe had been given a full charge by the Pullman Company to furnish the equipment for the proposed trip.

He had been engaged in shunting in the Phoenix Yards.

One of the most horrible accidents in the history of the C. P. R. in the Boundary occurred on Tuesday in the Phoenix switching yards, the victim, a railway employee, having his head instantly severed by a blow.

A long string of ore dumps was being backed up the Phoenix hill at 9:30, with Conductor P. E. Steiner in charge. The caboose was on the front end and F. E. Donohoe, a brakeman, stood at the step of the car as it backed up the grade.

In some unknown manner Donohoe evidently slipped and fell under the wheels of the caboose, and five cars passed over him, cutting his head and one limb off clean. No one saw the fatality, and consequently exactly how it occurred will never be known.

Donohoe was about 42 years of age, and as far as known was a single man.

Donohoe had been given a full charge by the Pullman Company to furnish the equipment for the proposed trip.

He had been engaged in shunting in the Phoenix Yards.

One of the most horrible accidents in the history of the C. P. R. in the Boundary occurred on Tuesday in the Phoenix switching yards, the victim, a railway employee, having his head instantly severed by a blow.

A long string of ore dumps was being backed up the Phoenix hill at 9:30, with Conductor P. E. Steiner in charge. The caboose was on the front end and F. E. Donohoe, a brakeman, stood at the step of the car as it backed up the grade.

In some unknown manner Donohoe evidently slipped and fell under the wheels of the caboose, and five cars passed over him, cutting his head and one limb off clean. No one saw the fatality, and consequently exactly how it occurred will never be known.

Donohoe was about 42 years of age, and as far as known was a single man.

Donohoe had been given a full charge by the Pullman Company to furnish the equipment for the proposed trip.

He had been engaged in shunting in the Phoenix Yards.

One of the most horrible accidents in the history of the C. P. R. in the Boundary occurred on Tuesday in the Phoenix switching yards, the victim, a railway employee, having his head instantly severed by a blow.

A long string of ore dumps was being backed up the Phoenix hill at 9:30, with Conductor P. E. Steiner in charge. The caboose was on the front end and F. E. Donohoe, a brakeman, stood at the step of the car as it backed up the grade.

In some unknown manner Donohoe evidently slipped and fell under the wheels of the caboose, and five cars passed over him, cutting his head and one limb off clean. No one saw the fatality, and consequently exactly how it occurred will never be known.

Donohoe was about 42 years of age, and as far as known was a single man.

Donohoe had been given a full charge by the Pullman Company to furnish the equipment for the proposed trip.

He had been engaged in shunting in the Phoenix Yards.

One of the most horrible accidents in the history of the C. P. R. in the Boundary occurred on Tuesday in the Phoenix switching yards, the victim, a railway employee, having his head instantly severed by a blow.

A long string of ore dumps was being backed up the Phoenix hill at 9:30, with Conductor P. E. Steiner in charge. The caboose was on the front end and F. E. Donohoe, a brakeman, stood at the step of the car as it backed up the grade.

In some unknown manner Donohoe evidently slipped and fell under the wheels of the caboose, and five cars passed over him, cutting his head and one limb off clean. No one saw the fatality, and consequently exactly how it occurred will never be known.

Donohoe was about 42 years of age, and as far as known was a single man.

Donohoe had been given a full charge by the Pullman Company to furnish the equipment for the proposed trip.

He had been engaged in shunting in the Phoenix Yards.

One of the most horrible accidents in the history of the C. P. R. in the Boundary occurred on Tuesday in the Phoenix switching yards, the victim, a railway employee, having his head instantly severed by a blow.

A long string of ore dumps was being backed up the Phoenix hill at 9:30, with Conductor P. E. Steiner in charge. The caboose was on the front end and F. E. Donohoe, a brakeman, stood at the step of the car as it backed up the grade.

In some unknown manner Donohoe evidently slipped and fell under the wheels of the caboose, and five cars passed over him, cutting his head and one limb off clean. No one saw the fatality, and consequently exactly how it occurred will never be known.

Donohoe was about 42 years of age, and as far as known was a single man.

Donohoe had been given a full charge by the Pullman Company to furnish the equipment for the proposed trip.

He had been engaged in shunting in the Phoenix Yards.

One of the most horrible accidents in the history of the C. P. R. in the Boundary occurred on Tuesday in the Phoenix switching yards, the victim, a railway employee, having his head instantly severed by a blow.

A long string of ore dumps was being backed up the Phoenix hill at 9:30, with Conductor P. E. Steiner in charge. The caboose was on the front end and F. E. Donohoe, a brakeman, stood at the step of the car as it backed up the grade.

In some unknown manner Donohoe evidently slipped and fell under the wheels of the caboose, and five cars passed over him, cutting his head and one limb off clean. No one saw the fatality, and consequently exactly how it occurred will never be known.