



# 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 first version of the affair received this 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 mountains which hang above the town, loomed from their position, had crowded down on the little town, wiping out many of the buildings and carrying desolation and death in its train.

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, and that only a few houses were destroyed, however, lends the color of 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 dispatch, stating that a volcanic eruption had taken place at Frank, that seventy-five or one hundred people had lost their lives, that lava and ash was pouring into the river, backing water and threatening further disaster to the place. It was stated that the country for miles around was covered with volcanic ash.

The formation of the country and its immunity hitherto from visitations of this character caused grave doubts to be entertained regarding the reliability of these reports. Information was at once sought from the provincial mineralogist, the officials of the meteorological office, and other authorities in regard to the likelihood of such disturbance taking place. These gentlemen were all unanimous in their opinion that the cause of the disaster must be sought in other than a volcanic basis. The view was advanced by Mr. Robertson that it must have resulted from a slide off the mountain side, and the particulars which since come to hand make that the most probable reason of any yet advanced.

But while the cause of the catastrophe remained in some doubt, the swift effects of it were all too plainly apparent. The Times 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 correspondent at Fernie was able to obtain the first 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 at once proceed to the scene and obtain 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 ascribes the cause 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 Fernie mines on May 22nd 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. Gebro, who explored and mapped out the tunnels, but he is at present ill in Montreal. The engineer of the company 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. Gebro 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 happened is variously described, from a volcanic eruption to a tremendous slide. So terrific were its effects that it is little wonder that the first version of the affair received this 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 mountains which hang above the town, loomed from their position, had crowded down on the little town, wiping out many of the buildings and carrying desolation and death in its train.

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 perished 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 volcanic eruption occurred 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.

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

At 1 o'clock reports say 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 Wilfrid Laurier received a telegram from the president of the board of trade at Frank, on the Crow's Nest Pass roads, stating that an eruption took place at Turtle Mountain, that the Old Man's river is dammed up to nearly 100 feet high, and that 100 people were killed.

The Premier has notified the Mounted Police and department of interior, and aid is being rushed forward from surrounding districts as speedily as possible.

### MINERALOGIST'S OPINION.

W. F. Robertson Doubted 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.

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 regularity of the coal deposits 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. There was no report of any disturbance in the way of an earthquake given from the meteorological station, so that he felt sure it was a false rumor.

He was anxious, however, to get all the information as he would leave at once for the country in case of its being volcanic in its character.

### NO RECORD LOCALLY

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

The meteorological office in the city discredits 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 convinces the meteorological officials that the terrible affair is due to some other cause.

### A GEOLOGIST'S VIEWS

He Admits That Nature May Have Upset Scientific Theories.

Geologist McEvoy, 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 the second in the whole history of Canada. The other is recorded in the traditions of the Indians of the Naas river, and corroborated by the lava flow which is apparent there till this day. Mr. McEvoy 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.

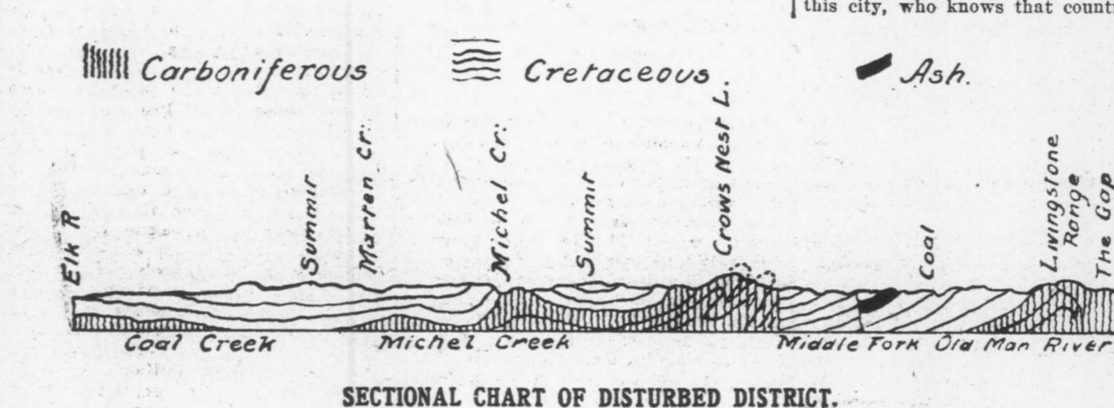
At the same time, he admits that some gigantic upheaval of nature may in this case, as in that on the Naas river, have upset all scientific theories.

Mr. Mott, of Fernie, believes that the slide may 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 Railway 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



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 Livingstone Range on the east. Frank is situated just west of the Livingstone 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 Gebro, are operating in a gully about eight or ten miles distant. This company at their own expense have constructed 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 mountains in the vicinity are very bold and precipitous. About a mile and a half east of Frank is Blairmore, which is perhaps one of the most beautiful townships on the Crow's Nest line. With the development of the coal resources there it will eventually connect with Frank, and thus form one continuous town. Frank is well laid out, the coal company having recently erected some very convenient cottages for the miners. The population, I think, will hardly exceed six hundred."

In giving a more definite description of the situation of the camp, Mr. Leitch said it was on the Old Man's river, just at the mouth of the canyon, which leads into the Pincher Creek mining country, about twenty-six miles away. Between Frank and Blairmore, about ten minutes walk, there is a hot spring. "Frank," Mr. Machin added, "is not yet three years old, and of course is merely a mining camp. Its government is in the hands of the coal company, between whom and the miners there are the most

cordial relations. The coal produced is of excellent coking quality. The Frank company have a two years' contract with the C. P. R. The Pincher Creek farming district, where splendid stock and produce are raised, is directly on the east."

D. D. Mott, the well-known sawmill man of Fernie, is in the city, and was intensely interested over the news of the disaster. He could not credit the report that it was due to volcanic eruption, because no such disturbance had ever been felt in that district. The little town of Frank, he states, is situated on the Old Man's river, just below Crow's Nest lake, and lies in the valley at the very entrance of the Crow's Nest Pass, within a short distance of operations of the French-Canadian Coal Co., who own the coal measures there, and whose manager is S. Gebro. The latter gentleman prospected and laid out the mine, which are tapped by two tunnels driven into the face of the mountain. The coal is a fine steam quality, but not quite as good for coking as that obtained in the Crow's Nest Pass. The company find ready sale for it, particularly of late, since the strike at Michel. The C. P. R. have been taking the entire output of about three hundred tons daily. The population of the town is between 700 and 1,000 people. The town itself lies on one side of the river, opposite the tunnels of the coal company, and there has never been any explosion there with the exception of one last fall, in which one man was killed. This was due to gas in the mine, which had to be ventilated, similarly to those of the Crow's Nest Coal Company. The mines have been in operation about a year.

well, having prospected it in early days, says that this intrusion referred to by Dr. Dawson has been traced for a considerable distance. Mr. Fernie, however, has another theory regarding the disaster which will lend itself more favorably to those opposed to the eruptive explanation. There is, he says, an immense fall of snow in those regions. It is probable that a fissure in the rock has been formed by the melting snow, and the consequence has been the displacement of an immense body of rock which has been hurled into the valley below.

J. E. Hobson, vice-president of the Provincial Mining Association, who is a mining engineer of repute, and who all his life has been actively engaged in connection with mineralogy and geology, thinks the trouble is accounted for from a gas explosion. He has seen most remarkable manifestations of the power and destructive influence of gas. He refers to the blowing up of gas from oil wells in which for hundreds of feet a stream of flame has been sent into the air. Machinery weighing tons have been blown to astonishing distances. He feels confident that when all the facts are known it will be found that the disaster was due to gas.

So interested are geologists in the whole story that they are merely awaiting confirmation of the volcanic eruption theory to hurry to the scene and investigate the whole matter in the interests of science.

When the Times went to press last night, it announced that its special representative was hurrying to the scene and would be there last night, and promised a comprehensive report of the whole affair for to-day's issue. The Times was scarcely in the hands of its subscribers before the promised dispatch

SKETCH FROM MAP OF CANADIAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY JUST ISSUED—TURTLE MOUNTAIN AND ENVIRONS.

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 toll, 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 unburied their way out again to life.

The scenes attending the appearance of these men, which was little short of a resurrection, are most graphically described in the dispatches which the 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 scientists is a geological puzzle. While they do not say that it is impossible that it has been a volcanic cataclysm, 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 nature may at any time upset the fondest theories. Many are 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 outburst. Wm. Fernie, of this city, who knows that country very

well, having prospected it in early days, says that this intrusion referred to by Dr. Dawson has been traced for a considerable distance. Mr. Fernie, however, has another theory regarding the disaster which will lend itself more favorably to those opposed to the eruptive explanation. There is, he says, an immense fall of snow in those regions. It is probable that a fissure in the rock has been formed by the melting snow, and the consequence has been the displacement of an immense body of rock which has been hurled into the valley below.

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regan to 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 tax-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.

To-day the Times prints a number of special stories from Frank, some of them from its own representative there, and some from its Fernie representative, who was the first outside newspaper man to get on the ground. Their combined reports give the public a narrative absolutely complete up to date, and unequalled by that of any newspaper on the continent.

The town is practically wiped out, as the miners' cottages are destroyed, also the company electric light plant and other buildings.

The Leitch family were all killed except their little baby.

It is almost impossible to get to Frank as all trains are cancelled. The people are leaving the town.

The Frank board of trade have wired the Fernie board of trade as follows: "We suffered from a very large rock slide. There are very few injured; we are not mining and want no help. Please discourage any news from coming here." (Signed) S. W. Chambers, president Frank board of trade.

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which was being installed is a mile or more of the C. P. R. up and the rails are twisted into all sorts of fantastic shapes. The rear from the mountain times almost deafening, and panic-stricken for

Fear of Another Outburst Nearly every cottage in the now vacant, the occupants Blairmore, a small town two tant.

Rescue parties have been and a systematized method of rescue is being vigorously carried out. The hope is held out for missing.

The dead so far are as follows: ALEXANDER LEITCH, W. F. POUL, SONS, ALLAN, WILFRID and JACK, ALFRED CLARK, MRS. and CHILDREN, CH. ALBERT, ELLEN, GERT ALBERT, GEORGE ACROFT and WIFE, VANDUSEN and WIFE and CHILDREN.

THREE UNIDENTIFIED: JIM GRAHAM and WIFE, JOE and JACK GRAHAM, ALEX. GRAHAM and WIFE, TWO HALF-BREDS JOHNSON, JOHN McVEIGH, J. E. SCOTT and a YOUNG employee of McVeigh, FRANK VOCHON, FRANCIS ROCHE, employ stable.

DAVID FOSTER, ALFRED DAWNS, FRID. PARRINGTON, FAMILY of W. WARRING, TEN SLAVS, names unknown, W. WILLIAMS and FAN POIR, CHAS. RICE, brother-in-law Hams.

Missing: W. WARRINGTON, PADDY MORRIS, TOM DELAPP, engineer, TASHIGAN, weighman, M. MARYGIAN, tippleman, ALFRED CLARK, Entombed in Mine.

HARRY GALE, STEAS. FARRELL, J. CHAPMAN, A. GRANT, MIKE SORKI, JOE HANNICK, A. DAWSON, JOHN SIROTA, F. ALEK, DAN McKENZIE, JOHN WATKINS, C. JOHNSON, J. KILA, ANDREW GRAESAK, G. HAWKI, B. SENNIS, F. SENNIS, LESTER.

Seriously Injured: LESTER JOHNSON, MRS. WATKINS, JAMES WARRINGTON.

Names of Victims.

List of Some of Those Who Perished—Whole Families Were Wiped Out.

Frank, Alberta, April 29.—(Special)—About ten minutes past four o'clock this morning this town was shaken with terrific force, and shocked by loud reports and detonations. It seemed that the houses were toppling over in their rocking motion. Instantly the whole town was afoot and soon the shouting and running to and fro of men mingled with the

Walls of the Injured and Dying, together with the pitiful cries of those who had lost loved ones, gave the alarm that a catastrophe of unusual magnitude had taken place.

For the time-being nothing was to be seen but a dense cloud of black smoke, with balls of fire darting across the disturbed section. As soon as the first smoke cleared away it was seen that the whole side and top of the mountain immediately at the back of the town had

Been Blown Off

and an immense upheaval of about one mile wide by two miles long had taken place, and where before was a long swamp was suddenly transformed into a huge mountain of rock.

The direction of the eruption from the mountain was north and northeasterly, and in limestone altogether, as this section of the country is all limestone.

The result of the upheaval beggars description, and the side of the mountain on which the mine was working is now nothing but loose falling rock, and all access and access to the tunnel, in which are

Entombed Twenty Miners, is forever cut off, as there is no possible chance of ever getting at the mouth of the tunnel owing to the loose rock, which is continually rolling down.

The entombed miners went on shift at three o'clock this morning and exchanged greetings with the men coming off shift, little dreaming of the dreadful fate that so soon was to overtake them. Had the disaster occurred in the daytime instead of at night the loss of life would have been very much greater, as a large force of men are engaged in and about the mouth of the tunnel erecting buildings and a new tippie, and installing an electric light plant, all of which work is of course completely destroyed. Some of the timbers used in construction at the mouth of the tunnel can be seen nearly a mile distant, giving some idea of

The Terrific Force of the explosion.

As to the cause or nature of the explosion, many theories are advanced, some claiming it was gas, others that it was the slacking of the limestone, and still others who claim it is the regular volcanic eruption, but the immense stretch of country torn up by the upheaval would seem to lend color to the idea that there was an upheaval for a mile or so, but no explosion till the top of the mountain was blown off.

The mining company, viz.: the Canadian-American Coal & Coke Co., have a number of cottages here in which lived employees and others of the town lived and one whole row of these cottages, together with everybody living in them,

Was Totally Destroyed, and it was most remarkable how some other houses, which were directly in line of the rock and timbers, escaped.

The company's mine and plant is total ly destroyed and the new electric plant

which was being installed is also gone. A mile or more of the C. P. R. is torn up and the rails are twisted and bent into all sorts of fantastic shapes...

The fear of another outbreak. Nearly every cottage in the district is now vacant, the occupants going to Malcolm, a small town two miles distant.

Recene parties have been organized, and a systematic method of search and rescue is being vigorously carried on...

The dead so far are as follows: ALEXANDER LEITCH, WIFE and FOUR SONS; ALLAN, ATHOLE, WILFRED and JACK.

ALFRED CLARK, MRS. CLARK and CHILDREN; CHARLES, ALBERT, ELLEN, GERTIE and ALFRED.

CHAS. ACROYD and WIFE, ANDRIEN and WIFE and TWO CHILDREN; THREE UNIDENTIFIED MEN.

JIM GRAHAM and WIFE, JOE and JACK GRAHAM, ALFRED CLARK, MRS. CLARK and CHILDREN.

JOHN M'VEIGH, JOHN BRYTON, J. J. SCOTT and a YOUNG MAN, FRANK WATKINS, FRANCIS ROCHET, employed in the stable.

DAVID POSTER, ALFRED DAVIS, FRED FARRINGTON, FAMILY of W. WARRINGTON, TEN SLAVES, names unknown, W. WILLIAMS and FAMILY of FOUR.

CHAS. RICE, brother-in-law of Williams. Missing. W. WARRINGTON, PADDY MORRIS, TOM DELAPP, engineer, TASHIGAN, weighman, M. MAILLYGAN, tippelman, ALFRED CLARK, Entombed in Mine.

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Seriously Injured. LESTER JOHNSON, MRS. WATKINS, JAMES WARRINGTON.

April 29.—(Special).—As past four o'clock this day was shaken with tremors...

It seemed that the thing over in their rocklands the whole town soon the shouting and to of men mingled with

Injured and Dying. A painful cries of those who were the alarm of unusual magnitude

Nothing was to be clouds of black smoke, starting across the sky. As soon as the first way it was seen that

Back of the town had upheaval of about one miles long had taken before was a long line of black smoke, which transformed into

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side of the mountain was working is now falling rock, and all to the tunnel, in which

Twenty Miners, as there is no possible sitting at the mouth of the loose rock, which

miners went on shift this morning and extending with the men coming

was to overtake them, occurred in the day very much greater, as men are engaged in and

of the tunnel erecting a tangle, and installing plant, all of which work

completely destroyed. Some used in construction at tunnel, giving some idea

of the nature of the excavations are advanced, was gas, others that it

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explosion till the top was blown off. The company, viz: the Canadian and Coke Co., have

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posed of the following, Alex. Hutchison, Ambrose Oliver, Alex. Hill, Tom Harrison, Wm. Gales, Miller Grant, Art Nevison, Jim Macarady and Jack McLean made another attempt and were so successful that they were within a few feet of the men when they crawled out. When the first man made his appearance outside the shaft such a shout and waving of hats and such clapping of hands and welcomes 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: Even Jones, Dan McKensie, Paddy Morris, W. Warrington, John Watkins, Harry Gale, W. Dawson, Gus Henerby, Chas. Johnson, M. Sorri, Joe Banock, Joe Finny, A. Grant, Frank Alek, Chas. Farrell, Joe Chapman.

Driver Joe Sirata and trapper Andrew Graesack were killed at the tunnel mouth when the slide occurred.

Some very affecting scenes took place as the men came across to 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, unnoticed, stood his aged 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 wet cheek, and in more than one eye a mist gathered as, hanging on his arm, he led her away.

Not so joyful was the gathering for poor W. Warrington, who came from death to life only to find that his wife and six children had been

Swept into Eternity. He glanced in the direction of where his house stood and that he had left so happy only a few hours before, and sadly shook his head, and, strange to say, he was the only man injured of those in the mine.

The men felt a terrific wind in the tunnel at the time of the disaster, but nothing further until they went to get out, and they unimpeded their way through twenty-five feet of rock, and timbered as they went. All are in good spirits and seemed none the worse for their terrible experience.

This man says the mine is very little injured and can be worked again all right as far as the inside is concerned. One who deserves special mention

A Hero of the Day is Chas. Chestnut, a miner, who worked most heroically all day against fearful odds and amid grave danger. All those who took part in the work of rescue did heroic service, and not least in deserving praise is the Crimptons' Union.

A. Leitch, of Cranbrook, arrived on a special train and viewed the remains of his brother and family, who were of the first taken out this morning. Mr. Leitch is shipping the bodies to Cranbrook for interment.

Of the injured, Lester Johnson, Jim Warrington and Mrs. Watkins are very low.

The C. P. R. has a large force here to begin at once getting the track in shape, but it will be some time before an eastern train can get in.

Citizens of the town and Mine Manager McCarty deserve great credit for the prompt and efficient service they rendered.

ward, the Mayor presented her with two books, "The Influence of Sea Power on History," by Mahan, and "From Hovey to Nelson," by Laughton. Master Harold J. Marshall was next called, and was also presented with two books, "Fights For the Flag," by Eitelhell, and "Our Navy For a Thousand Years," by Earley-Wilmot. These volumes are uniform in binding—blue leather, and gold—bearing the Navy League emblem impressed in gold and the whole presenting a most handsome appearance as well as being works of the highest class.

The secretary having expressed the thanks of the league to the Mayor for kindly granting the use of the hall and his excellent service in the chair, to Admiral Bleckford for allowing the naval men to take part in the evening, also to the chaplain and the staff of the Grafton as well as to Rev. W. L. Clay and Rev. Dr. Rowe for their kind and unflinching and valued services, the meeting was brought to a close by singing "God Save the King."

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, three children being safe. The baby was sleeping between the father and mother, but though they were killed instantly, the baby was unharmed.

The following is a list of the dead: Alex. Leitch, wife and four children; Chas. Acroyd, wife and two children; A. Clark, wife and four children; J. Yawdusen, wife and two children; J. Williams, wife and three children; W. Warrington and family of seven children and six boarders; Jas. Graham, wife and two sons; Alex. Graham and wife; John McVeigh; J. J. Scott; Joe Bright; J. Dawes; J. W. Watt; P. Tochette; E. Deser; A. Tashigan, Madigan, J. Zerrata, A. Graesack, Jr., F. Voucher, Ben Cannes and four boarders; Chas. Rice, two half-broods named Johnson-Poster, Fred. Farrington, two unknown Welshmen, two unknown Finns. Total, 83.

The Warringtons, with fracture of thigh; Lester Johnson, abdomen penetrated by a stick; Mrs. Watkins, shock and internal injuries; Alf. A. Watkins, shock; Dan McKensie, squeezed in mine; Sam Tines and family, bruised.

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

Upon the House assembling this afternoon the Premier announced that he had been unable to obtain information direct from Frank, but had communicated with Mr. Tonkin, manager of the Crow's Nest Coal Company, from whom he had received a reply. Mr. Tonkin's telegram stated that he had visited Frank yesterday and that the accident was caused by a mountain slide. The mine was completely covered and improvements swept away. Fifteen to seventeen men escaped from the mine by digging themselves out. One portion of the town was completely destroyed. The loss of life was estimated from seventy-five to a hundred, almost entirely in the homes.

Regarding aid required, Mr. Tonkin wired he was unable to state, but respectfully referred the Premier to Mr. McCarty, manager of the company. The damage was very heavy and traffic on the railroad, Mr. Tonkin expected, would be suspended for five or six weeks. The scene, the message stated, was indescribable.

Representation in Dominion Commons

of Supreme Court is Against Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Justice to-day said: "The heard counsel in behalf of the well as on behalf of the province, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and having considered the documents annexed, it is my duty to report to the court."

General in council, that in the words "aggregate population 51 of the B. N. A. Act," he considered as meaning the population of the Dominion, including all which have been admitted to subsequent to the passing of the act.

wrote the principal judge, Chief Justice Armour and Mr. G. C. Moore.

Reasons were given by Sir and Justice Grouard, but it was unanimous to the effect of the question.

Swears Member For Told Him He Would Ret Government

At 2 30.—At the afternoon Gamey investigation, C. man, who drove Mr. exhibition and back last examined. Aubrey Tim, house clerk, swore as to Dr. Struther, J. Rus, and others there in January.

n. of Kemptville, swore a train going to Toronto. He had roomed with "What did he say?" said he was elected a member for Manitoulin, he had a better class of that time than he ever had, and if he had not got at Whitney would carry would not have been a said that if Whitney was thin six months he would O. I. and a sketch. "The Miller and the support the Ross government gave an

out suit Manitoulin with a few details of mining would be rectified when any government." Gamey member last he was going to government.

NAVY LEAGUE'S ANNUAL MEETING OFFICERS ELECTED AND OTHER BUSINESS

Sitting Addresses Given by Rev. Dr. Rowe and Rev. W. Leslie Clay.

The annual general meeting of the British Columbia branch of the Navy League was held in the city hall Wednesday, when in the presence of the president, Mr. Justice Martin, Vice-President, A. B. Fraser, Sr., took the chair. After routine proceedings the financial statement, dealing in small figures, was received. J. Thomson, J. P., was re-elected honorary secretary, A. J. C. Galletly, honorary treasurer, and most of the old committee were re-elected with power to add to their number. A recess of a few minutes followed. Then the public having assembled, His Worship the Mayor took the chair. The secretary read a telegram from the president expressing deep regret at being unable to return to this city from Vancouver, where Full court is being held, in time for the meeting. He also read one or two letters of apology from Lindley Crease, tendering the resignation of his father, Sir Henry Crease as a member, and at the same time emphasizing the fact that the objects of the league have always had Sir Henry's warmest sympathy and support, and that it was only his inability to join actively in the measures of the league which now necessitate his withdrawal.

Mr. Fraser in a few well chosen words moved that the league place on record its deep sense of the loss sustained by the withdrawal of so loyal a supporter as Sir Henry to duty. It was seconded by Mr. Galletly and carried unanimously.

The Mayor expressed his loyal support of the objects of the league, and commended it for the interest in the Empire's naval protection, deeming the needs of such fully as great to-day as they were 200 years ago.

J. Peirson, the honorary secretary, then read the report of the past year, which went of space forbids being given in full. It was, however, indicative of much good work performed, touched upon matters of naval defence and naval reserve, the adoption of this clause by the House has rendered the bill nearly useless.

We regret that the act is confined in its operations to incorporated cities, because as a rule the industrial owner turns a damper or disabled animal out upon some common or unused land outside the boundary of any city.

The act has been tried and found to work very satisfactorily in other countries, and there is no reason why it should be otherwise in British Columbia.

At the annual meeting of this society in Halifax, Nova Scotia, speaking of the act passed by their legislature assembly, it says: "This has been one of the most effective statutes yet passed, many useless animals have been summarily seized and humanely destroyed during the past year by our agents, thus saving the long prosecutions which heretofore caused trouble and expense."

And another, Victoria S. P. C. A. (Melbourne), has an actual found abandoned or diseased, injured or disabled to such an extent that its existence involves continued suffering, may be destroyed upon the authority of any two justices, whether such animal shall have been the cause of a prosecution or not.

The committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals respectfully solicits your support to the amendment to be introduced by H. D. Heimeken, Esq., M. P. E., to the act passed last session by leaving out clause 4 and substituting in its place the following words:

Whenever it may be necessary in order to protect any animal from neglect, any peace officer may take possession of the animal, and whenever an animal is impounded, yarded or confined without necessary food, water, or proper attention for more than fifteen (15) successive hours, any peace officer may from time to time and as often as may be necessary, enter into and upon any place in which such animal is so impounded, yarded or confined, and supply with necessary food, water and attention as long as it remains there, or may, if necessary, remove such animal to a place, and shall not be liable to any action for such entry; in all the cases of the owner or custodian of such animal, if known, shall be immediately notified of such action by the person taking possession of such animal, and shall be liable to any action within five days after notice of such action, to redeem such animal by paying all expenses incurred by such action, and thereby to supply such animal with necessary food, water and proper attention, such animal shall be held to be an stray, and shall be dealt with as such. The necessary expense for food and attention given to any animal under the provisions of this section may be collected by the owner of the animal, and the animal shall not be exempted from levy and sale upon execution issued upon a judgment therefor.

F. B. KITTO, Honorary Secretary.

CATARROZONE A MIRACLE WORKER. Catarrozone cures Catarrh, Asthma, La Grippe, Bronchitis, Cold in the head.

Thousands of testimonials are on file to prove this. You can try it for yourself. It is a miracle. It is a cure for you.

W. L. Mackenzie King, deputy minister of labor and secretary of the committee appointed by the Dominion government to enquire into the labor troubles in this province, was among the passengers from Vancouver Wednesday.

FOUR FUNERALS. Remains of Late Frederick Wood Laid at Rest Wednesday—A. Holley Interred To-Day.

Wednesday afternoon the funeral of the late Frederick Wood took place from the family residence, 29 Harrison street, at 2:30 p.m. Impressive services were conducted by Rev. W. Leslie Clay, assisted by Rev. Dr. Reid, at the residence and grave. The large attendance of friends and the many beautiful floral designs testified to the esteem in which deceased was held. The members of the Sons of England, of which the late Mr. Wood was a valued member, attended in a body, as well as the employees of the Tramway Company. President B. C. Holmes conducted the S. O. E. service at the grave, assisted by Bro. Rev. Baugh Allan, deputy grand chaplain. The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: C. Holmes, E. M. Haynes, J. G. Taylor and W. Jones, representing the Sons of England; W. Peddie, J. Phillips, H. Norman and G. Mowat, representing the Tramway Company. President B. C. Holmes conducted the S. O. E. service at the grave, assisted by Bro. Rev. Baugh Allan, deputy grand chaplain. The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: C. Holmes, E. M. Haynes, J. G. Taylor and W. Jones, representing the Sons of England; W. Peddie, J. Phillips, H. Norman and G. Mowat, representing the Tramway Company.

The remains of the late Joseph Bates was laid at rest Wednesday afternoon. The funeral took place in the parlors of W. J. Hanna. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Reid, at the parlors and at the grave. The hearse was followed to the cemetery by the officers of the Canadian Order of Odd Fellows, to which order the deceased belonged. There were numerous bouquets of wreaths and bouquets of gorgeous flowers. The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: H. Prety, J. Pascoe, W. Menzies and Allen, leaving the residence of the late Mrs. S. J. S. Bates at 2:30 p.m. The funeral services were held at her late residence, Topaz avenue, and were conducted by Rev. Mr. Gustafson, assisted by Rev. J. F. Vichet. The attendance was large and the floral decorations many. The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: Messrs. G. Smith, Milton, H. Sellick, W. H. Bone, J. H. Meldrum and W. Sellick.

This afternoon the funeral of the late Alfred Bodley took place from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co. at 2:30 o'clock. The services were held at Rose Bay cemetery. Religious services were conducted by Rev. W. Leslie Clay, the employees of the C. P. N. Co. here attending. There was a large attendance of friends and acquaintances, and the floral designs were both numerous and handsome.

SHIPPING AGREEMENT. Between the British Government and the International Mercantile Marine Company.

London, April 29.—The shipping agreement between the International Mercantile Marine Company and the British government has been finally and satisfactorily concluded on the terms previously announced. The terms of the agreement, according to the announcement made by Gerald Balfour, the president of the board of trade at Rose Bay, Sheffield, England, September 30th, are as follows:

A majority of the directors of the combination are to be of British nationality; the vessels propelled by steam in British waters are to fly the British flag; the officers are to be British; a reasonable proportion of their crews are to be drawn from Great Britain, and at least half the tonnage hereof is to be built for the combination in or near the British yards and fly the British flag.

Further, in the event of a combination pursuing a policy hostile to the British mercantile marine, the British government is empowered to terminate the agreement, which is for a period of 20 years, and renewable by five years from each party to it.

FOREIGNERS IN VENEZUELA. Drastric Decree Issue by Government Defining Their Duties and Rights.

Caracas, April 28.—The text of the decree just issued by the government defining the duties and rights of foreigners in Venezuela, shows it to be most drastic in its character and excites great exasperation among all foreign residents. It is believed that it will effectually end all immigration or the introduction of any foreign capital. It declares that foreigners found within the territory of the United States of Venezuela shall be considered either as residents or in transit; resident foreigners are subject to the same obligations as the Venezuelans, both as to their persons as well as their property, but they are not subject to military service. He would require a forced or extraordinary war contribution in case of revolutionary or of internal armed warfare. The decree continues:

"Foreigners domiciled or in transit must not mix in the political affairs. To this end they cannot: 1, form a part of political societies; 2, edit political newspapers or write about the interior or exterior politics of the country in any newspaper; 3, fill public office of employment; 4, take up arms in the domestic contentions of the republic; 5, delivery of speeches which in any way relate to the politics of the country."

Domiciled foreigners who violate any of the provisions of the decree lose their character.

REPULSED BY RUSSIANS. Berlin, April 29.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Lokal Anzeiger says that a squadron of Turah cavalry crossed the Russian frontier seventy versts from Sara Kamisch, Trans-Caspian territory, and showed intention of crossing. A Russian frontier post gave the alarm to the regiment of Cossacks which fired on the Turks, killing an officer and six troopers. The Turks then retreated across the frontier.

L. Frank of Alberni, arrived down on Wednesday by the noon train, having come from the West Coast overland. He says business in Alberni district is already looking up, and hopes soon to be able to report a revival both in mining and other industries. While here Mr. Frank is making his headquarters at the Victoria hotel.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

THE CONCESSIONS ASKED OF COMPANY. TEXT OF PROPOSALS MADE BY MR. WELLS. The Chief Commissioner Appears Before the Select Committee and Reveals Negotiations.

The committee inquiring into the Columbia and Western Railway Company's subsidy met Thursday. The members of the committee were called to an article appearing in the Vancouver Province in which it was implied that a deal was on in which members of both sides of the House were concerned for a grab of the land in Southeast Kootenay.

It was decided to recommend to the government the advisability of calling the editor before the bar of the House for having published a report reflecting upon the honor of members of the legislature.

Hon. Mr. Wells was examined this morning. He gave the history of the setting aside of the blocks for the B. C. Southern Railway Company, and the later history of the affair leading up to his trip to Montreal, and the results of that visit.

In connection with his story of the negotiations, Hon. Mr. Wells gave the memorandum prepared by him and given to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, setting forth the concessions he claims were asked. The memorandum is as follows: Memo Re Extension of C. & W. Railway.

Your company has earned the land subsidy for section 4, say 900,000 acres, but is not entitled to a crown grant until section 5 has been constructed. Upon completion of sections 5 and 6 it would have earned a further subsidy of 2,120,000 acres, or in all 3,020,000 acres.

As it now stands these subsidies have been forfeited, the remaining sections 5 and 6 not having been completed within the prescribed time.

If your company will submit a proposal to complete these sections and extend construction to Spence's bridge, the British Columbia government would favorably consider:

1. The reinstatement of your land subsidies under the Subsidy Act of 1896.

2. A cash bonus from a point at or near Spence's Bridge, under such conditions and terms as may be agreed upon.

A survey of the Hope mountain pass has just been completed, and if it is determined to be a feasible one proposals will probably be made for the construction of the Coast-Kootenay road from the Coast to a point at or near Otter Lake, intersecting your road from Spence's Bridge to Midway.

Should this road be built either by the government or by a company other than the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, it would be imperative that the necessary running powers be given over your road to Midway, or should the Coast-Kootenay road be extended beyond Otter Lake to Midway by the government or a company other than the Canadian Pacific railway, your rights to all land subsidies would terminate, excepting in respect to section 4, but to which you would be entitled only upon construction of the Spence's Bridge road to a point at or near Otter Lake, to be fixed at, say, 1st November, 1903, and for the remaining portion of the road to Midway in case your company built it in one year after that date. Construction to be commenced from Spence's Bridge and not less than 50 miles to be completed by 31st December, 1902.

This memorandum was prepared in Montreal, and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy replied to it in a letter also prepared. Sir Thomas referred in his reply to what the C. P. R. had done for British Columbia in the way of opening up the country. The results had been somewhat disappointing. The company did not intend to help in their work. It had to be made Midway its terminus for any length of time, but would endeavor to open up other parts of the country. Among the parts which would require railways would be the Nicola Valley and Similkameen. The company wanted to see present lines pay better before undertaking much more to open up new districts. He would regret the adoption of a policy by the government that might affect the company's interests in British Columbia, as to make further extensions of their lines in that territory unwise and undesirable.

Hon. Mr. Wells was cross-examined by Mr. Oliver, who will continue his questions at the next sitting of the committee.

FOOT ELM COOLS HOT FEET. Sometimes people are troubled with a hot, burning condition of the feet that even bathing will not relieve.

The trouble in most instances is due to blood congestion, and the only remedy that will give relief is Foot Elm. It cools and soothes the feet by equalizing the circulation and relieving the local congestion. Mr. W. Brown, Coleson, Ont., speaks of the benefits he derived as follows: "I can recommend Foot Elm for sweaty, hot, tired feet."

Foot Elm is 25 cents a box, at drug-stamps to V. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

It is definitely announced that the Kootenay and Giant Mines will resume shipments on Monday. Both will send their product to the Trail smelter. The Kootenay will ship 50 tons daily, until large teams can be secured, after which the production will be advanced to 75 tons daily. The Giant will ship 25 tons daily for the present.

Mrs. Elliott S. Rowe left Tuesday morning for a month's trip to Island and Mainland points for the improvement of her health. Mrs. Rowe has recently undergone an operation for appendicitis and her husband has deemed it advisable for her to take a trip.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

A NUMBER OF PRIVATE BILLS DISPOSED OF

The Ministry Carefully Avoided Taking Up Any Government Measures at Yesterday's Sitting.

Yesterday afternoon's sitting of the House was one almost altogether devoid of interest apart from a few sallies made from the opposition side upon the government discussion.

At 1,000 M Street, N. W., writes: Indeed that your remedy is tonic. Many of my friends with the most benignant coughs, colds and catarrh of the bowels.

Dr. Larme, Ohio, Right of Ball Team, writes: I have used it my catarrh of the bowels. It restores bodily strength and a well in a short time.

Dr. Elmer Fleming, Minneapolis, Minn., writes: I have used it my catarrh of the bowels. It restores bodily strength and a well in a short time.

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bles, and thought this discussion out of order. Nelson said his own troubles.

Mr. Gilmour said he did not believe the C. P. R. owned the water front of Vancouver. The C. P. R. had grabbed it, but it did not belong to that company.

Continuing, Mr. Gilmour said if there were three members of the government present when the agreement was entered into with the city's representatives the remaining members had a right to stand by it.

The resolution carried. Questions and Answers. Mr. Tatlow asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions: 1. Has a petition been received from engineers and steam users of the city of Vancouver asking that certain amendments be made to the Boiler Inspection Act? 2. Is the intention of the government to amend the act this session?

Hon. Mr. Wells replied as follows: 1. Yes. 2. No. Not the act, but probably the regulations under the act.

Mr. Helmecken asked the government: 1. Has the government received any proposition from any person, firm or corporation touching the construction of a transcontinental line of railway? 2. If so, from whom and under what conditions? 3. What is the nature of any such proposition?

Premier Prior replied: "No formal or official proposition has been received."

Bills of Sale Act. The second reading of the bill intitled "An Act to amend the Bills of Sale Act" was explained by the Attorney-General as being intended to set right any question as to agent's powers.

The bill passed its second reading. Railway Bills. E. C. Smith, in moving the third reading of the bill intitled "An Act to incorporate the Kootenay, Cariboo & Pacific Railway Company," said he did not make a change from \$25,000 to \$35,000 in the amounts of securities to be given per mile. It was found, he said, that the cost would be greater than was first anticipated, and the change was made in conformity with the suggestion made in the railway committee.

After discussion it was decided to recommend the bill. This was done, with Mr. Mounroe in the chair.

The bill was reported and adopted. The following bills were introduced by Mr. McPhillips, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow: "An Act to amend the 'Animals Act,'" "An Act to amend the 'Companies Winding Up Act, 1898,'" and "An Act to amend the 'Water Classes Consolidated Act, 1897.'"

Deadman's Island. Mr. Gilmour moved "That an order of the House be granted for a return of lease drafted by the government and signed by Mr. Theo. Lodge."

R. McBride, in speaking to the resolution, said that the House and the country were entitled to know what was the reason the government took such a contradictory course in regard to this lease.

A. P. McPhillips said that while it was a question of more land to be dealt with by the government should have dealt with property that was still sub judice, and make a lease of the land before it was known whether the government had a right to deal with it or not.

Mr. Smith said it was not asking aid. "Not yet," said Mr. Hunter. This motion to alter the bonding powers was lost.

The bill was reported and adopted. The following bills were read a third time and passed: "An Act to amend the 'Vernon & Nelson Telephone Company Act, 1898,'" "An Act to amend the 'Pacific North West Dominion Railway Act, 1900,'" and "An Act to incorporate the Adams River Railway Company."

E. C. Smith upon moving the second reading of the bill intitled "An Act to amend the 'Trades Union Act,'" said that it was important inasmuch as it was intended to connect the various camps of the Crown's Nest Pass Coal Company. The bill passed its second reading and was committed.

Mr. Smith moved in favor of allowing the company to construct and operate tramways as branches to its main line and to utilize water. In doing so he urged that other companies had this power. He gave a long list of such companies.

T. W. Paterson pointed out that the railway committee had gone fully into the matter. That committee had found that railway companies seeking incorporation had endeavored to get privileges other than those of transportation.

Among these was that of utilizing water power and tramway lines. That was not in the public interests. He instanced the case of a company being granted a right to operate tramways and their choosing to work timber limits. It would be placed in a position to unfairly compete with others seeking to work timber limits. The company would not need to make returns to the government. The proper course for such a company to pursue was to form subsidiary companies for these purposes. This was not the course pursued in other provinces or in the Dominion House.

Mr. McPhillips contended that it would create difficulty in financing a subsidiary company when it would be announced to the moneyed men that subsidiary companies would have to be organized in order to carry out their work in reaching the mines contiguous to the line of railway. The Dominion government required tramway companies to make returns just the same as the railway companies.

Mr. Houston thought tramway companies were entirely independent of railway work. This road, if built, would parallel the Crown's Nest branch of the C. P. R. through part of its course and would also parallel another line which was seeking a charter. He did not think it advisable to put this line at a disadvantage to the other lines.

Mr. Smith thought there was an opening for tramways down every mountain side and facilities for generating water power in every gulch.

The amendment was lost. An amendment was introduced by Mr. Smith as follows: "It shall be lawful for the directors of the company to enter into any agreement or agreements with any other company or companies, if lawfully authorized to enter into such agreements, with person or persons, for leasing, hiring or use of any locomotives, carriages, rolling stock and other movable property from such companies or persons for such time or times and on such terms as may be agreed on; and also to enter into agreements with any railway company or companies, if so lawfully authorized, for the use by one or more contracting companies of the locomotives, carriages, rolling stock and other movable property of the other or others of them, on such terms as may be agreed on."

It was pointed out that all railway companies have the power according to the acts of incorporation without this being added. The amendment, therefore, was defeated.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete.

Mr. Hunter presented reports from the railway committee, in which it was recommended that the government grant another charter to the Kootenay Central Railway Company.

The reports were adopted. The second reading of the bill to incorporate the Pacific Northern & Eastern Railway Company passed, and the bill was committed with Mr. Rogers in the chair.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete.

J. Stables in moving the second reading of the bill to incorporate the British Columbia Northern & Mackenzie Valley Railway Company, said he expected the bill would pass without opposition. It had passed the railway committee in the way. It opened up a country rich in minerals and in agricultural lands.

It passed its second reading and was committed with Mr. Helmecken in the chair. The committee rose and reported the bill complete without amendment. The report was adopted.

Third Readings. The bill intitled "An Act to Amend the Children's Protection Act" of the British Columbia passed its third reading.

The report on the bill intitled "An Act to Amend the Medical Act, 1898," was adopted, and the bill passed its third reading.

The bill intitled "An Act Respecting the Support of Illegitimate Children" followed a similar course.

Withdrawn. Mr. Green's bill intitled "An Act to Further Amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act" was withdrawn from the orders of the House.

Oil Prospects. Mr. Hunter in moving the second reading of his bill intitled "An Act to authorize the Location of Petroleum and Mineral Oil Claims under the 'Mineral Act and Amending Acts,'" said he did not make a change from 650 acres to 300 acres. He thought there was no reason why an oil prospect should be larger than about 300 acres, the limit of mineral claims.

Mr. McPhillips thought it remarkable that a measure like this should be brought in by a private member. He thought the government should at least explain their position with respect to it.

Mr. McBride thought the Minister of Mines should tell the House how this was to affect the department.

Mr. Smith said it was not asking aid. "Not yet," said Mr. Hunter. This motion to alter the bonding powers was lost.

The bill was reported and adopted. The following bills were read a third time and passed: "An Act to amend the 'Vernon & Nelson Telephone Company Act, 1898,'" "An Act to amend the 'Pacific North West Dominion Railway Act, 1900,'" and "An Act to incorporate the Adams River Railway Company."

E. C. Smith upon moving the second reading of the bill intitled "An Act to amend the 'Trades Union Act,'" said that it was important inasmuch as it was intended to connect the various camps of the Crown's Nest Pass Coal Company. The bill passed its second reading and was committed.

Mr. Smith moved in favor of allowing the company to construct and operate tramways as branches to its main line and to utilize water. In doing so he urged that other companies had this power. He gave a long list of such companies.

T. W. Paterson pointed out that the railway committee had gone fully into the matter. That committee had found that railway companies seeking incorporation had endeavored to get privileges other than those of transportation.

Among these was that of utilizing water power and tramway lines. That was not in the public interests. He instanced the case of a company being granted a right to operate tramways and their choosing to work timber limits. It would be placed in a position to unfairly compete with others seeking to work timber limits. The company would not need to make returns to the government. The proper course for such a company to pursue was to form subsidiary companies for these purposes. This was not the course pursued in other provinces or in the Dominion House.

Mr. McPhillips contended that it would create difficulty in financing a subsidiary company when it would be announced to the moneyed men that subsidiary companies would have to be organized in order to carry out their work in reaching the mines contiguous to the line of railway. The Dominion government required tramway companies to make returns just the same as the railway companies.

Mr. Houston thought tramway companies were entirely independent of railway work. This road, if built, would parallel the Crown's Nest branch of the C. P. R. through part of its course and would also parallel another line which was seeking a charter. He did not think it advisable to put this line at a disadvantage to the other lines.

Mr. Smith thought there was an opening for tramways down every mountain side and facilities for generating water power in every gulch.

The amendment was lost. An amendment was introduced by Mr. Smith as follows: "It shall be lawful for the directors of the company to enter into any agreement or agreements with any other company or companies, if lawfully authorized to enter into such agreements, with person or persons, for leasing, hiring or use of any locomotives, carriages, rolling stock and other movable property from such companies or persons for such time or times and on such terms as may be agreed on; and also to enter into agreements with any railway company or companies, if so lawfully authorized, for the use by one or more contracting companies of the locomotives, carriages, rolling stock and other movable property of the other or others of them, on such terms as may be agreed on."

It was pointed out that all railway companies have the power according to the acts of incorporation without this being added. The amendment, therefore, was defeated.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete.

3 have not yet been crown granted, and in addition 900,000 acres in respect of section 4, claimed by the company, have not been crown granted. 2. Section 1 was completed in 1897. Section 3 was completed in 1898. Section 4 was completed in 1900. 3. Yes. 4. No. There has not been any unreasonable delay in issuing crown grants since completion of construction. 5. 794,440 acres. 6. The lands were sufficiently designated and surveyed to enable crown grants to be issued. 7. Section 4, No. 8. No. 9. This is a matter for legal opinion. 10. The matter has not been considered."

Mr. Hawthorthwaite held that according to the Provincial Secretary's own statement this did not enlarge the scope of the bill, as he considered the measure covered all parties concerned.

The Speaker ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite took an appeal to the House from the decision of the Speaker.

The chair was sustained.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite introduced the following amendment: To strike out section 3 and substitute the following section in lieu thereof:

"It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council to grant to any settler, or his legal representative, free of charge, a Crown grant in fee simple in possession of lands within the railway land belt taken up, or settled upon, by such settler, or his legal representative, not already Crown-granted to him (save and except as to gold and silver in either case)."

The Speaker ruled this amendment out of order.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite said perhaps the government would accept it.

Hon. Mr. McInnes said it would not be acceptable.

It was therefore declared out of order. Mr. Hawthorthwaite moved: That the motion be amended by striking out all the words thereof after the word "be," and inserting in lieu thereof the following words:

"Postponed because the introducer of the bill, the Hon. Mr. McInnes, Provincial Secretary, rightly admits that the bill as framed will at most be available by settlers who had a legal status or right to the surface or to under-surface rights of their lands under the Lands Act prior to the passage of chapter 14, 46 Victoria, but will not apply to settlers of bona fide squatters whose claims to land were brought under section 23 of said chapter 14, although Mr. Rothwell, Dominion commissioner, in 1897, after full investigation of their claims, reported, among other things, as follows:

"I have the honor to report to you the result of my investigation into the claims referred to in that commission. 'The claims in question consist of the claims of certain settlers who do not get their title from the government of the Dominion of Canada by the province of British Columbia.' 'The settlers mentioned are those who are referred to as bona fide squatters in section 23 of the 'Lands Act.' 'I can assure you that, not only from the evidence, but from the acts which have been passed and the notices that have been issued by the province with regard to this matter, that these settlers did not receive their title when such acts and notices were framed which they were justly entitled to. 'When I have completed this task I feel satisfied that I have established the conclusion I have arrived at, that, although these settlers, generally speaking, have no legal right to the coal and other minerals under their lands, they, or those claiming through them, have a just claim for redress at the hands of the province in which they live, a claim which that province cannot honorably refuse to recognize and settle.' 'In view of all the circumstances which I have thought necessary to mention or refer to in this report, I consider it the duty of the government of British Columbia, notwithstanding the position the settlers who are affected by section 23 of chapter 14, and section 7 of section 7 of chapter 6 unquestionably placed themselves in by accepting pre-emption records subject to such provisions, to take prompt action which will satisfactorily remove the injustice which has resulted from these provisions.'"

Hon. Mr. McInnes, speaking to this, called attention to the remarks of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Dominion House in discussing this question as bearing on his views on the subject. Reading the remarks of Sir Wilfrid Laurier showed that those taking the initial steps towards carrying out the provisions of the Lands Act were settlers, and that the rights to these lands claimed by these settlers never passed to the Dominion of Canada, and thus to the E. & N. railway, but resided in the hands of the settlers. He lamented that the member for South Nainaimo, who had fought with him in attempting to get justice for these settlers, should have taken the course he now did in attempting to delay redress being given.

Smith Curtis supported the amendment.

The amendment was lost on the following division. Yeas—Messrs. Gilmour, Stables, E. C. Smith, Neill, Hayward, Helmecken, Prentice, Eberts, A. W. Smith, Eilsson, Clifford, Houston, Wells, McInnes, Hall, Rogers, Dickie and Mounroe—17.

Nays—E. C. Smith, Oliver, Hawthorthwaite, Neill, Gifford, Garden, Finton, Curtis, Munro, Tatlow, Green, McBride, Semlin, Taylor and Paterson—14.

Mr. McPhillips and Mr. Kidd arrived too late to vote.

These two members taking their places the opposition demanded a division upon the adoption of the report. It carried as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Gilmour, Stables, E. C. Smith, Neill, Hayward, Helmecken, Prentice, Eberts, A. W. Smith, Eilsson, Clifford, Houston, Wells, McInnes, Hall, Rogers, Dickie and Mounroe—19.

Nays—Messrs. Oliver, Gifford, Garden, Hawthorthwaite, Curtis, Munro, Tatlow, Green, McBride, Semlin, Taylor and Paterson—14.

Liquor License Act. The House went into committee on the bill intitled "An Act to amend the 'Liquor License Act, 1900,'" with Mr. Munroe in the chair.

The Attorney-General introduced some slight amendments.

The committee rose and reported progress.

Railway Bills. The bill to incorporate the British Columbia Northern & Mackenzie Valley Railway Company" passed its third reading.

The report on the bill to incorporate the Morrissey, Fernie & Michel Railway Company was adopted, and the bill passed its third reading.

In moving the second reading of the bill intitled "An Act to Incorporate the Flathead Valley Railroad Company," Mr. Houston said this was another of those bills to incorporate a railway company, but it differed from most in the fact that the promoters were prepared to build the road, and that there was no other road through the country affected.

The bill passed its second reading, and was committed with Capt. Tatlow in the chair.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete without amendment. The report was adopted and the bill ordered to be put down for its third reading at the next sitting of the House.

Trades Unions. Mr. Hawthorthwaite moved the second reading of the bill intitled "An Act to further amend the Law relating to Trades Unions."

It provided that "An employee shall at all times be at liberty to join any trade union or similar labor association, international or otherwise, by any employer who discharges an employee or discriminates in any way against an employee for becoming, or being about to become, or for having become a member of any such trade union or association, if such union is legally and may be enjoined therefor, and shall also be liable to prosecution under the 'Summary Convictions Act' and amending acts, before two justices of the peace or a police magistrate, and upon conviction for such offence shall be liable to a penalty or fine not exceeding one thousand dollars."

Mr. Hawthorthwaite referred to the conflict between capital and labor. It was impossible to reconcile these in any way, however, so as to produce harmony under the conditions as they existed for the advantages of trade. The bill provided that workmen should have the right to join trades unions for their own protection with respect to wages. In New Zealand the workmen were compelled to join trades unions, as it was only then that they could get redress under the provisions which existed. He recalled the absence of strikes in Nainaimo, where for years the union had been recognized by the management. At Extension they found a lamentable state of affairs because the men wanted to form a union. The excuse given by the management for its action was that the Western Federation of Miners was an organization under foreign control. Capital recognized no international union, but why should trades unions? Workmen had come to the conclusion that their rights would not be recognized in this House. They were joining together to get their rights. If they did not get it from capital or the capitalist legislatures, they were prepared to wipe out capital.

Mr. Helmecken moved the adjournment of the debate, but afterwards withdrew his motion.

Mr. McBride said that he was pained to hear the member for Nainaimo say that he did not expect the wage earners to get fair play from the representatives in the legislature. This was essentially a labor man's point of view. He said that the capitalist legislatures, they were prepared to wipe out capital.

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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...

Seconded by Ald. Vincent, Ald. Barnard moved that the resolution...

Ald. Stewart strongly opposed the competitive plan system...

Ald. Cameron agreed with the previous speakers...

Ald. Yates opposed the resolution...

Ald. Barnard was surprised at the new development of scruples...

The Mayor appointed the following to act as the committee...

Previous to the consideration of this question two letters were received...

Gentlemen—As one of those who signed the paper suggesting that an architect be selected from among those in the city...

Success does not always tend to wisdom. Why, may I ask, did he not enter the competition for "Stacy Castle"?

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 tend to wisdom.

Why, may I ask, did he not enter the competition for "Stacy Castle"? 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 alterations, Hotel Dallas alterations, Tramway sheds, Carey Castle, the Bank of Montreal, Mr. Bodwell's house, the High school, and the present brick building on Yates street? Was this all competitive work? If these are not local works, and if these works are not 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 our 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. He declares he does not care "tuppence" for the library. Why then does he worry himself so much about it as to write? The truth is, he is anxious for the almighty dollar, and, more so, than many of his professional brethren who, if they had made as much as he has by a fortuitous set of circumstances, rather than by pre-eminence, would have retired long ago, and left the field to others.

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 on the part of the Canadian and American railroads...

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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.

The report of the delegates from the provincial government to Ottawa has been brought down to the House.

The matters requiring attention as outlined on Tuesday's special interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and members of the executive council are given as follows:

"The question of the financial relations of the provinces with the Dominion. The question of fisheries in British Columbia. The regulation of Mongolian immigration. The right of the province to a greater share of the revenue arising out of the operation of the Chinese immigration. The salaries of some of the boundaries of Indian reserves in British Columbia, in accordance with the agreement arrived at some years ago between the two governments, viz., that the salaries of the Indian reserves should be readjusted from time to time in accordance with the growth or diminution of the Indian population. There were also several matters, such as the rights of the provinces in the Yukon and the minerals under the same, the minerals under Indian reserves; the salaries of judges, and the co-operation of the two governments in respect to railway construction, which it was desired to discuss with the various ministers having charge, respectively, of such matters."

In regard to the readjustment of financial relations, "so far as the claims of British Columbia were coincident with the claims of the other provinces, the delegation was heartily in sympathy with them and was working in accord. The position of British Columbia was, however, a unique one, owing to its peculiar geographical position, its remoteness from the Eastern trade centres, and other conditions which would be referred to in due season, and on account of these considerations the delegation claimed that, while the resolutions of the Quebec conference respecting the summer switching yards, the victim, a railway employee, having his head instantly severed from his body.

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 from his body.

A long string of ore dumps was being backed up in the Phoenix mill at 9:30, with Conductor Ed. Sterling in charge. The caboose was on the forward end and F. E. Donohoe, a brakeman, stood on the lower 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.

A Popular American Consul in Canada Says He Knows of Remarkable Cures Wrought by Paine's Celery Compound The Great Spring Medicine

The claim that Paine's Celery Compound is the only honest medicine in the world for the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous and blood diseases, is fully borne out by the strong and convincing letters of testimony received constantly by the proprietors of the popular medicine. Nothing else has ever possessed anything like the power of Paine's Celery Compound to restore a healthy nervous system to the entire body and thoroughly cleanse the blood, making it impossible for rheumatism, neuralgia and other troubles to find a lodgment in the system. Ministers, professional men generally, newspaper men, public officials and all brain workers, men whose daily outlay of vitality, because of hard, trying, anxious work, is excessive, find renewed nerve strength and vitality in Paine's Celery Compound. General Wm. W. Henry, American Consul in the city of Quebec, says:

"I feel great pleasure to endorse Paine's Celery Compound, both on account of the results obtained from personal use of the remedy and knowledge of the remarkable cures it has performed. I believe it has no equal in curing diseases of the nervous system and building up those who are weak and out of health. It has cured several friends of mine of rheumatism in its worst forms, and I have no hesitancy in recommending it to all afflicted with that disease."

A. Hamfield, of San Francisco, is a guest at the Imperial.

"Little Bantam" Fractional Mineral Claim, situated in the Victoria Mining Division of Chemsun District, located on Mount Sicker.

Take notice that I, George R. Elliott, agent for the owners, Free Miner's Certificate No. 87208, intend to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action under section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1903. GEORGE R. ELLIOTT.

Public notice is hereby given that 60 days from date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated on the east side of the Victoria Canal, in Cassiar District: Commencing at a post marked "R. & P. S. W. corner," thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement, containing one hundred and twenty acres or less. Staked 15th February, 1903. GEO. RIDGE, WALTER R. FLEWING.

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Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated on the east side of the Victoria Canal, in Cassiar District: Commencing at a post marked "R. & P. S. E. corner," thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains to place of commencement, and containing one hundred and sixty acres or less. Staked 7th March, 1903. EDWARD E. POTTS, Per His Agent, H. H. V. KOHLER, Dated Victoria, B. C., March 15th, 1903.

DELEGATES REPORT.

THE PREMIER'S DENIAL.

He Denies Emphatically Intention Attributed to Him by "Up-Country" Paper.

In the Saturday issue of the Nelson News appeared a dispatch from Victoria relating to political affairs, in which the following statement is made:

"In consequence of the division in the cabinet respecting the Columbia & Western land grants, the order-in-council cancelling these grants, and the bill that passed to ratify the cancellation, the Lieutenant-Governor has requested time to carefully consider the entire matter before giving the adopted legislation his assent, and there is a possibility that both the decree of the House and the advice of his ministers may be disregarded."

"In the event of such being the result of the consideration now taken, Premier Prior told your correspondent to-day he would forthwith dissolve the House, reorganize the cabinet, and appeal to the country, making the cancellation of this grant the issue of the campaign. He states that whether or not the delivery of the deeds was complete, the government of the day exceeded the specific instructions of the legislature, as contained in the Columbia & Western Subsidy Act, by granting lands not definable as contiguous, and that the grants should accordingly be cancelled as improper."

"In the event of a majority of his friends concluding that a party line division is desirable, Prior would go to the country as leader of a Conservative government."

Premier Prior was asked to-day if the report was a correct one. He expressed surprise at such an announcement, and declared the story to be a fabrication, pure and simple.

BRAKEMAN'S DEATH. Decapitated While Engaged Shunting in the Phoenix Yards.

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STATEMENT OF MATTERS DEALT WITH AT OTTAWA BY PREMIER AND DEPUTY PREMIER.

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He Denies Emphatically Intention Attributed to Him by "Up-Country" Paper.

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