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CABLE NEWS.

Shocking Mining Disaster.

LONDON, March 10.—It is now stated that upwards of 300 miners were imprised in Morsa colliery. About 200 have been rescued from the workings nearest the main shaft. Most of them were uninjured, but several were fatally hurt. Owing to later heavy falls of debris the explorers are prevented from penetrating the workings, which are pervaded by choke damp. Now and again a body is being brought to the surface, but the work of recovering the corpses is slow. A further fall of debris has completely blocked the pit and rendered all attempts to rescue the imprisoned miners futile until the mass can be cleared away. Latest estimates place the number of dead at 165.

Eight bodies horribly mutilated have been taken out of the Morsa pit. It is rumored that the rescuers have heard appeals for help coming from the entombed men; but are unable to push their search because of the gas and flames which confront them.

Gladstone's Amendment Rejected.

LONDON, March 10.—In the Commons to-day, Mr. Sexton, resuming the debate on the acceptance of the Parnell commission's report, protested against placing upon the records of the house the judges' perverted and distorted views of the evidence taken. The Tories, he declared, were bound to accept the amendments to Smith's motion as an act of moral restitution. Gladstone's amendment was rejected by a vote of 339 to 268. The amendment offered by Jennings will be taken up to-morrow.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Sexton said he had in his possession a letter marked "Private," from Lord Salisbury to Pigott.

Balfour declared it was a vile calumny to insinuate that Lord Salisbury was connected with the forgeries. He dared Sexton to publish or read the letter.

Mr. Sexton said he was ready to submit the letter, together with others, to a committee of enquiry.

Balfour continued by declaring that the Parnellites had failed to show an instance of their having offered a reward for the detection of crime or criminals. They had accepted donations of money from the Clan na Gael. Leaders of such a party, he said, had incurred dishonor.

Sir William Harcourt maintained that the forged letter had helped the government to pass the Crimes act. The country was perhaps weary of this debate, but that was because the people regarded the action of the government against the acquitted men as vindictive and ungenerous.

The Conservative Majority.

LONDON, March 10.—The majority voting on Gladstone's amendment in the commons consisted of 284 Conservatives and 56 Liberal-Unionists. Seventy-five Parnellites voted with the minority.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Chinese Statistics for British Columbia.

Necessity for a Health Convention Referred to.

The Buildings of the Government Test Farm at Agassiz to be Erected This Year.

(From our own Correspondent).

OTTAWA, Ont., March 10.—The total number of Chinese immigrants who arrived in Canada from March 31st, 1887, to December 31st, 1889, was 1877. Of these 1487 were landed at Vancouver, 363 at Victoria, 12 at New Westminster and the remainder at other ports. The total amount of fees collected during this period was $83,000. Four Chinese were detected in attempting to land on fraudulent certificates last year. Three thousand four hundred and eighty-seven return certificates have been issued in the period named. Considerable correspondence bearing on the conduct of Interpreter Vrooman was embodied in the return brought down. On the abolition of the office of interpreter, Vrooman received a gratuity of $364.

Prof. Saunders has asked the manager of the British Columbia experimental farm to forward his suggestions as to the buildings required at Agassiz. The government is prepared to erect them this year.

In the House to-day a motion for the establishment of a health department was discussed. Sir John said he thought the time had arrived for the holding of a Dominion health convention in order to harmonize the sanitary laws of the different provinces.

The Orange bill is likely to pass in the Senate to-morrow without discussion.

Sir Richard Cartwright's motion censuring Rykert will probably be referred to the committee on privileges on elections.

Fifteen members of the Wimbledon team have accepted places.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

The Belgic's Cargo.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10—Among the cargo of the China line steamer Belgic were 110 cases of prepared opium, the duty on each case being $410. It is consigned to this city. $45,100 as duty on the shipment was paid to-day.

The Molders' Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—It is reported by representatives of the Iron Molders' union that quite a number of capitalists waited on the executive committee on Saturday last and desired to inform the union that the necessary financial assistance could be obtained if they desired to start a foundry for themselves. Much talk is being indulged in to-day in the executive committee rooms on this matter. No information was given out about what steps the union would take concerning the importation of non-union men from the east to take the places of the strikers.

Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Cleared Steamer Walla Walla, for Victoria; ship Wilna and bark Oregon for Nanaimo. Sailed—Ship Ivanhoe, for Seattle.

Drowning Accidents.

SACRAMENTO, March 10.—A fisherman named Filben started out for a row Thursday last and has not since been heard from. A Kanaka known by the nickname of Solomon, is also believed to be drowned. He left about three weeks ago, and has not returned or been seen.

San Francisco's Unemployed.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—The relief fund for the unemployed amounts to over ten thousand dollars this evening. One hundred and fifty men go to work in the park to-morrow.

Drowned in a Slough.

RED BLUFF, Cala., March 10.—Herbert L. Taylor, a young school teacher, has been missing since Friday night. His body was found in a slough to-day, accidentally drowned. He has relatives in Maine.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Sitting of the Exchequer Court July 2nd.

Senator McInnis In Earnest About His Gaelic Bill.

Fred. Norris Purchases a Plant for a Trunk Factory—Debate on the Rykert Scandal.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

OTTAWA, March 11.—Senator McInnes, (Westminster) was late in entering the Senate this afternoon, and taking advantage of his absence his Gaelic bill was dropped from the order paper. Two minutes later Senator McInnes entered and was wild when he heard that his bill had been squelched. He subsequently got it restored to the order paper, but gave the Senators a severe talking to for considering the measure as a joke. He says he is in dead earnest.

The Keefer divorce bill has passed the Senate, after some objections.

The sitting of the exchequer court will be held in Vancouver, commencing Tuesday, June 25th, and at Victoria on Wednesday, July 2nd. Any action ripe for trial may be set down by either party giving the opposite party ten days' notice.

The House discussed the Rykert scandal all day. Sir Richard Cartwright made a vindictive speech, but he spoiled his case by attacking nearly every member on the ministerial benches.

Rykert hit back effectually, and finally the debate degenerated into recriminations.

The motion of Sir John Thompson to adjourn the debate was carried by 22 majority, McNeil, Weldon (Albert) and O'Brien, Conservatives, voting against.

The report from Washington that the Canadian Pacific intend to abandon their line through Maine is emphatically denied to-night. The traffic has exceeded the most sanguine hopes of the company, and there has been no trouble with the United states government relative to bonding privileges.

Fred Norris, of Victoria, is en route home. He has just purchased in Montreal plant necessary for a trunk factory, to be started in Victoria.

AMERICAN NEWS.

A Derelict Bark.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The Archor Line steamer Caledonia, from Mediterranean ports, arrived at the docks this morning. The captain reports that he fell in with the derelict bark Progresso of Gunstad, Norway, on the 28th ult. The bark encountered a terrific storm on Feb. 20th, and the second officer and a man at the wheel were washed overboard. A mad dog and a white pig were found on board the bark. The former was killed and the latter was taken on board the Caledonia. The derelict was then burned. The Nova Scotian bark Truro arrived at Halifax March 3rd with the survivors of the Progresso.

Untruthful Reports.

CHICAGO, March 8.—At a meeting of the press committee of the World's Fair to-day, resolutions were adopted requesting the press of the United States to correct the untruthful reports so widely circulated to the effect that certain prominent gentlemen of Chicago have been in the east soliciting subscriptions for the World's Fair under authority from the mayor of this city. The gentlemen are said to have been in Chicago during the whole time mentioned, and no solicitors have been employed directly or indirectly by Chicago.

Northern Pacific Railroad Matters.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., March 8.—President Oakes of the Northern Pacific Railway, spent last night in the city in his special car. In conversation he stated positively that the lease of the Wisconsin Central by the Northern Pacific would be signed, and the roads be operated as an independent organization. He also emphatically denied the rumor that the Northern Pacific was negotiating for control of the B. & O. He also stated that the Northern Pacific had made arrangements for a line of steamers to ply between Tacoma and China. The party left early this morning en route for the Pacific slope.

On Pleasure Bent.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Postmaster-General and Mrs. Wanamaker, accompanied by Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Russell Harrison and Mrs. McKee, will go to Florida on a pleasure trip next week.

Fatal Dynamite Explosion.

FRANKLIN, Pa., March 8.—A terrible glycerine explosion occurred two miles north of this city at 9 o'clock this morning. J. P. Mitchell, agent for the Rock Glycerine Co., was engaged in thawing out a pan of glycerine by placing it under the exhaust pipe of the engine, when it exploded with terrible force. Mitchell's body was destroyed and scarcely a particle of it can be found. He leaves a widow and three children.

Renegade Indians Captured.

WILLCOX, Ariz., March 8.—The foul murderers of George Herbert, the freighter, on Sunday last, were overtaken yesterday on Salt River, about thirty miles north of Globe, by the pursuing party, and, as was expected, a fight followed, resulting in the killing of two of the renegades and the capture of the remaining three, one of whom was wounded. The young officer in command of the detachment was Lieutenant Jas. W. Watson, of the Tenth Cavalry, who has not yet seen ten years of service. He is recognized as a most valuable Indian trailer, and for this purpose has permanent command of the Indian scouts at San Carlos. The entire command travelled over nearly three hundred miles of the roughest country in Arizona in pursuit, and during the skirmish escaped without a scratch. The killed were buried where they fell and the three prisoners were brought to Globe, where they will be held in confinement until to-morrow, when they will be taken to San Carlos. This successful termination of a militia chase in pursuit of renegade Indians is the first one to record for many years, and congratulations are modestly received by Lieuts. Watson and Clarke. The murder having occurred in Gradam county, the prisoners will be taken charge of by the civil authorities of that county, and justice will be meted out to them by a jury.

Sensational Telegrams.

MERIDEN, Conn., March 8.—Sensational despatches sent out from here regarding smallpox are misleading and injurious, conveying wrong impressions to outsiders. There are but three cases in the town, and these are isolated. The stores, factories, places of amusement, etc., are running as usual.

A Mysterious Murder.

NEW YORK, March 10.—The partly decomposed body of a well-dressed woman, about 25 years old, was found today in the cellar of No. 3 Eldridge street. The head was cut and bruised and tied up in a cloth. A pair of gold rings were in the ears. The murder was probably committed several days ago. The features indicate that the woman was of the Hebrew race. The whole body is terribly bruised, as if by kicking. The nose and jaw are broken, and the skull fractured. Shreds of human skin clinging to the finger nails indicate that the woman fought for her life. The beginning of a letter was found in the woman's pocket. It contained the words, "Feb. 16, 1890. My Dear Freda." This was written in Hebrew. The remainder of the letter had been torn off. The upper part of the house was for some time occupied by a Hebrew school janitor, Isaac Jacobs, the man who on Feb. 16th shot and killed Herman Rogozinski and badly wounded Mrs. Rogozinski; shot at their son, and finally committed suicide. Jacobs had a very bad reputation in the neighborhood, and was said to have had trouble with several women. The police think he was the murderer.

Canadian Bounded Freight.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Secretary Windom has granted the Northern Pacific Railway permission to transport goods wholly by rail from ports in Canada through the United States to other ports in Canada when goods are placed in cars duly secured by Canadian seals and accompanied by manifests in triplicate, and when the United States collectors have no doubt of the good faith of the representations made. It is expressly stated that nothing in the letter of permission is to be construed as affecting the present regulations governing the transportation of goods from port to port in the United States or of imported merchandise in bond or of goods coming from foreign countries and destined for Canada.

Burned by an Electric Wire.

BOSTON, March 10.—A. E. Hector, an employee of the New England Telephone and Telegraph company, was badly burned by an electric light wire while making repairs this morning on the top of the building. Some passers-by heard him scream and saw the man dangling on the wire, which he had caught with his left hand. An instant later he fell to the roof, which fortunately was flat. He was found later insensible and taken to an hospital. He is seriously injured.

The Case of John L. Sullivan.

JACKSON, Miss., March 10.—The supreme court to-day did not render a decision in the case of J. L. Sullivan for prize fighting in Mississippi, as was expected. The decision will be given next Monday.

A Valuable Stock of Goods.

TOLEDO, O., March 10.—The stock of dry goods owned by the estate of the late Frederick Eaton, the merchant prince of Toledo, was sold this afternoon to Lee V. Fisher, of New York, for $2,450,000 cash, which is about $10,000 less than the appraised value.

Danger of a Flood.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—A special from Arkansas City says since the break in the levee the crevasse has not widened materially, and a strong effort will be made to stop it if. Capt. Collinger, government engineer, has gone up to stop it if possible. Considerable water has come in already, but it is filling up the back country, and so far there is no water in the town. It will be a day or two before this place is flooded, if at all. If the break is not stopped, the water coming through the crevasse will eventally fill Tensas river and overflow the Tensas district, there being no protection between here and Louisiana and the crevasse.

Esmond in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—Sir Thos. Esmond, the Irish leader, arrived by the Southern Pacific railway en route from Australia to London. A committee of the Irish-American club met him at the depot and escorted him to their club room, where a reception was held and an address of welcome made by President McCloskey. Sir Thomas said during the eighteen months he had been away from home he had collected $150,000 for the Irish cause.

The Chinese Exclusion Act.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Attorney-General Miller has decided that under the law Chinese merchants cannot land in the United States in the absence of the certificates prescribed in the Chinese Exclusion Act.

European Emigrants.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Among the 920 emigrants who arrived to-day on the Eider, over 80 per cent. have come to work in the mines. The majority of them are Hungarians and Poles. They are going to work in the mines near Pittsburg. The men were well posted and they did not give the authorities a chance to detain them. The emigration commissioners will take action in the matter.

NOT AN HOUR TO LOSE.

Loss of the French Ship Nantique in the Atlantic.

She Goes Down Bow First Soon After the Crew are Taken off by a Passing Steamer.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 9.—The steamer Manitoban arrived this afternoon seventeen days out from Glasgow with officers and crew, thirty-six in number of the French steamer Nantique, Captain Dragone Havre, of Baltimore. The Nantique was spoken on February 28. She was lying in a trough of the sea perfectly helpless and almost turning over each time the sea struck her. She left Havre January 10 and from the time she left the port she experienced a succession of tremendous hurricanes. January 25 she sprang a leak under the engines and the pumps were set agoing and kept working without intermission until the 30th, when a tremendous sea threw her on her beam ends. The sea went down the smoke stack and through the engine and fire rooms. Then ensued a panic among the firemen, who imagined the vessel was foundering. From that on until she day the Manitoban hove in sight all was despair.

The vessel had become totally unmanageable. On February 27 she experienced another gale, when the officers and sailors made up their minds she was going to the bottom. On the 28th the water had rised in the hold to such an extent that it was only a question of hours when she would founder. Life rafts and the one boat remaining were gotten ready and victualled to abandon the steamer. The rafts were over the side when the Manitoban hove in sight. Signals were made and boats were sent from the Manitoban, when the Nantique's officers and crew were taken off. An hour afterwards the Nantique threw her stern up, her bow plunged down and she sank. The crew were badly used up from frost bites and minor injuries. After rescuing the Nantique's crew the Manitoban had frightful weather, losing seven boats and everything moveable on deck. Over 200 head of live cattle were either killed or drowned.

RUSSIA'S FIRST STRIKE.

A despatch from St. Petersburg states that six hundred laborers employed on the docks in that city have gone on strike. The action of the men has created a sensation, as it is the first strike that has ever occurred in Russia.

CABLE NEWS.

The Entombed Miners in the Morsa Colliery.

Capt. O'Shea's Divorce Suit Postponed Till the Fall.

Pigott's Letter to Lord Salisbury Declaring His Ability to Crush the Parnellites.

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, March 11.—The Mark Lane Express of yesterday, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, states English wheats are held higher. There is a fair demand for flour; foreign wheats are weak, spring corn has declined under the large maize shipments from America. Maize has declined 3d.

Hurdle Race at Croydon.

LONDON, March 11.—The great international hurdle race at Croydon to-day was won by "Waterproof," with "Promoter" second and "Brownie" third. The race was for 500 sovereigns; distance about two miles over nine hurdles. There were nine starters.

The Coming Labor Conference.

LONDON, March 11.—The official correspondence between England and Germany with regard to the coming labor conference has just been made public. Lord Salisbury, in his reply accepting the invitation of Germany to send a delegate to the conference, refused to in any way lend his influence to the promotion of the proposed legal restrictions of the hours of labor.

Advance of Wages.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—The wages of the steamship firemen and seamen have been advanced ten shillings a month, and all trouble, so far as this class of workmen is concerned, is over.

Pigott's Letter to Lord Salisbury.

LONDON, March 11. — It is learned upon unquestionable authority, that Pigott addressed a letter to Lord Salisbury declaring his ability to crush the Parnellites, and asking that an opportunity be given to him to do so through the government. Lord Salisbury refused to interfere in the matter, and there was no further correspondence.

Canadian Reprints.

LONDON, March 11.—The Colonial office has thus far steadily withheld the advice that the royal assent be given to the bill licensing Canadian reprints of British literary works, to which the best British authors are opposed.

Capt. O'Shea's Divorce.

LONDON, March 11.—There is now a strong probability that the divorce suit of Capt. O'Shea against his wife and Mr. Parnell will not reach trial before the fall. Parnell has asked and obtained further and fuller details of the times and places of the alleged acts of adultery. He is entitled to three weeks in which to file an answer, and will probably ask for an extension of time.

A Diplomatic Conference.

PARIS, March 11.—Gaulois states a diplomatic conference will follow the labor conference at Berlin.

The Colliery Disaster.

LONDON, March 11.—The fire which is raging in the wrecked Morsa colliery, is rapidly spreading to all parts of the mine, and the recovery of the bodies still entombed is regarded as hopeless. The latest estimate of the number killed is one hundred.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

THE LIBERALS DISAPPOINTED.

LONDON, March 11.—The Liberals are greatly disappointed at the now almost absolute certainty that the Tories will stand steadfast with the government to a man in the division on Mr. Jennings' amendment to Mr. Smith's motion to accept the commission's report. It was at first hoped, and later believed, that at least a dozen Conservatives and several Liberal-Unionists would vote with Mr. Jennings and Lord Randolph Churchill, but it is now plain that the leaders of the government coalition have made clear to their followers that the paramount question involved is the one of self-preservation, the matter of doing justice to men the government has wronged being a wholly subordinate consideration. It is almost positively known that many Tories would act upon their convictions and follow Lord Randolph if they dared to do so, but the dictates of the party interested in party discipline, as laid down by the government leaders, is too well defined and too strong to be resisted.

THE BRITISH LABOR DELEGATES.

It now seems to be pretty well settled that the British delegates to the Berlin labor conference will be headed by Lord Dunraven, whose researches into the labor question eminently qualify him for that distinction.

LECARON HEARD FROM.

That excessively effusive person, Lecaron, is out in another fulmination against Terrence V. Powderly, or rather against the genuineness of the assertion made by that gentleman that he (Lecaron) approached the chief of the Knights of Labor during the South-Western railway strikes, in 1886, with a proposition to use dynamite as a weapon against the railway. The letter which Powderly received containing this suggestion and purporting to have come from him, Lecaron says is a forgery, the origin of which he could trace if he were disposed to give to it a degree of attention which it does not deserve.

EMIN'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

It is informally announced in Berlin that Emin Pasha will arrive in the German capital at the end of May.

DROWNED DURING A STORM.

During a storm which swept the Schleswig coast of the Baltic on Sunday, thirty men were drowned by the capsizing of their boats near Eckernforde.

ARSENIC SOLD AS FLOUR.

Owing to the blunder of a store keeper at Reichenberg, Bohemia, in selling a quantity of arsenic in place of flour, five persons were poisoned, and all died.

CANADIAN NEWS.

A Brute Driven from Town.

LINDSAY, Ont., March 10. — Several indecent assaults have been committed here lately on little girls, one of the victims being the daughter of John A. Barron, M. P. for North Victoria. The assaults are said to have been committed by a married blacksmith named Raymond. Barron returned from Ottawa last night, and hearing of the outrage he secured a good stick and drove the brute out of town.

The Benwell Tragedy.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., March 10. — The inquest on the body of F. C. Benwell, the murdered young Englishman, concluded at Princeton. The jury finds that shots were fired by Reginald Burchell, alias Somerset, with the deliberate purpose of wilfully and feloniously committing murder, on or about the 17th February, 1890, and further, that Caroline Burchell, wife of the said Reginald Burchell, was an accessory to the murder.

Burchell's Relatives.

NIAGARA FALLS, March 10.—During his examination before Magistrate Hill, young Pelly, who accompanied Benwell and Burchell to America, testified that Burchell said his father had been a clergyman in England, but was dead, and left himself and a brother, who, he said, was in Manitoba and well off. He said his brother had been in company with him, but, not liking the horse business, had sold his interest to him and went to Manitoba.

A Family Cremated.

MONTREAL, March 10.—A terrible disaster occurred at Cote Ste Michaels, a small village ten miles from here on the St. Lawrence, whereby the wife of a farmer named Collerette and his seven children lost their lives by burning. Collerette himself was badly burned in an attempt to save wife and family.

A Hero's Death.

TORONTO, March 10.—Robt. Bailey, aged 20, a gardener who came out from Scotland last summer, was drowned in the bay yesterday. He had rescued another man who had fallen in, but was too much exhausted to climb out himself and sank.

Halton's Murderer.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, March 10.—The prisoner held on suspicion of being Halton's murderer is remanded until Friday next.

Ended a Life of Shame.

WINNIPEG, March 11.—A girl named Jessie, an occupant of a house of ill-fame on the prairie, took a dose of rough on rats last night, and succumbed to its effects this morning.

An Invitation to the Duke.

CALGARY, N.W.T., March 11. —A cablegram was sent to the Duke of Connaught, in Bombay, India, as follows: "Calgary, Northwest Territory of Canada, begs two days' visit; offers hospitality and promises a cattle round-up. Answer, Lafferty, mayor." As no answer has been received to letters sent the duke in reference to his visit here the council sent the above telegram.

Manitoba Legislature.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 11.—There were exciting scenes in the legislature early this morning in the debate on the school question, Harrower, the member for Shoal Lake, making a vicious attack on the Roman Catholics. He said he proposed to show the effects of Roman Catholic training on the people of the province, and to do this began with the old fights between the Hudson Bay Company and the North-west Fur Company. He had not gone far when Mr. Prendergast arose and entered a passionate protest against Harrower being allowed to make a speech whose only object was to show that the first bloodshed in the country had been caused by French-Canadians. The Speaker said Mr. Harrower would have to show that his statements had some bearing on the question at issue or he would not be in order. Harrower said he was going to show how the Roman Catholics had trained up their adherents in this province in the past. He then went on with his ancient history; but after citing one or two feuds between the French half-breeds and early settlers, the Speaker ruled his remarks out of order. Harrower then began an attack on Archbishop Tache, but was again squelched by the Speaker. The debate will be resumed to-night.

C. P. R. Changes.

TORONTO, March 11.—A change of staff of the management of the C.P.R. of very considerable importance is announced. The two eastern divisions of Ontario and the Atlantic have been consolidated under the superintendence of Thos. Tait. Under the present arrangement Tait has charge of the system from Port Arthur on the north and Windsor in the west to Mattawamkeage on the borders of New Brunswick in the east. His headquarters are fixed at Toronto, and necessitates removing the accounting staff of the Atlantic division to this city. The result will probably be the return of such well-known Torontonians as Ross McKenzie and Harry Suckling.

VICTIMS OF FIRE.

A Mother and Seven Children Perish in the Flames.

The Husband and Father Unable to Save His Loved Ones—The Coal Oil Can Exploded.

MONTREAL, March 9.—Mrs. Oresine Collerette, wife of a wealthy Canadian farmer, and her seven children, were burned to death in their home in Cote St. Michael. The family lived in a large stone house. At an early hour this morning the building took fire, and before assistance could be given was burned to the ground. Collerette had left the house to attend to work about the farm and on returning found the place in flames. He tried to rescue the family, but was overcome and fainted. He was terribly burned. The fire was caused by the explosion of a can of kerosene oil.

As soon as Collerette saw the flames he rushed toward the house. At the door he was met by a burst of flames. Then he ran to the rear. Only smoke was coming out of this door, and into it Collerette dashed. He got as far as the door of the sleeping apartment, but here was a solid wall of flame. The floor was burning beneath his feet. The ceiling was burning over his head, and the four walls of the room in which he was were burning fiercely. To get to the stairway leading to the upper floor was utterly impossible, unless he dashed into a seething cauldron of fire, wherein he had last seen his wife. He could see the bed, but it was a mass of flame and empty. He felt himself being overcome by smoke and heat and seeming to go mad, as he now explains it, and not knowing what he did, he made a rush for the door through which he had entered. It was on fire, but Colerette got through and out in the air. All his clothes were burned off. A dozen people arrived on the scene within five minutes after the explosion took place, but even then it was impossible to approach within twenty-five feet of the building. The ground around it seemed to be ablaze, and the men who dragged Colerette out of further danger were badly singed. The bodies of the victims were all charred, and that of Mrs. Collerette was the only one found.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Ald. Brighouse, of Vancouver, is at the Driard.

G. E. Corbould, of Westminster, is at the Driard.

Rev. W. R. Ross came over by the Islander last evening.

D. C. Munn came over by the mainland boat last night.

S. Leiser and W. A. Russell were among the Islander's passengers last evening.

Capt. Jas. Carroll arrived from Seattle last evening and will go south on Saturday.

Capt. Hutton, R. N., returned from the east last evening, where he met Mrs. Hutton, who has just come out from England.

Lieut. G. J. S. Warrender, R. N., of H. M. S. Amphion, returned last evening from a trip east over the C. P. R.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

Lord Randolph Churchill Resumes the Debate

On the Reception of the Commissions' Report.

A Powerful Speech in Defence of Parnell—The Appointment of the Commission Criticized.

LONDON, March 11.—In the Commons this evening James W. Barclay, member for Forbarshire, asked whether the government intended to take measures to ascertain if the cattle raised in the Western States of America were free from contagion. He asked if they could not be conveyed to England without coming into contact with the animals from the Eastern States among which disease might exist.

Mr. Chaplain, Minister of Agriculture, said that such an enquiry was impossible. In 1888 pleuro-pneumonia had existed among the cattle in Chicago and the surrounding districts, and he thought it hardly probable that the disease had wholly disappeared.

Lord Randolph Churchill resumed the debate on the reception of the commission's report. He said that from the inception of the commission he had watched the proceedings with feelings of sorrow and apprehension, which feelings had grown stronger within him as the proceedings developed. The proceedings were vitiated throughout by their unconstitutional character. He dwelt at length upon the course of the government in setting aside the ordinary tribunals while holding that there was prima-facie evidence against the accused members. It was the duty of the government, he contended, to proceed against the accused members criminally, if at all. Her further argued against the special action of the government in creating a commission of three judges to fulfil the functions of a judge and jury for the purpose of trying men accused of criminal conspiracy. The government had decided to place men who were their political opponents on trial on criminal charges without giving to them the protection which a jury would give. (Parnellite cheers.) Continuing, Lord Randolph Churchill said the government had selected the tribunal without giving the accused even the privileges which belong to criminals, that of selecting or challenging their jury. He said if ever a public man had been tested, he, Parnell, had been, and he now appealed to the house to reject unjust, unprecedented proceedings. The action of the Government in constituting the commission was adopted under closure. The method which in 1882 the government had regarded as unconstitutional, was used by the government in 1888 as a method of oppression for its opponents. Nemesis, he said, had attended the government in its adoption of such methods. "What," he asked, "has been the result of this mountainous parturition? A reptile monster, Pigott!" (Parnellite cheers.) "What has been the result of all this skill and use of parliamentary instruments? A ghastly, bloody, rotten fœtus, Pigott!" (Vociferous cheers from the Parnellites). "The government in appointing the commission had violated the constitution. The government insisted upon its motion. He (Churchill) would insist upon his right to condemn not only the Parnellites, but the Times, which had been found guilty of atrocious and unexampled libel and slander."

Chamberlain said the Parnellites had invited the inquiry. The government had treated the allegations as libels, which might or might not be disproved. All of the allegations made against the commission were baseless. If criminal proceedings had been instituted the commission would have been subjected to unlimited censure. Chamberlain complimented the commission upon the ability, impartiality and good faith of the judges composing it, who had received the endorsement of both Mr. Gladstone and Sir Charles Russell. He warned the House against assuming judicial functions by declining to accept the findings of the judges, and urged the House to leave the matter in the hands of the nation.

Mr. Jennings then withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Carne (unionist) immediately moved a similar amendment condemning the course of the Times, which was rejected by a vote of 321 to 259.

LONDON, March 12.—In the House of Commons on Tuesday night the debate continued at length.

Mr. Chaplin declared that the Conservatives had never believed the Parnell letters to be genuine (shouts of Oh! and laughter), but the charges that had been proved had amply justified the appointment of the commission.

Mr. Labouchere and others followed.

Goschen protested against the attacks made upon Attorney-General Webster, who, Gladstone admitted, could not have done otherwise that he did. Goschen repudiated Lord Randolph Churchill's statement that the government had acted unconstitutionally, and eulogized the impartiality of the judges.

Here there was great disorder on the part of the Parnellites, with repeated shouts of "Pigott," "Pigott."

Mr. Goschen—"Yes; the more you examine the experts the less you are inclined to hear of the impartiality of the judges."

Continuous interruptions followed and there was loud opposition laughter at Mr. Goschen's admission that the government might have been indiscreet, but had never adopted the forgeries as their political stock in trade.

Mr. Goschen said that LeCaron was employed in the secret service under a Liberal government.

Henry H. Fowler, member for Wolverhampton, who was at the time related to the political secretary for the treasury, angrily retorted that no one knows better than Mr. Goschen himself that he (Mr. Goschen) could know absolutely nothing of such matters.

The words and manner of Mr. Fowler created intense excitement.

Goschen, continuing, referred contemptuously to Sexton's reference to the Salisbury-Lecaron letter.

Sexton sprang to his feet and he and Mr. Goschen, after glaring at one another a few seconds, bandied epithets of which the term "coward" was one of the mildest, the uproar being increased by shouts to adjourn.

When order had been somewhat restored, Mr. Caine moved his amendment.

Smith invoked the closure rule, and a division was taken on Caine's amendment, which was rejected by 312 to 259.

Smith's motion with reference to the commission's report was then agreed to amid cheers from the ministerial benches.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Baseball Matters.

CLEVELAND, March 11.—The baseball brotherhood meeting to-day adopted the schedule reported from the committee. It was decided to offer a prize of $6,250 to the club winning the championship, $4,800 to the second, $3,500 to the third, $2,500 to the fourth, $1,750 to the fifth, $300 to the sixth, and $300 to the seventh. The staff of umpires selected by the secretary was approved. A contract for three years was entered into with T. J. Keefe, who is to supply balls for the league. The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the president. It is understood that arrangements have been made with Dunlap to join the New York team.

An Unconstitutional Law.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—The Missouri anti-trust law has been pronounced unconstitutional by Judge Dillon in the United States circuit court.

A Dishonest Cashier.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A. A. Courter, cashier of the Equitable Bank, was arrested this afternoon on five indictments, three for forgery and two for having received deposits after the bank became insolvent. Prisoner was unable to obtain bail and was locked up in the Tombs.

Desperadoes Killed.

HUNTERS, W. V. A., March 11.—A courier has just arrived from Princeton, bringing news that Bill Allen and Witherford Trying, two negroes charged with the murder of Constable Fletcher, were taken from jail by a mob on Saturday night and shot to death. Both negroes were notorious desperadoes and had killed their men before the Belier murder.

Snow Storm in Colorado.

DENVER, Colo., March 11.—A very heavy snow was falling in this city last night, and it bids fair to be the worst of the season. Advices from the mountains are to the effect that the storm is general. The Rio Grande has been working all available men on Cumber's Mountain for the last three weeks clearing the line to San Juan, and would have had the road opened in a day or two, but this storm will delay their work. Eighteen inches are on record for the past twenty-four hours, and four feet has fallen in South Park.

THE GUILLOTINE.

It Drops Upon the Neck of Two Young Murderers.

Murderers of an Aged Woman Suffer the Death Penalty—Abominable Scenes Among the Crowd Present.

PARIS, March 10.—Calmly viewing the double guillotine execution of two young criminals, aged 18 and 20 years, respectively, for the brutal murder of a woman 70 years of age, a few months ago, it may be said that it is a long time since Paris has seen such an execution.

It is said that some persons solicited the favor of standing within the inner square of troops, close to the guillotine, so as to have a better chance to come in contact with M. de Paris.

When these people found their expectations to be vain they went away without even trying to see the execution. There were the usual abominable scenes among the crowd of thieves and other criminals who always hang about an execution.

The young criminals died game. Robert died more gamely than his younger accomplice, J. Seantroux. As he walked to the guillotine he even tried to smile, but the effort only resulted in a horrible contraction of his features. He was able to control the physical repugnance which stiffened his predecessor's frame and neck under the executioner's hand. He himself bent forward over the framework on which the body rests. Seantroux first bowed his neck beneath the fatal knife within what scarcely seemed to be more than a few seconds since his companion's head had fallen into the basket, then the throbbing corpse was placed in a van and driven off. Water and sponges were employed on the face to wash off the blood stains and the guillotine was removed.

CABLE NEWS.

Comment on Lord Churchill's Speech.

LONDON, March 12.—The Standard comments on Lord Randolph Churchill's speech, delivered in the Common's last night, as follows: "If Lord Randolph Churchill thinks it worth his while to sacrifice his career for the sake of entertaining a jaded public with coarse vulgarities, that is his business. The government is not a penny the worse for his latest freak." The Daily Telegraph says Lord Randolph Churchill when cooler will admit that the adjectives he applied to Pigott were more forcible than polished, and rather spoiled his otherwise powerful phillipic. The Chronicle expresses a similar opinion. The Times says Lord Randolph Churchill, in his endeavor to pay off old scores, has perpetrated another blunder by which he contrived to squander the great opportunities a wide popularity placed at his command. The St. James Gazette says Lord Randolph Churchill has administered a final and fatal dose to that lingering invalid—his political reputation. The closing scene was witnessed last night. His speech was a funeral oration.

Gifts to Toronto University.

LONDON, March 12.—A committee, among whose members are Lord Salisb