WHERE IS KIMBER?

Theories Regarding the Missing Englishman—Believed to be Dead.

A Montreal despatch says: What has become of Kimber, the young Englishman who mysteriously disappeared from this city a few weeks ago, is a question that is troubling many people both in this country and in England, where Kimber's father resides. Detective Robinson, of the Montreal Police Force, the officer who first investigated the case and found the clues at Kimber's hotel, has an answer to the question. Detective Robinson speaking of the case yesterday, said: "Kimber is dead, and the recovery of the body from the river will end the mystery. I have thought the matter out and that is the conclusion I come to. Kimber was addicted to drink. I have the statement from an acquaintance who knew the whole family that he has been pulled out of the canal more than once in England. He was drinking on board the Sarnia and he was here. That he had got to the end of his money is evident from the fact that he pawned his watch for fifty cents and wanted also to pawn his clothes. I take it that under the combined influences of drink and disappointment he cut his throat. He cut his throat but doesn't finish the job. He sank in a moment of indecision from completing the work, tied a handkerchief around his throat, rushed out and threw himself into the river. That's my theory; I may be wrong, but I think not. If Kimber intended to go to the Northwest why should he be anxious to pawn his clothes and sell his trunks? Why should he leave all his testimonials, so useful to him in a new country, behind him? If he were alive to-day and using his proper name he would be heard of. The case has been noised abroad, through the States and in England, and if the young man were alive he would surely make himself known."

BELIEVED TO BE A SUICIDE.

The Body of a Former Resident of Dundas Found in a Creek.

A despatch from Buffalo says: The man's body found in Scajaquada Creek at Black Rock Friday was buried yesterday, as it was in an advanced state of decomposition and could not be held longer. From letters found on the body it was thought that the remains were those of John W. King, of 350 Washington street. A reporter called at that number Saturday afternoon. In a small back room in the tenement block were found John King's sister, a widow with two daughters, and old Mrs. King. They were horror-stricken at the intelligence which the reporter was first to bear to them.

"It must be my poor brother," said Mrs. Sullivan. "He has been missing since about Christmas and not a word has been heard from him. Those letters that were in his pocket addressed to "John W. King" from Dundas, Ont., were from my father, John King, I suppose. Poor Jack was in the habit of writing to father, who lives in Dundas."

Mrs. Sullivan and Mrs. King immediately went to the morgue, where their worst fears were corroborated, although they were not allowed to see the body. It is believed that the death of King was a suicide, as there were about fifteen pounds of lead in his coat pocket.

WEARY OF LIFE.

Murderer Smith Finds His Burden of Guilt Too Heavy.

A Pittsburg despatch of last night says: Yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, J. W. Waggoner, a guest of Boley's hotel, was awakened from his slumbers by something like a tapping at his window. He got up in bed and peered out into the night, and was thrilled with horror to see the white face of a corpse. The body was hanging by a chain around its neck from a window on the floor above, and the wind in swaying it about caused the noise that awakened Waggoner. The eyes of the corpse were wide open and the hands were clasped together. As soon as Waggoner recovered from the shock he alarmed the household. The body proved to be that of John Smith, an oil driller. He had gone to his room about midnight, taken a chain used as a fire-escape and wrapped it about his neck and swung off the window, where he hung until he was strangled to death. Several years ago Smith lived in Ebensburg. A murder was committed there, in which he was implicated with a man named Bowles and another named Brooks. Bowles fled and Brooks was killed. Then Smith turned State's evidence and got clear; but he was from that time on known in the oil country as Murderer John Smith. To be called by this name preyed upon his mind, and led to his suicide.

GERMAN FINANCE.

The Reichstag Wrestling with the Budget Requirements.

A Berlin cable says: The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has approved credits amounting to 4,500,000 marks on account of German operations in East Africa. Of this amount the sum of 850,000 marks will be devoted to paying a subsidy to the East Africa Steamship Company, the vessels of whose line will ply between Hamburg or Bremen and various ports on the east coast of Africa. During the debate on the credits it was announced on the part of the Government that there was no truth in the reports that it had decided to abandon the steamship service to Samoa.

During the sitting of the committee Gen. Verdy du Vernois, Minister of War, explained the progress in military affairs made by France and Russia since 1887. He quoted statistics showing that after the passage of the Military Bill the peace effective of Germany would still be 3,000 men below that of France.

Chancellor von Caprivi will be requested to attend the next sitting in order to explain the foreign situation.

Destructive Storm.

A Wooster, O., despatch says: A severe cyclone of rain and hail passed over parts of several townships in this county on Sunday afternoon, doing great damage. The storm swept a section three miles wide and eighteen long. The most serious demage was done in and near the villages of Congress and Rowsburg. In Congress every pane of glass facing north and west, unprotected by blinds, was broken by the hail stones, which ranged in size from a pea to a hen's egg, and fell to the depth of eight inches on the level. Entire orchards and strips of oak timber were blown down or twisted to the ground. Many houses, barns and outbuildings were unroofed or blown down. Hailstones were driven through roofs covered with oak shingles. At Rowsburg hail fell to the depth of 8 to 12 inches and drifted to the depth of 32 inches. Hundreds of sheep were killed by hail.

Collision With an Iceberg.

A New York despatch says: The new ocean steamer Beacon Lights, which arrived here to-day from Newcastle-on-Tyne, collided with an iceberg 600 feet long and 90 feet high during a dense fog on the 14th inst., on the Grand Banks. The vessel was moving very slowly, but the crash was tremendous. A huge layer of the berg was torn away, and 50 tons of ice fell upon the vessel, smashing the iron deck near the forecastle head and filling the foredeck. The steamer went on her beam ends and the ice worked up under her forefoot, tearing the iron plates to pieces and penetrating the hull to its very skin. The cooks of the air tanks gave way and a number of men were overpowered by air gas. There was a momentary panic among the men. Water poured into the tanks through the broken bows with great force, and in five hours there was eight feet of water in the hold. The vessel reached this port with 2,500 tons of water under deck. The steam pumps and the fact that several tanks remained intact kept the ship from sinking.

Joseph's Reservoir.

A depression has been discovered in the Egyptian Desert which is all that remains of a reservoir constructed by the patriarch Joseph for irrigation purposes when he was Pharoah's Prime Minister. It is proposed to reopen it; and it has been estimated that this would add 3,200,000 acres to the 6,000,000 acres now under cultivation in Egypt. The reservoir originally covered 250 square miles and was 250 feet deep.

A Solemn Thought.

The feeling you have for a dead man, the people will have for you after you are dead. You want a dead body out of your sight as soon as possible; that will be the feeling with reference to your clay. You are a morsel of earth yourself, like other people. You may think that your funeral will be largely attended; notice the funeral of a man in your walk of life, and you can count the carriages in your own.—*Atchison Globe.*

A UNITED STATES STEAMER'S GUNS

Trained on Cedar Keys—Cottrell Still in Hiding—The Marines Searching High and Low for Him—A Reign of Terror—War Memories Revived.

A Cedar Keys, Fla., despatch says: Cedar Keys is virtually under martial law. Every communication with the place is under watch, and the United States revenue steamer McLane lies off the city, her guns trained up the main street and covering all approaches to the water front, the railroad station, line of wharves and custom house. The boats of the McLane are all ready to be manned at a moment's notice. Officers and men have their arms close at hand, and the watch is kept constantly. Captain Smythe's orders from Secretary Windom direct him to render all possible assistance to Collector of the Port Pinkerton, and this he is doing by keeping the city quiet and cowing by a show of force the numerous friends of Mayor Cottrell. Mayor Cottrell is the person who, with his band of adherents, is now being hunted down in the swamps from key to key by Lieut. Carden and his detachment of sailors from the McLane.

The feeling runs high in Cedar Keys against the President and the United States forces, and during the past forty-eight hours, many of the scenes of the last war have arisen with the bitter invectives gouzed out on the McLane's men. More show of force is needed here. The United States Marshals are powerless to make arrests, and without the presence just now of the naval force their lives would be unsafe. Mayor Cottrell, who has bulldozed and browbeaten the inhabitants of Cedar Keys during the past two years, to say nothing of the men he has shot down in cold blood and the outrages he has perpetrated on society, is now receiving every assistance from the people hereabout in his endeavor to elude capture. Not until the past week, when his high-handed action led him to threaten the life of a United States official, the collector of the port, has the United States been able to interfere, and now United States Marshals have warrants for his arrest.

TO TAKE HIM DEAD OR ALIVE.

Capt. Smythe's orders to the officer in command of the pursuing party are to take his man alive if possible, but to shoot him on the spot should he show the slightest sign of resistance. The pursuit of Cottrell has now continued over 36 hours. Under the present condition of affairs it is impossible to locate him. The country is unknown to the detachment on his trail, and on several occasions information has only been wrung out at the point of the revolver. United States Marshal Lestange, who is with the pursuing party, does not hesitate to press boats or whatever comes to hand into the service of the Government. The effect so far has been satisfactory. Cottrell has up to the present writing been tracked down to within three days. He has the advantage of the sailors, however, in a perfect knowledge of the country, though it is hoped that if they are unable to unearth their man they may run him out of his hiding place in the swamps to high ground, where he cannot fail to be captured by those on the watch.

The presence of United States seamen in the streets of Cedar Keys has set the whole negro population wild with excitement. During the past ten years the negroes have not dared to show their faces out after dark. Cottrell would often amuse himself by compelling negroes, and especially negro preachers, to strip to the waist and "butt" each other with their heads ram fashion. Any failure to comply resulted in the levelling of a cocked revolver, accompanied with a threat of instant death. As the detachment of Jack Tars marched through the town, their bright cutlasses and revolvers strapped to their sides, their Springfield rifles swung over their shoulders, the negroes shouted right and left: "Good Lord! the Yankee sojers is come: glory to Jesus!" One old colored woman, whose declining years have evidently not been sweetened by the reign of terror, tottered to her door and with upraised hands cried: "Glory to God! Glory! Mass Linkum sojers come at lass!"

A MIDNIGHT SEARCH.

A little before midnight last night a detachment of bluecoats were landed from the McLane above the town. It marched silently down a by-street and quietly surrounded several suspected houses. All passengers were "held up" so as not to spread an alarm. The places were thoroughly searched from cellar to attic, but without finding any trace of Cottrell or his friends, except bundles of clean clothing, evidently intended for them. Since the McLane men have arrived the whites have maintained a sullen silence, breaking out into imprecations before the sailors only when houses were being searched. A common phrase heard is: "So this is a republican form of government!"

The feeling against Governor Fleming is very outspoken by those who dare to speak. Governor Fleming is held directly responsible for much of the present difficulty.

STORMS AND FLOODS.

Great Damage Caused by Rain and Wind Storms.

A Utica, N.Y., despatch says: Rain has fallen almost without interruption in the Mohawk Valley since Sunday evening. All the streams have full banks and are overflowing the level lands along their sides. In the Sauquoit Valley the water is over the railroad tracks in many places, and fears are entertained of railroad washouts in other places in this locality. So far no serious damage is reported, but reports from surrounding towns are to the effect that unless the rain stops soon much damage will be done by floods. Farmers in Central New York feel thoroughly disgusted at the outlook. The month has been an exceptionally wet one, and instances are numerous where seed planted or sown has rotted in the ground. In other instances the farmers have been unable to plough, plant or sow.

At Elmira the Erie, Fall Brook and Northern Central railroads are having a great deal of trouble to-day with washouts, landslides and high water, caused by the heavy rains of the past few days.

An Albany despatch says: A storm of great energy passed over Albany to-day. The mercury fell from 72 to 50 degrees between 11 o'clock and noon. In twenty minutes half an inch of rain fell. The total fall for two and a half hours was three-quarters of an inch.

Judgment Against the Mormons.

A Washington despatch says: The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday rendered an opinion of vital interest to the Mormon Church in the suit of the Latter Day Saints against the United States, which comes here on appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of Utah in favor of the United States. This court affirms that judgment. The case grows out of the passage of the Edmunds anti-polygamy law by the 49th Congress. This law, among other things, dissolved the Mormon Church corporation, annulled its charter, directed the appointment of a receiver to wind up its affairs, and escheated to the United States all the real estate owned by the church in excess of $50,000 which was not on the date of the passage of the Act held for purposes of worship or burial. When the United States under the terms of this Act began proceedings to confiscate about $750,000 worth of property belonging to the church the Mormons immediately entered suit to have the Edmunds law declared unconstitutional. This suit is now finally dismissed.

The Contract Labor Law Fails.

A Pittsburg despatch says: The civil action of the United States against the Chambers McKee Glass Company, James Campbell and Mr. Slicker, to recover $1,000 penalty for the importation under contract of Charles Ford, an English glass-worker, was tried yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendants without leaving their seats. This was a test case, and had the verdict been for the Government similar action would have been brought in the cases of 45 other glass-blowers, who came to America at the same time under similar circumstances. The Government put all the defendants on the stand and a number of imported men.

To Obtain Sleep.

Among the various remedies for sleeplessness lately advised is that in which the subject, after taking a deep inspiration, holds his breath until discomfort is felt, then repeats the process a second and a third time, this being, as a rule, enough to procure sleep. A slight degree of asphyxia is thus relied on as a soporific agent, but the theoretical correctness of this method is somewhat open to question.—*London Lancet.*

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain is in London. She will visit Queen Victoria at Windsor.

ENTOMBED IN A MINE.

Twenty-five Colliers Buried Alive by an Extensive Cave-in.

A Wilkesbarre despatch of yesterday says: A cave in occurred to-day near Ashley, in No. 8 mine, by which 25 men were entombed in the mine. A great crowd gathered upon the spot almost immediately, and the company took prompt action toward liberating the imprisoned men, but matters are in such a chaotic condition that the results are by no means certain. The cave is in the workings on No. 8 slope of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, immediately adjoining the mine in which the extensive cave occurred twelve years ago, imprisoning ten men for over a week, but who were finally rescued alive. The present cave extends over a half-mile square, and includes a portion of the thickly settled village called Moffett's patch. A large number of houses have gone down with the surface, but only a few of them have been badly damaged.

It was half-past 6 p. m. before the first rescue party reached the first of the victims. He was lying at the bottom of a 50-foot plane, and in order to rescue him it became necessary to lower a mine down with a rope. This was done, and the charred and blackened form of Anthony Froyne was hoisted to the surface. He was still alive, but his injuries are considered fatal. When the news spread that Froyne was burned a feeling of gloom came over those present.

DEAD BODIES SEEN.

The latest report is to the effect that the rescuing party has penetrated to within sight of two dead bodies, but the gas is so thick that they were driven back to the surface. The place is full of black damp, and further approach in the direction of the victims is impossible even with safety lamps. As it looks now, very little hope is entertained that any of the men will be rescued alive. Wives and mothers crowd close up to the dark opening and peer in as if their love would dispel the darkness of the fatal depths, while the cries of the little ones calling for their fathers make the hearers sick with pity.

Wreck and ruin was wrought as well on the surface as in the fatal pit. Nearly a score of houses are shattered and destroyed, and the families were compelled to flee for their lives. The surface, almost as far as the eye could reach, was seamed and cracked with long circular fissures, some of which were over two feet wide. Twenty-eight men in all were entombed.

RESCUERS DRIVEN OUT.

Midnight—Only three men have been brought out thus far. It is now stated a lamp exploded fire in the gas and thus caused the explosion. The rescuing parties have been driven out of the gangways by the gas. They were obliged to leave their safety lamps outside and grope their way back in darkness, where nothing could be done but listen for the groans of the wounded. An effort is now being made to change the air current, so as to drive the gas back from where the victims are supposed to be.

THOSE ENTOMBED.

The official list of those imprisoned is as follows:

E. D. Williams, aged 60, married, seven children.

Harry Parry, aged 50, married, five children.

Owen Parry, son of above, aged 17.

M. Henry, aged 42, married, two sons.

T. C. Davis, aged 60, married, eight children.

John Sculley, aged 20, sole support of a widowed mother.

M. Sculley, brother of John, aged 27.

D. Sullivan, aged 45, married, seven children, one an invalid.

John Hanson, aged 25, single.

John Allen, aged 35, married, three children, was taken out seriously burned at 5.30 p. m.

R. W. Roberts, aged 37, married, brought to surface at 9 p m. fatally injured.

H. J. Jones, aged 35, married, three children.

R. X. Pritchard, aged 30, married, one child.

Chas. James, aged 52, married, five children.

Anthony Froyne, married, one child, rescued at 7 p m.

John James, aged 32, married, two children.

John Williams, aged 35, married, six children.

Jonathan Williams, aged 30, married, two children.

R. Jones, aged 30, married, two children.

Wm. Edwards, aged 28, married, two children.

T. J. Williams, aged 30, married, one child.

Thomas Caluss, aged 35, married.

Owen Williams, aged 19, married.

John Hennessy, aged 42, single.

Frank Gallagher, aged 29, single.

Two Hungarians named Bulb.

A Wilkesbarre despatch gives the following further particulars of the awful mine horror there: Fire Boss Allen, who was rescued from the mine alive last night, died this morning. A large party of rescuers to-day entered the slope and commenced working upon the cave beyond, where three men were found last night. They soon broke through and rushed into the chamber beyond, where a close search revealed six blackened corpses near the opening, none of them recognizable. Further along at various places were found thirteen other bodies, all more or less burned, but most of them could not be recognized. The sight was so horrible that two or three rescuers fainted. When news of the finding of the bodies became noised about a scene ensued around the mouth of the slope that will never be forgotten. A strong guard held back the women, who pressed forward madly to enter the mine. Half an hour later four men appeared bearing a body on the stretcher. The women tore away the blanket, but saw only the blackened and charred remains. Other bodies were brought out as fast as possible, and as noon all but five of those who were in the mine when the cave-in occurred had been found. The bodies were conveyed in ambulances to undertaking rooms and prepared for burial. At one o'clock two more bodies had been brought out. Anthony Froyne and Robt. W. Roberts, who were rescued last night, are in a critical condition. It is believed they will die.

DUE TO CARELESSNESS.

General-Superintendent Phillips to-day said: The men lost their lives through the negligence of Assistant Mine Boss Allen, who insisted on relighting his lamp in the presence of large volumes of gas. Had he not done so the men now dead could all have been rescued alive, as there was a good current of air going through the chamber where the men had taken refuge after the cave-in had occurred.

At 8 o'clock this evening all operations at the mines were abandoned. There are yet six men in the fatal chamber. To-morrow morning operations will be resumed, and the work of rescue pushed until the remaining bodies are recovered.

The cave is believed to be due to the excessive amount of coal removed, not sufficient being left to carry the superincumbent rock. The roof was specially dangerous. Frequent comment is made on the fact that the explosion which followed the cave-in, like many others of recent occurrence, was due to the carelessness of a fire boss. Only a week ago two fire bosses were convicted of criminal carelessness and fined $50 each, and another is now awaiting trial, while several others have lost their lives along with several fellow-workmen.

A GALLANT EFFORT AT RESCUE.

It is now learned that it was through the daring efforts of Mine Inspector Williams that the fate of the imprisoned miners was learned this morning. After numerous attempts to enter the mine through the newly-made opening, the officials concluded the air current must be changed, and left with their workmen for this purpose. Inspector Williams became impatient of delay, and with Abednego Rees made another attempt to penetrate the workings. Gas abounded despite the strong air current drawing through the gangway, and their safety lamps glared and flickered in a manner telling of fearful danger. They persisted, however, and followed the gangway 500 feet. Waiting but a moment for the air to clear, they advanced down a steep incline of nearly 60 degrees, 300 feet further, when gas became so plentiful that they again paused. Finally advancing 500 feet through the main gangway, they came to a large chamber, which proved a chamber of horrors. By the faint glow of their lamps the two men discovered on every side

CORPSES BLACKENED, BURNED AND MANGLED.

The mine inspector counted the bodies, nineteen in all. Here lay a man with his head missing, there a boy stripped of every shred of clothing and covered with wounds. Another lay near by with one arm and one foot blown off. Dead bodies of mules lay crushed. Of the mine cars, which were scattered about in splinters. The two men soon hurried back to open air and summoned help. Stretchers and sheets were brought, ropes provided and a rude sled, built to draw the corpses up a steep incline. Soon the work of removing the dead bodies was under way, and terrible scenes were witnessed as they were brought to the surface. The first body was that of a Hungarian. It was taken to his boarding-house. His fellow-countrymen refused to receive it, but it was taken in in spite of their protests. At 5 p.m. it lay there, yet uncared for, an unsightly object. The company directed that the bodies be taken to an undertaking establishment, and made as presentable as possible. They were removed later to their homes, and the company will see to their proper burial.

HOW THE EXPLOSION OCCURRED.

A later despatch explains that the three men who were rescued last night had separated from the others after the cave in, and advised them to follow them out, but they refused. They then walked along the gangway on their way out, by the abandoned opening through which the rescuing party entered. When about 250 feet from the surface Allen's naked lamp set fire to the gas and the explosion occurred. The others were waiting 500 feet still further in the mine for the rescuing party to enter by the slope and dig away the debris of the wall. It is presumed they were overcome by the afterdamp of the explosion and rendered unconscious. They did not know of the opening for which the three men were making, and waited in vain for the rescuers from the other side. The number of men still in the mine is uncertain, as Thursday was a Church holiday and most of the miners were idle, no record being kept of those who were at work. The families of the dead miners are in extreme poverty. The company will look after their wants.

THE BEAM AND THE MOTE.

Gladstone Thinks the Czar Might Reasonably Retort.

A London cable says: The *Universal Review*, of London, publishes an address to the Czar remonstrating against the outrages upon Russian exiles in Siberia. The remonstrance is signed by 254 persons, including members of the House of Lords and House of Commons, litterateurs, artists and other persons of distinction. One hundred and eighty-five of the signers of the remonstrance are also in favor of sending a communication to the Government suggesting the propriety of its addressing the Czar's Government through the usual diplomatic channels on the subject of the outrages.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter in connection with this matter in which he says that the Government of Russia would be justified in returning any note sent to it in regard to the treatment of the exiles with a communication calling the attention of the British Government to the "brutal slaughter of Irish people" at Mitchelstown some time ago.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Lowestoft to-day, said the English public conscience had been greatly shocked by the reports of Russian prisoners being ruthlessly shot without the form of a trial and by the fact that these outrages passed without the reprobation of the Russian Government. He had been asked why he did not denounce these outrages in the House of Commons, but he felt a scruple about asking the Government to take steps unless he could see the way to a favorable result. He desired to see the law applied in his own land wherever cruelty and oppression were found. He would be glad if the Government was in a position to expostulate with Russia, but he feared Russia might retort that a country whose police ruthlessly shot innocent Irish citizens engaged in a public meeting was hardly in a position to dictate how another country should treat its convicts.

PUZZLED THE COLLECTOR.

A Question of Duty on a House Upon the Boundary Line.

A Washington despatch says: The Collector of Customs at Plattsburg, N.Y., has informed the Treasury Department that his deputy at Front River, N.Y., reports that a Canadian house has recently been moved in such a manner as to place it directly upon the boundry line between this country and Canada, thereby placing one-half of the house within the United States and the other half in Canada. In reply to his request for instructions as to whether the whole house or one-half only is dutiable, Assistant Secretary Tichenor refers him to the revised statutes governing the case. If any building were so placed as to fall both within the United States and a foreign country, it must be considered to be wholly within the United States for all Customs purposes. The Secretary instructs the collector to assess duty upon the whole house with reference to its component materials. The Secretary adds: In referring to your statement that you suppose there is but little doubt that the building will be used as a line store, it may be well to say that you should take all lawful precautions in guarding the interests of the revenue at that point.

AN IMPORTANT MEASURE.

Proposal to Provide for Appeals in Capital Cases.

A London cable of Saturday says: Sir Henry James' bill for establishing a Court of Criminal Appeal has just been issued. It provides for a court of two or more divisions. The present Court of Crown cases reserved is to be abolished, and provision on questions of law is to be made for appeal to the House of Lords. As the law stands to-day a case involving an overcharge of a cab fare can be carried to the highest tribunal on matters either of fact or law, but a person convicted and sentenced to be hanged has only his appeal to the mercy of the Home Secretary, except that the case may come within the edge of the rules of Crown cases reserved. The new bill proposes nothing more than that the question of a man's life should receive the same consideration from the courts that is granted to the least infringement of the rights of property.

No Word of Kimber Yet.

A Montreal despatch says: Mr. H. A. Hodgson, of Hodgson Bros., who has just returned from the Old Country, was seen relative to the missing Kimber, as it was known that young Kimber called on him while here. Mr. Hodgson said that the day that young Kimber called he was considerably under the influence of liquor. He wore no overcoat, and stated that he intended going first to Toronto, thence to Montana. His references, which he saw, were first-class. Mr. J. A. Hodgson, the brother, received a letter this morning from Lenden & Sons, of Exeter, England, which stated that young Kimber left England alone, so he must have met the companions who registered with him here on board the boat. Detective Gross thinks that Kimber is still alive. He has written to Winnipeg to have a party interviewed there who may be able to throw some light on the mystery. He has made a report to the Federal Government, and is awaiting further instructions.

Recovering the Bodies of Mine Victims.

A Wilkesbarre despatch of Saturday says: The remains of four more victims of the Ashley colliery disaster were recovered yesterday. The names of three of the men were Robt. Pritchard, Michael Scully and Michael Henry. One body was unrecognizable. There are only two more bodies in the time.

An explosion of firedamp occurred about 7.30 o'clock last evening at the Empire colliery of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company near this city. Wm. Thomas and his helper, Robert Craig, were in that portion of the colliery doing repair work, and it is supposed they fired the gas. Both were killed, and their bodies have not been recovered.

Harry Hill, the famous New York sport, has been driven to the wall at last. He was forced to give up his world-famed theatre in New York by the refusal of the Excise Board to grant a license and is, according to the New York papers, "dead broke." It was Harry Hill's boast that no one was ever robbed in his "place."

George Francis Train has not shaken the hand of a man or woman for fourteen years.

There are any number of men who can write a column, but the man who can put a distinct, complete idea in three lines is all too rare.—*Journalist.*

About 125,000 salmon fry were placed in Lake Ontario near Kingston, on Monday.

One hundred tons of rock fell from the cliff at Quebec yesterday, but did no damage.

Kate Kane, of Chicago, has been admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court.

THE CONFESSION OF FAITH.

An Anti-Revisionist Report by the Saratoga Committee.

A Saratoga despatch says: In the Presbyterian Assembly to-day the Committee on Methods of Effecting Changes in the Confession of Faith and the Constitution of the Church reported:

1. That since the differences of opinion as to the methods of amendment to the Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms are so marked and widespread, it is unwise to raise the issues involved in the General Assembly.

2. That this Church has always considered the doctrine of such vital importance that changes in the doctrinal standards should be made under greater restrictions than changes or alterations in the form of government, the book of discipline, and the directory of worship.

3. That the methods of doctrinal alteration should be included in the constitution itself and in definite terms.

4. That the Church, speaking officially through the presbyteries, can alone determine with authority the questions at issue. Therefore the committee recommends that the question be transmitted to the presbyteries, where there shall be added to the form of government Chapter XXIII. of amendments providing (first) for the proposal by the General Assembly to the Presbyteries of amendments or alterations of the form of government, book of discipline and directory for worship, but that these shall not be obligatory unless a majority of all the Presbyteries approve in writing. (Second) That alterations in the doctrinal standards shall not be proposed to the Presbyteries unlessthey have been under consideration for one year by a committee of not less than 15 ministers and ruling elders, not more than two of whom shall be from any one Synod. (Third) No alteration shall be made in the provisions of this chapter for changes in the doctrinal standards unless an overture from the General Assembly submitting the proposed alterations shall be transmitted to all the Presbyteries and be approved in writing by two-thirds of them.

(4) The General Assembly must transmit to the Presbyteries any overture submitted to it by one-third of all the Presbyteries.

(5) Any amendment so submitted and approved shall go into effect immediately after the General Assembly shall have certified the fact.

The committee also recommended that the Presbyteries be directed to answer the overture as a whole by a simple yea or nay, to be reported to the stated clerk in time to be presented to the next General Assembly.

A SIBERIAN HOLOCAUST.

Brutal Troops Refuse to Aid in Saving Exiles' Lives.

A St. Petersburg cable says: Horrible scenes are reported as having occurred during the buring of Tomsk, the capital of Western Siberia. The place was visited simultaneously by a conflagration and a cyclone, the result of the combined disasters being the destruction of three-quarters of the buildings, which were of wood, and the loss of hundreds of lives.

The cathedral, situated in the High Town, is in ashes. The walls of the edifice, in falling, crushed an adjacent hospital, burying the inmates, who were subsequently roasted alive.

The garrison brutally refused to render the least assistance in saving lives and property, on the plea that they had enough to do to protect the barracks and other Government buildings. They also added that they had no time to assist "worthless exiles."

In strong contrast to this action of the troops was that of the worthy bishop and his assistant priests. Marching through the burning city at the head of a procession, with banners and other sacred emblems, he stopped at frequent intervals to give absolution to the dying and to bless the dead. And never was the consolation carried by these sacred rites more greatly needed than by the panic-stricken mob of sufferers, who, huddled together in the streets, and firmly believing that the end of the world had come, abandoned themselves to stolid despair.

Much of the suffering, however, might have been averted had there been the slightest attempt at organized relief. Fire and water were not capable of inflicting misery enough on the unfortunate outcasts, the storm was followed by a sudden fall in the temperature, and soon the devastated city was buried beneath a mantle of snow that added stinging cold to the sufferings of the thousands of shelterless men, women and children.

RUSSIA'S DISGRACE.

Civilized Nations Urging Reforms of the Prison System on the Czar.

A London cable says: If the Czar does not take steps to modify the workings and effects of the prison system in Siberia, it will not be because the existing evils are not called to his attention, or, at least, to the notice of his Ministers and others around him. Private letters and despatches from St. Petersburg state that petitions from England, America, Germany, France and other countries are arriving at the respective embassies and legations in great profusion, with requests that they be laid before the Czar immediately. Forwarding petitions to Russia is a comparatively easy matter, but laying them before the Czar is quite another thing, and it is extremely doubtful that his Imperial Majesty will ever see a single one of the numerous appeals to his clemency in behalf of the Siberian exiles, though he will doubtless be informed as to their number, volume and character. The Government officials still stoutly aver that the reports of cruelties to prisoners in Siberia are wholly false, and if anything is done to mitigate the unhappy condition of those unfortunates, it is safe to say it will be done so quietly that nothing will ever be definitely known as to the character and extent of the modifications.

Railway Conductors in Session.

A Rochester despatch of Sunday says: At the session of the railway conductors held yesterday, the election of officers was taken up. There were numerous candidates for each office. The officers elected were as follows: Grand Chief Conductor, E. E. Clark, Ogden, Utah; Grand Junior Conductor, J. D. Shultz, Rochester, N. Y.; Grand Inside Sentinel, F. J. Dorsey, Winnipeg, Man.; Grand Outside Sentinel, F. S. Butler, Sioux City; Member of Executive Committee, R. E. Fitzgerald, St. Louis, Mo.; Member of Insurance Committee, Sam Phipps, Philipsburg, N.J. The next convention will be held at St. Louis. Grand Chief Conductor Wheaton declined to be a candidate for renomination on account of being opposed to the elimination of the strike clause.

A Great Feat in Heliographing.

A Prescott, Ariz., despatch says: The greatest achievement made yet in heliographing was accomplished during practice in the department of Arizona yesterday by Lieut. Wittenmeyer, who signalled a message, by a single flash, 135 miles from Mount Reno, near Fort McDowell, to Mount Graham, near Fort Grant, where it was received by Capt. Murray. The latter by turning his instrument flashed the message to Fort Huachuca, a distance of 90 miles, making a total distance of 215 miles with a single intervening station. The longest distance heretofore with a single flash is said to be about 70 miles.

A Wedding Gift for William.

A London cable says: The Irish members of Parliament have raised a subscription among themselves for a wedding present for Mr. William O'Brien on his approaching marriage with Mlle. Raffalovich. The wedding will take place next month. M. Raffalovich is not, as has been said, a Greek financier. He is a Russian Jew. Mme. and Mlle. Raffalovich are well known in Parisian society, and are very accomplished and talented ladies. Their home is a favorite resort of the Irish members, and Mr. O'Brien was an inmate of it when the ladies were engaged in translating "When We Were Boys" into French.

The Duc d'Orleans passes away the tedium of his prison life by making wicker chairs.

The Alexander prison at Irkutsk has been burned. Three convicts perished in the flames.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are expected to arrive in Toronto on Thursday, June 5th.

Montreal has formed a rice combine, and will regulate the selling price of rice in all quantities under 25 bags.

The sum of $20,000 has been granted by the Toronto City Council toward a new Industrial School for girls.

Mr. Adam Hudspeth, M. P. for South Victoria, died suddenly from apoplexy at his home in Lindsay yesterday afternoon.

SELECT KNIGHTS.

The Eighth Annual Session of the Grand Legion—Healthy Progress of the Order—Election of Officers.

The eighth annual session of the Select Knights of Canada opened yesterday morning at 9 a.m. in Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto. Grand Commander T. L. L. Lewis, of Chatham, occupied the chair. Robt. Irwin, of this city, and C. Robson, of Dundas, are in attendance. The reports of the grand officers were presented in printed form, and show the Order to be in a prosperous condition.

The Grand Commander in his report says: "That notwithstanding the loss of two months' time after the last annual session in preparing the new ritual, constitution, new blank forms, etc., the progress made by the Order for ten months is almost equal to that of the preceding four years, and will compare more than favorably with that of any other fraternal Order in the Dominion. Thirty-one new legions were instituted during the past year, being twenty-four in the Province of Ontario, four in the Province of Quebec, and three in the Province of Manitoba, with an average membership of twenty-three per legion. The membership in the beneficiary department had increased during the year from 1,653 to 2,540, while great care had been exercised in the selection of the risks. During the year just past the Order has sustained the loss of a grand officer in the person of the late Rev. E. S. Jones, D. D., of Niagara, and a memorial page will be devoted to his memory in the journal of proceedings.

The report of the Grand Treasurer, J. McL. Stevenson, of Barrie, shows the total receipts during the year on general fund account were $6,878.52, and the expenditures $5,885.94, leaving a balance on hand of $692.58.

The receipts on beneficiary fund account were $33,411.50, and the payments to heirs of deceased comrades or to totally disabled comrades were $32,338.25, leaving a balance in this fund of $1,073.25.

The Grand Recorder in his report shows the total increase of receipts for the past year over those of the preceding year to have been $18,686.16, which well illustrates the growth and increasing usefulness of the society. Since April 1st, 1889, 996 certificates have been written, representing an insurance of $1,984,000 effected for the benefit of the members during the fiscal year. The assessments levied during the year to meet death and disability losses numbered eleven, representing a cost of $6.50 per $1,000 in this Order.

The Grand Medical Examiner, Dr. King, of Toronto, reports having received 1,244 applications during the past year, and having approved of 1,158 of them. The average age of the members admitted to the beneficiary department was 37.44, and the endowment department 32.81, making the average age of the two classes 35.13, in comparison with the average of last year of 40.08, a reduction in favor of 1889 of 5.65 years. The rate of mortality for the year was 4.33 per 1,000, which is even less than the very low death rate of the A.O.U.W.

At the afternoon session, opened at 2 p.m., the election of grand officers was proceeded with and resulted as follows: Grand Commander, T. L. L. Lewis, Chatham, by acclamation; Grand Vice-Commander, W. R. Fenton, Beeton; Grand Lieutenant-Commander, W. J. Parkhill, Midland; Grand Recorder, B. J. Leubsdorf, St. Catharines, by acclamation; Grand Treasurer, J. McL. Stevenson, Barrie, by acclamation; Grand Standard Bearer, J. J. Ulley, Montreal; Grand Senior Workman, J. C. Walter, Guelph; Grand Junior Workman, W. J. Graham, Toronto; Grand Guard, S. B. Fell, Morrisburg; Grand Medical Examiner, J. S. King, M.D., Toronto, by acclamation; Grand Trustee (for three years), F. G. McCrady, Brockville. The report of the Committee on Laws was then taken up and completed the balance of the afternoon session. The Committee on Officers' Salaries made their report, fixing the salaries of the Grand Recorder and Grand Treasurer for the ensuing year and voting a financial recognition of services for the past year to the Grand Commander.

At the evening session Joseph Harton and George Woltz, of Toronto, were re-elected members of the Finance Committee for 1890-91.

The election of the Advisory Board of the endowment department resulted as follows: W. J. Rowe, M. D., of Georgetown; C. R. Bell, Beeton; S. Glass, London; N. M. Black, St. Catharines; M. Fennell, Barrie; R. Lynch, Montreal.

The names of London, Kingsville, Chatham, Hamilton and Toronto were placed in nomination as the next place of meeting of Grand Legion. Toronto was chosen by a unanimous vote.

The Grand Legion closed its eighth annual session at 12 p. m. with the National Anthem.

The U. S. Census.

The United States census enumerators will start out on their rounds on June 2nd, equipped with a schedule of thirty questions. Among other subjects of inquiry they are instructed to ascertain from every citizen and inhabitant of the United States:

"22. Whether (he or she is) suffering from acute or chronic disease, with the name of disease and length of time afflicted.

"23. Whether defective in mind, sight, hearing or speech; or whether crippled, maimed or deformed, and name of defect.

"24. Whether a prisoner, convict, homeless child, pauper.

"25 and 26. Is the home you live in hired, or is it owned by the head or by a member of the family?

"27. If owned by head or member of the family, is the house free from mortgage encumbrance?

"28. If the head of the family is a farmer, is the farm which he cultivates hired, or is it owned by him or by a member of his family?

"29. If owned by head or member of family, is the farm free from mortgage encumbrance?

"30. If the home or farm is not owned by head or member of family and mortgaged, give the post office address of owner.'

Treatment of Writer's Cramp.

Dr. Vigouroux describes a method of treating writer's cramp practiced with much success by Herr Wolff, a caligrapher, of Frankfort. The essentials of the method are gymnastics and massage of the affected muscles. The patient has to execute thrice a day a long series of abrupt movements of the arms and hands. The muscles are then extended and even put on the stretch by the operator or the patient himself, till fatigue overc