FIRE ADDS ITS HORRORS.

Awful Scenes at the Anderlues Colliery in Belgium.

THE LONG DEATH ROLL.

A Brussels cable says: There has been little if any abatement in the excitement in and about Charleroi, near which place the appalling explosion occurred on Friday morning in the Anderlues colliery.

The bodies that have been recovered were covered with a thick, black dust, which in some instances had been blown deep in the skin. As they were taken into the office they were placed upon straw that had been spread on the floor, and their faces were then cleaned as far as possible to allow of identification. Many of the faces, however, were entirely unrecognizable. The fact that some, if not all, of the women employed in the mine met their death by the explosion will afford an almost unanswerable argument for those who oppose female labor in underground employments. Among the bodies recovered is that of a 14-year-old girl. That she suffered indescribable agony is shown by the young face, which is so horribly distorted that it cannot be recognized. The black forms are swollen almost beyond all semblance of humanity.

It has been ascertained that 270 persons were working in the mine at the time of the explosion. Most of them were at work in the two galleries where the greatest damage was done. One of these galleries is 450 and the other 550 yards below the surface.

Mining experts acquainted with the Anderlues workings say that every person who was working in the lower gallery must be dead, and few are expected to be reached alive from the upper gallery, which is filled with deadly gas. Altogether forty-three bodies have been recovered.

The fire in the mine grew fiercer and fiercer early yesterday morning, and the heat became so intense that it was impossible for the rescuing parties to remain in the pit. They were consequently compelled to abandon all efforts to reach the galleries. The mine-owners and engineers decided that as there was not the slightest doubt that everybody in the mine was dead, the only course, if they hoped to recover the bodies, was to flood the mine. Preparations were being made to carry out this plan, but before any water could be pumped in cries of "fire" were heard on all sides, and flames ascended to the pit's mouth and sparks were scattered in every direction. A few minutes later an immense column of flame shot through the ventilator shaft, piercing the thick clouds of smoke that were overhanging the shaft. For a great distance around the country was illuminated to almost the brightness of day by the vast column of fire, pouring out of the mine. The engine-house and other buildings near by were destroyed. Water was thrown into the burning pit, but before it had descended any distance it was converted into steam, and escaped with a tremendous roaring noise, which added to the horror of the situation. The scene has seldom, if ever, been equalled in the mining districts of Belgium.

All the heavy machinery at the mouth of the pit was destroyed and fell crashing down the shaft. This acted as a damper against the flames ascending the shaft to the surface, and thereafter only a little fire could be seen, but it could be heard roaring and seething through the galleries far below the surface.

The total number of the dead colliers is 251. Of this number it is estimated 170 were burned alive.

The calamity has crushed the entire Charleroi district.

According to a report on the Anderlius mine disasters 63 persons were unhurt, 20 injured and 153 were killed. Twenty thousand persons to-day attended the funeral of the victims.

WIVES WITH THEIR FIRST WIFE'S

After She Mysteriously Died Other Husbands—A Woman Who Grows Weary of Old Homes and Loves New Ones.

A Scranton, Pa., despatch says: The sequel to a remarkable story of a woman of this neighborhood who had been four times married and as many times divorced turns out to be a re-marriage to her first husband and the lover of her girlhood days.

In the summer of 1875 Miss Kate Landis, a rosy-cheeked Pennsylvania girl, of German origin, kept house for Leaton D. Sperry. Albert Babcock was the farm hand, and in the fall he and Miss Landis were married. He rented a farm the next spring, but he did not get along as well as his wife thought he ought to, and in 1877 she left him and got a divorce.

Seven months afterwards Mrs. Babcock married James Starkweather, a Carbon county farmer. Starkweather was a widower with two children, and he owned a small place. His wife did not like the neighborhood, and he sold out and moved to Cameron county. In 1880 Mrs. Starkweather got a divorce from her husband in another county.

In 1882 she moved to McKean county and married a middle aged farmer, Azro Fellows. He had been married twice before, but he had no children, and they lived together until 1885, when Mrs. Fellows went to the western part of the State and got a divorce.

In 1887 she married H. L. Phelan, a farmer of Washington county. He was a well-to-do widower, with a large family of girls, and Mrs. Phelan lived with him until June, 1890, when she went away, got a divorce and began to work again.

Meanwhile Babcock, her first husband, stayed in Colley township, this county, worked hard, and accumulated considerable property. Last fall his former wife returned to Colley township. Babcock began to court her again.

A week ago Thursday she gave up her place, and said she was going to Washington county. Babcock went away the same day and on Wednesday last they returned together.

They were married in Buffalo.

A BURGLAR STOPPED.

A Bullet Through the Head Put an End to His Business.

A Philadelphia despatch says: A man supposed to be William H. Brooks, a burglar, was shot and fatally injured by Policeman Boolan at 12.30 o'clock yesterday morning at Eighth and Arch streets just as he had smashed the window of Hart's bicycle store on Arch street. Just as the officer rushed on the window-smasher the latter raised a brick to hurl at him, when Boolan closed with him, and in the excitement his finger pressed the trigger and the man fell, shot through the top of the head, and never uttered a sound. The man was taken to a hospital accompanied by the officer. The officer said he had not the slightest intention of shooting the man, but merely wanted to frighten him.

Feeble Revolutionary Movement.

A Houston, Tex., despatch says: A letter to a gentleman in this city from a friend on the frontier, who is conversant with the state of affairs there, says the Mexican people on the Lower Rio Grande complain bitterly of the manner in which they were treated by the United States troops during the Garza fiasco. The same letter says that a day or two ago a sergeant in the Mexican Army issued a pronunciamento in which he violently assailed the Diaz Government and called for troops to rally to his standard. Only seven responded, and when he sounded his war cry he found he had to tackle 800 men in the Nuevo Laredo garrison. He and his followers beat a hasty retreat. One of the revolutionists was killed but the sergeant and the other six succeed in reaching this side of the river in safety.

Decoits Sentenced.

A London cable says: The celebrated Dacoit chief who styles himself the Minlaung Prince, the leader of the revolt against the British, near Arrakan, who, with his father and two of his followers, was recently captured by the military police near Kudoung, has been condemned to death for leading the revolt of the prisoners in the Akyab Jail, where he is confined, in which the warden of the prison was killed. Five others who took part in the revolt have also been condemned to death. The father of the Dacoit chief has been sentenced to penal servitude for life for his share in the revolt.

Periods of Incubation in Diseases of Children.

Scarlet fever, 12 hours to 7 days; measles, 9 to 12 days; small-pox, 12 to 14 days; chicken-pox, 8 to 17 days; diphtheria, 2 to 8 days; whooping-cough, 4 to 14 days; mumps, 8 to 22 days.

Prof. John Cairns, D. D., LL. D., principal of the United Presbyterian College at Edinburgh and a well known writer, is dead.

TO BOOM COAL PRICES.

Over 400,000 Miners Quit Work to Reduce the Supply.

WATER FAMINE IN DURHAM.

A London cable says: The great coal miners' strike was inaugurated yesterday in accordance with the plan of the Miners' Federation, which in its manifesto issued a few days ago declared that the holiday the men proposed to take was for the purpose of clearing the markets of the surplus coal, and for restricting the output, in order to prevent the masters from using the low prices as an excuse for lowering wages. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the men employed in the mines in Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire stopped work, and the ponies were removed from the pits. The only men now at work are the surface men, pumpers, ventilators, attendants, etc., whom the Federation have not called out. In Durham mining work has also completely stopped. It was hoped, until yesterday, that some sort of a compromise would be arrived at, but no agreement could be reached, and the strange spectacle presented itself of the employees quitting work in the masters' interest, for it cannot be denied that if any advantage is to be derived from higher prices the mine-owners, as compared with the miners, will reap the greater portion. Belgian shippers are sending coal to the Tyne and Thames, but they refuse to give any information as to the quantity they have shipped. The old colliers carrying these consignments are expected to arrive to-morrow. The coal porters will attempt to prevent the discharge of these cargoes, and it is feared this will lead to a renewal of the dock troubles.

Twenty thousand miners in Nottingham quit work at noon yesterday. When they came out of the pits they brought their tools with them.

The coal stocks in the Bristol district are already nearly exhausted. The miners there have also stopped work, and as a result the price of coal has gone up four shillings per ton. Many manufacturers refuse to pay the price demanded and have closed their factories. In this respect the action of the miners is working greatly to the harm of the operatives employed in other industries. One of the results of the strike that has occurred among the North Wales miners is that the men working in Flintshire will not go on strike, but will work no more than five days a week.

Wooden barricades are being built around the mouths of the various pits in Durham and none of the miners will be allowed within these enclosures. It is believed that at the conference to be held on Wednesday next by the Miners' Federation it will be decided to limit the holiday to a week, and to restrict the output during the summer.

Many of the large industrial establishments in Leeds and Manchester and on the Tee-side and Tyne-side and other places in the vicinity of the collieries dampened their fires when the operatives left their work yesterday afternoon. This means that work will not be resumed to-morrow, the manufacturers refusing to pay the extraordinary prices now demanded for coal.

The Miners' Federation will pay the men strike wages during the period of idleness. The only exceptions to this, so far as at present known, are the Durham miners, who will not receive pay. It will require a very large sum of money to pay the 400,000 men who, it is said, have left work, even though they receive strike wages. To recoup the drain the treasury of the Federation will be subjected to a levy, which will be made upon the men as soon as they return to work.

The weather yesterday was stormy, and snow lies several inches deep in the villages about the collieries.

Yesterday afternoon delegates from all the collieries in Durham met and finally decided that they would submit to no reduction in their wages. Durham and Northumberland miners are not members of the Miners' Federation, but have an organization of their own, the National Union. The membership of the Federation is enormous. It comprises about 290,000 miners, of whom 200,000 are bottom workers. The remaining 80,000 are employed on the surface. The Federation delegates, who met some time ago at the Manchester conference, represented 175,000 working miners. The conference to be held on Wednesday next will take place in London. Hitherto most of the water used by the miners and their families in household and other duties has been obtained from the mines. The pumps there furnished them with an abundant supply. It is now feared that a water famine will follow the cessation of the work. The women and children are procuring water from every available source and storing it in all manner and kind of receptacles in their houses.

The miners have plenty of coal, as the masters have allowed them to provide themselves with liberal supplies.

A LIVING TORCH.

A Lambeth Man Pours Oil on Himself and Applies a Match.

A London despatch says: Mahlon A. Swartz, who lived about two miles southwest of Lambeth, met an awful death at his own hands yesterday afternoon. He had been subject to fits of melancholy owing to financial losses, and had twice within the past year made unsuccessful attempts on his life, and was therefore carefully watched over by his wife and son. But yesterday he eluded their vigilance and made a final effort that was only too successful. He had been but a few minutes out of his wife's sight, and was engaged piling wood in the woodshed, when she saw him run out of the door enveloped in flames. She ran to him with blankets to wrap round him to smother the fire, but he fought her off determinedly. She then ran screaming to the house of Mr. Sifton, a neighbor, but a few rods distant, and gave the alarm, and help was soon at hand, but not until life was almost extinct, and the unfortunate man was burned almost to a crisp. In the woodshed was a half-emptied coal oil can, the floor being scattered over with oil, and a half-burned match. The desperate man had literally saturated himself with about half a gallon of coal oil and then lighted it with his own hand. A few years ago the deceased was a prominent and well-to-do farmer living near Aylmer, but the loss of all his property was followed by sickness and fits of depression that resulted in this awful end. He leaves a widow and two children.

Three Kinds of Fakirs.

Toronto *News*: Toronto is a great town for fakirs, and these fakirs always take advantage of it—when they know it, and by this time they all do. It does not matter whether they are of the religious build, who manage to get into respectable pulpits; or reformed temperance cranks, who think they have a holy mission to perform and a commission to stuff their pockets with Canadian bills; or pugs, who do most of their fighting with their mouths and through the so-called sporting columns of some newspapers. These three classes make a strange medley, but they're all the same, and some more might be added—such as street corner corn doctors and pullers of teeth.

A Murder Witness Silenced.

A Little Rock, Ark., despatch says: Intense excitement prevails in Ashley county, and a double lynching is not at all improbable. The cause of the trouble is the poisoning of Mrs. Sallie Hannible, who died in terrible agony on Wednesday night at her home at Parkdale. Omer and Dan Carpenter, brothers, are accused of the terrible crime. The poisoning is thought to have been the work of the Carpenter boys in order to get out of the way the only witness against them in the shooting of the woman's husband last fall. A posse is searching for the Carpenters.

Hydrophobia's Awful Agony.

A Crawfordsville, Ind., despatch says: John Steward, a farmer residing near here, has just died a horrible death. Some time ago his pet dog showed signs of rabies. The dog was locked up and soon died. In burying him Steward allowed some froth from the beast's mouth to penetrate a wound on his hand. The hand began to swell at once, and soon the whole arm from the shoulder was frightfully swollen and Steward became raving mad. He was tied up and suffered the most excruciating pain until Wednesday night, when he died.

Augustin Daly has accepted a play by Justin McCarthy.

"Why, you use a common clay pipe," said little Emily, in surprise, to her uncle, who had just returned from a long voyage. "Yes; why not?" asked Uncle George. "I thought sailors always smoked a hornpipe."

—The sale of the average novel does not exceed 1,000 copies.

The minister's study—How to make both ends meet.

TWO HUNDRED DEAD.

Heartrending Scenes at the Fated Belgian Colliery.

BRAVE EFFORTS AT RESCUE.

A Brussels cable says: Later particulars regarding the explosion in the Anderlues colliery show that it occurred in a gallery 400 feet below the surface. Here were working 270 men. Of this number 40 escaped by means of a second shaft and 16 others were rescued in a terribly and it is believed fatally injured condition. It is feared that of the men in the mine 200 have been killed.

The explosion occurred at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. It was very heavy, and the shock caused by it resembled an earthquake. Almost before the tremblings caused by the mighty explosion had died entirely away the inhabitants began to rush from their dwellings, and crowds of excited men, women and children, the faces of all blanched with the horror which possessed them, flocked to the mouth of the fatal pit, down which but a few hours before miners had been lowered to begin their dreary and laborious work in the bowels of the earth. The scene around the pit soon became one of great excitement and anguish. Piteous shrieks and cries resounded on every side, as it was at first thought that every one in the mine had been killed. A willing band of hundreds of brave men volunteered to descend into the abyss and commence the work of rescuing those of their companions, if any, who might have survived the disaster, or bearing the blackened and torn bodies of the killed to the surface. There was a long interval of waiting and suspense before a signal was received from below by watchers at the mouth of the pit that the rescuers had reached some of the miners and were ready to have them hoisted up. The cries, prayers and shrieks of the anguished crowd were redoubled as the men at the windlasses at length completed their work and the limp and black forms of from 30 to 40 of the poor men were disclosed to the straining eyes of the weeping multitude. All the victims were either dead or badly injured, and the face of each was fearfully disfigured. Their countenances were smeared with blood and were completely black from the volumes of smoke and dust which followed the explosion and were swollen out of all proportions. Kind hands bore the victims from the place. The wounded men, groaning pitifully at every step taken by their carriers, and followed by their sorrowing friends, were tenderly conveyed to the infirmary, which had been got in readiness for the reception of the large number of patients which it was known would soon tax all the resources of the institution. A large staff of doctors and nurses had already arrived. The latest official estimate places the number of dead at 200. The Ministers of Husbandry and Public Works are at the scene of the disaster, and are personally directing the operations of the rescuers.

THE GARDEN HILL TRAGEDY.

The Jury Find That McCann Was Shot by Forsyth.

A Port Hope despatch says: The post-mortem examination on the body of John McCann was held yesterday by Dr. Corbett, of this town, and Dr. Niddery, of Millbrook. They found that deceased had come to his death by a gunshot in his left thigh, which had shattered the thigh bone, severed the arteries of the leg, and, scattering, had penetrated the bowels, causing a fatal hemorrhage. The inquest was held in the town hall, Baillieboro', yesterday, Dr. Gray, coroner, presiding. Drs. Corbett and Niddery testified the deceased came to his death from the effect of a gunshot, which had caused a fatal hemorrhage. Thomas McCann was examined. He admitted being drunk, and that he caused a disturbance at his father's house. He said he went to Mr. Forsyth to question him about an evil report he had circulated about him. Forsyth was abusive, and they had hot words. Mr. Rowe came in and they had a little fracas, which was put a stop to by his brother John, who came and persuaded him to go home. They were going home when Forsyth rushed out and shot John. Rowe and he then attempted to take the gun away from Forsyth, who beat them with the gun-stock. Rowe gave evidence to the same effect. Forsyth's defence is that he acted only in self-defence. No other evidence was submitted by witnesses. A verdict was returned finding that the deceased had come to his death by a shot from a gun in the hands of Thomas Forsyth. The evidence was submitted to the Crown Attorney, who will take proceedings against Forsyth at the next Assizes. It is unlikely that the latter will be confined in jail during that interval.

FELL FIVE STORIES.

Perilous Escapes at a Fire—A Child Drops to Death.

A New York despatch says: At 12.30 p. m. to-day a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the fifth story tenement house, No. 236 Twenty-ninth street. A family named Knobloch live on the top floor. Katie Knobloch, 18 years old, was in charge of two children when the fire broke out. The smoke rendered escape by the stairway impossible. Katie was panic-stricken. She held one child out of the window, but weakness compelled her to let it fall. The child fell five stories to the sidewalk, and died soon afterwards. Katie held the other child out of the window and let it fall into the arms of Peter Clancy. This child was only slightly injured. Katie climbed out of the window herself, and after hanging suspended from the sill for two minutes let go and dropped. Clancy got several other men around him, and as the girl fell they caught her in their arms, thus saving her life. The fire was soon extinguished.

A BRAVE WOMAN

Risks Her Own Neck to Save a Somnambulistic Lodger.

A Plainfield, Conn., despatch says: Mrs. Nellie Haines, a lodging-house keeper in the village of Glen Falls, proved a heroine on Tuesday night. A lodger, who is a somnambulist, had climbed in his sleep out of a dormer window, and, sliding down the eaves, sat with his feet overhanging the sidewalk three stories below, gesticulating at the circle around the moon. Mr. Haines declined to crawl down the roof to rescue the man, but his wife was equal to the emergency. She called to her sister: "You hold me and I'll go." Then she clambered out of the window and carefully lowered herself until she had the imperilled man within reach. She clinched firmly, and clung to him with desperation until both were hauled safely back inside the window.

The Wallace Baronetcy.

The Scotch Baronetcy of Wallace, of Loch Ryan, which was created in 1669, has become extinct, as the nephew of the late Sir William Wallace does not intend to assume the title. This baronetcy really became extinct many years ago, on the death of the fifth baronet, when the grandfather of the late Sir William Wallace assumed the title, he being the son of the fifth baronet's daughter. This procedure was defended on the ground that the baronetcy had been guaranteed to heirs-general, but the legality of the step was very questionable. The Wallaces, of Loch Ryan, descend from Richard Wallace, an uncle of the famous Sir William, who was head of his family.—*Truth.*

A Long, Sound Sleep.

A Valparaiso, Ind., despatch says: Mrs. Mary Robinson, an inmate of the Starke county poorhouse, has been asleep eighteen months. The regular pulsations of the heart alone indicate that she is alive. When her eyelids are pried open her eyes stare into space, with no gleam of intelligence in them. A sound rap on the head or a pin thrust into the flesh causes no movement. Milk, her only nourishment, is given her through a rubber tube inserted in her nose. The sleeper is placed in a rocking-chair during the day and at night is carried to her bed near by.

A Thrifty Editor.

An Augusta furniture dealer, in a recent advertisement, offered a handsome bedroom suite to the first couple that would marry in his display window. Col. A. M. Carpenter, the thrifty editor of the Lincolnton *News*, wrote that if the dealer would furnish the bride and pay his expenses to Augusta, he would buy the license and pay the preacher. The dealer accepted the offer, and the lady is said to be young, handsome, and finely educated. Carpenter is a little dazed by his good luck, but will be on hand. —*Columbus (Ga.) Sun.*

It is said that old ladies like to talk to young folks. Perhaps that is the reason some chorus girls are fond of chatting with the chippies.

A NOBL WOMAN'S PLEA.

Mrs. Hargreaves Appeals For Mr. Osborne.

FREELY FORGIVES GREAT WRONGS.

A London cable says: Mrs. Florence Ethel Osborne, who stole Mrs. Hargreaves' pearls from that lady's residence while there on a visit, and who, when accused of the theft, instituted a libel suit against Mrs. Hargreaves, was found guilty to-day in the Old Bailey of larceny and perjury and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment at hard labor.

The saddest feature of the whole case is that Mrs. Osborne is to become a mother in June. Her husband, Captain Osborne, who married her believing her guiltless of the larceny, is bowed down with grief. Sir Charles Russell, who arose as her counsel in the libel suit and declared his client guilty, made a plea to-day for mercy on the ground of insanity.

At this point Mrs. Hargreaves rose from her seat at the solicitor's side, and, speaking with great emotion, said: "My Lord, as I and my husband are the chief sufferers—"

The judge interposed, saying: "I don't think I can listen to you."

Mrs. Hargreaves, however, was not daunted by this rebuff. She persisted in finishing what she had to say, and continuing, she said: "I am going to plead for mercy for the accused. I am convinced that Mrs. Osborne was not in her right mind when she took the jewels. I beg of you to deal as leniently as possible with her. I have known and loved the prisoner all her life."

During Mrs. Hargreaves' remarks Mrs. Osborne showed the deepest emotion. She wept bitterly and her sobs were audible in every part of the court room.

It was thought that she would faint and another female warder stepped quietly to her side to help support her should she fall. Everybody in the court was much affected. Many of the women were crying.

Even the court attendants were visibly affected by the utter misery of Mrs. Osborne, which seemed to be added to by the noble appeal for mercy in her behalf made by the woman she had wronged.

The painful scene was added to when the clerk of the court, turning to the prisoner, asked: "Florence Ethel Osborne, have you anything to say why the court should not pass judgment upon you?"

Mrs. Osborne, sobbing violently, replied in a whisper, "Nothing."

The judge spoke in severe terms of Mrs. Osborne's conduct, and said in conclusion: "The maximum punishment for your crime is seven years—this remark caused a sensation in the court room—but I am not going to pass such a sentence on you. I am taking all the circumstances of your case into consideration, notably the appeal just made for you by Mr. Hargreaves, and decide that you be imprisoned at such hard labor as your condition and frail health permits for nine months. In prison you will be attended by doctors."

Mrs. Osborne was seated in the dock while the Judge was sentencing her, and upon the conclusion of his remarks she would have fallen from her seat but for the warders, who raised her gently, each of them taking her by an arm, and led her away to a cell.

Captain Osborne had an interview with his wife after sentence had been imposed. He then retired to his house, completely crushed at his wife's position. The house presents an appearance of mourning. All the blinds are closely drawn.

His friends express high praise for his warm and unwavering devotion to his erring, yet unfortunate, wife. Many think that in view of her delicate condition the sentence ought to have been still lighter.

LONDON, March. — Mrs. Osborne, after her sentence on Thursday, developed hysteric catalepsy so seriously that her condition became critical and her husband was permitted to visit her. Friends hope to obtain a medical certificate to the effect that a prolonged imprisonment is certain to cause the death of Mrs. Osborne. The birth of her child is expected in June.

TO HASTEN ITS DEATH.

Parents Place a Child Victim of Diphtheria in a Cold Room to Die.

A Buffalo despatch says: A story of the inhuman treatment of a little child reached Coroner Tucker early this morning. Some months ago a family named Cavan or Carver came to the village of Springbrook, in this county, from Canada, and went on a farm, which they worked on shares. Last week the three or four-year-old child of the Cavans took to his bed with a sore throat, which rapidly became worse. No physician was summoned, but instead a local midwife was called. She diagnosed the case as contagious diphtheria, attended it three days, and then gave the case up. She ordered her patient to be secluded in a room without a fire, as she said, it is reported, it would die easily there, and the end would come more quickly. Accordingly the child was put in a room where there was no fire, and the midwife ordered them to open all the windows and doors, so that the little one could have the full benefit of the freezing atmosphere, while she and the heartless and ignorant father and mother sat in another apartment hugging the stove and listening to the plaintive cries of the child, who, displaying surprising vitality, lingered until last night.

The coroner, the post-mortem examiner, and a representative of the District Attorney's office started out for Springbrook this afternoon, and will make a rigid examination of the facts in the case.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.

A Young Woman Deserted, Suicides by Strychnine on a Train.

A New Albany, Ind., despatch says: Kate Smith committed suicide in a sensational manner on a train at 12.30 this morning. She boarded the train at Louisville last night, and while en route to this city asked the conductor for a glass of water for the purpose of wetting her handkerchief, saying that she had a headache. A moment latter she emptied a white powder into the glass and drank the contents. Ten minutes later she was writhing in horrible agony on the floor of the coach, and it required the strength of three men to hold her. When she reached this city she was frothing at the mouth from the effects of the strychnine, and died at 3 o'clock. Kate Smith was at one time considered the handsomest woman in Southern Indiana. Two years ago she eloped with a Cincinnati travelling man, who deserted her.

SHOULD STRETCH HEMP.

Horrible Assault by an ex-Convict Upon a Little Girl.

A Huntington, Pa., despatch says: On their return home from market here on Wednesday, Farmer Wilbur Strait and wife, of Juniata township, found their little daughter Ruth lying on the kitchen floor unconscious, with her face and body shockingly lacerated and bruised and her clothing torn into shreds. Suspicions of being the author of the outrage fell upon Elmer B. Corbin, of Philadelphia, who was recently discharged from the Huntington reformatory and engaged by Mr. Strait as a farm hand. Corbin, who is 23 years old, and over six feet tall, had fled, but was captured yesterday morning and lodged in jail. The little girl identified him as her assailant. She is not expected to recover. Her father endeavored twice to shoot Corbin on his way to jail, but his revolver failed to discharge

Spurgeon's Man.

Spurgeon used to employ help inpreparing some of his sermons and addresses. It is related that a gentleman who frequented the British museum used to find another man continually examining volumes of the Fathers and Puritan divines. One day the first of these visitors said: "I suppose, sir, you are preparing some work of great research?" "Oh," said the other, "don't you know who I am? I am Spurgeon's man. I have to get up for him all the most telling anecdotes from old or not generally accessible books."

Would you be just? Please do not punish a child for a fault learned from yourself.

Professional humorist—Did you know I had a family tree? Rival—Yes; its a chestnut, I hear.

Digby Bell six months ago offered $100 for the best topical song, and it took him until last week to read all of the matter submitted to him. There were nearly 3,000 contestants.

Young Mr. Bunn—May I call upon you, Miss Munn? Miss Munn—Oh, yes, Mr. Bunn. I suppose we really ought to mortify ourselves somewhat during Lent.

William Barry has a new play called "Green Goods" for next season, but his partner, Hugh Fay, will not be with him.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Speaker announced that he had received from the Supreme Court of New Brunswick notice of the decision in the Queen v. N. B., case, awarding the seat to Mr. George F. Baird in place of Mr. G. G. King, and that the return had been amended accordingly. At the same time Mr. Speaker announced the receipt of the returns of the election of Mr. John Hearn in Quebec West and Mr. Joseph Girouard in Two Mountains.

Mr. Forbes, Queen's, N. S., was introduced by Mr. Laurier and Mr. Flint, and was applauded by the members of the Opposition.

Mr. Tupper presented a bill to amend the Act to encourage the development of sea fisheries and the building of fishing vessels.

The bill to amend the Scott Act was read a first time.

Mr. Flint presented a bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act, explaining that it was similar to the bill he introduced last year.

Mr. Kaulbach asked when will copies of all the correspondence relative to the Newfoundland Bait Act be laid on the table of the House; what position has the Government of Canada taken to induce the Government of Newfoundland to suspend the operation of the said Act against Canada and Canadian fishermen?

Mr. Tupper replied that the correspondence would be laid upon the table as soon as an answer could be obtained from Her Majesty's Government as to part of it giving authority to include it in that laid before the House.

Mr. Mills called the attention of the House to the fact that the return moved for with reference to Mr. Speaker's warrants regarding elections was not complete. The date of the receipt of the voters' list, it seemed to him, ought to be given

Sir John Thompson said the reason for the delay required to be shown by the departments. The papers would be laid before the House.

Mr. Landerkin asked when the voters' lists would be printed.

Sir John Thompson said they would be ready in two or three days.

Sir John Thompson introduced a bill intituled an Act respecting the Criminal Law, which, he said, was substantially the same as that introduced last session, and which he would more fully explain on the second reading.

Mr. Bowell introduced a bill relating to salvage and wrecking. He explained that it was somewhat similar to the one introduced two sessions ago by the member for Frontenac, with additions made by those gentlemen who opposed the former bill. It gives the right to Americans to wreck and salvage and also to tow in Canadian waters. Its provisions were on the same line as the one introduced by the American Government, which gave the same right to the Canadians in American waters as were accorded to Americans in our waters.

Mr. Tupper introduced a bill to amend the Fisheries Act. He said its main object was to provide for placing the lobster fishery under license.

Mr. Tupper presented a bill respecting fishing vessels of the United States. This, he said, was an old friend, and related to the *modus vivendi*. Hitherto there had been introduced annually a bill to renew the *modus vivendi*, but it was proposed now to give the Governor-General-in-Council power to issue annual licenses to American fishing vessels.

Mr. Tupper presented a bill respecting the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The object of the bill was to unite the two branches of the department under one deputy head as formerly.

Mr. Mills—To undo what you did.

Mr. Tupper—I am not ashamed to say that the Government is prepared to rectify any mistakes it makes.

Mr. Laurier—That is a serious job.

Mr. O'Brien asked leave to put a question to the Finance Minister. He read a despatch from Hamburg, Germany, dated February 25th, to the effect that on appeal to the German Minister of Finance it had been decided that the most favored nation clause in the treaty between Britain and the German Zollverein applied in its entirety to all British colonies and dependencies. Mr. O'Brien desired to know if the statements made in the despatch were correct.

Mr. Foster—The extract the hon. gentleman has read seems to be a satisfactory answer to that question, I do not know why he should place little reliance on it. If the hon. gentleman will look at the treaty between Britain and the German Zollverein he will find one of its articles declares that every favor in the tariff duties—importation or exportation duties which one of the parties to the treaty concedes to a third party shall be immediately and unconditionally conceded to the other party to the treaty. Another article provides that this treaty includes all dependencies of Great Britain. These two together, I think, make it certain that the information my hon. friend has read is simply the correct reading of the treaty.

Mr. Speaker said he had received a certificate of the election of Mr. J. C. Patterson as member for West Huron.

Mr. Hughes moved for an order of the House showing the total quantity of flour exported to Newfoundland in 1890 and 1891, the law of Newfoundland relating to the same; the total quantities of Canadian cattle, beef, pork, hogs and cheese exported to Newfoundland during the same period; and also for an order for a return of the correspondence showing the action of the Canadian Government to secure the admission of Canadian flour to Newfoundland under the treaty stipulations.

Mr. Mills said the motion, as it stood, authorized the Government only to bring down the communications from the Canadian Government. It would be desirable that the correspondence of the Newfoundland Government should also be laid before the House.

Mr. Tupper stated that this motion was practically covered by one adopted last session. All the correspondence touching the flour duties would be communicated, with that dealing with the fisheries.

Mr. Mills moved that a map of the Dominion be laid upon the table showing the boundaries of the townships, counties, and electoral divisions in each province and the number of votes polled in each township for each candidate at the general election in March, 1891. He explained that his object was to have this map before the House so that when the Redistribution Bill came before them it could be discussed more intelligently.

Sir John Thompson said that he thought it would be difficult to ascertain the vote by townships, as in some cases the polling division might be made up of parts of two townships. Besides this, there were provinces, as New Brunswick, where the division was not made in the form of townships. Special information could be had in the form of schedules.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Tupper presented a bill to amend the Steamboat Inspection Act. He explained that the changes were such as were made necessary by changes in construction or by practical difficulties arising under the previous system. Of the changes, one was to make the bill cover not only steamers, but also vessels propelled by electricity, naphtha, etc. The bill would provide for the raising of a part of the revenue from the owners of such vessels.

Sir Hector Langevin moved for papers respecting the northwestern, northern and eastern boundaries of the Province of Quebec received or passed during the last five years and not already laid before the House, together with all reports of surveys or explorations ordered therein by the Government of Canada during the same period.

Mr. Dewdney said he had no objection to bringing down the papers asked for.

Sir John Thompson said it must be remembered that the boundary of Ontario was not entirely settled by the Committee of the Privy Council, which left undetermined a very considerable portion of that boundary. This Parliament had concluded that the boundary was to follow as much as possible their decision. A resolution of the Quebec Legislature asserted as a right that the northerly boundary should be the 52nd parallel, but when the Dominion Government met the delegates from Quebec the Government of the former were not prepared to admit that East Main River should be the northern boundary. If that river were followed to its source, it would embrace in the Province of Quebec far more than it was entitled to as a matter of right.

Mr. Mills did not understand from the observations addressed to the House whether the Government was prepared to deal with the question at the present time or if the information required was at present in the possession of the Government. He did not think there was any ground for contending that the height of land near East Maine River was at any time regarded by legal authority as the proper boundary between the two Provinces. Nor was he prepared to admit that Ontario was enlarged by the decision of the Privy Council. On the contrary, its boundary was greatly restricted by that decision. In no period of English history, in no State paper, did England admit that the height of land was the natural boundary. If the contention of the hon. member for Three Rivers was sustained the Province of Quebec would receive an addition to its northwestern territory, while it would cede land now included within its northeasterly boundary.

The motion was carried.

Mr. McMullen asked the Minister of Finance when the Auditor-General's report would be brought down.

Mr. Foster—Before a great while. The reason of the delay is because it is exceedingly bulky this year

Mr. Wm. Bennett, the newly-elected member for East Simcoe, was introduced by Mr. Bowell and Mr. Haggart.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

Respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company.—Mr. Tisdale.

Respecting certain railway works in the city of Toronto.—Mr. Denison.

Respecting the Boiler Insurance Company of Canada.—Mr. Coatsworth.

A bill to further amend the Act to encourage the development of sea fisheries and the building of fishing vessels, introduced by Mr. Tupper, was read a second time.

Mr. Reid moved for papers respecting the new channel in Calops Rapids, with the reports of the engineers as to the striking of the steamer Traveller, the reports of the engineers sent to investigate the channel, etc. He said that the Government had spent about half a million dollars to make the channel 200 feet wide and 17 feet deep. Of the sum paid about $100,000, as he understood, was for extras, and another claim for extras was laid before the department. But the new channel was not used until October, 1889, when the north channel was blocked up by the barge Condor running aground. The steamer Traveller, with a raft in tow, coming down immediately thereafter, was compelled to take the new channel. She stuck, and was struck in the stern by the raft, which passed her, turned her round, and towed her down the rapids stern foremost. Formerly there was nine feet of water in this channel, and since the operations under the Government there is only four or five feet, the rocks not having been taken out, or having been allowed to fall back into the channel. He read newspaper reports and interviews intended to show that the channel was such as to accommodate the largest vessels on the river, and brought forward facts which, he contended, proved the contrary to be the case. He declared that the new channel was one of the meanest channels on any Canadian river.

Mr. Haggart said that while the report of the engineers showed that the expectations as to the result of the work had not been fulfilled, still there was water enough (about 15 feet) to accommodate any vessel navigating the canals. The difficulty seemed to be there was a side current, so that though steamers could go down, tows, not being under such control, were driven upon the rocks. The only claim for extras was one now before the department and under consideration. There was no objection to bringing down the papers.

The House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

WHAT BECAME OF HIM?

A Lewiston Man Visits the Whirlpool Rapids and Does Not Return.

A Suspension Bridge dispatch says: Lothrop Cooke, of Lewiston, came to this village at 10.30 o'clock on Tuesday morning and spent the day here. Several other residents of Lewiston were on the same train and afterwards saw him on the street. Between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon he went down to the Rapids View elevator between the bridges, and, paying the regular fee of 50 cents, descended in the car to the water's edge and walked north on the platform and docks as far as he could go. Two employees at the foot of the elevator, who were acquainted with him, spoke with him as he passed by and waited for him to return, intending to ascend the incline together. Two other strangers who came down shortly after he did saw him at the extreme end of the path under the river bank. That was the last time he was seen. After waiting a reasonable time for his return, Messrs. Miller and Bedford, who are connected with the elevator, instituted a search which proved fruitless. All indications point to his having fallen into the river or committed suicide. Many incline to the latter theory, as he had been in ill health of dependency, and acted strangely that day. He had been down the elevator many times before, and was not in the habit of paying for the privilege. The fact that he did so in this instance, and had often seen the rapids, leads to the theory of suicide. Mr. Cooke was a bachelor about 45 years old, and made his home with his brother, ex-Supervisor W. J. Cook, of Lewiston.

AN UGLY CASE.

A Father Charged with Incest Acquitted—The Daughter Guilty of Manslaughter.

A Cornwall despatch says: Angus Flaro, a small farmer living near St. Raphael's, was tried at the Assizes to-day for having criminal intercourse with his daughter, a girl of 15 years. The crime was said to have been committed when Flaro and his daughter were returning from church on an evening in May last year. On cross-examination the girl admitted that she had made a similar charge against her father some 18 months ago, which was false, she doing so on account of ill-will she bore her father. No other evidence was given. The judge charged strongly for the acquittal of the prisoner, pointing out that in an serious criminal case a verdict of guilty must only be rendered when the crime was positively established, and it seemed impossible to believe the evidence of the girl who had previously perjured herself and admitted she had killed her offspring. The jury retired out only a few minutes, and returned a verdict of "not guilty." Josephine Flaro, the girl on whom the incest was said to have been committed, was arraigned for manslaughter previous to the trial of her father, a true bill having been found against her by the grand jury. She pleaded guilty. The child's unnatural mother was sentenced to two years in the Mercer Reformatory.

THE EXODUS BEGUN.

The Rush Northwestward—Railway Freights Brisk.

The tide of emigration from Ontario to the Northwest has set in early this year and it seems probable that it will be as much larger exodus this spring than last. Thus early a great many have removed with their families to take up land or to locate permanently on properties already improved. Last week no fewer than nine trains loaded