THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE ENDORSES THE INTERPROVINCIAL CONFERENCE'S PLATFORM.

The Premier Explains Why Hon. Mr. McShane Resigned—The Government Determined to Win the Sympathy of the English Minority in Spite of the Opposition's Tactics.

QUEBEC, May 23.—Mr. Robidoux, in replying to the member for Beauce, Mr. Blanchet, on the resolutions, made one of the most effective speeches on the Government side of the House. He is probably the most graceful speaker in the Legislature. Polite and dignified in language and bearing, he always produces effect upon his hearers, and his speech last evening was no exception to the rule. He spoke for over an hour and covered the ground thoroughly. He first undertook to define our system of Government, and strove to show that it was the Democratic principle which was the ascendant in our constitution, though it was clothed with the appearance of the monarchical principle. The power vested in the rulers come from the people and not from the Sovereign as had been claimed by the speaker on the Opposition side. In a word our system of government was a purely democratic one under another name. Speaking of disallowance, he held that Sir John's political dream had always been legislative union, and to reach this end the veteran statesman, he held, would ask no better than to destroy the autonomy of the Provinces. In the Franchise Act the rights of the Provinces had been clearly sacrificed, as they had been in the railway legislation of the country. Again he claimed that the power of the constitution came from below and not from above as had been claimed by Mr. Flynn. There was a great difference between disallowance and non-concurrance. The latter existed in England as well as in the colonies, but in Canada it was the Dominion Government which took upon itself to disallow Provincial laws without giving the Provinces a chance to be heard.

On the clause referring to the Senate, Mr. Robidoux claimed that that body had been specially constituted to protect the Provinces, and that the spirit of the constitution had not been carried out, since the Senators were all appointed by the Dominion and were partizans of the powers that be. He advocated the appeal to England on the constitutionality of laws, and also spoke favorably to the other resolutions.

Mr. Desjardins, who spoke until the adjournment, followed pretty much the same lines as Messrs. Flynn, Blanchet and Casgrain.

QUEBEC, May 25.—The member for Rouville, Mr. Lareau, resumed the debate on the Interprovincial Conference resolutions, after routine, this afternoon. The talented member spoke for about thirty minutes, thus following Mr. David's example, both of whom are of opinion that speeches are, as a rule, altogether too long, and are making a laudable effort to bring about a change. He confined his remarks principally to the disallowance resolution and strongly defended it, contending that the Federal power had unjustly exercised its privileges. The Manitoba case and the License Act were standing mementos of the manner in which Sir John had exercised his powers.

A PROTESTANT PROTEST.

Mr. Lynch delivered the first speech made in the English language, and, as usual, spoke with his well known eloquence, being several times interrupted with applause. After introductory remarks, he said that the Premier had promised to give the English Protestant minority in this province representation in the Cabinet. This he had failed to do, and the speaker, as one of the representatives of the English people, felt it his duty to protest against this injustice. The Protestants of Quebec, though in a minority, formed, in his opinion, a respectable minority. They exercised some influence in banking, trade and commerce, and he thought it was simply unexplainable why they should not be represented in the Executive Council. Further, he alleged that if an injustice had been done to the Protestants an injustice had also been done to the Irish Catholics when the Ministry had turned out the only representative they had. He hoped the session would not pass before the House was informed of the real reasons why Mr. McShane had left the Cabinet. With this exordium Mr. Lynch entered upon his subject, and paid a glowing tribute to the Fathers of Confederation, and lauded this great work, remarking *en passant* that he had always wondered why it was that such a distinguished man as Sir A. A. Dorion and his Liberal friends had not considered it their duty to take part in the conference of 1864. Referring to the revolutions, he stated that he unhesitatingly declared that the conference of 1887 had been called together for the sole purpose of coming to an understanding by which the downfall of the central power could be assured. Mr. Mercier himself, in his speech at the Windsor Hotel in 1884, had declared that the shortest way to Ottawa was by way of Quebec. (Applause.) The nature of the onslaught which had been made upon the central power was clearly demonstrated by the Provincial Secretary when he had styled Sir John A. Macdonald an Orangeman and a Freemason. He (Mr. Lynch) did not know whether he was one or another but this he did know that it was a sad day for Canada when the people of the country would have to divide upon such issues as those. All men who cared anything for their country and its future should be above such appeals, and should unite in the common interests of the country. The conference of last year he could find no better name for than a fault finding conference. The National party had certainly, he claimed, forgotten the years of struggle in which Canada had been engaged for constitutional rights when they wanted the country to be again submitted to Downing street rule. The people of Canada, by their representatives, had freely chosen a system of Government which it was the duty of all to respect. The constitution gave the people a remedy to apply to the Dominion Government whenever it exceeded its powers or inflicted an injustice upon the Provinces. Mr. Mitchell himself, who was now fighting with the Opposition at Ottawa, had declared that the central power had the right of framing its own franchise Act. This was in direct contradiction to the claims of the members of the Government who were altogether opposed to this. Fully two-thirds of the subjects dealt with in the resolutions, he held, had no relation whatever to the powers of the house and were beyond its domain. The provincial delegates were now raising what might be called state rights, and they must bear the responsibility for their acts. The raising of State rights in the United States had nearly destroyed the Union, and the same propaganda here might possibly produce the same effect, if the people did not step in and put an end to this agitation, as they certainly would do. Twenty years was a short time to test a federal constitution, and the men who were breaking the seal in the book of Canadian liberties were assuming a tremendous responsibility. Mr. Lynch concluded his speech by protesting against the resolutions of the Conference, and resumed his seat amid applause.

The youthful member for Napierville, Mr. Lafontaine, who, by the way is a promising lawyer, followed and defended the disallowance and constitutionality of the resolutions from a legal standpoint, quoting exhaustively from authorities on such points. He spoke until recess, and was listened to with interest.

After recess Mr. Lafontaine continued to speak and defended actions of conference, and in an eloquent effort traced history of struggles for constitutional Government which he claimed had been brought about by the action of Reformers and Liberals.

The leader of the Opposition, Mr. Taillon, rose at 9.40 to address the House. There was a large attendance in the galleries attracted by the [illegible] to be taken. He criticized the actions of the Government and those of the Conference, which he claimed, was useless and only the outcome of political intrigue and in the interests of a political party. From 1884 he claimed that Mr. Mercier and his party had sought to make the people believe that there was a systematic intention to interfere in Provincial affairs because through a judicial error the license law had been enacted at Ottawa. The Federal Government recognized this act itself, and it was in order to settle all doubt that it submitted this law to Parliament, with the conviction that its constitutionality would be decided by the Privy Council. As to this question they said that we were slaves of the Federal Government. Well, the Ross Government took steps to notify the Ottawa authorities that they were completely decided to maintain in force the laws adopted by this province and they did it. Attacks were made on Sir John in order to hurt the Conservative members of the Assembly, who were represented as his allies. He cited an article from the *Etendard*, which said that the conference was useless and very dangerous, to show that it was not only the Conservatives who found the work of the conference far from perfect. They tried to dissimulate party feeling which animated the fathers of Confederation, but now the Prime Minister had been the first to make known his sentiments clearly and publicly. He acknowledged that the conference was important, but it was because they sought to change the constitution and because it was composed of men who played an important role in politics. He took up the question of disallowance and showed that there had been no abuse of this power and, that to have it in the hands of the federal authorities was the safeguard of Confederation. In the United States the general complaint was that the central power was too limited and this has nearly led to a rupture. All who had studied American history knew that the war was attributable to the weakness of the central power. There were some who pretended that Confederation could be formed without a central power. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Cauchon were not of this opinion, for they maintained that the central power ought to maintain surveillance over the provinces and have the right of veto, but the Liberals here wanted to transfer this power to England. The Conservatives wanted to retain intact our constitutional liberties, our responsible government, our privileges and rights which we acquired as the price of so many sacrifices and struggles. They say Sir John is our enemy and we cannot get justice from him. Even if this were true the people were there and Sir John had to present himself before them every five years. To whom could we appeal if the Imperial Government abused this power? Before acting the Imperial Government would require information and to whom would they apply for it? To the Governor-General, the Queen's representative here, and we would not know what passed. He quoted from Mr. Blake, who did not regard the power as arbitrary. On the contrary, he pronounced strongly in favor of maintaining the power in the hands of the federal authorities. It was the same with Mr. Mackenzie. The *Patrie* had said that if we could only get rid of disallowance at the expense of the loss of responsible government we had better remain as we are. They brought up no reason for wishing to transfer this power to England, but were seeking for a remedy for an evil that did not exist. He complimented Mr. Mercier on the able speech he had made in this chamber on April 7, 1884, in favor of the Federal Government having the right of disallowance and quoted a number of other Liberal leaders on the same subject.

He closed by moving the following amendment, seconded by Hon. Mr. Flynn.—

That all the words after "that" be struck out and the following substituted: "That the British North America Act has given satisfaction to all interested parties and that said act insures autonomy and responsible government; that this house is of opinion that it is not required to amend the constitution except in the most urgent cases; that in the act there exists no reason to justify this house in adopting the resolutions especially in their essential parts.

Before closing the debate, the Premier moved that the Hon. Mr. Turcotte, who has arrived from Three Rivers be permitted to take his seat. This was carried and Mr. Turcotte entered amidst the wildest cheering.

The Premier then replied to the objections of the Opposition, but first emphatically and officially stated that the Hon. Mr. McShane had voluntarily resigned from the Cabinet, and for personal reasons. He then pointed out to the Hon Mr. Lynch that the reason there was no English Protestant in his Cabinet was because his enemies fought and defeated every candidate he desired to elect to the House and the English Protestants by this showed no confidence in him. But for all that the minority's right would be protected. There are in this Chamber eleven English members, yet there are only two giving the Government support. The member from Brome was one of those who, during the elections, did everything possible to put the English Protestants against the Government He, the speaker, was under no moral or other obligation to choose a colleague from the English Protestants who had opposed him, but he favored protecting minorities and he would yet triumph over the obstacles which the Opposition had thrown in his way with his English fellow citizens, whose support and confidence he wanted to do them full justice. The chief of the Opposition is scandalized at one of his (the speakers) colleagues saying that Sir John A. Macdonald was a Freemason and an Orangeman. He did not say it was a fact, but he believed it would not be difficult of proof. He understood that a Protestant could be a Freemason, as his religion did not forbid it. Naturally he did not approve of it, as he did not see any reason for it in this country. As to the Orangemen they were the persecutors of the Catholics and put race against race in the countries where they existed. They had no right to any sympathy in politics from the friends of law and order. He then went over all the objections of the opposition to the resolutions, pointing out that since the meeting of the conference several bye-elections had been held and the public had expressed confidence in the Government. He then made a strong appeal to their patriotism, and called upon all impartial men to support the motion.

The members were called in and the vote on the amendment resulted as follows:—Nays—Bazinet, Bernatchez, Boyer, Cardin, Champagne, Degrosbois, David, Dechene (L'Islet), Duhamel, Forest, Gagnon, Gladu, Goyette, Lafontaine, Laliberté, Larochelle, Lemieux, Lefrançois, Lussier, Martin (Rimouski), Mercier, Morin, Pilon, Rinfret, Robidoux, Rocheleau, Shehyn, Sylvestre, Tessier, Trudel, Turcotte.—31.

Yeas—Baldwin, Blanchet, Casgrain, Cameron, Desjardins, Dorais, Duplessis, Flynn, Johnson, Leblanc, Lynch, Martin (Bonaventure), McIntosh, Owens, Picard, Spencer, Taillon.—17.

Majority against, 14 pairs, nays—Rochon, Bisson, McShane, Murphy, Girouard, Bourbonnais, Lareau.

Yeas—Hall, Poupore, Robertson, Deschene (Temiscouata), Lapointe, Beauchamp, Nantel.

Absent—Faucher St. Maurice, Ottawa.

The main motion was carried on the same division.

The House went into committee, Dr. Rinfret in the chair, and the resolutions were read a first time; second reading for Monday.

House adjourned at 12.30 a.m. until Monday at 3 p.m

ORDINATIONS.

A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN ORDAINED A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

A grand ordination ceremony took place last week at the Grand Seminary. His Grace Archbishop Fabre officiating. The scene was most imposing, the chapel being crowded, and the altars tastefully decorated. Altogether there were two young ecclesiastics elevated to the priesthood and about 100 others were ordained either deacons or sub-deacons or received minor orders.

A noticeable feature of the occasion was the ordination of Rev. M. Morrill, a Protestant minister of Providence, R.I., who recently joined the Catholic Church, and has since pursued his theological studies in Montreal.

Mamma: And who dwelt in the garden of Eden, Freddie? Freddie: Oh, I know, the Adamses.

THE HON. E. J. FLYNN.

There is now no longer any doubt that the Hon. L. O. Taillon will be appointed Judge at the close of the session and that he will be succeeded in the leadership of the Conservative party of the Province of Quebec by the Hon. E. J. Flynn, M.P.P., for Gaspé. In view of this fact the portrait which we publish and a brief biography of the hon. gentleman will be looked upon with interest. Edmund James Flynn was born at Percé, in the county of Gaspe, on the 16th of November, 1847; his father being James Flynn, a merchant and a native of Ireland, and his mother, Elizabeth Tostevin, whose father was a native of one of the Channel Islands. He was educated at the Seminary of Quebec and Laval University, where he obtained the degree of L. L. L., and had that of L. L. D. conferred upon him in 1878. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1873, and passed most brilliant examinations. From 1867 to 1869 he acted as Deputy Prothonotary and Deputy Registrar of Gaspe. He has been a professor of Roman law since 1874 at Laval University. During fourteen years he has been in public life and secured much distinction. In 1874 he contested Gaspe for the Commons but was defeated, as he was in 1875 and 1877 when he ran for the Legislature, but only by very small majorities. His opponent having been unseated Mr. Flynn was elected by acclamation, and he has been the representative of the county since. On the 28th of October, 1879, Mr. Flynn seconded a

motion tending towards conciliation and coalition, which resulted in the overthrow of the Joly administration on the following day. He entered the Chapleau administration as Commissioner of Crown Lands, and so continued until the 31st July, 1882. He was Commissioner of Railways in 1884 and 1885, and Solicitor-General from May 1885 to the 20th of January, 1887. In that year he was created a Q.C. Since the time he became minister, Mr. Flynn has always been elected by acclamation except once when he was opposed and was returned by a crushing majority. On the resignation of Dr. Ross in January, 1886, Mr. Flynn refused to be sworn in the new Taillon administration. Mr. Flynn has always been from the first one of the most valuable and gifted members of the House, and his speeches on the liberty of the press, the Home Rule resolutions and other questions were among the best ever delivered in a Canadian Parliament. He is the author of much beneficial legislation, chief among which is a homestead law for settlers, the Quebec Mining Act of 1880, and other important acts. Mr. Flynn is the father of six children, having married Miss Cote, daughter of the proprietor of the *Journal de Quebec* in 1875. As a member of the Cabinet, Mr. Flynn earned for himself the reputation of a careful, conscientious, painstaking Minister, and during his administration of the Departmen of Crown Lands he inaugurated many important reforms and considerably increased its revenue. Though Mr. Flynn has for years lived in Quebec, he has taken a lively interest in the County of Gaspé, and he is one of the promoters of the Metapedia railway. He is an ardent friend of agriculture, colonization and the general advancement of the Province. A fluent, ready and graceful speaker in both languages, Mr. Flynn never speaks before knowing what he says and weighing fully the principles which he lays down. As a parliamentarian he has not a superior in the House. But apart from being always interesting and gentlemanly in discussion, Mr. Flynn's best quality is, perhaps, his conciliatory spirit. He never has a harsh word for an opponent, though he possesses the great faculty of being able to say all he wishes in parliamentary language. Mr. Flynn is well known and generally esteemed in the district of Quebec, and he possesses many warm friends in the district of Montreal. Pending Mr. Taillon's appointment, that gentleman will continue to formally lead the House, but the veritable leader will be the member for Gaspe The Conservative members regret very much loosing Mr. Taillon, than whom a purer gentleman never lived, but they find great satisfaction in being able to fill his post by such an able successor.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

ANNUAL GENERAL CONVENTION OF STUDENTS.

The annual general convention of former and present students of St. Mary's College took place last week and was, as usual, largely attended. Among those who attended the convention were the Rev. Canon Leblanc of the Archbishop's Palace, the Hon. H. Mercier, M.P.P., Rev. Fathers Hudon, Paré, Turgeon, Garceau and many others. About 150 old students were present. At nine o'clock the Rector of the College, Father Turgeon, who also celebrated the anniversary of his patron saint, said low Mass at the Church of the Gesu, during which the students of the college, under Father Garceau's direction, rendered several pieces of sacred music.

After Mass divers kinds of amusements were indulged in by the students, the annual convention dinner being subsequently served. In the afternoon the business of the convention and election of officers were proceeded with. The Rector opened the proceedings with an address to the Hon. Honoré Mercier, and presented him, on behalf of former students, with a life-size oil portrait of himself, painted by the well-known Canadian artist, Eugene Hamel.

Mr. Mercier replied.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was next proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—

President—Hon. Mr. Mercier, re-elected, proposed by Mr. Desharats and seconded by Mr. H. Kavanagh.

Vice-president—Dr. W. Prendergast.

Secretary and Treasurer—Messrs. Leclaire and Masson, respectively.

Hon. Mr. Mercier closed the proceedings with an address, referring feelingly to the old associations revived by such meetings with former schoolmates, and eulogizing the College of St. Mary for the good and noble work it had done, and still continued to do.

In the evening a very successful dramatic representation was given to celebrate, in addition to the annual reunion of the scholars, the fête of the rector of the college. There was a very large attendance and the tragedy "Athalie" was very fairly played. The costumes were rich and appropriate. After the play the rector was presented with an address to which he replied eloquently. Mr. Hubert Desjardins then addressed the old scholars in feeling terms. Following this came the presentation of the medal which is given every year by the old scholars for competition in the college. The presentation was made by the Hon. H. Mercier, M.P.P. The orchestra played an *ouverture* by Mendelssohn very creditably.

The reunion was most successful. In a speech made at the conclusion of the entertainment, Hon. Mr. Mercier intimated that, if the people of France were going to ill-use the Jesuits, the people of French Canada would render them justice.

Rev. Father Turgeon, S.J., was then presented with bouquets by the students, after which he proceeded to thank the Hon. Mr. Mercier for having left the work of Parliament to attend the convention, also for the gifts of medals for the students, and finally for his good work in attempting to finally settle the long pending question of the Jesuits property in Quebec.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Frightful Catastrophe at the Hochelaga Gas Works To-day.

AN EXPLOSION'S DEADLY WORK

Several Men Killed and Numerous Others Seriously Injured—The Ruins Being Searched for Mangled Remains—How the Accident Occurred—List of the Killed and Wounded, &c., &c.

One of the greatest catastrophes that ever took place in this city occurred Saturday last at the new Gas Works, on Havre street, back of the Street Car Company's stables, on Notre Dame street. The new gas tanks, which are built of solid brick, about twenty feet high, and having a cone-shaped roof of galvanized iron, the whole structure being about thirty feet high, were constructed under contract by the Dominion Bridge Company. Inside are innumerable iron girders and beams. The tanks are about 130 feet in circumference. Two of them were finished, and the workmen of the Dominion Bridge company were engaged painting and generally finishing up the third. Twenty-three men were employed at this work, and, as usual, started in at 7 o'clock this morning. Everything was ready for the gas company to occupy the works. At about 8.20 o'clock this morning people in the vicinity of the tanks were startled by hearing a loud rumbling sound, and the roof of the tanks was suddenly seen to move upwards, then fall with a crash, bringing the brick walls with it. Fortunately, the brick walls fell outwards, while the galvanized iron went straight down. This was followed by a thick cloud of white lime-like dust, and flames then burst forth. Those who witnessed the crash, and knew the workmen were inside, were too astounded to move for several instants. The issuing of flames stirred some one to sound an alarm, and the eastern section of the brigade, with the salvage waggon, responded. As there was very little wood to burn, the fire was soon extinguished. The bricks were raised up in piles and the people stood twenty feet from the bottom of the tank. While the firemen were working cries of help were heard from below. Nothing could be done till the thick dust had subsided slightly, when a horrible spectacle met the speechless onlookers. There, at the bottom of the pit, were men partially burned and wounded. Some were trying to crawl forward on hands and knees and others lay motionless, riveted to the ground by the heavy iron rails and girders. At this sight new life seemed to be infused into the spectators, who immediately set about rendering assistance. The Notre Dame and General Hospital ambulances were telephoned for, but before their arrival two wounded men were conveyed to the Notre Dame hospital and one taken in a cab. Two more were conveyed in the ambulance to the General hospital. The police soon arrived and cleared away the crowd, who looked on curiously and would do nothing else; but willing hands, fearless of the danger which menaced them by over-hanging and creaky iron pillars, descended into the pit and brought forth the bodies of the men who had met their death. This task was only accomplished after nearly an hour's hard and risky work. One of the dead men, Bell, was taken to his house, No. 18 Logan street, in the Notre Dame Hospital ambulance; one was taken by the General Hospital ambulance and the others in carriages. There were in all thirteen men wounded, five fatally, and eight slightly.

Following is a list of those who were killed outright:

John Angel, aged 45 years, residing at No. 24 Lafontaine street.

Samuel Bell, aged 42, residing at No. 18 Logan street.

Samuel McAffee, aged 20, residing on Champlain street.

Joseph Angel, a brother of the first mentioned, aged 38.

There is supposed to be two more men under the ruins and a thorough search is being made.

The wounded men at the hospital are Angus Guy, aged 27, Indian, of Caughnawaga, fracture of the skull, burned face and hands, and badly bruised leg.

George Fisher, 24 years, residing on Notre Dame street, frightfully burned and fatally injured.

Tom Stacey, 27, Indian, of Caughnawaga, compound fracture of the leg, burned hands and face and legs.

These three men cannot possibly live.

John Colhoun and Terence Donovan are at the General Hospital, badly burned and suffering from internal injuries.

James Wells, Angus Williams (Indian) and Louis Gareau are also slightly burned, but the other men escaped with a few scratches.

The cause of the catastrophe is unknown; it is a surprise to everybody. The company claimed that there was no gas in the new tank, but all others maintain that the injured and killed workmen could not be burned had it not been that there was an explosion of gas, and, moreover, that there must be a leak somewhere in the debris, and an effort is now being made to find it. The building, being quite new, could hardly have fallen in on account of bad construction so suddenly, and the raising of the roof is looked upon as clear evidence that an explosion had occurred.

The news of the sad occurrence spread like wildfire, and great astonishment is manifested. The occurrence is one of the most lamentable ever chronicled in this city, and many opinions have been formed as to the real cause of the disaster. The shock was so great that the little shanties in the rear of the car stables were also levelled to the ground, and the windows in several adjoining residences and shops were broken. Mr. Bell is married and leaves a wife and five children.

SEARCHING FOR THE BODIES.

The search is still being kept up, but it will be some time before the debris is sufficiently cleared away to be certain if there are any more bodies interred. A gentleman connected with the company states that the pay list tonight will be the only means of showing how all the employees have fared. As to those who are not present to receive their pay, an investigation will be held. Their residences will be visited, and by this means it will be known whether they are dead or alive.

CAUSE.

From the evidence a representative of this paper was able to pick up by a visit to the Hochelaga Gas Works and what was elicited by persistent questioning of the employés and others, Saturday's terrible disaster is due to carelessness more than anything else. One fact seems to be proven beyond question, and that is that a man with a lamp entered the gasometer a moment before the explosion took place. That man, from all account, was the unfortunate man Joseph Angel, whose body is now being searched for. The man George Fisher, who is now in the hospital suffering from painful burns, says that at the time of the accident he was at work in the gasometer painting the inside of the roof, when he saw the man decending with a lamp from one of the man holes or covers in the roof. "There was a flash, a report and I don't know anything more until I found myself here."

This evidence is most important, and was given to Dr. Brennan who attended the wounded man.

Superintendant Gilbert Mitchell, of the Gas Works, stated to our representative that he gave no credence whatever to the theory that the side supports of the building gave way.

My theory is, he said, "that foul air did it. The holder was not opened for 14 days until that morning, so there was plenty of time for foul gas to accumulate in it. There are three man-holes. I gave instructions to Angel that morning to open two of them to allow air in and the bad air out. My orders were not obeyed, as only one manhole was opened. I have always forbidden my men to take a light of any kind near the holders, and I cannot say one way or the other whether they did or not. If a light was taken it was against my orders. There was only seven feet of water in the tank at the time, and I state positively that before any gas would have been put into the holder there would have to be sixteen more feet of water pumped in. Angel came to take off the man holes, but I can't understand why his brother John was with him. They are both my nephews, and John has only been in this country four months, although he has always worked about a gas house."

"How do you know there was no gas in the gasometer?"

"I could not swear whether there was gas in it or not."

The officials of the Gas Company are extremely reticent about the matter. A private meeting of the directorate took place this morning. The statement is absurd that the company only lose $80,000. $300,000 was appropriated

SAMUEL M'AFFEE,

for the construction of the building, and it is said to have cost $280,000. Add to this the loss which will be entailed by the failure of the company to supply gas to a portion of the city, for which purpose the destroyed gasometer was erected. The company cannot do any more business than they did last winter.

A coroner's jury consisting of the following gentlemen viewed the remains of the victims of the disaster and the scene of the explosion:—Messrs. John W. Hughes, foreman; Wm. T. Smardon, James Mitchell, Dr. Laviolette, John Date, Henry Garth, Godfroi Lacas, Z Chapleau, Joseph Gilbault, Louis T. Dufresne, William Dangerfield, Jacques Savignac, Sam. Beaudry, Z. Moisan and Joseph Archambault. The first place visited was the Notre Dame Hospital, where the body of James Stacey, who died there on Saturday at 3 oclock, was viewed. The members of the press were not allowed to enter with the jury, but the POST man learned that what transpired inside was as follows:—

Dr. Brennan, when interrogated by the foreman, said that in his belief the man had been killed by the shock, or concussion. The man was, however, badly burned about the face and head and one of his legs was broken and large pieces of flesh were torn from his body. The sight was horrible.

The foreman here asked Dr Brennan whether the wounded man Fisher had made any statement to him when brought into the hospital as to the cause of the accident. The doctor said that he had.

"What did he say?" asked the foreman.

"He said," answered Dr. Brennan, "that he was at work on the roof of the building when he saw a man approach with a light near to the building where he was working. 'I said to myself,' said Fischer, 'there cannot be any gas here or the man would not come with a light, so I felt quite easy and went on with my work. The next think I knew, there was an awful flash and that is all I know about it.'"

The next place visited was the boarding house of Samuel McAffee. His body was also a frightful sight. There is a terrible wound on the back of his head, and from his coffin blood is leaking. The fingers of his hands are burned to a crisp. McAffee has only been here since last October. He is a native of the county Antrim, a Presbyterian, and not 20 years of age. His brother, William McAffee, is the proprietor of the grocery No. 17 Champlain street, and takes the untimely end of his relative very badly. The sketch we give in this issue is from a photograph recently taken.

THE WOUNDED MEN.

Another man, whose name has not been mentioned as yet, was injured in the explosion at the gasometer on Saturday. The man is Joseph Piché, who was conveyed in an insensible condition to the residence of a friend on Notre Dame street, where he was attended to by Dr. Roy. The individual's family was only notified of the accident and his condition when they believed him to be dead in the ruins. He is fatally injured. Thomas Stacey, the Indian, who was conveyed to the Notre Dame Hospital, died on Saturday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. Donohue and Colquhoun are progressing favorably, and the two other men, George Fisher and Angus Sky, Indian, are getting on nicely at the Notre Dame Hospital. The body of Joseph Angel has not been found as yet.

The body of John Angel, at 22 Lafontaine street, was next seen. He is fearfully burned and must have died in great agony. He leaves a wife and a little boy.

At 18 Logan street the corpse of Samuel Bell was next inspected. He is burnt the worst of any, even the inside of his mouth being raw from the fire. He has been working here for 10 years, and came from Cambridge, Eng. He was killed instantly. A wife with five little children, the youngest of whom is but an infant, are left almost destitute. The neighbours are all asking whether the poor woman will get anything from the company. Bell was crushed by the fall of the walls.

Drs. Molson and Brennan accompanied the jury on their tour of inspection.

The Coroner, after the inpection, held a consultation with his jury as to the witnesses he summoned, etc.; and an adjournment was made until 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

A prominent citizen said this morning that he had not heard a word of sympathy over the Gas company on account of the immense loss they have sustained. Gas stock has, of course, been affected. The building was completed 3 days ago and was in the hands of the company. An opinion prevails that there must have been some gas in the holder or the explosion would not have taken place.

Elevator boy to fat old lady: Goin' up mum? Old lady: Yes; I'm going up, but, sakes alive, a little boy like you can't pull me up in that thing.

"Come now, Master Tommy, when mamma gives you a real nice piece of cake what do you say?" "Please, mamma, give me some more."

LITERARY REVIEW.

"DE ROBERVAL," a Drama; also, "The Emigration of the Fairies" and "The Triumph of Constancy," a Romaunt. By John Hunter Duvar, author of "The Enamorado," etc. St. John, N.B., J. & A. McMillan, 98 Prince William street, 1888.

By the publication of this, his last incursion into the realms of fancy, Hunter Duvar has not only added considerably to his own long-established fame as a poet, but has, at the same time, materially increased the riches of our national literature.

"De Roberval" is, as the name implies, a "dramatic" presentation of a passage so well known to the early period of Canadian history as to stand in but little need of an introduction to our readers. It serves, to aid the haziness of memory that often unaccountably afflicts even the keenest intellect at times, we may say in the words of the author, though not in the printed ones of the book:—

"Roberval or Robertval, 'the little king of Vimieu,' favorite of Francis I. of France, a man well fitted to carry out that gay and gallant monarch's far-reaching plan of colonization, was sent with a fleet in 1542, and landed at Quebec, Jacques Cartier being his pilot. This effort would have been a grand success but for pressure of the wars of old France with Charles V. of Spain."

In the dramatic form, the historic incidents clustering about the name and career of Roberval are presented in a skilful and careful manner.

Of the remaining poems in the book, the "Triumph of Constancy" will, in management and general style, remind one of some of Tennyson's "Idyls of the King."

"The Emigration of the Fairies," telling how the little folk in green came to settle a Hernewood (which, by the way, is the name of the residence of the author), will, with some readers, be the favorite of the three.

During the voyage of the fairies to their new home some descriptive passages of real power occur. After describing the "Merry Dances of the Polar North," as the tinted play of the Aurora Borealis is called, comes this:—

"Another time the sultry summer sheen
Piled up the clouds in one of ocean's changes,
And lo! a stately transformation scene.—
The still sea circled round by mountain ranges—
Like a vast lake among the Rhætian alps,
What time the rose-snow lies upon their scalps."

And yet another of an iceberg:—

"One day bare down on them a hill of light,
An alp of crystal pinnacled and towered,
A berg of ice of purest dazzling white
With points all diamond-glittering, caved and bowered,
A mountain island in its lone weird glory,
With many a shining cape and promontory."

With the following fine description of the final abode of the fairies, we must perforce closes recommending, as we do so, the book itself to the more leisurely perusal of our readers:—

"On one point of the landscape where the brake
Was cut away, was seen a still fiord
That, backed by farms, lay looking like a lake,
Embodded between verdant banks, and shored
By a smooth narrow ribbon of firm sands,
Where fairies well might trip and there take hands.

It was in truth a quiet shady place,
A nook apart from traffic's toil and moil,
Nor fair nor market, but unbroken face
Of lush green pastures on a fertile soil
Well clothed with wealth of woods, by nature's bounty,
And known as Hernewood all throughout the county;

For the blue herons there would build their nests,
High up on the tall tops of withered pines,
And sit there with their bills upon their breasts;
Or on one leg erect would stand in lines,
Fishing along the inlet's marish sedges,
Like sculptured ibises on old Nile's edges."

DECORATION DAY.

The years that have elapsed since the close of the civil war have served to obliterate all sectional feeling, and a united and prosperous nation joins in keeping green the graves of all its beloved dead. It is in this spirit that the publishers of the *New York Family Story Paper* has had written a thrilling and pathetic romance, peculiarly appropriate to this national holiday, entitled "Faithful Leonore; or His Grave Kept Green." In the same paper will also be found a weekly instalment of the "Life and Adventures as a Showman of P. T. Barnum," written by himself, and equally interesting to the young folks as well as heads of families. These are rare literary treats, and those of our readers who are not already enjoying them will do well to obtain No. 766 of the *New York Family Story Paper* of their newsdealer, or send direct to the publisher, Munro's Publishing House, Nos. 24 and 26 Vandewater street, New York, and receive the paper four months for *one dollar*, postage free.

THE NEW MOON. A People's Magazine. Published by the New Moon Publishing Company, Lowell, Mass.

The May number of this most attractive little magazine is to hand, and, as usual, brimful of interesting reading The several departments are always well sustained, and it is wonderful to note what a variety of tastes are consulted in the make-up of the contents. We are pleased to see the little folks are never forgotten. Home and Household is another prominent feature. The literary chit-chat is always good, The stories are always good. Those in the present number are: "Edith's Loss and Gain;" "Juliet's Romeo;" "The River Between Them;" and a continuation of "The Frozen Pirate." Poetry well up to the usual standard.

THE VATICAN AND THE RESCRIPT.

LONDON, May 28.—The *Times*, in a despatch from Rome, says:—"Archbishop Walsh left Rome last night. He had a final audience with the Pope, in which he was assured that the Church had no intention of taking part in political matters, but that the decree will have to be obeyed by all good Catholics. While the Vatican will not make conformity needlessly difficult, it will not modify the decree in the least nor release the bishops from their obligations, and, indeed, in high quarters displeasure has been expressed that they have not before published the decree. In high ecclesiastical circles it is felt that the bishops committed a serious error in neglecting to publish it before the politicians had taken it up. Archbishop Walsh has expressed his determination to endeavor to stop the meetings on the subject and bring about subjection and tranquillity. There is high authority for saying that, in the two matters pronounced against, the Vatican will be inflexible."

THE DARWINIAN THEORY REJECTE

BALTIMORE, Md., May 28.—In the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly to-day Rev. Dr. Smoot, of the committee on the votes on the complaint of Rev. Dr. Woodrow against the synod of Georgia, reported that the case of the general assembly is that God made the body out of the dust of the earth, and that it was not evolved from a lower animal. A substitute for the report was presented declaring that the action of the Synod of Georgia did not annul the action of the Presbytery of Augusta nor affect the ecclesiastical standing of Dr. Woodrow, and further that the views held by Dr. Woodrow were not contrary to the standards of the church. The substitute was rejected and the report of the committee adopted. Rev. T. C. Whaling, of South Carolina, entered a protest against the action of the General Assembly in this matter, which, without action, was ordered spread on the minutes.