

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 2, 1901.

CRIME OF PRIVATE MASTERS.

"Hallo, who's there?" sang out Capt. Banermer, an officer in her Majesty's 19th Regiment of the line.

see the expression in Private James Masters' eyes as he left the orderly room. Hatred, revenge, murder was in his face.

A MINE OF DEATH.

Twenty Six Miners Entombed in a Burning Coal Mine.

Kennerly, Wyo., Feb. 26—Twenty six foreigners, whose names are as yet unobtainable, undoubtedly have perished in a fire which was discovered last evening in the sixth level of the Diamondville coal mine, No. 1.

Fire was discovered in the sixth level of the mine late last evening. No one knows how it started. The night shift of 30 men, all foreigners, had been at work several hours and for a time the fire was thought to be under control.

John Anderson was the nearest man to the opening of the level into the shaft. He gave the alarm which was passed down the tunnel and then placing a heavy overcoat over his head began a desperate battle with the smoke, fire and deadly fumes of gas to reach the main lead where escape might be possible.

By this time the outside men of the colliery had learned of the fire. Several went down in the hope of rescuing the imprisoned miners. At the opening of the level where the flames were at work, they found Anderson, exhausted. He was carried to the open air and soon revived, although he was severely burned about the body.

Anderson explained the situation in which the companions were placed and every effort was made to reach them.

Every plan known to mining experts and the officials of the company were quickly put into operation for the checking of the fire, but without apparent effect. The level was "plugged" at its opening in order to check the draught through the workings, and this led the fire. Bands of men went down the shaft repeatedly and tried to face the flames which were eating their way through the level, but were invariably compelled to retreat.

There was no let-up in the efforts to get into the level, however, though there was almost absolute certainty that none of the imprisoned men could be saved.

Officials of the company stated this afternoon that upon investigation they have come to the conclusion that the fire started in the driver's cabin at the main entrance to level No. 6. It is supposed to have originated through the carelessness of some of the drivers who congregated there between the runs.

Of the men imprisoned in the workings only two are known to be Americans, the balance being Italians and Finns. Practically all of the men who were in the mine alive has been given up. All entrance to the workings have been sealed.

A list was compiled this afternoon of the men employed in the mine. There were lost at 26 instead of 50 as at first reported.

Kennerly, Wyo., Feb. 26—The fire in No. 1 mine supposed to have been started by a small room where oil and tools were stored. It was discovered by a boy driver named James Hixon, who bravely ran and told many men who were inside.

But Private James Masters wrenched himself away from the sergeant's detaining hand. His face was white, and his sunken eyes had in them a wild, desperate light. He turned and faced the little group of officers who sat at the orderly room table, the adjutant taking brief notes of the proceedings.

THE ROTHESAY LISTS.

Action Brought Against Thomas Gilliland as Revisor.

Mr. Geo. W. Fowler, M. P. for Kings, has begun a civil action against Councillor Thomas Gilliland, for his failure to properly attend to his work as revisor for the parish of Rothsay. The writ in this suit was on Tuesday sent by Messrs. Hazen & Raymond, solicitors for Mr. Fowler, to the sheriff of Kings for service on Mr. Gilliland.

The suit is under a section of the provincial election act of 1890, which states that if the revisors neglect to revise the lists as required, or transmit an illegal list, each shall be liable to a penalty of \$80, and each day constitutes a separate offence. The law provides that prosecution must be within four months, and that one-half of the fine goes to the person suing and the other half to the treasurer of the county.

Under the law the lists should have been filed on November 10, and if the courts should inflict a penalty of \$80 per day on Mr. Gilliland for every day since that date he will have to pay in fines a sum in excess of \$7,000 for his failure to see that the list prepared by himself and his colleague and entrusted to him to mail—were sent to their destination.

A Calcutta correspondent of the London Express says that coal is found in abundance over very extensive areas in Bengal, in Hyderabad (Deccan) in Upper Assam, the central provinces and elsewhere, and there is one rich coal field 1,000 miles in extent which has as yet scarcely been touched. Even more important than the field which Indian coal may yet render to the empire is the enormous stimulus it will give to Indian industries, many of the most important of which have only languished in the past because of the cost of foreign coal.

A Greek barber has opened a shop in New York to make popular a new way of cutting hair. He uses shears only for trimming the hair over the ears and at the back of the neck. For cutting the hair he uses a very sharp razor. He runs the razor through a very fine comb and slices it off to the right length. He says that this method not only cuts the hair evenly, but also removes all dead hairs. Moreover, he alleges that it is twice as quick as the old way.

Parsons' Pills. The most reliable medicine known for Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, and Constipation. One Pill is a Dose.

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ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

GENUINE CARTER'S Little Liver Pills. Must Bear Signature of Dr. J. C. Carter.

Advertisement for Carter's Little Liver Pills, featuring a bottle illustration and text describing its benefits for various ailments like biliousness, indigestion, and constipation.

Advertisement for Sharp's Balsam of Horchound and Aiseed, featuring a bottle illustration and text describing its effectiveness for coughs, colds, and other ailments.

A FORTUNE FOUND.

Dead Woman's Clothing Rich in Bills and Jewels.

New York, Feb. 27.—Mrs. Marietta Doe Hay, who two weeks ago died in Tarrytown, N. Y., left an amount of property concealed in her clothing which amazed those who examined her effects. It was known that she had money and jewels, but the strange ways which she had of concealing them astonished those who searched for her valuables. They found in her clothing such a variegated assortment of pockets that they were astounded.

There were bills of large denomination stitched in ruffles, and crisp bank notes were woven into the hems of silken skirts. The shoulders of jackets were padded with greenbacks, and the interlining of many a gown was composed of legal tender. Mrs. Katie Fallon, a nurse of this city, and Mrs. Alice Wadsworth, who were instructed by the relatives to examine the clothing, spent an entire day in ripping out seams and tearing apart mysterious ruffles.

The sum of \$1,300 was collected from the various repositories, besides jewels valued at \$1,000. The property was placed in the charge of the Rev. Irving Spencer, who will retain it until the will is probated.

The estate of Mrs. Hay has been estimated at \$100,000, although only a sheet of paper was found in her personal effects. In accordance with her wish her body was cremated. The jewels were taken yesterday to Sackett's Harbor.



BABY LIKES IT.

OUR BOOK ON THE QUEEN'S LIFE AND TIMES, will be entirely new and include a full account of the Funeral Procession, Coronation, etc. It will be complete in every respect.

WANTED - Reliable Men in every locality throughout Canada to introduce our goods, tacking up show cards, etc.

WANTED - A second class female teacher for district No. 9, Parish of St. George, St. John.

WANTED - A second class female teacher for district No. 17 in the Parish of St. George, St. John.

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M. R. & A.'S UNRIVALLED \$10.00 SUITS FOR MEN. No garment is allowed to leave our establishment unless it is a Perfect Fit.

Manchester Robertson & Allison PATRIOTIC TOPICS COME OUT AGAINST PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—(Special)—At today's sitting of the House of Commons Mr. Maclean, of East York, who evidently has an eye still upon the leadership, declared that the Conservative party was opposed to the preferential tariff.

The minister of agriculture introduced a bill to provide for the marking of packages containing fruit for sale. Canadian trade has suffered through the class of fruit in some of the packages offered for sale both in Canada and abroad.

Mr. Richardson, of Elgin, moved a resolution that railways that have received a franchise or aid from the country should furnish members of the house with free transportation upon certificate of the clerk of the house, and that no mileage indemnity be paid to members while in attendance upon their parliamentary duties.

Mr. Puttee, of Winnipeg, supported the resolution. He had special stress on the fact that the resolution should be passed in the house, and that no mileage indemnity be paid to members while in attendance upon their parliamentary duties.

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Mr. Schell, of Glenora, seemed to think the proposal was for the benefit of the government. He said that the proposal was a rather drastic one, and that it was not possible to find that parliament had been influenced by passes.

Mr. L. Borden said he did not believe members were influenced in their action on railway legislation by passes. He did not like the language of Mr. Richardson's resolution. He felt that public opinion on the subject should be considered. He thought it might be better if members pay their fare in the ordinary way and this expense be made up to them.

The premier pronounced the proposed measure a rather drastic one. It was imposing on the railways a duty for which they would get no return. He held it was a tradition of British legislation not to compel giving of a service without compensation. Ownership was sacred and should not be invaded without compensation. The fact that subsidies had been granted to railways was no argument in favor of the proposition. When they got subsidies it was because of good and sufficient reasons at the time. He said there might be an evil but he agreed it was not possible to find that parliament had been influenced by passes. In order that the whole question might be fully considered he moved adjournment of the debate. The debate was adjourned.

Evening Session. At the evening session, the house resumed the adjourned debate on Mr. Blain's resolution providing that all the binder twine output of the Kingston penitentiary plant should be sold to farmers only, and at a cost of one cent per pound in excess of the cost of manufacture. A large number of members took part in the discussion, but the arguments advanced were not new.

Mr. Roche, of Halifax, moved an amendment that the price proposed in the resolution should be not more than one cent per pound in excess of cost of manufacture. Mr. Roche spoke of the experience of maritime province farmers in connection with binder twine. They had to contend against a monopoly. He went on to say that if Mr. Blain's proposition were passed for the sale of binder twine at one cent a pound above the cost of manufacture of the article were to be accepted, then it would, instead of assisting the farmers, place them in a very much worse position than they are today. His reason for saying so, was that the combine could afford to sell at a much smaller profit than an advance of one cent upon the manufacture of the article.

Mr. Blain's motion would tie the government hand and foot so that, if he wanted, the government could not go to the rescue of the farmers in this matter. In that case he desired to see the resolution amended so that binder twine could not be sold at not more than one cent above cost. The solicitor general made an able and elaborate defence of the government's attitude in regard to binder twine. With regard to Mr. Blain's proposition that the farmer should have a chance to purchase the twine at an advance of one cent per pound on the cost, the solicitor said the government had no quarrel. The government, in fact, had been doing this since 1890. He read a statement from the warden of the penitentiary to the effect that though penitentiary twine had been offered at from one cent to two cents per pound less than other twine, still the farmers had not taken more than one half the penitentiary output. He thought under the circumstances it would be foolish to insist that the government must dispose of the twine to any one but farmers. He then went into history to show how the Conservatives had dealt with the twine question. He said that they started out by paying \$40,000 for a plant that cost the contractor \$16,000, and when they had a tender offered for the plant for \$80,000. He challenged the opposition, who questioned this, to call for an investigation before the public accounts committee. The solicitor charged that the Conservatives had sold the twine year after year, at a price which combined and left \$60,000 due for this twine uncollected in 1896, which took the Liberal government four years to collect. Since the Liberals came into power they had called for tenders every year till 1899, when the Kingston output had been started in the Kingston twine plant and that he considered the best thing to do was to cast dust in the eyes of the opposition by returning to the twine question. Mr. Oliver said that the question was an important one. He said that the opposition could not be so lacking in understanding as to think the campaign twine circulated by the twine to binder twine. The purpose of the opposition was in view in circulating that literature was to cast dust in the eyes of the voters so as to conceal from them the fact that the government had placed binder twine on the free list. He never heard of such a misrepresentation, falsehood and slander as was circulated by the opposition in connection with the question of binder twine. The reply of the Northwest was that it was a misrepresentation and slander as was circulated by the opposition in connection with the question of binder twine. The reply of the Northwest was that it was a misrepresentation and slander as was circulated by the opposition in connection with the question of binder twine. The reply of the Northwest was that it was a misrepresentation and slander as was circulated by the opposition in connection with the question of binder twine.