

ELEVEN HUNDRED VICTIMS OF HORRIBLE MINING DISASTER

Gas Explosion, Saturday Morning, Caused the Most Terrible Colliery Catastrophe Known

Cages Were Hurl'd Up Through Pit's Mouth Thirty Feet in the Air--Heart-rending Scenes Followed as Men, Women and Children Gathered at the Scene--Galleries Fell In and Work of Rescue Had to Cease--Soldiers on Guard to Prevent Bereaved Ones from Entering the Pit--Of the 1800 That Went to Work Only 700 Came Out Alive, and Many of Them Are Badly Injured.

Paris, March 10.—A mining catastrophe of incalculable horror and magnitude has stricken the great coal centre of northern France. An explosion of fire damp at 7 o'clock this morning carried death and destruction throughout the works of coal mines centres at Courrières, and fire followed the explosion, making rescue difficult and almost impossible. The intense excitement and confusion in the vicinity prevented early estimates of the exact loss of life, but a despatch received here at 4.35 p. m. gave 1,204 miners entombed and probably lost.

At 8.45 o'clock this evening a brief despatch from Lille announced the awful total of 1,193 dead.

All France has been profoundly shocked by the magnitude of the disaster, which is said to be the greatest in the history of continental mining. President Fallieres sent his secretary, accompanied by Minister of Public Works Gautier and Minister of the Interior Dubief, on a special train to the scene of the disaster.

The ministerial crisis was temporarily forgotten, senators and deputies joining in the universal public manifestations of sorrow. The scene of the catastrophe is the mountainous mining region near Lens, in the department of Pas de Calais. Here are huddled small hamlets of the miners, who operate the most productive coal mines in France. The subterranean chambers form a series of tunnels. Six of the outcrops are near Lens and others are at Courrières, Verdun and many other points. The output of these mines is practically combustible and is largely used in the manufacture of gas and smelting. About 2,000 miners work the group of mines and, with their families, make a population of from 6,000 to 8,000 souls.

The catastrophe took place shortly after 7 p.m. when had descended into the mine this morning. There was a deafening explosion, which was followed by the collapse of the roof of the mine. Men and horses nearby outside the mine were either stunned or killed. The roof of the mine office was torn off.

Immediately following the explosion, flames burst from the mouth of the pit, driving back those without who sought to enter, and dooming those within.

Heroic Work of Rescuers. The work attempting to rescue the imprisoned miners was hastily begun by officials, engineers and miners from the surrounding mines, who formed parties and made heroic efforts to penetrate the mine and rescue the victims.

Those persons who were rescued were terribly burned. The latest estimates place those taken out at 691.

Throughout the afternoon the heroic efforts at rescue were continued, but night fell, brought the night, and the rescue work had to be suspended.

Heartrending Scenes. Slow progress is being made by the rescuers. At 8 o'clock tonight a rescue party at Courrières brought out several injured men, but two of them were unconscious, but were revived under medical attendance.

The attempts at rescue have been given up as the galleries have fallen in. Crowds still surround pit four, and the scenes are heartrending.

The chief engineer of the department Pas de Calais, M. Leon, says the fire broke out in the pit at 3 o'clock last Monday afternoon and that the engineers coped with it as best they were able, but being unable to master it, they closed all the outlets. Fires, he thinks, must have formed which permitted the gases to escape and these, becoming ignited, resulted in an explosion.

One of the engineers of the mine told the Journal's correspondent that the case was unable to descend more than 150 metres, while the gallery where the miners are entombed is fifty metres farther down. Rescuers who descended in this cage report having heard distinctly the imprisoned men tapping on the water pipes, but the hope that was kindled by this statement was extinguished by Engineer Leon, who estimates it will take eight days to dislodge the debris at the shafts and meanwhile the miners would die, either from starvation or asphyxiation.

The latest news received in Paris is to the effect that rescuers were still at work but were making slight headway, their work being most difficult and dangerous. Up to the present time 150 bodies have been taken from pit, all the men having been asphyxiated.

Cages Hurl'd from Pit. Paris, March 10.—During the evening a despatch was received from Lille which seemed to give some clue to the origin of the explosion. It was stated that a smouldering fire broke out last night in the Cecil pit near Nortout at a depth of 220 metres, where masonry works were proceeding. M. Baralt, the chief engineer of the mines, descended for the purpose of investigating the circumstances which led to the fire. This is all that is known of the origin of the terrible catastrophe.

The cage in which the miners descended to the pits, 2, 3 and 4, were at about 7 o'clock this morning hurled thirty feet from the mouth of the shaft. A miner working near the mouth was instantly killed and a horse was thrown into the air. Some imprisoned miners sought to escape to the pit which remained intact and several rescues were made. The first cage came up at 10 o'clock with about

fallen in. I saw bodies lying in piles. My son is in the mine, and I believe that all in that gallery in which I was working are dead."

ST. JOHN BILLS GET THE AXE AT FREDERICTON

Fredericton, March 9.—The municipal committee had under consideration this morning six of the St. John bills. Five, some amended more or less, were recommended to the house, the sixth, requiring that every mayorality or alderman candidate shall be nominated by twenty ratepayers and deposit the sum of \$50, which shall be forfeited should such candidate poll at least one-half the number of the votes of the successful opponent, was thrown out. This measure was opposed by Messrs. Lantulum, Maxwell and others.

Ald. McGoldrick agreed with them. Mr. Robertson asked that the bill stand till the arrival of Ald. Macrae. The consent was granted.

Mr. McGoldrick expressed regret that this perished the last vestige of Citizens' League reforms.

Ald. Liley and McGoldrick had no part in the bill. Recorder Skinner said the men who drew up the bill did so for the best motives, and as the promoters were not present, the bill having to do with assessing and collecting of taxes in the city was amended considerably before a decision to recommend it was reached. The most important amendment was the striking out of the section giving the assessors power to examine under oath. Mr. Maxwell was the mover of the amendment.

Mr. McGoldrick expressed regret that this perished the last vestige of Citizens' League reforms.

Ald. Liley and McGoldrick had no part in the bill. Recorder Skinner said the men who drew up the bill did so for the best motives, and as the promoters were not present, the bill having to do with assessing and collecting of taxes in the city was amended considerably before a decision to recommend it was reached. The most important amendment was the striking out of the section giving the assessors power to examine under oath. Mr. Maxwell was the mover of the amendment.

Mr. McGoldrick expressed regret that this perished the last vestige of Citizens' League reforms.

Ald. Liley and McGoldrick had no part in the bill. Recorder Skinner said the men who drew up the bill did so for the best motives, and as the promoters were not present, the bill having to do with assessing and collecting of taxes in the city was amended considerably before a decision to recommend it was reached. The most important amendment was the striking out of the section giving the assessors power to examine under oath. Mr. Maxwell was the mover of the amendment.

Mr. McGoldrick expressed regret that this perished the last vestige of Citizens' League reforms.

Ald. Liley and McGoldrick had no part in the bill. Recorder Skinner said the men who drew up the bill did so for the best motives, and as the promoters were not present, the bill having to do with assessing and collecting of taxes in the city was amended considerably before a decision to recommend it was reached. The most important amendment was the striking out of the section giving the assessors power to examine under oath. Mr. Maxwell was the mover of the amendment.

Mr. McGoldrick expressed regret that this perished the last vestige of Citizens' League reforms.

Ald. Liley and McGoldrick had no part in the bill. Recorder Skinner said the men who drew up the bill did so for the best motives, and as the promoters were not present, the bill having to do with assessing and collecting of taxes in the city was amended considerably before a decision to recommend it was reached. The most important amendment was the striking out of the section giving the assessors power to examine under oath. Mr. Maxwell was the mover of the amendment.

Mr. McGoldrick expressed regret that this perished the last vestige of Citizens' League reforms.

Ald. Liley and McGoldrick had no part in the bill. Recorder Skinner said the men who drew up the bill did so for the best motives, and as the promoters were not present, the bill having to do with assessing and collecting of taxes in the city was amended considerably before a decision to recommend it was reached. The most important amendment was the striking out of the section giving the assessors power to examine under oath. Mr. Maxwell was the mover of the amendment.

Mr. McGoldrick expressed regret that this perished the last vestige of Citizens' League reforms.

Ald. Liley and McGoldrick had no part in the bill. Recorder Skinner said the men who drew up the bill did so for the best motives, and as the promoters were not present, the bill having to do with assessing and collecting of taxes in the city was amended considerably before a decision to recommend it was reached. The most important amendment was the striking out of the section giving the assessors power to examine under oath. Mr. Maxwell was the mover of the amendment.

Mr. McGoldrick expressed regret that this perished the last vestige of Citizens' League reforms.

Ald. Liley and McGoldrick had no part in the bill. Recorder Skinner said the men who drew up the bill did so for the best motives, and as the promoters were not present, the bill having to do with assessing and collecting of taxes in the city was amended considerably before a decision to recommend it was reached. The most important amendment was the striking out of the section giving the assessors power to examine under oath. Mr. Maxwell was the mover of the amendment.

Mr. McGoldrick expressed regret that this perished the last vestige of Citizens' League reforms.

Ald. Liley and McGoldrick had no part in the bill. Recorder Skinner said the men who drew up the bill did so for the best motives, and as the promoters were not present, the bill having to do with assessing and collecting of taxes in the city was amended considerably before a decision to recommend it was reached. The most important amendment was the striking out of the section giving the assessors power to examine under oath. Mr. Maxwell was the mover of the amendment.

Mr. McGoldrick expressed regret that this perished the last vestige of Citizens' League reforms.

Ald. Liley and McGoldrick had no part in the bill. Recorder Skinner said the men who drew up the bill did so for the best motives, and as the promoters were not present, the bill having to do with assessing and collecting of taxes in the city was amended considerably before a decision to recommend it was reached. The most important amendment was the striking out of the section giving the assessors power to examine under oath. Mr. Maxwell was the mover of the amendment.

Mr. McGoldrick expressed regret that this perished the last vestige of Citizens' League reforms.

Ald. Liley and McGoldrick had no part in the bill. Recorder Skinner said the men who drew up the bill did so for the best motives, and as the promoters were not present, the bill having to do with assessing and collecting of taxes in the city was amended considerably before a decision to recommend it was reached. The most important amendment was the striking out of the section giving the assessors power to examine under oath. Mr. Maxwell was the mover of the amendment.

Mr. McGoldrick expressed regret that this perished the last vestige of Citizens' League reforms.

MUCH WORK AHEAD OF LOCAL HOUSE

Prorogation is Not Likely Until the Last of Next Week

WARM ELECTION TODAY

Contest in Every Ward and for Mayor at Much Doubt--Tenders Opened for Sewerage Machinery--Hot Addresses in Scott Act Cases.

Fredericton, March 11.—(Special)—At high mass celebrated in St. Dunstan's church tonight the pastor, Rev. F. L. Carney, in speaking of the sudden death of Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, paid a beautiful tribute to the humble and virtuous life of the late prelate.

His Grace Archbishop O'Brien was a public spirited citizen, taking a deep interest in all that concerned the progress, stability and welfare of the whole country and the whole empire, and he was also a man of eminent gifts as a writer and as a public speaker.

His Grace Archbishop O'Brien was born near New Glasgow (P. E. I.) on May 4, 1843. His father and mother both came from the County Westford, Ireland. His first school master was Robert Laird, an elder brother of Hon. David Laird.

He afterwards went to school at Pictou and entered a mercantile establishment in Summerside as clerk. When nineteen years old he entered St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown.

After two years he entered the College of the Propaganda, Rome. Here he won the gold medal for general excellence in the studies, which he took as a doctor of divinity and philosophy. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1871 and, returning to P. E. I., was a professor and prefect of studies in St. Dunstan's College for two years.

In October, 1873, he was appointed priest of the cathedral, but health giving way, he was sent as parish priest to Indian River, where he remained for eight years. In 1880 he accompanied the late Bishop Melvin to Rome as his secretary and in the following year he was second vicar to the Bishop of the City of Halifax.

The bill nominating him as Bishop of Pictou was passed in 1882, and his consecration took place in St. Mary's cathedral, Halifax, Jan. 21, 1883.

Since his appointment his grace has shown unflinching activity in the work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentalities. During his five years of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's church, Halifax, which he has since completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived the

work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentalities. During his five years of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's church, Halifax, which he has since completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived the

work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentalities. During his five years of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's church, Halifax, which he has since completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived the

work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentalities. During his five years of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's church, Halifax, which he has since completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived the

work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentalities. During his five years of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's church, Halifax, which he has since completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived the

work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentalities. During his five years of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's church, Halifax, which he has since completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived the

work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentalities. During his five years of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's church, Halifax, which he has since completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived the

work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentalities. During his five years of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's church, Halifax, which he has since completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived the

work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentalities. During his five years of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's church, Halifax, which he has since completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived the

work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentalities. During his five years of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's church, Halifax, which he has since completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived the

work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentalities. During his five years of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's church, Halifax, which he has since completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived the

work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentalities. During his five years of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's church, Halifax, which he has since completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived the

work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentalities. During his five years of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's church, Halifax, which he has since completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived the

work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentalities. During his five years of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's church, Halifax, which he has since completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived the

work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentalities. During his five years of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's church, Halifax, which he has since completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived the

work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentalities. During his five years of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's church, Halifax, which he has since completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived the

SUDDEN DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN

Distinguished Prelate Passed Away Suddenly at Halifax Last Night

Had Been Troubled With Indigestion But No Serious Consequences Were Apprehended--Expired While Niece Was Getting Him a Glass of Water--His Career--Bishop Casey Much Shocked at the News.

Halifax, N. S., March 9.—(Special)—Most Rev. Cornelius O'Brien, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Halifax, died suddenly at 11 o'clock tonight. For four or five years his grace had been in somewhat poor health, suffering from an affection of the kidneys, but it was generally supposed that the immediate cause of death was a stroke.

This morning the archbishop rose feeling about as usual, but in the afternoon he complained of indigestion, from an acute form of which he was a sufferer. He went to bed and sent for his physician who came and prescribed.

The doctor was called for again at 10 o'clock tonight but saw no reason for thinking it more than indigestion. At 11 o'clock his grace asked his niece, who was in the room, to get a glass of water. She went after it and returning in a minute found the prelate dead on his bed. He had expired in a moment and without a pang.

Archbishop O'Brien was more than an eminent prelate, he was a public spirited citizen, taking a deep interest in all that concerned the progress, stability and welfare of the whole country and the whole empire, and he was also a man of eminent gifts as a writer and as a public speaker.

His Grace Archbishop Cornelius O'Brien was born near New Glasgow (P. E. I.) on May 4, 1843. His father and mother both came from the County Westford, Ireland. His first school master was Robert Laird, an elder brother of Hon. David Laird.

He afterwards went to school at Pictou and entered a mercantile establishment in Summerside as clerk. When nineteen years old he entered St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown.

After two years he entered the College of the Propaganda, Rome. Here he won the gold medal for general excellence in the studies, which he took as a doctor of divinity and philosophy. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1871 and, returning to P. E. I., was a professor and prefect of studies in St. Dunstan's College for two years.

In October, 1873, he was appointed priest of the cathedral, but health giving way, he was sent as parish priest to Indian River, where he remained for eight years. In 1880 he accompanied the late Bishop Melvin to Rome as his secretary and in the following year he was second vicar to the Bishop of the City of Halifax.

The bill nominating him as Bishop of Pictou was passed in 1882, and his consecration took place in St. Mary's cathedral, Halifax, Jan. 21, 1883.

Since his appointment his grace has shown unflinching activity in the work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentalities. During his five years of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's church, Halifax, which he has since completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived the

work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentalities. During his five years of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's church, Halifax, which he has since completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived the

work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentalities. During his five years of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's church, Halifax, which he has since completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived the

work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentalities. During his five years of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's church, Halifax, which he has since completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived the

work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentalities. During his five years of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's church, Halifax, which he has since completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived the

work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentalities. During his five years of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's church, Halifax, which he has since completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived the

work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentalities. During his five years of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's church, Halifax, which he has since completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived the

work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentalities. During his five years of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's church, Halifax, which he has since completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived the

work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentalities. During his five years of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's church, Halifax, which he has since completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived the

work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentalities. During his five years of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's church, Halifax, which he has since completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived the

work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentalities. During his five years of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's church, Halifax, which he has since completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived the

work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentalities. During his five years of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's church, Halifax, which he has since completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived the

work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentalities. During his five years of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's church, Halifax, which he has since completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived the

work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentalities. During his five years of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's church, Halifax, which he has since completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived the

work of the diocese, a large number of churches, schools and glebe houses having arisen through his instrumentalities. During his five years of office he commenced the erection of St. Patrick's church, Halifax, which he has since completed at a cost of \$75,000. Subsequently he revived the



PRESIDENT FALLIERES.

Who Took Prompt Measures for Relief of Victims' Families

part in the efforts made to rescue the entombed miners, recover the bodies of the killed and help in the work of salvage.

A Survivor's Story. One of the rescued miners, Pierre Daron, said: "I was 250 metres from the shaft when I heard a deafening explosion. The air immediately filled with poisonous vapour. Instantly I groped my way towards the bottom of the shaft of pit No. 2, near which I found a number of suffocating comrades, who had fallen helpless in the galleries and were crying for assistance. I assisted them to mount the trolley and they were enabled to reach the shaft."

A state of desolation prevails over the mining region. The most agonizing scenes are witnessed at the pit mouths and the gendarmes experience the utmost difficulty in rain raining the crowds of people eager to ascertain the fate of relatives.

Death List, 1,100. Paris, March 11.—The worst feature as to the enormity of the mine disaster in the Courrières district of the Pas-de-Calais Saturday morning have been realized. The death list stands 1,100 and the whole of the region stands appalled at the terrible tragedy which has brought sorrow to 6,000 fathers, mothers, wives and children.

The last great mine disaster in France occurred in 1855, when 250 persons were killed and eighty injured; but that and all others sink into insignificance before Courrières.

The vast mortuary camp is under military guard, 400 soldiers having arrived there to assist in holding in check the crowds of distraught mourners. For a time hope had been held out to the people that tapings on pipes by the imprisoned men had been heard but gradually the hope vanished, and the people demanded admission to see the bodies, and even threatened to break through the cord of troops, who had the greatest difficulty in keeping the crowds from the pit. One man named Sylvestre succeeded in entering the mine; but he never returned.

It is reported that a rescuing party numbering forty has been cut off by the caving in of one of the galleries. Minister of Public Works Gautier, Minister of the Interior Dubief, and the secretary of President Fallieres remained on the ground endeavoring to comfort the distressed families of the miners. President Fallieres has given \$2,000 to aid in relief measures. The ministry will add a further sum to this and the chamber of deputies will be asked to vote \$100,000 for the purpose of alleviating distress.

Ministers Gautier and Dubief have received complete details of the catastrophe from M. Lavaura, the director of the mine. His voice was choked with emotion as he spoke.

"Of 1,800 miners who went down in the pit when the explosion occurred," he said, "673 were working in pit No. 4; 483 were in pit No. 3; 571 in pit No. 2, and the remainder in pit No. 10."

All Hope Abandoned. "Those rescued were taken out as follows: From pit No. 4, 100; from pit No. 3, 15 escaped through pit No. 11; 490 came up from pit No. 2, and 74 from pit No. 10. A number of those were injured and some of them have died since. At the present

moment over 1,000 men remain imprisoned."

Another director declared that the imprisoned men numbered 1,100. Minister Dubief replied: "Have you still any hope?"

To this the director replied: "No, I believe all of them are dead."

This was whispered into the ear of the minister in order that his words might not be overheard by the pale-faced miners who stood anxiously about the mine building waiting for an official view on the state of affairs.

Then the minister listened to a graphic picture of the scene in the mine by Leon Oerf, one of the men rescued and who still is suffering from the terrible effects of his experience.

"I was working with a gang when the explosion occurred. The foreman immediately shouted for us to follow him, and, leading into a recess in the gallery, we were followed by a blast of poisonous gases, which rushed by however, without affecting us. We remained there for eight hours, when, feeling that asphyxiation was gradually coming on us we attempted to escape. We crawled in single file toward the shaft but several of the men dropped dead on the way, including my son and the foreman. I carried my nephew on my back for forty minutes and succeeded in saving him. It took us four hours to reach the shaft."

For the time being the mine building has been transformed into a mortuary chamber, and all about it lie the carbonized and almost unrecognizable bodies of miners which were taken there as they were brought up from the mine. Stricken relatives arrive at the mine building from time to time searching for missing members of their families, and indescribable scenes of grief occur as women recognize loved ones. Heartrending scenes are witnessed, too, about the mouth of pit No. 4, where in the presence of Ministers Dubief and Gautier the bands of rescuers continually descend and recover bodies.

The women, with children in their arms, attempt to break through the cord of troops which form a line through which the bodies are carried to the mortuary chamber. Some times the burden consists of a mere heap of burnt flesh, and in nearly every case the body is terribly lacerated. Only one body of the bodies recovered have been identified.

Heroic Work of Rescuers. Despite the danger incurred, the volunteers, who include a number of those who were successful in escaping at the time of the explosion, do not hesitate to descend the shaft. Some of them have been down more than a dozen times. One of them, after having brought up fourteen bodies, was suffocated in his fifteenth attempt, and it is feared that other fatalities among the volunteers will follow, as the air in the mines is still impregnated with noxious gases. A number of the men engaged in rescue work have already been brought to the surface unconscious, and as they were driven to their homes in closed carriages, the women followed and broke the windows, suspecting that bodies were being hurried away.

Several miners have come up from pit 11, which is connected with pit No. 3. They effected their escape by means of a ladder, and as they came from the mouth of the pit they appeared to be bordering on madness. All of them were more or less injured. When asked about their comrades, one of them said: "It is horrible. All of them are dead."

A young miner who escaped in pit No. 4, where about 500 men remain, said: "I was working about fifty feet from the surface unconscious, and as they were driven to their homes in closed carriages, the women followed and broke the windows, suspecting that bodies were being hurried away."

After the blast I neither heard nor saw more of my comrades, and I believe that all in that gallery in which I was working are dead."

Another miner said: "It is indescribable. Everything was demolished or dis-

HALF A HUNDRED LITTLE HORSES

On the Donaldson liner Tritonia, Capt. Abernethy, which arrived Sunday afternoon from Glasgow, there were 53 Shetland ponies, brought out for stock purposes. They were shipped by Peter Anderson, of Lewis, Shetland, Isles. They are a fine looking lot of animals. Thirty-eight of the number were consigned to Mr. Simpson, of Glasgow. There were also three stallions and four fillies for Mr. Moyle, of the new province of Alberta, and eight fillies for Mr. Ross, of Strathville (Ont.).