

SCORES PERISHED.

OVER FIFTY MEN CONFINED IN A BURNING MINE.

Ponty-Frid, Wales, the scene of a terrible disaster—Several Dead Bodies Already Taken Out—Death of Half a Hundred More Seems Inevitable—Rescue Impossible So Far—How the Calamity Occurred.

LONDON, April 12.—A frightful mining accident occurred yesterday at Ponty-Frid, Wales. A spark from an engine ignited the gas in the coalpit near Ponty-Frid and caused the gas to explode. Three hundred miners are entombed in the mine. The engine house is in flames and there is the greatest fear that hundreds may have perished. The rescuers who went down were driven back without being able to bring up more than five of the dead and the fate of the other miners is in doubt. The most agonizing scenes are witnessed and throngs of men, women and children, relatives of those below, are crowded about the mouth of the coalpit. Later advice does not lighten the calamity, and the worst fate is feared for hundreds of miners. The pit is worked in sections, one seam being above another. The fire resulting from the explosion broke out in the eastern section. From this section 70 men succeeded in reaching the surface through the main dip working led by a miner who knew the roads. They had a terrible struggle to get out, forcing their way through fire and smoke. Many of them were scorched and all were terribly exhausted when they emerged to safety. They brought no good news as to those who were left behind, but on the contrary expressed their dread that all those in the mine had perished.

It is impossible to obtain more than meagre details of the accident. The first alarm was given in the afternoon. The sparks from an engine in a 4-foot seam are supposed to have ignited a pile of cotton waste. The flames spread to the wood-work and finally ignited the inflammable gas in the seam.

Flames and smoke gave to the 200 men at work in the seam the first warning of approaching danger. All ran toward the landing. Many were overtaken by the fire and smoke and fell, and were left to their fate by their comrades in advance of them. Comparatively few of the men who were in the seam at the time of the explosion reached the landing.

At the entrance of the shaft a rescuing party was formed by the pit surveyor. The party got as far as the landing at the seam where the fire started, but was driven back almost immediately by the dense smoke issuing from the seam. The surveyor took his men back to the surface. After a half hour's rest they went down again and forced their way 10 yards into the workings. They found four dead bodies which they brought back with them. Attempts to go further into the workings were in vain, as the woodwork was burning and large masses of ruins were falling incessantly from the roof. One of the rescue party who ventured too far was killed.

The men who saved themselves immediately after the fire broke out were too much confused and frightened to observe the positions of their fellow workmen. They are unable to give any clear account of the distribution of the miners, and the work of rescue must therefore proceed under all difficulties of uncertainty. Not only are scores of miners' families at the mouth of the pit, but also the miners who were saved and the men of the other shifts. There are numerous volunteers to undertake the work of rescue as soon as it becomes possible. At present the flames and smoke would render any such undertaking vain if not fatal to the party making the descent. The little doubt, moreover, that most if not all the men left below have been suffocated or burned to death.

Handgrenades, barrels of water and pipes attached to fire engines on the surface, are being used to extinguish the flames in the mine. In two sections of the mine the fire was put out. The extinction of the flames has been followed in each case, however, by the accumulation of gas and it is feared that explosions may follow shortly.

Another attempt to enter the seam in which the fire started has proved resultless. Although the rescuers saw six dead bodies they were prevented by smoke and heat from reaching them. Where the fire had been extinguished they were also unable to make any progress as they could not remain in the foul atmosphere. The number of men still in the mine cannot be ascertained although it is known to be well above 50. There is a little hope that some of them found refuge at such a distance from the burning sections that they are still alive.

At latest reports the fire was again burning in all sections of the mine near the shaft. The service pipe, which was used to pour water into the mine, has burst. The difficulties in the way of quenching the fire have increased greatly and the rescue of the men below is regarded as hopeless.

KING CARLOS ATTACKED.
A Would-be Assassin Fires at Him But Misses His Aim.

LONDON, April 11.—A dispatch from Lisbon says that while King Carlos was driving, an attempt was made to assassinate him. A young man ran toward the carriage brandishing a revolver and before the police could seize him fired a shot which passed several feet above the king's head. The young man was arrested and imprisoned. The attempt of the police to keep the matter as quiet as possible resulted says the dispatch in the circulation of a report that the young man merely ran with his cane raised toward the carriage.

Dr. Morgan Dix Approved.
BOSTON, April 12.—The Massachusetts Church union, embracing an influential majority of the high church clergy and a large number of the laity of that school, at a meeting held in the Church of the Advent, passed a resolution of sympathy with the nomination of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of New York, to the bishopric of Massachusetts.

Died on Her Son's Grave.
FRANKFORT, Ind., April 12.—Mrs. Augusta Wolf dropped dead on the grave of her son while in the act of putting flowers upon it.

BEHRING SEA ARBITRATION.

Commissioner Carter Continues His Reply to Sir Charles Russell.

PARIS, April 8.—James C. Carter, counsel for the United States, continued before the Behring sea court of arbitration his reply to Sir Charles Russell's plea for the admission to evidence of the British supplementary report of the Behring sea commission. The contention of the counsel for Great Britain, he said, had been that the question of right in the Behring sea must be settled before the matter of regulations.

The contention of the United States from the beginning of the dispute, however, had concerned the regulations. The United States had held also that for the settlement of the property claim advanced by them evidence on seal life in the Behring sea was necessary. Mr. Carter then read at length from Sir Julian Pauncefote's correspondence in 1890 to prove that the question of regulation was then regarded as one of the first consideration.

In replying to Mr. Carter Sir Charles Russell admitted that Sir Julian Pauncefote's dispatches, as far as mentioned, were confined to questions of regulation. This he said was due to the fact that the intention then was to consult Russia and other powers concerning the resolutions of the seal fisheries.

If the correspondence were further consulted, however, it would be found that separate negotiations had proceeded simultaneously on questions of right and damage for seizure.

Baron De Courcel asked Sir Charles Russell to produce proof of this statement, and Sir Charles quoted from several dispatches that passed between Sir Julian Pauncefote and Lord Salisbury in May, 1890, concerning rights and damages.

Since then he added the question of regulation had disappeared as a separate subject of consideration, and all questions had been handled together in the subsequent negotiations.

WILL ASK FOR PARDON.

But All Lawyer Howe Expects is Commutation.

ALBANY, April 11.—William F. Howe of New York city, counsel for Carlyle W. Harris, arrived at the Delavan House. At the time he registered was inscribed on the same page the words, "Mrs. M. R. Robinson, New York city." No denial could be obtained to the statement that this name was the one assumed by Mrs. Harris in order to escape annoyance.

Mr. Howe said he expected to appear before the governor about noon today. He will ask for a complete pardon for Harris, but does not expect more than a commutation of Harris' sentence to imprisonment for life. The latter he has no doubt of obtaining, as he says he has some strong affidavits and letters by the score from prominent people, especially residents of New York city, favoring such an act of clemency on the part of the governor. If he gets this he thinks he will be able later to establish the complete innocence of Harris.

Pittsburg's Sunday Paper War.

PITTSBURG, April 11.—The Sunday newspapers will fight the Law and Order society on its latest move, prosecuting the proprietors of the papers for issuing on Sunday. C. W. Houston, business manager and stockholder of the Press has filed in the quarter sessions court appeals from the decision of Alderman Rhoe in fining him on three charges of engaging in worldly employment on the Lord's day. The alleged labor was for the issuing of the Sunday Press.

Irish Emigration Decreasing.

LONDON, April 8.—The emigration from Ireland continues to show a decrease. The number of emigrants from Ireland in 1892 is officially stated to have been 51,000, against 58,438 in 1891. The decrease in the number of emigrants from the province of Leinster was 2,128; from Munster, 4,628 and Ulster, 1,799, while Connaught shows an increase of 201, as compared with the previous year.

Another Fatal Mine Explosion.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., April 11.—An explosion took place in the Black Diamond mine at Luzerne borough. A laborer entered one of the chambers with a naked lamp and fired a pocket of gas causing a terrific explosion. William George was killed; William Wellington was fatally burned and three Hungarians were slightly injured.

Terrible and Powerful.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 7.—Two new fast cruisers, to be laid down this year in the Portsmouth dockyard, are to exceed anything afloat either in speed, coal capacity, guns or fighting qualities. They are named respectively Terrible and Powerful.

Remains Spent at 101 Years.

NEW HAVEN, April 7.—Mrs. James Fellows celebrated her 101st anniversary at the home of her son, F. W. Fellows. Mrs. Fellows is deaf and nearly blind, but retains bright mental faculties and walks without a cane.

Russian Cruiser Arrives.

FT. MONROE, Va., April 11.—The Russian cruiser Rynda has arrived in Hampton Roads.

A California Lumber Flume.

The county of Fresno, Cal., boasts of a flume 52 miles long, built of timber throughout and designed for conveying lumber from the place of felling in the Sierra Nevada mountains to the plains below. In section the flume is V shaped, the angle being 90 degrees. The V is 21 inches deep and for the most part 3 feet 7 inches across the top, this width being increased, however, at various points where a decrease in the grade necessitates a larger volume of water to carry the timber, the lower terminus being 5 feet 4 inches wide by 31 inches deep.

The main supply of water is received from a lake near its head, but four additional feeders are led into it at different points along its length. The sides of the flume are constructed of 14-inch boards, and the structure is carried on trestle work for nearly the whole length, these trestles being as many as 180 feet high in some of the deep canyons crossed by the flume. The steepest grade is one of 1,200 feet to the mile, maintained for about 3,000 feet. —Chicago Tribune.



SIR CHARLES RUSSELL.

A TRIUMPH OF PEACE.

TRIBUTE TO GLADSTONE AND HIS LABORS FOR IRELAND.

He Has Broken the Fetters of Coercion and Presented to Ireland the Charter of Liberty—Bourke Cockran's Speech in New York Academy of Music.

This meeting marks the culmination of a marvelously splendid career. Never in the history of the English people has a victory been won under any leadership which equals the triumph achieved by William Ewart Gladstone. It is not a triumph of blood, entailing tears and suffering, but a triumph of peaceful statesmanship, glorious with the promise of pacification and of freedom. It is not a triumph of arms, but a triumph of justice. It is not a conquest of territory, sowing seeds of future discord and battles, but a conquest of hearts, insuring the permanent reconciliation of two countries which for long ages have been plunged in bitter strife. We have not assembled to discuss the mere details of a legislative measure, but we have assembled to voice the approval with which the whole civilized world views the grand work of pacification which Mr. Gladstone has undertaken and which the English people have decreed that he shall accomplish.



BOURKE COCKRAN.

A merciful God, who has been the sole refuge of Irishmen under the anguish of famine, the sorrows of exile, the darkness of proscription, has at last vouchsafed an answer to the petitions which have risen to his throne. He has kindled a new light to guide the footsteps of English statesmen—the light of reparation and of justice. By that light we can already see that the emancipation of Ireland is assured, and whether it come in a day, in a month or in a year we can penetrate far enough into the mist of the future to know that the old policy of force in Ireland is discarded; that the old fires of hate will soon be quenched in the gentle dews of reconciliation and forgiveness, and that new ties of mutual interests will bind two countries together in bonds of amity to endure, I hope, forever.

But it has been said that if the Irish people regain control of their own affairs the security of property will be endangered, and the position of Ulster is held up by her enemies to show that the intelligence, the industry and the property of Ireland are opposed to the granting of Irish independence.

We call history to witness that this statement is untrue, and that these prophesies of disaster are unfounded. We point back to the period between 1793 and 1800, when Ireland, under an independent government, achieved a material prosperity so marvelous that the greatest of her statesmen were able to say with truth to her English critics, "We have accomplished in 18 years that which it cost you 800 years to achieve." Never in the history of the world have free institutions been followed by such beneficent results. Never did the sun of liberty bring such prosperity to life. As the brown grass in yonder square will turn to verdant green, as the bare trees will become covered with foliage at the first breath of spring, so will the stagnant, decaying, moribund institutions of Ireland leap into life and vigor at the first recognition of her independence.

The liberty which she won was never abused. The proceedings of her government were not disgraced by barbaric vengeance. Her parliament was ever controlled by moderation. No eloquence ever charmed the ears of men to a greater degree, nor reared more stately monuments to the beauty of the language than that which flows through the speeches of her orators. No country was more prosperous, no people more peaceful, until the imaginations of English statesmen fomented abuse and rebellion and made confusion and disaster accomplish the overthrow of the government that had shed such blessings upon the people. And as these lights in this hall would become extinguished at the turn of the switchboard that controls the electric wires and plunge the room in darkness as a blow upon the brain would strike a man unconscious, so was the glory of Irish prosperity extinguished in an instant in the gloom of depression and poverty. The activity of her industries sank into torpidity and stagnation when in 1800 the act of union was accomplished and Irish independence was smothered beneath the hand of perjury.

Now, the race which peoples Ireland in 1893 is the same race which peopled her from 1793 down to 1800. They have the same genius, the same virtues, the same industry, the same patriotism. When she shall have gained her independence, when the right to control her own affairs shall once more be restored to her, she will take her place among the forces of civilization throughout the world and will become a center of commercial activity, a foundation of intellectual progress, and her liberty will be secured, not by the extent of her armaments, not by the numbers or equipment of her soldiery, but by that force of enlightened opinion throughout the civilized world which has already coerced England into the measure of reparation which we are met to approve tonight, and which, having once achieved the in-

dependence of Ireland, will protect it forevermore.

Let us turn our backs upon the unhappy past as we turn our faces to the smiling future. Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen will ever cherish in their bosoms the memory of the illustrious statesman who stands today before the eyes of the world crowned with imperishable glory, under whose heel we see the extinguished torch, the broken fetters of coercion, in whose hand we see the charter of liberty, on whose head descend the blessings of two nations. His enduring memory will be in the hearts of the people who have learned to forget that England was the home of Cromwell because England is the home of Gladstone.

JULES FERRY'S LAST HOURS.

Horrible Death of the Man Who De-tested the Pope and the Church.

There is something startling in the death of Jules Ferry as he was returning to power. M. Cornely, deploring the event in The Gaulois, little dreamed that the end of the enemy of the Catholic church was so near at hand.

The last hours of Ferry were painful and horrifying. He was the man who expelled the religious orders, and particularly the Jesuits, from France. He banished the crucifix from the schools, the sisters of charity from the hospitals and the priests from the bedside of the dying poor. To him was due the religious persecution which has disgraced France for the last 15 years. Above all, he was one of the most prominent and influential Freemasons, and his return to power was thought to be a great triumph for that body. But Providence has interfered.

Ferry's death was attended by terrifying incidents and distressing sufferings. For several days he underwent a slow suffocation, pacing the room with agitated steps, and at intervals running to the window for air. Finally, sitting with his wife, he suddenly looked at her with a fixed stare and cried, "Save me!" These were his last words.

The final exclamation as he was borne into eternity was a significant one from the lips of a man who had fought religion with such determination, harassed the priests and sisters and torn down the images of the expiring Jesus Christ.

The man who so detested the pope and the Catholic church died while the air was full of the anthems of thanksgiving over the jubilee of the holy father.—Catholic Union.

How a Fight Would Result.

"Withdraw the troops and leave us to fight it out with the papists." This is an Orange suggestion for the settlement of the question of home rule in Ireland.

Well, if it came to that we suppose the "papists" would have no reason to be uneasy as to the result. There are 8,548,745 "papists" in Ireland and only 1,156,417 Protestants of all sects—that is, for every Protestant in the country there are more than three "papists." Surely three "papists" are at least a match for one Protestant.

But to return to the idea of withdrawing the troops and leaving Catholics and Protestants in Ireland to fight the home rule question out with guns and bayonets, we imagine that if this method were seriously proposed the Ulster Protestants would be the first to vigorously object. They would be as reluctant to meet Irish Catholics on the field as their fathers were, who ran away at the battle of the Boyne and left the fighting to be done by the English and Dutch. In this connection it may be asked if the Protestant ascendancy men in Ireland are so valiant and so powerful as fighters why have they for the last 90 years insisted on having a British army of 90,000 men to protect them, to say nothing of the 12,000 armed police? If the army and police were removed and a fight for home rule proclaimed in Ireland, flags of surrender would be flying over every Orange lodge in Ulster within 24 hours.—Irish World.

Cardinal Vaughan's Present.

A movement has been made toward the purchase for the presentation to Cardinal Vaughan on his return to London of the large painting representing "Cardinal Manning's Last Reception," the work of Mr. Ponsonby Staples. The striking features of Cardinal Manning are admirably portrayed, and the stately figure of Cardinal Vaughan, then bishop of Salford, stands out in marked prominence. In this picture the Duke of Norfolk, Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Justice Day and other eminent Catholic personages are also represented. Stuart Knill, lord mayor of London, Sir Charles Clifford and Sir Charles Russell are among those who have the matter in hand.

Theosophy and Humbug.

The theosophy humbug like all other humbings finds a certain leuse of life among those who like to be humbugged. It is nothing more or less than a species of spiritualism with all the accompaniments of disguised deviltry. Its occultism is nonsense, the counterpart in spirituals of secrecy in temporals among the Masons. Where faith is weak you will find a fertile field for humbug. There is no more superstitious or credulous person in the world than a man without faith. The man who accepts theosophy seriously is weak minded. He believes without reason and holds to a mystery of darkness blinding his intellect and perverting his will.—Exchange.

A Triumph For Catholic Schools.

The superiority of Catholic schools was demonstrated recently in a striking manner at Newport, R. I., where a paper offered prizes for the best essays written by grammar school pupils of that city on a given subject, the judges being two well known literary men. The best three essays were written by pupils of the Hazard Memorial school, which, as is well known, is the parochial school attached to St. Joseph's church in Newport.—Exchange.

The love of God is a very precious thing. It is not given to those who serve God through interest or for the sake of spiritual consolations.—St. Teresa.

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