

THE CONFESSION OF FAITH.

An Anti-Revisionist Report by the Saratoga Committee.

A Saratoga despatch says: In the Presbyterian Assembly to-day the Committee on Methods of Effecting Changes in the Confession of Faith and the Constitution of the Church reported.

1. That since the differences of opinion as to the methods of amendment to the Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms are so marked and widespread, it is unwise to raise the issues involved in the General Assembly.

2. That this Church has always considered the doctrine of such vital importance that changes in the doctrinal standards should be made under greater restrictions than changes or alterations in the form of government, the book of discipline, and the directory of worship.

3. That the methods of doctrinal alteration should be included in the constitution itself and in definite terms.

4. That the Church, speaking officially through the presbyteries, can alone determine with authority the questions at issue.

5. That the question be transmitted to the presbyteries, where there shall be added to the form of government Chapter XXIII. of amendments providing (first) for the proposal by the General Assembly to the Presbyteries of amendments or alterations in the form of government, book of discipline and directory of worship, but that these shall not be obligatory unless a majority of all the Presbyteries approve in writing.

(Second) That alterations in the doctrinal standards shall not be proposed to the Presbyteries unless they have been under consideration for one year by a committee of not less than 15 ministers and ruling elders, not more than two of whom shall be from any one Synod. (Third) No alteration shall be made in the provisions of this chapter for changes in the doctrinal standards unless an overture from the General Assembly submitting the proposed alterations shall be transmitted to all the Presbyteries and be approved in writing by two-thirds of them.

(4) The General Assembly must transmit to the Presbyteries any overture submitted to it by one-third of all the Presbyteries.

(5) Any amendment so submitted and approved shall go into effect immediately after the General Assembly shall have certified the fact.

The committee also recommended that the Presbyteries be directed to answer the overture by simple yes or no, and to be reported to the next General Assembly to be presented to the next General Assembly.

THIRTY-FOUR KILLED.

Terrible Explosion of Gunpowder in a Cuban Hardware Store.

A Havana despatch says: At 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in Yossi's hardware store. In a short time the flames reached a barrel of powder in the building and a terrific explosion followed.

The whole structure was blown to pieces and the debris scattered in all directions. Among the dead are four fire chiefs, Senores Musset, Zenorvich, Oscar Couill, Francisco Ordovero, and the Venezuelan Consul, Senor Francisco Silva, who was in front of the building at the time of the explosion.

In addition to the killed over one hundred persons are injured. The explosion was the wildest excitement throughout the city and thousands flocked to the scene of the disaster. The Governor-General, the Civil Governor and all the principal authorities of the city were promptly on the ground and did everything in their power to aid the injured and calm the excitement of the relatives of the victims. Several houses adjacent to the wrecked building were damaged by the explosion.

Later—Gangs of men are at work on the debris. Many human limbs have been taken from the ruins. The relatives of the injured persons are gathered on the spot and as the bodies are brought out the scenes are most distressing. The conduct of the authorities is the subject of universal praise.

The highest officials have incurred personal risk in conducting the search for the dead, and are being congratulated for their courage and devotion to convey the injured to the hospitals. Yossi, the proprietor of the wrecked hardware store, has been arrested. It is feared that there are several more victims in the ruins. Over the theatres and Chamber of Commerce, and many other buildings, flags are flying at half mast in token of their signs of mourning. Up to the present time the number of the dead is 34.

A SIBERIAN HOLOCAUST.

Brutal Troops Refuse to Aid in Saving Exiles' Lives.

A St. Petersburg cable says: Horrible scenes are reported as having occurred during the burning of Tomsk, a city in the west of Siberia. The place was visited simultaneously by a conflagration and a cyclone, the result of the combined disasters being the destruction of three-quarters of the buildings, which were of wood, and the loss of hundreds of lives.

The theatre, situated in the High Town, is in ashes. The walls of the edifice, in falling, crushed an adjacent hospital, burying the inmates, who were subsequently roasted alive.

The garrison brutally refused to render the least assistance in saving lives and property on the plea that they were bound to protect the barracks and other Government buildings. They also added that they had no time to assist "wretched exiles."

In strong contrast to this action of the troops are the efforts of the bishop and his assistants in saving lives. Many of the burning city at the head of a procession, with banners and other sacred emblems, he stepped at frequent intervals to give absolution to the dying and to bless the dead. And never was the consolation carried by the priest more gratefully received than by the panic-stricken mob of sufferers, who, huddled together in the streets, and firmly believing that the end of the world had come, abandoned themselves to stolid despair.

Much of the suffering, however, might have been averted had there been the slightest attempt at organized relief. As fire and water were not capable of relieving misery enough on the unfortunate outcasts, the storm was followed by a sudden fall in the temperature, and soon the devastated city was buried beneath a mantle of snow that added stinging notes to the sufferings of the thousands of shelterless men, women and children.

The Contract Labor Law Fails.

A Pittsburg despatch says: The civil action of the United States against the Chambers McKee Glass Company, James Campbell and Mr. Slicker, to recover \$1,000 for the importation under contract of Charles Ford, an English glass-worker, was tried yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendants without leaving their seats. This was a test case, and had the verdict been for the Government, a similar action would have been brought in the cases of 45 other glass-blowers, who came to America at the same time under similar circumstances. The Government put all the defendants on the stand and a number of imported men.

Thomas E. Murphy, one of the accomplished lecturers in the Murphy appearance lecturer, has been offered \$10,000 for his one-eighth interest in an oil well in Erie county, for which he would have taken \$100 a month ago.

Enthusiasm has been known to turn what might have been a useful citizen into a nuisance.

THE LANCET

VOL. XXII

RICHMOND HILL THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1890

WHOLE NO 1,655. NO 4

ENTOMBED IN A MINE

Twenty-five Colliers Buried Alive by an Extensive Cave-in

A Wilkesbarre despatch of yesterday says: The fatal cave-in at the mine near Ashley, in No. 8 mine, by which 25 men were entombed in the mine. A great crowd gathered upon the spot almost immediately, and the company took prompt action toward liberating the imprisoned men, but matters are in such a chaotic condition that the fate of the imprisoned miners remains a matter of uncertainty.

The cave-in is in the workings on No. 8 slope of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, immediately adjoining the mine in which the extensive cave occurred twelve years ago, imprisoning ten men for over a week, but who were finally rescued alive.

The present cave extended for 100 yards, and includes a portion of the thickly settled village called Moffatt's patch. A large number of houses have gone down with the surface, but only a few of them have been badly damaged.

Work had just begun before the first rescue party reached the scene. A rescue party was organized at once, and was busy at the bottom of a 50-foot shaft, and in order to rescue him it became necessary to lower a miner down with a rope. This was done, and the charred and blackened form of Anthony Froyne was seen to the surface. He was still alive, but his senses were completely gone.

When the news spread that Froyne was burned a feeling of gloom came over those present.

DEAD BODIES SEEN.

The latest report is to the effect that the rescuing party has penetrated to within eight or ten feet of the victims, who are lying in a chamber, which proved a chamber of horrors. By the faint glow of their lamps the two men discovered on every side.

CORPSES BLACKENED, BURNED AND MANGLED.

The mine inspector counted the bodies, nineteen in all. Here lay a man with his head missing, there a boy stripped of every shred of clothing and covered with wounds. Another lay near by with one arm and one foot blown off.

Dead bodies of mules lay crushed to a jelly by mine cars which were scattered about in splinters. The two men soon hurried back to open air and summoned help. Stretchers and sheets were brought, ropes provided and a rude sled, built to draw the corpses up a steep incline. Soon the work of removing the dead bodies was under way, and the scenes were witnessed as they were brought to the surface. The first body was that of a Hungarian. It was taken to his boarding-house. His fellow-countrymen refused to receive it, but it was taken in spite of their protests.

At 5 p.m. it lay there, yet unburied, and the rescuing party had been driven out of the gangway by the gas. They were obliged to leave their safety lamps outside and grope their way back in darkness, where nothing could be done but listen for the groans of the wounded. An effort is now being made to change the air current, so as to drive the gas back from where the victims are supposed to be.

THESE ENTOMBED.

The official list of those imprisoned is as follows: E. D. Williams, aged 69, married, seven children.

Harry Parry, aged 50, married, five children.

Owen Parry, son of above, aged 17.

H. J. Jones, aged 42, married, three children.

T. C. Davis, aged 60, married, eight children.

John Sullivan, aged 23, sole support of a widowed mother.

M. Scully, brother of John, aged 27.

M. Sullivan, aged 45, married, seven children, and a sister in an insane asylum.

John Hanon, aged 25, single.

John Allen, aged 35, married, three children, was taken out seriously burned at 8.30 p. m.

R. W. Roberts, aged 37, married, brought to surface at 9 p. m. fatally injured.

H. J. Jones, aged 35, married, three children.

R. X. Pritchard, aged 30, married, one child.

Chas. James, aged 62, married, five children.

Anthony Froyne, married, one child, rescued at 7 p. m.

John James, aged 32, married, two children.

John Williams, aged 35, married, six children.

Jonathan Williams, aged 30, married, two children.

R. Jones, aged 30, married, two children.

Wm. Edwards, aged 28, married, two children.

T. J. Williams, aged 30, married, one child.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Girouard said it was his painful duty to move the adoption of the report of the Privileges and Elections Committee on the charges which had been made by the member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) against the member for Lincoln (Mr. Rykert). The committee had given the matter careful consideration, and therefor discussion was unnecessary. He hoped the report would be adopted by a silent and unopposed vote. He moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Mulock said he did not wish to discuss the report except to emphasize one or two points. He wished to congratulate the Government upon the fact that one member of the Cabinet, whose name had been mentioned in this correspondence, had been completely exonerated. He was also pleased to see that other public men outside the House, who had not had the opportunity of defending themselves, had been shown to be free from blame.

Mr. Casgrain pointed out that this case was an offence against the dignity of Parliament. He thought it should lead the Government to introduce a measure which would wipe out this temptation, by enacting that no member should directly or indirectly receive favors from the Government.

The report was adopted unanimously.

Mr. McNeil moved the adoption of the report of the special committee on the Bremner furs.

Mr. Blake said there was a serious question involved in this motion. The matter which formed the subject of this report had been brought up before the House for several times, and the Government had been called upon many times to act. Upon one occasion the Government acknowledged it was their duty to act, but there was not the slightest indication that they had acted.

He thought the Government should say what they had done and what the result of their action was. The evidence taken in this case showed that there had been a gross act of misconduct and impropriety on the part of an officer, and that there had been grievous wrong done to a Canadian subject. When this matter was referred to the committee, it was rumored that it might be accommodated in some way. It was suggested that recompense might be paid, and the sum of \$3,500 was mentioned. This sum was to be paid out of the pockets of the people of this Dominion. This money should be paid to the Government, and the Government should not indemnify either in reputation or in pocket any person who had done wrong, but he should bear the consequences.

Gen. Middleton had received honors and rewards, and should now receive any censure that was due him. This was a matter of justice, and the Government should not shrink from it. He thought the Government should not indemnify either in reputation or in pocket any person who had done wrong, but he should bear the consequences.

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THE LAST OF THE SESSION.

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In reply to Mr. Mitchell, Sir John said that the fishery question at Washington was progressing satisfactorily. He received a despatch to-day, but it was not explanatory enough, and he asked that it be re-peated. Mr. Tupper, he said, had been dangerously ill there, and was now on his way home. He was slowly recovering.

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The House adjourned at 1.30.

His Excellency, the Governor General prorogued the Parliament at 4 o'clock. The following is the list of the bills introduced:

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE: Honorable Gentleman of the Throne: In bringing to close this somewhat protracted session of Parliament I desire to convey to you my thanks for the diligence with which you have applied yourselves to your important duties.

THE MODUS VIVENDI: The negotiations respecting the Debating Society are still in progress, and I have no good prospects of a favorable result. It is, however, to be hoped that the year of which it is known as the "modus vivendi" will show our earnest desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with the United States Government and people.

TARIFF TINKERING: The readjustment of the Customs tariff, calculated as it is to promote the development of our agricultural and manufacturing industries, will, I doubt not, receive general acceptance from all classes.

BANKING LEGISLATION: I am glad to believe that the Act relating to banking has been most carefully considered, and will be found to be sufficiently liberal to those who are immediately affected by its provisions. The measure relating to bill exchange, cheques and promissory notes will doubtless confer more certain and plain the law relating to these instruments, and make the law in regard to them in almost all respects throughout Canada.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENTS: The amendments to the criminal law include a great number and variety of provisions, all of which will probably be found useful, and several of which were urgently demanded for the public welfare.

FOR THE WORKINGMEN: The creation of a Bureau of Labor Statistics will promote the investigation and study of the questions which affect the relations of capital and labor, and will be found to be of the greatest importance to the public and to those who are immediately affected by its provisions. The measure relating to bill exchange, cheques and promissory notes will doubtless confer more certain and plain the law relating to these instruments, and make the law in regard to them in almost all respects throughout Canada.

THE MINISTERIAL RESIGNATION: Mr. Laurier denied the allegations which the Liberal Party had made against the Government. As far as they were concerned they were the fullest investigation. It was not so late in the session he would ask the House to enquire into the matter.

Mr. Blake said these revelations were becoming more interesting, and afforded ample warrant for the view of them that was taken by the member for North Victoria (Mr. Hickey). He was surprised that the Government had not withdrawn in order that the tender of Connolly & Larkin might be accepted.

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