

ENTOMBED IN A MINE.

Appalling Disaster in a Colliery at Pont-y-Pridd, Wales.

A Spark From an Engine Causes a Death-Dealing Explosion.

A frightful mining accident occurred a few days ago at Pont-y-Pridd, Wales. A spark from an engine ignited the gas in a coal pit and caused an explosion. Two hundred miners were at work at the time, and the explosion caused terrible havoc.

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 was for some time in doubt. The most agonizing scenes were witnessed, and throngs of men, women and children, relatives of those who were crowded about the mouth of the coal pit.

The pit was worked in sections, one seam above another. The fire resulting from the explosion broke out in the eastern section. From this section seventy 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 the fire and smoke. Many of them were scorched, and all were terribly exhausted when they came out. They expressed their dread that all those in the mine had perished.

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, fell and were left to their fate by their comrades in advance of them.

A rescue party was formed by the pit surveyor. They got as far as the landing at the seam where the fire started, but were driven back almost immediately by the dense smoke issuing from the seam. After a half hour's rest they went down again and forced their way ten yards into the workings. They found four dead bodies, which they brought back with them.

Attempts to go further into the workings were vain, as the woodwork was burning and masses of ruins were falling incessantly from the roof. One of the rescuing party who ventured too far was killed.

Hand grenades, barrels of water and pipes attached to fire engines on the surface were used to extinguish the flames in the mine. In two sections of the mine the fire was put out.

Another attempt to enter the seam in which the fire started has proved fruitless. Although the rescue party saw six dead bodies they were prevented by smoke and heat from reaching them.

The latest news was the effect that the fire in the mine was put out about 10 o'clock next day. The fumes of gas were, however, still so noxious as to drive out those who undertook to explore the mine in search of the dead and for the rescue of those who might be living.

The bodies of eleven men were found huddled behind a door, as if they had sought shelter there from a hurricane of fire sparks sweeping by. Other bodies were found in the return airways, where the victims were caught while trying to escape. A doctor who has examined the bodies reports that all of the victims died of suffocation.

At 11 o'clock in the evening the pit had become so cool that three exploring parties were able to go some distance into the seam. They found the bodies of men, but discovered no trace of the main body of miners who were cut off by the flames from escape.

Up to 2 o'clock in the morning fifty-three corpses had been taken from the Pont-y-Pridd pit. The searching parties found no signs that any of the missing miners were still alive.

PERU MAKES REPARATION.

William P. Griffith Was the United States Agent Attacked.

The Peruvian Government has taken the initiatory steps toward complying with the demands of the United States that reparation be made for the outrage committed on one of its consular agencies in Peru. It was not until a few days after that the name of the place attacked, which was the first despatch received from Minister Hicks notifying Secretary Gresham of the affair, was made known to the State Department.

The information was contained in a cablegram from Minister Hicks. It states that the consular agent attacked and killed, and that in answer to the demand for satisfaction made by the Administration, the Government of Peru immediately removed the sub-prefect of the department in which Mollendo is situated and promised to provide suitable reparation, and, furthermore, that the Government has expressed its regrets for the occurrence. This information is entirely satisfactory to the United States Government.

The name of the consular agent at Mollendo, which is omitted from the despatch received from Minister Hicks, is William P. Griffith. He was appointed from Pennsylvania, March 30, 1899.

A TORNADO'S PATH.

Robinsonville, Miss., Destroyed and Many People Killed.

A despatch from Robinsonville, Miss., reports that a tornado of terrific force had just struck the town, demolishing buildings right and left, with appalling loss of life.

The operator said that twenty-five people were killed. Robinsonville is in Tunica County, Mississippi, twenty-nine miles south of Memphis, on the Louisville and New Orleans Railroad.

It was destroyed by the tornado in the afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The ruins caught fire and one house was left standing. Mrs. Lusk, wife of a telegraph operator, was killed, and J. B. Dubois, a merchant, was seriously injured. A number of colored people were killed and many maimed, while hundreds of people were left shelterless, exposed to the pitiless storm. A colored schoolhouse near Robinsonville was blown down and twenty-five people killed.

Rain and wind storms also prevailed over West Tennessee, Eastern Arkansas and Northern Mississippi, but so far as learned Robinsonville and vicinity alone suffered from the storm.

BIG BANK FAILURE.

The English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank Suspends.

The English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank, of London, has failed, with liabilities amounting to \$40,000,000. The bank was incorporated by royal charter in 1852, with a paid-up capital of \$4,500,000 and a reserve fund of \$1,350,000. The suspended bank has main branches at Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane and Melbourne, and at various lesser points in the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. It transacted banking and exchange business between Great Britain and the Australian colonies, and had large deposits. The failure has added to the anxiety and consternation which previous recent failures of financial institutions with Australian connections have caused. The only reason given for the failure is that there has been for several weeks a steadily increasing withdrawal of deposits.

"More than a million dollars have been stolen from the State of Minnesota, mostly from the schools, through frauds in the handling of the pine land of the Government," says the Senate Finance Committee report.

EMIN PACHA DEAD.

The Great African Explorer Given Up for Lost.



EMIN PACHA.

A letter received at Zanzibar, Africa, from Tippoo Tib's son confirms the report of the death of Emin Pasha, the great explorer, and all his people.

Edward Schnitzer was born in Oppeln, in the Prussian province of Silesia, on March 30, 1849, son of the Merchant Louis Schnitzer—died 1845—and his wife, Pauline Schweitzer, both of whom were Protestants. The family left Oppeln in 1849 for Neisse, where the mother and one sister of our friend still reside. After graduating at the academy of the town last mentioned, Edward Schnitzer entered upon the course of medicine at the University of Breslau. During the year 1873 and 1874 he continued his studies at the University of Berlin, where he took his degree.

He decided to win his way as a physician in Turkey, and left Berlin at the end of 1874. In Soutaria he excited the attention and interest of the then Vail Ismail Pacha Haq, who was attached to the staff of the Turkish dignitary, who was on a round of official visits to the various provinces of the wide Kingdom. After having seen in this way Armenia, Syria and Arabia, Schnitzer arrived at length at Constantinople, where the Pacha died in 1875.

Suddenly, however, his old love of wandering seized him afresh. He set out for Egypt when a favorable prospect had meanwhile presented itself. Thus we see the enterprising man at the beginning of 1876 entering into the Egyptian service under the name of Doctor Emin Effendi, and offering himself in the south to the Governor General of the Soudan, which was then being rapidly extended.

In 1878 he was made a Bey and appointed Governor of the equatorial province. From 1878 to 1887 he had a score of stations and a post fortnightly between them and Lado. The tide of insurrection in the Soudan swept southward and Emin was imprisoned in his own province until rescued by Stanley in 1889. Soon after he returned to the heart of Africa, where he has just perished.

ALEXANDER IS KING.

Bloodless Coup d'Etat of Serbia's Youthful Monarch.

A bloodless coup d'etat was effected at Belgrade, Serbia, the other night, and King Alexander I, the youthful ruler of Serbia, who had heretofore governed the country through Regents, now rules in his own name. A grand banquet was given at the palace to celebrate King Alexander's success in passing the examination prescribed for Serbian students. M. Ristic and General Belinariano, the Regents, and all the Ministers of State, were present, as were a large number of friends and supporters of the Regent.

Unsuspecting the Regents and Ministers attended the banquet, and while they were enjoying themselves at the palace detachments of soldiers and bodies of police took possession of the Ministers' houses and occupied the Government buildings. At midnight, while the festivities were still in progress, King Alexander proclaimed that he had obtained his majority and that he had assumed, with the Skupstina, the government of the country.

As a matter of fact the King had not attained his majority. According to the Serbian law he does not become of age until he is eighteen years old, and as he was born August 14, 1876, he will not be eighteen for considerably over a year. The King and his advisers acted with great promptitude, and soldiers, who were waiting at once placed the Regents and Ministers under arrest and they were sent to rooms which had been prepared for them in the palace, where they were placed under guard. The Serbian army is loyal to the King.

SPECIAL FETE DAYS.

A Prominent and Interesting Feature of the World's Fair.

Special fete days will be a prominent and interesting feature at the World's Fair at Chicago. The different States, foreign countries and many civic organizations will each have a day upon which to conduct special exercises or celebrations, and programmes for them are now being arranged. Following are the days already assigned for such celebrations:

Washington, May 17; Wisconsin, May 23; Maine, May 24; Denmark, June 5; Germany, June 15; Nebraska, June 15; Massachusetts, June 17; New Hampshire, June 21; France, June 24; Utah, July 24; Liberia, July 26; Commercial travelers, July 26; Independent Order of Foresters, August 13; Hayti, August 16; Colored people, August 25; North Carolina, August 18; Austria, August 18; The Netherlands, August 31; Nicaragua, September 1; New York, September 4; Brazil, September 7; California, September 9; Maryland, September 12; Michigan, August 13 and 14; Kansas, August 15; Colorado, September 19; Montana, September 20; Patriotic Order Sons of America, September 20; Iowa, September 21; Rhode Island, October 5; Spain, October 19; Italian societies, October 19; Minnesota, October 15.

DYING FROM FAMINE.

The Dreadful Sufferings of the Poor in Russia.

The famine in the European part of the Government of Perm, Russia, is worse than ever before. The poor are dying by hundreds. In the smaller villages the people have ceased trying to bury all the bodies. Relatives of the dead are often too weak to provide burial for their dead, and so leave the bodies lying on the roofs of the houses. Despite the severity of the law against secret societies and prohibition of the collection of funds save through the officials, private associations are forming to secure food and clothes for the sufferers. It is estimated that 250,000,000 pounds of grain are required to alleviate the distress and keep the peasants in food until the next harvest.

INDIANS about Iana, Shasta County, Cal., acting under the advice of Johnny Green, who stands as a sort of chief among them, have decided to build a schoolhouse for the education of Indian children. White people of the valley have promised their assistance.

THE LABOR WORLD.

IRON moulders have 377 unions.

CHICAGO, Ill., has 30,000 unemployed. AMERICA has had 12,000 strikes since 1870. CANADIAN sailors are settling in Buffalo, N. Y.

THERE are 23,157 miners in the National Union.

QUEENSLAND, Australia, has 11,500 unemployed.

BOSTON (Mass.) cooks have \$700 in the benefit fund.

LOS ANGELES unions run a free employment bureau.

KRUPP, the German iron founder, employs 25,000 men.

FRANCE'S 267 strikes last year involved 108,000 workmen.

The organized clerks of this country have ninety unions at present.

A LARGE number of women are still employed in underground mines in India.

The American Railway Union was permanently organized the other day in Chicago.

SCANDINAVIAN sailors are said to predominate on vessels of nearly all nationalities.

WHITE phosphorus is destroying the facial bones of London girls in match factories.

SYDNEY, Australia, has appointed a committee to find the reason for hordes of unemployed.

AUBURN, Me., has 30,000 shoe workers. They make from \$15 to \$20 a week and want an advance.

In South Africa the Servant Girls Union requires mistresses to furnish references for their last girl.

TILE-MAKING employs 20,000 men at Schaumburg-Lippe. They get \$115 for six months' work.

ABOUT 3000 brickworkers leave Canada for the United States every spring and return to their homes in the autumn.

The eight-hour day is in effect for carpenters in the city of New York.

It is the rule for union men in 400 towns.

If the letter carriers of the country get their over-time under the eight-hour law, Uncle Sam will have to shell out a cool million or so.

The Pennsylvania Railroad employs 54,527 men, according to its report to the Pennsylvania Secretary of Laboral Affairs.

The Reading Railroad has 25,715 hands.

CO-OPERATION has been successfully entered into by the locked out granite cutters, about 500 of whom are working in thirteen quarries in the State of Maine, which they leased for \$1000 five months ago. Since then they have sold stones valued at \$97,227.

LIBERTY DAWN ASSOCIATION of HACK DRIVERS, at a recent meeting held in New York City, to protest against the order of livery stable keepers that they must shave off their whiskers, were assured of the sympathy and support of the waiters, who have been ordered by hotel keepers to cut off their mustaches.

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SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR APRIL 23.

Lesson Text: "Job's Confession and Restoration," Job xlii, 1-10—Golden Text, James v, 11—Commentary.

1. "Then Job answered the Lord and said," After a time the three men ceased to answer Job, because they were righteous in his own eyes and justified himself rather than God (chapter xxxi, 1, 2). Then to the end of chapter xxxvii we have the wise and weighty words of Elihu (the name signifies "God Himself") speaking on God's behalf (xxxvii, 2, to which Job makes no reply. From xxxviii, 1, to xlii, 3, Jehovah speaks, and now for the first time since the three friends stopped, with the exception of chapter xl, 3-5, Job makes reply, but we shall hear him as an entirely different man from the one who made reply to Elihu and the others, giving them as good as they gave him.

2. "I know Thou canst do everything, and that no thought can be hid from Thee." It is a good and helpful thing to believe that God can do everything, and that nothing is too hard or wonderful for Him (Jer. xxxii, 17). Sarah stumbled here and so did Moses and the ten spies and hosts of others (Gen. xxviii, 14; Num. xli, 21, 22). Let us also believe that no purpose of God can be frustrated (Ps. xxxiii, 11; Isa. xvi, 24), and since His ways and thoughts are as far above ours as heaven is above the earth (Isa. lv, 8, 9), let us as a way of humility and self-condemnation, for he had already said: "I will lay mine hand upon my mouth. Once have I spoken, but I will not answer. Yea, twice, but I will proceed no further." (Job. xl, 3, 4).

3. "Who is he that hideth counsel without knowledge? Therefore have I uttered that I understood not; things too wonderful for me that I know not." The words of Jehovah had taken hold of him (chapter xxxviii, 2, 3) and laid him low, exposing his folly. Elihu had spoken wisely when he said, "We cannot order our speech by reasoning, lest we be mistaken. And the Holy Spirit through Paul assures us that "in us—that is, our flesh—judgeth no good thing," and "we are not sufficient of ourselves to think anything as of ourselves" (Rom. vii, 15; II Cor. xiii, 5).

4. "Hearken, I beseech thee, and I will speak. I will demand of Thee and declare thou unto me." Job had talked thus foolishly (xlii, 22), and God had given him back his own words (xxxviii, 3; xl, 7), and he had now quietly and humbly accepted the rebuke and self-condemnation, for he had already said: "I will lay mine hand upon my mouth. Once have I spoken, but I will not answer. Yea, twice, but I will proceed no further." (Job. xl, 3, 4).

5. "I have heard of Thee by the hearing of the ear, but now mine eye seeth Thee." It is to be feared that much hearing of the Gospel is merely a hearing by the ear. In fact, He who is perfect in knowledge (xxxvii, 4) told us in the parable of the sower that it would be so. The question for us is, "How do I hear?" For the Saviour teaches us to "take heed how we hear and what we hear" (Mark iv, 24; Luke viii, 18). As to seeing God, it is written, "He that hath seen His face, he shall see God" (John. vi, 14). But God said to Moses, "There shall no man see Me and live" (Ex. xxxiii, 20). And yet again it is said, "They saw God and did eat and drink" (Ex. xxiv, 11). The key to these sayings is probably found in John i, 18.

6. "Wherefore I abhor myself and repent in dust and ashes." This is a wonderful change from chapter xxix, where in replying to Bilhad