FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

The Mammoth Mine Disaster Duplicated in Nova Scotia Yesterday.

TWENTY-SIX BODIES FOUND

And Many More Lie Beyond the Debris Caused by a Terrific Explosion of Gas.

REPORTED SAFE BY INSPECTORS.

The Deadly Black Damp Followed the Upheaval, Choking Out the Life of Those Imprisoned.

A PIRE AVERTED BY PROMPT ACTION.

Passageways So Blocked That the Bodies Remaining Within the Black Prison Will Not Be Reached for Some Time.

ELK LIVES LOST IN A FIRE AT BROOKLYN

PETECHAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 HALIPAN Feb. 21 .- A tremendous explosion took place in the east side of the east slope of the Spring Hill mine at 1 o'clock to-day, which resulted in a large loss of life and the destruction of the mine. It is likely the death list will contain more than 100 names.

The Spring Hill mine is the most important in the Cumberland coal field. It employs 1,000 men. Its output is 2,000 tons of coal daily, and it is own by Montreal and English capitalists. Hitherto it has been singularly free from explosions, and the cause of the disaster is so far unexplained.

The news of the disaster created the most intense excitement and the whole population appear to have gone wild. It was only yesterday that the mine was examined by Deputy Inspector Madden and a few days previously by a committee of the men and found to be in a satisfactory condition. The news spread like wildfire and within a few minutes after the report was heard the mouth of the pit was surrounded by heartbroken wives and mothers whose

Shricks and Cries of Anguish rent the frosty air as the dead and dying forms of their husbands and sons were slow-

ly brought to the surface. The bodies were terribly mutilated, and many of them presouted a sickening spectacle. Volunteer parties were immediately organized to bring up the bodies, although the rescue of any of the men who were supposed to be beyond the immediate scene of the calamity was known to be impossible.

Telegrams were sent to Amherst and Ox ford, the nearest towns, for additional medical aid, and a corps of doctors quickly arrescue was attended with great difficulty, and the restures themselves had many narrow escapes. The names of the injured who had been rescued up to 6 o'clock tonight were Hyatt Moiles, John Dickens, John B. Anderson, Gordon Carmichael, Hugh Burt, John Conway, Henry Nash, Cyrus Munns, David Merritt and several others who were so terribly mutilated as to be beyond recognition.

The Dead Now Recovered. The dead bodies already recovered are

those of William H. Turner, Herbert A. Rensbaw, Ernst Bainbridge, James Morris. Allan Nickerson, Laughlin McKinnon, Arthur Anderson, Robert A. Sherlock, Andrew Carmichael, James Johnston, John McKinnon, Richard Dawson, John Boyd, Mathew Collins, Rory B. McDonald, Samuel Muckle, Jeremiah Murphy, James McVey, David McVey, John Bandliffe, Edward Smith, James Sharpler, John Mc-Carmichael, Willie Brown and Philip B. White, making 26 bodies thus far recovered. Choke damp set in immediately after the explosion and it is certain that every man down in the mine is now dead. The number cannot be less than 50. Manager Swift was down in the mine at the time and he, too, is among the victims. The mine was completely wrecked and the passage ways are blocked so that it is not likely any more bodies will be recovered to-night. Several of the victims whose bodies have been recovered were

killed by the choke damp,

Horses Killed by the Shock All the horses are killed. Several mem bers of families are among the killed, and in the case of the Carmichaels, a father and restored in the immediate neighborhood of upon the surrounding towns for coffins,

This is one of the greatest disasters in the history of Nova Scotia coal mining. Fifben years ago the Drummond mine, at Westville, blew up, and 65 men were killied. Ten years ago the Ford pit, at Stillarton, exploded, and 44 men lost their lives. Three years later 15 men were killed in the Vale colliery, all three disasters within a few miles of each other. Three or four years ago six men were killed in the Spring Hill mines, but this was the only

we cleared away.

The bodies of the two boys brought up are so badly disfigured as not to be recogmirable. Some of the injured persons taken out are not likely to survive very long. Miners who have come up say that the levels are blocked, in the locality of the ex- was kept within observation by levels are blocked, in the locality of the ex-plosion, with large piles of debris, consist-and his work has resulted in obtaining a members of this association."

ing mainly of timber knocked out by the

BURNED IN A TENEMENT.

SIX LIVES LOST IN A FIRE IN BROOKLYN LAST NIGHT.

Said to Be of Incendiary Origin-There Escape From the Roof.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 .- A fire which resulted in the loss of six lives, and which at the present time is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, broke out to-night in the two-story double brick apartment house at 129 and 131 Sands street, Brooklyn. The fire originated in the cellar of the building at the dumbwaiter. The flames spread rapidly

Mrs. Dorney, and Mrs. Dorney's spinster aunt, Margaret Griffin, aged 50 years, were

Julia heard the crackling of the wood which lined the elevator shaft and opening the door, was greeted with an outburst of flames. She screamed out that the house was on fire, and panic-stricken the whole family sought the hallway. Egress by the stairs was cut off, for a cloud of blinding, suffocating smoke greeted the terror-stricken tenants as they sought to escape. Then they ran to the roof, The smoke was not so dense on the upper stairway. Miss Griffin, the younger, took two of the children and Mrs. Dorney and the elder Miss Griffin followed with the two other children: At least Julia supposed so. She managed to reach the root and passed over to the roof of No. 131, where she found a way to the street by the stairway.

In the meantime the balconies and fire escape ladders were crowded with people.

Finding the Bodies.

They directed their energies to an attempt to extinguish the flames, and ascended to the roo' for that purpos. Three of the firemen at work there found the bodies of Miss Griffin, the elder, and the lattle Dorney child aged 8 years lying there. They were carried down the ladders. Neither was very much burned, and it was evident that they had met their death from suffocation or

Two hours later four more bodies were found. They were those of two adults and two children. The fire was out when they were found, and the firemen discovered them huddled in the small loft leading to the roof stairway. They were all badly burned. They were the remains of Jacob Benedict, aged 72; Edward Benedict, aged 18 months; Mrs. Margaret Dorney and 4year old Minnie Dorney. The bodies were which he gave on Friday about the merging taken to the morgue. The damage by fire of the Brooklyn Refining Company into taken to the morgue. The damage by fire to the building will not exceed \$4,000. There have been two fires in the house within the last three weeks.

A WORLD OF LIES.

Ingersoll So Denominates About Everything There Is on Earth.

SPREETAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATOR ! NEW YORK Feb 21 -The Legal Protective Association of Cigar Manufacturers all right rived by special trains. There was no lack of the city of New York and National Enof brave volunteers, but the work of quiry System sat around five big tables at Delmonico's to-night and ate its tenth anniversary dinner. Colonel Ingersoll responded to the unique toast, "Facts," with a very

interesting speech. He said: What would we all do if we had to stick to facts? How disagreeable life would be if every one told the truth. Imagine yourself meeting a friend on the street and telling him that he one told the truth. Imagine yourself meeting a friend on the street and telling him that he was looking sickly, and that, by the way, you didn't care to have him call at your house again. The truth is the weakest thing in the world. It always comes into the arena naked and there it meets a healthy young lie in complete armor and the result is that the truth gets licked. One good, solid lie will knock out a hundred truths.

a hundred truths.

The history of the whole world is nothing but lies. Take the age of chivalry, that has fed and inflamed the imagination of mankind; that was the age of cowardice. There is a thousand was the age of cowardice. There is a thousand times more courage in the world to-day than there was then, and yet the world is still on its knees worshiping those iron-clad knights as if they were demi-gods. There was not then the love for human liberty that there is now. Those are facts. If all the books in the world except those that contained nothing but facts were destroyed, there wouldn't be anything left but dictionaries and works of the multiplication tables. The world is full of lies. For instance, you know as well as I do that a pure Hayana cigar is a lie.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS IN PERIL.

The Coroner's Jury Over a Victim Finds They Caused His Death.

DES MOINES, Feb. 21 .- Much interest has been felt here in the inquest over William Protzman, who died under Christian science treatment. The Coroner's investigation lasted four days. To-day a verdict was returned. It was found that Protzman was 24 years old, had good health and ragged constitution until December 17 last, when he was attacked by a cold, which grew into typhoid fever.

The testimony showed that he received no medical treatment except "silent prayer;" that all dietary rules were disregarded, and that he was otherwise neglected. The conclusion of the jury is that Protzman "came to his death by reason of having practised persons calling themselves Christian Scientists, and from no other cause." further say that in their opinion Protzman would have lived and proper treatment been given him. It is expected that important arrests will be made soon.

ENGINEER AND OPERATOR ARRESTED.

They Are Charged With Criminal Negligence in the Tunnel Horror. NEW YORK, Feb. 21.-Engineer Lewis Fowler and William McManus, the operator at Seventy-second street, on the New York Central, who are charged with having caused yesterday's disaster in the Fourth avenue tunnel, were arraigned before the Coroner to-day and held in \$10,000 bail each to awart the inquest Tuesday next.

MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

Pretty Florence Birch Confesses to Firing Her Millinery Store. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

ISLIP, N. Y., Feb. 21 .- The mystery surrounding the incendiary fires of January 4 and January 20 in the millinery store of the young and pretty Florence Birch at Islip, and the source of the anonymous letters her friends received, has at last been cleared up. Miss Birch, saying she could not stand the persecution, went to New York. The young lady, however,

confession from her that she was alone to blame in the case.

She was brought back to Islip last night on the train, arriving at 7 P. M., and was on the train, arriving at 7 P. M., and was the contable.

surrendered to the custody of the constable. She was held by Justice Clock for a hearing Monday. Excitement in the village is in-

DISEASE IN NEW CLOTHING.

THE SWEAT SHOP PACTORIES IN NEW YORK INVESTIGATED.

A Trades Union Representative From Bos ton Alleges That the Use of Their Products Are Extremely Dangerous - Gov-

ernor Russell Also Orders an Inquiry. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 .- During the past week the representative of the Clothing Operatives' National Union of America, 129, near a wooden shaft that was used for from Boston, has been industriously investigating the condition of the "sweat shops" through the building and quickly communi- in this city for the purpose of proving that they are such as to transmit the germs of all sorts of infectious diseases in the garments that are manufactured in them. The facts he has gathered, together with the results of another investigation which Governor Russell, of Massachusetts ordered will be submitted to the Legisla ture of that State with a petition from the clothing operatives that the shipment of such garments into their State be pro-

> Three years ago the greater and more important part of the clothing trade of Boston began to be supplied by contractors in New York, who could get their work done more cheaply than it could be done in any other part of the world. This, of course, was a great blow to the clothing operators of Boston. They declared that they could not compete with New York workmen, and sent a petition to Governor Russell, who, in the arly part of January, ordered an investigation, the result of which he has not yet made public. John Crowley, the Secretary of the Union, who was foremost in the crusade against New York clothing, thinking that if the matter ever came before the Legislature he would be called upon to testify, de-cided to make an investigation on his own account. He has done so and secured the services of Dr. George C. Stiebeling, of this city, who has prepared an affidavit which concludes as follows:

Relying on the facts above related, affiant finally declares that in his opinion the dust, filth and dirt accumulated in the "sweating dens" he has visited and examined, contain the germs of the prevailing infectious diseases, such as diphtheria, scarlatina, measles, erysipescape ladders were crowded with people. There were a few narrow escapes, but the firemen felt assured for awhile that no lives had been lost.

Finding the Redies.

SOUEEZING SUGAR MEN.

THREATS INTRODUCED IN THE INVESTI-GATION OF THE TRUST.

Shareholders Try to Hide Behind the Advice of Counsel, but Are Ordered to Answer Questions or Go to Albany-A Great Deal of Ignorance.

INPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, Feb. 21.-Claus Doscher amended to-day before the Senate Committee, at the Hotel Metropole, the figures which he gave on Friday about the merging the Sugar Trust. Henry Offerman, treasurer of the same concern, did not know what had become of the books of the refining company, and had never inquired. He also could not tell within \$10,000 what the con-cerns separate profits had been since it has been merged in the trust. He did not know what his own share was; he accepted what was given to him as he supposed he was dealing with honest men and presumed it was

When asked what was his share of trust certificates he at first refused to answer on the score that it was a private matter. Elihu Root sustained his refusal with the declaration that the question was beyond the authority of the counsel.

"The committee," said Senator Erwin, does not recognize Mr. Root as having anything to do with this matter as counsel or in any other capacity. Now, Mr. Offerman, unless you want to go to Albany and appear before the Senate there, you must answer this question.

The threat implied in this remark constrained Mr. Offerman to acknowledge that he received for his Brooklyn Refining Company stock 10,070 shares in Sugar Trust cerificates. When he exchanged these for an equal amount under the last reorganization he got \$500 in cash with every hundred

F. O. Matthiessen, one of the incorporators t the new trust, proved at first recalcitrant when asked for the statement of the profits of his company reported to the old trust, and for the amount of trust certificates ob tained in exchange for its stock, and consulted with Lawvers Sheppard and Root before answering, but a threat of being hauled to Albany brought him to terms, The inquiry adjourned until next Satur-

Judge Cullen, of the Kings county Su preme Court, to-day granted five orders to show cause on the 16th of May why the corporations in this State forming the Sugar Trust should not be dissolved.

SCRAMBLING FOR LAND.

The Scenes of Wansau, Wis., Repeated in an Aggravated Form.

ASHLAND, WIS., Feb. 21 .- The rush for Government lands bids fair to excel in some respects the onslaught on Oklahoma. In the face of a blinding snow storm, with no shelter, the filers held their positions in line in front of the United States Land Office all Friday night and yesterday. Their deter-mination borders on frenzy. The man who goes to sleep now is in danger of losing his

The rush is even greater than that at Wausau, as the land is much more valuable, and the line was formed two days earlier. Many of those in line went through a similar experience at Wausau, and the exposure and loss of sleep is telling upon some of them. Haggard and be numbed with cold, they can hardly lift their hands. Hot coffee and sandwiches are dealt out to them from temporary lunch counters which have been erected close at hand. Among those in line are a large number of settlers who have come to file on the land upon which they have squatted and which they wish to make secure by filing.

A NEW FRAUD EXPOSED.

Caution From Baltimore Against a Bogus

Railroad Ticket Agency. BALTIMORE, Feb. 21 .- The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association has issued an "important" caution to members "against parties soliciting membership or subscription from wholesale merchants to a scheme known as the United Trayelers' Transportation or the Travelers' Protective Union Transportation Com mittee, which has for its pretended object the obtaining of an intercha ticket good over all railroads in the United

A party, once a member of the Travelers Protective Association, an embezzler, and an ex-convict, is attempting to operate this scheme in Baltimore. There are multitudes of all kinds of schemes and advertising

PITTSBURG. SUNDAY.

The House Once More Resolves Itself Into a Veritable Bear Garden.

PARTY FEELING RUNS HIGH.

Spinola Traverses the Hall With a Chip on His Shoulder

DARING REPUBLICANS TO TOUCH IT.

A General Onslaught on Speaker Reed and His Rulings

MADE ALONG THE DEMOCRATIC LINE

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-Scenes of wild disorder and excited tumult again characterized the proceedings of the House today, beginning as soon as the House was called to order and lasting nearly the entire day. They culminated at about 5 o'clock in the departure of all the Democrats, except Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, from the hall. The object, the breaking of a quorum, was defeated by the action of

Speaker Reed. On the question of going into the committee of the whole to take up the postoffice appropriation bill, Mr. McMillin demanded a division. The Speaker counted 145 yeas and 1 nav. "No quorum," said McMillin. The Speaker glanced around the House for a moment, took in the whole hall with a comprehensive sweep of his arm, and, without a tremor in his voice, immediately replied: "There are 167 members present. That is a constitutional quorum, and the House resolves itself into the committee of the whole." The Speaker smiled as he sur-rendered the chair to Mr. Burrows. Started in Bad Humor.

The House was in bad humor when it met. It took two hours and a quarter to read the journal, as Mr. Fithian and Mr. Springer demanded the reading of the journal in full; which drew forth the re-mark from Mr. Cannon that he did not know that there were two Speakership candidates from Illinois. Mr. Fithian declared that the clerk was

skipping some of the names on the roll-call.
Mr. Millikin, of Maine-The clerk is reading every name. Mr. Fithian-I say he is not. Mr. Millikin-And I say he is.

Mr. Fithian-And I say you are saying what is not true.

When the journal was finally approved, McKinley arose and was recognized, but haif a dozen Democrats were also on their feet. Turner, of Georgia, wanted to make a motion to correct the journal as regarded his presence, but this McKinley would not receive the Clements of Georgia asked consent to. Clements, of Georgia, asked unanimous consent that the journal might be corrected. "I object," said Bayne, of Pennsylvania.

"Of course," shouted Breckenridge of Kentucky, across the aisle. "If it is proper to falsify the record, it is proper for you to insist upon it." isist upon it."
"I will not yield," exclaimed McKinley,
couting over the heads of the members who had gathered in an excited crowd around him, "to any one to cast reflections upon the icers of this House.

Scene of Wild Disorder. There was a shout of derisive laughter and several prolonged whistles, and the next moment the House was beyond the control of the Chair. Democrats clamoring for recognition; Republicans shouting across the aisle; McMillin moving his arms in the sir and denouncing the action of the ma-jority in unintelligible words, and Spinola, of New York, marching up and down the aisle with a strip of paper on his shoulder and daring any Republican to come and knock it off, made a scene of excitement that gave great delight to the crowds of

visitors in the galleries. The Speaker pro tem., Mr. Payson, pounded on the desk with his gavel and called Spinola to order, but the latter continued his threatening attitude until the House was finally brought to a degree of quiet by the stentorian voice of the clerk

calling the roll. Down to Business Finally.

was 3 o'clock, however, before the House finally got down to business on the bill to increase the salaries of the United States District Andres and 5 o'clock before been passed by a vote of 148 years to 89 nays.

Then the postoffice bill was, by Speaker Reed's help, taken up and again laid aside, with a favorable recommendation, and Mr. Connor called up the deficiency appropriation bill, asking that its first reading be dispensed with. To this Mr. Turner, of New York, objected. The reading was not concluded until after 8 o'clock, and then a discussion arose as to the limitation of debate, but no determination was arrived at The committee rose and the House at 9 o'clock adjourned without disposing of the postoffice appropriation bill.

REPORTED TO THE SENATE Changes in World's Fair Paragraph in th

Sundry Civil Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 .- The sundry civil appropriations bill was to-day completed by the Senate Committee on Appropriations and reported to the Senate, Radical changes have been made in the paragraphs relating to the World's Fair. The appropriation for the Government exhibit is reduced from \$350,000 to \$300,000. The permission to expend \$50,000 of this sum for the Latin-American department is stricken out.

The unexpended balance appropriated by the act of A pril 25, 1890, is reappropriated for the purpose of aiding the Government exhibit solely, except that from it may be paid the salaries for the current fiscal year of the President of the Commission, President of the Board of Lady Managers and expenses for clerks and employes not exceeding \$33,000. In place of the specific appropriations made for salaries by the House the lump sum of \$40,000 is appro-priated, to be expended under the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

DEFENDING THE MEASURE

Senator Morgan Says the Nicaragua B 1 Is Very Important. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 .- The Nicaragua bill was taken up in the Senate to-day, and

Mr. Morgan addressed the Senate in defense

Mr. Edmunds, referring to a misunder standing as to the amount of capital stock subscribed for by the construction company (it appearing in the committee's report as \$100,000,000), said that he had a telegram from the President of the company saying that that was a misprint for \$1,000,000. 2 Mr. Morgan accounted for the committee's pressing the bill at this late stage of the very great importance, and that the commit-tee had no possible alternative. Comment-ing upon Mr. Vest's argument as to the ob-

stacle presented by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, Mr. Morgan asked whether Senators were to take off their hats to Queen Vic-Majesty." That, he said, was not the American view of the question. It had not been so since the days of President Monroe,

22.

FEBRUARY

and never would be.

The question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Stewart—providing that the Chief of Engineers of the Army shall have supervision and control of the construction of the canal-it was disagreed to. The bill then went over without action.

SILVER BILL REPORT.

FINDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE PRE-SENTED TO THE HOUSE.

The Country Not in Need of Free Coinage-The Present Law Is Entirely Satisfactory -Provision for All Silver Now Presented for Colnage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 .- Representative Wickham, of Ohio, Chairman of the House Committee on Chinage, to-day submitted to the House by authority of the majority of the committee an adverse report on the Senate bill for the free coinage of silver. The

The committee, desiring to bave the largest information to aid them in their conclusions, have patiently listened for the period of a month to delegations, individuals and memorials expressing all the various views upon the subject of the coinage of silver. The committee feel that they have been fortunate in this, since many of those who have been before them have given evidence of great intelligence upon the subject, and have been able to afford to them valuable assistance in coming to their conclusion.

to them valuable assistance in coming to their conclusion.

Under the present act \$54,000,000 annually are being added to the volume of the currency of the country, in the form of Treasury notes for bullion purchases. This largely exceeds the contraction by way of the retirement of national bank notes, and in a period of ten years would, at the same rate, gradually add to the volume of the currency above the amount of the bank notes should they all be retired, \$860,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury states that the amount of surplus silver in the world above the amount used in the arts and coinage in all other countries than the United States was, for ISS\$, \$9,500,000 ounces, If this estimate is correct, under the present law there is provision for using the world's surplus, which is all that unlimited coinage could accomplish.

The Demand for Silver.

The American product in 1888 was 45,000,000 ounces and in 1889 50,000,000 ounces. It is said, however, that the demand of the present law does not call for all the silver surplus and that there are now "bearing" the market about 15,-000,000 ounces, which are sufficient to keep down the price of silver to its present selling figure. Whether these 15,000,000 onnees are likely to remain a threat to the market, or whether they are used by designing persons as a temporary means to depress the price, is a matter upon which intelligent persons, who have appeared before the committee, differ. This can be determined by a continuance of the present policy of buying no more than the 4,500,000 ounces monthly, provided for by the existing law.

4,500,000 cunces monthly, provided for by the existing law.

If the presence of the 15,000,000 cunces is continued only for the purpose of affecting some change in the legislation, and Congress shall show by its action that it intends no change this body of silver will be permitted to go its way and so will no longer depress the market. If on the other hand this amount of bullion is in actual excess over the demand, it will be easy at any future time for Congress to provide for its absorption into the volume of the currency. To determine this, time is needed.

Highest Function of Silver. The Treasury notes issued under the present law are a legal tender. This is the highest function that could possibly be given to silver under free coinage, so that under the existing ander free coinage, so that under the existing law, subject only to the uncertainty as to the origin and design of the 15,000,000 already referred to we have provision for the use of all the silver that would be prought to the mints under free coinage, (assuming the world's surplus to be as already stated). The money issued has all the legal qualities and purchase power of coined money, and in addition is confined practically to the American product, so that the United States is out of all of the danger so strenuously insisted upon by many persons of the flooding insisted upon by many persons of the flooding of our market with the silver of the world.

The present law at the time of its passage was declared by many ardent supporters of free coinage to be satisfactory. The condi-

ions are substantially the same as then. There has been no important change in our monetar; The Present Law Satisfactory. If the present law, when passed, promised to all intents and purposes the use of the Amer ican product and authorized the issue of money as good for all purposes as coined silver. it is not now evident to the committee wherein

it has failed in that promise, nor wherein it is

likely in the future to fail to accomplish that desirable end.

In view of the foregoing feeling that there is no need at present for further legislation, and at the same time being not unmindful of the fact that this Congress at its session upon a direct vote rejected free coinage of silver, provided for in language identical with that in this bill, the committee report adversely upon the bill and recommend that it do not pass.

ONE LITTLE SPEECH.

IT STARTED SENATOR-ELECT KYLE TO POLITICAL FAME.

The Fourth of July Effort That First Made Him Known-Strange Turn in the Political Wheel of Fortune - Still a Young

PERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 .- There will be two ministers of the Gospel in the United States Senate after March 4 next-Alfred Holt Colquitt, of Georgia, and James Henderson Kyle, of South Dakota. The turn of the political wheel of fortune that has sent this young man fresh from the early years of his church and college work suddenly into the fields of politics and statesmanship is a surprising one. Mr. Kyle was little heard of in Dakota or elsewhere in the United States until last summer. It was on July 4, 1890, that his star arose. On that day the good citizens of Brown county, South Dakota, had a celebration, and the man who had been chosen to deliver the oration of the day failed to put in an appearance. The people about the platform wanted to hear some oratory and something had to be done,

A substitute must be procured. Seated upon a canvas chair near the edge of the platform was a young man, a clergyman, who had invoked the Divine blessing upon the proceedings at the beginning. He was asked it he would address the crowd. He said he would and he did so for half an hour or more. This clergyman was a tall, raw boned individual, with sandy hair and mustache, and he was known in the community as an honest man, whose business was to solicit funds for the support of a little college which the Congregationalist Church of the new State was trying to support. His salary was \$500 a year. His name was

ohn Henderson Kyle. Last week the Legislature elected him to e a United States Senator. His remarks that afternoon were the starter for his career in public life. The central thought of the speech was that the hoarding of vast sums money and the accumulation of great stores of wealth which he idle was no better than robbery of the common people.

Placed on the Calendar. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 .- In the Senate o-day the bill for a new mint building at Philadelphia, not to cost more than \$2,000, 000, was reported and placed on the calendar.

California and the World's Fair. SACRAMENTO, CAL., Feb. 21.-The State Senate has passed a bill appropriating \$300,-000 for California's exhibit at the World's

The Ohio Ex-Governor Appointed to Fill the Vacancy in the Treasury.

HIS FRIENDS WELL PLEASED

They Say He Will Make a Thoroughly Acceptable Secretary.

IN ACCORD WITH THE PRESIDENT

The New Secretary Says He Will Follow Out Windom's Policy.

OHIO REPUBLICANS ARE DELIGHTED

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 WASHINGTON Feb. 21.-The Presiden sent a number of nominations to the Senate to-day, and among them that of ex-Governor Charles Foster, of Ohio, to be Secretary of the Treasury, as predicted by THE DIS-PATCH, thus setting at rest all the surmises

and guesses as to the successor of the late Secretary Windom. Mr. Foster was elected Governor of Ohio in 1879 as the representative of sound money

over General Thomas Ewing. who was the candidute of the Greenbackers, It EX-GOVERNOR FOSTER is said at the White House that the President and Governor Foster are in perfect accord on the

finance question, and there is no probability of any change in the financial situation. Pleased Over the Appointment.

The nomination of ex-Governor Foster was favorably received about the Capitol and it was very highly commended by the men best acquainted with the new Secretary. The Ohio Congressmen spoke of him as a man of strong personal worth, large experience as a successful business man well acquainted with public affairs.

The Republicans generally expressed themselves as well satisfied with the President's selection; and those Democrats who were seen said they had nothing to say against it, conceding that the President had a right to select advisers who were in accord with his policy. Mr. Foster, they say, was a thorough Republican and a strong party man, but they had nothing against him personally. Representative Mckinley said: "Mr. Foster will demonstrate the wisdom of the President's selection. He is sound on finance and an able man."

Well Fitted for the Place. Representative Thompson, of Ohio, said that Mr. Foster was well equiped for the place. He was a believer in a sound monetary system; thoroughly in accord with the President's policy; a financier of splendid ability and well versed in public affairs. No one man in Ohio, Mr. Thompson said, had more influence in the State than Mr. Foster, and he predicted the appointment would be

entirely satisfactory to Ex-Governor Foster was born in Seneca county, O., on April 12, 1828. His father, who was a native of Massachusetts, settled first in New York, and subsequently removed to Northern Ohio, where he estab-lished a country store, which proved the beginning of a vast business enterprise. A few years ago the two towns of Rome and Riston were consolidated and incorporated under the name of Fostoria, as a testimonial to the family enterprise. The firm of Foster & Co. has for many years done an immense trade in general merchandise, grain, wool pork and provisions, and a banking house was long ago added to the business.

His Career in Congress. Mr. Foster devoted his whole time to his business affairs until 1870, when he became the Republican candidate for Congress in the Tenth Ohio district, and was elected. He entered the House of Representatives in 1871, and served by continuous re-elections up to 1879. The Democratic Legislature in the meantime gerrymandered the State in such a fashion that he was thrown into strong Democratic district, and, although he was urged to become a caudidate in another district, with a certainty of election, he persisted in running in the district which in-cluded his place of residence, and was de-

feated by 1,255 plurality.

Mr. Foster took a prominent part in the Presidental contest in 1876-77, and it was he who wrote the letter of February 26, 1877 in which Governor Hayes was pledged to adopt such a policy, as President, "as would give to the people of the States of South Carolina and Louisiana the right to

control their own affairs in their own way. Elected Governor of Ohio. This action made him very obnoxious to the "Stalwart" wing of the Republican party, but it did hot suffice to prevent him from receiving the Republican nou for Governor of Ohio in the critical campaign of 1879, and, after an exciting contest, he was elected by 3,352 plurality over Ewing, Democrat. In 1881 he was re-elected by 1,244 majority over all opposition, Bookwalter being the Democratic candidate. Since then Governor Foster has not held office, though active in politics and a prominent figure in Republican national conventions. He ran for Congress at the last election, but as the Democrats had again gerrymandered the State, he was de-

In Fostoria the Governor is known as "Charlie," and with all his acquaintances he is the same genial, elever gentleman that he was when his entire ateggs.

THE NEW SECRETARY'S POLICY. Will Be the Same as That of Windo

and Favors Reciprocity.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.-Ex-Governor Foster was officially notified of his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury by a dispatch this afternoon from President Harri-

son. The President wired that he had just sent Mr. Foster's name to the Senate, and hoped Mr. Foster would find it his duty to accept. The President said he knew Mr. Foster's views were in accord with those of his party, and the President would do everything in his power to make it pleasant for him. The President hoped that Mr. Foster would come to Washington at once.

Ex-Governor Foster told a reporter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that he would go to Washington Monday. He could not say that the honor was unexpected, as he judged from his interview with the President Thurs day that he was to be appointed. Asked for his views on the financial question, he said : "I am in thorough accord with the President and his party, and my policy will be the same as Mr. Windom's as far as I can see now. I am in accord, further, with the President and his party in the effort to increase the the trade of the country through

MODERN PATCHWORK STATESMAN The New Senator From Illinois Will Probably Wear a Coat of Many Colors.

eciprocity treaties. I am a firm protection ist, and a strong advocate of the restoration

ITS EFFECT IN OHIO.

of our foreign shipping interests.

HAILED WITH DELIGHT BY THE BUCK-EYE REPUBITCANS.

They Think It Will 6 then the Party in That State— 1000 mination for Governor Is Ass 1000 patential Question Also A flects D. this morning Mr. Reiche came around to the stable and asked Keeper Brown to go Columbus, O., Feb. 21.—Charles Fost appointment as Secretary of the Treasury the building. Mr. Brown hopes he may hailed with delight by the party here, irre-spective of personal preferences. It gives drop dead if he didn't fasten one end of the spective of personal preferences. It gives eminent satisfaction, particularly to the business interests, and many were the commendations to be heard on the streets to-day from the leading manufacturers and merchants. The regard entertained for Mr.

Foster was evidenced in the prompt steps

taken advocating his selection upon the oc-

easion of the vacancy in the Department.

Petitions by the load, and telegrams and

letters by the hundred were forwarded to the President, and as he incidentally remarked: The people out in Ohio certainly wanted Mr. Foster.
As expressed by a prominent Republican, "The appointment has an important effect upon the political conditions in Ohio, as far as the administration is concerned. In all appointments by the President," continued the gentleman, "of Foreign Ministers, Cab-net officers, Judgeships and other chief and important offices. Ohio has been missed. Last fall, in the political cyclone which swept over the country, Ohio nlone remained true to her party fealty and came up victorious. This first creditable recognition is deserved. It will, in my opinion, have a

marked effect in creating a better feeling for the administration, besides tending to harmonize local differences." Hon, David Lanning was pleased beyond mention. He says: "Charley Foster was one of the representative Republicans of the State, and stood as near to the hearts of the but his temporary retirement a short time ago was only of a duration to permit the party to come to him on a question which they now declare him right in advocating appointment will help party in Ohio its strength in nat strength in national affairs. Yes, think it absolutely nominates McKinley for Governor and all that has to be done is the formality of the convention. It arranges a place for everybody and leaves the Senatorial election open to the field, not including

Foster and McKinley." WALL STREET PLEASED.

Bankers Consider Foster's Appointment as

Excellent One. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR, I ter before Mr. Foster's nomination was announced, but enough representative bankers were seen to warrant the assertion that Wall street will receive the appointment with favor. Jesse Seligman said: "I consider it an exesse Seligman said: ellent nomination. Mr. Foster is about he same sort of a man as the late Secretary He is conservative, and he is not a radical silver man, such as some peole were afraid might be appointed. Presi-ent Harrison has shown his usual good udement in the selection. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth

National Bank, said: "Mr Foster's anman. I believe, and he knows enough about the position to fill it successfully."

THE DISPATCH DIRECTORY. Contents Classified for the Convenience of

the Reader. The issue of THE DISPATOR to-day consists of 20 pages, in three parts. The first and secpartment of human activity. The special features will be found in the second and third parts,

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| Dwarf's Gitt. Paysie
| Dwarf's Gitt. Paysie
| A Squirrel's Hoard. J. H. WESB

Back to Pagan Days

.. EDGAR L. WAREMAN

AN ELEPHANT'S FUN.

Two-Ton Miss Fanchon Gets Loose and Climbs to the Second Floor of a House,

FIVE CENTS.

SHE WAS AFTER A DINNER.

The Residents Unhurt, but Fright-

ened Half Out of Their Wits.

The Beast Liked It So Well That She Refased to Come Down

A LITTLE BLACK BABY ENJOYED IT

AND SPENDS THE NIGHT IN THE HALL

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. NEW YORK, Feb. 21 .- Miss Fanchon is of a gentle and ptayful disposition. She is only 11 years old, weighs a trifle less than two tons, and has a slender and graceful trunk. But to-day she did certain things that a right-minded elephant would have

considered improper. Fanchon belongs to Herman Reiche, the animal dealer, who keeps her with some of his other pets whom he is training for the stage in a stable at 147 East Fifty-seventh street. On the second floor of the dwelling in front of the stable lives George Brown, the colored keeper, with his wife and three children. About 10 o'clock this morning Mr. Reiche came around to thick strap, which is always around one of Miss Fanchon's hind legs to the ring in the

floor of her stall. The Elephant Got Hungry. When Mr. Brown let the building Mrs. Brown was in the kitchen getting dinner. A. few minutes after 11 o'clock something required her presence in the bedroom at the head of the stairs, where two of her little children were. The third child, a boy baby, was sitting on the floor in the parlor. Fanchon usually takes her lunch at 11 o'clock. Eleven o'clock came and no lunch, and Fanchon began to reflect. Then something happened which will never be explained in this world unless llamas and zebus learn to talk. Fanchon walked out of her stall. She did not break the strap, for when Keeper Brown returned it was still on her leg and the iron ring was still in its place in the

floor. Fanchon opened the door and walked out. She Was a Stair Climber. In the course of her education she had had essons in going upstairs. Here were stairs, and she resolved to go up. No mortal saw her go, but she got there, and made straight

for the bedroom. Mrs. Brown heard a

slightly unusual tread on the landing and

opened the door and shricked. The elephant rank and file of the party as any member it stood still in surprise. Mrs. Brown rushed has had to the front for years. He had his back into the room and seized the two children in her arms. Fanchon grunted. With mild surprise in her eyes, she looked at Mrs. Brown for a moment, and then, as if resenting the manner in which her triendly advances were received, she turned, and walked slowly toward the kitchen. At the open parlor door she stopped and looked in. There, in the middle of the room, sat the lit-

tle black baby, who, upon seeing its strange visitor, laughed and shook itself with glee and crawled on all fours hastily toward the goor. Fanchon looked pleased.

Fanchon Liked the Baby. For a moment-a long moment-she stood undecided whether to stop and play with the baby or go on and investigate the smell of dinner which had brought her up stairs The smell from the kitchen conquered. picked the pots off the stove, didn't like NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The majority of them, apparently, and tossed them over into Wall street men had left the financial centhe crockery was kept on one side of the room. Fanchon opened the glass doors of this with such force that the glass was shat

tered to bits. She sniffed about here, but found nothing to eat.

Out of sheer deviltry she placed one end of her trunk in a corner of the shelf, and with one swoop cleaned out the whole shelf. The erockery flew out and broke into hundreds of pieces on the floor. A big washpan fell out of the cupboard, and Fanchon stepped on it. It yielded to her tread like asteboard, and was crushed into a shapeess mass. Then Fanchon became angry.

She picked up a chair and whirled it at random around her head, and woe unto whatever it struck. The gas pipe was bent, the stove pipe was smashed, the walls were scratched and the table was broken to flinders, and no one can tell what might have happened if Fanchon had not stepped on the chair and crushed it into pieces, Presently two colored men who work in a eighboring stable entered the house. They

found the keeper's wife in the bedroom with

the children almost paralyzed with fright. Mrs. Brown implored them to take the

Played Havoc With a Chair.

horrid elephant down stairs.
"That's easier said than done," vouchsafed one of them. "You'd better wait until your husband gets home.' The two colored men found a policeman, but he refused to interfere, deeming that the law had not been violated. Fanchon re-mained at the kitchen window looking

down upon the crowd for nearly two hours, Positively Refused to Go Down. At 11:50 o'clock Mr. Reiche and Keepe Brown came back. Fanchon recognized her keeper and followed him. The keepe started to walk down stairs but here Fanche n stood still. The keeper ordered her to fol-low him in vain. Brown ran up stairs and got behind Fauchon. He put his shoulde to her rear and pushed, but Fanchon did not budge. It was soon plain that although Fanchon was perfectly able to walk up stairs, it was physically impossible for he to walk down again. Besides she had had no lessons in going down stairs. To push her down would have been at the risk of her

So there was nothing to do but to build an incline of boards over the steps extending far out into the courtyard. It was imessible to build this incline to-day, so Fanchon had to remain upstairs all night. She went comfortably to sleep in the hall with her keeper beside her. The rest of the

HYGIENE KNOCKED OUT AGAIN. A User of Both Liquor and Tobacco Dies at the Green Age of 104.

PRICIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. BEDFORD, Feb. 21.-Thomas Oliver died at Ramsburg, this county, to-day, at the age of 104 years. He was by far the oldest citizen in this section of the State, and used both liquor and tobacco until the day died. He was considered a powerful man in his

day. He leaves a wife who is in her 80th

two sons are among the dead. The pits are so far clear of fire, and ventilation has been upon him the teachings of an association of the disaster. Requisitions have been made

revious disaster to that colliery. Forty Men Still Missing. It is now believed that over 100 men were killed. Forty men are still known to be missing. They are beyond the point where the explosion took place and could not live a minute after the choke damp overtook them. The rescuers will not be able to get hear the imprisoned men until some of the piles of debris caused by the fall of the roof

Were 32 Families in the House and Nearly All Were at Home-Thrilling

PERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

cated by the shaft to the roof. There were 32 families in all, and nearly everybody was at home when, at 7:50 o'clock, the roaring of flame was heard in the dumbwaiter flume. There was a panic among the tenants and many ran to the fire-escapes, with which the building was fortunately well provided both front and rear. But there was a family on the third floor of the house which was not so fortunate. This was bibited the household of John E. Dorney, a printer. Three Mr. Dorney was not at home, but his wife, their four children, Julia Griffin, a sister of

Driven Out on the Roof.