

KYLE IS THE WINNER

IS ELECTED U. S. SENATOR TO SUCCEED HIMSELF.

Named by the Solid Vote of the Republicans and Populist Friends—Gets Sixty-Five Votes on the Ballot which Gives Him the Toga.

Hon. J. H. Kyle.



James Henderson Kyle of Aberdeen was born near Xenia, Ohio, February 24, 1854; entered the University of Illinois in 1871, but left in 1873 to enter Oberlin College; was graduated from the classical course in 1878; prepared for admission to the bar, but afterwards entered the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pa., graduating in 1883; was pastor of Congregational Churches at Echo City and Salt Lake City, Utah, from 1882 to 1885; since then has resided at Ipswich and Aberdeen, S. D.; was elected to the state senate upon the independent ticket in 1890; after a contest during twenty-seven days, upon the 10th ballot was elected as an independent to the United States senate, to succeed Gideon C. Moody, receiving 75 ballots, as against 53 for Thomas Sterling, Republican, 8 for Bartlett Tripp, democrat, and 1 for Hugh J. Campbell; took his seat March 4, 1891. His present term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

Wednesday.

The twenty-sixth ballot for United States senator in the legislature resulted:

Pickler	49
Goodykoontz	32
Kyle	21
Plowman	10
Hinckley	8
Seatinger	3

Senator Winslow has introduced a joint resolution which is in favor of an amendment to the state constitution, "that no distinction shall ever be made by law between citizens in reference to possession, enjoyment or disposition of property, and no alien shall be allowed to maintain or acquire title to real property without first making declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and said title shall not be legalized until such citizenship shall have been perfected." The liquor license bill occupied the afternoon session of the senate, and with the exception of the anti-treating clause, which was stricken out, the bill was passed. A bill appropriating \$5,450 to pay J. B. McLeod for supplies furnished during the Indian raid of 1891, and a deficiency appropriation of \$1,675 for the board of charities and corrections, passed the house. The bill "prohibiting the demonetization of gold and silver" is directed at the gold clause mortgages which are made in this state, and will be of interest to every money lender in South Dakota. It provides that "the gold and silver coins of the United States shall be full legal tender at their face value in payments for all debts, both public and private, hereafter contracted in this state and such may be hereafter contracted elsewhere, but the payment of which may be attempted to be enforced by process of law in the courts of this state, and for all debts attempted to be enforced in the collection thereof by power granted in any mortgage or deed of trust without regard to the terms thereof. All judgments shall be rendered in dollars and cents to the amount found to be due the holder of any claim for damages, and such judgment shall be lawfully satisfied by payment or tender of payment in such gold and silver coins of the United States, or either of such coins, at their face value." Senator Fairbank has introduced a bill which provides that whenever, for any reason, a circuit judge is disqualified to try any case, the clerk of court in which the case is triable shall inform the presiding judge of the supreme court of the fact, and said supreme court judge shall designate some other circuit judge to try the case, and such judge shall receive mileage for necessary travel.

Thursday, February 18.

The break came in the senatorial deadlock on Thursday when Senator Kyle was re-elected, the Republicans voting solidly for him. The Republicans of the house voted almost solidly for Kyle, and the Republicans of the senate began at once to change to him, so that before the result of the ballot was announced, enough of the changes had been made to give Kyle 65 votes—three more than were necessary to elect. The Populists shifted from man to man, but the Republicans stood solidly for Kyle. With the solid Republican vote, and with the Populists who stayed by him, Kyle secured enough votes to pull him through. It was apparent that there was no possibility of electing a Republican, and at night long and till 7 o'clock Thursday morning the Republicans and thirteen of the Kyle's followers were in conference and finally agreed. When the joint assembly of the Republican senators voted for Pickler as usual by prearrangement, but when the Republicans on the house roll were reached, they commenced voting for Kyle. It was then that the opposition first discovered the scheme. Before the vote was recorded all the Republicans changed to Kyle. Then the changes began, and confusion reigned. Olson of Lawrence attempted to create a stampede for Goodykoontz. Twice the ballot was verified. After speaking for more than an hour, the ballot was finally announced:

Kyle	65
Plowman	41
Goodykoontz	1
Greely	1
Palmer	1
Hinckley	1

In an interview Senator Kyle denied the report that he had made any deal with Republicans. He declares that he is still a Populist and that the Republicans came to him solidly because they thought Senator Pickler was against him and they wished to humiliate Pettigrew.

Friday.

The house held no session on Friday morning and the senate only a short one in

the afternoon. The woman suffrage bill was up in the house for debate and was finally postponed until Wednesday, February 24. The liquor bill passed the senate and will probably appear in the house on Tuesday. A bill was introduced in the house providing that the governor shall appoint three commissioners to devise ways and means for increasing the revenue of the state. It is a measure suggested by the governor. Gov. Lee has vetoed the bill prohibiting the state board of equalization from raising county assessments.

Saturday.

The bills requiring the sale of transferable 500 mile books at 2 1/2 cents per mile and the bills requiring bicycles to go as baggage were defeated Saturday. The re-neged education bill was reported favorably in the senate. Senator Palmer introduced a resolution for the appointment of an investigating committee to inquire into the mismanagement and corruption by public officers and public institutions since the organization of the state. The commission is to comprise three members and a clerk at a salary of \$5 per day each, and they may continue investigating for sixteen months. The afternoon in the house was spent in filibustering over the resolution to investigate all the state offices and public institutions. A bill was introduced to pay volunteers for services in suppressing the Indian uprising in 1890; also a bill providing for the collection of personal tax by the sheriff; also a general educational bill. The salaries of the house employees were raised 50 to 75 cents a day. The bill fixing salaries of state attorneys in the various counties provides that the compensation shall be as follows: Lawrence, \$1,300; Minnehaha, \$1,200; Brown, Codington, Fall River, Pennington, \$1,000; Day, \$900; Beadle, Custer, Grant, Roberts, Spink and Union, Brookings, Hughes and Lincoln, \$700; Bon Homme, Clark, Hand, Hutchinson, Kingsbury, Lake Meade, Moody, Turner and Yankton \$600; Butte, Clay, Faulk, Hamlin, Marshall, McCook and Miner, \$500; Aurora, Brule, Campbell, Charles Mix, Davison, Deuel, Douglas, Edmunds, Hanson, McPherson, Potter, Sanborn, Stanley, Sully and Walworth, \$400; Hyde and Jerauld, \$300; Lyman \$200. All other counties not named \$100 per annum.

American Soldiers of Today.

The more the people come in contact with our army the higher it will stand in popular estimation. In an article in the New York Herald Col. Loomis L. Langdon truthfully says of it: "The American soldier of to-day is a bright, intelligent, active, fairly educated young man of temperate habits and commendable ambition, and moreover, as a rule, of a most prepossessing personality. I have been especially led to these reflections by witnessing the most interesting military maneuvers at Madison Square Garden. The personnel of Capt. Dodd's Troop F, Third Cavalry; Lieut. George D. Gately's section of Capt. Thorpe's Light Battery, Fifth Artillery; and the detachment of the Thirtieth Infantry under Lieut. Butts is enough to impress the most casual observer with the fact that a great change has come over the army as regards the appearance, the physique, the intelligence and the character of the enlisted men, and in particular as regards their all-around efficiency. The exhibition in the Madison Square Garden of the wonderful drill of these men has attracted most deservedly admiring throngs that lose no opportunity to express their sympathy with these splendid soldiers and their admiration for the intelligence, alertness, precision and enthusiasm displayed in the maneuvers. I have seen nothing like this work by soldiers of foreign armies, nor do I believe that anything like this instruction is given in those armies. It makes one proud of our army to see such work so well done, and to see military duty made so attractive and so efficient in training the youth of our country. It gives a new meaning to the word when a young man can look forward with infinite pleasure to becoming an active, ambitious and patriotic soldier, loving his country and his profession, and caring little how or where the end comes." If every member of Congress understood the real character of the officers and men of the service, we do not think there would be so much hesitation about legislating on their behalf. Unfortunately the Congressmen often see the worst side of the army. To them come the growls and complaints and the indications of selfish desire on the part of some to ask more than they are entitled to, and at the expense of those whose quiet devotion to duty is unnoticed and unheeded, and this fails to make the impression it should.—Army and Navy Journal.

Knocked Out a Bicycle Tax.

There is a little village in Maryland which has a government of its own and a town council and mayor. At a recent meeting the city fathers decided to place a tax of \$1 upon all bicycles owned by residents of the village. The regulation was passed in due order, received the signature of the chief official and with due ceremony was put into execution. The objections were more strenuous than the city fathers imagined, and the enforcement of the regulation did not bring as much money into the municipal treasury as was calculated. The matter was taken into the court by some of the bicyclists and the court sustained the plaintiffs and could not see why wheels as a vehicle were discriminated against. The result was that a decision was rendered declaring the ordinance to be unconstitutional.

A New Use for Banana Peeling.

"My son," said the long, grimy man with nothing to do, "do you know that that banana peel you have thrown on the sidewalk is likely to trip some passing pedestrian?" "You don't care, do you?" retorted the small boy. "Certainly I care. Why should you waste banana peels in tripping pedestrians when it would be much more exciting to throw them in the street and down a scorch?"

Glass Making in America.

The first glass made in this country was manufactured at Jamestown by the English colonists in 1690.

SHIPS THROW SHELLS

CRETAN INSURGENTS IN HALEPA ARE BOMBARDED.

Crisis Affecting All Europe Now Believed to Be Near—Eyes of Diplomats Turned Toward Russia as the Powerful Ally of Greece.

Grecian Leader Warned.

War in grim earnest raged Sunday in Crete. Just a week previous the fleets of the powers landed blue jackets at Canea to maintain the peace, and ostensibly to prevent Greek troops landing at that port. Sunday these same squadrons trained their big guns on the strongholds of the Cretan insurgents and shelled them from their position. It was a day of the most intense excitement in Halepa. From early morning the insurgents had kept up a galling fire on the Turkish forts. The latter returned the leaden compliments with vigor, and what with the roaring of cannon and the whizzing of bullets the peaceably inclined people in the town had a frightful experience.

It became evident in the forenoon that the admirals on the cruisers were becoming uneasy over the condition of affairs. Dispatch boats fitted from war ship to warship and flag signals were exchanged, indicating that concerted action was being arranged. Meanwhile the decks of the cruisers were being prepared for action. Guns were unmasked and marines were lined up to meet all emergencies. The so-called rebels had been warned by couriers bearing white flags that if their firing did not cease the battle ships would take a hand in the desperate melee. These warnings were scoldingly disregarded, for upon their receipt the fusillade from rebel rifles only increased.

The time for action had come, and the tremendous roar of a discharged shell shook Halepa as if an earthquake had occurred beneath it. The first shot had come from Italian boats, and speedily all the other war ships joined in the bombardment.

is a compromise between the formidability of architecture that is rigidly old English and what is distinctly modern.

SPAIN MUST ANSWER.

Reparation Demanded for the Murder of an American in His Cuban Cell. Spain will have to make full reparation and give ample apology for the death of the American citizen, Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, who was last week found dead in a prison at Guanabacoa. The administration is determined to have a full investigation



CONSUL GENERAL LEE.

of all the circumstances without delay, and the Spanish authorities have already been given to understand that this Government will suffer no red tape to interfere with a prompt ascertainment of all the facts.

Secretary Olney cabled Minister Taylor at Madrid that Dr. Ruiz died under suspicious circumstances in the Guanabacoa jail, and directing the minister to impress upon the Spanish Government the urgent wish of the United States that all the facts be made known with the least possible delay. The Spanish are adept at making promises of this sort, but as a rule much difficulty is experienced in securing their fulfillment. In this instance, how-

HOW UNCLE SAM SUFFERS.

The Cuban War Has a Bad Effect on Exports and Imports.

The present Cuban revolution dates from Feb. 24, 1895. In the preceding year, 1894, the exports of all American ports to Cuba amounted collectively to more than \$20,000,000. In the same year the imports into the United States from Cuba amounted to \$75,070,000, making a total commerce between the two countries of about \$95,000,000 in one year. The figures of the fiscal year of 1895 show the extent to which commerce between the two countries has fallen off. The total exports from American ports to Cuba were \$7,500,000, or about 30 per cent of the former volume of business. From Cuba into the United States were imported during the same period goods to the value of \$40,015,000, or about 55 per cent of the former volume of business.

The chief item of American commerce with Cuba, the chief item of importation from Cuba into the United States, is, of course, sugar, and this item has fallen off about one-half. From 1895 to 1896 the importation of sugar into the United States fell off from 1,800,000,000 to 950,000,000 pounds, from \$40,000,000 to \$21,000,000. The other important items of import into the United States from Cuba are tobacco, bananas, drugs, wood and ore. The American exports to Cuba include in an ordinary year flour to the amount of 600,000 barrels (it has now fallen to about 300,000), coal to the amount of 400,000 tons, petroleum to the amount of 200,000 gallons (it is now 60,000), hams, tallow, lard, cotton goods and machinery. The devastation of Cuban plantations has not only reduced the number of exportable products of Cuba, but it has, moreover, decreased the market in Cuba for American products, for the planters, having no longer any valuable crops for export, are unable to pay for the articles heretofore sent to them from the United States.

It is estimated, on Cuban authority, that apart from the actual expenses incident to the prosecution of the war, the continuance of hostilities is costing fully \$75,000,000 a year. Of this sum, \$50,000,000 is figured as the loss from the burned or abandoned plantations, \$500,000 from the

WORK OF CONGRESS.

THE WEEK'S DOINGS IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

A Comprehensive Digest of the Proceedings in the Legislative Chambers at Washington—Matters that Concern the People.

Lawmakers at Labor.

The sundry civil appropriation bill, carrying \$50,044,743, was passed by the House Monday just as it came from the committee. The main opposition was directed against the river and harbor item in the bill. Quite a number of other bills were passed of more or less importance, among them the Senate bills appropriating \$250,000 for closing the crevasse at Pass a l'Ouvre on the Mississippi, and to equip the National Guard with uniform Springfield rifles, 45-caliber, and the Senate resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to transport the contributions of the Pacific coast States to the famine sufferers of India. The report in the contested election case of Benoit against Boatner from Louisiana, confirming the latter's title to his seat, was unanimously adopted. The conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was adopted and the agricultural bill was sent to conference. Owing to the brief time of this session yet remaining, extra night sessions were decided upon, for the consideration of private pension bills, of which many hundred still remain on the calendar. The Senate was in executive session most of the day. Some progress was made on the bankruptcy bill.

In the Senate Tuesday Mr. Chandler delivered a carefully prepared speech in advocacy of biennialism. It was an argument against a single standard of either gold or silver, and a warning against a policy of monometallism. Nothing else of importance was done. For the first time this session the House declined to override a pension veto submitted to it for action. The bill was that to pension Nancy G. Allabach, the widow of Peter H. Allabach, of the One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania volunteers, at the rate of \$30 per month. The House sustained the veto by 115 to 79, the requisite two-thirds not voting for the bill.

The immigration bill is now in the hands of the President, the last legislative step having been taken in the Senate Wednesday by an agreement to the conference report on the bill. Strong opposition was made to the report, but on the final vote the friends of the measure rallied a small majority, the vote being: Yeas, 34; nays, 31. The bill as passed extends the immigration restrictions against "All persons physically capable and over 16 years of age who cannot read and write the English language or some other language; but a person not so able to read and write who is over 50 years of age and is the parent or grandparent of a qualified immigrant over 21 years of age and capable of supporting such parent or grandparent may accompany such immigrant or such a parent or grandparent may be sent for and come to join the family of a child or grandchild over 21 years of age, similarly qualified and capable, and a wife or minor child not so able to read and write may accompany or be sent for and come to join the husband or parent similarly qualified and capable."

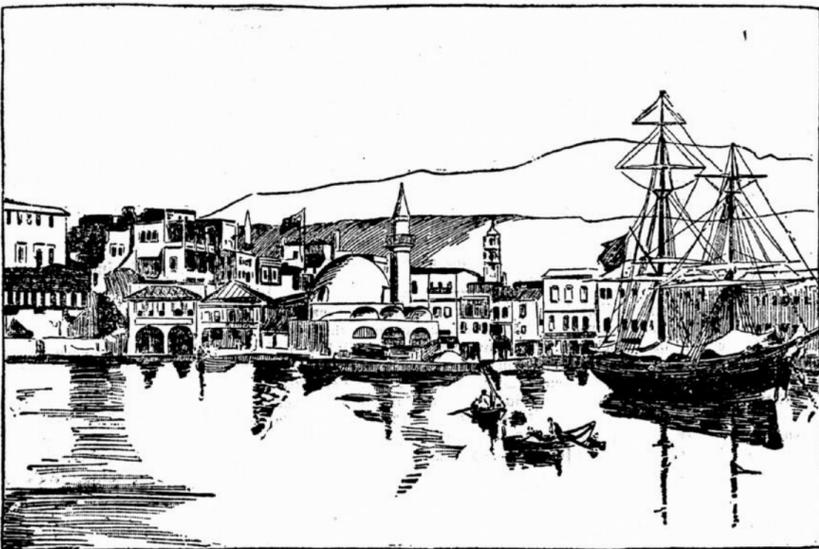
The Senate adjourned at 6:30 Thursday night, after spending six hours in executive session devoted to the consideration of the nomination of C. F. Anderson, a district judge of North Dakota, and of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty. Mr. Vilas has secured the passage by the Senate of the bill "to extend the use of the mail service." It provides for using a patent postal card and envelope, with coupons attached. The Postmaster General is authorized to suspend the system if it proves unsatisfactory on a test. The House, by a vote of 197 to 91, reversed the finding of a majority of the elections committee and decided the contested election case of N. T. Hopkins vs. J. M. Kendall from the tenth Kentucky district in favor of the Republican contestant. Eleven Republicans and three Populists voted with the Democrats against unseating Kendall.

The Senate adjourned at 8:15 o'clock Friday night, after having spent almost eight hours in continuous executive session on the arbitration treaty. No result was accomplished beyond voting down the motion made by Senator Nelson to postpone further consideration of the treaty. A very spirited debate on the general subject of the payment of claims found to be due against the United States was indulged in by the House during the consideration of the general deficiency appropriation bill. Mr. Richardson (Tenn.) had called attention to the apparent inconsistency of an item to pay the costs of defending suits, and the fact that the bill contained no item to pay the judgments. Mr. Mahon (Pa.), chairman of the War Claims Committee, made the statement that the House had been frightened by a "bogey man," and the just claims against the Government, instead of aggregating hundreds of millions, as was frequently stated, could be discharged with \$10,000,000. The consideration of the bill was not completed. The bill carries \$8,441,027.

Both houses worked hard Saturday, getting measures in shape for final action. Appropriation bills and conference reports were before the House for action. There is evident an intention to pare appropriations down to the last notch, and conservatism reigns among members who have pet measures, affecting their particular districts, which they hoped to put through. Senator Sherman announced his purpose not to again bring up the arbitration treaty for debate so long as the appropriation bills are pressing for consideration, but if there should be a lull in this work he may renew his efforts to secure ratification. The Senate joint resolution for an international monetary conference looking to the adoption of international biennialism was unanimously reported to the House.

Odds and Ends.

The film or soap bubble is the 2,500,000th of an inch in thickness. A man was arrested in New Jersey the other day for digging his own grave. The highest inhabited building in Europe is the Alpine Club house, on Mount Rosa—12,000 feet above the sea level. The Zend language is one of the most ancient known to antiquarians or philologists. It is said to bear a close resemblance to the Welsh.



CANEA, THE CAPITAL OF CRETE, SHOWING THE HARBOR AND NEIGHBORING BUILDINGS.

The fire was generally accurate, and the effect withering. The Cretan insurgents were driven pell mell from behind their breastworks, and throwing away arms and accoutrements, they hastily sought places of refuge from the hissing missiles of the fleet. The deadly ping of their bullets across the empty streets ceased, and the firing of the big war ships stopped the cloud of gunpowder smoke floated lazily northward over the calm sea.

The admirals issued a statement directed to Cal. Vassos, encamped at Agioli-Theodori, not far from Platania. The document warns Vassos that it is the intention of the admirals to attack his troops

ever, Secretary Olney proposes to insist that every opportunity be given Consul General Lee to learn precisely how and under what circumstances Dr. Ruiz met his fate. If he was murdered the Spanish Government will have to make prompt reparation.

The only information thus far received by this Government from Consul General Lee is contained in two dispatches, one informing the department of Ruiz's arrest, and the second announcing his death in the Guanabacoa jail under suspicious circumstances. This cablegram called for a reply from the department, in which Consul General Lee was instructed to make a prompt and full investigation. Instructions were also cabled to Minister Taylor at Madrid, as already stated.

It is not true that Consul General Lee asked to have war ships sent to Havana. An official statement to this effect was made at the White House. The administration has no intention of sending a fleet to Cuban waters.

HANNA TO BE SENATOR.

Republican National Chairman Will Get Sherman's Shoes. Mark A. Hanna is to succeed John Sherman as United States Senator from Ohio. Gov. Bushnell has given out the following statement to the press: "It had been my intention to make no announcement in relation to the action I would take in the matter of an appointment to fill the prospective vacancy in the Ohio representation in the United States Senate until the vacancy actually existed. But, on account of the manifest interest of the people and their desire to know what will be done, I deem it best now to make the following announcement: "When Senator Sherman resigns to enter the cabinet of President McKinley, I will



KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

should be attempted to advance to the interior of the island.

None of the diplomats will talk, but it is evident the attitude of England is perplexing the cabinet. While Salisbury has refused to join the proposed blockade of Piraeus, British war ships, if reports from Athens are to be credited, are helping the Turks. Meanwhile all Greece is rejoicing over their alleged control of the island of Crete. A huge mass meeting was held at Athens, at which an address to the king was adopted pledging blood and treasure to maintain Grecian supremacy in the island.

HOBART'S NEW HOME.

It Will Be One of the Handsomest in Washington. Vice-President Hobart will occupy one of the most beautiful homes in Washington and one which will enable him to keep up the dignity of his position to the fullest extent. The inmates of the White House, even, might look with envy upon the inmates of the "Belmont," as the Vice-President will call his new home. "Fancy the beauty of the place," says a Washington correspondent.

A whole block of rolling ground, with lawns in good condition. It looks down upon Washington most heightily, upon the monument, the Capitol, the new Library building, the tower of the postoffice building and all the beauty of the tree-lined avenues and streets. Belmont itself



MARCUS A. HANNA.

appoint to succeed him Hon. Marcus A. Hanna, of Cuyahoga County, to serve until his successor is chosen by the Seventy-third General Assembly of the State. I trust this action will meet with the approval of the people.

"ASA S. BUSHNELL."

horses taken for use by the soldiers of either army, and \$500,000 as the value of the cattle taken for the commissariat. The destruction of towns, railroads, bridges, stores and farms, goes to make up the balance of the loss. Cuba's chief business is with the United States among foreign countries.

NEW BABY AT HARRISON'S.

Little Daughter Arrives at the Home of the Ex-President. The anxious awaited advent of an heir at the residence of ex-President Harrison in Indianapolis took place at 5:30 o'clock



MRS. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Sunday morning, when Mrs. Harrison presented her distinguished husband with a daughter, weighing eight and three-quarter pounds. When the announcement was made to the ex-President that the infant was a girl it was thought that a shade of disappointment passed over his face, but it passed away as quickly as it came, and he appeared to take much pleasure in the new addition to his household. Telegrams to friends throughout the country were sent announcing the event, and many congratulatory replies were received, some of them from the most distinguished men and women of the country.

It will be a year the 10th of April since the ex-President was married to Mrs. Mary Lud Dimmick of New York City, niece of his first wife. He is 64 years old and she is 42. The union has been most pleasant, although it was objected to by the two children of the general, neither of whom attended the marriage. During the last few months the children, it is said, have become more reconciled, and the daughter is said to have visited her father's house during a recent trip to the city. The friends of the family have been expressing the hope that the advent of a little Harrison might make complete the reconciliation.

Katherine, Lady Grantley, wife of Baron Grantley, and daughter of William H. McVicker of New York, is dead at London.