BURNED TO DEATH.

THE MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE OFFICE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Ten or Twelve Persons Are Supposed to Have Perished in the Flames—Partial List of the Dead.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., November 30.—The *Tribune* office was burned to-night, and it is expected that from ten to twenty people lost their lives. Shortly after 11 o'clock a portion of the wall on Fourth street fell and a number of persons are believed to have been buried underneath. Five men more or less injured have been taken into a drugstore in the vicinity of the fire, and three others have just been carried into a restaurant near by. The burned building is at the northeast corner of First avenue and Fourth street.

Those known to be dead are Harry Colwell and —— McCutcheon, pranters in the *Tribune* office. They were killed by jumping. One unknown man lies in Girkler's drugstore. He probably worked on the sixth floor of the *Tribune* building.

There were nearly one hundred persons employed on the seventh floor, where the fire broke out. The only body yet identified is that of John Olsen, a merchant who had gone to the composing-rooms to see about a position for an "ad." He jumped from the top floor and was killed instantly, his body being shockingly mangled. Seven bodies have already been taken out, but no more names are yet known.

The *Pioneer-Press* (Minneapolis) force were on the sixth floor, and some fears are entertained regarding their safety. However, most of the loss of life seems to have been in another part of the building.

It has just been learned that W. E. Miles, agent of the Associated Press, was killed.

The fire started in the law offices on the third story of the building about 10:30. The elevator man noticed a smell of smoke and called the attention of some of the persons around the building to it. The cry of fire was raised, and several persons went down stairs from the seventh story to investigate, and they returned to work. Before long the smoke began to fill the narrow stairway—the only one in the building—and everybody began to make preparations to depart. No immediate danger was feared, and the only exit from the building, which was supposed to be fire-proof, was a narrow staircase wide enough for two persons to come down abreast. Singly by a single fire-escape at the north end of the building several persons had made their escape in the mean time, but in less than ten minutes the flames sought the elevator-shaft, which, as the mammoth flue conveyed the flames to the top story, and soon the editorial-rooms, on the same side of the building where the fire originated, were a seething mass of flames.

In a few minutes the fire reached the other side where the composing-room was situated. Another alarm was turned in and all the engines in the city responded. The imprisoned printers gathered at the windows in the south end and shrieked wildly and despairingly for aid. "Hurry the ladders," was the awful refrain that burdened the air. "Hurry the ladders, for God's sake," shrieked the men with all the vehemence they could muster. The vast crowd witnessing the awful sight shouted back words of encouragement. A long ladder seemed to move up at a small pace, but was finally rested in position and the terrified men began to descend. The flames making steady encroachments upon the corner in which they had been drawn, life-nets were brought into use and some were saved by this means. Sparks are flying in all directions and the adjoining buildings occupied by the Ideal Restaurant, Stearn & Van Winkle's saloon, and Methodist tailor store are doomed. The *Tribune* building was five years old and was valued at $200,000.

It is not unlikely that the Associated Press men, Walter E. Miles and James F. Igoe, both of whom lost their lives, were completely exhausted before reaching the fire-escape. At the morgue by five bodies. That of Professor Olsen has been inclosed in a plain pine coffin. On the floor are the bodies of Jerry Jenkinson, a compositor of the *Tribune*, a young man who was shortly to be married. Beside him were two bodies so bloated and burned, with the blood still oozing from their terrible wounds, that thus far they have not been recognized. On two tables are the corpses of Robert McCutcheson, compositor, and Milton Pickett, a reporter on the *Pioneer-Press*. Jenkinson endeavored to make his escape on the heavy telegraph wires. He clambered down a short way, but was unable to retain his hold, and was obliged to let go, and he dropped to the ground. When picked up he was dead. It is not yet known how Pickett met his death. McCutcheon jumped, and was instantly killed. Igoe, the Associated Press reporter, probably did not hear the first alarm, being busy listening to his instrument. He made a vain endeavor to escape by coming down the wires. He descended until about fifty feet from the ground, when he was compelled to loosen his hold. When he was picked up he was in an unconscious condition and died without being conveyed to the hospital. His hands were badly lacerated and also the back of his neck, as though he had vainly endeavored to support himself in that manner. Two pistol-shots were heard during the progress of the fire, and it is supposed that some of the printers voluntarily ended their existences. Thus far no trace has been found.

One of the unidentified bodies at the morgue has since been recognized as W. E. Miles, the night agent of the Associated Press. How he met his death is not yet known.

The report that Daniel Maloney, a printer, is dead proved to be erroneous, as he has been seen since. Jim Kohl, a messenger-boy on the *Tribune*, is said to be missing.

Charles Alfred Williams and his brother William had narrow escapes, and both are badly burned.

It is feared the list of the dead will increase.

D. J. Blethen, proprietor of the *Tribune*, says that he heard the cry of fire and started down stairs to investigate. On the third floor he found the flames bursting out of the Union League rooms and some man trying unsuccessfully to subdue them. He jumped into the elevator to get the fire-extinguisher, which he supposed was on the fourth floor, and started up after it. Before reaching the supposed location of the extinguisher he was half suffocated by smoke, and was compelled to leave the building. The flames were to the north of the elevator, and shot up the elevator-shaft and stairway with terrible rapidity. Those on the upper floors who had not previously gotten out were pinned in by the fire, which cut off the way in most instances to the fire-escapes on the north side of the building. Blethen is of the opinion that eleven lives have been lost. The loss is placed by Blethen at $250,000 with an insurance of $125,000. The *Tribune* will be issued as usual in the morning, the St. Paul *Globe* giving it the use of its presses and material.

The *Tribune* building is now nearly consumed and the walls have partially fallen in. The following were injured: Pierce and Pickett, printers, and Olsen was killed. James F. Igoe, Associated Press operator, injured by a fall and died before reaching the hospital.

The building was occupied by the *Tribune*, *Tribune Star* (evening edition of the *Tribune*), Minneapolis office of the *Pioneer Press* and *Evening Journal*, besides a large number of offices. The *Tribune* editorial force was on the seventh floor and the composing-rooms above it. Access to the building was by elevator, around which a narrow and dark stairway wound. At night this stairway was the only means of ingress or egress.

The building might be called a veritable fire-trap, and the danger to those located there had been often commented upon. The fire broke out in the third floor, and soon the upper stories were cut off from the street. The building was on the corner and the only adjoining buildings were only one story in height, so that no means of escape were afforded in that direction. The flames cut off the escape of the *Pioneer-Press* force on the sixth floor, as well as the *Tribune* folks on the seventh and eighth. Reporter Banes, of the *Pioneer-Press*, had a narrow escape from the building, and left behind Milton Pickett, the assistant city editor and one of the oldest men in the service of the paper. Pickett was lost in the burning building. There are also yet unconfirmed reports of the death of others.

The *Tribune* force suffered most. They were located higher and had less warning of their danger. James F. Igoe, the night operator of the Associated Press, met with a sad death as the result of his faithfulness to his employers. He was at work on the seventh floor when the report of the fire was first received and immediately opened his key stating the fact to the head office at Chicago and asking for a minute's time to investigate. Soon he returned to his instrument apparently thinking he was safe and told the sending operator to continue. In a moment he said he would leave, and found too late that escape was cut off. He jumped from the seventh-floor window and was so badly injured that he died before reaching the hospital. He leaves a family.

An old man named Pierce, a printer, was also killed.

At midnight six bodies had been taken from the ruins, which were then falling in.

The loss will easily reach over a million dollars.

The *Tribune* building was ten stories high. It was constructed of pressed brick with stone trimmings. Its front on Fourth street was 200 feet and its depth was about 75 feet on First avenue. It was plastered on a wire-lathe, and was reputed to be fire-proof. The main front was profusely ornamented, and it was also artistically broken with oriel windows and balconies.

The first floor was occupied by the counting-rooms of the *Evening World* and *Tribune*, and by stores and offices. The second, third, fourth, and fifth floors were also occupied as offices, chiefly by attorneys and real estate men. On the sixth floor was Mitchell Simmons' job-printing establishment, the Minneapolis department of the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, and a few of the *Tribune* editorial-rooms. The seventh floor was used exclusively by the *Tribune* for its editorial-, composing-, and stereotyping-rooms. The Scandinavian weekly newspaper, the *Svenska Americanska Poster*, and an extensive book-bindery occupied the entire eighth floor. The ninth and tenth floors were used for general storage for various concerns in the building, and for sleeping-rooms for the janitors. The ninth and tenth floors were great open halls, and the eighth floor had large apartments and few sub-divisions for the offices of the concerns located there. The seventh floor was still more sub-divided, though it contained the large composing- and stereotyping-departments of the *Tribune*. In case of a fire having a fair start in the building and filling it with a stifling and blinding smoke, escape would be very perilous to the steadiest head and most courageous person.

NEWS OF THE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

A Touching Incident—An Operator Dies at His Post.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, November 30.—The western circuits of the Associated Press were burdened with outgoing matter to-night, and William D. Chandler, one of its most rapid senders, was hurrying loads along the line that touches New Orleans southward, Kansas City westward, and Minneapolis northward. The place was warm, for it was Saturday night, and Sunday's papers would go early to press. Suddenly Chandler paused, shut his key, and looked up with an expression on his face that challenged inquiry from his colleagues as to what was the trouble on the wire. Associated-Press Operator Igoe, at Minneapolis, had "broken," and all the men on the line had paused, like Chandler, to listen. "There is a fire on the third floor of this (the *Tribune*) building," said Igoe on the wire, "and I am on the seventh floor." Then, after a moment's pause, he added, "Go ahead, Chandler," and New York began again and after a brief space yielded to Cleveland, who had a "rush" dispatch, and this was all of Cleveland's message that Igoe received:

"Cleveland, Ohio, 30.—Captain Joseph Moffatt, a well-known Lake man, was killed to-day by falling into the hold of his vessel."

Just there Igoe "broke." "Boys," he ticked on the wire, and there was another brief pause and all the men on the circuit were listening with interest, for they had noted in the transmission by Igoe of the word "boys" a tremulousness of touch just as Lawman could detect a tremor in the human voice. "Boys, I've got to stand you off," came from Igoe. "I am the only one left on this floor. Everybody is gone, and I can't stay any longer." Click, went his key, and some operator on the line quickly "opened" and shouted after Igoe, as it were: "Take machine along." referring to the type-writer used by Igoe, the Associated Press being executed on type-writers at all points, but there was no response. The clicking instrument had half ticked its half-jocular message in an empty room. Near by sat the machine and the last item taken had been Cleveland's item about the violent death. Then work went on again, and no one of his colleagues thought seriously of Igoe's good-by until there came bulletins of the loss of life, and among those a bulletin stating the probability that poor Igoe stayed too long. Those few last words he remained to take were fatal. They cost him his life, and the men at their keys were grave as they worked on to "Good night." One who had started at "Good evening" had received his "thirty" before the report was closed.

DOM PEDRO'S ARRIVAL.

He Declines to Be Interviewed—Treated Kindly.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, November 30.—The Portuguese steamer Alagoas, with ex-Emperor Dom Pedro and his party on board, arrived at St. Vincent, Cape de Verd Islands, to-day. All the members of the party are well.

Upon the arrival of the Alagoas at St. Vincent an attempt was made to interview Dom Pedro concerning the events that had led to his deposition and exile. He declined, however, to enter into any discussion relative to the revolution, but stated that he had been treated with the utmost kindness throughout. The Alagoas will proceed for Lisbon to-morrow.

When the steamer arrived at St. Vincent she was flying the new flag of the United States of Brazil. The flag remained flying until the Brazil Vice-Consul boarded her and informed the captain that the Provisional Government had given instructions that the old flag was to be hoisted at St. Vincent and Lisbon. The officers of the steamer not having direct orders from Rio Janeiro declined to make the change. They, however, sent immediately a cable dispatch to Rio Janeiro asking for orders relative to the flag, pending the arrival of which the Alagoas flies no flag at all. The Alagoas was convoyed four and a half days from Rio Janeiro by a Brazilian man-of-war. The war-ship was much slower than the Alagoas, and the latter's passage was consequently much longer than it would otherwise have been.

Fine weather was experienced all the way from Rio Janeiro to St. Vincent.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Honor Conferred Upon Count Von Moltke—Other Items of Interest.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

BERLIN, November 30.—The Emperor of Germany has conferred upon Count Von Moltke the exceptional honor of the Crown and Brilliants Pour Le Merite. In a letter to the Count accompanying this, the latest evidence of imperial favor, the Emperor says, in part: "It is now fifty years since your return from a tour through Turkey when you were given the insignia of the order which you have again just received." This new honor is accepted as another proof that the name of Von Moltke is still remembered and respected both in Turkey and Saxony.

STRIKE ENDED.

PARIS, November 30.—The strike among the employes of the Western Railroad Company has ended by the men yielding to the terms of the company. The strikers will resume work on Monday.

THE BILL VETOED.

ROME, November 30.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day voted the urgency for the consideration of the bill to abolish the anti-French differential duty.

SUIT TO NULLIFY A WILL.

LONDON, November 30.—The Duke of Cumberland will institute suit in the French courts to nullify the will of the Duke of Brunswick on the grounds of insanity, and the Genoa courts ignored certain clauses of the will.

A $75,000 Fire.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

ALBANY, N. Y., November 30.—Fire broke out in the Delaven gas-house, on Montgomery street near Columbia, at 7 o'clock this morning, and the flames gaining headway communicated to the paper-house of Jacob Leonard & Son, 605 to 609 Broadway, and the Albany Casket Company, Nos. 601 and 603 Broadway. Both were a total loss. Several other buildings were damaged, and the loss will reach $75,000. Partially insured.

Coal-Mines to Close.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

PITTSBURGH, November 30.—Arrangements have been made by all the coal operators of the Monongahela Valley to close down their mines indefinitely, as the few works in operation have demonstrated that the demands of the miners cannot be conceded, with the price of coal as low as it is at present at Cincinnati and other ports. The total suspension of operations will effect 5,000 men.

Labors Finished.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

JOHNSTOWN, PA., November 30.—Secretary Kremer, of the Johnstown Flood Relief Commission, to-day practically finished in connection with the local Board of Inquiry the distribution of the $1,600,000 in Johnstown. The last check left his office to-day. There are yet a number of cases which have been held over by the board for further consideration, but the work may be said to be done.

War-Ships' Cutters' Race.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BOSTON, November 30.—The race between the cutters of the war-ships Chicago, Boston, Yorktown, and Atlanta to-day for a cup filled with silver dollars, given by the Dorchester Yacht Club, was won by the men from the Chicago; Atlantas second, Yorktown third, Boston fourth.

Old newspapers for sale at this office; price, 25 cents per hundred.

POINTS SET ASIDE.

THE AUSTRIANS ACCUSED OF HAVING BROKEN THE COMPACT.

Explanations Received by Emperors William and Bismarck in Silence—Matrimonial Alliance.

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BERLIN, November 30.—The Foreign Office here has ample reason to accuse the Austrians of having broken faith regarding the recent Kalnoky-Bismarck compact. Within the present week the leading points of *entente* have been set aside. Emperor Francis Joseph has annulled the decision giving autonomy to the Trentino and Count Kalnoky has authorized the Bourse to give quotations of the Bulgarian loan and has permitted the Austrian Consul at Sofia to renew his ostentatious intimacy with Prince Ferdinand. The check upon Bismarck's diplomacy is absolute and has been the subject of constant communications between this city and Vienna. Count Kalnoky is reported to have offered in explanation of the action taken the statement that he was forced to depart from the Friederichruhe arrangement even at the risk of precipitating a conflict with Russia. He found that both the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers were averse to the terms of the conciliation offered by Russia, and that the opposition at Pesth was becoming so strong that it threatened to overturn the Tisza ministry. Premier Tisza demanded as the condition of his remaining into office that the foreign policy be strengthened on the old lines regarding Trentino. Emperor Francis Joseph finding that concession of the autonomy was considered a diplomatic victory, and that Premier Crispi was preparing the way for annexation to Italy, decided to disenchant the Italians. Count von Taffe and his colleagues in the Austrian ministry were unanimous against Emperor Francis Joseph's hasty assent to the autonomy, and supported the reversal of that action. Count von Taffe sent to the Diet at Innsbruck an intimation that their vote granting Trentino a separate administration was vetoed. Emperor William and Bismarck received their explanations in sullen silence. Count Herbert Bismarck has written to Count Kalnoky that the triple alliance must submit to the renewal of the dangers of the old position, aggravated by proofs of irresolution of the Austrian policy. Premier Crispi in the dispatch to the Chancellor comments upon the increased irritation of the Italians over the Trentino affair. The Irridentist party has been strengthened.

Emperor Francis Joseph's assent to the marriage of the heir of the throne, Archduke Francis, to Princess Marie Dorothea, daughter of the Archduke Joseph, will make Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria the uncle of the future Emperor of Austria, the mother of the Princess being a sister of Prince Ferdinand. The ceremony will be held in February immediately after the expiration of the year of mourning for the late Crown Prince Rudolph.

The net result of Bismarck's conference with the Czar and Count Kalnoky, and their prolonged intriguing is an intensified antagonism between Austria and Russia, the irritation of Italy, and the relaxation of the relations of Bruisland.

Advices from Brazil were received at Hamburg to-night for Lisbon. They were dated Bahia, November 18th, and were brought by the German steamer Tijuca, which arrived in Pagnas to-day. They state that trade in Bahia was not disturbed by the revolution. Although the news of the change in the form of the Government created a sensation in Bahia, everything remained quiet. The troops appeared to sympathize with the republic. They were kept in readiness at the barracks for twenty-four hours, but the people remained quiet and the military precautions were relaxed. Marshal Hortes Da Fonseca held a conference in the Town Hall with the President of the Province, who declining to adhere to the Provisional Government was superseded under orders from Rio de Janeiro by Dr. Periera.

Dispatches from Rio Janeiro in reference to Dom Pedro's arrival there from Petropolis state that he asked for a conference with General Da Fonseca, who refused to grant one, whereupon Senators Dantas and Correa sought an interview with General Da Fonseca, who made them a medium to inform Dom Pedro that the republic had been established and that he must depart for Europe. Dom Pedro broke down on hearing the news, and protested that he deserved better treatment at the hands of the Brazilians. The people of Bahia believed in the permanence of the republic.

Hamburg firms receive cipher dispatches freely from Rio Janeiro. Open dispatches, in spite of the assurance of the Provisional Government, appear to be subjected to censorship. One cipher dispatch reports that in a row in the streets of Rio Janeiro, after a public meeting, there were cries of "Down with the republic," "Long live Dom Pedro," etc., and revolvers were actively used, several persons being killed and many wounded.

Conservative papers here continue to predict a break up of the republic, and discuss the probability of the German colonies declaring an independent southern republic, and appealing for the protection of the Fatherland. The sentiment of the Evangelical Council, now sitting here, of which many members are missionaries in Brazil, favors separation.

The *Reichsanzeiger* commenting upon the notable increase of emigrants to Brazil, in consequence of the seductive representations of the agents at Lisbon, announces that the public prosecutor has been instructed to investigate the matter and to prosecute any German agents who may offer inducements for emigrants.

Reliable advices from Lisbon indicate the imminence of a demonstration in favor of a republic, which will even menace the overthrow of the monarchy. The Republicans of Lisbon—Opporto, Villareal, and Averro—are cooperating. They have 97 working committees and 17,000 enrolled members—among whom are Deputy Coelyho, of Lisbon, a member of the Academy of Science; Deputy Freites, of Oporto; Colonel Elias Garcia, professor in the Military school, and Dr. Braza, a member of the Municipal Council of Lisbon.

The leaders of the army, and especially those of the artillery, are ripe for a republic. Señor Zorilla recently paid a secret visit to Lisbon to confer with the supporters of the revolutionary movement.

The changes in Rio Janeiro, which in themselves are viewed with comparative indifference here, are anxiously watched by the Government as associated with the Republican agitation on the Spanish peninsula and with reference to their reflex influence upon the whole of Europe.

The Reichstag will adjourn on the 19th proximo and will resume its sessions early in January. It is expected that elections will be held in March. The semi-official press insinuate that if a majority refuse to give their assent to the expulsion clause of the anti-socialistic bill Prince Bismarck will appear in the tribune and dissolve the House. Count Herbert Bismarck freely tells the members that his father is discontented with the committee amendments to the bill; that he is further dissatisfied at the protracted debates on the budget, and that he is inclined to demand the prolongation of the Socialist law in its present form for two years and then dissolve Parliament.

The Senate of Hamburg has decided to ask the Government to contribute toward the construction of the new harbor at Cuxhaven. The new harbor will cost 10,000,000 marks and will accommodate the largest steamers. The advocates in the Senate declare that the new harbor is essential to the maintenance of trade with America.

The Cologne *Gazette* supports the project of the universal exhibition in Berlin.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* opposes the project on the ground that some of the projects in Germany are doubtful and that a crisis is impending which will render failure certain.

The Jeff. Davis House Not Suitable for School Purposes.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

It was with genuine pleasure that I read in your valuable paper of Senator Lovenstein's effort in behalf of providing better—nay, proper—accommodation for the children in the Central-School district. And I trust his laudable effort will meet with the proper encouragement and support of all parents living in the district who have children attending the public school. That the old Davis Mansion is not a desirable or even a proper place for a school I can bear witness from my own sad experience, having as a pupil served my time in each and every room in the old house, especially as a very young child in those dark, damp, and dismal basement-rooms, in which my eyesight was seriously threatened, and I only succeeded in saving it by constant and careful attention, the physician at the time attributing the trouble to my spending so much of each day in one of those most undesirable and unwholesome basement-rooms. It was with many regrets that I found the house to which I have recently moved was located in that district. I hesitated for some time, and would have refused had it been possible to take my young children from a light, airy, and comfortable school building and put one into an old stable and consign the other (a tender child) to one of those aforementioned basement-rooms.

The sentiment about the old mansion is very pretty and high-sounding, but what is that compared to the health of the children in the district? Are not the latter far more precious and worthy of preservation than the sweet recollections of the Lost Cause, &c.?

By all means continue to agitate the question, and let the parents insist upon the Council giving us a properly lighted and ventilated school for our children; and if necessary let the old mansion go and a commodious and sanitary school building arise in its stead. Very respectfully,

B. L. S.

GOVERNOR JOHN B. GORDON.

His Reception in Chicago—He Speaks in Behalf of Dead Comrades.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, November 30.—Cheering and shouting to be remembered for a lifetime shook Central Music Hall to-night. Nearly three thousand typical people of a northern city were applauding a famous Confederate general, who, carried away by the spirit of the moment, was grasping in his hand the Stars and Stripes and in burning words apostrophizing the flag he fought on many a bloody field. General J. B. Gordon, Governor of the State of Georgia, was the speaker.

The assemblage had gathered in the interest of a monument to the Confederate dead in Chicago, and the coffers of the box-office were full. On the stage were a score of the most prominent professional and business men of Chicago, and presiding as chairman was the Mayor of the city. The familiar strains of Dixie greeted the southern leader as he first entered the hall, and when the great audience caught sight of his erect, soldierly figure and gray-mustached, deep-scarred, noble-looking countenance a cheer went up that told he was among his friends.

Another storm of applause burst forth when Mayor Creiger introduced General Gordon as "the Governor of a sister State to Illinois of the United States, and may it be united through all time with all the States constituting this great Union. The statesman and the soldier——"

The outburst of cheering here cut short whatever followed the introduction, but all was suddenly hushed as General Gordon in a very tremulous voice with emotion began:

"I thank you with all the sincerity of my nature for this generous reception. What more appropriate moment than now could there be to analyze some of the effects of the late civil war, and how it has binded our hearts.

"From the incidents of the past let us come as one now and consider the welfare of this great republic.

"War," declared Governor Gordon, "though often calamitous, is not always an evil. Just as if it were, however grievous for the present, may it work for the people a might of popular good and national glory. Even war waged against rebellious subjects may be such. The Revolution of 1776 is a living example. The resistance by our fathers was a just war, rebellion true, concerted, deliberate rebellion; but it was a paradox of history, a rebellion for defence—defence against demands, against personal liberty. Our war of 1861 was the only war where it might be safely claimed on both sides to be a war of defence—for the North a defence of the integrity of the republic, to the South a defence of the rights of the States—of home, property, guaranteed rights, and therefore guaranteed freedom. It is immaterial to inquire which was right; the war and all the actors in it will yet be tried before the impartial judge of all—the impartial forum of all. When the final verdict is given no more consecrated purposes, no more exalted ideas, can be shown than those on both sides in the great contest—"the awful joining of those two great clouds, the dark blue of the North and the sombre gray of the South." The speaker eloquently sketched the struggle, which, he said, "transformed the colored race from useful barbarism to the least clad and fed and the most contented class in the civilized world." The speaker paid a fervent tribute to the fidelity of the negro during the war to the protection of life and property and claimed that it proved conclusively the kindly treatment the negro had been receiving. He said that since the war in some instances misguided philanthropy and political influences have in some way antagonized the two races, but in the end Christendom will applaud the treatment of the negro by the whites since the war. The negro problem, he contended, should be left to the two peoples most interested, and the negro problem, if there be such a problem, would be settled to the benefit of both. Agitation, he said, begets apprehension, apprehension turns to distrust, and distrust to alienation, the forerunner of strife.

The effect on the future character of the republic, said Governor Gordon, would depend upon the use made of the history of the conflict. In not remote future the North may need whatever of patriotism there is in the South, just as the South would need the North. Already the country was grappling with the socialistic spirit that has doomed other nations, and even threatened this fair city. Could they avert the evil by building walls of prejudice? Perish such a thought. Perish all doubt and distrust. "Long live American manhood," cried General Gordon, "long live American self-respect, the spirit of justice, the union of these coequal States defended by the manhood of the entire American people. Long float this banner," said he, impulsively grasping the national flag, "the proudest emblem of law and honor and freedom ever in the world. Emblematic of complete harmony as that of the sphere guiding our sister republics of France and Brazil and all the peoples of earth in learning how to be free."

The effect of the earnest words was electrical. It was several minutes before the cheering subsided, and the audience dispersed singing "America." Governor Gordon was then escorted to the Iroquois Club, where a reception was held. The hospitalities there were a continuation of the series that began early in the morning, when Governor Gordon was met twenty miles out of town by a committee headed by General Crook, of the United States army.

JOHN M. STONE,

Governor-Elect of Mississippi.

John M. Stone, recently elected Governor of Mississippi, was born in Gibson county, Tenn., April 30, 1850. He is the eldest son of a family of nine children. Losing his father when eleven years of age he worked with his mother on the farm until he arrived at the age of twenty, during the time going to school in the winter months and working on the farm in the summer months, and alternately teaching, thus acquiring a fair English education. He removed to Tishomingo county, Miss., in 1875, and

at the breaking out of the late war he entered the Confederate army as a private. At the close he had attained the rank of colonel. He was a participant in most of the battles of the Army of Northern Virginia and was wounded several times. A few days after the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox he was captured at Salisbury, N. C. He was taken to Johnson's Island and imprisoned there until the 25th of July, 1865. After his release he returned to his home in Mississippi. In 1869 he was elected to the State Senate. He was reelected in 1873, and in January, 1876, was elected president *pro tem.* of the Senate. Upon the resignation of Governor Ames, on the 16th of April, 1876, by virtue of his office, he became Governor. In November, 1877, he was elected Governor, and served a full term of four years. After eight years' retirement he was nominated by the State Democratic Convention, and elected on the 5th of November without opposition. His term of office will begin the first Monday in January, 1890, and will terminate December 31, 1894.

A Philadelphia reporter was so determined to go on the second trial trip of the Baltimore that he hid in one of the coal-bunkers, where he remained for hours. The Cramps were informed that he was off board and made an ineffectual search for him. As the fog was very heavy the Baltimore did not start at the appointed time, but her engines were started while she was still tied to the wharf and kept running for four hours. At the end of that time the reporter concluded he must be far enough down the river, so he came out from his place of concealment and was much chagrined to find he was still at the wharf. He was entertained at luncheon, however, before he was escorted to shore, the officers greatly enjoying the accidental defeat of his enterprising purpose.

THE Y. M. C. A.

WORK OF THE COLLEGE CONFERENCE AT LEXINGTON.

A Most Interesting Meeting—The Speakers and the Addresses—A Stir About a Cemetery.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

LEXINGTON, VA., November 30.—The business session of the fifth annual College Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association began this morning at 9 o'clock in Washington and Lee University chapel, with a full representation. The distinguished visitors, students, cadets, and many visitors were present. The suspension of duties at Washington and Lee University and the Virginia Military Institute enabled the students and cadets to attend.

The morning session was opened with prayer, followed by an object lesson for college men, by S. M. Sayford, of Boston, one of the brightest and most zealous workers in the College Young Men's Christian Associations. He is a successful evangelist who does evangelistic work in all the universities and colleges in this country.

REPORTS.

Reports from the colleges, universities, and schools represented in the conference were then read, showing a most gratifying and healthful growth of the association in the Virginia institutions of learning. The college branch of the Young Men's Christian Association as shown by the reports numbers over eighteen hundred students actually engaged in the work in ten colleges and universities, seven high schools, and other schools, and that in the five years of the association's existence in the Virginia schools the membership has doubled yearly.

H. O. Williams, State secretary, presented the report.

WEAKNESS.

C. K. Ober, international college secretary, in his bright and interesting style discussed the points of weakness in the college work during the past year, and his address made a strong impression.

At the afternoon session Professor Taylor, of Pantops High-School, delivered an address on religious work in our schools, and was followed by Professor Miller, of Roanoke College—subject, "Evangelistic Work."

The prayer service for colleges was conducted by J. R. Mott, international college secretary, of New York.

Other interesting minor features were next in order; after which parlor conferences were held at several houses, all of which were well attended.

The subject discussed at these parlor conferences by Rev. T. J. Price, S. M. Sayford, Professor W. W. Smith, and others, were students volunteering for foreign mission work and general religious topics.

NIGHT SESSION.

After a hearty supper in the comfortable and hospitable homes the night session began, and the large audience which assembled was well repaid by the addresses delivered by Professor W. W. Smith, of Randolph-Macon; Rev. Collins Denney, chaplain; and Professor F. H. Smith, of the University, upon timely topics of the work in colleges.

A PLEASANT FEATURE.

The reception of delegates this evening was a pleasant feature of the Conference and was participated in by the pastors of the various churches, faculties of the University, and Institute students and cadets, the visitors from a distance, and a number of citizens.

Dr. R. J. McBride, rector of Grace-Memorial Episcopal church, an active Young Men's Christian Association worker, and the founder of the Virginia college branch of the association, will deliver a special sermon to the young men to-morrow morning.

I hear that the Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute will meet here on or about the 10th of December, when the question of General Smith's successor as superintendent will be discussed and the position filled.

A NEW CANDIDATE.

There is a new candidate for the position, a gallant Confederate general and a prominent educator—General L. L. Lomax, president of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College at Blacksburg. A warm friend of General Lomax here today tells me that General Lomax, after repeated solicitations at the hands of his political friends, brother educators, and comrades-in-arms, many of whom were in his command, and men of much influence, has consented to become a candidate to succeed General Smith. His name will be strongly presented before the board, and as he has several intimate friends members of that official body who know his record it is predicted that he will be at once a strong candidate.

An examination of a number of recently-made graves in the Presbyterian cemetery, located in the heart of the town, shows that the grave-diggers have been violating the town ordinances, which require all graves to be so dug as to leave four feet from the top of the box to the ground level. The graves examined show only an average of two feet eight inches, and one grave only twenty-two inches. The violation has caused a stir and considerable comments.

HERE AND THERE.

A Collection of Rather Odd Items.

Horatio E. Francisco, of Mason City, Ia., has received the official announcement from Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin, stating that he won the gold medal voted by the Legislature a few years ago to the youngest soldier to have entered the Government service during the late rebellion from Wisconsin. He is also thought to have been the youngest soldier who carried a musket in the entire army, being but a trifle over fourteen years of age when he enlisted. He served in Company H, Forty-second infantry.

Walter Haynes, of Brimfield, Mass., who became a centenarian Tuesday, is certainly a remarkable man. He comes of a long-lived family, and has never required the services of a physician. He still reads the newspapers, though he thinks the type is getting bad or else his sight is beginning to fail. As a carpenter he helped to build the first block erected in Syracuse, N. Y., and alone excavated a quarter-section of twenty-six rods of the Erie canal. He never used liquor or tobacco, and attributes his long life to "boiled victuals" and "Johnny cake."

An odd incident occurred at the dinner given the other night in Washington to the members of the Maritime Conference. The ice-cream was served in individual moulds of varied form. By a chance the dish served to the representative from China represented a Chinese lady in a ridiculous posture. When the delegate saw it his face flushed a little, and there was some fear on the part of those who noticed it that he had been offended. He held the spoon in his hand for a moment and there was an awkward silence in his immediate neighborhood. Then he immediately cut the ice lady's head off and put it in his mouth. "You are not gallant," remarked his neighbor, to relieve the situation by a pleasantry. "That's the way we do them in China," replied the delegate from Confucius, and no one could tell whether he was offended or not.

It is bad enough to have a double going up and down the earth, even if he behaves himself. If he happens to be an eminent personage you are constantly humiliated by the disappointment your identity discloses, but when that double is a scalawag, commits forgery, and gets into the penitentiary, the matter ceases to be a joke. This is the vicarious sacrifice thrust upon young David Wolf, of New York. He was arrested for forgery, convicted, and sentenced to six years in Sing Sing. This was in January. A little later his double, William Goss, was convicted of half a dozen crimes and sent to the State reformatory. The father of young Goss learning of the sentence passed on Wolf for his son's crime has induced the boy to confess. On the strength of Goss's confession Wolf will probably be set free or granted a new trial. These young men, who were strangers to one another, were said not only to look alike, but to resemble each other so strongly that identification was extremely difficult.

The remarkable achievement of sinking a deep shaft through treacherous grounds by means of first freezing the earth has been accomplished at the Chapin mine, in the upper Michigan peninsula, by the Poetsch process. The contract was to freeze, excavate, and curb up a rectangular shaft 15½x16½ feet, and 100 feet deep. This was done by first putting down the freezing-pipes 3 feet apart, in a circle 29 feet in diameter, to the depth proposed to be reached by the shaft. The pipes were connected at the top and filled with a solution of brine containing about 25 per cent. of calcium chloride. The brine was frozen to a point below zero by means of an ice machine, and in forty days a frozen wall of ice, earth, and stone was formed ten feet thick. The excavation in the mean time had been going on, and seventy days from the commencement it was completed to the ledge 100 feet down in spite of some difficulty from the percolation of water near the bottom, which was stopped by freezing. Except for this ingenious method, the sinking of the shaft would, it seems, have been practically impossible on account of the great inflow of water.

A strange story comes from the neighborhood of Sterling, N. J., *via* the New York *Tribune*. A farmer there had in his employ a colored lad who was inordinately fond of milk fresh from its fount. For a time the soil-tiller was at a loss to account for the sudden and continuous dwindling of the supply from his choicest Alderneys and Jerseys, but at length he found that it was being transferred to add to the rotundity and sleekness of his hired boy. Going to his blacksmith he then had made a peculiar contrivance of steel bands and rods, which he compelled the boy to wear as a muzzle while out of doors. This when locked over the lad's face proved an effectual barrier to his mouth, and the man was satisfied. Some of the neighbors, hearing of the matter, warned the farmer that he could be prosecuted for cruelty, and suit by an old family enemy was actually begun when the boy in a singular manner met his death. His palate yearned for milk—fresh, warm milk—and from hovering lovingly near the cow he essayed to bend the wires of his muzzle and return to his former habit. He was fondling a Holstein-Friesian one day and aroused the anger of the bovine, which knocked him over and kicked him viciously in the face. The muzzle was bent and flattened, and one of the rods was driven into his brain. He was found lying on the ground unconscious, and died without recovering his senses. He was an orphan and had no relatives in the neighborhood.

All Sorts.

Mt. Ararat has this autumn, for the first time, been ascended by a young girl. It seems that the forester, Miokosevitch, accompanied by his daughter, who is only seventeen years of age, and by his son, a boy of fourteen, undertook the ascent, in the company of three Kurds. The strength of the boy was exhausted when they arrived at the height of 13,000 feet, and the father stopped at the height of 16,750 feet. The young girl and the three Kurds, however, continued the ascent until they reached the top—16,317 feet. There the girl fell ill from the intense cold, and in the descent was obliged to depend upon the Kurds for support.

A novel enterprise in New York is an establishment which makes a business of cleaning windows. The cleaners all wear uniforms, which consist of a blue suit and a peak-cap with a shield, on which is the company's name. They all carry ladders, which are painted red and white. At the top, where the ladder tapers to a point, there is a square block of rubber, so that when the ladder is placed against a window, on account of the size of the block and the elasticity of the rubber, the pressure is not great enough to break the glass, the rubber also preventing the ladder from scratching the pane. The company charges according to the size of the window; for washing an ordinary sized window it charges $1 a month. Each employe cleanses from 100 to 150 a day.

The historic West Church, overlooking Cambridge street, Boston, is a brick building with a wooden belfry. It is a feeble expression of the cold and torpid architecture of the Italian Renaissance, but the open space before it gives it an air of dignity and reserve. The unpainted pews of pine date back to early in the present century. The gallery is supported by tall, white Corinthian columns, and the pulpit, a massive affair of solid mahogany, well carved, is perched high above the heads of the people. One of the pastors was the father of James Russell Lowell,