

and by this the exact number of missing will be known. The rescuing party is working with energy and the wreck in the shaft is being fast cleared up. The officials of the Frick Company said this morning: "It may never be known how or why the explosion occurred. The accumulation of fire damp was probably the cause, but it was never known to exist in any quantity before, in fact, it may be said the Mammoth mine has been free from damp. There is a theory that a pocket of natural gas was reached and that the operation of the ventilating fans now prevents any accumulation of it, and it is not necessary that every one in a mine shall be killed when an explosion occurs. The explosive may stay in one particular section and may not permeate the entire mine, unless the volume is so great as to force it to every part of the pit. In this case the gas is confined in one portion, and the miners who were in the other localities escaped."

Never in the history of American coal mining has there been such

AN UNEXPECTED ACCIDENT

with such complete annihilation of all within its reach. The Mammoth mine has been notable always as being particularly free from gas. Hundreds of safety gauge lamps were provided for the miners by the company, but they were never used, as they were regarded unnecessary. In their stead the men wore the familiar little open flame lamps in their hats. The mine boss put the night shift to work and found nothing to arouse his suspicion.

YOUNGWOOD, Jan. 27.—On Monday there were thirteen miners at work on that part of the mine affected by the explosion. It is not known exactly how many there were on Tuesday. There have been found up to 2 o'clock this afternoon 112 bodies, and of this number 53 are identified.

All the Connellsville coke regions stood today with bowed forms and reverent heads while the

SIXTY-THREE DEAD MINERS

taken from the Mammoth shaft were shrouded, coffined and laid to rest for their long sleep. The remains and mourners were carried to St. John the Baptist's cemetery, at Scottdale, in a special train. Along the road hundreds of citizens turned out and wherever the train halted great crowds gathered. Over three thousand persons were present as the bodies were placed side by side in a common grave. The coaches behind the baggage cars with the corpses were crowded with sobbing women and sad faced men.

The scenes at the cemetery were very affecting. Not until the bodies were being placed in the graves did the women and children seem to realize the full extent of their bereavement, and a pitiful chorus of cries and moans was heard. All day long the work of recovering the bodies from the pit went on and the work is not yet concluded.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE VICTIMS.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 28.—M. C. Frick, owner of the Mammoth mine, the scene of yesterday's terrible explosion, said there were in all 160 men working in the mine at the time of the accident, nine of whom escaped with their lives, some of them badly injured. The rest of the 151 men were either killed out-

right or suffocated by the terrible fire-damp.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—When asked this morning as to the final disposition to be made of the Indians at Fort Sheridan, General Miles said: "That is a matter to be determined in the future. Now that Sitting Bull and other chiefs are killed, and I have most of the other Indians left without leaders, there is no danger of a future outbreak on the reservation. These men I have brought to Chicago are a crowd of outlaws. Three hundred Indians were arrested and sent to Fort Sully and all the others are now under control of military authority and back on their reservations or on their way there. I could not tell what movement might be attempted in the spring and brought the ones now at Fort Sheridan as a precaution. The chiefs who went through to Washington are not so dangerous.

"The Indians who remained loyal were not disarmed for the reason that it would have been an injustice to have treated them as hostiles. With the hostile tribes only a few guns are left, simply enough for their personal protection. I anticipate no further trouble and if there is another war with the Indians it will be on an entirely different matter."

General Miles has detailed the following officers to each command, a company of Indian scouts to be enlisted at Pine Ridge agency: Lieut. Willis O'Clark, Twelfth Infantry; Lieutenant Godfrey H. McDonald, First Cavalry, and Lieutenant Joe C. Byron, Eighth Cavalry.

STAKE CONFERENCES.

BOX ELDER.

The Quarterly Conference of the Box Elder Stake of Zion convened in the Tabernacle at Brigham City on Sunday, January 25th. At the forenoon services interesting and instructive remarks were made by President Lorenzo Snow, Bishop P. C. Jensen, Elders C. Dunn, G. W. Hubbard, W. L. Watkins, J. M. Jensen and Chas. Kelly.

During the afternoon the time was occupied by Elders Theodore Tobiason and G. Kirkham, of Salt Lake City, and President Lorenzo Snow. Their words of counsel were appreciated by all.

On Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, a large congregation assembled. An interesting and practical discourse was given by President Seymour B. Young, of Salt Lake City, followed by an address by Elder A. Madsen.

The afternoon was occupied principally by President B. Clawson, who expressed his pleasure with the general condition of affairs in the Stake. It is seldom the High Council has any difficulties to settle. The records show increased diligence on the part of the Saints in paying their tithes and offerings. President Lorenzo Snow added a few words of instruction.

A good spirit prevailed during conference and the Saints felt strengthened in the cause of truth.

N. JENSON, Clerk pro tem.

TOOELE.

The quarterly conference of the Tooele Stake of Zion was held at Grants-

ville meeting house Sunday and Monday, January 25 and 26, 1891.

Present on the staff: Of the Twelve Apostles, F. M. Lyman and H. J. Grant, the Presidency of the Stake, Bishops of the different wards and some of the leading brethren of the Stake. Conference was called to order by President H. S. Gowans. Bishops J. L. Wrathall and T. Atkins reported the Grantsville and Tooele wards in good condition.

Brother A. Stookey occupied a short time, giving some good instruction.

Apostle H. J. Grant spoke upon the proper education of our children.

Bishops Caldwell and Shields reported the condition of the wards over which they preside.

2 p.m.—After singing and prayer the Sacrament was administered.

Bishop St. Jeor and Brothers O. P. Bates and B. F. Knowlton gave favorable reports of their wards.

Supt. A. G. Johnson reported the Sunday schools of the Stake in a prosperous condition, and requested the fathers and mothers of the children to see what was being accomplished. The remainder of the afternoon was occupied by Counselors Richards and Anderson.

A Priesthood meeting was held in the evening at which much valuable instruction was given.

Monday 10 a. m.—President H. S. Gowans reported the Tooele Stake to be in good condition.

Brother King of Quincy, John Woolly, Bishop Edward Hunter and James Wrathall spoke, occupying the remainder of the forenoon.

2 p. m.—Singing and prayer. Apostles H. J. Grant and F. M. Lyman occupied the afternoon. The remarks made were calculated to stir up the Saints to live their religion so as to enjoy the blessings in store for the faithful.

Apostle Lyman presented the name of Brother George W. Burrige, of St. Johns, to be a Patriarch for Tooele Stake, and he was unanimously sustained.

The general authorities of the Church and Stake were presented and sustained.

Conference adjourned for three months. THOMAS WILLIAMS, Assistant Clerk.

NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

The Utah Commission opened its first session for this year at 10 o'clock February 2d. Its home has the appearance of a private retreat rather than that of a public building. The monastic stillness of the place was more suggestive of the cloister than of the political forum. Everything about it bore a domestic quietude absolutely unnerving to the newspaper man, and made him fear he was treading on the sacred hearthstone of the castle-home of some peaceful Anglo-Saxon. But like the monastic dome of Childe Harold, which in other days had been devoted to other uses than that of prayer, so it may have been with this Salt Lake monastery, it might in other days have been used for other purposes that that of law. That is, as the poet says: "If ancient tales say true nor wrong these holy men."

The writer awed by the apparent