

SOUTH DAKOTA SUMMARIZED.

An Acquittal for Dr. Livingstone. The investigation of the charges of immorality against Dr. H. F. Livingstone, superintendent of the state insane hospital at Yankton, has finished and resulted in the acquittal of Livingstone of the charges and showing that a conspiracy existed among the employers for his removal. The charges of immorality among the employees was also investigated and resulted in a similar verdict. The investigation occupied nearly four days and was made by the state board of charities and corrections, assisted by the state investigating committee of women. Attorney-General Dollard was present during the examination of the witnesses. On learning the result of the investigation J. A. Potter, who has been steward of the asylum for ten years, promptly tendered his resignation, declaring that he would not countenance such a decision by remaining. L. G. Edgerton, son of United States Judge Edgerton, was appointed to the position.

Chief Big Foot Attempts a Bluff. Chief Big Foot and the authorities at the Cheyenne agency are on the outs. When the beef rations were distributed the other day, Big Foot demanded that his share of the stock be delivered at Cherry creek instead of at the agency. This the agent refused to do, when Big Foot threatened to take their number of bullocks forcibly and drive them to the Cherry creek camp to be slaughtered. The agent became alarmed and summoned all the Indian police to guard the herd. Big Foot then said he would not take the beef unless he wanted it and ordered all his followers away to Cherry creek, where they are now skulking without rations from the government. Hump is captain of the police and Big Foot's rival as chief of the hostile, and considerable jealousy exists between them. The hostiles followed Big Foot and now Hump has started for their camp to arrest Big Foot for his disobedience, which will likely prove a dangerous task. If he cannot succeed alone he will summon all his Indian police to assist him.

Big Foot is a Blow-Hard. A correspondent in speaking of Big Foot, or as he is better known, Spotted Eagle, about whom so much "war news" has been published lately, says there is no more danger of an uprising on the reservation than there is of an average newspaper correspondent telling the truth. He says Big Foot is a blow-hard, with a following of not to exceed twenty-five men and that he has been blowing for months of what he would do and what the whites should not do, and it was this talk, magnified by white men, with an interest at stake, that determined the war department in sending a portion of the Eighth cavalry from Fort Meade to the hostile camp on the Cheyenne.

Prospects for a Beet Sugar Factory. The prospects are good for the location at Pierre of a beet factory for the manufacture of beet sugar. Those who have given the question of beet culture study claim that the soil of South Dakota, particularly that west of the river, is adapted to that industry. In fact, squaw men and Indians on Bad river have each year raised large quantities of fine sugar beets without any culture to speak of. It is claimed that farmers can realize \$25 and \$30 per acre in raising beets for the factory, and an institution of this kind would be of inestimable benefit to the farmer as well as to the city.

A Second Niagara Discovered. A ranchman near Pierre reported having discovered on the Cheyenne, some eighty miles northwest of there, a wonderful waterfall, terming it a second Niagara. The gentleman claims a fall of some fifty feet exists there, and that the noise from the falls can be heard for several miles distant. An exploring party will be organized in Pierre to go out and investigate, for there are portions of the reservation country that as yet have never been penetrated by whites, especially along the Cheyenne and White rivers.

Tobacco Mouth, an old Indian, was last week found dead on the banks of the White river.

Excitement around the new lead find up the Bad river valley still continues. The vein is much larger than at first thought and a number of mineral claims have been staked out in the vicinity of the find. The work of developing will begin at once.

There arrived at the Yankton insane asylum the other day, a poor boy, itinerant bootblack, in charge of the sheriff of Edmunds county. He was known in many Dakota cities as "Dutchy," and made his living by blacking boots, running errands and doing odd jobs. While in Ipswich some time ago he was struck on the head with a club by a brutal citizen and his reason, it is thought, permanently impaired.

A \$10 BILL of the "wildcat" description, issued before the late war on the Iowa State bank, was raked up in this city the other day, says the Pierre Free Press. It was dated 1857, and had laid in seclusion some thirty years. Of course the possessor supposed the bank to which it belonged had long since failed, but upon showing it to the cashier of one of our banks, he stated that the old wildcat Iowa State bank had not "busted" when the balance of them did during the period it was issued, but was still in existence and had been nationalized since. So the old bill has been sent on its way with some prospects of its being redeemed.

BURGLARS are paying considerable attention to other people's property at Aberdeen.

The Mellette cornet band now appear in bright new uniforms.

The supreme court of South Dakota has adjourned until September.

BUTTE county is the only organized county in the state without a jail.

FRID SHABER, of Castalia, was struck by lightning and badly injured. He will recover.

SEVERAL barns and residences were blown down at Harold during a severe wind storm.

It is estimated that 16,000 votes will be cast at the elections this fall in the Black Hills counties.

BIG FIRE IN NEW YORK

BURNING OF THE WESTERN UNION BUILDING.

Narrow Escape of the Employees—The Building Guttled and the Inmates Driven to a High Roof—Many Rescued With the Greatest Difficulty.

The Western Union telegraph building in New York caught fire at 7 o'clock this morning. The distributing room on the fifth floor, and the operating room on the floor above, the Associated Press rooms and the restaurant on the seventh floor were completely destroyed. Seven lives were miraculously saved.

A few minutes before 7 o'clock the day operators began to arrive to go to work. About fifty men and young women had reached the operating room. A messenger boy saw a puff of smoke under a table in the distributing room on the floor below the operating room. He scarcely had time to investigate the cause when the wooden table was in flames and the fire spread with lightning rapidity. He rushed up stairs to notify the new arrivals that the building was on fire. They were compelled to go through the distributing room to get down stairs. A panic was the result. Women screamed and men rushed pell mell down the stairs to escape the flames, which in less than two minutes spread almost over the entire distributing room, burning up the wires, instruments and tables as if so much tinder. The entire room, when the panic-stricken crowd passed through it, was filled with dense, stifling smoke. They fell over each other in their wild efforts to reach a place of safety. A messenger boy, with an operator by the name of Skidmore, were the only persons who retained presence of mind enough to act. The boy rushed down stairs and out of the building and sent out an alarm, while Skidmore got down the fire extinguisher and endeavored to quench the flames. He saw it was impossible to be of any service, and to save himself rushed for the stairway before the flames should overtake him.

By this time the flames had reached the ceiling of the distributing room and were eating their way through to the operating room, where the instruments that connect with the wires that distribute the news throughout the country were located. In less time than it takes to tell it, the entire floor was ablaze and the flames were extending to the floor above, on which the Western Union company's restaurant was located. On the restaurant floor there were four men and three women, who, seeing escape cut off from every quarter, became panic stricken. The young women were waiters in the restaurant and the men were cooks and choromen. The women rushed around the restaurant screaming and wringing their hands. One of the men, finding there was no possible means of escape downward, rushed for the scuttle in the roof. The trap door was pushed off and the prisoners climbed to the roof. The flames were shooting out of the front windows and a volume of smoke puffed heavenward. From under the eaves of the great building flames were shooting up and the structure seemed crowded with fire. When the great crowds on the streets saw the men and women who had rushed out upon the roof, a cry of horror went up, for it did not seem possible that they could survive. In a few minutes after the fire started there were fourteen engines and hook and ladder companies and a water tower on the ground, and water poured in through the flaming windows and beat down upon the roof, falling to the ground in a perfect cataract.

All of the houses surrounding the building were much lower than the roof of the Western Union and for those on the top of it death seemed certain. A long ladder was raised upon the roof of the building adjoining and firemen placed it against the rear of the burning building. It did not reach within fifty feet of the Western Union roof. Two firemen, however, scaled the ladder and threw a rope to the roof, which was caught and tied. The firemen then pulled themselves up hand over hand until they reached the roof, and amid the cheers of the assembled thousands, let the seven down to places of safety. It was accomplished just in time, for the flames immediately burst up through and soon enveloped the roof. The immense amount of water soon began to have a telling effect upon the fire, and finally the flames died away altogether. The entire upper part of the building was gutted and every instrument was rendered useless. How the fire originated no one seems to know, but it is surmised that two of the company's electric light wires became crossed and set the flooring on fire. Had the fire broken out an hour later the loss of life might have been enormous. Fully 700 girls and men are employed in the great building. The floors are flooded with water to the depth of a foot or more, and the destruction which was started by fire was absolutely completed by water. When the day force arrived, shortly after 8 o'clock, it was too evident that the usefulness of the great building was at an end for the present. The ruin of the operating room rendered every Western Union wire on Manhattan Island useless, so the Associated Press opened headquarters in Jersey City, every facility being afforded them by the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, and before the fire was under control the various circuits of the Associated Press were in active operation. No exact figures can yet be given as to the loss, but it will be heavy. The building is filled with offices on the lower floors which are occupied by some of the greatest railroad magnates in the world. The vast system of Pacific railroads is operated through instructions given from this building and are the private offices of Jay Gould, Sydney Dillon, Dr. Norvin Green and others who are famous throughout the country.

The vice-president of the Western Union company is of the opinion that the loss of that company will not exceed \$100,000. He also believes they will be able to employ a considerable force in the main hallways in a day or two. Already new switch boards are on the way from Philadelphia and all that money and energy can do to quickly restore the service for the public will be done. The Associated Press will use the executive room

on the fifth floor and such other rooms as can be had in the neighborhood.

The fire burned out the ship's new cable and no dispatches have been received this morning from Fire Island, Sandy Hook or quarantine. The police estimate the loss of the building and fixtures at \$250,000.

The Associated Press loses instruments, typewriters, furniture and all its books, papers and records, dating from 1845, and valuable reference library. The loss is irreparable. All material for the history of the growth of the Press in America was contained in letter-books and files and is destroyed and can never be replaced. The money value is estimated at \$150,000. There is no insurance. Hon. Wm. Henry Smith, general manager, is a heavy loser by the destruction of rare books and papers, many of which cannot be duplicated.

HE BELIEVES IN LUCK.

The Winnebago Blueberry Picker and His Pouchant for Gambling.

The disposition to gamble is so strong in the Winnebago Indian, in Wisconsin, that he or she cannot possibly withstand the temptation to indulge, if an opportunity is offered, and they have anything which they can put up for a stake. They never whimper when entirely cleaned out but take it stoically, and are only sorry that they have no more to lose. Their favorite game is "moccasin," a game in which one hides a brass button under one of three pieces of buckskin or other substance, lying on the ground, his opponent having two chances to turn up the piece covering the button. The squaws are as much given to gambling as the males, but they prefer cards, and some of them are such experts with the euchre deck they can give their white brothers many a "pointer" on their manipulation. They will bet anything they own from a ring to the log string of wampum beads—their choicest possession. These experts do not weary themselves with berry picking, but rest quietly in the shade through the day and then win the berry money from the pickers at night, often gathering in the earnings of the entire family before morning, as they often gamble all night, only to return "dead broke" to their berry picking in the morning. Some of them are very careful of their money and cannot be led into gambling at all, but will spend their money for fine ribbons and dresses and gorge themselves with fruit and confections. Many of them never feel well with any money in their pockets, but spend every cent before leaving the city.

ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Attempt to Capture a French Fishing Brig by an English Cruiser.

It is rumored at Halifax that there has been fresh trouble, the most serious yet reported, between the French and English on the Newfoundland coast. It is said the Newfoundland cruiser Fiona, which had been recently put into commission to patrol the coast for the purpose of enforcing the bait act, has had a conflict with a French fishing brig from St. Malo, France. The story is to the effect that Friday the Fiona discovered the Frenchman in North Bay on the coast securing bait. Immediately on seeing the Fiona the Frenchman made sail. The schooner followed and a lively chase ensued. The Frenchman refused all signals to lie to, and as a consequence the Fiona fired a shot across her bow. The Frenchman still paid no attention and finally escaped in the Little Miquetou.

As the story comes from a French source in St. Pierre Miquetou, it may be greatly exaggerated, but color is lent to the story by the hurried departure of the British steamer Bellaphon, the flagship of the North American squadron, and two other men-of-war from St. Johns, Newfoundland. The French consul has had no official information yet of a French ship being fired at on the high sea.

ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

Representatives of the Liquor Interests Agree Upon a Bill.

At a conference of the representatives of the liquor interests in Washington, with members of the house who are opposed to the original package bill, the following substitute was framed to be offered in the house by Mr. Adams, of Illinois. Be it enacted, etc.—That it shall not be lawful to import into any state or territory, or from any other state or territory, or from the District of Columbia, any fermented, distilled or other intoxicating liquor, except in one or more original packages as defined by this act.

Sec. 2. That for the purpose of this act an original package of intoxicating liquors in bottles shall be a case containing not less than one dozen bottles; and an original package of liquor not in bottles shall contain not less than five gallons. Provided, however, that an original package of liquor imported from any foreign nation, shall contain the quantities required by the laws relating to the duties upon imports.

Sec. 3. It shall not be lawful to sell within any state or territory any intoxicating liquor imported into such state or territory, except in the original package in which the liquor has been imported, and subject to the reasonable police regulations of such state or territory regarding the sale of such liquor as a beverage.

RETURNED TO WORK.

The Striking Cutters in New York Have Returned to Their Old Tasks.

The cloak cutters have gathered at their respective shops and are at work as usual prior to the trouble between them and their employers. The cutters also went to work, and contractors threw open the doors of their shops and began work on garments left unfinished when the strike occurred. The contractors said it would not be a week before the places of striking operators would be filled with American working girls. The manufacturers now say as they have the cutters and contractors with them, they have no fear that they will get all the operators they require. Every non-union workman was discharged by those manufacturers who had them at work last night, when the union men went to work. The shops were empty shortly afterward, however. The non-union hands flocked to the union men and put in applications for membership in the union. They will be allowed to work pending the decision of the union relative to their applications.

The financial situation in Montevideo and Buenos Ayers is calmer. Many traders accept bank notes at their face value.

A FUSION CONVENTION.

MINNESOTA FARMERS AND LABORERS UNITE.

The Editor of a Minneapolis Agricultural Paper Nominated for the Governorship—McKinley's Tariff Bill Especially Denounced—Other Features of the Platform.

At the farmers' alliance and union labor convention at St. Paul, the first business was the report of the committee on resolutions, which was adopted. It demands that the "war tariff" be radically revised, especially denouncing the McKinley bill as the "crowning infamy of protection"; demands free and open markets for grain and proper facilities for transportation thereto; believes the Minnesota railroad commission should be governed by the Iowa schedule of rates; holds that mortgage indebtedness should be deducted from the tax on realty; demands lower interests and a severe penalty for usury; favors an increase in the volume of money and demands the free coinage of silver; favors the improvement of the great water-ways; asks for the Australian ballot system for the whole state; holds that United States senators and railroad commissioners should be elected by ballot; demands the prohibition of child labor; favors arbitration to settle labor troubles and equal pay for equal work, irrespective of sex; considers the recent supreme court decision fraught with danger to our form of government, and invites to its support all who toil and all who agree with them in opinion.

The balloting for gubernatorial candidates then commenced. The first ballot resulted: Total number of ballots cast, 432; necessary for choice, 217. Ignatius Donnelly received 172; R. J. Hill, 170; Knute Nelson, 16; Daniel Buck, 17; Gen. K. H. Baker, 5; Pihlakam and Gamble, 3 each; Owen, Rahilly, Herrington and Armstrong, 1 each.

The afternoon session was an exciting one, at which there was some expression of bitterness on the part of a faction of the alliance against the leaders of another, but the ticket finally nominated was said to be fully acceptable to all, although there are those who doubt this. The first ballot of the afternoon resulted: Hall, 232; Donnelly, 220; Kuch, 6; Owen, 10; Baker, 5; Dalrymple, 1.

Upon the announcement of the vote Donnelly took the floor in the interest of harmony. He believed the nomination of Hall would be inadvisable and would result injuriously to the alliance. Hall had publicly insulted him by ordering him to keep away from the district convention, and his (Donnelly's) friends would not forget it. He considered a compromise inadvisable, and proposed as a compromise candidate P. H. Rahally.

Hall released his friends, supporting and favoring a compromise candidate. Any result would be wholly satisfactory to him. There was a row over the ruling of Hall on some motion, and some one suggested that he call a man to the chair not interested in the result.

Finally some one yelled, "Compromise on Owen." The roll call was resumed. A few votes were cast for either Hall or Donnelly, but the current was all in the interest of S. M. Owen, editor of Farm, Stock and Home, published in Minneapolis. When it was apparent that a majority had been cast for him Gen. Baker moved that the nomination be made unanimous and the convention so ordered.

Owen made a brief speech, in the course of which he said others in offices and stores must be made to understand that the productive industries are not receiving a tithe of what is their right. They should reap dollars where they now reap cents. Donnelly made a speech, warmly commending the character and standing of the new candidate.

RADICAL CHANGES.

New Methods Proposed for Governing the Army and Transacting Its Business.

The president and Secretary Proctor are seriously considering the proposition advocated by several prominent army officers for the abolition of the present system of division commands and to have the military affairs administered hereafter through a department of commands. It is argued that the present system is cumbersome and expensive and involves unnecessary delay in the transmission and consideration of official papers. It is understood that the president and secretary of war are favorable to the proposed change, as tending to the simplification of military methods and as doing away with the maintenance of useless military establishments. In case the change is made, a major-general will be placed in command of each of the two important departments of the Atlantic and Pacific, and interior departments will be commanded by brigadier-generals all of whom will report directly to Maj.-Gen. Schofield, commanding the army, whose headquarters will be in Washington. The effect of the change would be merely nominal in New York City and San Francisco where are placed both division and department headquarters, but would deprive Chicago of its military establishment altogether unless that city were made the headquarters of a department commander. It is not likely, however, there will be any change in the existing plan before Sept. 1.

Hotel Burned.

Fire broke out in the barroom at Quebec Hotel in St. Joseph's street, Quebec. The flames spread rapidly through the house, which was totally destroyed despite the efforts of the firemen. A French Canadian family, including Jacques Mirades, his wife and three daughters, who had just returned from Providence, R. I., who had rooms on the upper story, all burned to death. Two sailors belonging to the Mary Jane, of Halifax, who were in a drunken stupor, were unable to escape and also perished in the flames.

DUN'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

A Fair Retail Trade in Summer Goods—The Wholesale Trade Rather Quiet.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade: The silver bill has been passed and has been signed by the president, but it has had scarcely any effect on the market so far, excepting the advance in bar silver to 50.31d, followed by a decline to 50d. No change appears in the money markets and foreign exchange remains steady at a point which admits exports of gold, the engagements for to-day being \$500,000 for Germany.

The bank of England lost \$1,500,000 during the week and the later advices from South America are less encouraging. The industrial outlook is not improved by delays in congress, nor by the drought in some western states, which seem likely to cut down the yield of wheat, but the volume of business still continues very large for the season and the prevailing tone in almost every department of trade is confident and hopeful.

Western hides are higher and there is a good retail trade in summer goods, though wholesale trade is quiet. Cotton goods are strong, but wool favors the buyers. The Chicago board of trade statistics continue to show a great increase over last year in the movement of all grains and flour and in meats, the increase in dressed beef being three-fold, and in lard, cheese and butter large, with a considerable gain in live stock, wool and hides.

Boot and shoe sales are a little slack, but in dry goods and clothing last year's sales are surpassed and payments are good. Cleveland notes a larger trade than last year, though seasonally quiet at present, and substantially the same is reported from Detroit and St. Paul. Minneapolis increases its output of flour by above 100,000 barrels and reports a strong lumber market.

Trade is good at Omaha and Denver, but dull and inactive at Jacksonville. The live stock movement at Kansas City is large, but at low prices. A rather better tone is reported in the Philadelphia iron market, the shipments for six months have been 713,205 tons and sales made already cover about three months more of production. Large consumption of copper sustains the price at 15 cents and manipulation has placed tin at 21.55 cents, but lead is dull at 4.13. Coal is lower. Wool is dull and in limited demand and no definite improvement is seen in the woolen goods market.

Little is doing at present in knit goods. The speculative markets have been curiously variable. Wheat is more than half a cent lower than a week ago, notwithstanding some evidence of injury from drought; the stock carried over from the last year crop is estimated at 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 bushels, which, with a yield even smaller than is now expected, will more than meet all probable requirements.

Corn has advanced nearly half a cent higher again, in spite of favorable crop prospects. Hogs and pork products are weaker and coffee is unchanged, though the distribution is very moderate. Raw sugar has been advanced a sixteenth, though refined is lower and the Spreckels' product is offered below that of the trust. The general average of prices of commodities is nearly 1 per cent. lower than a week ago, and with no setback in crop prospects, considerably lower quotations seem probable.

The treasury has taken in \$2,100,000 more money than it has paid out during the past week, though it has purchased 625,000 ounces of silver at a price not much below \$1.10. Foreign trade continues unsatisfactory as respects the momentary future, because the merchandise exports from New York for half of July fall 20 per cent. below those of the same weeks last spring, while there appears a remarkable increase in imports for two weeks, the gain being over 40 per cent.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 207, as compared with a total of 197 last week; for the corresponding week of last year the figures were 208.

LARGE FLOUR OUTPUT.

The Product Very Heavy and Likely to Be Heavier.

The flour output last week was the heaviest since May, says the Miller. The aggregate production of fifteen mills was 93,700 barrels—averaging 16,515 barrels daily—against 73,300 the week before, 112,940 barrels for the corresponding time in 1899 and 181,600 barrels in 1898. Almost everybody has more or less orders ahead, and wherever the mills are in shape to run, they are placed in service. Two more are in operation on the platform than a week ago, adding 2,500 barrels capacity to the activity list. The number running yesterday was seventeen, and they were producing at the rate of about 20,000 barrels per twenty-four hours. These figures are to be materially added to next week by several of the very largest mills being got under full headway. The water power is ample, but when the additional capacity is running next week, there will probably be no water going to waste. No steam is now being used. The flour market continues strong, but it is less active than for two weeks past.

With so many of the mills drawing on the river for their power, the water has shown a tendency during the past few days to go down, and flash boards were yesterday put on the dam. The west side canal register shows thirteen feet of water, and a few of the mills that have not lowered their races are a trifle short of power. Those that have lowered their races and water wheels, however, feel a most appreciable benefit.

Smallest Child on Record. Mrs. Maggie Ellis, of Chattanooga, Tenn., has just given birth to the smallest child on record. The child weighs thirty-one ounces, and is but twelve inches in length. When born the attending physician despaired of its life, but he succeeded in reviving it and it now bids fair to live. The child is fully developed, with perfect features and symmetrical proportions. Its ankles and wrists are less than an inch in circumference. Crowds of curious people are flocking to view the miracle, and the family is doing a laudable business, charging a quarter admission.

No Leprosy in New York.

Sensational rumors of a case of genuine leprosy in the Chinese colony on Mott street, New York, proved on investigation to be entirely unfounded. A physician examined a supposed patient, but there was not the slightest trace of epilepsy.

CHICAGO STOCK YARDS

VANDERBILT LOSES CONTROL OF THE PLANT.

The Pennsylvania Railroad to Assume Control—Officials Protest Ignorance—The News Creates a Sensation Among Chicago Millionaires.

It has leaked out that Mr. Depew and the Vanderbilts have lost the Union Stock Yards company and that the control of the great yards, valued at \$22,000,000, has passed to the Pennsylvania railroad syndicate. The news of the detail has created a sensation among Chicago millionaires. The Vanderbilts and their allies were certain for two weeks past that they were masters of the situation, but while the arrangements for reorganizing the plant and secretly purchased huge blocks of the stock at prices way beyond anything that had previously been offered. Frederick H. Winston, who has charge of the legal part of the negotiations, will leave immediately for London to complete the deal with English stockholders.

"Until the prospectus of the new stock yards deal is issued we are dumb," seems to be the watchword of all the capitalists interested in the latest deal involving the Union Stock yards and the transfer of the same.

That a New Jersey charter has been granted to a corporation styled "The Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards company" is well known, but there seems to be a painful lack of knowledge on the part of those most interested. The capitalists and others interested in the scheme declare that until the prospectus of the new organization is issued they have nothing to say.

George T. Williams, secretary and treasurer of the stock yards company as it now stands, was seen at his home. He said: "I give you my word that I know absolutely nothing at all in regard to what has been done, except that the charter has been issued, and I can further assure you that I am totally ignorant regarding what will be done. I am waiting for the prospectus. Mr. Sherman is similarly situated and is as much in the dark as I am."

Charles Herrobin, the broker who had charge of the Chicago end of the transaction, was also seen in regard to the deal. Mr. Herrobin promised to furnish a copy of the new prospectus last evening about 5 o'clock. When asked at the time for the documents the gentleman declared that they were not ready, and that at any rate not one would be given out until all is declared correct by the authorities at the head of the enterprise. That the Pennsylvania railroad has secured control of the yards is, however, not denied by any, although a gentleman slightly off the mark has intimated that the Pennsylvania's look composite. It is now believed that the prospectus will be issued in a few days.

THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT. The Crew of the Ill-Fated Sea Wing Under Examination in St. Paul. Capt. Wethers and six of the crew of the ill-fated steamer Sea Wing, wrecked at Lake City Sunday night, have arrived in St. Paul, and Government inspectors Yenger and Knapp are conducting an investigation of the affair behind closed doors. Capt. Wethers and Clerk Niles have given the press a statement of the disaster. They say the steamer Sea Wing had been recently inspected and found in good condition and with the barge she had in company was allowed 250 passengers. The number of passengers aboard at the time was 150. There were on the boat and barge 187 cork and tube preservers and seven stiffs. The boat left Lake City at 8 o'clock and proceeded up the lake about five miles when the storm struck the steamer and was overturned. Capt. Wethers was at the wheel and did all in his power to keep the boat headed into the wind, but he remained in the pilot house until completely submerged, when he broke through the side and succeeded in reaching shore. The engineer stood at his post until the water filled the engine room and then made his escape. When the boat upset there was no water in the hull and nothing but the force of the wind upset her. The barge was not out loose until the steamer capsized, and then only to save it from being swamped also. The crew were all able men and understood their business. No liquors were on board and none of the crew drank a drop that day, and more, none of the crew were drinking men. When the boat left Lake City the storm seemed to have passed and the crew deemed it safe to start. The passengers also wanted to go and the boat started on her return trip.

NOT LIKE LIGHTNING. Cyclones Sometimes Strike Twice in Nearly the Same Place—Minnesota Visited by Another Storm. Another heavy storm prevailed in Minnesota Wednesday evening. At Red Wing and Lake City the rain is thought to have done some damage to crops, but that is all. Marine, a little town near Stillwater, as well as Stillwater itself, was reported wiped out, but the latest reports from there, discredit the story. Anoka suffered some from leveled fences, but the worst of the storm passed north of that city, from which nothing has yet been heard. Clear Lake, Wis., according to one report was a severe sufferer, but more definite statements from there state that the damage was very slight. The worst of the tornado was felt in St. Paul and the northern suburbs, of North St. Paul, where the storm played havoc with property, but no loss of life is reported. There was the wildest consternation there for a short time, but the storm steered off to the east and moved on. The only damage to the plant of the Acme Chair company, which was totally wrecked. The loss will probably reach \$10,000.

A French company has been formed for the purpose of establishing cafes in London and the principal cities throughout the kingdom, to be conducted on the Parisian plan.

Miss Floretta Russell, of Ottawa, Kan., who was on a visit to relatives in Omaha, was robbed of an endorsed bill of exchange for \$10,000 by John L. Rush and James Hogan, who had followed her from Ottawa.