THE SAINT PAUL GLOBE.

VOL. XX.—NO. 300. WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1897. PRICE TWO CENTS. ON TRAINS, FIVE CENTS.

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE ROOM ... PUBLIC LIBRARY MINNEAPOLIS

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, 1897.

Weather for Today—
Generally Fair and Colder.

PAGE 1.
Critical Condition of Spain.
Brutality in State Prison.
Blizzard in the West.
Ohio May Do Up Mark Hanna.
Hands of Quincy and Sullivan.

PAGE 2.
Two Jurors in Clewett Case.
Interurban Fast Line.
Protest Against Rice Park Market.

PAGE 3.
Albert Buhse's Narrow Escape.
Insurance Rates Are Cut.
The National W. C. T. U.

PAGE 4.
Editorial.
Greater New York Politics.
Government Land Office Report.

PAGE 5.
The Minnesota-Wisconsin Game.
Excellent Racing at Louisville.
An Agent Beaten and Robbed.
French-English Clash in Africa.

PAGE 6.
Bar Silver, 58c.
Cash Wheat in Chicago, 93c.
Stocks More Active and Higher.

PAGE 7.
No Postponement of U. P. Sale.
The New Rate on Flour.
Wants of the People.

PAGE 8.
Mrs. Squires Is Honored.
Decision as to Asphalt Pavements.
A Michigan Man Robbed.

EVENTS TODAY.

Met—Capt. Impudence, 2.30, 8.15.
Grand—Superba, 2.30, 8.15.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

AMSTERDAM—Arrived: Amsterdam, New York.
NEW YORK—Sailed: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen; Georgic, Liverpool.
PHILADELPHIA—Arrived: Illinois, Antwerp.

Mark Hanna has "gone lame" in the stretch.

Salisbury may quit, but he is waiting for our Mr. Sherman to quit first.

A London butcher has gone into the pulpit. His remarks are generally cutting.

Blind pigs are often unearthed because of their inability to wink the other eye.

Chicago will have a horse show this week, but not every horse will have a show there.

Eggs broken into tin cans are sold frozen in the Klondike for $5 a can. What a frost!

Nearly 500 policemen were discharged in Chicago yesterday. Nobody tried to steal the town, however.

Chicago has let a million-dollar garbage contract. Is somebody going to haul the Chicago river away?

A choir sang "Home, Sweet Home" over a Georgia Indian the other day. It seemed singularly appropriate.

The average man grows fifty-two feet of whiskers. Samson was something more than an average man.

Electric cars were unable to run in Denver yesterday because of snow drifts. Denver, come to St. Paul to live.

The bicycle is getting into everything from the ditch to the markets. Henry Clews speaks of a "resiliency" in prices.

One of the Chicago newspapers is running low on cuts. It digs up a picture of Anna Held and labels it Julia Marlowe.

Because men have larger hearts than women, scientists are inclined to believe they love more. More promiscuously perhaps.

Star Pointer got under a cloud when he got under two minutes. He has been beaten almost uniformly since he made his great record.

It is already evident that Senor Sagasta does not lack sagas-ity. This one was shoved under the door. We print it without comment.

The federal administration put its finger in the Greater New York pie before the election. The pie will be moved where it can't reach it on election day.

Mrs. Marilla M. Ricker is going to run for congress in a New Hampshire district. How is she going to meet her opponent on the bottle and "two-fer" cigar campaign?

One of the Luetgert jurors said after it was all over: "It is very tiresome to have to think so much." It is, indeed, to people who are not in the habit of thinking at all.

There is a movement on foot to consolidate all the wire manufactories of the United States in a single corporation with a capital of $100,000,000. No "political wire" will be admitted.

"Will Mr. McKinley stop the steal?" shouts the New York World. Not in a thousand years. Don't you know that McKinley stands for the Dingley tariff, "liberal pensions" and his salary, and nothing else in this wide world?

The Chicago Times-Herald gives Justin McCarthy, Sir Charles Russell, Frederick Temple Blackwood and William Edward Hartpole as the four greatest living Irishmen. You see, Mr. Richard Croker, you are not appreciated.

Careful estimates show that all the coined gold in the world would only make a pyramid 38¾ feet across the base and 38¾ feet high. Some of the stories from Dawson City indicated that there was at least that much in that immediate neighborhood.

SAW FRANK LEMON POUND NELS HEEN.

William R. McCracken, a Former Guard, Witnessed the Deputy Warden's Alleged Brutality to the Man Who Died of Typhoid Fever.

While on Duty at the Cell House He Saw the Old Man Beaten Over the Head With a Heavy Cane.

Warden Wolfer Runs Over to St. Paul After Reading His Globe and Calls at the Capitol—Closeted With Gov. Clough.

When Warden Wolfer read his Globe yesterday he put on his hat and started for St. Paul. He had seen Gov. Clough's statement about having an investigation, and whether or not he liked the intimation that the governor might order the investigation by some other than the board of prison managers is not known. Anyway, he hastened to St. Paul and straightway sought the governor's office.

In the meantime the statement of another former prison official was added to those which the Globe has been publishing from day to day. It is that of William R. McCracken and is corroborative of the former statements of ex-guards as to Deputy Warden Lemon's animosity towards Nels Heen. These seem to show that Heen had been assaulted brutally by Lemon on several occasions, the last being only two days before the unfortunate convict succumbed to an attack of "typhoid fever."

William R. McCracken, a former guard, is now located on a farm near Minneapolis, and was employed at the prison part of 1891-92. He confirms the statement made by ex-Guard O'Meara relative to the persecution of poor Heen. He prefaced the statement he made yesterday by announcing that personally he was always used well at the prison, that he resigned of his own accord, and that the only reason he makes his observations public is because common humanity demands the exposure of such a "heartless tyrant" as he says Lemon is. He does Warden Wolfer the justice, or injustice, to say that he does not believe Mr. Wolfer to be cognizant of all going on inside that institution.

Mr. McCracken describes one assault on Heen which occurred several weeks before the unfortunate man's death—of typhoid fever. On this occasion he was detailed for some duty in the cell house, and while at work heard a cry from a gallery above him, and looking up he saw Lemon strike Heen two or three vicious blows on the head with his heavy cane, and then catching the convict by the neck he shook him savagely, as a bull dog would a mouse. Following this

LEMON DRAGGED HEEN

off toward another part of the building, and on the way Mr. McCracken saw him strike another blow with the cane. All the provocation for this assault was that Heen, an old, broken-down man, past threescore years of age, and a sufferer from kidney trouble, had not been able to control his physical functions. A short time later Lemon came around to McCracken and said he felt like killing Heen for that trick.

Heen lay very near death's door that night, Mr. McCracken says, the constant services of the prison hospital steward were necessary to win back the flickering flame of life so nearly extinguished—to win it back to sustain another assault a few weeks later, so vividly described by ex-Guard O'Meara.

The cane used by Lemon, Mr. McCracken says, was a heavy wooden bludgeon, with a crooked handle, and with a heavy ferule on the end, at least four inches long. It disappeared from public gaze shortly after Heen's death.

Messrs. McCracken and Ben Cayou, since deceased, prepared a statement of these and other flagrant abuses which came under their notice at the prison, with a view to bringing them before the state legislature at its session in 1893. They undertook to inform Representatives Langum and Greer of the matter, and, while both of these gentlemen admitted that "it was a shame," they were too much occupied by other matters to give it attention. Mr. McCracken is earnest in his desire to have these evils remedied, though at this late day, and, when called upon, will submit his affidavit or testimony to any investigating committee or in any court.

WOLFER CALLS ON CLOUGH.

Warden Wolfer looked as serene as a flaming October sunset when he sat in the governor's office yesterday awaiting his excellency's arrival.

The warden wanted to see the governor, and the governor, judging from the avidity with which he devoured the Globe's prison pabulum during the day, was not averse to seeing Mr. Wolfer. He declared, after the conference, however, that there was nothing new in the prison situation beyond what he had told the readers of the Globe in the morning issue.

The warden was as cheery as a Christmas morning copper to the janitor of a cigar store when he greeted a Globe reporter with:

"Good morning. How are you? Come over and see us. We're not half so bad as people think."

But dalliance on the topic of the charges which have been published in the Globe since Saturday was not agreeable, although the warden was not at all reticent on some other themes.

The case of Moschik, who is accused of the Lemke murder in Minneapolis, was natural enough, next to the weather.

"Moschik will always be a murderer," said the warden. "He has it in him, and I do not doubt that one of his first acts after leaving the prison last week was to purchase the revolver with which, there is no doubt in my mind, Lemke was killed. He is of a type which can be restrained, but which cannot be reformed in any way known to man. Such men as he are best disposed of when they are returned to Mother Earth to be disintegrated and resolved into their chemical elements by the processes of nature. Some of the murderers like him the state has disposed of already in that way. We have one in Stillwater a good deal like him, who was a pal of his in the prison, by the way, and that is Grogan, the same Grogan who made an affidavit that Dugan had told him that Joe White was not the murderer of Harris in Minneapolis. That White business, by the way, was all faked up."

"What has been the prison record of Douglas, who has been mentioned in some of the charges published in the Globe?" was asked.

"Since the time when he tried to escape several years ago," replied the warden, "his conduct has been quite exemplary. It has not been perfect."

"Did you favor his pardon?"

"His parole was on my recommendation. I have not had anything to do as to his pardon as yet. Some of the cases which were brought up at the last meeting were referred to the prison board, and will be taken up when we meet, that we may act favorably or unfavorably on them in recommending a course of action to the pardon board. The prison board has done nothing in this case beyond its action in paroling him."

"When does the prison board meet again?"

"I do not know. The regular meeting will be Nov. 9. It is possible that the governor may call a special meeting before that."

OLD BUT READABLE.

There have been at times a great many things in connection with the management of the state prison at Stillwater which have excited the suspicion of citizens in private and official life. The legislative investigating committee of 1891 looked into some of these and here are some of the things it reported:

"Warden Randall's views as to the treatment of convicts were those of the more advanced penologists of the present time, embracing firmness with considerate and rational treatment, with sure and adequate punishment in case of the infraction of the rules, but not of the bloodthirsty kind at times practiced by former and later wardens. The testimony from all sources shows that the men worked well and cheerfully, both for the state and for the contractors, perhaps better than formerly. That early in his administration Warden Randall came to differ with the contractors on many points and his care for the state's interest came in conflict with their desires. Many things, among them his objection to certain bills presented against the state by the contractors, caused a desire on their part and that of other interested parties to cause his removal, and that of Mr. Langum, his deputy, and Frank Lemon, company foreman in the paint shop. On account of reports emanating from the sources mentioned, H. H. Hart and Rev. Mr. Smith, of the state board of corrections and charities, together with the chief executive, went to the prison in the warden's absence and made an investigation, but according to the testimony of the two latter, found nothing worthy of consideration, except what they obtained from stories told by the foreman in the thresher company's shops and by the parties thus named, including discharged employes. The contractors and their friends became, however, determined to carry out their design, which was to displace Mr. Randall and his deputy and instate in their places Mr. Garvin, the present incumbent, and Mr. Lemon, the present deputy, appointed by him and a son-in-law of G. M. Seymour, Esq.

"With regard to the assault alleged to have been made on Mr. Lemon in the paint shop, the facts are that one of the prisoners refused to do some menial act which Mr. Lemon had directed him to do, and Lemon caused the man to be reported to the guard. The guards started to take the man from the paint shop and left him for a few moments. As he was returning some words took place between Lemon and the convict, ending in a scuffle. The guard clinched the convict and while he was holding him Lemon seized an iron bar and violently struck the man over the head and again upon the arm, injuring him so severely that he was taken to the hospital and was unable to work for several weeks. This merely serves to show the brutality of the man Lemon and nothing else."

FIFTY KILLED.

A Terrible Casualty in a Church in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 26.—A terrible casualty has taken place at the village of Khnieleff, in the Kozloff district, on the Western coast of the Crimea. While service was in progress in the village church, an alarm of fire was raised. A panic ensued in the crowded congregation; and the efforts of the officiating priests to calm the tumult were absolutely unavailing. In the stampede for the exits 54 persons were killed by suffocation or being trampled, and 80 others were seriously injured.

WON'T INVITE BRYAN.

The George Committee Decides to Leave William Jennings Alone.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The campaign committee of the Henry George forces decided tonight, after a long meeting, not to formally invite William J. Bryan to come to New York. It was stated that the Henry George forces believe they now have Tammany at a disadvantage in this respect. They claim that Mr. Bryan has declined to come in response to an invitation from Tammany, and this they claim is practically a triumph for Henry George. If Bryan were asked to come in the interests of Henry George and should refuse, the Georgeites argue that it would reduce them to the level of Tammany in Bryan's estimation.

Killed His Wife.

BRAZIL, Ind., Oct. 26.—Newton Kempfer, 26 years old, shot and killed his wife at the home of her grandmother in Donaldsonville today. Kempfer's wife left him recently and came to her grandmother. They had been married but a year, but liver unhappily together.

THE CAMPAIGN AT THE HUB.

Mayor Quincy, of Boston, Could Not See John L. Sullivan's Hand at the Ten Eyck Reception, But Would Like to See Sullivan's "Hand" Now.

SPAIN'S ANSWER STILL SECRET.

Energetic Measures Promised Against the Insurgents in Cuba.

MADRID, Oct. 26.—The Spanish government refuses to furnish for publication the text of the note of Spain which has been handed to the United States minister.

The United States minister admits having received Spain's reply to the note to the United States, but he declines to discuss the matter beyond saying that the text of the Spanish answer will be immediately transmitted to Washington.

From other sources it was learned that the officials of the United States legation were engaged today in translating Spain's answer; and it was reported that the United States minister would cable to Washington today the full text of the Spanish note.

Although the government of Spain will not give out the text of its reply to the United States on the subject of Cuba, it was officially announced that the reply of the Spanish minister for foreign affairs, Senor Gullon, is on the following lines:

It expresses regret of the fact that the insurrection in Cuba "receives support from frequent American filibustering expeditions," and that otherwise the rebellion in Cuba would possibly not exist. It is hoped by the Spanish government that by granting autonomy to Cuba and the withdrawing of American support of the insurgents, the insurrection will shortly be ended.

It is further officially announced that the Spanish note is marked throughout by an energetic tone.

According to the reports in official circles here, the United States minister will confine himself to acknowledging the receipt of the Spanish reply, and, after forwarding it to the United States government, will request instructions from Washington before proceeding any further in the matter.

It is not expected that the text of the answer of Spain will be published here before the senate has had the opportunity of deliberating upon it, and, therefore, it is understood that the text of the document may not be published in the United States until after the reassembling of congress.

But before congress reassembles (the first Monday in December, otherwise Dec. 6) it is expected by the Spanish officials here that the conditions of affairs in Cuba, so far as the insurrection in that island is concerned, will have considerably improved, and that, therefore, the whole question will have assumed a brighter aspect.

Finally, it is announced from official sources, the Spanish government has determined to pursue a new policy towards Cuba and to take more energetic military action against the Cuban insurgents.

It is said that in view of the instructions which the government has given to Marshal Blanco, Senor Onderga, the Cuban Autonomist leader, who has long resided in Paris, has decided to come to Madrid to support Senor Sagasta's policy.

HAVANA, Oct. 26. — Considerable anxiety is expressed among the American residents of this city as to the outcome of the demonstration which the volunteers are expected to make on Friday or Saturday next upon the departure of Gen. Weyler for Spain. In spite of the orders from Madrid and the steps taken by the Spanish officials here, there is still apparently a determination upon the part of the volunteers, who, in this matter, seem unwilling to be controlled by their officers, to make the general's departure from Havana the occasion of an anti-American demonstration. Should this be the case, it is feared that serious trouble may ensue and many of the Americans of this city have been heard to express more strongly than ever the wish that a United States warship was present in this harbor to protect American life and property, if necessary.

The failure of the Autonomist policy of the new Spanish cabinet seems more and more apparent every day. Dissensions are known to exist among the autonomist leaders, and the Conservatives have pronounced themselves strongly opposed to the granting of an autonomist form of government to Cuba, and have, so to say, washed their hands of the consequences which may follow if the government at Madrid persists in carrying out the plans of Premier Sagasta. The Conservatives last night held a meeting in this city lasting four hours, at which several speeches were made in opposition to the policy of autonomy for Cuba, and it was unanimously agreed that the Conservative party should energetically oppose autonomy and the policy of the Sagasta cabinet in this direction.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The Soleil makes a violent attack upon the policy of the United States toward Spain, and declares that it "merely serves as a disguise for the ambitions of politicians and the mercantile calculations of speculators." The paper adds: "Cuba would be splendid prey for American politicians and speculators, who hesitate at nothing. United Europe would do well to support Spain against such a policy of rapine."

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—The Frankfort Zeitung today publishes a dispatch from Madrid which quotes the Spanish minister of finance, Senor Puigcerver, as saying that a fresh, large loan is necessary, as the funds of Spain will be exhausted in June, 1898. The Cuban war, the finance minister is said to have added, puts his country to a monthly expense of 45,000,000 pesetas, and the civil and military departments of Spain are behind in their payments.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: "United States Minister Woodford has maintained the greatest reserve in declining to discuss politics either with the Spanish or foreign press representatives, but he is making an excellent impression upon the diplomatic corps and upon all Spaniards who have approached him. Outside of international politics he is very courteous, sociable and desirous of making himself generally welcome. He impresses one as being determined, intelligent and very much in earnest in the discharge of the duties of a delicate mission."

He Fears For Ohio.

McKinley Unable to Figure Out a Victory for His Friend Mr. Hanna.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—It is startling, but true, that President McKinley apprehends Democratic success in Ohio this year. From a personal friend of the president, who is at the White house every day, this statement comes, and it is absolutely reliable. The president believes that Democratic success is likely mainly because of Republican apathy. He knows Ohio as well as any citizen of the Buckeye state; and he knows the peculiar political conditions which exist there. He is really more apprehensive of the health of his friend, Senator Hanna, than he is now of the political result. Ohio is often Democratic in off years. Senator Hanna is known to be on the verge of nervous prostration, and he is constantly in danger of serious illness because of the weakness of his heart. Although he is struggling along through the campaign, he is in a physical condition which requires considerable daily rest and careful attention to his health. It is contemplated by President McKinley that he should make some public utterance while he is in Cincinnati in behalf of the Republican state ticket. Whether he will do so or not, he has not decided, but he is undoubtedly inclined to do so, not only to help his party, but to help his friend Hanna, who managed his presidential campaign for him in such an admirable manner. To nobody has President McKinley said anything or intimated anything concerning the party loyalty of Senator Foraker; but he knows very well the attitude which Foraker and his friends have assumed in Ohio during this campaign. When he was here two weeks ago Senator Foraker said to a newspaper correspondent who has known him for several years: "I am going on the stump for the regular ticket, and I hope that we will win. But conditions are very peculiar, and I cannot predict success. On national issues Ohio is always safely Republican; but on state issues Ohio acts very contrary at times."

That tells the whole story. That is the way Foraker is talking to his friends in Ohio, and they understand it very well. He does not want a Republican colleague. He is not for Hanna. He is making some of the best political speeches he ever made; and every one of them arouses enthusiasm for Foraker, rather than for the Republican party. While Senator Sherman was in the senate he had for colleagues Thurman, twelve years; Pendleton, six years; Payne, six years, and Brice, six years. That makes thirty years. During that extended period Senator Sherman was the colossal figure for Ohio Republicans to gaze upon. He was the only Republican senator. He built a political machine which was invincible. He was always re-elected himself, but had Democratic colleagues. Foraker understands the situation. He is the party boss in his state, and he will remain the leader of his party. His friends will not aid in the campaign which has Hanna for its central figure. Hanna realizes the fact. McKinley realizes the fact. Democratic success in Ohio will not be Republican reverse. It will simply mean Hanna's defeat. Democratic success in Ohio will not mean a silver victory. It will mean a Foraker victory, for future Foraker local ascendency.

President McKinley understands the situation. Because of his keen interest in the campaign he has overlooked the fact that the commissioner of patents, Ben Butterworth, has ignored civil service rules and principles and has betaken himself to the Ohio hustings, in behalf of the Republican ticket; for Ben Butterworth is one of the ablest political orators in his state and in his party. He is as sincerely a Hanna man as he has always been a McKinley man.

The seriousness of the situation is manifested by the fact that the president contemplates the deliverance of a speech in Cincinnati. Nevertheless, it cannot yet be said that he will make that deliverance. If he can see a prospect of Republican success, he will speak. If not, he will maintain silence. Foraker holds Hanna's destiny in his hands. His best friends believe that Foraker ought to have a Democratic colleague in the senate; and it is assumed that Foraker would prefer McLean to Hanna. It is a singular fact that McLean, who is economical and the reverse of prodigal, is in Cincinnati with his plethoric checkbook; and he would not spend money simply for glory. He must have reason to believe that he is playing a sure-thing game.

FIVE UTES SHOT.

Colorado Game Warden Has Trouble With Indians.

RIFLE, Col., Oct. 26.—Reports from Snake river are to the effect that Game Warden Wilcox attempted to arrest some Indians near Lily Park, for violating the Colorado game laws, and was fired upon by the Utes. The officer returned the fire, killing five Utes. Game Warden Wilcox, with several posses of deputy sheriffs and ranchmen, are after the Indians, and a further conflict seems inevitable. The excitement here is intense, and parties are organizing to go to the relief of the game warden, fearing a general uprising of the Indians.

The trouble commenced last week when the White river, Uncompahgre and Uintah Utes began pouring over the line from Utah on their annual fall hunt. The White river Utes are exceptionally ugly and have been apparently anxious to pick trouble with parties of whites with whom they have come in contact. These Utes were in the Meeker massacre and have never been anything but ugly and waiting for an opportunity to do mischief. There are several hundred of them now in the state. Game Warden Wilcox, with a small party, started out to warn the Indians that the game laws must be observed. The game warden was resisted and was finally fired upon by the Indians. Then a serious encounter followed in which a number of Indians were killed or wounded. It is reported that Game Warden Wilcox's party also suffered severely. Brig. Gen. Otis, of the department of Colorado, has said that if the circumstances warranted it troops would be sent to the scene of the conflict at once. They are well prepared and ready to proceed at a moment's notice.

BLIZZARD OUT WEST.

Storm Raging in South Dakota, Colorado and Nebraska.

RAILROADS ARE BLOCKADED.

Damage to the Total of Thousands Already Done in Denver.

NOT AS YET ABATING

Latest Reports Tell of Roaring Winds and Drifting Flakes.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 26.—Word was received tonight from many points in Nebraska and South Dakota to the effect that the snow and sleet storm which has been traveling eastward for twenty-four hours still continues.

Burlington trains are still delayed, and Rock Island trains are blockaded. East of Grand Island along the Northern Pacific the storm is rain; west of there it is mingled with snow and sleet. On the Elk Horn line the snow turns to rain east of Long Pine. So far the railroads have been only slightly hampered by the storm. The worst feature of the storm is the high wind, which is playing havoc with the telegraph wires, communication is badly interrupted, and in many places is cut off entirely. In South Dakota the same conditions prevail. A message from Huron says that rain that fell there all day turned to snow at nightfall and still continues. From Miller, Aberdeen, Sioux Falls and Mitchell similar dispatches are received.

No rain has yet fallen in Omaha, but the approach of the storm is manifest by a rapid fall in the temperature and a stiff gale from the north.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 26.—Aside from the tremendous inconvenience caused public and private interests, the snow storm of last night and today has wrought an intrinsic damage to the city of Denver and its suburbs that is conservatively estimated to be in excess of $100,000. Of course, should the storm continue several days the total will multiply many times. The estimate of damage includes only the semi-public concerns such as the light, telephone, telegraph and street car companies. It is to wires and poles that the greatest harm has been done. City Electrician Stearn said this afternoon that probably 1,000 poles were down in Denver alone and upward of 4,000 miles of wire. General Manager Field, of the telephone exchange, estimates the present damage to his exchange at $20,000. With the exception of the Rock Island, the Kansas Pacific, the Colorado Central and the Julesburg and South Park branches of the Gulf, railroads leading into Denver have been blocked all day. The storm was most severe, and the greatest trouble was experienced by the railroads between Denver and Pueblo. All freight trains have been abandoned to enable the roads to handle passengers without any more delay than is absolutely necessary. Railroad reports showed that the storm was general throughout the eastern half and a section of the northern part of this state, the southern part of Wyoming, the northeastern part of Utah and the western halves of Nebraska and Kansas.

A message from Colorado Springs stated that the snow and sleet were blowing so furiously there that it was impossible to see across the street. Leadville had a slight snow fall last night, but none today.

At noon there was no indication of a cessation of the storm, which is general in this section.

OMAHA, Oct. 26.—The warmest month of October ever experienced by white men in this region is closing in a blizzard. Rain began falling in Western Nebraska and South Dakota last night, turning to snow and continuing all night. Dispatches from Valentine are to the effect that heavy snow has fallen there, while in the western end of the state the railways are having trouble in moving trains. Snow has fallen in the Black Hills and in central South Dakota cold rains have put a stop to threshing.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Oct. 26.—Not in years has there been such a blizzard here as that which prevails at the present time. High winds that come in streaks, like waves of a typhoon, are drifting the snow. Traffic on railroads is suspended and telephone wires are down. Canyons are choked with snow and it is impossible to see one hundred feet on account of the blinding storm. Considerable damage to property has occurred. Mining operations are seriously impeded by the storm, which has been raging fourteen hours and continues furiously with no sign of abatement. The weather is very cold and it is feared there will be great suffering among the poor.

M'COOK, Neb., Oct. 26.—After raining three inches last night and this morning, a snow storm set in this afternoon, with high winds, falling temperature and other blizzard indications. The storm is general over this section of Nebraska and is quite severe.

Returning Miners.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Oct. 26.—The schooner Novelty has arrived from St. Michael's with 23 returning miners, nine of whom have been on the Yukon several years. They all tell about scarcity of provisions at Circle City and Dawson and give that as their reason for leaving for the winter. They nearly all have claims and bring money back with them, but were very silent as to the amounts. Among the returning gold-seekers are Ervie Logue, of Driftwood, Pa., and H. Jacobs, of Warren City, Pa.