

## THE CAPTAIN'S STORY

HE TELLS OF THE DISASTER TO THE SEA WING.

The vessel in Good Condition and the Wind Alone Responsible for the Catastrophe—Senators being Remonstrated With for Wasting Valuable Time—Minnesota Farmers' Convention—The Nominations Made and Platform Adopted—A Family Cremated—Indians Starving.

### Captain Wetheren's Story.

St. Paul, Minn., July 18.—Captain Wetheren and six of the crew of the ill-fated steamer Sea Wing, which was wrecked at Lake City Sunday night, have arrived here and Government Inspectors Yeager and Knapp are conducting an investigation of the affair behind closed doors. Captain Wetheren and Clerk Niles have given to the press statements 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 on board at the time was under one hundred and seventy-five. There were on the boat and barge 200 floats, 187 cork and tile preservers and seven skiffs. The boat left Lake City at 8 o'clock and proceeded up the lake about five miles. When the storm struck the steamer it was completely and instantly overturned. Captain Wetheren was at the wheel and did all in his power to keep the boat headed into the wind and remained in the pilot house until completely submerged. Then he broke through the side and succeeded in reaching the 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 her hull and nothing but the force of the wind upset her.

The barge was not cut 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.

### Remonstrances Being Received.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The members of the senate are receiving letters of remonstrance, particularly from the commercial and legal associations of the country, against giving so much attention to political measures like the election bill when there are other matters before congress which to them appear of greater importance to the people. There has been a formidable demand for the passage of the bankruptcy bill at this session of congress and many committees representing various commercial organizations of the country have visited Washington several times to urge its immediate consideration by congress, and the members of the bar of the supreme court are also very urgent in their demands for the passage of some bill to relieve the docket of that body. A bill passed the house some months ago creating a number of additional district and circuit judges and was referred to the senate committee on judiciary, where it has slumbered ever since. Mr. Everts is responsible for the delay, and it is said that he is now preparing a substitute which proposes to create an appellate court and which is an altogether new measure, but both the bankruptcy bill and the bill to provide additional judges for the United States courts have received the endorsement of the national bar association, and they will not relish the substitution of a new scheme for one to which they have given their approval after a great deal of discussion and reflection. A great deal of impatience is shown at the neglect of the business interests of the country in this particular to promote the political prospects of some members who want an election bill passed.

### A Whole Family Cremated.

QUEBEC, July 18.—At 2 o'clock this morning fire broke out in a barroom owned by Delamere Oulette. The flames made such rapid progress that the whole building was soon consumed. It was only after the fire was extinguished that a fireman came upon a family of five persons who had perished. The family consisted of Pierre Meranda, his wife and three children, who had recently returned from the United States intending to settle in their native city. It is thought others perished in the flames.

### Minnesota Farmers in Convention.

St. Paul, Minn., July 18.—At the farmers' alliance and the united labor convention here the first business was the report of the committee on resolutions, which was adopted.

It demanded that "the war tariff" be radically revised, especially denouncing the McKinley bill as a howling infamy of protection. It demands government control of railroads; 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 the mortgage indebtedness should be deducted from the tax on realty; demands lower interest 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 the 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 decisions fraught with danger to our form of government, and invites to its support all who toil and all who agree with them in opinion.

Gen. K. H. Baker was nominated for governor, and the ticket was completed as follows:

Lieutenant governor, J. O. Barrett of Brown's Valley.

Secretary of state, M. Wensenburg of Duluth, Scandinavian.

State auditor, P. H. Rahilly, Wabasha county.

State treasurer, Eric Matteson, La Qui Paelry.

Attorney general, J. M. Burlingame, Owatona.

### South Dakota Indians Starving.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The secretary of the interior has transmitted to congress a letter from the United States Indian agent at the Sisseton agency, South Dakota, stating that the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians of Lake Traverse reservation are in a most destitute condition, the drouth of last year having almost totally destroyed their crops, and asking that \$5,000 be appropriated for the purchase of provisions to keep them from starving.

### A Gloomy Day in Red Wing.

RED WING, Minn., July 17.—Sixty-six bodies that were brought here yesterday were laid out in an empty store room, and to this place of death came the mourning friends to claim their dead or look in vain for absent ones. All day long coffin bodies were being carried to stricken homes in the city and at many hearthstones but one or two survivors of the family awaited the coming of the remains of their loved ones. This is a day of funerals, nearly all of the bodies yet recovered being interred in "God's Acre."

Funerals were held right along during the day, one of the mournful processions passing along the street every few minutes. Business houses generally were closed and in mourning garb, while the whole place wore an air of disconsolate grief. Coroner Killo went down to Lake City to view the scene of the disaster. He will hold an inquest at once on the body of E. A. Johnson of Darota, who was to have been married yesterday, and whose betrothed was also one of those who perished.

### Operations of the First Assistant Postmaster General's Office.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The statement of the operations of the office of the first assistant postmaster general for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, shows that the total number of transactions in the appointment division were 23,261, an average of nearly 2,000 per month, or 80 per day. Of this number there were 4,332 post-offices established, 1,024 discontinued and 1,579 changes of name and site. In fourth class postoffices there were 9,056 appointments on account of resignations, 5,990 on account of removals and 638 on account of death of postmasters. In presidential offices there were 253 appointments on account of resignations, 579 on account of expirations of commissions, 556 on account of removals, 31 on account of death of postmasters and 133 on account of offices becoming presidential. Of removals of classes about 1,000 were made on reports of inspectors. The whole number of postoffices in operation July 1, 1890, was 62,400, against 58,990 in 1889, 7,376 in 1888, 55,137 in 1887 and 40,021 in 1886. The increase during the last year is the largest in the history of the country.

### Killed Father and Mother.

ANNA, Ill., July 19.—A tale of youthful depravity hard to believe comes from Goreville, a small town in the edge of Johnson county removed from railroads and telegraph stations. Monday night when every one was asleep, a man, supposed at the time to be a burglar, broke into the house of a man named Morris Sullivan, and on being spoken to fired a pistol at the bed in which Sullivan and his wife were sleeping. The ball struck Sullivan in the breast, inflicting fatal injuries. Mrs. Sullivan then jumped out of bed and threw herself upon the murderer, but the pistol was discharged again, and she fell wounded in the left breast. Her injuries, too, are pronounced fatal. By this time the alarm had been given and the neighbors came in. On securing the murderer he was found to be Sullivan's 16-year old son. He is now in jail. A few months ago the boy poisoned some water which he gave to his parents, but this attempt failed. He gives as his reason for committing the crime that he was tired waiting for the old folks' property.

### An Express Company Robbed.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The Northern Pacific express company's office, 81 Dearborn street, was robbed of \$1,400 Saturday. Two of the clerks were in the office at the time working on the books. There are conflicting stories as to how the robbery was done. One of the clerks tells the following: A masked thief gained an entrance through the door that leads off the alley and, after chloroforming one of the clerks, knocked the other to the floor with a blow from a "jimmy." He then broke open the money-drawer and took every dollar that it contained. Stuffing the currency into a bag he hastily left the building by a rear-door and made his escape down the dark alley. No arrests have been made. The clerk's story is not generally credited.

The iron and steel workers of the New Jersey steel and iron works at Trenton have struck because the superintendent has refused to sign the scale in the absence of President Abram S. Hewitt in Europe.

## THE POLITICAL BALL

IT IS SET ROLLING BY THE FARMERS OF NEBRASKA.

Proceedings of their Convention Held at Columbus—A Farmer Nominated for Congress—Some Features of the Platform—Opposition to Land Monopoly—More Currency Needed—Public Property at the Mercy of Private Greed—The Australian Ballot System Recommended.

### State Farmers' Alliance Convention at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, July 16.—At the independent convention of the state farmers' alliance, Knights of Labor, trades-unions and other labor organizations of the Third congressional district, to nominate a candidate for congress, held at the opera-house yesterday, about 100 of the 148 delegates entitled to seats were present.

The following persons were placed in nomination for congress: M. F. Knox of Custer, William A. Poynter of Boone, O. M. Kemm of Custer, C. D. Schroeder of Logan, W. L. Willard of Hall. On the second ballot O. M. Kemm was nominated.

Mr. Kemm is thirty-five years old, was born in Indiana on a farm and in 1882 came to Nebraska and homesteaded a claim in Custer county, on which he lived until January last, when he was appointed deputy county treasurer. He has been a republican up to about two years ago, when he cut loose from the party and joined the alliance, helping in the bitter fight in Custer last fall. He announced that he was poor and that about all he had was a family of motherless children and a \$1,500 mortgage on his farm.

### THE RESOLUTIONS.

The committee on resolutions, C. S. Evans, C. W. Potter, M. J. Costello, John S. Freeman and C. W. Beal, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Land is the original source from which all wealth is drawn. Free access to it is necessary to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The ownership of land is the only true basis for the establishment of homes; hence, the welfare of society and the progress of the human race depend upon securing to every worthy person an opportunity to own land; therefore, we are opposed to every form of land-monopoly. We demand that unearned land-grants shall be forfeited; that alien-ownership shall be prohibited, and that individuals shall be prevented from holding large tracts of land out of use for speculative purposes.

Money is to organized industry what blood is to the human system. It should be sufficient in quantity, good in quality, and should circulate through every part of the body-politic. Its scarcity causes falling prices, business stagnation and hard times, with all the consequent idleness, suffering and crime. A contraction of the currency benefits no one but those whose source of wealth are fixed in value, as bonds, stocks, mortgages, &c., while it wrongs and oppresses every producer.

We demand the financial legislation of these United States for the past 20 years as unwise and criminally unjust to the masses. It has been in favor of users and against producers. The destruction of our paper-currency and the demonetization of silver were crimes against society.

In order to secure justice to the people and a return of prosperity to this country, we demand the full and unlimited coinage of silver and all paper currency shall be issued by the government directly to the people in the form of legal tender treasury notes and in sufficient quantity to do the business of the country.

The moving of products and the transmission of intelligence by means of railroads and telegraphs are necessary and important parts of our industrial system. The prosperity of the country is absolutely dependent on these great modern inventions. But they are of such a nature that competition fails to regulate the prices charged for their use, and monopoly prevails. Thus public prosperity is left at the mercy of private greed, unless the government employs its power to secure the right use of these great inventions. The right of the government to do this is affirmed by the highest legal and economic authorities. But neither the United States nor the state of Nebraska has ever effectually exercised that right. Hence the construction and operation of railroads and telegraphs is marked by fraud, extortion, contempt of law and political corruption. The producers of wealth are oppressed and robbed without stint that a few selfish men may pile up vast fortunes. Railroad corporations have dominated and corrupted the politics of this state. By exorbitant charges they have extorted millions of dollars from the toiling masses.

We believe the only effectual remedy for these evils lies in government ownership of telegraphs and railroads, and this we declare to be our ultimate object. But pending such final settlement of this question we demand that the government shall exercise its right of control over these institutions so as to prevent abuses and secure the rights of the people so far as may be possible.

We demand that the government shall foreclose its mortgages on the Pacific railroads, take charge of them, and operate them in the interest of the masses.

Taxation is one of the most important functions of government. A wise use of the power to tax is the best sign of a just and healthy government. Taxes should be limited in amount to the needs of government, and every effort should be made to reduce these needs by economy and retrenchment.

Taxes should be levied and collected in such a manner as to interfere as little as possible with the business of the country and the natural course of industrial development. Money collected by taxation should be kept out of circulation no longer than is absolutely necessary; nor should funds in the public treasury be used for the enrichment of public officials.

We demand a strict application of the above principles and a thorough tax reform in every department of our government, municipal, state and national.

We are disgusted with the endless bickerings and disputes by which the politicians try to keep the people divided on the tariff question. We brand the position of the democratic party on that question as weak and oscillating and unworthy of support. We brand the tariff policy of the republican party as unjust, and the McKinley bill as an outrage on a long suffering people. In place of all this tariff tinkering we demand a sweeping measure of reform that shall give relief to the farmers and laboring people by greatly reducing the taxes on all the necessaries of life.

The use of the ballot to secure a free expression of the actual will of the voter is essential to the success of popular government. Therefore to free our politics from corruption and abolish the tyranny of bosses and machines, we demand the Australian ballot system.

We favor a liberal service pension for every soldier or sailor who served in the union army and who has received an honorable discharge. We arraign the old parties for the repeated violations of their promises to those whose heroism saved the nation.

Healthy competition in production and commerce must be maintained or we will be forced to adopt some form of state socialism as our only protection against the ravages of monopoly. Therefore, we demand that trusts and all combinations in restraint of production or trade shall be abolished by law; that gambling in stocks or labor products shall be considered and treated as a crime, and that every form of robbery whether prohibited or sanctioned by law shall receive the condemnation of all honest men.

We respectfully invite all those who favor the reforms we advocate and are in sympathy with our principles and purpose to aid us with their votes and influence.

### Suggestions in Regard to the Sugar-Beet Culture.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 17.—Reports from the sub-stations established in the spring by the state experimental station for the purpose of determining the effect of the varying conditions of soil and climate on the growth of and the production of sugar in the sugar-beet are in the main good.

In many places, especially in the extreme western part of the state, beets have suffered from hot weather and a lack of rain as a rule, though they seem to withstand these unfavorable conditions as well as corn and better than small grain.

From some points reports tell us that insect enemies have begun their ravages.

As the best methods of cultivation with us are to be determined by experiment, the suggestion is made to those having small plots, that during the dry weather the ground be frequently (at least once a week) hoed or stirred. Not only will this method of procedure keep the ground free from weeds, but it will also aid the plant to withstand the effects of dry and hot weather. This last effect is caused by breaking up the little canals or channels, formed in the soil by the passage of the moisture from the ground to the air, thus retarding the evaporation of moisture from the soil and permitting the free circulation of air throughout its upper layers. Both of which actions have a general tendency to keep the soil cool and moist. If possible, hoe one-half of the plot every week and the other half but once in two or even three weeks and carefully note the effects on the growth.

As there are several kinds of insects that attack the beet, and as they have already been reported as having begun operations, it seems to be the proper time to begin to learn something of their appearance, habits and the best means of meeting their advances. To this end the beets should be watched very carefully from day to day and at different times of the day and even in the evening for any insect, bug or worm that seems to have any interest in them; search the leaves, pull up the beets and search the roots and the top-layer of the soil and when any marauder is found send it to the experimental station for study and identification.

Directions for sending such specimens I copy from bulletin xiv., on "Insects Injurious to Young Trees on Tree-Claims," just issued.

"Whenever possible, insects should be packed alive in some tight tin box—the tighter the better, as air holes are not needed—along with a supply of their appropriate food sufficient to last them on the journey; otherwise they generally die on the road and shrivel up.

"Send as full an account as possible of the habits of the insects; what part of the plant it infests, time of the day when it is most active, amount of damage done, etc.

"Packages should be marked with the name of the sender and should be addressed to the Entomologist of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Nebraska."

It will aid very materially in forming conclusions if all people who have planted seed this season will send, from time to time, reports of the condition of their beets to the Experiment Station. Address:

H. H. NICHOLSON,  
Agricultural Experiment Station,  
Lincoln, Neb.

## PROTRACTED DEBATE.

SIX WEEKS MORE TO BE GIVEN UP TO TARIFF TALK.

The Dog Days Will Have Come and Gone Before Congress Gets Through—The Governor of Wisconsin Expresses Himself in Regard to the Bennett Law—More of the Lake Pele Disaster—One Hundred Bodies Recovered—A Gloomy Day in Red Wing.

### Six Weeks Tariff Bill Discussion.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Democratic and republican senators are calculating upon debating the tariff bill six weeks or more, although no agreement has yet been reached on that subject. The tariff is a great question, and it is one in which all the people are interested. There is not likely to be any attempt made to rush the bill through until its provisions have been carefully scrutinized and explained. The Mills bill, after being debated by the senate finance committee, was discussed until October 3, 1888. It will be remembered that while it was pending the republican senators held frequent caucuses and resolved to pass a bill before consenting to an adjournment. Finally Senator Allison announced that the republicans were tired and wanted to go home and moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the following December. That motion prevailed, and, although the presidency had been decided, the senate occupied more than six weeks discussing the bill in the second session of the fiftieth congress. Under the circumstances there is every reason to believe that the debate on the pending tariff bill will be equally protracted. The present bill differs in many respects from the Allison bill, and there is much in it needing full explanation.

### The Bennett School Law.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Governor Hoard of Wisconsin was interviewed on the Bennett school law, which has aroused such a political controversy in the state of which he is the chief executive. He said: "One of the great mistakes made in the claim that the law interferes with the course of instructions laid out by private schools. Such is not so—it does not affect private schools. It simply said that each child shall each year receive three months' instruction in the English language in history, arithmetic and reading. That instruction may be obtained in the public school or where the parents will, so long as it is given. But it must be given out that we shall insist and we shall be successful. Don't doubt it."

"The progressive people of Wisconsin, irrespective of party, favor it. Only a short time ago I received a letter from seventy-five democrats in one Wisconsin town stating that they would fight me as a republican but would support me as a patriot. We propose standing by the law, it is the chief issue in the state and republicans will win on it. The Lutherans, Catholics and Germans have split on it and the bolters will support it."

Speaking of his prospects of re-election, the governor said he would certainly be re-elected if nominated, but of the latter contingency he couldn't talk. Referring to the McKinley bill, he said it would be more generally favored when its champions had spoken; that the present opposition was due mostly to the fact that its enemies had done most of the talking.

### Total Number of Bodies Recovered Now Reaches One Hundred.

RED WING, Minn., July 17.—The doleful tolling of church bells is still to be heard in this city, the list of the recovered dead from the disaster having been greatly increased since yesterday. Eight bodies were brought in this morning. In the afternoon sixteen more were brought up and one was sent over to Lake City and to-night another boat load arrived. This swells the list of recovered dead to 100 and it is thought about a dozen bodies still lie in the lake.

The scene at the lake shore, the disaster having occurred two miles this side of Lake City, in Goodhue county, is a sad one. When the first bodies were discovered Sunday night and Monday morning the faces were calm and peaceful and showed little or no signs of having come to a sudden death. Not so with those found last night and to-day. All these were blue and blackened beyond recognition, so that clothing, jewels and papers were the only way for friends to claim their dead. The warm weather and shallowness, together with the fact that several big steamers sent up heavy swells today as they passed up the river, brought the bodies to the surface very quickly. Patrolling row boats towed the bodies ashore where they were identified and as soon as possible, boxed and shipped to this city.

Engineer Sparks of the Sea King tonight entered an emphatic denial of the report that he, the captain or any of the crew had been drinking. The friends of Sparks and Captain Wetheren are also indignant at the charge of drunkenness.

The reported arrest of Captain Wetheren is not false. A man who came to-night from Diamond Bluff, where the captain's home is situated, says the sheriff took Wetheren to St. Paul this afternoon, having arrested him at the instance of United States officials.

Superintendent Porter has received from Supervisor Gilbert the final figures of the population of Chicago, which place the population of that city at 1,101,263. In 1880 the official count showed a population of 503,185.

The British government has granted all the demands of the telegraphers.

### A Combine Against Farmers.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., July 21.—It will be a startling piece of news to the wheat growers of North Dakota to find out on the eve of harvest that no elevator in the state will store grain this year. The radical change in the handling of the crop has been kept as secret as possible. It was determined upon, it is said, soon after the law was passed this year which makes all public elevators and warehouses pay an annual license of \$2.50 per 1,000 bushels capacity. Nine-tenths of the crop of the state has been heretofore bought by the elevator companies upon Duluth and Minneapolis quotations. A farmer could store his grain in these elevators for fifteen days for nothing and keep it in store as long as he desired to pay a small fee therefor. Now the elevators will refuse this on the ground that they are not public elevators, and the farmer, who is mortgaged to the ears, will this year be compelled to sell his crop at whatever price the company chooses to allow him. In most cases this will leave him penniless for the winter.

The law was supposed to be a reasonable one and was in the nature of a tax not so easy to evade, as the old tax law has proved, but the companies, in order to evade it, will resort to this sweeping change, which will bring unexpected misery on most of the wheat growers of this state, a class of men having from fifty to five hundred acres in grain, which represent all they have in the world and which now promises the first actual return for their labor in three years. By the plan of forcing private buyers out of the small stations and agreeing upon a price the principal elevators of the state will have, as in the past, absolute control of the enormous crop now out. This crop will be so large that the railroad commissioners have stated that all the railroads combined cannot furnish cars to move it one-tenth as far as required. If the elevators refuse to store it the confusion and dismay that will result will be something unprecedented.

### The Original Package Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The death of Congressman Walker of Missouri, which occurred yesterday, will probably prevent the vote upon the original package bill, which was to have been taken today. It has always been the custom for the house to adjourn at once after the announcement of the death of one of its members, and there is no reason to expect that a different course will be adopted in the present case. The immediate adjournment of the house will put the vote on the bill over until Tuesday, and that will necessitate the postponement of the vote upon the bankruptcy bill until Tuesday, or one day later than was intended.

Those who are most active in the interest of the original package bill are no better able to judge of its fate tonight than they were a week ago, but the return of many absent members tomorrow morning will afford an opportunity to make a canvass and to give the members of the judiciary committee an opportunity to decide whether it will be advisable to insist upon the Wilson amendment in view of the opposition and the strength of the following of Mr. Adams of Chicago.

### South Dakota's Tin Mines.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—One of the hottest fights that will arise in the senate during the debate on the tariff will be led by Senators Pettigrew and Moody of South Dakota in favor of protection for the development of the tin interests of that state. There has never been any serious efforts made until now to develop the tin mines of this country. In the Black Hills of South Dakota are undoubtedly some of the richest tin mines in the world, and they have only been looked into sufficiently to ascertain the quality of the ore and something of its extent.

While lead, silver, especially copper, and nearly all other ones indigenous of the United States have been given specific attention in the tariff laws, our tin has been permitted to receive only general attention, and very little of that. Tin is one of the most popular articles of consumption in the country, for it goes into the use of every family to a greater or less extent. The South Dakota senators say that they have enough tin within an area of sixty miles square to more than supply the United States, and that it can be fully developed within two years if there is proper encouragement given by congress.

### Notice to Grand Army Men.

BOSTON, Mass., July 21.—The reunion committee of the national Grand Army encampment earnestly desires the names of all organizations that have secured through local members and without application to the committee their own accommodations. The committee also desires all military and naval organizations that contemplate holding reunions during encampment week and have not already notified the committee should do so at once. Notices should be sent to J. Payson Bradley, chairman of the reunion committee No. 2, "A" Beach street, Boston, Mass.

### Some Good Indians.

TUCSON, Ariz., July 21.—It is now definitely known that the eight Apache prisoners under Kid, who murdered Sheriff Reynolds and deputy and escaped, that all save three have been killed. Kid and two others are at large. Troops are out in hopes of intercepting them. Three White mountain Apache renegades came in today and surrendered to the troops.

The president has accepted the resignation of U. S. Lerty, United States marshal at Oklahoma.