

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

A. G. HOSMER, Publisher.

RED CLOUD, - - NEBRASKA

CURRENT COMMENT.

TEN men-of-war of all nations were in the harbor of Shanghai, at last reports, with one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six men.

THERE are still living in Rochester, N. Y., sixty-nine persons who voted at the first charter election fifty years ago. They will be asked to take part in the approaching semi-centennial observances.

NOTWITHSTANDING it has been claimed that the "Black Hamburg" grape will grow nowhere in the United States but in California, Baron de Lutichaw has in his vineyard at Waldo, Florida, a number of vines laden to their utmost with clusters of the largest size.

THE Lake Voorhees cattle range of Wyoming is the greatest in the world, no doubt. It comprises one million acres of land, forty thousand of which are enclosed with a barbed fence, and has a water frontage of thirty miles. The range will freely accommodate seventy-five thousand cattle. It has fifteen thousand head.

A GENTLEMAN recently appointed conservator of a demented Norwich, Conn., man, discovered that he had over \$11,000 to his credit in a broker's office in that city. Being suspicious of "the ticker" and its environments, he drew the money and placed it where he thought it would be more secure. In ten days the broker's firm had failed.

THE stream of German emigration is again rising, the total number of those who left the fatherland for America in the first quarter of this year having been twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, as compared with twenty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety-one in the same period of 1883, or considerably more than a whole army corps on a war footing.

A BOSTON boy, twelve years old, was arrested in Portland, Me., the other day, and in his pockets were found a quantity of cheap pamphlets containing Indian stories about "One-Eyed Nick, the Giant Scout," etc.; a revolver, a bag of cartridges, two brass watch chains, a cheap nickel-plated watch, worth, perhaps, two dollars; a toy pistol, two old jack-knives, a quantity of strings, a piece of leather, a strip of calf-skin with the hair on it, a button or two, a ragged handkerchief, several pieces of woolen cloth, some candy, a lot of dirty, broken lozenges, half a dozen filthy raisins, and a handful of fine dirt.

THE landlords and shopkeepers of Switzerland are bitterly bewailing the economical habits of the tourists who have visited their country so far this year. They say that they have had shoals of German visitors, but complain that there is no money to be made out of their customers, because they bring the frugal habits of the fatherland with them, even when they come holiday-making. Very few of the richer classes of tourists have yet made their appearance in the Republic, owing to the backwardness of the spring, and the bonifaces are devoutly praying for warm weather and rich Americans to come their way.

In England the first four Freemason Lodges were established June 24, 1717, the leading spirits being Desaguliers, a French Huguenot, and James Anderson, a Scotch Presbyterian, who compiled the "Book of Constitutions." There are now sixty Provincial Grand Lodges and one thousand two hundred Lodges in England, besides a Grand Chapter for the Royal Arch Degree, a Grand Lodge for the Work Masons, a Grand Conclave of Knights Templar, and a Supreme Grand Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite of the Thirty-three Degrees. In Ireland the first Lodge was founded in 1730, at Dublin, and there are now three hundred and fifty of them; in Scotland the first Lodge was opened in 1736, and there are now four hundred.

MR. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT'S treasure vault, in which he recently stowed away some \$100,000,000 in securities, is one of the most redoubtable works of defense on the American continent, though you may not be entirely certain of that by surveying his mansion from the outside. Its foundations were blasted out of the rock; the front wall is five feet in thickness, and the side and rear walls three feet, the materials used being pressed brick with brown-stone trimmings. The beams, girders and main pillars are iron, incased in fire-proof material. The doors, window-frames and minor partitions are iron, marble and glass. No wood is to be found in the structure. The great vault is thirty-six by forty-two feet, of wrought iron, steel and franklinite iron, is imposing in strength and proportions, and is situated on the ground floor. Its four outer doors weigh 8,200 pounds each, and have every effective and known improvement in defensive devices. A massive wall of masonry surrounds the ironwork. The vault, which is burglar, fire, and water-proof, constitutes a distinct building in itself.

THE WORLD'S DOINGS

A Summary of the Daily News.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 26th, Mr. Logan reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill, heretofore passed by the Senate, extending until December 31, 1884, the duration of the Court of Alabama Circuit, with recommendation that the Senate concur in the House amendment extending the time one year longer. On the vote to concur, Mr. Bayard called the yeas and nays, which resulted: Yeas, 29; nays, 19, so the Senate concurred in the amendment of the House extending the term of the court to December 31, 1885. Mr. Plumb, from the Committee on Public Lands reported favorably a bill to forfeit the unclaimed land grants of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad and restore the same to settlement. The Utah bill was placed before the Senate, and Mr. Hoar proceeded to speak in its favor. After speaking a few minutes Mr. Hoar yielded to enable the Mexican pension bill to be taken up. It was discussed and the yeas and nays taken. The majority report unseats McKinley and declares the wages earned by the soldiers of the rebellion who have reached the age of forty-five. The contest of Wallace vs. McKinley was taken up. The majority report unseats McKinley and declares the wages earned by the soldiers of the rebellion who have reached the age of forty-five. The contest of Wallace vs. McKinley was taken up. The majority report unseats McKinley and declares the wages earned by the soldiers of the rebellion who have reached the age of forty-five.

In the Senate, on the 27th, Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to provide for the sale of lands belonging to the prairie bands of Pottawatomie Indians. The Senate took up the bill to grant the Cinnabar & Clark's Fork Railroad Company the right of way through a portion of Yellowstone Park and restore the matter went over, and the Utah bill was taken up. After debate a motion to adjourn was made, which Mr. Hoar objected, and the vote being a tie, the motion failed. A motion was immediately made to go into executive session, resulting in the adjournment of the Senate until the following day. Mr. Hoar said he would not insist on keeping the Senate in session, but he would insist on the matter being taken up. In the House, Mr. Speaker appointed Messrs. Dillard, Williams and Child of Minnesota, to confer with the Senate on the Agricultural bill. Mr. Ellis called up the joint resolution approving the resolution of the House of Representatives on the 25th instant, declaring the year 1884 a year of mourning for the victims of the late cholera epidemic. The resolution passed by yeas 123, nays 28.

In the Senate, on the 28th, the bill was reported favorably to reimburse the several States for interest paid on war loans. The Mexican Pension bill was taken up. Various amendments were made and pending further debate the Senate adjourned. In the House Mr. Cobb, of Indiana, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to forfeit unclaimed land grants of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company. Passed on the House calendar. The remainder of the day was spent with and the House went into committee on the Whole, Mr. Cox in the chair, on the Legislative bill, H. R. 2000, which relates to the internal revenue collection districts from eighty-four to sixty-three, and increases the rate in the Pension office. After completing the consideration of H. R. 2000, the bill to regulate the exportation of butter and cheese; to divide the judicial district of Kansas; a joint resolution proposing to amend following article sixteenth of the Constitution: The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied by any State or any State on account of race. The House went into committee on the Missouri delegation attacked the bill to repeal the act establishing an assay office at St. Louis. Mr. Burrows moved to strike out the repealing clause, and the committee thereupon making an appropriation for salaries of officers and employees of the assay office. Agreed to. Other amendments were made, when the committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

THE French Government proposes to celebrate the centenary of the commencement of the French revolution in 1789. It is also intended to make an especially brilliant exhibition at Paris in 1889.

THE work shops of the Swan Electric Light Company at Lille, France, the capital of the Department du Nord, burned recently and four persons were injured by falling floors.

SPiegel Bros., book and gent's furnishing store, at Greenburg, Pa., was closed by the Sheriff on executions amounting to \$2,000.

Ferdinand Ward the other day said the responsibility of General Grant and John D. Fish in the firm of Grant & Ward, was the same as his own.

FERRIS H. SUMNER, a broker, was arrested at New York on the charge of swindling Daniel M. Davidson, late of West Virginia, out of \$19,000.

KATE COLTON, a colored girl of Cairo, Ill., was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to imprisonment for life. She poisoned a whole family last September, and one person died from the effects.

THE stove molders of all establishments at Pittsburgh, Pa., have struck against a fifteen per cent. reduction.

THE murderer Suggs, who escaped from jail three months ago in Texas, was captured at Carthage, Ark. He was the actor who killed Manager Plotter in Adairville last fall.

ANDREW BRUNON, the defaulting Hot Springs, Ark., banker, was arrested at St. Louis in company with Mrs. Steele, a woman with whom he fled.

NEIL McKEAGUE, charged with murder of the aged Wilson couple at Winnetka two months ago, was acquitted at Chicago on the indictment charging him with the murder of the husband. The indictment charging him with the murder of the wife was still pending, but the evidence was the same in both cases. The trial occupied three weeks.

THE Mayor of New York has accepted the resignation of John Chamblain Tappan, and appointed Henry Lullain, agent of the Bank of California, in his stead.

A HEAVY frost was general throughout the Northwest on the night of the 28th. Crops were reported to have suffered severely.

EX-BANK PRESIDENT FISH testified recently in New York that he understood the firm of Grant & Ward were engaged in manipulating some fat Government contracts, and that therefore they could afford to pay the thirty per cent. interest which he charged them for discounting their paper.

A SUIT to enjoin Knights of Honor from removing headquarters from Louisville to St. Louis was filed in Louisville by G. W. McReady.

COLONEL J. A. P. BURNSIDE, disbursing clerk in the Post-office Department at Washington, has been removed on a charge of having embezzled \$45,000 and a warrant is out for his arrest. He speculated with Levis, the missing oil broker.

PRESIDENT WHITE, of Cornell University, left Ithaca, N. Y., for Chicago lately. He received a letter from Hiram Sibley, making a donation to the University of an additional building costing \$88,000.

DISCLOSURES as to the condition of the Penn Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa., show defaultations amounting to \$1,250,000. The bank lost heavily some time ago in attempting a corner in the oil market. Allegations of downright theft of the bank's assets were made.

THE skeleton remains of an unknown man were found on the shores of West Bay, near Galveston. At the inquest held nothing was found to establish his identity. His remains were evidently those of some poor unfortunate who lost his life at sea.

THE National Greenback Convention, on the 26th, at Indianapolis, nominated General B. F. Butler for President and General A. M. West, of Mississippi, for Vice-President.

THE office and store of the Wellston mines, in Jackson County, O., were burned by strikers recently. The Coalition mines

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS.

FARMERS generally report corn planting almost completed, and most of it up. The plant looks well. Wheat, both spring and winter, is well. The acreage is about what it has been in recent years, and with favorable weather for the next five weeks farmers of Nebraska will raise an abundance for themselves, with some to market. Oats have been sown in increased acreage this spring, and old farmers say that they never at this season of the year saw better prospects for an abundant yield of this grain. Altogether the crop outlook is good.

THE Italian, Gazolo, who murdered a man in Omaha four years ago was recently captured in St. Paul, Minn., and taken back for trial.

THE late District Democratic Convention for the First district chose C. T. Edge, of Pawnee County, alternate to Chicago instead of C. W. Pool, as at first published.

THE body of a well-dressed man was found floating in the Missouri River, near Bellevue, Sarpy County, the other day. An inquest was held, and it was found that the body had an ugly gash over the left eye and a bullet-hole under the left armpit. The bullet had passed entirely through the body. The man was clothed in a blue mark, as if made by a rope to produce strangulation. It was thought he had been murdered at Omaha and the body thrown in the river.

AN excursion party of about five hundred persons from Marysville, Kas., recently visited Lincoln, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, of Marysville.

THE permanent school fund now amounts to about \$280,000.

SOME of the farmers of Saunders County have discovered that an insect of some sort, or perhaps worm, is destroying corn to a considerable extent.

SOME weeks since a stranger with a shattered arm arrived at Omaha from the West and was sent to the hospital. He received the best of medical aid, and the arm, which at first was in a very bad condition, was gradually recovering. Recently he received about seventeen hundred dollars, when he mysteriously disappeared, leaving a balance due at the hospital for board as well as a doctor's bill unpaid. His name was Montgomery, and whether he intentionally left or whether there is a mystery connected with his disappearance nobody knows.

NORTH PLATTE has organized a base ball club.

Post-office changes in Nebraska: Established—Beecher, Adams County; Mrs. Anna Doty, postmistress; Chambers, Holt County; Rufus C. Wry, postmaster; Cozburgh, Custer County; John Brunhaugh, postmaster; Noel, Custer County; Arthur N. Berger, postmaster. Discontinued—Cloudy, Cuming County. Postmasters Appointed—Lewishigh, Harlan County; Lewis Rifenburg; Red Willow, Red Willow County; Mrs. Elizabeth Helms; Silver, Gage County; William Davis; Stuart, Holt County; John Skelton.

AN Englishman named Roberts attempted to kill himself at the house of some relatives near Millard the other day, but succeeded in only making a flesh wound in his side. He was subsequently locked up on the charge of being insane.

In a late saloon row at Jackson a number of persons were seriously stabbed. D. C. Heffernan, Justice of the Peace, was stabbed in the pit of the stomach. The wound was believed to be fatal.

SEVENTEEN car loads of fat cattle were shipped from Crete to Chicago one day recently.

THE stove and general merchandise stock of E. H. Calson, at Cherry Creek, burned recently. The loss was \$3,500; insured for \$1,500. All the property belonging to the Post-office Department and all mail, except three registered letters, were totally destroyed.

THE Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, recently instituted five suits in the United States Circuit Court at Omaha against Rollin L. Downing, of Kearney; Albert C. Leberman, of Grand Island; John W. Cole and Thomas B. Beach, of Lincoln; John W. Ditts and Augustus Fettes, of Wymore; and John S. Price, of Fairbury. The object of these suits is to prevent the manufacturing of certain kinds of barbed wire, of which the plaintiffs allege themselves to be the patentees. No injunctions were allowed, but the defendants were cited to appear.

AN individual in male attire, but of doubtful sex, was recently arrested at Lincoln and upon general principles sentenced to sixty days at hard labor in the County Jail and to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs, the specific charge being vagrancy.

In the case of Levi vs. Latham, appeal from Lancaster County, the Supreme Court in a late decision at Lincoln reversing the judgment of the court below, held that "one partner in a non-trading partnership cannot bind his co-partner by a promissory note made by him in the firm name unless he had express authority therefor, or the giving of such a note is necessary to the carrying on of the business or is usual in similar partnerships."

A GERMAN named Koebeck recently went to his home at Kearney, drunk. He had a wife and eight children. He struck one of the children a blow on the head which brought the mother to the rescue, when Koebeck shot her with a pistol. The ball passed through her head in front of the lower part of the ear, going out on the opposite side. He then cut his own throat, but failed to kill himself. He was arrested. The woman was not expected to live. The man and wife had not lived happily together for a long time.

A TONG man was recently found dead in a cellar at Omaha. He proved to be William Matheny, of Glenwood, La.

AUGUST SEIDEL was arrested at Omaha upon a telegram from San Francisco officers. He explained the matter to the effect that he had been living with a woman at San Francisco who placed sixteen hundred dollars in bank in his name. She skipped with another man and he skipped with the money. The telegram for his arrest was made upon complaint of the woman.

MRS. EMILY WILLIAMS was found dead upon the floor of her kitchen at her residence in Omaha, the other morning. Mr. Williams retired at night and about three o'clock in the morning was awakened by the crying of one of the children, and not finding his wife in bed went to look for her. Upon entering the kitchen he found her lying upon her side on the floor in a lifeless condition. The supposition was that she had started to bed and fell dead in the kitchen from heart disease.

OMAHA has a real live dupe.

A GUARD at the Penitentiary named Churchill was recently detected in a plot to let a convict escape, for which Churchill was to receive three hundred dollars from the convict's sister. The guard was promptly arrested.

THE date of the Nebraska Sunday-school Convention has been changed from June 3, 4 and 5, to June 24, 25 and 26. The convention will meet at Wahoo.

RAILROAD surveyors are exciting the farmers north of Harvard, in Hamilton County. They are driving stakes all over some of the farms and the farmers are confident they can furnish the traffic for her if they will make rates reasonable.

OVER forty buildings have been erected, or are in course of erection, in Norfolk so far this season.

INTERESTING READING.

THE Burnside Defalcation—More of the Penn Bank—And Yet Another.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—In official circles the embezzlement by Colonel J. O. P. Burnside quite took the place of politics as a topic of excited gossip. The high social and official standing of the man, and his wide acquaintance, intensified interest in the case. The fact that it is the third consecutive embezzlement by officials in this position was sufficient to show that very loose business methods obtain in this department, and criticism of the system which gives an official opportunity to go on stealing for months and years without danger of detection was unsparring. If the shrewd adventurer Levis had not got caught and been compelled to run away, Burnside might have gone on stealing for an indefinite period, but his anxiety to learn the whereabouts of Levis excited the suspicion of the Postmaster General, and the investigation was at once instituted which led to the discovery of the embezzlement. The news of Burnside's default leaked out and passed from mouth to mouth so rapidly that the whole city soon knew it. Everybody was asking everybody else if they had heard of Burnside's arrest, and everybody was wondering whether he could be punished, or whether he would escape like Horvath and other official felons. Everybody had a story to tell about the extent to which bucket shops and other kinds of speculation had led "berks and officials astray. The fact is this: sort of gambling has become a mania with a great number of Government employees, females as well as male. Many a mortgage of small property registered on the district tells a tale of unlovely speculation of the mortgagee. Of course, few of these have opportunity to use Government money, and the Burnside case will probably have the effect of lessening opportunities in this direction. Chief Clerk Lockwood, of the Interior Department, said regarding the embezzlement that he was not greatly surprised. "In our department," said he, "we have a system of checks by which it is almost impossible for a thing of that kind to occur. There was much objection to it when I first had it adopted. All disbursing officers of the department are required to render a balance sheet the first day of each week, showing the amount of funds on hand at that date, and the checks for the week. The disbursement officer also furnishes a weekly statement of the officer's account, and the two should correspond." There is the same difficulty here, however, that exists under the post-office system. Burnside's books were all right, and balanced to a cent. It was the cents which did not agree with the books.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 31.—An intimate friend of George W. Riddle, individual book-keeper of the Penn Bank, made a statement yesterday that the checks of D. Wilson & Co., Hill & Co. and Watson & Co., the mythical firms, were drawn and signed by President Riddle and that the latter represented all these firms. The total amount of the checks drawn on the bank aggregate \$1,200,000. Riddle, who once possessed hundreds of thousands, lost it in oil. The members of the Pennsylvania Protective Association were seriously involved by the failure is denied. The Association had a few thousand deposited in the bank when the doors closed, but no claims have been rejected and they will continue business. Notices have been served on the directors for a meeting to prepare a statement for the members, which will be published the 5th of June. Thomas J. Watson, oil broker, whose account was overdrawn \$97,000, left suddenly for New York with his wife. Detectives have been shadowing his house for two days. Telegrams have been sent East to arrest him for conspiracy. There is great excitement, and other arrests are anticipated. Search was being made for about \$200,000 securities sent East Friday or Saturday, and of which there is no trace. Attorneys are examining a big box of papers found in the bank, which may throw some light on the oil operations of the bank and explain many things which were never talked of mysteriously in the time. Nearly all assets of Mr. Riddle which are available were disposed of weeks ago. Those turned over were those on which money could not be speedily obtained. A special from Harmony, Pa., says the Harmony Savings Bank closed its doors owing to money tied up in the Penn Bank. As it was known that the bank did business with the Penn Bank a run was feared and it was deemed best by the officers to close before a rush would commence. There was no statement of liabilities, but they are believed to be small.

ANOTHER BANK FAILURE.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The following notice was posted this morning upon the doors of the banking house of Harmon, Patten & Co., 1427 F street: Owing to heavy and immediate demands we have assigned to George T. Green for the benefit of our creditors. The doors of the bank are not closed, and a number of excited persons are gathered inside talking over the suspension. No particulars are yet obtainable.

THE Republican National Convention—Preparing for the Struggle.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 2.—Immediately after the conclusion of the musical festival Saturday night and before the echoes of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra and the vast audience were fairly out of the hall the Exposition building was taken possession of by a vast army of carpenters, gas fitters and decorators, and the work of remodeling the hall to meet the requirements of the Republican National Convention begun. The first five rows of seats in the center and seven on either side were taken out, leaving a space of about thirty feet between the stage and that portion of the hall reserved for delegates. In this space rows of seats to accommodate three hundred working men and boys of the press are being placed. The stage and rafters of the building have been gaily decorated with flags and bunting, and from the galleries which run in a semi-circle around the hall the arms of each of the States and Territories have been hung. John A. Martin, Mr. New and other members of the National Committee have spent the greater portion of the day superintending the changes which will all be completed before noon to-day.

Cowboys Drowned.

DENVER, Col., June 2.—A cattle roundup camp on Frenchman Creek, near the Nebraska line, was destroyed by a flood. Eleven cowboys belonging to the Colorado and Nebraska outfits were drowned. The flood was caused by a cloudburst, which occurred on the small Flathead-Cheyenne Indian trail canyon. The water coming in such force, swept everything in its path; men, horses, wagons and camping outfits were carried down the stream with great force. But few escaped. The names of the missing are: Lon Withers, J. Lunsley, Robert Rowdy, Robert Fowler, Patrick Lynch, John Smith, L. Netheron, William Ferguson, William Pelton, C. Hall. The bodies of the last four have been recovered.

GREENBACK CONVENTION.

Meeting of the National Greenback Convention at Indianapolis—The Organization—Butler Nominated—The Platform.

The National Greenback Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President met at Indianapolis on the 26th. A permanent organization was effected by the election of General John B. Weaver, of Iowa, Chairman, with a Vice-President for each State, and the following Secretaries: C. F. Davis, Iowa; C. F. J. Doody, New York; S. C. Post, Illinois; J. W. Northrup, Ohio; C. Roberts, Texas; S. F. Norton, Illinois; B. W. Ferland, New Jersey. The remainder of the day was occupied in appointing committees and speech making when the convention adjourned until morning, pending the report of the committees. General Weaver proved to be a model presiding officer. His speech was only about fifteen minutes in length, and was devoted to a brief review of the work and achievements of the party and a plea for it to continue in the discharge of its duty.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 30.—The National Greenback Convention reassembled yesterday morning, General Weaver presiding. After the adoption of the platform, the role of States was called and C. E. Cunningham, of Arkansas, nominated General B. F. Butler, which was seconded by Chase of California, and by the representatives of the States until Georgia was reached, when Craven, of that State, nominated John Harper, of Illinois. Jones, of New York, nominated E. A. Allen, of Wisconsin, and Atwood, of Pennsylvania, nominated Armstrong, of that State. A ballot resulted, Butler 323, Harper 98, Allen 2, Davis 1. John Chase thought not placed in nomination receiving the votes. Butler was declared the nominee. The convention then proceeded to the selection of a candidate for Vice-President, and General A. M. West, of Mississippi, was nominated by acclamation. Colonel Winston, of North Carolina, D. A. Hopkins, of New Jersey, General W. P. Innis, of Michigan, George B. Hutchinson, of Massachusetts, and ex-Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, were proposed as candidates to make up the Government Butler and General West, to notify them of the action of the convention. Adjourned.

THE Platform.

Resolved, That we hold the late decision of the Supreme Court, in the legal tender case, to be a full vindication of the theory which this party has always advocated on the right and authority of Congress over the issue of legal tender currency, and that we demand their restoration. We demand the issue of the United States currency, and we demand that the interest of the public be now done.

Second—We denounce as dangerous to our Republic institutions those methods and policies of the Democratic and Republican parties which have sanctioned and permitted the establishment of land, railroad, money and other trusts, and we demand the restoration of such Governmental action as may be necessary to take such monopolies from the powers they have so corruptly and unjustly acquired, and restore them to the people to whom they belong.

Third—The public lands being the natural inheritance of the people, we demand that policy which has granted to corporations vast tracts of land, and we demand that immediate and vigorous measures be taken to reclaim from such corporations for the people, and benefit all such land grants, as have been forfeited by reason of non-fulfillment of contract. We demand that the public lands be only to actual settlers in limited quantities, and we demand that alien ownership of land, individual or corporate, shall be prohibited.

Fourth—We demand the prohibition of inter-State commerce. We denounce "pooling," stock watering and discrimination in rates and charges; and the Congress should correct these abuses, even if necessary by the construction of national railroads. We also demand the establishment of a Government Postal Telegraph system.

Fifth—All private property, all forms of money and obligations to pay money should bear their full proportion to the national tax. We demand a graduated income tax.

Sixth—We demand an amelioration of the condition of the laboring man, by the abolition of the convict labor system, by the rigid enforcement of laws against child labor, by the reduction of the hours of labor in industrial establishments, by fostering educational institutions, by abolishing cheap labor.

Seventh—We demand the abolition of contract labor made with a view to reducing to starvation wages the workmen of this country, and we demand its prevention.

Eighth—We insist upon the President amending reducing the terms of United States Senators.

Ninth—We demand such rules for the government of Congress as shall place all representatives of the people upon an equal footing, and we demand that the President have veto power greater than that of the President.

Tenth—The question as to the amount of duties to be levied upon various articles of import has been agitated, unwarred and unadvisedly, in a manner that has done much to divide communities for nearly a hundred years. It is not now and never will be settled unless by the people. We demand taxation. It is a convenient issue, always raised when the people are excited over abuses in the government. While we favor a revision of the tariff laws, with a view to the revenue from luxuries rather than necessities, we insist that as an economic question it can properly place in submission with the financial issues; for, whereas, we have suffered our worst panics, upon the issue of tariff duties, and the people have suffered from panic or seen our factories and workshops stopped while the volume of money circulation was adequate to the needs of commerce. Give our farmers and our mechanics money as cheap as you now give our bankers and they can pay high wages to labor and compete with the world.

Eleventh—For the purpose of testing the sense of the people upon the subject we are in favor of submitting to the vote of the people an amendment to the Constitution in favor of suffrage regardless of sex, and also on the subject of the liquor traffic.

Twelfth—All divided soldiers of the late war should be equally pensioned, and we denounce the policy of keeping a small army of office holders whose only business is to prevent, on technical grounds, deserving soldiers from obtaining justice from the Government.

Thirteenth—As our name indicates, we are a National party, knowing no East, no West, no North, no South. Having no sectional prejudices, we can properly place in submission for the high offices of State candidates from any section of the Union. We appeal to all people who believe in our principles to assist us by voice, and pen, and vote.

SUICIDE FROM PECUNIARY LOSSES.

WATKENS, Wis., May 30.—John Nelson, a prominent citizen of this place, committed suicide by hanging. He lost considerable money in the late boom and failure, and ever since has acted strangely. His family had made arrangements to have him sent to the asylum for the insane at Oakshosh. His trunk was packed and everything in readiness. While his wife was preparing breakfast he slipped from the house, and when a few moments later she went in quest of him she found him hanging in the barn quite dead. Deceased leaves a wife and six children. This was his second attempt at suicide, he having taken poison only a few days ago.