

MOWER CO. TRANSC. IPT.

N. S. GORDON, Editor.

AUSTIN, MINN.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

CONGRESSIONAL

On the 29th the credentials of the new Senators from Idaho were presented to the Senate and the nomination of Henry B. Brown, of Michigan, to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was confirmed. The election bill was discussed. A bill was introduced for the construction of a railroad in Alaska. The House was not in session. The time was occupied in the Senate on the 30th ult. in discussing the election bill. In the House the journal of the last day's session was read and approved and then an adjournment was taken until January 2. In the Senate a resolution was adopted on the 31st ult. directing the Superintendent of the Census to report at the earliest possible moment the population of the United States according to the census of 1890 by Congressional districts and counties. The election bill was further considered. Adjourned to the 3d. The House was not in session.

DOMESTIC

The wife and 2-year-old child of Peter Boose were asphyxiated by gas from a stove at their home in Lima, O. MICHAEL CURLEY, a saloon-keeper at Broderick Patch, Pa., his wife and Michael Hodek were murdered by John Tirello, a Hungarian. The murderer escaped. When an attempt was made on the 29th to disarm Big Foot's band, recently captured by the Seventh Cavalry near the head of Porcupine creek in South Dakota, the Indians resisted, and a battle was precipitated in which Captain Wallace, seven soldiers and sixteen redskins were killed and Lieutenant Garlington and twenty-five soldiers were wounded.

DURING the year 1890 there were 358 embezzlements, the total amount of money taken being \$8,623,956. Pennsylvania leads in the greatest amount of funds embezzled—\$2,326,837. New York comes second with \$1,929,370. Missouri is next with \$506,384, while Illinois ranks fourth with a total of \$406,938. A MAN named Helliet, who had been in Boston riding horses, was robbed of \$7,400 while asleep on the night Pullman train.

THE business portion of San Augustine, Tex., was destroyed by fire. MISS MARY MORRIS, of Dubuque, Ia., who for three years had been unable to talk, suddenly regained the power of speech after a fit of coughing. J. EDWARD PIERCE, secretary of the City Building and Loan Association at Wilmington, Del., was said to be a defaulter to the extent of \$45,000. THE visible supply of grain in store in the United States on the 9th was: Wheat, 35,763,997 bushels; corn, 2,630,176 bushels; oats, 3,795,567 bushels.

THE Second Adventists in State convention at Bluffton, Ind., announced that the year 1891 would witness the overthrow of all worldly kingdoms and principalities and the establishment of Christ's reign upon the earth. THE schooner Lucinda G. Potter captured off Barnegat and seven men perished. ADVICES of the 30th ult. say that the recent battle in South Dakota between the Big Foot hostiles and the Seventh Cavalry resulted in the killing of twenty-four and wounding of thirty-three of the cavalry troopers and the almost wiping out of the Indian village, composed of about 110 warriors and 250 women and children. Half a dozen Indian children were all that were left of the entire hostile camp.

THE Indians fired on the schools at the Catholic Mission near Pine Ridge, and in the fight which followed six soldiers and many Indians were killed. THE Marshall County court-house at Marysville, Kan., was totally destroyed by an incendiary fire. An explosion at the power-house of the Louisiana Electric Light and Power Company at New Orleans wrecked the building and killed ten employees. It was ascertained that over 20,000 stamped envelopes had been stolen from the Government stamped envelope agency in Hartford, Conn., and sold by one Fay, a former employe of the agency.

THE census bulletin shows that the Mormons are carrying on an extensive system of education. They have ninety-six teachers with 5,093 pupils in Utah, Idaho and Arizona. Utah alone has 4,338 Mormon pupils. HENRY LUTZ, aged 82, was arrested at Milwaukee, Pa., charged with murdering a family in Germany thirty years ago. JOHN J. REED was sentenced at Troy, N. Y., to seven years imprisonment for misplacing a switch on the New York Central during the strike on that road. THREE men entered a passenger car at Columbus, Ind., and robbed a passenger of \$20.

By the combination of eighteen harvesting machinery manufacturers into one monopoly known as the American Harvester Company 10,000 men are thrown out of employment. At Tucson, A. T., Tax-Collector M. S. Snyder was attacked in his office by two masked men and robbed of \$4,000. A FIRE at Milton, Del., nearly destroyed the business portion of the town. PRESIDENT HARRISON signed the commission of Henry B. Brown, of Michigan, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. THE mercury at Richford, Vt., registered 40 degrees below zero on the 30th ult.

THREE unknown Polish laborers were struck by the fast mail-train on the New York Central tracks in Buffalo and instantly killed. THIS banking and brokerage firm of A. B. Bakeman & Co., of New York, failed for \$1,000,000.

At Fullerton, Neb., fire destroyed eight business houses. THERE were 10,907 business failures in the United States during the year 1890, against 9,882 in 1889. The total liabilities were \$189,000,000, against \$148,000,000 in 1889.

THE losses by fire in the United States for the year 1890 were \$108,412,694, against \$143,902,570 in 1889. DURING the year 1890 there were 102 legal executions in the United States, against 98 in 1889. The number of lynchings were 120, against 179 the previous year.

THE thermometer registered 60 degrees below zero at Fairfield, Me., on the 31st ult. THREE masked men robbed the American Express Company at Albion, Ia., of \$800. They bound and gagged the agent, P. D. Purdy.

A BARN on R. M. Patrick's farm near Marengo, Ill., was burned, and ninety-nine head of cows perished in the flames. CRAZED by jealousy and excessive drinking Leo Klein, of Chicago, 34 years old, fatally shot his wife and then killed himself.

THE Wallace County Bank at Abilene, Kan., closed its doors with liabilities of \$45,000 and assets of \$60,000. The house of Scott Thompson (colored) near Bayboro, N. C., was burned during the absence of himself and wife, and their five children and two grandchildren perished in the flames.

STATISTICS show that 371,593 steerage passengers were landed at New York during 1890, against 315,222 during the year 1889. There were 99,189 cabin passengers landed, against 90,636 in 1889. TWO STRIKE and his band of hostile Indians broke away from the Pine Ridge agency on the 31st ult. and started for the Bad Lands.

FOUR men were instantly killed and three fatally hurt by the explosion of a blast near Leroy, N. Y. A CYCLONE at Keachi, La., destroyed the Masonic hall, the post-office and several stores.

THE People's National Bank at Fayetteville, N. C., closed its doors with liabilities of \$100,000; assets unknown. THE number of suicides in the United States during the year 1890 was 2,640, against 2,224 in the year 1889. The number of murders was 4,290, against 3,567 during the previous year.

PETER BREZDINE, of Litchfield, Ky., explored the Cave of One Hundred Domes, located near Mammoth cave, in Kentucky, and claimed to have discovered the mummified bodies of 2,000 persons.

THE new portion of the Clinton (N. Y.) prison was burned, causing a loss of \$300,000. FLAMES among business houses at Augusta, Ga., caused a loss of \$100,000. DURING 1890 Colorado mines produced \$29,881,334, divided as follows: Silver, \$20,259,906; gold, \$4,512,436; lead, \$4,749,852; copper, \$59,440.

THE supply of wool in the United States was figured at 92,819,892 pounds, against 93,284,659 pounds on January 1, 1890. DURING the year 1890 the deaths were reported of 40 members and ex-members of Congress, 76 journalists and 96 centenarians.

AN engine on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad collided with a coal train at Parkersburg, W. Va., fatally injuring five men. In the United States the business failures during the seven days ended on the 2d numbered 348, against 333 the preceding week and 323 the corresponding week last year.

TWO shocks of earthquake were experienced in San Francisco on the 2d. Tall buildings rocked and books were thrown from shelves. The shock was general all over the State. FIVE men were instantly killed by the bursting of a cylinder head on the towboat Annie Roberts at Portsmouth, O.

A FIRE on Broadway, New York, destroyed a block of buildings, including the Fifth Avenue and Prof. Herrmann's theaters. Total loss, \$500,000. DURING a wind-storm at Abilene, Kan., the roof of one of the Episcopal churches was blown away, a number of houses were unroofed and others were blown off their foundations.

CHIEF JUSTICE BLECKLEY decided at Atlanta, Ga., that religious denominations must sell their churches, if necessary, to pay their pastors. It was reported on the 2d that in a skirmish with Indians at Grass creek, in Nebraska, fourteen soldiers and two Indians were killed. It was said that General Miles had hemmed in the Indians near Pine Ridge agency, in South Dakota, and they would have to fight or surrender.

In Chicago 2,219,312 cattle and 5,738,083 hogs were slaughtered during 1890, against, respectively, 1,763,310 and 4,211,777 in the previous year. THE report of the building department shows that \$59,000,000 were invested in new buildings in Chicago in 1890. JOHN CLARK became insane at Lima, O., and wounded his wife with an axe and cut his throat. Both would die.

MRS. GEORGE BAIN, who lived near Irwin, Pa., drowned herself in a well on the 2d. Her daughter recently became insane and her husband died in a mad-house. In their weekly review of trade a New York business agency reported that business in many lines last year surpassed that of any previous year.

CHARLES BEALE, a negro, was lynched at Chilton, Tex., for murdering a woman, and a negro and a white man were lynched in Neshoba County, Miss., for robbery. TWO MEN, a woman and a boy were burned to death by a fire in the Avenue Hotel at Corsicana, Tex.

THE statement of the public debt issued on the 2d showed the total debt to be \$1,541,871,198; cash in the Treasury, \$631,898,844; debt less cash in the Treasury, \$862,430,541. Decrease during December, \$71,005,398. Decrease since June 30, 1890, \$35,637,404.

THE number of deaths reported in New York City during the year 1890 aggregated 46,330, against 39,383 in 1889 and 40,175 in 1888. THE large manufacturing establishment of the Ohio Buggy Company at Columbus, O., was burned. Loss, \$175,000.

An engineer and fireman on the Baltimore & Ohio road were killed in a collision at Knoxville, Tenn.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL

THE Twenty-ninth Legislative Assembly of New Mexico organized on the 29th at Santa Fe. The Council stands eight Republicans and four Democrats; the House thirteen Democrats and eleven Republicans.

MRS. SALLY JUMP, for eighteen years an inmate of the poor-house at Coldwater, Mich., died at the age of 103 years. "UNCLE" BALDWIN, living near Marshall, Mo., celebrated the 100th anniversary of his birth on the 29th.

DANIEL CURREN died at Lima, O., at the age of 108 years. He was born in county Kerry, Ireland, in 1782. He has a brother living aged 105. MRS. ELIZABETH MITCHELL died on the 31st ult. near Monticello, Wis., at the age of 102 years.

GENERAL FRANCIS E. SPINNER, ex-Treasurer of the United States, died at his home in Florida of cancer on the 31st ult. at the age of 89 years. General Spinner was a member of Congress from 1855 to 1861, and was Treasurer of the United States from 1861 to 1875, when he resigned and retired to private life.

EDWIN R. WINANS was sworn in as Governor of Michigan on the 1st. DANIEL H. CLARKE, Judge of the United States District Court for New Hampshire and one of the most prominent characters in State politics for over half a century, died at Manchester, aged 81 years.

FOREIGN

THE death of Octave Feuillet, the well-known French novelist and dramatist, occurred in Paris. F. E. DUBROUXT & SON, stock brokers at Dublin, Ireland, failed for \$1,250,000. INTENSELY cold weather prevailed in Europe, and in Frankfurt-on-the-Main seven persons were found frozen to death in the streets.

THE President of Mexico has approved the bill passed by the Congress of that Republic admitting corn from the United States free of duty. A FIRE in London consumed a large number of buildings, including St. Bene's Church, a famous edifice. The loss was estimated at \$2,000,000.

THE tombs of six Popes were discovered in the Church of St. Sylvester, Rome. One of them was that of Sylvester I., who occupied the papal chair from 314 to 320 A. D. THE whole list of casualties in the Old World during 1890 where the loss of life was large enough to be reported by telegraph, including those who perished by disease and in battle, was 90,780, against 96,390 the previous year.

OVER 800 houses were destroyed in a fire at Yokosake, Japan, and three persons were burned to death. At Lima, Peru, followers of Pierola attempted to start a revolution by capturing Fort Santa Catalina. A fierce fight followed, in which seventy-five of the insurgents were killed.

A FAMILY of five persons without a home, who had been tramping through England, were found by a roadside near Cambridge all frozen to death. An explosion in a powder house at Durango, Mex., killed twelve men and fatally injured three others.

FOUR children were burned to death at a school fête in Wortley, near Leeds, Eng. JAMES BIGGS, sole survivor of the McClure expedition for the rescue of Sir John Franklin, died at London. NINE men were killed by an explosion in a coal-pit at Bochum, Germany, and ten others were not expected to survive their injuries.

LATER NEWS

Shot With Gatlings.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—Late advices from the Caroline islands state that an era of insurrection and bloodshed set in among the natives and Spanish troops quartered in this group. The fact that Admiral Belknap dispatched the cruiser Alliance to Ponapi to protect the American missionaries, whose lives and property were threatened, equally by Spaniards and natives, was made known several days ago by intelligence received from Asiatic stations. The natives refused to pay the new tax levy and began rioting. Gatling guns were brought out and they were mowed down like grass.

Left the Agency. FORT YATES, N. D., Jan. 4.—A large number of the young warriors of the Standing Rock agency have gone south to join the hostiles in the Bad Lands. The discovery was made on issuing rations that they did not come to the agency, and one of the friendlies stated that they had armed themselves and gone to join the bands in revolt. How many have gone is only conjectured, but the indications point to at least 1,000 desertions.

A SPECIAL from Cheyenne on the 3rd, to the rocky Mountain News, Denver, Colo., says: "A special from White River gives an account of the fight between Capt. John Kerr's K troop, Sixth Cavalry, and a party of Indians. Four of the Indians were killed with no loss to the troops." THE remains of the late Gen. F. E. Spinner, war treasurer of the United States, were received at his home in Mohawk, N. Y., Saturday evening from the place of his death, Pablo Beach, Fla. At 2 p. m. of the 4th, the body was buried with military honors. Many prominent persons attended.

NEAR Hadley, Mass., on the evening of the 4th, a train on the Massachusetts Central railway struck a team containing six young people on the crossing and instantly killed Henry, son of Dr. J. B. Learned, and Mabel R., daughter of Rev. Frederick A. Hinkley. The four other occupants of the sleigh were badly injured. At Denver, Colo., Henry Dow, son of a banker, and Millie Price, an actress, met each other for the first time on the 1st and were married on the 2nd. The father disowned the son and on the 4th the young couple separated. The cause of the separation was an attempted killing of the wife by the young husband. This case beats the record.

IN RUINS.

Fire Destroys the Historic Fifth Avenue Theater and Prof. Herrmann's New Play-House in New York City—Other Buildings Burned.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Fire which it was feared would result in the loss of the lives of at least half a dozen brave firemen broke out in the Fifth Avenue Theater shortly after midnight. Within an hour that famous play-house was practically destroyed. Herrmann's Theater was in flames and the entire block in grave peril. The fire broke out under the stage of the Fifth Avenue Theater. What was at first believed to be a false alarm proved to be one that destroyed a whole block upon Broadway, besides the Fifth Avenue Theater, Herrmann's new play-house, a dozen stores, and threatened the Sturtevant House on the east side of Broadway, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets.

At half past 12 o'clock an explosion was heard in the building and a moment later the upper part of the city was illuminated by a huge sheet of flame which rose from the roof of the theater, enveloping the entire building and Herrmann's Theater immediately adjoining. Soon the whole block, from Twenty-eighth street to Twenty-ninth street, was in flames, while on the Twenty-eighth street side the flames burst from the windows and doors and threatened the Everard baths and other buildings on the opposite side of the street. Guests of the Broder House were early turned into the street. The Sturtevant House, opposite the Broadway entrance to the burning theater, was in serious danger. For miles around the flames could be seen shooting high into the heavens, and an enormous crowd gathered and crowded the neighboring streets.

At 1 o'clock the wind veered from north to east and the top story of the Sturtevant House caught fire from embers from across Broadway. The firemen elevated their ladders, and climbing up smashed the windows and gusted to the guests. Nearly all the guests, however, had taken flight. A good part of the roof of the Sturtevant was destroyed. The sparks were blown as far as Third avenue.

Broadway, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, during the most of the time presented the appearance of an active volcano. All the property burned belongs to the Gilsey estate, and the total damage to buildings and contents is roughly estimated at \$500,000. Manager Harry Miller was early on the scene, as was also Prof. Herrmann. While the former saved nothing from the wreck, the professor and his wife worked like beavers. Mrs. Herrmann saved her four pet doves, but her husband sorrowfully said that his favorite tricycle apparatus, worth \$20,000, was lost to him forever.

The occupants of the stores on the west side of Broadway from Twenty-eighth to Twenty-ninth street, which number from 1185 to 1203, were as follows: No. 1185, J. J. Slater, shoes; 1187 was the side entrance to the Fifth Avenue Theater; 1189 was occupied by the Cash Register Company; 1191, J. B. Crook & Co., sporting goods; 1193, L. Spero, tailor; 1195, entrance to Herrmann's Theater; 1197, A. E. Kirsh, florist; 1199, J. B. White, jeweler; 1201, Wissman, florist, and 1203, Hannan & Son, shoes. The goods in all these stores are badly damaged by water, and should the walls topple in the salvage will be very small. They are at 3 o'clock the damage to the Sturtevant House, all told, was not over \$5,000. There were some lively scenes in the Broder House, but there was no panic.

No lives are known to have been lost, although there were a dozen or more narrow escapes, and at one time it was thought that three firemen who were caught upon the roof-top would perish. The estimated loss on the Fifth Avenue Theater was \$100,000 by H. C. Miner and \$500,000 by the Gilsey estate. Miss Fanny Davenport loses \$50,000, exclusive of her costumes, and Prof. Herrmann's loss is placed at \$50,000.

The Fifth Avenue Theater was built by the executors of the Peter Gilsey estate in 1875, on the site of Apollo Hall, for Mr. Augustin Daly. The building has a frontage of 60 feet on Twenty-eighth and 65 in the rear, and is 169 feet deep. The vestibule occupied 20 feet, the house 70, the stage 40 and the green-room 30 feet. It was built with division walls of brick, fitted with iron doors and shutters, and was considered as fire-proof as could be expected. The scene-room and the painters' gallery were in a building 22x45 feet, adjoining the stage. The dressing-rooms were in the second and third stories over the green-room and the wardrobe was in the fourth story, the stage entrance being on Twenty-ninth street. The theater was opened under Mr. Daly's management December 3, 1875, to a brilliant audience, who pronounced it a gem, the realization of an ideal theater, perfect in form and finish.

Prof. Herrmann took possession of his theater last summer. The season before this dainty little house of small seating capacity had been christened the New Gayety. It has been much better known as Dockstader's Theater, which Lew Dockstader made the home of minstrelsy in 1886, before that the Comedy, and originally occupied by the San Francisco Minstrels. The theater had but one balcony, and seated 480 persons in the orchestra and 320 in the balcony.

FIVE LIVES LOST.

Fatal Explosion on an Ohio River Tow-Boat Near Portsmouth, O.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Jan. 3.—Friday morning the towboat Anna Roberts, of Pittsburgh, blew off a cylinder head, instantly killing five men and terribly wounding many more. The boat was bound for Pittsburgh and was moving slowly up the river, but with a full pressure of steam, when the cylinder exploded, tearing open the boiler deck and hurling the mangled bodies of the killed and about ten or twelve wounded into the river. Most of the men killed and injured were sleeping in their bunks at the time.

HEMMED IN.

General Miles Masses His Troops and Places the Hostile Indians in Such a Position That They Must Fight or Surrender—Unconfirmed Rumors of a Slaying of More Soldiers.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 3.—The Bee's special from Rushville says it is definitely known that hostiles to the number of about 1,100 are fortified near the mouth of White Clay creek, and that General Brooke, with detachments of troops, is swinging round to the north of them. General Carr is supposed to be approaching from the west and General Miles will make a dash from the south. The force thus engaged is thought to be ample for annihilating the entire band unless some unforeseen complication or misfortune arises. Ambassadors from this hostile camp have again been suing for peace and offering to surrender arms. It is not known here whether terms will be granted or not, but the general opinion prevails that a view of the recent actions of the rebels in slaughtering troops while under a flag of truce not much weight will be given the pretended repentance. That the hostiles have been largely reinforced within the last two days there is no longer any doubt, and there seems reasonable ground for rumors that some Indians from other agencies or the British possessions have joined them. It is currently reported here that there is a great row in the camp of the hostiles—the contention being as to the advisability of surrendering. This is not confirmed, but comes through a half-breed courier who claims to have just arrived from their camp. Except in the case of unconditional surrender there will undoubtedly be a great battle.

A report has just reached here by courier that a foraging party of Indians from the main camp on the White Clay attacked last night the ranch of Douglas Points, a few miles to the west, killed him and drove away his 400 cattle. The rumor lacks official confirmation, but it seems reliable, nevertheless. A late special to the Bee from Pine Ridge says a scout just in from the hostiles says that fourteen cavalry horses with saddles and other equipments on were brought into the hostile camp last night by young warriors. The scout heard the hostiles make remarks to the effect that there were fourteen less soldiers to fight and the hostiles had lost only two warriors in getting the fourteen cavalry horses. The scout's report has caused a new sensation here, which is being followed up by increased activity around military headquarters. That the intelligence means that a battle or skirmish has taken place in which Brooke's or Carr's command has lost men there is little doubt.

After the arrival of the scout who brought the above report another scout brought a second to the effect that a skirmish had occurred. Scout No. 3 said that he learned that Cheyenne hostiles made a rush upon a squad of Carr's Sioux scouts on Grass creek Thursday night and had killed several of them.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 3.—In response to urgent appeals from inhabitants of Northwestern Nebraska for protection against marauding bands of Indians Governor Thayer has sent telegraphic instructions to the commanders of militia at Fremont, Central City, Ord and Tekamah to leave on the first train with their commands for the scene of action. These troops will be divided between the towns of Chadron, Gordon and Hay Springs. The First Brigade has also been ordered to place itself in readiness to march on short notice. Should the militia comprised in this brigade be ordered to move, as now seems probable, practically the whole of Nebraska's National Guard will be centered on the frontier.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—General Schofield received a telegram from General Miles, dated at Pine Ridge agency January 1, saying that 3,000 Indians, men, women and children, and including about 600 bucks, are now encamped in a section of the Bad Lands about fifteen miles from the Pine Ridge agency, and there is almost a cordon of troops around them. General Miles announces that he hoped to be able to induce the hostiles to surrender without a struggle. The spot where they are encamped he describes as somewhat like the lava beds of California, where the Modocs made their final fight. It is an excellent position from an Indian standpoint, but there are now no avenues of escape, all having been closed by the troops. General Miles says the Indians have gathered some cattle and provisions and appear to be determined to make their flight for supremacy at this point. He says he will make another effort to get them back to the agency without bloodshed, and in order to do so he has established a regular siege around this stronghold.

In round numbers General Miles has at his command about 10,000 officers and men, or nearly one-half of the entire army. The actual fighting strength will, however, fall several thousand below this number. The following are the regiments comprising this, the most important command General Miles has held since the war: The First, Second, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second regiments of infantry, the First, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth regiments of cavalry and four batteries of artillery.

LITERARY AND ART NOTES.

MILLETT'S Angelus, which in size measures 20x21½ inches, sold at the rate of \$268.34 per square inch. At Birmingham, Eng., a collection of five hundred examples of David Cox, who was a native of that city, is shown in the art gallery.

COLONEL N. S. GOSS, of Topeka, Kan., has an ornithological collection that is surpassed only by that of the National Museum at Washington. Dr. HOLMES appears in the Harvard catalogue as "Oliver Wendell Holmes. M. D. LL. D. Litt. D. D. C. L. Professor of Anatomy, Emeritus."

THE MINNESOTA ALLIANCE.

Officers Elected and Platform Adopted by the Minnesota Farmers' Alliance.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Farmers' State Alliance convention, with 693 delegates in attendance, closed on the 1st. The following officers were elected: PRESIDENT—IGNATIUS DONNELLY. SECRETARY—A. L. STROMBERG. TREASURER—H. P. BJORGE. LECTURER—EVA McDONALD. THE PLATFORM.

First—We demand that the "war tariff," which has so long survived the object of its creation shall be radically revised, giving very material reductions in the necessities of life and placing new material on the free list to the end that we may compete with the world for a market, and that such luxuries as whisky and tobacco shall in no manner be relieved from internal taxation till the high protective tariff has been wholly divested of its extortions, and we especially denounce the McKinley bill as the crowning infamy of protection.

Second—We demand governmental control of the railways, both by state and nation, to the end that all discriminations shall cease; that watered stock shall not receive the reward of honest capital; that the pooling of rates is such an element of monopoly as should be absolutely prohibited; that our legislature shall enact a freight rate law which shall fix rates no higher than those now in force in Iowa, and the reduction of railroad passenger rates to two cents per mile. We anticipate the ultimate ownership of railroads by the government as the solution of this question.

Third—As producers we demand free and open markets for our grain, and that the railways shall receive and ship grain as they receive and ship other commodities for the owner to its destination. That the grading of wheat at country stations be abolished, and grain be bought and sold upon its merits; that the right to establish side tracks to grain warehouses and the equal use of cars shall in no manner be changed.

Fourth—We demand the maintenance of the present freedom of traffic law, the present grain laws and the law for the distribution of cars, and the creation by the state of public warehouses where the producer shall store his grain unmixed in special bins at actual cost, at Duluth and the agricultural fair grounds, and we demand that the legislature shall thoroughly investigate the method of handling grain under existing rules.

Fifth—Our public lands shall be reserved in small quantities without cost to actual settlers only, and we favor laws for the protection of our forests. Sixth—The present high rate of interest should be reduced to 7 per cent. Interest is unjust; it should be reduced to 7 per cent. per annum, with stringent penalties for money loaners from exacting a higher rate.

Seventh—We favor an increase in the volume of money equal to the requirements of increasing trade and business. We demand the free coinage of silver, and condemn the silver bill as a fraud upon the people. Eighth—All public offices which affect the interests of the people should be made electoral.

Ninth—We demand that a law forbidding any railroad corporation from issuing any mortgage, bond or stock until the itemized account of cash, labor or property received, to register and certify to the same as issued in pursuance of law and as constituting a part of the capital stock of such corporation. We ask the next legislature to establish the Australian system of voting for the whole state, and that election day be made a legal holiday.

Tenth—We demand the prohibition of the employment of children under fifteen years in the mills, shops, factories and workshops of the country, and we also favor the adoption of a factory and mine inspection law and the employer's liability act, and we favor the publication of free text books.

Eleventh—We favor the settlement of all strikes by arbitration, and equal pay for equal work, irrespective of sex, also for shorter hours of labor in factories, stores and public works, and we also favor a lien law that will give labor a first lien on its products.

Twelfth—We are opposed to the giving away of valuable franchises by the state and municipality. Thirteenth—That we hold that mortgage indebtedness should be deducted from the tax on realty, whether such mortgage is held at home or abroad, and we ask such laws as will make the hidden property pay equal taxes with the visible property.

Fourteenth—We believe in a graded income tax for corporations and individuals to the end that wealth be compelled to contribute its share to the various burdens of taxation. Fifteenth—That the salaries of all our public officers, state and county, should be reduced to correspond with the reduced income of the producers and working people.

Sixteenth—That in obedience to a reasonable demand we request the coming legislature to submit the question of constitutional prohibition to a vote of the people. Seventeenth—That we renew to the soldiers whose valor saved the nation the expression of our profoundest gratitude, and we declare that it is the sense of the American people that the men who fought for freedom shall receive liberal pensions, and that the same generous spirit should be extended to the widows and orphans of the heroes of the war.

Eighteenth—That we demand an investigation of State prison at Stillwater and the recent purchase of binding twine machinery. Nineteenth—We demand the passage of the Conger land bill now before United States senate and such further legislation as may be necessary to control the traffic in adulterated food products. Twentieth—That auction gambling on boards of trade should be abolished. Twenty-first—We denounce the force bill now pending in congress as a dangerous and revolutionary measure, devised for partisan purposes. Twenty-second—That the governmental methods of dealing with the Indians is illogical, inefficient and expensive. The entire management in all its details should be transferred to the war department, and our bold pioneers saved from perpetual menace of life and property, to which American citizens should be no longer exposed. Twenty-third—That we demand that the government foreclose its lien on the Union Pacific railroad and take possession and operate the same in the interest of people of the United States, and we do not approve the report of Senator Davis of this state on that question. It must be painful to a girl, especially when the marriage man proposes—Somerville Journal.