Hope Pioneer.

R. H. SIMPSON, Publisher.

HOPE. - - NORTH DAKOTA

A BOOK agent tried to sell Bill Nye one of his own books the other day. He escaped with his life.

THE American Club, in London, now numbers 390 members. This club was made necessary by the exclusiveness of the English clubs toward all Americans.

EDWIN BOOTH, the tragedian, has bought a building in New York City for $50,000, and will refit it at a cost of $60,000 and present it to the Players' Club.

A GIRL in South Carolina married five times in seven weeks, and is now in jail trying to settle in her own mind as to which of the men is her husband.

MISS NOLA TWIGG, seventeen years old, who has been employed as servant in a private family at Portland, Ore., has fallen heir to $100,000 in England. By means of advertising she was discovered.

OF the 16,500 persons who have visited Shakespeare's birthplace during the year, 5,000 were Americans, 39 nationalities being represented in all. The amount derived from visitors' fees is about £800 a year.

DR. TANNER, of fasting fame, has established a foundling hospital in New Mexico, and says he expects to make children good-tempered and long-lived by feeding them on a vegetable diet and only once a day.

MISS KATE BISHOP, an actress in Australia, wears a silver bracelet on the left arm night and day. Her only sister locked it there before she sailed to America to get married. The ship went down with all hands, and the key is with the drowned girl.

DOGS are often killed for hydrophobia when they have been only enraged by toothache. Old dogs often suffer much from loosened teeth, and may bite when approached or touched. If their diseased teeth were extracted it is thought they would enjoy life many years and be less dangerous.

HERE is what Miss Minnie Freeman, the Nebraska blizzard heroine, received for her exhibition of pluck and presence of mind: Any amount of advertising and innumerable proposals of marriage; $2,700 in cash, three diamond pins, two costly gold watches and a peck or so of miscellaneous jewelry.

A CONFIDENCE operator who called himself "Abbidigal," and said he was the holy one appointed to lead them to paradise, won many followers among the negroes in Green County, Ga. About the time he ran away with their money they discovered that he was far from being holy, and they caught him, and, tying him to a tree, lashed him until he was fatally injured.

THE new plan of regulating saloons in Massachusetts limits the number to a certain basis of population. In Boston a recent ordinance limits the license to one for every five hundred inhabitants in the business portion of the city and one for every one thousand elsewhere. There are now 1,700 saloons in Boston, and under the new law the number will be reduced to seven hundred and eighty.

IN a recent murder trial at Erie, Pa., counsel for the defense surprised the court and the lawyers for the prosecution by claiming the right to open and close in the final arguments—a privilege hitherto monopolized by the counsel for the prosecution. The claim was based on common-law precedent, and, as there was no Supreme Court decision or statute law providing otherwise, the privilege was granted.

MAYOR HEWITT seems to have an unhappy time with the co-ordinate branches of the New York City government. He has had a serious falling out with the board of electric control, of which he is a member, on the question of compelling the placing of wires under ground, and the board, in his presence, passed resolutions reflecting upon the mayor. He withdrew from the meeting, declaring he would never sit with the board again.

THE ladies' "leap-year privilege" took its origin in the following manner: By an act of the Scottish Parliament, passed about the year 1228, it was ordained that, "during the reign of her blessed Majesty—Margaret—every maiden lady of both high and low degree shall have liberty to speak to the man she likes. If he refuses to take her to be his wife, he shall be mulct in the sum of £100 or less, as his estates may be, except and a ways if he can make it appear that he is betrothed to another woman, then he shall be free."

MISS MARY MCCUTCHEON, of Socorro, N. M., has a parrot that sings to the accompaniment of a piano. A party of friends were gathered in the residence of this young lady, when, for their amusement, the parrot was brought into prominence. The bird, as soon as it was brought into the room, commenced to whistle a popular tune. It whistled the tune over and over again, until one of the party suggested that the tune be changed, whereupon the parrot stopped quickly, and, casting a look of contempt at the young man, cried: "Chestnuts."

SIA-SEH-ONG, presiding elder of the Methodist church in China, was one of the most picturesque figures in the recent general conference in New York. In an Oriental street garb he manifested deep interest in the proceedings, although they were in a great part unintelligible to him, for he does not understand English. His conversion to Christianity was brought about by his own reasoning. He is a persuasive talker, and the small beginnings he made in mission work prospered until the church in China became self-supporting, largely through his efforts.

Epitome of the Week.

INTERESTING NEWS COMPILATION.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, May 31.—In the Senate the bill to quiet the title of settlers on the Des Moines river lands in Iowa was passed. The conference report on the bill to establish a department of labor was accepted. In the House the bill to create a department of labor was passed as it came from the Senate. The debate on the Mills Tariff bill was resumed under the five-minute rule.

FRIDAY, June 1.—The Senate passed the House bill to amend the Agricultural College act of 1862. The Indian Appropriation bill was considered. In executive session the nomination of Lieutenant-General Sheridan to be General of the Army was confirmed. Adjourned to the 4th. In the House the Senate bill reviving for the benefit of Lieutenant-General Sheridan the rank of General of the Army was passed. Reports were presented favoring public buildings at Burlington, Ia., and Winona, Minn. The Legislative Appropriation bill and the bill for the protection of Indian Territory officials were passed. The Tariff bill was further considered. Twelve private pension bills were passed at the evening session.

SATURDAY, June 2.—The Senate was not in session. In the House the time was occupied in considering the Mills Tariff bill.

MONDAY, May 4.—In the Senate a large number of bills were taken from the calendar, chiefly pension bills, and passed. The Consular and Diplomatic bill was reported. The bill retiring General W. W. Averill and General Alfred Pleasonton, both with the grade of Major, was passed. In the House bills were introduced to prevent food adulterations; to amend the Inter-State law; and to restrict the immigration of foreigners into the United States. The Senate bill making inauguration day a legal holiday was passed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

DURING the seven days ended on the 1st, there were 186 business failures in the United States, against 213 the previous seven days. The total failures in the United States from January 1 to date is 4,551, against 4,514 in 1887.

THERE were no new unfavorable symptoms in General Sheridan's case at eleven o'clock on the evening of the 1st, and yet there was no encouraging improvement visible. During the day he received his commission as General of the Army.

THE public-debt statement issued on the 1st is as follows: Total debt, $1,706,460,413; cash in treasury, $94,706,217; debt less cash in treasury, $1,180,014,150. Decrease during May, $1,618,690. Decrease since June 30, 1887, $99,414,577.

AT twenty-six leading clearing-houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 2d aggregated $827,149,086, against $889,614,028 the previous week. As compared with the corresponding week of 1887 the decrease amounted to 10.2 per cent.

THE EAST.

THE General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church adopted a resolution at Pittsburgh on the 31st ult. that the constitution of the United States is a virtual agreement or compact to administer the Government without reference to Christ or Christian religion.

MRS. ANNA MCCLAFFERTY was accidentally shot and killed on the 31st ult. by her son Hugh at Yorktown, Pa. The boy was "fooling" with a pistol.

THE Methodist general conference at New York adjourned *sine die* on the 31st ult.

REV. S. P. HALLIDAY, for twenty-two years pastoral helper in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, resigned on the 31st ult.

THE recent tornado which swept over the Pennsylvania oil regions caused a loss of $1,000,000. Hundreds of houses were unroofed or blown down. The tornado traveled at the rate of seventy-five miles an hour, and was accompanied by waterspouts and terrific whirlwinds.

THE charter making Ithaca the twenty-ninth city in the State of New York went into operation on the 1st.

A COLLISION of trains on the 1st near Waverly, N. Y., killed two men and fatally injured three others.

THE Trades and Labor Assembly, representing sixty thousand organized workingmen, denounced the Mills Tariff bill at a meeting in Pittsburgh on the 2d, and said Congressman Scott, of Erie, Pa., was an enemy of labor.

THE Governor of New York on the 4th signed the bill abolishing hanging for all murders committed after January, 1889, and substituting death by electricity therefor.

WEST AND SOUTH.

NORTH CAROLINA Democrats at Raleigh on the 31st ult. nominated D. G. Fowle for Governor, and named these delegates to St. Louis: Richard Battle, J. S. Carr, John B. Means and L. W. Strange.

A FIRE on the 31st ult. destroyed the St. Paul (Minn.) knitting works, causing a loss of $117,000.

MAY MOZLEY and her sister Nellie, aged twenty-one and nineteen years, were drowned on the 31st ult. in the Missouri river at Kansas City by the capsizing of a boat.

ON the raft-boat Inverness an explosion on the 31st ult. near Quincy, Ill., caused the death of five men.

ON the 31st ult. David A. Colbert, a young man, accidentally shot and killed his bride of two weeks at their home in Chicago. They were playing with a pistol.

THE Prohibitionists in National convention at Indianapolis on the 31st ult. nominated General Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey, for President, and Dr. Joseph A. Brooks, of Missouri, for Vice-President, both by acclamation. The platform calls for the absolute suppression of the liquor traffic in every form as a State and National policy, and advocates woman suffrage.

A WIND-STORM passed over several counties in Virginia on the 31st ult., demolishing barns and fences and uprooting trees.

FRANK B. FLEMING was nominated for Governor by the Democratic State convention of Florida, held at St. Augustine on the 31st ult. The following were named as delegates to St. Louis: T. W. Shackleford, W. A. Whitledge, John F. Dunn, Thomas A. Jennings, F. J. Vann, Jeff B. Brown, S. R. Mallory and Andrew Johnson.

A BOILER exploded on the steamer Fulton on the 31st ult. at Pass a Loutre, La., and Edward Perkins, the pilot, and Captain Biddle were killed.

HENRY WEAVER, who killed Miles West, was hanged on the 31st ult. in Early County, Ga.

HARVEY NEWCOMB, better known as "Bobby" Newcomb, and for twenty-two years a leading variety and minstrel performer, died on the 1st at Tacoma, W. T., aged forty-two years.

ON the 1st Mrs. America Rawson, of Chicago, the wife of the banker, S. W. Rawson, and complainant in the notorious divorce suit, entered Judge Jamieson's courtroom and fired five shots at H. C. Whitney, her husband's attorney. Two of the bullets hit the lawyer, but he was not seriously injured.

THE death of James B. Hayes, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho, occurred at Boise City on the 1st, at the age of forty-eight years.

FROSTS were reported on the 1st from East Towas and Tustin, Mich., as having damaged vines, clover and fruit, and a severe hail-storm from Springfield, Mo., that injured all crops and ruined some wheat and corn fields.

IN the lumber-yards at Gull river, near Brainerd, Minn., a fire on the 1st consumed over fourteen million feet of lumber.

A FUNNEL-SHAPED cloud passed southeast of Springfield, Mo., on the 1st, doing great damage to crops and buildings.

ON the 1st Andrew Grandstaff, a young desperado, was arrested for the recent murder of Reuben Drake and his wife and two grandchildren near Viroqua, Wis., and confessed the crime, and soon afterward was taken from jail by a mob and hanged to a tree.

ON the 3d a cyclone swept over Washington County, Ark., and partially destroyed the town of Evansville, severely injuring many people and making a majority of the inhabitants homeless.

COWBOYS took possession of the town of Stewart, Col., on the 2d, demolished the post-office and took what they wanted.

BY the sinking of a row-boat Prof. Anderson, principal of the Spencer high school at Vincennes, Ind., and Clara and Lillie Hornady were drowned in White river on the 2d.

ALLEN HURGIS, in jail at Thompson, Ga., for robbery and incendiarism, was taken out on the 3d by a gang of masked men and lynched.

REPORTS of the 2d from Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, crops showed a general improvement in the condition of winter wheat.

THE record of the base-ball clubs in the National League for the week ended on the 2d was as follows: Chicago (games won), 22; Boston, 22; New York, 19; Detroit, 19; Philadelphia, 15; Pittsburgh, 12; Indianapolis, 10; Washington, 8. The American Association clubs stood: Brooklyn (games won), 27; St. Louis, 20; Cincinnati, 23; Philadelphia, 15; Baltimore, 15; Cleveland, 11; Kansas City, 9; Louisville, 10. In the Western Association the following was the order: Des Moines (games won), 14; Omaha, 15; Kansas City, 15; Milwaukee, 11; St. Paul, 11; St. Louis, 12; Chicago, 7; Minneapolis, 9.

ON the 2d the steamship Etruria arrived in New York from Queenstown, having made the trip in five days and twenty-two hours, the fastest time on record across the ocean.

JEFFERSON DAVIS celebrated his eightieth birthday in a quiet manner on the 3d at his home in Beauvoir, Miss.

AT Helena, M. T., a fire on the 2d destroyed Zeigler's livery stable, and one man and twenty-seven horses were cremated.

HALF of the village of Fairville, Mo., was destroyed by fire on the 4th.

THE Supreme Court of Missouri on the 4th sentenced Hugh Maxwell, alias Brooks, the murderer of Prelier, in St. Louis, to hang July 13.

ON the 4th all but two of the business houses at Wakenda, Mo., were destroyed by fire, including the newspaper office.

HERMANN (Rep.) was elected Congressman by 1,500 majority in the Oregon election on the 4th, and the Republicans would have from 10 to 14 majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

EARLY on the morning of the 4th the Mandine Hotel at Rockdale, Tex., was burned, and the following persons perished in the flames: Mrs. W. A. Brooks, wife of the proprietor of the hotel, and her four sons, aged four, six, nine and fifteen years; J. T. Briscoes, wife and two little children; Isaac Crown, and Pemberton Pierce, a traveling salesman.

A CYCLONE passed near Hilton, N. C., a few days ago, extending over a track twenty-five miles long and five hundred yards wide. The damage was enormous, as it swept through a fine farming section and every thing in its track was completely destroyed. No loss of life was reported.

IN Wisconsin forest fires were doing great damage on the 4th. At Thirty-Mile siding the post-office, three houses, thirty cars, five thousand ties and three thousand posts have been burned.

FROM the West and Southwest crop reports of the 4th showed a marked improvement in the wheat prospects, and corn would be an average crop, although a little late in harvesting.

EDWARD SHEPHERD in a quarrel at Pekin, Ill., on the 4th with John Jennings bit off the latter's nose. Both are under nineteen years of age.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SIX women were burned to death in a fire on the 30th ult. in the establishment of Edward & Robert Garrould, linen and silk mercers in London, and many others were injured.

ON the 31st ult. Honore Cotte, accountant of the rich DeLisle estate at Montreal, disappeared, taking with him over $30,000 of the funds of the heirs.

LORD STANLEY, the newly-appointed Governor-General of Canada, with his wife, sailed from Liverpool for Montreal on the 31st ult.

THE statue of Christopher Columbus in Barcelona was unvailed on the 1st by the Queen Regent of Spain. The ceremony was made the occasion of great rejoicing.

A FIRE at Panama on the 3d destroyed ten business houses. Loss, $300,000.

JAPAN advices of the 3d say that over 230 houses had been destroyed by fire in Tsurangaeka, and a fire at Kameda destroyed 710 houses, one temple and thirty-six huts.

THE Chilian Congress opened at Santiago on the 2d.

ON the 4th the American school-ship St. Mary's arrived at Southampton, Eng.

A HEAVY snow-storm occurred on the 4th in the district of Ben Lomand, Scotland, the weather being very severe.

LATER.

JOHN B. HUNTER shot and fatally wounded Henry B Hull at Culbertson, Neb., on the 5th.

ELECTIONS were held in Illinois on the 4th for Judges of the Supreme Court. Returns received on the 5th, show the election of Baker, Wilkin, Bailey and Magruder, Republicans, and Schoolfield, Democrat, which makes the supreme bench of Illinois Republican for the first time in its history.

A FIRE destroyed between 300 and 400 houses in the city of Hull, opposite Ottawa, Ont., on the 5th, rendering over 2,500 persons homeless.

WHILE a party of eight persons were crossing the Elk Horn at Wisner, Neb., on the 5th, on a flatboat temporarily built for the use of foot passengers, the boat tipped and all were swept into the water. Lena Matthis, aged sixteen; Anna Matthis, aged five; Otto Matthis, aged eleven, and Franz Marx were drowned.

THE Grand Lodge of Minnesota Odd Fellows convened at Fergus Falls on the 5th.

AT Butte, Mont., on the 5th, John C. O'Brien was arrested for killing a Mormon in Utah sixteen years ago.

REV. J. HENRY LONG, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Currie, was arrested at Tracy, Minn., on the 5th, for riding a bicycle through the streets of that town.

A DISPATCH from London says the Hanover cotton mills, containing 15 00 spindles, were burned on the 5th.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S condition showed a slight improvement on the 5th.

A LARGE flouring mill at Blue Earth City, Minn., was burned on the 5th.

SNOW fell at Fort Assiniboine, Mont, on the 5th.

THE National Democratic convention was called to order at St. Louis on the 5th by Hon. W. H. Barnum. After prayer by Bishop J. B. Cranbury, of St. Louis, Lieut-Gov. S, M. White of California was selected by the National committee as temporary chairman and T. O. Prince of Massachusetts as secretary. A roll call of states for committe appointments showed no contesting delegations except those from Dakota and a motion excluding the Church and Day delegations until the committee on credentials made its report was adopted, after which the convention adjourned for the day. The committee on resolutions held a session in the evening and elected Henry Watterson chairman. The committee on organization selected Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, for permanent chairman, and H. H. Ingersoll for secretary. The committee on credentials decided unanimously in favor of the admission of the Church delegates from Dakota.

FISK AND BROOKS.

They are Named for President and Vice-President by the Prohibition Convention at Indianapolis—The Cause of Woman Suffrage Championed—The Platform and National Committeemen.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 1.—The great battle of the National Prohibition convention, in comparison with which all other business of the convention is unimportant, was fought yesterday afternoon. It has been understood from the first that the all-absorbing question before this convention would be its utterances on the subject of woman suffrage, and both the friends and opponents of that idea were represented on the floor of the convention with their ablest advocates. For two days the Committee on Resolutions has been engaged upon this question. The platform was presented at the afternoon session and the plank reported was unequivocally in favor of unlimited suffrage. After the secretary, Rev. Sam Small, had read the report of the committee, Hon. J. M. Olin, of Wisconsin, read a minority report, he alone disagreeing with the committee. He offered a substitute, in which the whole question of woman suffrage was relegated to the States.

The platform was voted upon by sections and when this plank was reached the debate opened. The report of the Committee on Rules limited speeches to five minutes each. It seems that an agreement had been made between Mr. Mills, of Ohio, and Prof. Bascom, formerly of Wisconsin, to take two hours each in a debate upon the suffrage plank of the platform for and against its adoption, respectively. An amendment was offered to permit this under the rules, and after a sharp debate, in which the convention was besought not to apply the gag rule, but to give the necessary time to a full discussion of this important plank, it was voted down by a tremendous majority. Speakers were therefore limited to five minutes, and a more able defense of woman suffrage or a stronger argument against incorporating it into a party platform was never presented.

The strongest speeches in favor of substituting the minority report were made by Oliver and Richmond, of Wisconsin, Mills of Ohio, and Dow, of Maine, while the other side was taken by Frances E. Willard and Dr. Evans, of Illinois; Mrs. Merryweather, of Missouri; Mrs. Stewart, of Ohio; Small, of Georgia; Bain and Cranfill, of Kentucky, and others. Miss Willard referred to the fact that Small had come to the convention a bitter and implacable opponent of woman suffrage, but had been converted to her views by the argument in committee. Upon this the two shook hands, and the whole body rose to their feet and cheered for several minutes.

NEAL DOW.

There was never any doubt as to the temper of the convention on this question, but when the vote was taken on substitution only about seventy out of over 1,000 delegates favored the step backward. This decisive vote was followed by a scene of wild confusion. Delegates mounted their chairs, cheered, swung hats, handkerchiefs and canes, and down the cheeks of many rolled tears of joy. It was fifteen minutes before the pounding of the chairman with his gavel could be heard beyond the platform.

The Prohibition party is therefore committed to the advocacy of woman suffrage as a National issue, although the platform declares prohibition to be the paramount issue. The remainder of the platform was adopted without delay.

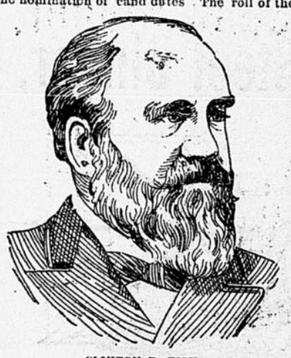
SINEWS OF WAR.

In the morning session the chairman of the Finance Committee, Dr. Evans, of Illinois, urged the necessity of raising the sum of $25,000 for campaign expense and called for pledges from those present. The first pledge was made by B. F. Stur evant, of New York, for $1,000, which was afterward doubled. In less than half an hour about $23,000 was pledged.

The wildest enthusiasm prevailed, every one giving a large sum being compelled to stand in a chair while the delegates cheered. In this business Illinois led all the States except New York. The chief donors were: J. B. Hobbs, $1,000; A. W. Wheeler, $2,000; the State delegation, $1,000; M. W. Packard, $50; Mrs. Mary J. Barnes, $250; B. F. Brown, $100.

An incident received with perhaps the greatest applause was the announcement by Mr. Dickey of a subscription of $100 by a Catholic priest of St. Paul whose annual salary he announced as $500, Rev. Father Mahoney, who afterward addressed the assembly. After a song by a colored quartet from South Carolina, it was announced that the convention was invited to adjourn to Music Hall, Cincinnati, O., Friday evening, to attend a ratification meeting at which Governor St John and other Prohibition leaders, including Dr. Frank, of New York, and Rev. Sam Small, of Georgia, are expected to speak.

The decks were all cleared for action at the assembling of the convention in the morning and nothing detained the delegates except the nomination of candidates. The roll of the



CLINTON B. FISK.

States was called for nominations and when Kentucky was reached Mr. Bain arose and withdrew the name of Hon. Green Clay Smith, for whom the Kentucky delegation was instructed to vote. The call proceeded until New Jersey was reached, when there arose such cheering as had not before been witnessed in the convention.

FISK CHOSEN TO LEAD.

Judge Morrow took the rostrum and in an eloquent speech proceeded to place the name of Clinton B. Fisk before the convention. His address was short, yet one of the most polished delivered before the convention. He paid a tribute to General Fisk as a man of earnestness, a soldier-statesman and Christian. As he closed the convention rose and as one man with one impulse saluted the mention of his name. Cheer followed cheer in such rapid succession that it was impossible to distinguish them. As soon as the convention quieted down a dozen voices were heard moving that Clinton B. Fisk be nominated by acclamation. Amid applause the question was put and carried without a dissenting voice. The nomination was then confirmed by a rising vote and the unanimity became evident. A cloth which had concealed a beautiful floral emblem was pulled aside, revealing the words: "Hail to the Chief—Fisk." An American flag bearing the picture of General Fiske with his name attached was at the same moment swung out into view. Swinging of hats, cheers and clapping of hands followed until the delegates were tired and hoarse. The demonstration was kept up for ten minutes or more, and for a time it seemed as though it would never cease. At length quiet was restored and after the formal announcement by the chairman of the result the call of States was begun for nomination of candidates for Vice-President.

The following were placed in nomination: John T. Tanner, of Alabama; George W. Bain, of Lexington, Ky., who declined at once; John A. Brooks, of Missouri; Rev. Sam Small, of Georgia, who peremptorily refused to run, and E. L. Doehoney.

MR. BROOKS NOMINATED.

At the close of the roll-call John T. Tanner, of Alabama, rose and withdrew in favor of Mr. Brooks. Mr. Cranfill withdrew Doehoney, and then on motion of Mr. Christian, of Illinois, the nomination of John A. Brooks was put through by acclamation with a rush. A scene like that which succeeded Fisk's nomination followed, and for a time the convention was a seething mass of humanity, swayed by enthusiasm that was so contagious. Brooks was called for and a speech insisted upon. He responded with thanks for the honor conferred, and promised to stand by the principles of the party with his life. He urged the abandonment of sectionalism, and declared that he, although once a Confederate, was now a Union man, loyal in all things, and would yield to no man in devotion to his country or the party which so completely exemplified the error of sectionalism. As he closed the cheers again broke forth, and a short time having been spent in making announcement the convention, after singing and a benedict on, at 12:30 adjourned *sine die*.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following is the list of National Committeemen selected by the State delegations:

Alabama—L. C. Colson and T. F. Whitton.
Arkansas—T. J. Rogers and J. L. Palmer.
California—T. B. Stewart and Jesse Yarnell.
Connecticut—F. P. Rogers and Aaron Moorehouse.
Delaware—W. S. Brown and J. J. Boyce.
Florida—I. J. Morgan and H. S. Cumming.
Georgia—Samuel Small and A. Murphy.
Illinois—J. B. Hobbs and J. G. Evans.
Indiana—Sylvester Johnson and S. J. North.
Iowa—C. Farnham and —— Nicholwal.
Kansas—A. W. Richardson and Mrs. S. H. St. John.
Kentucky—G. W. Runnels and William Matthews.
Maine—N. E. Woodbury and W. T. Eastis.
Maryland—William Daniel and M. L. Thomas.
Massachusetts—B. F. Sturtevant.
Michigan—John Russell and Samuel Dickie.
Minnesota—J. P. Ponkham and Hugh Harrison.
Mississippi—J. R. Gambrill.
Missouri—W. H. Craig and W. C. Wilson.
Nebraska—A. C. Woollenberger and George Scott.
New Hampshire—J. M. Fletcher and D. C. Babcock.
New Jersey—W. H. Nicholson and C. L. Parker.
New York—H. C. Bascomb and W. E. Borwell.
North Carolina—D. W. C. Benton and Henry Shaffer.
Ohio—B. S. Hinckley and J. A. Dickson.
Oregon—J. W. Webb and J. C. Warner.
Pennsylvania—A. A. Stevens and William Black.
Rhode Island—H. S. Woodward and J. W. Williams.
South Carolina—James A. Tate and W. S. Smith.
Vermont—Clinton Smith and C. W. Wyman.
Virginia—J. W. Newton and R. H. Rollens.
West Virginia—Frank Burt and T. R. Crosdat.
Wisconsin—S. D. Hastings and F. W. Chafin.
Dakota—D. R. Grover and Mrs. M. H. Parker.
Montana—Messina Bullard.
District of Columbia—J. A. Wheelock and R. M. Morton.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform adopted is as follows:

"The Prohibition party, in National convention assembled, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all power in government, does hereby declare:

"1. That the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages shall be made public crimes and prohibited and punished as such.

"2. That such prohibition must be secured through amendments of our National and State constitutions, enforced by adequate laws adequately supported by administrative authority, and to this end the organization of the Prohibition party is imperatively demanded in State and Nation.

"3. That any form of license taxation or regulation of the liquor traffic is contrary to good government; that any party which supports regulation by license or tax enters into an alliance with such traffic and becomes the actual foe of the State's welfare, and that we arraign the Republican and Democratic parties for their persistent attitude in favor of the licensed iniquity, whereby they oppose the demand of the people for prohibition, and through open complicity with the liquor cause defeat the enforcement of the law.

"4. For the immediate abolition of the internal-revenue system, whereby our National Government is deriving support from our greatest National vice.

"5. That an adequate public revenue being necessary, it may properly be raised by impost duties, but import duties should be so reduced that no surplus should be accumulated in the Treasury, and the burdens of taxation should be removed from foods, clothing and other comforts and necessaries of life, and imposed upon such articles of import as will give protection both to the manufacturer, employer and producing labor against the competition of the world.

"6. That civil-service appointments for all civil offices, chiefly clerical in their duties, should be based upon moral, intellectual and physical qualifications, and not upon party service or party necessity.

"7. That the right of suffrage rests on no mere circumstance of race, color or nationality, and that where, from any cause, it has been withheld from citizens who are of suitable age and mentally and morally qualified for the exercise of an intelligent ballot it should be restored by the people through the Legislatures of the several States on such educational basis as they may deem wise.

"8. For the abolition of polygamy and the establishment of uniform laws governing marriage and divorce.

"9. For prohibiting all combinations of capital to control and to increase the cost of products for popular consumption.

"10. For the preservation and defense of the Sabbath as a civil institution without oppressing any who religiously observe the same on any other day than the first day of the week.

"11. That arbitration is the Christian, wise and economic method of settling National differences, and the same method should by judicious legislation be applied to the settlement of disputes between large bodies of employes and employers; that the abolition of the saloon would remove the burdens, moral, physical, pecuniary and social, which now oppress labor and rob it of its earnings, and would prove to be the wise and successful way of promoting labor reform; and we invite labor and capital to unite with us for the accomplishment thereof.

"12. That monopoly in the land is a wrong to the people, and public land should be reserved to actual settlers, and that men and women should receive equal wages for equal work.

"13. That our immigrant contract laws should be so enforced as to prevent the introduction into our country of all convicts, inmates of dependent institutions and others physically incapacitated for self-support, and that no person shall have the ballot in any State who is not a citizen of the United States.

"14. Recognizing and declaring that prohibition of the liquor traffic has become the dominant issue in National politics, we invite to full party fellowship all those who, on this one dominant issue, are with us agreed, in the full belief that this party can and will remove sectional differences, promote National unity and insure the best welfare of our native land."

Resolutions were adopted by the convention favoring the payment of pensions to ex-soldiers and sailors; indorsing the work of the Prohibition army of the Blue and the Gray; condemning the Democratic and Republican parties for denying the right of self-government to the 60,000 people of Dakota, and, upon motion of a colored delegate from North Carolina, a resolution declaring "that we hold that all men are born free and equal and should be secured in their rights."

REFUSED TO BE INTERVIEWED.

NEW YORK, June 1.—General Clinton B. Fiske retired before 10 o'clock last night, and when a reporter called to inquire if he would accept the nomination for the Presidency given by the Prohibitionists at Indianapolis the family would not disturb him. Numerous telegrams had been received at the house during the evening, but General Fiske was not disturbed to read the contents.

CLINTON B. FISK.

General Clinton B. Fiske, the nominee for the Presidency, was born at York, Livingston County, N. Y., in 1828. His youth was passed in Michigan, whither his father removed while he was a child. Deprived of a university education by ill health he went into business, and was a merchant, a miller and a banker successively in Michigan until 1859, when he went to St. Louis. Entering the Union army early in the war, he rose to be Colonel of the Thirty-third Missouri Infantry, was made Brigadier-General in 1862 and was brevetted Major-General in 1865. After the war he was assistant commissioner under General Howard in the management of the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky and Tennessee.

General Fiske married Miss Jeannette C. Crippen, of Coldwater, Mich., and has three children—two sons and a daughter. Mrs. Fiske was among the early Florence Nightingales in the war of the Union. In 1886 General Fiske ran for Governor of New Jersey on the Prohibition ticket and received 19,579 votes.

General Fiske is one of the leading laymen in the Methodist Episcopal church. He is president of the board of trustees of Fiske University for colored students at Nashville, a trustee of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania; of Drew Theological Seminary and Pennington Seminary, New Jersey, and of Albion College, Michigan. His useful services to religious organizations include the duties of a trustee of the American Missionary Association, and those of membership in the book committee of the Methodist Episcopal church. The General is reputed to be rich. His secular activities are principally in railroading and insurance interests and his place of business in New York City. He is a friendly and genial man, of portly presence, and excels in public address.

STRUNG UP BY A MOB.

Andrew Grandstaff Arrested for the Butchery of the Drake Family in Wisconsin—His Horrible Confession So Enrages Citizens That They Break Into the Jail at Viroqua, Secure the Wretch and Lynch Him.

VIROQUA, Wis., June 2, 3:30 a. m.—Andrew Grandstaff, the murderer of old Reuben Drake, his wife and two grandchildren, who was captured Thursday night, was taken from the jail last night by an excited crowd of men and hanged to a tree.

The officers found Grandstaff in bed at the residence of a man named Jennings in the backwoods of the town of Liberty, near the Kickapoo river, where he had made his headquarters for some days. He was taken to Readstown and kept during the night, when the detectives and officers pumped a full confession out of him.

Grandstaff says that he left the house of Jennings at 8 o'clock on the morning of the murder and secreted himself in the woods all day, and arrived at a safe distance from the Drake homestead at about 4 o'clock. He continued:

"I staid there until dark. Then I went down into the bottom and up to the house, stopped and looked into the window, then knocked at the door. The old gentleman (Drake) said come in. I entered the house and asked him for a drink of water. I took the drink and spoke a few words to him. They called me by name. I asked him if he had money and he said he had not. Then I drew a revolver and told him I wanted his money. He said he did not have any, but was expecting or looking for some soon. When he said this the second time I shot him. When I first went into the house Mrs. Drake was putting the two grandchildren to bed. She went into the bedroom to go to bed before I shot. This was after the children were in bed. Just after I shot she came out with the Winchester rifle. I think I had then shot at the old man twice and he had fallen. As Mrs. Drake came out of the bedroom door I shot her, and just as I shot her she let the rifle fall. I shot her twice. I think I looked into every thing, but found no money. The children were then awake, and both stood up in bed on their arms looking out at me. I thought I would have to kill them, for if I did not they would tell on me. Then I cut their throats—the little girl's first. She was on the front side of the bed. The boy was upon his elbow when I took hold of him, and he struggled. I cut his throat, but do not remember of stabbing him."

The prisoner says that he took the murdered man's rifle and departed by the back door over the hills ten miles to the Kickapoo river, where he washed himself, and then wandered through the woods and slept in a shanty till 7 o'clock in the morning before he returned to Jennings' place, where he changed his clothing. He describes the spot where he hid the gun, how he spent the next day going from place to place, and how he freely conversed with many people along the road concerning the murder, etc. The knife and revolver with which the crime was committed were found on his person when captured. The revolver is a five-shooter, 32-caliber, and the knife a long-bladed jack-knife.

A few hours after the arrival of the prisoner in this city yesterday there was loud talk of lynching, and crowds of excited men from the neighborhood where the murder occurred began to gather. The crowd and the excitement continued to increase until about 11 o'clock, when a mob of fully 1,000 determined men marched upon the jail and demanded the murderer. The officers resisted and the barriers to the jail were broken down. One hour was consumed in breaking down the steel cage in the upper room of the jail, where the prisoner was confined. He fought desperately and warded off every body, but was finally overcome. A rope was put about his neck and he was brought to the porch below, where he firmly protested his innocence. But two or three in the crowd were aware of his confession and they refused to give evidence. The scene at the jail was horrible. The prisoner was covered with blood, having been terribly mangled while the steel cage was being battered down, and stood for an hour with the halter about his neck, pleading for his life.

At 12:45 this morning the mob hanged the prisoner to a tree in front of the courthouse, and let him down again to see if he would confess. The mob strung Grandstaff up four times and the last time left his body hanging to the tree, where it remains.

The murderer, Andrew Grandstaff, was a young man, 24 years of age. He was born in this county, in the town of Franklin, of illegitimate parentage. He was ignorant of learning and could neither read or write. He was of a daring temperament, but had never been considered desperate or depraved enough to commit wholesale murder.

SHOT IN A COURT-ROOM.

Mrs. Rawson, One of the Principals in a Notorious Divorce Case in Chicago, Makes a Murderous Attack on One of Her Opposing Lawyers.

CHICAGO, June 2.—During the session of the circuit court, Judge Egbert Jamieson presiding, another startling tragedy occurred in connection with the notorious Rawson divorce case. Mrs. America Rawson shot Mr. Henry C. Whitney, the attorney of her husband, Stephen W. Rawson, the banker, in the court-room, emptying five barrels of a revolver, two of the charges taking effect, inflicting wounds that will probably prove fatal.

It is understood that Mrs. Rawson has been in a desperate state of mind since the appellate court on Thursday refused to grant her solicitors' fees, and, in passing upon the merits of her pending divorce suit said inferentially that the testimony was overwhelmingly against her. It is also understood that Mrs. Rawson claims that Lawyer Whitney trumped up all the testimony which went to show that she had been guilty of infidelity to her husband.

Last October Ralph Lee, the son of Mrs. Rawson by a previous husband, shot Mr. Rawson on a public street in this city, for which crime he is now suffering imprisonment. Mrs. Rawson is in custody.

Marked for Life.

CHICAGO, June 2.—As G. K. Murray, a traveling salesman for an Eastern house, was writing a note in the rotunda of the Adams Express building on Dearborn street, yesterday, G. T. Bell, a city drummer for a lithograph firm, coolly entered and walking close behind Murray drew a razor from his pocket, and with one blow severed Bell's left ear from his head, placed his trophy in his pocket and left the building. Bell made no outcry or attempt to arrest the progress of his assailant, but proceeded at once to secure the services of a physician. The affair is shrouded in mystery, even the usually keen-scented Chicago reporters being unable to unravel it. From all that can be learned, however, it is thought that Bell, in the role of an injured husband, took this novel method of revenge.

A $2,000,000 Cattle Trust Sale.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The announcement was made Thursday that a very large amount of the American cattle trust stock had been sold to one individual. Inquiry proved that Mr. Nelson Morris, president of the Fairbank Canning Company, was the purchaser, and that he had invested $2,000,000 in the cattle trust. This is one of the largest sales consummated in Chicago for many months.

Ingersoll to Nominate Gresham.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Unquestionably the great oratorical event of the Republican National convention will be the speech of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, as it was in the Republican convention of 1876, when, for the first time he christened Blaine, the Plumed Knight. Colonel Ingersoll has been invited by the delegates of Illinois, his native State, to present Judge Gresham's name to the convention, and has agreed to do so. This will be the Colonel's first participation in politics for several years, and if Gresham should be nominated he may be expected to take the stump.

ALL DOUBT DISSIPATED.

Mr. Blaine Sets at Rest all Speculation Concerning His Candidacy in Another Letter, in Which He Absolutely Refuses to Enter the Race.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The *Tribune* of today publishes the following letter from Mr. Blaine:

"PARIS, May 17, 1888.—*Whitelaw Reid, Esq., Editor New York Tribune*—My Dear Sir: Since my return to Paris from Southern Italy on the 8th inst. I have learned (what I did not before believe) that my name may yet be presented to the National convention as a candidate for the Presidency by the Republican party. A single phrase of my letter of January 25 from Florence (which was decisive of every thing if had the personal power to decide) has been