ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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A POLITICAL GIANT.

The "People's Party of the United States" Organized with Enthusiasm.

SENATOR PFEFFER RECEIVES A FLORAL OFFERING.

The Platform of the Third National Party: Additional Resolutions Presented.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

THE THIRD NATIONAL PARTY.

A Work Which Will Affect the Politics of a Century.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—A little political giant was born into this world today, and no more wonderful exhibition of lung power at such an event was ever heard. From early in the morning, when the great gathering largely voted for the formation of a national executive committee, the result was foregone and all doubt was removed late in the afternoon when Chairman Ignatius Donnelly, of the committee on resolutions, announced that the committee was unable to agree on a third party without an instant's delay, and continued earnestly: "We think we have performed a work that will affect the politics of this country for the next fifty years."

That was enough, and the audience let forth a burst of applause which nearly wrecked the ceiling. A second burst feature of the proceedings following this came after the platform paper was adopted. A California man, G. W. Miller, of Stockton, wanted to thrust before the convention a resolution pledging the party to the prohibition cause. The convention emphatically did not want to submit to any such process, but it had to. Miller refused to sit down. He worked his lawn without ceasing, though every syllable he uttered was lost in the hurricane of cheering, jeering and sentiment. Miller's grit carried the day, and the People's party, before it was an hour old, was forced to go on record upon his resolution. It took revenge, however, by kicking the resolution into kingdom come with a suddenness and force that must have surprised even Miller.

Tonight it is reported that many members of the national reform organizations, headed by President W. W. Jones, of Illinois, will withdraw from the party because of the defeat of the resolution.

AFTER THE OPENING EXHORTION

in the convention the reports from the committees on arrangements and credentials helped to kill time, pending the settling of developments that many looked for when the platform committee was ready to report. Jess Harper, an Illinois greenbacker, addressed the convention. He was shut off by the report of the credentials committee. The committee announced that any delegate representing several organizations could only cast one vote. This created quite a sensation. The total number of delegates reported was 141. The report was unanimously adopted.

A terrific uproar was suddenly caused at this point by Grover of Wisconsin starting a harangue in opposition to organizing a new party. Yells of "sit down!" "shut up!" "let him out!" and similar shouts from the floor and gallery had no effect. The chairman pounded wildly with his hammer and the Wisconsin man was finally hauled down by the sergeant-at-arms.

A PROHIBITION LADY.

When order was restored the report of the committee on permanent organization was heard and then Mrs. Helen Gougar of Indiana was given an opportunity to express sympathy with the movement and plead for a prohibition plank in the convention's platform. Mrs. Gougar denounced the tanquet to be given to the delegates tonight, declaring that the brewers were backing it. There was much feeling displayed over the talk and it was stated that Mrs. Gougar's delegation would repudiate her sentiments as to the banquet and would attempt to discipline her.

SENATOR PFEFFER

was at this point introduced as permanent chairman of the convention and was given a flattering reception. The assemblage before him he proclaimed one of the most important ever convened on American soil. They were on the eve of an epoch more important to the welfare of the people of this country than probably any that ever confronted them. They had before them a power which was crushing the people, not only of America, but all the world. They were divided upon some minor matters, but, thanks be to God, they were united on this. The money power was crushing the life blood of the people, which meant gold for the bondholders and depreciated currency for the soldier, and holding that the nor so adequate that labor should be paid in money as good as that paid to the bondholder, we demand the issue of legal tender treasury notes in sufficient amount to make the pay of the soldier equal to par with coin, or such other legislation as shall do equal and exact justice to the Union soldiers of this country; that the eight-hour day principle should be extended to apply to all corporations employing labor to the different States of the Union; that the conference recommend to unincorporated towns the action of the directors of the World's Fair in refusing a minimum rate of wages.

THE NAME OF THE NEW PARTY,

the "People's party of the United States," elicited a magnificent outburst of applause, and as each plank was read the cheering was renewed frequently, and the great hall seemed to reverberate continuously. One plank recommended universal suffrage to favorable consideration, and another demanded the payment of pensions on a gold basis. The former met with a fairly chilly reception, but the latter was roundly cheered.

At this juncture a delegate objected that the platform was one-sided for the Farmers' Alliance, but he was with little encouragement. Mr. Schilling announced that the session plank was left to the solicitor member on the committee, with the inquiry whether it was satisfactory, and on his acquiescence it was adopted unanimously.

AND A PERFECT CYCLONE

of enthusiasm a delegate moved the adoption of the platform as read. The convention went wild and the delegates mounted chairs and tables, shouting and yelling like Comanches. A portrait of the venerable Polk was hung in chorus, sang to the tune of "Good-By, My Lover, Good-by," the words "Good-by, old party, good-by," and then the "Doxology," the assembly joining in its remarkable sadness and vigor anything that had previously taken place. The cheering lasted fully a quarter of an hour, and it ceased from exhaustion of the delegates.

Several delegates urged the adoption of the report, but the enthusiasm had to have vent, and one after another the cheers and word thunders. When order was finally secured, the platform paper, exclusive of the resolutions, was

ADOPTED BY A STRONG VOTE.

At this stage the convention was little better than a madhouse, and in the noise of the confusion G. W. Miller of California came to the front with the prohibition question, which had been rejected by the committee on resolutions. All efforts to clap him off with points of order were ineffectual. The resolution offered by him was brief, but in the last degree, it said:

Resolved, That we favor the abolition of the liquor traffic.

Fifty orators clamored for recognition, but the first to succeed was Schilling, of Wisconsin. He declared himself a strong temperance man, but he opposed a discussion of the question of prohibition at this time. The resolution had been fully considered, and voted down by the committee on platform. To spring it now was plainly throwing a firebrand into the convention, and the speaker deprecated attempt to cause a split. After another useful uproar the prohibition amendment was overwhelmingly defeated.

The resolutions were then adopted, with only two dissenting votes.

The following resolution, introduced by Mason A. Green of Massachusetts, in behalf of the "Patriotists," was then adopted, certain reform bodies for their consideration:

Resolved, That when, in the course of business consolidations, in the form of trusts or pools operate against the common welfare, and that any branch of commerce is used for the benefit and profit of a few men, at the expense of the general public, we believe the people should be compelled to do their business through their National, state or municipal administration.

Then the convention got down to business again and the matter of electing the national committee was taken up.

Chairman Weaver who had relieved Pfeffer, declared a

AFTER THE RECESS

the roll of States was called for members of the national committee, the convention adopting the innovation of appointing three members from each State instead of one member as the old parties have. Ex-Congressman J. G. Otis of Kansas nominated H. E. Taubeneck of Illinois, as chairman of the national executive committee, and amid much cheering Taubeneck was chosen by acclamation. In his speech he said: "You see before you all that is left of the celebrated independent party of the Illinois legislature, which called the big three." He added, that while he sincerely appreciated the honor the convention had conferred upon him, he would prefer to be equal to the position, but would do the best he could and rely upon the assistance of other members of the committee. In conclusion he said they were standing on the brink of a conflict between capital and labor, and the longer that conflict was postponed the worse it would be. "Our principles," he said, "tonight as we try to stop a cyclone or the movement of the stars as to evade this issue."

A few moments of confused preparation for adjournment sine die ensued. Then the chairman's gavel fell and the first convention of the People's Party of the United States passed into history.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Following is the national committee: Arkansas, L. P. Featherstone, Isaac A. Dean; California, J. A. Bush; California, Marion Cannon, H. C. Dillon, A. G. Hinchley; Connecticut, Robert Pigue; Florida, W. D. Conine, L. Hatch; Illinois, Cyrus Bryant, A. Chelf; Indiana, W. H. Ewart, J. H. Weaver, M. L. Wheat, A. J. Westfield; Indiana, C. A. Power; Leroy Templeton, J. D. Chumbo; Illinois, S. M. Scott, Thomas, A. R. Crowell, E. Taubeneck; Kansas, R. P. Elder, Levi Dumbald, R. S. Osborn; Kentucky, D. L. Graves, S. F. Smith, L. D. Lafferty; Massachusetts, Wm. Lloyd, J. H. Paine, John Pickett; Massachusetts, G. M. Washburn, A. G. Brown, E. M. Boyles; Michigan, Ben Rollin, J. W. Emery, Jacob Smith; Minnesota, Ignatius Donnelly, C. N. Perkins, Andrew Stevens; Missouri, Paul J. Dickson, J. W. Rodgers, W. O. Atkeson; Nebraska, J. H. Broadhurst, John Howard, D. W. Smith; Nevada, J. R. Hendison, Wm. Dysart, W. H. West; New York, Jason H. Sinclair, J. Ashby Pierce; North Dakota, W. N. Cash, H. F. Barnes; Oklahoma, Samuel Crocker, A. C. Light, John Hogan; Pennsylvania, B. A. Thompson, F. B. Agnew; S. Dakota, Seth Dakota, J. W. Hurlin, H. L. Loucks, Fred Sepin; Texas, W. H. Lamb, Thomas Gaines, G. H. Davis; Tennessee H. P. Osborne, L. W. J. Ray, John W. James; Wisconsin, Robert Schilling, Alfred Manistee, A. J. Phillips; West Virginia, Luther C. Shrum, G. A. Hammond, Thomas S. Kenny; Virginia, H. Brownlow, James Smith, H. D. Gertz; District of Columbia, Lee Crandall, S. A. Bland, H. J. Schulteis.

Allow me to add my tribute to the efficacy of Ely's Cream Balm. I was suffering from severe attack of hitlike cold and catarrh, and was induced to try your remedy. The result was marvelous. I could hardly articulate, and in less than twenty-four hours the severe symptoms and my hoarseness disappeared and I was able to sing a heavy role in Grand Opera with voice unimpaired. I strongly recommend it to all singers. Wm. H. Hamilton, Leading Bass of the C. D. Hess Grand Opera Co. 6da

TERRIFIC STORMS.

Houses Blown Away and a Number of Persons Killed and Fatally Injured.

FERRY, CHAIRMAN OF THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.

Secretary Tracy Says the Chase of the Chilian Vessel May Perhaps be Abandoned.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

CYCLONES AND HAILSTORMS.

Fifteen Houses Destroyed and a Number Lives of Persons Killed.

MEXICO, Mo., May 20.—A terrible tornado passed three miles south of this place this afternoon in the vicinity of Bean Creek and Rock Island. Fifteen houses in the vicinity of that place were destroyed, ten or twelve persons killed, an equal number fatally injured and a large number badly hurt. At the house of a farmer named Duffy, John Doerger and family were living. James Doerger, aged 14, was killed outright, Lizzie Doerger died in a few minutes, Mrs. Doerger was crushed to death by falling timbers and Doerger was fatally injured. The house was completely swept away, nothing has been heard of Duffy, and it is supposed that his body was carried away by the cyclone.

At the house of William Silenburg, William Yostenager was killed, his wife badly injured and a little girl hurt. William Silenburg was also fatally hurt.

At the house of Edward M. Norris, Gertrude Fletcher, daughter of R. F. Fletcher, was instantly killed. E. B. Norris was fatally injured, Caleb Norris fatally hurt, and his wife seriously so. Willie J. Fletcher and sister Kate were instantly killed and their bodies terribly mutilated.

At the same place Mrs. Sally Seal, a widow aged 60, was fatally hurt, and Mrs. Norris, mother of E. B. Norris, was killed. F. S. Norris was badly hurt.

The house of Rodan Kimbel was swept away and Kimbel was instantly killed. A farmer named Rogers was also killed at that place, also a farmer named Crane. Several farm hands in the vicinity of the Kimbel and Rogers' farms are believed to be killed. Their bodies are unknown.

Joseph Kendall's house and barn were blown away. Kendall had a narrow escape. He had just gone to the barn and it was lifted up, leaving him unharmed. James Dalbert's house was blown down. A mowing machine was carried about the yards and torn to pieces. A large iron roller, weighing 1,000 pounds, was taken up and broken to pieces.

The tornado passed on the east, passing Bush Hill one mile north, carrying destruction every where. There is no doubt great destruction of property and life occurred further east. Good News was taken up by the roots.

At E. B. Norris' house he said: "When I first noticed the storm the wind blew a gale. I was holding my baby in my arms when the cyclone struck the house. It was dashed against the house and the baby carried a hundred yards and dashed against a tree. I picked it up and carried it into the house to find the family scattered in every direction and badly hurt."

A great deal of live stock and poultry was killed. The wife of Rodan Kimbel was about 50 yards and, as far as heard from, about twelve miles long.

A SERIOUS CYCLONE.

RED OAK, Iowa, May 20.—A serious cyclone passed over this place the south part of Iowa, doing considerable damage to fruit and shade trees, fences and small buildings. No one was injured, as far as known.

A TERRIFIC HAILSTORM.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—Additional particulars of the terrific hailstorm near Gainesville, Texas, are to the effect that the section damaged is about fifty miles in length and from two to five miles in width. The farmers all had their entire possessions, crops were destroyed, and houses, fences and orchards were laid waste by the wind. Birds and small animals were killed by thousands by the hailstorm, but no person is reported hurt.

THE WESTERN CONGRESS.

Chairman Elected and Resolutions Offered.

DENVER, May 20.—After a warm contest this morning Perry of Utah was elected chairman of the Trans-Mississippi congress. A majority of the committee on permanent organization recommended the election of Governor Anthony of Kansas. The minority stated the convention must have a free outlook now as chairman, and, as Anthony was identified to a little, they recommended Ferry. After considerable debate and much excitement Ferry was chosen.

At the afternoon session, Iowa offered a resolution favoring the immediate construction of the Nicaragua canal. A Louisiana delegate proposed a resolution favoring the proposed river improvements, and a man from Missouri moved an appropriation of $2,000,000 annually for that purpose.

The Colorado delegates presented a resolution favoring a deep water harbor at Galveston, and calling for amendments to the interstate commerce law.

A large number of other resolutions were introduced, among them one by Miller, of Kansas, pledging the moral and financial support of the convention to a Trans-American steamship line which shall have initial ports on account to the Trans-Mississippi country on the northwest coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

Senator Warren of Wyoming, J. W. Gregory, G. G. Symes, Judge Holland of Colorado, and J. H. Stanton of Wyoming talked on the arid land question.

THE "CHILIAN" CHASE.

It Can be Given Up Now, if Desirable.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—No word yet from the "Charleston" or "Esta." Secretary Tracy says there is no truth in the report from Paris that insurgent envoys have induced the United States government to discontinue the pursuit of the steamer. "For some time past," said Tracy, "the governments of France and Brazil have been cooperating with the government of the United States to secure a peaceful solution of peace in Chili. Therefore, it is hoped to make apparent to the United States government, through suggestions of the French government or others, that the object for which this force great republics are now striving, a restoration of peace in Chili can be brought within reach by making the pursuit of the "Esta," if it is true that this course will be adopted, especially as it can now be asserted that the United States has used 'due diligence' in its effort to preserve neutrality in Chili."

PARIS, May 20.—Delegates from the Congressional or insurgent party of Chili, who are now in this city, say that, acting upon instructions, they proceeded a note to Eliot, United States minister here, asking him to communicate with his government and ask the United States to modify or change the instructions sent to Captain Beary of the cruiser "Charleston," in regard to the pursuit of the "Esta," and Eliot transmitted the request to his government, with the result that the United States officials acceded to it.

A dispatch received here from Chili says Admiral Lynch, the President Balmaceda's naval commissioner, resigned, owing to the fact that he is in sympathy with the Congressional party.

Josiah Harris for Governor.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 20.—The Prohibition State convention yesterday nominated a full ticket, with Josiah Harris of Pulham for governor. The national platform was reaffirmed.

A Million More Gold.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Gold coin amounting to $1,200,000 was ordered for export today.

Baseball.

NATIONAL LEAGUE—CINCINNATI.

No game. Rain.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, 6; Philadelphia, 6. Batteries—Baldwin, Mack; Hemming, Cauthers, Daly.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, 12; Boston, 13. Batteries—Viau, Gruber, Zimmer; Getzin, Nichols, Bennett.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, 18; Philadelphia, 6. Batteries—Luby, Hutchinson, Kittredge; Gleason, Clements.

AMERICAN—BOSTON.

Boston, 1; St. Louis, 2.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, 4; Columbus, 2.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, 5; Louisville, 8.

PHILADELPHIA.

Athletic, 1; Cincinnati, 2.

WESTERN LEAGUE—ST. PAUL.

No game. Wet grounds and no attendance.

MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, 8; Omaha, 4.

SIOUX CITY.

Sioux City, 9; Kansas City, 14.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Minneapolis, 15; Lincoln, 9.

Louisville Races.

LOUISVILLE, May 20.—The racing today was in a sea of mud and the last two races in a pouring rain.

Mile and twenty yards—L. H. Wm, Edith L. second, J. T. third. Time—1:50½.

Five furlongs—two year old maidens—Gracious won, Johnnie Green second, Zoolin third. Time—1:08½.

Mile and a quarter, three year old fillies—Miss Hawkins won, Ethel second, Bonnie Byrd third. Time—2:15½.

Two year olds, half a mile—Morlesper won, Palermo second, Amureen third. Time—:54.

Rescinder handicap, mile and one-eighth, Valora won, Hamlet second, St Asiner third. Time—2:05½.

Gravesend Races.

GRAVESEND, May 20.—Six furlongs—Correction won, Lutosca second, Belen third. Time—1:14½.

Mile and three-sixteenth—Longstreet won, Ken second, B. B. Milton third. Time—2:06½.

Five-eighths of a mile—Victoria won, Ottmar second, Tintoale third. Time—:59½.

Mile and an eighth, Gazelle stakes, three-year-old fillies—Ambulance won, Harrison second, Orgelane third. Time—1:59 .

Five-eighths of a mile—Recess won, Verbena second, Tark third. Time—:58½.

Mile and one-sixteenth—Flavia won, Virgo second, Gallet third. Time—1:51½.

Convention of Brewers.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 20.—The thirty-first annual convention of the United States brewers' association opened here today. President Leiffson, in his address, said the past year had been very profitable to the brewers. "Legislation, as a whole, has been favorable to us, while the recent elections have been victories for the cause represented by us. I would advise a continuance of our present policy in dealing with the prohibition question. This includes the encouraging of an educational bureau. This will, to a certain extent, prevent hypocrisy, falsehood and violence of the law." It is proposed to erect a building for a brewers' exhibit at the World's Fair, at a cost of $100,000, and the resolution needed a full discussion of the subject.

After listening to other reports an adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

The Bowen and Meyer Fight.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20.—Referee Brewster decided the Bowen and Meyer fight a draw at finish, the purse to be divided equally and all bets declared off. There is much comment on the decision. Under the rules as generally understood, when one man finds another he loses the fight without reserve. The referee decided that Meyer fouled Bowen, in fact, the foul was so palpable that every one of the spectators saw it. The opponents of the decision argue that hereafter, under such ruling, when a fighter finds that he is whipped, he has only to foul his opponent to get one-half the purse and enable his friends to get back any money wagered on him.

Appointments in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The President gave the following appointments in the navy: Commodore Irwin to be rear admiral; Captain Stanton, commodore; Commander Kempff, captain; Lieutenant Commander Brownson, commander; Lieutenant Clover, lieutenant commander.

American Baptists.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—The American Baptist Home Mission society met today, and Rev. Dr. Morehouse presented his fifty-ninth annual report of the society, showing good progress for the work. Stirring addresses were made by several delegates and great enthusiasm manifested concerning the work in the mission fields all over the denomination. Rev. Dr. Pike made the annual report of the church edifice department, showing an encouraging condition of the church edifice work in the west. Twenty-five churches are aided from the gift fund and forty made by loans. These churches are located in thirty-three states and territories. Rev. Dwight Spencer, of Indiana, urged the importance of the Baptist interests in Utah, and delegates from Montana, Oregon and California spoke of the need of meeting houses, men and money.

Elkins Makes a Statement.

NEW YORK, May 20.—S. B. Elkins stated to a reporter, referring to the wide use of his name in connection with the American Commercial Company's contract with the government for taking seals, that he has no connection with that or any other company engaged in the seal business, directly or indirectly, and never has had and never will with any company for seal contracts.

The Elks' Officers.

LOUISVILLE, May 20.—The Elks elected officers at the meeting of the Grand Lodge today. E. B. Hay of Washington was elected grand exalted ruler; Frank E. Wright of Tacoma, grand leading knight; Peter J. Rush, Detroit, esteemed grand loyal knight, and Dr. O. S. Sprague of Rochester, esteemed grand secretary knight.

A Very Costly Cocoon.

There is scarcely ever a session of Congress in which bills are not found to contain subsidies in orthography or punctuation, says the Philadelphia Press. The only wonder is that many more do not occur, when it is remembered that all such work near adjournment is performed under the following circumstances. All is haste, noise and confusion. Rest or sleep is unknown, oblivious for two or three days or nights in succession. The clerks become nervous, wearied and sometimes wholly exhausted by the intense strain and prolonged physical labor.

Perhaps the most insignificant, apparently most insignificant, of all such items of this sort the most expensive one of the kind ever made. It occurred in a bill still more than twenty years ago. There was a section enumerating what articles should be admitted free of duty. Among the many articles specified were "all foreign fruit-plants." The meaning of the phrase, of course, was plants imported for transplanting, propagation or experiment. The enrolling clerk, in copying the bill, accidentally changed the hyphen into a comma, making it read "all foreign fruit, plants," etc. The consequence was that for a year until Congress could remedy the blunder—all the oranges, lemons, bananas, grapes and other foreign fruit were admitted free of duty. This little mistake, which the most careful man might easily have made, cost the government about $2,000,000.

REVOKE.

Repose is readjustment. Repose is the freedom of the individual to gather in itself from an overwhelming world, ego needs. Separateness, retirement, some opportunity of it has to take one's self wholly to itself. Repose is as indispensable to soul health and mental harmony.

The higher life, which alone can gain for the individual triumps over the material, the subjective, attractive, ideal, ideas, ideas, ideas