

THE INCOME TAX SCHEDULE

HILL KEEPS UP HIS FIGHT AGAINST IT.

HE OFFERS MANY AMENDMENTS.

But They Are All Voted Down by a Decisive Vote—The \$3,000 Limit Defeated—He Declares That Friday Will Go Down in History as Populist Day in the Senate—Washington News.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The half hour usually devoted to miscellaneous business in the senate was today occupied by Mr. Hill.

After Mr. Call had spoken this morning on a resolution providing for a committee of five senators to investigate the election and control of senators and representatives by corporations, and Mr. Sherman had said that he was willing that the investigation should be allowed so far as Florida was concerned, but he did not think it was just to make it so broad and sweeping as to include the whole country, the tariff bill was taken up and Mr. Hill arose. He said that yesterday would be known in history as Populist day, alluding to the speeches of Senators Kyle and Allen. He said that no attempt had been made to attack the repeal of the state bank tax or to enact a free coinage bill, both of which were endorsed by many Democrats and considered a part of the platform, while special efforts had been made to go outside the platform to incorporate the income tax in the bill. No other system of taxation opened such a broad field for fraud and evasion and none offered such temptations. If the tax were to be imposed there was no reason why the exemption should be \$3,000 when in non-mercantile countries where this tax was levied, the exemption was but \$750 and even down to \$271. Was it to compensate for high cost of living here? He believed that the higher the exemption the harder it would be to defend this tax.

Having spoken nearly two hours, Mr. Hill gave way to Mr. Gallinger, who also opposed the income tax. Then Mr. Hill offered an amendment limiting the exemption of tax to incomes of less than \$3,000 which Mr. Vest offered yesterday on behalf of the finance committee, but which he afterwards withdrew. This was lost 30 to 28.

On Mr. Hill's motion to substitute \$2,000 for the \$1,000 limit the vote was 6 yeas to 28 nays and that to substitute the limit \$1,000 was defeated—yeas 8 and nays 32. While that to substitute the limit \$2,500 was lost 25 to 33. Mr. Hill's amendment to change the date when the income tax provision should go into effect from January 1, 1895 to January 1, 1896, and the date of its expiration from 1900 to 1910 was defeated 26 to 46.

He detailed vote on the amendment fixing the limit at \$3,000 was as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Carey, Chandler, From, Davis, Dubois, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Johnson, H. Hig. Ins., Hill, Hoar, Ives, Lodge, Anderson, Mitchell, of Oregon, Morrill, Patrick, Parker, Perkins, Platt, Power, Proctor, Sawyer, Sherman, Shoup, Teller and Washburn, total 34.
Nays—Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Caffery, Cole, Cockrell, Cose, Dolph, Faulkner, George, Gibson, Gorman, Grav, Harris, Hawley, Hutton, Jarvis, Jones of Arkansas, Kyle, Lindsay, McPherson, Martin, Mills, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Morgan, Murphy, Palmer, Placer, Quinn, Roach, Smith, Turpie, Vest, Vilas, Voorhees, Wash and White, total 35.
Mr. Hoar offered an amendment to exempt from the inheritance tax that of lineal descendants and widows. This was lost 22 to 33. He then offered an amendment providing that the tax should not apply to inheritance of lineal descendants and widows on estates less than \$5,000. This was lost 21 to 26.

MR. CRISP'S TONGUE AFFECTED

The Speaker suffering considerably from operations—No serious ailment.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The continued absence of Speaker Crisp from his duties and the meagerness of the explanation furnished on his behalf aroused fears that his indisposition was far more serious than would superficially appear.

The occasion of Mr. Crisp's absence was originally alleged to be a bilious attack and its consequent disorder, but in order to quiet the exaggerated apprehensions of the speaker's friends, aroused by a report that an operation had been performed on his tongue for a suddenly developed cancerous affection, it has been authoritatively announced that ulcerous eruptions have appeared on his tongue which occasion him much pain and inconvenience without being threateningly malignant. He conversed with difficulty and has been confined to liquid food. As the ulcers appear they have been cauterized and no apprehension whatever is entertained that the disorder will yield readily to treatment.

To-day, though far from well, Mr. Crisp returned to the capitol and called the house to order, his entrance being the signal for a burst of applause.

DREADLY EXPLOSION.

Two Hundred Miners Buried in a Welsh Colliery.

CARDIFF, Wales, June 25.—A dispatch from Pont-y-Pridd, Glamorgan, says that an explosion occurred this afternoon in the Albion colliery near that place and two hundred miners are buried. It is believed that a large number of them have been killed.

WON BY AN OUTSIDER.

Chicago, June 25.—Ray El Santa Anita, a rank outsider, won the great American Derby this afternoon, beating Senator Gray, the Eastern favorite, by five lengths. Besant, El Comanche, was third. Deane was fourth.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATION OF MELONS.

Stable Manure the Best Fertilizer—General Purpose Horse—Burning Stables—Stock Notes and Household Helps.

Growing Melons.

During a recent meeting of the Illinois horticultural society, W. P. Ross of Alma, read a paper on melon culture, from which the following extract is taken:

Melons should be planted as soon as the ground is warm. In our latitude, immediately east of St. Louis, from the 15th to the 20th of May is about the right time to plant with safety. Sometimes they do well planted as early as the first of May, but there is great danger of the seed rotting in the ground, as a cold rain will always rot them, and even the young plants will rot off just under the ground, if the weather is cold and wet. But if they do succeed, early melons pay the best. The safe way seems to be to plant part of the crop early and replant if they fail. The ground should be plowed deep and well harrowed; the hills should be from four to six feet apart each way. Small melons such as Gems do well four feet apart. Large melons require more room than nutmegs; some planters put them eight or ten feet apart on very rich ground. Melons are great feeders and require some kind of fertilizer to do the best. Nothing that we have tried is better than rotted stable manure, but guano and phosphates do quite well when about a tablespoonful is used in the hill.

Stable manure may be applied broadcast in any quantity. We have tried forty loads to the acre and would use a hundred if we had them. But as that is rather expensive we generally put manure only in the hill, using about a two-horse load to 400 hills covering the manure about three inches deep with loose soil. In planting we put five or six watermelon seeds in a hill and when the third leaf is two or three inches broad thin to one plant in the hill. We generally put ten or twelve nutmeg seeds in a hill, so as to make good allowance for mice and bugs, covering not more than an inch and a half, and when in the third leaf thin to two in a hill.

Mice are very fond of melon seeds, and a good mouse dog in a melon patch will save many a hill of melons. Striped bugs are a very great damage to melons some seasons, and rather difficult to manage. Some growers plant a few hills of squashes among the melons. Sometimes sprinkling the vine with ashes, or slaked lime will keep them away. Plowing and hoeing disturbs them and is quite a help, and is probably as good a thing as can be done. Sprinkling the vines with phosphates is also recommended.

Cultivation should begin as soon as possible with plow and hoe and be kept up till the middle of July or later. We have plowed melons with good results when there were half-grown melons on the vines; of course the melons and vines had to be carefully laid around in the row, but we thought it paid. In regard to varieties, every one must be governed by his market.

General Purpose Horse.

A writer in the National Stockman says: I undertook to raise an all-purpose horse. It was for myself. I had a fine mare to start with and a good one which weighed 1,250 pounds. I bred to a trotting-bred horse. He was rather small, otherwise perfect horse, and the kindest disposition that I ever saw in a stallion. The worst I could see was the service fee, \$25 looks large when we don't know what we are going to get. Some of our large horse advocates say "You will have something nobody will want." It is not so. I have a colt that will make a 1,200 pound horse, handsome and as near perfect as you will often find. There are lots of men who would like to have him. I commenced to educate him when about a week old, by putting on a halter. By the time he was three weeks old my little girls, one seven, the other five years old, could go halter him, and lead him any place. I got a bridle on purpose, with a leather bit, so as not to hurt his mouth. We drive him to buggy and also double, and he is perfectly safe for a lady to drive. We do not give him very long drives nor put him to town and back in as short a time as any horse, but will make a No. 1 family horse. I am so well pleased with results that I have bred the same way again.

Fathers and Sons in Partnership.

It is natural for fathers to complain as old age comes on, and they find themselves left alone with decreasing power to combat the difficulties of life. But if sons do not choose to remain at home are they wholly to blame? In the complaints that the boys brought up on a farm leave it as soon as they come of age, if not before, we generally ask if they had any inducement to do otherwise. Usually the answer is that there was none. A father who wants to have his son a help to him in his old age ought to begin early to train him to interest himself in the farm. Let the boy see that he is really a partner in the firm, and unless natural aptitudes draw him too strongly away from the farm, it will make his love for it quite as deep as does the farmer himself. It is a great mistake to suppose that the old farm is not

large enough for subdivision in most cases, when sons or daughters marry and find need to establish homes of their own. If it is found that more land is needed it can usually be purchased to better advantage in the immediate neighborhood than will result from dispersing a united family. There is great gain in farm co-operation, and it is best secured in many localities by the combination of farmers in whom affection supplements the arguments based on pecuniary interests.—American Cultivator.

Burning Stables.

I have just had the misfortune to have a barn burnt and with it two fine horses. My case is one of locking the door after the horse is stolen, but I feel my loss so deeply that I cannot help saying what I shall do in the future. No one needs to be told that the horse in a fire becomes frightened and cannot readily be made to stir, and the truth is that the horse, when a barn is on fire, is scarcely more frightened than the owner is. The fire in my barn was well under way before I knew it. At once I rushed to the stables, but to tell the truth I was so excited that it was with difficulty that I could untie the horses. I had no knife in my pocket to cut the halters, and after the horses were untied I could not get them to move. It is well known that if something is thrown over the horse's head at such times you can get the animal out. But I had nothing, not even a coat on my back to use for this purpose. Hereafter I propose to carry a good, large, sharp pocket knife—which every farmer should have—in my pocket, for the purpose of cutting halters when there is a fire, among other numerous uses, and I will have blankets where I can readily reach them for throwing over the horse's head. You will do something practical, too, brother farmer, when you have two valuable horses dead.—Farmers Voice.

Stock Notes.

For wants on horses apply castror oil once a day.

Scrubby stock and good prices do not go together.

The country is reported comparatively free from glanders.

They should be fed in combination with oatmeal, peas, bran, etc.

Unless a man intends to give proper care he had better not go into stock raising.

During all the depression in horse prices the draft and coaches have brought good prices.

The growing pigs need succulent food with a little grain to keep growing. The clover field is an excellent place for hogs.

The man with a good lot of mares on hand should breed them to first-class draft stock, and the colts will grow him out.

If the butter consumers would consult their own interest they would never spend a cent in a grocery store in which butterine is kept.

It is poor policy to attempt to raise calves in a pasture in which there is no shade. It is poor policy to keep cows in such a pasture.

An exchange thinks that when a farmer feeds a pig beyond nine months he is needlessly throwing away his profits. Many are slow to learn this, notwithstanding it has so often been demonstrated.

It is very important to start right in the cattle business. The man who contemplates going into the business should read good stock journals, and consult experienced and successful stock men before he invests his money. The man that exercises this precaution will not start with scrubs.

Household Helps.

Oilcloth is ruined by the application of lye soap, as the lye eats the cloth, and after being washed it should be wiped perfectly dry or the dampness will soon rot it. If laid down where the sun will shine on it much, it will be apt to stick fast to the floor unless paper is laid under it.

It sometimes happens that a pricked finger will leave a blood stain upon some delicate work. It is a good thing to know that a paste made of uncooked laundry starch, if spread upon the stain immediately and left to dry, may then be scraped off and with it will disappear all traces of the stain without injury to the fabric.

A bit of pumice won't take up much room in the soap dish, but it will keep feet and fingers smooth and dainty, and, by the way, there is no reason why the feet should not be kept as dainty as the hands. They are certainly much less exposed to changes of temperature than the latter, and from the greater heat the skin should be softer and finer.

The best soap for cleaning paint can be made by taking an ounce of powdered borax, one pound of the best brown soap cut into pieces, and three quarts of water. Put all in a kettle, set on the back of the stove until the soap is all dissolved, stirring frequently; it must not boil. Use with a piece of old soft flannel. To starch linen, use a teaspoonful of powdered borax to one quart of boiling starch. It will improve the stiffness and gloss and prevent its sticking.

A mixture which is excellent for removing grease spots and stains from carpets and clothing is made of two ounces of ammonia, two ounces of white castile soap, one ounce of glycerine, one ounce of ether. Cut the soap in small pieces and dissolve it in one pint of water over the fire; then add two quarts of water. This should then be mixed with more water, in the proportion of a teaspoonful to one ordinary size pail of water. The soiled articles are then washed thoroughly in this.

OUR NATIONAL PLATFORM.

The People's Party Platform Adopted at Omaha July 4, 1892.

Assembled upon the 16th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the People's party of America, in their first national convention, invoking upon their action the blessings of Almighty God, puts forth in the name and on behalf of the people of this country the following preamble and declaration of principles:

PREAMBLE.

The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation. We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the legislatures, the congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized; most of the states have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled, public opinion silenced; business prostrated; our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished and the land concentrating in the hands of capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages, a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down; and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented in the history of mankind; and the possessors of these, in turn, despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—tramps and millionaires. The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders. A vast public debt, payable in legal tender currency, has been funded into gold-bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people.

Silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise and enslave industries. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents and it is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once, it forebodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization or the establishment of an absolute despotism.

We have witnessed for more than quarter of a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon a suffering people. We charge that the controlling influences dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop, without serious efforts to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign, every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, the demonetization of silver and the oppressions of the usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children on the altar of mammon; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the millionaires.

Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation and filled with the spirit of the grand generation which established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of "the plain people," with whom it originated. We assert our purposes to be identical with the purposes of the national constitution: "To form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation; that it cannot be pinned together by bayonets; that the civil war is over and that every passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it, and that we must be in fact as we are in name, the united brotherhood of free men.

Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world; our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars in value, which must within a few weeks or months be exchanged for billions of dollars of commodities consumed in their production; the existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange; the results are falling prices, the formation of combines and rings and the impoverishment of the producing class. We pledge ourselves that, if given power, we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation in accordance with the terms of our platform. We believe that the powers of government—in other words, of the people—should be expanded (as in the case of the postal

service) as rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people and the teachings of experience shall justify, to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land.

While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions, important as they are, as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution, and upon which not only our individual prosperity, but the very existence of free institutions depend; and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer, before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered. Believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every wrong is remedied, and equal rights and equal privileges securely established for all men and women of the country, therefore:

WE DECLARE

First—That the union of the labor forces of the United States, this day consummated, shall be permanent and perpetual. May its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

Second—Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. "If any will not work, neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies identical.

Third—We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads, and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing any or all railroads, we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be placed under a civil service regulation of the most rigid character; so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employes.

PLATFORM.

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations; that a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed two per cent. per annum, to be provided, as set forth in the subtreasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

We demand a graduated income tax.

We believe that the moneys of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all state and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government, for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people, and to facilitate exchange.

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

The telegraph and telephones, like the postoffice system being a necessity for transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

The land, including all the natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

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Tourists from Minnesota Points.

Commencing October 5th, a Tourist car leaves Minneapolis every Thursday morning and runs to Pueblo and via Albert Lea to Columbus Junction, arriving at 11:07 p. m. and there connects with our C. H. & P. train No. 13 which will hold at that point for arrival of the B. C. R. & N. train carrying that car, and via Kansas City arrive at Pueblo second morning.

Beginning October 10th, Tourist car will leave Albert Lea every Tuesday morning and run via Minneapolis & St. Louis Ry. through Angus to Des Moines, arriving at night, and there lay over and be taken west on "Big Five" Friday morning, and run via Omaha, Lincoln and Belleville to Pueblo

How to Clean Stone Steps.
To clean stone steps boil a pound of pipe clay to three pints of water and one-fourth of a pint of vinegar. Put in a bit of stone blue. Wash with this mixture, and when quite dry rub with a dry flannel rag and a brush of moderate stiffness. Sweep off the dust raised with a clean brush or whisk broom.

How to Make English Mince Meat.
One pound of currants, a pound of raisins, one-half pound of mixed peel (orange, lemon and citron), also peel of a lemon grated, a nutmeg, 2 teaspoonfuls of mixed spice, about one-half teaspoonful of salt, a quart bottle of muscatel wine and a tumblerful of brandy, a pound of beef suet and one-quarter peck of sharp apples. The quantity of sugar should be a pound and the kind dark brown—"raw sugar" it is called in England. Muscatel wine is 50 cents a quart, and it is the only wine which will give just the right flavor to mince pies. Mince pies in England are always baked in little tins, such as we would use for tarts, about an inch deep and 3/4 across, and with a top and bottom crust.

How to Clean Plush.
A grease spot may be removed from plush if a little turpentine be poured on the place and rubbed dry with soft flannel. Brush the pile of the plush up and hang in the open air. A child's plush coat may be cleaned by using a teaspoonful of borax in a quart of water, applied with a soft sponge.

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