MURPHY'S RESOLUTION PASSED.

WAS AGAINST MORE TARIFF WORK

fwenty-Seven Go on Record as in Favor of Censlag From Labor to Sixteen Against-White on the Finance Committee-Sherman Indulges in Some Plain Talk-neviews the Tariff Work.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20. -By the vote of 27 to 16, without a word of debate, the senate to-day adopted the Murphy resolution declaring that it was the sense of the senate that no further tariff legislation should be considered at this session and that it was advisable to adjourn at the earliest possible moment. The vote in detail was as

Yeas—Aldrich, Allen, Blanchard, Caffery, Carey, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dolph, Gallinger, Gibson, Gor-man, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, Mander-son, Mitchell of Oregon, Murphy, Patton, Peffer, Pettigrew, Platt, Pugh, Quay, Roach, Shoup, Smith, Stewart. Total 27.

Nays-Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Cockrell, Coke, Faulkner, George, Harris, Hunton, Jarvis, Lindsay, Ransom, Turpie, Vest, Vilas and White. To-

This vote bears out the general ex-pression of the belief that despite Senator Harris' emphatic declarations, made with much reddening of the face and bristling of gray mustache that he would never consent to adjournment until the senate should act on the free raw materials bills of the house, no one now here believes that a single one of these measures will be

The vote on the Murphy resolution was the more significant because when Mr. Harris' resolution for the appointment of Mr. White of California to the vacancy on the finance committee was laid before the senate Mr. Manderson of Nebraska said that there would be no objection to the resolution to-day and explained that the opposition yesterday contained no reflection on the senator from California, and Mr. Hill concurred with Mr. Manderson and expressed the hope that the resolution would be passed and it was then adopted without division, and because it followed a warm fight over the resolution of Mr. Gray of Delaware, instructing the finance committee to report back the free sugar bill with an amendment to strike out the one-eighth differential on refined sugar and Mr. Manderson's amendment, instructing the committee to report an amendment providing for the sugar bounty of the existing law. On the latter some debate occurred on the parlia-mentary situation at the end of which Vice President Stevenson held that the vote should be first taken on Mr. Manderson's amendment to instruct the committee to report back an amendment to the free sugar bill providing for the McKinley bounty on raw domestic sugars. Great interest was manifested in the result of the roll call. The two Louisiana senators and the three Populists voted in favor of the Manderson amendment. The Manderson amendment providing for the McKinley bounty in the free sugar bill was carried, 21 to 20, but the point of no quorum was then raised and the roll again called. The call developed the presence of fifty-four senators, eleven more than a quorum, and at the request of Mr. Gorman the resolution was temporarily laid aside, Mr. Aldrich stating that he thought a voting quorum would appear in two

During the confusion which fol-lowed the announcement of the vote on Mr. Murphy's resolution Mr. Lindsay offered a resolution expressing it to be the sense of the senate that congress should not adjourn until a bill should have been passed relieving and discontinuing any duty on refined sugar which would operate for the ben-efit of the sugar trust. Mr. Manderson moved to amend the resolution so as to instruct the finance committee to report back the amount of profit to be derived by the whisky trust from the tariff bill now in the hands of the president.

Mr. Sherman then took the floor to indulge, as he said, in some "plain talk." He reviewed the blunders made by the Democrats in the general conduct of the long tariff fight. The result of these, he said, was that from fifty to 100 very important errors would be found in the bill as it would be signed by the President. Already several of great importance had been discovered. One of them, that providing for the free entry of sloohol used in the arts, would, if uncorrected, cost the government \$20,-000,000 or \$30,000,000 of revenue annually. Mr. Hoar, the author of the amendment, had not expected that it would be accepted. He had simply offered it as a tentative proposition. He quoted from the record in support

of this statement. Mr. Sherman deprecated the interference of the president with con-gress but he justified Mr. Carlisle's letter as to the effect of the tariff bill on the revenues. He stated that he would, if opportunity offered, vote for a straight duty on raw and refined sugar without the differential. As far as the other free list bills were concerned, he was opposed to placing iron ore, coal and barbed wire on the

Mr. Gray followed Mr. Sherman and thought that no matter what the result of the coming election might be there would not be another McKinley law. The people were tired of the scenes of the past winter which resulted from the McKinley law.

The resolution went over. Mr. Harris then called up the house bill to repeal the tax on alcohol used in the arts. He asked unanimous consent to consider it, but Mr. Chandler objected and moved to refer it to the finance committee. The motion was lost, 14 to 25, no quorum voting. The clerk then called the roll. This showed only two more than a quorum and, on Mr. Harris' motion, the senate went into executive session.

SUNDAY PRACTICE ALLOWED. Major William Worth Vindicated by the

Omaha Court Martial. OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 20 -Major William Worth, Second infantry, who was ordered court martialed by President Cleveland for ordering Private Cedarquist to participate in target practice on Sunday, was acquitted today and released from custody.

The findings of the court were that the orders to Cedarquist were war-ranted by the exigencies of the occa-sion and that the proclamation of President Lincoln was not in force at present, not being part of the army regulations

Major Worth was in command of a battalion of the Second infantry at the Bellevue rifle range and required his men to engage in target practice on Sunday. Private Cedarquist dis-obeyed the order, was courtmartialed, convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The matter was taken up by con-gress and President Cleveland commuted the term of imprisonment and ordered Major Worth courtmartialed for disobeying the order of President Lincoln issued November, 15, 1862, prohibiting unnecessary work on Sun-

The exigencies of the case to which the finding refers were the disturb-ances on the railroads and the commonweal movements, which led many army officers to believe that the troops would shortly be called out.

In reviewing the finding of the court General Brooke says the court

evidently based its findings on the ground that President Lincoln's order was not in force. He then mildly criticises the board for not eliminating in its findings all reference to the charges of disobedience of orders and for failing to convict Major Worth on "the remaining alllegations and of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

CAMPAIGN CAPITAL.

Congressman Bynum to Be Sued Because Wheat is Not \$1.25 a Bushel.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 20.-Willlam Stanley, a farmer of Pendleton. Ind., is preparing to sue Congressman Bynum of Indiana for \$1,500. During the last presidential campaign Stanley heard Mr. Bynum deliver a speech in which he stated if the Democratic ticket was successful wheat would be worth \$1.25 a bushel. Stanley went home and sowed wheat extensively, and raised a crop of 2,000 bushels. This he declares he has been compelled to sell at different prices between 45 and 50 cents a bushel. He will sue the congressman for the difference between what he realized and what he would have received had the congressman's assertions proven true. Stanley was formerly a Democrat, but is now a Populist.

They Must Not Marry.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Aug. 20.-Mrs. Virginia L. Minor, the woman suffragist, who died here a few days ago, was firm to the last in her belief in the scrawny, shanky things they were. cause, as shown by her will. She be-The residue of her estate is then to be divided among her three nieces, upon condition, however, that they do not marry, forfeited bequests to be granted the nieces not so forfeiting.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 20.-Some parties returning from a fishing expedition found John Liggins, a farmer living near Clarksdale, Mo., in his wagon just east of the city limits in an unconscious condition. After an hour's hard work was brought to life and stated to the men that he had been drugged and robbed of \$100 by two masked men.

Eben Byers's Physician Arrested.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20 .- Dr. Louis B. Tallman, the physician of the Pittsburg millionaire, Eben Byers, was arrested to-day on his arrival from Pittsburg. Dr. Tallman is charged with kidnapping Mr. Byers and hiding him from the latter's wife.

The Vigilant Disabled.

FRESHWATER GATE, ISLE OF WIGHT, Aug. 20 .- The match race between the Prince of Wales's yacht Britannia and George J. Gould's Vigilant was declared off this morning, the Vigilant having lost her centerboard just before the start.

A Traveling Man Disappears.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 20-Walter Bonney, a traveling salesman for the wholesale fruit and vegetable firm of Goodrich & Steele of this city.has disappeared and his friends fear that he

Joseph H. Choate Will Accept. NEW YORK, Aug. 20.-An editorial article in the Commercial Advertiser says that should Joseph H. Choate be nominated for governor by the Republican state convention he will ac-

Oil Cars Destroyed by Fire. BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 20.-By the burning of the train of oil and other freight at Cheektowaga, the New York Central loses nearly \$100,000.

THE MARKETS.

The Kansas City. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 20 -Quotations for ear lots by sample on track at Kansas City were nominally as follows: No 2 hard, 48c; No 3 hard, 47c No 4 hard, 45c; re-jected 44c; No 2 red, 46c No 3 red, 45546c No 4 red 4454 c rejected, 44c Corn-No. 2, 514@53c; No. 3 mixed 51 4c No. 2 white corn, 524@54c No. 3 white, 52c Oats-No. 2, 25%c. No 2 white oats, 2c No. 3 white, 30%c.

Live Stock. Cattle-Dressed beef and export steers, \$2.90 64.60: stockers and feeders, \$1.50@1 10 cows and heifers, \$1.15@275 Texas and Indian steers, \$2.36@3 1st Texas and India. cows. \$23

2.10: mixed, \$1.40@2.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 8.438 shipped yesterday,
1,230. The market was 5@1*o lower,
opening about steady. The top was
\$5.60 and bulk of sales => 15 to \$5.40 a rainst
\$5.60 for top and \$5.20 to \$5.50 for bulk yester-

Sheep-Receipts, 978 no shipments. The market was fairly active and strong for choice lambs others steady.

The following are representative sales

Wt. Price No. 13 lambs... 70 350 | Horses-Receipts, 271 shipped yesterday,42. There really was no market

HOME DEPARTMENT.

HOUSEWIFE

Useful Information About Managing the Household-Recipes and Instructions for Use in the Kitchen-The Family

There Was Some Difference.

The following morsel is from Poultry Topics and illustrates very plainly the difference between the improved breeds of fowls and the old time barn-yard fowl, as well as some other good hints:

A short time ago I saw a farmer drive up to a poultry dealer's establishment with a large coop full of fowls, and wishing to learn what prices were being paid, I walked over there.

"I'll give you 4% for them," said the dealer as I came up. "What's that fur?" asked the farmer.

"Didn't ye give Mrs. Johnson eight fur hern yesterdzy?" "I did," replied the dealer.

"Then why ain't ye goin' to give me only four an' a half?"

"Simply because your chickens are really not worth more than half what Mrs. Johnson's are. If you don't wish to take 4% you can haul them eway. The fact is, I'd rather you would than not."

"Now look-a-here, if my chickens ain't just as good as old Mrs. Johnson's I want to know why, by gum! Chickens is chickens and meat's meat, an' if my chickens aint got as good meat on 'em as anybody's I want ter know it right now!"

Now, see here, my friend, don't get hot under the collar, because it won't do you any good. The meat on your chickens is as good as that on some others, but there isn't enough of it. That's what's the matter! If you had as much sense as Mrs. Johnson you wouldn't be raising such scrubby, scrawny, mixed mongrels as these; you'd raise chickens like those she has. One of hers is worth more to me than two of yours. Her chickens sell as 'fancy' at the top prices, while yours go as 'poor mixed' at the lowest

"I'll be gosh wallowed if I can see how hern are better'n mine."

"Why, of course you can't. You don't know a good chicken when you see it. If you want to sell these for 4% hoist them out and I will show you the difference between yours and Mrs.

They were weighed and paid for, and the dealer called four pickers in. "Pick four of these chickens and bring them back here in a hurry," said he. The farmer followed them out to see

that no "shenanigan" was played on him, and in a few minutes he returned with the birds picked clean. Poor, "Now, come here," said the dealer,

quesths \$1,000 to Susan B. Anthony. leading the way to the cooling room. Going to a shelf loaded with the nicest, plumpest, meatiest birds I ever saw, he laid the four among them, saying, as he did so, "there are Mrs. Johnson's chickens. See any difference, pardy? If you wanted a chicken to eat, which of these would you buy?"

> 'Ahem, yaas; thar is some differce, I swan! What sort o' chickens is them o' Mrs. Johnson's anyhow?"

"Those are pure Plymouth Rocks, and if she had brought them in two weeks earlier I would have been glad to give her 10 cents a pound for them. She sold me fourteen dozen in August and I paid her \$4 per dozen for them. How's that for prices?

"I don't wonder that you are hard up and down at the heel. Anybody that raises bones and feathers and tries to sell them for chickens ought to be. Now go home and kill off every bunch of bones and feathers you have in your yard, then go over to Mrs. Johnson's and get a new outfit, take care of them like she does and you will make some money."

"B'lieve I'll swap a settin' or two of eggs with her, or trade roosters, or somethin'! Hearn that she wants a dollar a piece fer her chickens, but durned if I'll give it. Dollars is too skeerce."

Now don't rush over to the Mrs. Johnson of your neighborhood and offer to "swap" her a setting of eggs from your mongrel hens for a setting of eggs from her thoroughbred Plymouth Rocks-she won't trade! Why? Because the eggs from your hens are only worth the market price-15 to 25 cents per dozen, and only fit for culinary purposes, while eggs from Mrs. Johnson's selected breeders are worth \$3 per dozen, for the purposes for Put in the oven to brown. which you want them, and are cheap

R ats in a Cellar. Cellars should be built always with regard to safety from vermin, says Germantown Telegraph. Once these get a foothold in the walls or under the floor it is almost impossible to dislodge them, and if they are poisoned the dead carcasses are as bad as the live animals. So that the construction of the cellar is worth thinking of.

The floor should be made of concrete, over a layer of broken stone, well rammed down. Rats can not burrow under such a floor and gain entrance in that way. Then the walls should be built up of stone laid in mortar, and all the crevices should be filled with small chips to make the wall tight. The foundation of the wall should be made at least 6 inches wider than the wall outside, as the rate will try to make their way along the wall and never make the offset

outward to get under it. The beams of the floor above the cellar should be bedded in the wall, and the wall built close around the ends of them. This also insures the preservation of timber than lime.

It has been recommended that the holes made by the rats be smeared with tar, which is offlensive to tnem, GEMS OF KNOWLEDGE FOR THE or to place some concentrated lye on the bottom of the burrows, by which the rats' feet are burned. This so disvusts them that they leave the premises. But there will always be trouble unless the walls are built at the first in the way mentioned.

THE New York Journal of Com merce says: There is hardly an article in the line of vegetables and fruit that can not be purchased more cheaply in cans than in natural condition, except during a short period each year when the market is glutted with the green stock. In the instance of vegetables the canned article frequently turns out to be more palatable, of better flavor and in every way superior to the green truck sold by the average retail grocer. This doubtless accounts in some measure for the steady increase in the business in those particular lines. At the present time prices are comparatively low. or, at the least, moderate; and the impression prevails that as long as cost is kept within the means of the great body of consumers, the consumption is bound to steadily increase. It may be claimed, and properly, too, that the cheapness of dried vegetables and fruit is an obstacle, since they are in favor where household economy is forced by cir-cumstances; but, admitting this, enough facts remain to justify the opinion that the canned goods trade is more likely to gain steadily than to

PRESERVING MILK .- The Herald's European edition reports marked success in a method adopted in France for the preservation of milk It has been found that when taken fresh from the cows and placed in a receptacle with compressed oxygen and finally stored in twenty-five gallon cans at a pressure of two atmospheres, it will travel for months in perfect condition. It is said that milk thus treated and sent from Lyons to London develops neither germs nor ferments, while it will stand a temperature almost up to the boiling point without coagulating. It is claimed by M. Villon, who has experimented in this way with milk on a large scale, that when so treated it is freed from germs of tuberculosis. But this has yet to be conclusively proven. If the progress suggested by him is made practicable for dairymen generally it will be of great value to consumers. Some very decided improvement in the present method of canning and shipping milk is desirable. Much will be gained if farmers at a long distance form great centers of population can be enabled to supply these markets with milk in a perfectly healthy and sweet condition. - N. Y. Herald.

A NEW SUMMER DRINK .- An English dairy paper tells of a new use for skim milk. After the milk has been creamed by the centrifuge the skim milk is sterilized by heating to destroy all bacteria or germs of terment or of other possible means of injury to its keeping. The milk is then charged with pure carbonic acid gas at a high pressure and placed in syphon bottles, from which it can be drawn at any time. The milk so treated, it is claimed, will remain sweet indefinitely. The medical profession has taken hold of the carbonated milk and is prescribing it for persons who have not been able to digest whole milk. It is said to be very valuable and most

easily digested. A CAUSE OF BALDNESS .- The wearing of tight, close-fitting hats and caps has been found responsible for much of the baldness among men, Men never lose a hair below where the hat touches the head. The close cap holds the heat and perspiration, thereby the hair glands become weak and the hair falls out. Hence women's bonnets are now pronounced a blessing by some men afflicted with baldness, since women are never bald except by disease. -Ex.

DANISA PUDDING .- Put into one and a half pints of cold water half a teacupful of pearl tapioca and let it soak for half an hour, after which boil it until clear and soft, which will take about an hour, stirring frequently while boiling; add a quarter of a teacupful of sugar, half a tumbler of current jelly and a little salt, steadily stirring until all the jelly is dissolved. Put into a mold and serve cold with cream and sugar. COCOANUT PUDDING, No. 2. - One pint of milk with the yelks of two eggs well beaten, two tablespoonfuls of cocoanut, half a teacup of rolled cracker crumbs and flavoring to fancy. Bake half an hour, then spread over it a frosting made by beating the whites of two eggs and a teacupful of sugar.

SWEET POTATO PUDDING.-Mix with one pound of sweet potatoes, grated raw, half a teacupful of molasses, two beaten eggs, one tablespoonful of butter with two tablespoonfuls of sugar and enough milk to make a thin mixture; add one teaspoonful of ginger and spice to taste. Bake one and a half hours.

COCOANUT PUDDING .- Swell in two teacupfuls of boiling water, one of sago, and add one of sugar, one and a half teacupfuls of grated cocoanut; mix the whole thoroughly with onefourth peck of tart juicy apples chopped fine, and bake for one hour in a slow oven.

TAPIOCA PUDDING. - Soak seven tablespoonfuls of tapioca in one quart of milk over night; add half a dozen eggs well beaten, two grated lemons, sugar to taste and vanilla or other flavoring. Bake in a moderately quick oven.

CRACKER PUDDING .- One quart of scalded milk, five tablespoonfuls of rolled cracker, small piece of butter four eggs; bake one-half hour, and serve with any kind of sweet sauce.

A lady at Maple Valley, N. Y., is raising in a cage at albino robin which she found in the grass under a tree oundness in the beams and prevents she found in the grass under a tree rotting, and there is nothing better for Every feather is white and its eyes are

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mont, Maine, Ontario. etc. For Rates, Maps, Etc., see A. S. FIELDING S. A. MOSHER Gen'l Agt. City T'kt. A 117 So. 10th St , Lincoln, Nel Denot: Corner S and Sth streets.

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