

WAITING FOR ESTIMATES.

MEETING OF THE FULL SENATE TARIFF COMMITTEE.

DETAILS OF THE BILL DISCUSSED.

If the Importations Are the Same as Last Year It Will Raise \$383,125,000 Revenue—This Added to Other Sources Will Bring the Total Revenue Up to \$493,500,000—May Be Modified.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—When the senate committee of finance met today for the purpose of discussing the tariff bill as presented by the majority only seven members were present, Messrs. Jones of Nevada, Vance, McPherson and Sherman being the absentees. Those present examined the details of the bill and discussed its salient features, but in the absence of figures showing the effect of the bill in the promotion of revenue, they adjourned until Monday morning, when the statements have been prepared under the auspices of the committee and show that the revenue will be \$383,125,000. If the importations prove to be of the same quantity and value as those of the last fiscal year, the amount added to the receipts from the postoffice department and from miscellaneous sources will bring the government revenue up to \$493,500,000. Under the senate bill the customs receipts, it is estimated, will amount to \$165,000,000 as compared to \$124,000,000 under the Wilson bill and \$193,000,000 under the McKinley law and those from the internal revenue portion about \$199,000,000 compared to \$160,000,000 received last year from this source, the income tax being estimated at \$30,000,000, spirits at \$20,000,000 and cigars at \$9,000,000. A member said after the committee adjourned that they would begin work Monday morning and might conclude it next week. The Republican members will make an effort to secure some changes and if they meet with success, in a few, will probably try to secure others. They are hopeful from assurances which Senator McPherson is said to have given persons who have called upon him that he will join with them in trying to secure the modification of several schedules.

THE BOMB WAS LOADED.

A New York Boy Terribly Maimed—The Explosive Hidden By Anarchists.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Joseph Hoffman, aged 13, and Charles and Frank Oberly, while playing on the sand lots of Williamsburg today, turned up the sand near the massive boulder, and found a box containing six bombs. The Hoffman boy, being the oldest, took charge of the find and examined the bombs carefully. Finally he picked up one of the bombs and said he was going to hurl it against the boulder. The other boys ran away and had gone about a hundred feet when Hoffman threw the bomb at the boulder. The Oberly boys say they felt as though the earth had opened under them and when they turned Hoffman was lying on the ground screaming at the top of his voice. All the skin of his face and hands was peeled off and he was terribly wounded on the body and limbs. The police have the box containing the five bombs which are of tin and oblong. About three months ago half a dozen bombs were found in the lots, but the police were unable to find the makers of them. The district abounds in anarchistic societies and in the vicinity is the home of John Most.

WAS M'KANE A DEFAULTER?

Accounts of the Ex-Boss Short a Large Sum—Township Bonds Missing.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Lawyer O'Ferrall and the citizens committee of Gravesend who have been investigating the acts of John Y. McKane, the imprisoned ex-boss, allege that the chief failed to account January 10 last regarding the disposition of \$500,000 of town bonds as required by law. It is reported that a portion if not all the bonds have been hypothecated and there is an apparent shortage in his accounts of \$200,000. McKane's friends say the apparent deficit is due solely to the lack of business methods in conducting the affairs of the town.

Inmates of Soldiers' Homes May Vote.

WICHITA, Kan., March 12.—In the federal court yesterday Judge Williams handed down a decision holding that inmates of Kansas soldiers' homes may vote at any election held in the precinct in which their home is located. The state constitution holds that any inmate of an asylum or almshouse, supported at the public expense, cannot exercise his franchise. The decision renders unconstitutional the Popular act of 1893, which expressly provided that inmates of soldiers' homes shall not be allowed to cast a ballot.

A Chinaman in a Divorce Court.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Yue Lee, a Chinese gambler of Mott street, enjoys the distinction of being the first Chinaman to secure a divorce in the courts of this city. He appeared in court in a gorgeous costume of changeable colored silk in which the predominating color was purple. His pig tail was bound with purple ribbons. His wife, an American girl named Louise Schneider, had eloped with another Chinaman.

The Pope About to Remove the Ban on Several Secret Orders.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 12.—Cardinal Gibbons is in daily expectation of a decision from Rome in regard to the removal of the ban of the church from the lodge of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, which were submitted to the pope by the last plenary council. Father Thomas, secretary of the cardinal, said no intimation of the decree had been received, but the document itself would appear shortly. It is generally expected in Catholic circles that it will grant to communicants of the church conditionally. That is, each prospective member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, who belong to the Catholic church, will first be required to receive the sanction of the pastor of his particular parish.

THE MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY GRAIN. KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 12.—WHEAT—No. 2 red, 60c; No. 3 red, 58c; No. 2 hard, 59c; No. 3 hard, 56c. CORN—No. 2, 31c; No. 3, 29c. OATS—No. 2, 27c; No. 3, 25c. HAY—No. 1, 1.75; No. 2, 1.60; No. 3, 1.45.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE—Dressed beef, 30c; export steers, 24.00; cows and heifers, 18.00; Texas and Indian steers, 22.00; Texas and Indian cows, 18.00; and heifers, 14.00. HOGS—Receipts, 174; quiet yesterday, 1.20. The market was quiet and weak to lower. The top was 47 1/2c and bulk of sales 45.00c to 46.00c for top and 43.00c to 44.00c for bulk of sales yesterday.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000; no shipments. The market was short and the market was steady to strong. The following are representative sales: No. 1, 1.75; No. 2, 1.60; No. 3, 1.45.

WISCONSIN.

WISCONSIN, March 12.—The market was quiet and weak to lower. The top was 47 1/2c and bulk of sales 45.00c to 46.00c for top and 43.00c to 44.00c for bulk of sales yesterday.

A dispatch from Singapore says that in consequence of the scarcity of Mexican dollars, there is urgent local demand for the coinage of a British dollar. The banks and merchants are almost unanimously in favor of the proposal.

POLLARD-BRECKINRIDGE CASE.

More Damaging Evidence Against the Kentucky Congressman.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—In the Pollard-Breckinridge breach of promise suit, Major Moore, chief of police of the district of Columbia, testified that he was acquainted with both parties to the suit; first met Miss Pollard, accompanied by Colonel Breckinridge, in his office May 13, 1893. He said: "The door was suddenly thrown open, when Colonel Breckinridge came in, followed by a lady. He said he might have to ask my protection, as the lady had threatened his life. She demanded that he should marry her, and seemed much excited. He named May 31, 1893, as the day, and said he would marry her then if Providence spared his life. When he started to explain the trouble between them, she put her hand on his shoulder and disengaged him. She was much excited. He was cool." Witness had warned Miss Pollard that she must not make threats against Colonel Breckinridge's life, as the police would have to deal with her. On May 17, in witnesses' office, Colonel Breckinridge had told him that the lady was pregnant through her relations with him; that she was going to New York to prepare for the event, and that he intended to marry her. "He asked me to witness his determination. We three clasped hands. It was an impressive scene," said the major.

Miss Pollard had drawn from her bosom a revolver, declaring that if she had occasion to do so she would use it upon herself and him. The witness took it, Col. Breckinridge suggesting that he should return it to her as a Christmas gift, she telling him to give it to her on her birthday. One of the best known physicians of the city, Dr. N. S. Lincoln, then testified that Colonel Breckinridge had brought Miss Pollard to him in May, 1893, representing that she needed attention, as she was unreasonably jealous and exceedingly nervous. Her delicate condition had been referred to, and Dr. Lincoln testified that he had said that one or two other professions were required in her case. The examination of the witness was brief, and at its conclusion, 3 o'clock having arrived, the court adjourned.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Dun Reports That Signs of Improvement Are Multiplying.

NEW YORK, March 12.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review says: "Evidences of present improvement in business multiplies, but confidence in future improvement does not seem to increase. There is more business, and a larger production by industries, for the season has arrived when greater activity is necessary if dealers in stocks are to be replenished, and those who cannot make calculations beyond a few months are the more anxious to crowd as much trade as they safely can into these months. In some branches of distribution, however, there are indications of a diminishing demand for goods, and the evident preference for medium and low-priced articles, with the known reduction in wages and family expenditures, lead many to feel somewhat less confident that business will soon recover its former volume. Undertakings reaching beyond a short time are not made with great freedom, and in spite of a larger present demand, prices of manufactured goods tend downward. The number of failures during the past week have been 284 in the United States against 193 last year and sixty in Canada, against thirty-two last year.

DOUBLE MURDER IN ARKANSAS.

Two Horse-Traders Killed and Their Bodies Cremated.

PARIS, Ark., March 12.—A news reached here yesterday of a terrible double murder committed four miles south of Booneville, this county. The crime was evidently committed Sunday night, the 25th ult. Two horse-traders and their cook, a young man about 35 years of age, went into camp in an outgrowth near Booneville on the date named. That night pistol shots were heard, and the next day the young man was seen and the two horse-traders were missing. That evening the house they were camped in burned. It was noticed that the young man was in possession of all the horses and cattle that belonged to the traders. Citizens began to suspect foul play, and went to where the house burned and in the ashes the bones of the men were found. The young man was arrested on the charge of murder.

FACTS FOR DRIVERS.

The Humans Circular says that experiments show that one-third to two-thirds more power is required to draw a given load through mud or sand than on a smooth, hard road. That a slight raise in the grade requires a larger increase of power and a raise of one foot in ten doubles the draft. That a little rain softening the surface adds nearly twenty per cent to the power required. In all these cases policy and humanity demand smaller loads and frequent short rests. Dry axles add double, sometimes treble, to the labor of a team. Nothing pays better than frequently oiling wagon axles. The power and longevity of the horse are in exact ratio to the intelligent care and feeding he receives. He can draw on his fixed stock of vitality to supply deficiency of food or to do overwork, but it shortens his life and reduces his value. That horses have been worked to death in one day shows how rapidly overwork draws on their vital power. As heat depends on food, all clipped horses, and those not warmly stabled and well blanketed, require much extra food, without which they wear out fast. Therefore overwork, under-feeding and neglect are all costly and wasteful. Overloading is costly and cruel, and has ruined thousands of horses. No load should be too heavy to haul easily over the hardest place on the trip. Steady hard pulling causes great pain, so give your team frequent rests, especially during the early part of the trip. Ownership has limitations and bestows no right to mutilate, abuse or neglect any animal. Our laws recognize the rights of domestic animals and protect them. The whip inflicts great pain and worry, and helps immensely to wear out a horse. The best horsemen of our time condemn its use, and believe that much more is lost than gained by it. If all drivers were struck each time they strike a horse, whips would soon disappear. The "necessity" for them would cease. To know how a horse feels, learn how you would feel in the same condition. Man and horse are wonderfully alike. Whatever distresses one would distress the other. God designed them to be the best of friends, and to abuse a horse is mean and cowardly to the last degree. Whipping, scolding or frightened

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

CULTIVATING TURNIPS AS A SECOND CROP.

Valuable Feed for Cattle and Sheep—Facts for Drivers—Growing and Cooking Sweet Potatoes—Horticultural Hints and Household Helps.

Turnips as a Second Crop.

Land from which crops are harvested early in the summer should not be allowed to go idle, and there is no second crop so valuable to grow on it as turnips. Even fair success can be had when the turnip seed are sown in the corn field when it is worked through the last time. The roots may not get large enough to sell in the market, but they will be of great value as feed for cattle and sheep, and also for home use. One of the best fall pastures for sheep, hogs and cattle is a corn field, from which the corn has been gathered, and where young turnips are growing. The animals find great nourishment for a month or more in such a turnip patch. They will eat both corn stalks and turnips as the mood seizes them. After they have finished the field the roots left in the ground can be taken up some mild day in the fall and stored for winter use, but sheep and hogs as a rule will root down and eat the very ends of the roots. The early flat varieties of turnips are profitable even when they sell for only twenty-five cents per bushel, and this price can be obtained for them at nearly any season of the year. They more often bring thirty or forty cents per bushel, so that the labor is well paid. The rutabagas, or Swedes, cannot be grown so successfully as a second crop, unless planted very early in the season, as they require considerable time to ripen before freezing weather. They are in more demand, however, and bring fifty cents per bushel when the flat turnips sell for half that. One thing about turnips is that if there is no profitable market for them they will always repay one for growing them as food for cattle. The expense of growing the crop is small, according to the American Cultivator. The seed is cheap, and the land used would otherwise remain idle for the rest of the season. Hence all tax or interest on the land is not included in the original expenses. The land is already soft and mellow from the cultivation of the previous crop, and it only needs a surface plowing and harrowing. A few hundred pounds of bone dust should be spread over the land at this plowing, and when the land is mellow and smooth enough for the seed the work is nearly complete. Mark the land off, and sow by hand, or use a garden drill and planter that will drop the seeds carefully in rows, using less than a pound of seed to the acre. This is the most economical way, although some prefer to scatter the seed broadcast, especially when it is to be used for pasturing cattle. When the seed is used in the corn field this broadcast sowing is probably better. The turnips should be cultivated as any other garden vegetable, thinning out to six or eight inches in the row. The harvesting must take place before a severe freeze in the fall can injure the plants.

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HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

Sponging the face and hands with a weak extract of pennyroyal will keep away mosquitoes, and will allay the pain from their bites. Spots and dirt may be removed from paintings and chromos by using a cap of warm water, to which a few drops of ammonia have been added. A beefsteak cut an inch thick will be cooked rare in ten minutes. A mutton chop cut three-fourths of an inch thick will cook in eight minutes. When the yolks of eggs are used for thickening a soup or sauce, beat them well, then add a gill of cold liquid to every two yolks. Stir it into the hot liquid and stir all the time the dish is on the fire, which should never be more than a minute. Veal and pork must be broiled slowly and for a long time. There should not be a trace of pink in the fibers when the meat is done. The chops should not be cut more than half an inch thick. They will be well done with twelve minutes' cooking. It is a very common thing for young housekeepers to search their linen when learning to iron. Do not be discouraged. Wax your irons thoroughly and keep them in a dry place. This will prevent their becoming sticky. If you find a scorched steak, expose it to the hottest rays of the sun. It will be obliterated in a short time.

horse is senseless and cruel. Pain does not relieve fright, but the assuring voice of a kind driver does. Whipping makes confirmed shyers because the horse connects the pain with the object of his fear and is more afraid of it thereafter. Jerking the bits, yelling and constant "nagging" weary a team and mark a bad driver. A good driver is quiet, steady, patient and low voiced. A bawling driver is of very little value. The mouth of the horse is very sensitive and the size and style of the bit is of great importance. Avoid small bits and never allow two bits in at once. Experiment until you find the right bit. Growing and Cooking Sweet Potatoes. Contrary to the generally received opinion, we grow our best sweet potatoes and largest yields on clay land. It is a mistake to make wide, high ridges. Those eight or ten inches apart from center to center give the largest yields and the best shaped and most salable tubers. Our merchants are beginning to find this out, and to advise growers to plant in this way. On my farm sweets are a much surer crop than the Irish potato, and will yield on an average at least fifty per cent more and sell for cent more money. But to realize this one must not crowd the crop on the market in the fall, but store them and wait till the fall glut is over. Every farmer who grows from one to ten bushels more than he needs must sell soon after digging as he has no way to keep them safely, but the man who knows how and has a place to keep them in, can afford to wait, and about December 1, may expect an increased demand and a rise in price. Last season fully forty per cent of our potatoes, both sweet and Irish, were below merchantable size, and while small Irish potatoes scarcely sell for enough to pay for handling, we usually get more for the small sweets kept till spring for sprouting than for the large ones. I think I never bought seed in the spring for less than \$1 a bushel, usually \$1.25, and I have paid \$2. One sweet potato grower of large experience told me that some years his small ones paid the entire expense of growing and handling the crop. A much larger quantity of sweet potatoes would be used than are if cooks knew how to prepare them for the table. When visiting among the large sweet potato growers at Marietta, O., a year ago, I ate the best dish of sweets that I have ever tasted, and on inquiring how they were prepared was given the following recipe which my wife has used ever since: "Boil the tubers until well done, then remove the skins; lay them in a broad dish—earthen preferred—sprinkle over them a tablespoonful of granulated sugar and pour over them a teaspoonful of cream, or lacking the cream, milk with an ounce or so of butter. Put them in a hot oven and bake brown." I think I shall get this recipe printed and give to every customer, and I believe by so doing I can greatly increase the sale of them, for cooked in this way they are a delicious dish. Of course, the quantity of sugar must be regulated by the size of the family and the quantity of the potatoes used, but the intelligent cook will soon find out how much to use.—Waldo F. Brown.

HORTICULTURAL HINTS.

A grape grower advises leaving five canes or vines to each post when pruning. Superfluous branches should be cut off for they take nourishment that should go to the tree. Give the tree salesman the go by. Too often he is a fraud. Order direct from the nursery, and hold the nursery responsible. We have often given this advice. Cabbage, if the crop is taken care of, protecting it from worms, is a profitable farm crop. It must be kept clean and kerosene emulsion will take care of the worms. A practical berry grower says that a quarter-acre garden, well arranged, set to best varieties, and properly cared for, should yield at least twenty-five bushels of berries. In no other way can a farmer produce so much of value, with so little labor, as in a garden of small fruits.

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IOWA FEED STEAMER. Given away if it does not save its cost in one year. Martin & Morrissey M'fg Company, Omaha, Neb.

NOTICE. In the District Court of Lancaster County, Nebraska. Samuel M. Mills, Plaintiff, vs. Ella L. Mills, Defendant.

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Do Your Own Leather Work! Root's "Simplicity Process" enables any man to make a good quality of leather in his own home. It is simple, easy, and saves money. Catalogue free. Root Bros., Medina, Ohio.

Spurgeon's Own Words. "DEAR MR. CONGREVE: As a rule I have no faith in advertised remedies; but it must now be some twenty-five years since first I saw in the person of one of my students the effects of your remedy. He seemed at death's door, but he lives now, a strong, hearty man. Since then I have seen in many, very many instances, the most happy results following your medicine. I do not go by hearsay, but testify to what I have seen with my own eyes. Believe that you have saved numbers from Consumption. I have friends with coughs and weak lungs, who speak of your medicine with sincere gratitude. Personally, I find it most useful in the case of wearing coats. Very reluctantly do I give testimonials for publication; but I send you this as your due. What I have seen of God's healing power through you, demands of me that I speak for the good of others. I have those around me whose health I value, and they are living witnesses that yours is a very beneficial preparation." Yours heartily, (Rev.) C. H. SPURGEON, "WESTWOOD," Benlah Hill, England.

G. T. Congreve's Message to America! The above letter from the late eminent preacher, C. H. Spurgeon, is one of thousands of testimonials to the wonderful curative properties of my Balsamic Elixir. It not only cures consumption but gives instant and permanent relief in cases of Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, Influenza and all Chest affections. For years I have been endeavoring to make my remedy known in the United States, but my time has been too much absorbed by my European patients to allow this. Now, however, I have been able to extend my organization so as to bring America within the scope of my personal efforts, and my desire is to make it clear to all citizens of the United States that they may henceforth procure from my American Depot which, even in the advanced stages of that terrible disease, may be used with certainty of relief. Every person suffering from Chest Disease, and all of weak lungs and delicate habit, should read my book on Consumption of the Lungs or Decline, and its successful treatment, showing that formidable disease to be curable in all its stages, with observations on Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis; together with accounts of nearly 400 successfully cured cases, any one of which may be like yours, to be had post free for 25 cts., or the book will be sent free with every first order of \$1.00 bottle of my Balsamic Elixir. CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR can be obtained from all drug stores, but if you will take some time before it is introduced into all of them throughout this great country. If your druggist has not yet put it in stock, it will be sent you, carriage paid, from my own depot, on receipt of 50 cts., \$1.00, \$1.75, or \$2.00, according to the size of the bottle ordered. GEO. THOMAS CONGREVE, London, Eng., 4 Wooster Street, NEW YORK. Mention this paper.

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