

EVENTS IN CONGRESS

Senator Harris Submits a Report in Relation to the Pacific Railroads.

THE ARMY AT THE EXPOSITION

Proposed Duty on Lead Likely to Prove Disastrous to Omaha Smelters.

Turpie Calls Them Tariff Swine. According to reports sent out by the Associated Press the Senate committee on Pacific railroads agreed to report favorably the resolution introduced by Senator Harris of Kansas expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States should redeem the Union Pacific railway from prior liens and take steps to foreclose the government mortgage. The resolution was amended by the addition of a provision at the instance of Senator Morgan requesting the president to "suspend proceedings to carry into effect the agreement alleged to have been made to sell the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific railroad, and in the sinking fund until further action of congress is had in reference thereto."

When the executive department of the government consents to an arrangement by which this fundamental object of the law is absolutely and forever defeated and the great lines highly prized is to be divided up among warring and conflicting interests, it is time for an earnest and emphatic protest on the part of congress, and when further it is found that the executive not only permits, but actually participates and aids in the execution of this destruction, as shown by the correspondence as given by the letters from the attorney-general in response to the Senate resolution of January 23, and March 26, 1897, and hereto attached, and actually proposes to consent to a surrender of the sinking fund and the enormous sacrifice of the pecuniary interests of the government, it would seem beyond the power of the most able corporation agencies to satisfactorily explain such action. This correspondence shows letters from various government directors highly approving this unlawful proceeding. If we are to believe the current news of the day some of these directors are largely interested in the proposed new organization and history seems able to repeat itself and the practices of the Credit Mobilier and the construction companies of the past to be once more revived and put in operation.

If the government has knowledge of this plan of reorganization it has not been communicated to congress, and the haste in the sale of the property under the existing agreement with the former executive, which is evidently a part of the plan, requires the active intervention of congress in demanding a full knowledge of the plan in course of execution.

Figures are added to show that under the proposed reorganization the government would lose \$21,784,398, and it is also asserted that great losses would be sustained by other creditors.

SENATOR ALLEN FOR NEBRASKA. Senator Allen is pushing the scheme of mobilization of the regular and militia forces of the United States and Omaha next year to "beat the band." He had a long conference with the attaches of the adjutant general's office of the war department going over in detail what was wanted by the people of Omaha to make the rendezvous a great success. All this came about through the senator's letters to the secretary of war and by the latter referred to the adjutant general's office for an opinion as to the feasibility of the scheme.

Senator Allen learned that to mobilize all of the militia of the United States and 30 per cent of the regular army at Omaha for a month would cost upwards of \$3,000,000. To mobilize 30 per cent of the militia strength of the country which is figured at 220,000 men, it would cost \$1,500,000, but to rendezvous 30 per cent of the regular army, or about 8,000 men at Omaha for a month would cost but \$400,000. The adjutant general did not take kindly to the militia idea for the reason that many states have not got their national guard on anything like the efficiency of regulars, and to bring the state and regular soldiers together under these circumstances might work to the disadvantage of both.

PETTIGREW'S VOICE FAILED. While addressing the senate Saturday afternoon Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota was seized with what was thought to be paralysis of speech. His voice refused to give utterance, and after standing a few moments in suspense, he dropped into his seat. He was immediately surrounded by a number of senators, but they concluded that it was nothing serious. He quickly recovered, and went out of the senate chamber for a short rest. It is understood that he suffered a slight attack of vertigo.

Senator Pettigrew went into the cloak room, and Senator Deboe, who is a physician, made an examination. He pronounced Senator Pettigrew's case quite serious. He said it might be a hemorrhage of the brain, though nothing definite could be said. A physician was sent for to attend the senator. He could speak only with difficulty, though in reply to questions said he was not feeling badly.

A RED BALL GAMES. The Press dispatches say Senator Clark of Wyoming is arranging a big

base ball contest between the house and senate, to take place when the tariff bill is in conference. The game is to settle a long existing controversy between the two houses, each having for some time claimed the ability to "do" the other. So far only the senate team has been formed. Senator Allen will play third base, while Thurston wants first. Senator Pettigrew wants any position that will put him as far away from the ball as possible. Senator Clark says that he is satisfied that he will be able to take at least fourteen senators upon the field. It is said that Mr. speaker would like to umpire the game, but some of the senators would object, because they fear that he might imagine that he was presiding over the house, and make rulings to suit himself.

DUTY ON LEAD. The schedule imposing a duty of 1 1/2 cents per pound on lead contained in lead ores was reached in the Senate Tuesday. Senator Allen spoke against its adoption. Senator Thurston agreed with Senator Allen that the adoption of the schedule imposing so high a duty might result in forcing the Omaha smelting works to leave the country or close down. He refused to support the schedule as recommended but although he was present in the room at the time he would not vote with Senator Allen against its adoption. Under the census rule adopted by the republicans the schedule as recommended by the committee was adopted. Senator Allen will make another fight for the Omaha industry before the conference committee after the Senate has finished the consideration of the bill.

On Wednesday Senator Turpie called up the amendment to the tariff bill providing for a ten per cent tax upon inheritances. His speech was noticeable for its picturesque metaphors and the violence of his denunciation of the pending bill. The senator said the amendment for the inheritance tax was urged by the minority in good faith as a means of raising revenue. It proposed but a small contribution for the support of the government under which the present beneficent rules prevailed. It afforded means of reaching the vast accumulations of wealth in the hands of trusts and individuals, which in time must be touched by death and distribution through the channels of inheritance.

Mr. Turpie denounced the protective system in bitter terms, his unique figures of speech attracting much attention. Referring to the enormous bounty to go to the wool manufacturers he declared it was not for the interest of the sheep, but for the wolf in sheep's clothing, who would strip from the babe in its cradle the articles essential to its use. We have developed in this country a new breed of animals. "They are the tariff swine," exclaimed Mr. Turpie, "high protective tariff swine." They are voracious feeders, with fierce appetites, and a regard only for the infant industry of bribes.

The senator went on to characterize the rates of the bill as akin to bribery and rapine, dictated by a "banditti of syndicates." And yet, he declared, out of this unclean mass of bribes and gifts it was expected to distill pure water of prosperity. "You might as well try to enjoy paradise by entering the domain of the damned."

Mr. Turpie spoke about two hours and received close attention owing to the picturesque of his utterances. He closed with a reference to the silver question, asserting that there was no more right to abandon the free coinage of silver than to abandon the free coinage of gold.

A RECEIVER APPOINTED.

S. A. D. Shilling Named to Close up the Affairs of the Merchant's Bank. Last Monday afternoon Judge Holmes appointed S. A. D. Shilling receiver of the Merchant's bank and fixed his bond \$12,500. There was some talk of a reorganization of the bank but the officers informed the court that they had given up the plan and did not appear to resist the appointment of a receiver. Concerning the selection of a receiver Judge Holmes said he believed the appointment should not be influenced by politics and that the receiver should be a capable man as far distant from the bank and its interests as possible. The court said he had been fairly besieged with applications for the place. He proposed to find a man whom he thought could close up the affairs of the institution at once. The court, however, would be responsible for all that was done.

HONEYMOON IN A BALLOON.

The Bride Became Frightened and Jumped into the Tennessee

CHATTANOOGA, June 27.—In the presence of several thousand paid guests today William Robertson, expert rifle shot and bronco buster, of Mustang Walter's Wild West show, playing here and Miss Cynthia Kenna were married. The couple took their places in the car of the balloon and as soon as the ceremony was performed the balloon was cut loose. Up probably 100 feet above the Tennessee river the bride became frightened and jumped out, narrowly escaping drowning. The groom stuck to the balloon until he rose probably 1,000 feet and then gradually descended.

After the bride had been resuscitated and the groom picked up from the tangle of ropes, the couple were placed on an improvised platform and held a public reception.

Miss Kenna resided in Hill City, a suburb of this city and married against the wishes of her parents.

THE CHARTER CASES.

The Omaha Charter Sustained. The Lincoln Charter Only Partly Sustained.

While the supreme court was in session to accommodate Mr. Bartley, it also decided to be a little accommodating to the citizens of Omaha and Lincoln, and therefore handed down its decision in the Omaha and Lincoln city charter cases. The Omaha charter was sustained except in an unimportant point in regard to the term of the police judge which was declared to be unconstitutional.

The Lincoln charter did not fare so well. The case was divided into two parts, one in relation to the council, and the other in relation to the fire and police commission.

The opinion in the council case holds that all of the seven old councilmen, seven in number, whose terms had not expired, and seven of the newly elected ones are entitled to their offices. All of the newly elected councilmen except one are republicans. Barth, one of the republicans declared elected, is ousted by the decision because Schroeder, his opponent, received a majority of the votes in the ward in which they lived, though Barth had a majority in the whole city.

In the fire and police commission case, in which the mayor and the old excise board called in question the title of the newly appointed members of the fire and police commission, the court holds that the commission has no title, as that part of the charter providing for their appointment is unconstitutional, because it is in conflict with section 11, article 3, of the constitution, in that it contains subject matter not expressed in the title to the action germane to the original section amendatory of prior laws.

This leaves the fire and police government in the hands of the mayor and excise men as formerly.

EDITORS' IDEAS.

There wasn't any whitewash in the republican shop of the requisite consistency to cover up Joe Bartley's shortcomings, and unless the supreme court finds a technical loop hole for his escape it is quite likely that Joe will spend several years in the penitentiary.—Madison County Times.

Grover-the-Fat says: "Above all things, true democracy insists that the money of the people should be sound and stable, neither shriveling in the hands of the poor, nor by its uncertain value driving enterprise and productive energy into hiding." It takes a big man to say that.—Denver Facts.

The senate sugar schedule is only the payment of one of the many due bills given to the monopolies by Mark Hanna before the election. The sugar trust donated liberally to the republican campaign fund and Mark gave them a bill in a nice little duty on sugar when congress should meet.—Nebraska City Bi-metalist.

It becomes more and more apparent that the making of the Dingley bill schedules is but a scramble for plunder by levying tribute on the consumers. Forsaker of Ohio, charged senators with breaking the agreement and in an attempt to smooth over the "combination" business, some hot words ensued right in the republican family. Forsaker said to Quay, "you were present and a party to the agreement." The motion to reduce the rates on woollens was lost. The people pay the tribute.—Trenton Leader.

Perhaps the most striking proof of the wealth and resources of the country west of the Mississippi is afforded by the statistics of live stock. The number of horses and mules in the states and territories west of the Mississippi is computed to be 8,458,809 and their value is estimated at \$462,688,621. The number of cattle is computed at 30,970,616, and their value is estimated to be \$461,093,206. The number of sheep and hogs is estimated at 59,811,800, and their value at \$168,158,075. In other words the aggregate value of live stock west of the Mississippi is in round numbers \$1,091,890,962.—Nebraska Farmer.

A faint conception of the withering effects of trusts upon manufacturing enterprises is disclosed in the following: In 1880 there were 1,943 establishments in the United States engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements; the annual profits were \$217,499. In 1890 these manufacturing had shrunk in numbers to 910, but the profits had increased to \$278,569.

In 1880 there were 5,424 leather manufacturing establishments in the United States, and their profits were \$253,951. In 1890 the manufacturing had dwindled to 1,956, yet the annual profits were \$302,410.

It is believed that this ratio of reducing the number of enterprises and the increase of profits will open the eyes of the people to their inevitable doom if present tendencies continue ten years longer. The policy pursued by trusts is a "communism of self," which if unchecked, will produce a "communism of poverty" which will wrench this republic from its foundation.—Southern Mercury.

Rain Did Damage.

Mr. J. H. Edmiston has received a telegram stating that the large and valuable irrigation dam on his farm two miles from Eddyville has been washed out. This was one of the largest dams in the state. It was 33 feet high and backed water in the river for five miles. It was constructed by Mr. Edmiston at an expense of more than \$2,000 and was so arranged that he could irrigate his entire farm. The amount of damage is unknown. When the dam broke the water rushed in a torrent over the rest of the farm carrying fences and buildings with it.

SMALL HAPPENINGS.

Clem Deaver of Omaha was in the city last week looking after business in connection with the school for the deaf and dumb.

Congressman W. L. Stark has named Thomas W. Simanek to be cadet at West Point military academy, and Jesse V. Craig as alternate.

An English syndicate is buying up the most valuable coal and iron mines in the south. This is an easy way to evade the tariff laws.

The law requiring corporations to make weekly payments, under penalty of the forfeiture of \$26 to each employee, has been signed by the governor of New York.

The National Surety company of New York city has applied to Auditor Cornell for permission to transact business in this state. It has a capital stock of \$600,000.

Congressman W. L. Greene has introduced a bill in congress providing that eight hours shall constitute a days work for policemen in the District of Columbia.

The Lancaster county commissioners have effected a compromise with the bondmen of the late Maxey Cobb. The amount of the shortage was \$26,000 and the commissioners settle for \$15,000.

Last Thursday deputy Attorney General Smith filed application in district court for the appointment of a receiver for the Merchants bank. The petition was filed in pursuance of a resolution of the banking board instructing the attorney-general to take this action.

The National Milling Machinery company of Fremont has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The capital stock is \$100,000 and the incorporators are E. N. Morse, Frank Brown, P. A. Nelson, E. Anderson, Arthur Gibson, J. C. Lee, D. J. Springer and J. A. Murrell.

Hon. Frank T. Loomis, member of the last legislature, from Butler county was in the city last week. He has been traveling on business in the southeastern part of the state and incidentally putting in a word now and then in favor of the more thorough and complete organization of the reform forces.

W. J. Bryan was honored by a degree from the Virginia University when he made an address before the students of that educational institution during the recent commencement exercises. This university has the highest curriculum and is one of the most conservative institutions in the United States. It is very guarded in its bestowal of degrees.

Orchard Planting in South Africa.—A well-known Cape Colony nurseryman has recently written a letter relating to the subject of colonial fruit culture. He states, says the Fruit Grower, Fruit-er, Florist, and Market Gardener (London), that in the season of 1894 he sold 2,000 young trees; in 1895, 25,000, and in 1896, 70,000. He expects to dispose of quite 200,000 during the next season and will have nearly half a million for sale the season after. No less than 25,000 trees were bought by bona fide Afrikaner orchardists, orders coming even from such distant places as Plantyrie, British Central Africa, and Zulawayo. Another nurseryman sold 3,000 young trees in 1894; 4,000 in 1895, and 4,200 in 1896. It is estimated that fully 200,000 young trees were bought and planted by orchardists in South Africa during the last three years.

Colored Glass Green Houses.—M. Flammarion, the great French astronomer, has been testing the effect of different colored lights on the growth of plants. He found that geraniums, strawberries, and pansies made fifteen times as rapid growth in red or orange light as in blue light. This suggests pink-colored glass for forcing houses where fresh vegetables are grown for the winter market in the north.—Ex.

THE MARKETS.

Kansas City Grain and Live Stock. Hard Wheat—No. 2 63c; No. 3 55c@60c; No. 4 52c@55c; rejected 55c. Soft Wheat—No. 2 66c; No. 3 62c@64c; No. 4 61c; rejected 55c. Corn—No. 2 21 1/2c; No. 3 21c; No. 4 19c; no grade, 16c@18c. White corn—No. 2 21 1/2c; No. 4 19c@20c. Oats—No. 2 17c; No. 3 16c; No. 4 14c@15c; No. 2 white 20c@21c; No. 3 18c; No. 4 16c. Rye—No. 2 28c; No. 3 26c; No. 4 25c. Bran—87c per cwt in 100 lb sacks. Hay—Choice timothy, \$8@8.50; No. 1, \$7.50; No. 2, 16c@50; clover, mixed, No. 1, \$7; No. 2, 14c@50; choice prairie, \$6@8.50; No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c@50; No. 3, \$9@3.50. Choice new prairie, \$5.50; No. 1, \$6.00; No. 2, \$4.50; No. 3, \$3.50.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,464; calves, 103; shipped, 1,795 cattle, 79 calves. The market was steady to strong as a rule; Texans were higher. Dressed beef and export steers, \$4.00@4.85; native heifers, \$2.50@3.40; native cows, \$1.75@3.55; native feeders, \$3.85@4.30; native stockers, \$3.00@4.25. Hogs—Receipts, 14,828; shipped, 1,561. The market was 5c lower than the extreme close yesterday. The top sale was \$3.43 1/2, and the bulk of sales \$3.30@3.40. Sheep—Receipts, 5,221; shipped yesterday, 1,419. Native and Western sheep were steady, but Texans were lower.

Send this paper to some friend in the east.

Nerves

Are the Telegraph System of the body, extending from the brain to every part of the system. Nerves are fed by the blood, and are, therefore, like it—weak and tired if the blood is thin, pale, impure— Nerves are strong and steady, there is no neuralgia, brain is unexcited—if the blood is rich, red and pure. Nerves find a true friend in Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it makes rich, red blood, gives good appetite and digestion.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Hood's Pills cure all Liver, Bile and Stomach Headaches, etc.

Insurance Department.

Conducted by J. T. M. Swigart, Correspondence collected. But little damage has so far been done this year by hail or cyclone although the sudden changes of temperature have been extreme and is considered good weather for storms.

All weather prognosticators have predicted a very stormy year and in other states many who have not taken the precaution to carry insurance have been sorry for it.

HAIL. A farmer may insure his crop against hail for one bushel per acre. If he fails to insure his crop and is hailed out it will not be our fault. We have shown him the way and he failed to embrace the opportunity but it is not too late yet. Our company is growing rapidly. Some days 40 or 50 applicants are received. One bushel per acre.

CYCLONE. We have sustained but slight losses so far this year and hope to avoid losses entirely, but our heavy losses last year and prompt payment of same has given our company strength and reliability, no longer an experiment but an old and reliable company on purely mutual principles.

FIRE. Most of the mutual companies are increasing their risks at a good rate this year even in the face of hard times. If you are not in territory covered by a local mutual fire company, write us for terms.

Double Row of Monuments. Two hundred and fifty-eight stone and iron monuments now mark the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, from the Rio Grande to the Pacific, 700 miles, says the Washington Post. Most of the monuments are of cast iron, but the principal ones are of stone. They average about two and a half miles apart, but in no case is there an interval of as much as five miles between them. Stone was used wherever possible.

A Dog's Expensive Appetite. A dog who has eaten up a farm and a set of buildings has been found in eastern Maine. This dog killed a neighbor's sheep. The neighbor offered to call it square if the dog was killed. The dog's master refused to agree to this, and a lawsuit came next. To pay the costs and damages assessed by the court the owner of the dog had to mortgage his farm for \$100. The mortgage had a bigger appetite than the dog, and soon his farm was gone and the owner had to move away. The dog is now dead.

Cascarets stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels; never sicken, weaken or gripe 10c. Less your paper to your neighbor. Perhaps he will subscribe.

A WOMAN'S STORY.

Here is a Case That Shows the Sufferings of Thousands of Our Best Women. Many people think that catarrh is only a slight nasal or throat trouble, that it is not at all dangerous and is troublesome only as a prolonged cold in the head. That it is a dangerous and fatal malady one has only to study the results in any ordinary case of long standing and to remember that in nine cases of consumption out of ten, catarrh was the starting point.



MRS. L. B. NORTON, CHADRON, NEB. "I am telling all my friends who are sick or need good treatment to write to Dr. Shepard for a consultation or symptom blank as I did some time ago. I had been sick for a good while with catarrh and jaundice. These ailments settled mainly in my lungs and developed all the signs of approaching consumption. I need not mention the group of terrible symptoms that took hold of my system. I wasted in nerve force and strength while at the same time an inflammatory soreness settled in my chest, giving me piercing pains and a deep cough. My days and nights were made wretched by the violent efforts to clear the lungs of mucus and purulent discharges. I tried by all means within my power, including doctors at home, to check the wasting cough, exhaustion and fever that were sapping my constitution. After I failed completely to find anything helpful, I wrote for Dr. Shepard's blanks. I filled these out, giving the doctor a full history of my case. Dr. Shepard then sent me a box of medicine which, from the very first day, had a decided effect upon my ailments. I was required to make a report each week upon blanks furnished me, and in three days after sending in my report I would get a letter from the doctor giving me advice and instructions. My treatment was changed from time to time as I improved, and in a few weeks I was entirely cured. I want to make the point clear and prominent that my condition resisted all other treatment, that I was going down hill very rapidly, and that Dr. Shepard not only relieved me at once, but made me as sound and well as I ever was in my life. My health is now perfect."

\$5.00 A MONTH. Distant patients are welcome to our famous Symptom Blanks, that cover all chronic diseases. Write for them and get a free and careful opinion from physicians who treat hundreds of cases every month. If you take treatment the fee is \$5.00 a month, medicines included.

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