

NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT.

Omaha, April 21, 1898.

A HANDSOME ALBUM FREE.

For our out-of-town customers who are interested in the great Trans-Mississippi Exposition we have prepared a tasty and beautiful Album, illustrating the scenic features of the exposition, and intended as a permanent and artistic souvenir of the great show. These albums are gotten up in the highest style of the printer's art. They contain full page engravings of the principal buildings, as follows: U. S. Government Building, Fine Arts Building, Agriculture, Manufactures, Mines and Mining, Horticulture, Machinery and Electricity, Auditorium, Liberal Arts, Boys and Girls Building, and also a full page view of the Grand Court of the Legion, together with a beautiful birdseye view of the grounds, showing the locations of the different groups around the canal. These beautiful and costly souvenirs are printed on heavy super-calendered paper, bound in parchment and fastened with fancy colored cord. A limited number will be mailed free of charge to applicants who mention the name of the paper where they saw the ad. These albums are costly and beautiful, and there is no other way they can be obtained except by giving the paper's name and applying within five days from date.

Nebraska Clothing Co

OMAHA

WAR IS NOW DECLARED

(Continued from Page One.)

Wisconsin—Three regiments infantry.
 Wyoming—One battalion and one troop cavalry.
 District of Columbia—One battalion.
 North Dakota—Five troops cavalry.
 South Dakota—Seven troops cavalry.
 Idaho—Two troops cavalry.
 Nevada—One troop cavalry.
 Arizona—Two troops cavalry.
 New Mexico—Four troops cavalry.
 Oklahoma—One troop cavalry.

Nebraska's Quota of Men.
 Nebraska's quota has been officially estimated at 2,400. To command this army it will be necessary to have ten major generals and thirty brigadier generals. The president will appoint these general officers as well as the staff. Major General Miles will remain in command and will go to Cuba with the army of occupation. The amalgamated armies will be divided into corps, divisions and brigades. A brigade will be in command of a brigadier general and each brigade will be composed of two volunteer regiments and one regiment of regulars. Three brigades of six volunteer regiments and three regiments of regulars will constitute a division, which will be commanded by a major-general. Three divisions, or eighteen regiments of volunteers and nine regiments of regulars will constitute an army corps, which will be commanded by a major-general.

BLANCO'S APPEAL.

Asks the Spaniards to Defend Their Territory.

General Blanco, commander of the Spanish forces in the island of Cuba, has issued the following manifesto to the Spaniards:
 "The general government of the island of Cuba, to the inhabitants of the island of Cuba: Without any legal reason, or without the least offense on our part, and at a time when they have received from us only proofs of friendship, the United States are forcing us into war, just at the moment when quietude began settling over the country, when production was flourishing, commerce taking courage, and peace approaching, with the cooperation of all classes and all parties under the new institutions granted by the mother country.
 "Such a proceeding is without precedent in history. It evidently manifests the bogus politics of the republic, demonstrating the tricky plans and purposes that have already been nourished against Spain's sovereignty in Cuba, which the enemy has been conspiring for nearly a century to destroy. Our foes now carry their hypocrisy and falsehood to the extent of demanding immediate peace in a war provoked and sustained by themselves. Her prudence and moderation have been of no avail to Spain, though she has carried her concessions to the extreme limit of toleration in order to avoid a rupture.
 "She still deprecates this state of affairs, but she accepts it with all the energy inspired by a glorious national history and the pride of her people, a pride which will never yield to the stranger's haughtiness nor consent to see Spain's right and reason trampled upon by a nation of nobodies.
 "If the United States want the island of Cuba let them come and take it. Perhaps the hour is not far distant when these Carthaginians of America will find their Zama in this island of Cuba, which Spain discovered, peopled and civilized, and which will never be anything but Spanish.
 "It is our turn to have the honor of defending her, and we shall know how to do it with decision and with an effort many a time put forth. I count upon you for this with absolute certainty. I believe there is no sacrifice you are not prepared to make in defense of the national territory, whose integrity is sacred to all Spaniards, of whatever origin. I am sure that every one in whose veins runs Spanish blood will respond readily to the call which, in these solemn moments, I address to all, and that all will group themselves around me to contribute as much as they can to repel a foreign invasion, without allowing dangers, sufferings or privations to weaken the heart of a Spaniard.
 "To arms, then, fellow countrymen, to arms! There will be a place for all in the fight. Let all co-operate and with enthusiasm fight the eternal enemy of the Spanish name, emulating the exploits of our ancestors, who al-

tons. The Jover's cargo is composed of cotton and staves. The prize is estimated to value \$300,000, her cargo alone being worth \$150,000. She belonged to the Finelli line, Barcelona.
 The revenue cutter Winona from Mobile captured the Spanish steamer Saturnina at Ship Island, Miss., at 1 o'clock to-day, but likely will have to remain in quarantine with the prize tomorrow or next day.
 The light house tender Mangrove puffed proudly into Key West harbor Tuesday morning with the richest prize of war thus far. The captive was the Panama, Captain Quevedo, a big trans-Atlantic liner, and an auxiliary cruiser of the Spanish navy, which has been plying of late between New York and Havana. She had twenty-nine passengers, including three women, one Frenchman and one Mexican and a crew of seventy-two.
 As the Panama carried two twelve pounders she could easily have annihilated the little Mangrove, and as the latter came into harbor with her prize, she was saluted with rousing cheers.
 The Panama is of about 2,800 tons burden, and her passengers were mainly Spanish refugees flying from New York and other points in the United States to Havana. She carried a valuable cargo of general merchandise, including a large quantity of corn. Much of it was meant to provision the Spaniards in Cuba, and the cargo, with the ship itself, undoubtedly makes the richest prize thus far taken.
 A number of small boats and coasting sloops have also been captured and brought into Key West.
 The Ambrosia Bolivar, a little Cuban coasting steamer was taken by the Monitor Terror Tuesday night off Cardenas. The little spaniard was richer than she looked, as was learned when \$70,000 of silver was found stowed away in her, besides a cargo of bananas and 300 casks of wine.
 The Monitor Terror on Monday captured the Spanish schooner Saco loaded with sugar.
 A decisive naval battle is hourly expected between our fleet in the Pacific and the Spanish squadron. The fight will doubtless be near the Philippine Islands.

The First Bombardment.
 The New York, the Puritana and the Cincinnati bombarded the forts at the mouth of Matanzas harbor Wednesday afternoon.
 There were no casualties on the ships but it is believed that the ball of iron which pounded into the forts must have caused loss of life to the Spanish, though nothing is definitely known.
 The engagement lasted less than 30 minutes and the object was to prevent the completion of the earth works at Punta Gorda.
 A battery on the eastward end of the bay was also shelled. About 12 eight inch shots and several shells were fired at the ships but did no damage. About 300 shots were put on shore from the ships and the Spanish earthworks and batteries were apparently all plowed up by the shells.

National Guard Officers.
 The general officers of the Nebraska National Guard are: Silas A. Holcomb, commander-in-chief, Lincoln; Brigadier-General Patrick H. Barry, adjutant general, Lincoln; Colonel William G. Swan, quartermaster and commissary general, Tecumseh; Colonel R. Emmett Gillen, surgeon general, Lincoln; Colonel Nels P. Lundson, inspector-general, York; Colonel Edwin W. Hale, judge advocate general, David City.
 The list of brigade regimental and company commissioned officers is as follows:
 Brigadier-general, Charles J. Bills, Fairbury; personal staff, Lieutenant, S. H. Stock, David City; brigade staff, Major Robert A. Chapp, assistant adjutant general, Fairbury; Captain John L. Wilson, quartermaster, Tekamah; Captain Orie A. Bent, commissary, Geneva; Major George L. Pritchett, surgeon, Fairbury.
 Colonel John P. Brett of Bennet will command the First regiment, and Colonel William Roscoe, jr., of Nebraska City the Second regiment.

MANY LIVES LOST.
 Three Explosions in a California Powder Mill—Seven Dead.
 SANTA CRUZ, Cal., April 28.—Three explosions about 5:15 yesterday afternoon at the California powder works caused a greater loss of life than any of the previous accidents in the history of these works. It is known that seven were killed and four seriously injured, as follows:
 Edward Kildaran, a brick mason; J. Miller, foreman of one of the mills; C. A. Cole, carpenter of the works; E. Jennings, B. Jose, two boys named Marshall.
 Spain Expects a Long War.
 MADRID, April 28.—The general tone of the papers bears out the opinion that the war will be a long one. Spain intends to prolong it "until European interests are involved and the powers are compelled to intervene in self-defense, or until the expected general confederation of Europe against Anglo-Saxon domination is brought about."

THE REFERENDUM.

Brookline a Shining Example of What It Can Accomplish.
 Few if any towns or cities of America can show so creditable a record as Brookline in regard to honesty, wisdom and economy in the management of public affairs, together with a broad and liberal policy touching all public provisions which affect the well being and happiness of the community.
 It has often been argued by those who distrust the people that, while the management of a small village, especially if isolated from large cities, could be satisfactorily conducted by the methods of direct legislation, it would be altogether impracticable for a town of 10,000 or 12,000 people to attempt this simple and primitive method of government, as the problems would be too complex, too serious in character and too multitudinous, and the expenditures would be so great that it would be neither safe, practical nor possible to effectually carry out the more ideal theories of direct legislation in municipal government.
 The management of the town of Brookline furnishes an admirable refutation of this objection. Here is found a population of 17,000 persons, wholly surrounded by Boston and Newton, and confronted with the serious problems which cities of similar size have to meet. Indeed the responsibilities are greater in many ways than those of most cities of from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants. Take the question of expenditure, for example. The village has recently voted to appropriate \$251,000, chiefly for public institutions, such as new schoolhouses and a court and police building, while the annual disbursements for public utilities and services are very great. Then the annual school expenses are over \$125,000.
 The water, watering and cleaning of the streets and sidewalks and also of the parks and the lighting of the town cost about \$150,000. The water and sewerage departments require over \$70,000; the fire, police, health and other kindred protective departments call for about \$120,000. The disbursement of all these amounts is so managed that the opportunities for "leakage" usually found in city governments are not found here. The itemized bills of expenditure in the various reports, subject to the careful scrutiny of the voters, who are expected to call for explanation on any point where charges seem too large, serve a wholesome purpose. * * *

From what I have seen and learned of the actual working of the referendum principle in municipal governments here and elsewhere I am convinced that it is not only practical, but imperatively demanded by present conditions if a truly republican form of local government is to be preserved and if an economical, honest and disinterested public service is to take the place of ring and boss rule. This is one of the most serious problems which confront urban populations, and I believe that in the village of Brookline will be found a lesson worthy of the thoughtful consideration of serious people. If Brookline has any special message to give to sister municipalities, I think it may be summed up in this sentence, Stimulate public sentiment and the local pride of the citizens in the home government, maintain a high standard of intelligence in the community, and in regard to municipal affairs let the watchword be, Back to the people.—B. O. Flower in Arena.

The Philadelphia Example.
 It has been the habit of the magnates to point to Philadelphia of late as an evidence that popular sentiment was not favorable to municipal ownership. Philadelphia lately turned over her gas works to a private monopoly, and she was on the eve of doing the same with her waterworks when the members of the city councils were arrested on the charge of receiving bribes. Two of them have made confessions, and it appears they were given \$5,000 each to vote to hand the municipal waterworks over to a private monopoly. Others are implicated in the scandal, and it is said, too, that the gas works were disposed of in a very doubtful way, large sums changing hands before the scheme was put through. If this is the way municipal ownership is to be opposed, then it will be easy for the magnates to create examples to point to as good for their purpose as that of Philadelphia. The people who favor municipal ownership are not able to give councils in our cities large sums of money. They can appeal to the reason and not to the greed of our rulers. It may be suspected that the grand reason for the slow application of the principle of municipal ownership in this country may be found in the methods of the corporation magnates, which make corruption a matter of course.—Twentieth Century.

Progress in Germany.
 Consul General Du Bois reports that in the following cities in the German empire the municipal authorities own and manage the electric works that supply light and power: Bremen, Barmen, Cassel, Darmstadt, Dusseldorf, Elberfeld, Hanover, Cologne, Konigsberg, Lubeck and Pforzheim. All of these cities, with the exception of Hanover, also own the gas works. The following cities have constructed the electric works for the purposes of light and power, but have passed the management of the same to private operators, Aix la Chapelle, Chemnitz, Frankfurt, Strassburg and Stuttgart, all of which, with the exception of Chemnitz, are cities where the gas works are under the management of private corporations. In the following cities private companies have established electric works with the agreement that, under certain conditions, the municipal authorities shall have the privilege of securing absolute control and ownership by purchase: Altona, Dessau, Gera, Hagen, Heilbronn, Leipzig, Mulhausen, Stettin and Zwickau. Of these cities, the gas works are under private control in Dessau, Ilagen, Mulhausen and Zwickau.

THE DOGS OF WAR



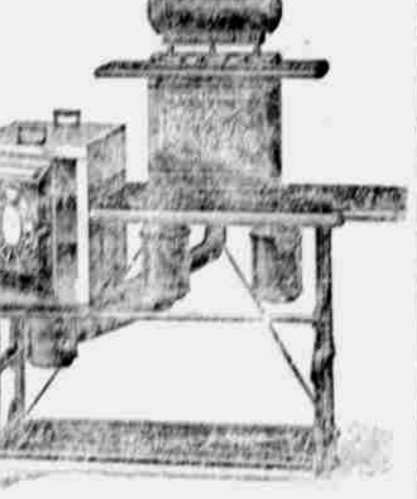
Are about to be turned loose. We will make old Spain howl like a whipped cur, and she deserves it. By the way, if you have not seen our spring catalogue and heard of the war we are waging on clothing prices, you have missed something. The woods are full of clothing houses, but there are absolutely none which offer better styles or lower prices than "The Hub." We are selling good wool suits for men in nice stylish patterns at \$3.35. All wool Scotch Cheviot suits in nobby plaids, at \$3.95. Strictly all wool black dress suits as low as \$5.00. Men's black cheviot pants, \$1.00.

FREE With each purchase made by mail, provided you mention the INDEPENDENT, we will send a fine colored map of Cuba or Alaska free of charge. Don't fail to send your address for catalogue.

"THE HUB"

104-106 North Tenth Street

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.



Cut Out
 This ad., bring it to our store and we will exchange it for a heavy Asbestos Mat

Free Cost.

BLUE FLAME COAL OIL STOVE

Self-generating Safety Gasoline Stoves, Cooking stoves for coal and cobs. "MAJESTIC" Steel plate Ranges, Screen wire, Screen Doors, Poultry Netting, Wire Fence, Cream Freezers, Refrigerators. Special prices on all Tin and Granite Iron Ware. Give us a call; it will pay you well.

HALL BROS. CO., 1308 O St., Lincoln

THE MARKETS.
 Kansas City Grain and Live Stock.
 Hard Wheat—No. 1, \$1.03; No. 2, \$1.04; No. 3, 98c; No. 4, 96c; rejected, 93c; 95c.
 Soft Wheat—No. 1, \$1.05; No. 2, \$1.05; No. 3, \$1.03; No. 4, 98c; 1.00, rejected, 95c; 97c.
 Spring Wheat—No. 2, \$1.00; No. 3, 98c; No. 4, 95c.
 Mixed Corn—No. 2, 31c; No. 3, 31c; No. 4, 29c.
 White Corn—No. 2, 31c; No. 3, 31c; No. 4, 29c.
 Cattle—Receipts, 4,965 calves 185; shipped, 2,249 cattle 1 ea f. The market was steady to strong with exceptions 5 to 10c higher.
 Shipping and dressed beef steers, \$4.20; \$4.95; native heifers \$4.00; \$4.45; native feeders, \$4.25; \$4.40; native stockers \$3.50; \$3.25.
 Hogs—Receipts, 18,680 shipped, 4,771 The market was steady to strong. Prices ranged from \$3.00 to \$4.00.
 Graded the class of 1898.
 Highest Point at 2 o'clock yesterday.
 Highland Falls, N. Y., April 28.—West Printers are ready to print last night.
 John Shidbottom's house at Clark's.
 Known negro was shot and fatally wounded.
 Spectral, Mo., April 28.—An unexplained show and killed.
 the bond proposition in it.
 the passing of the war measure with.
 Washington, April 28.—No doubt in Republican circles to pass it.
 Spanish Bank Quits Business.
 New York, April 28.—A dispatch to the World from St. Thomas, West Indies, says: Porto Rican advices state that the Spanish bank there has suspended payment. Its silver notes offered here for exchange have been refused. The government is forcing the inhabitants to resist to defend the island. It is reported that further emigration has been prohibited.
 Anti-Ferrocities With Us.
 LONDON, April 28.—The anti-Ferrocities-to-day adopted a resolution expressing their warmest sympathy and best wishes with the government and people of the United States in their humane efforts to liberate the Cubans.
 Webster Davis Ready to Enlist.
 WASHINGTON, April 28.—Assistant Secretary Webster Davis this morning called at the war department and tendered his services to the government in the field or wherever he may be placed pending the duration of the war.
 Patronize our advertisers.
 A newspaper is a necessity.

It Will Take a Large Army.
 NEW YORK, April 28.—"It will take more than 60,000 men to subjugate the Spanish in Cuba," said James H. Springer, United States consul at Calabarzon, Cuba, who arrived in this city today on the tramp steamer Ravensdale. "The Spanish on the island will be able to raise between 250,000 and 300,000 men. In my opinion the insurgents can not muster more than 25,000 or 40,000 men at the most, and they are for the most part ill provisioned and equipped."

Spaniards Run Out of Town.
 MIDDLESBORO, Ky., April 28.—Two Spaniards with bears were run out of Joesville, Va. One was seriously hurt, but they escaped.

SPANISH WAR TAX.
 Direct and Indirect Taxation to Raise a Fighting Fund.
 LONDON, April 28.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: The budget of 1898-99 shows 865,598,774 pesetas expenditure, and 876,014,870 income. There will be an increase in all direct and indirect taxation. The extraordinary budget is chiefly devoted to additional military and naval expenditures, which is covered by the navigation tax, and a credit for 100,000,000 pesetas of treasury bonds, guaranteed by the Almaden quick silver mines.
 Commander Elmer Dead.
 NEW YORK, April 28.—Commander Elmer, until recently commander of the mosquito fleet, and who was recently retired because of ill-health, relieved by Admiral Erben, died at the Mansion house in Brooklyn, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.
 They Will All Be Neutral.
 LONDON, April 28.—The consuls general of Ecuador, Nicaragua, Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica and the republic of San Domingo declare that their countrymen sympathize with Spain, but that their respective governments will observe the strictest neutrality.
 Will Bank Their Furnaces.
 CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 28.—All the Bessemer pig iron producers of the Central West have agreed to bank their furnaces for thirty days out of the three months of May, June and July.
 HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable and do not purge, pain or grip. All druggists, 25c.

No More Scrofula

Not a Symptom of the Affliction Since Cured by Hood's.
 "When our daughter was two years old she broke out all over her face and head with scrofula sores. Nothing that we did for her seemed to do any good. We became discouraged, but one day saw Hood's Sarsaparilla so highly recommended that we decided to try it. The first bottle helped her, and after taking six bottles her face was smooth and we have not seen any signs of scrofula returning." SILAS VERHOE, West Park, New York. Get only Hood's because Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness, constipation.