

ALL GONE.

Our Catalogues for this season are all gone. We have sent out seventy-five thousand of them altogether and not one has been sent to a man who didn't ask for it or whose name wasn't on our books. We don't sell goods to everybody we send a catalogue to, but we should. The reasons why we don't are because some people are no judges of goods and they think our prices are too cheap. Others want to get trusted or want a discount and we don't either give discounts or trust. Others again have got "bit" by ordering goods from the catalogue of some crooked concern (there are still a few left) and they think that all houses that send out catalogues are alike. We ain't worrying. We will get all these people after a while. When we started to do a mail order business six years ago we didn't have a single customer. Now we have seventy thousand and we will gain seventy thousand more in the next six years. Square dealing, low prices and honest wearing goods are the sure magnets to build up a trade.

Nebraska Clothing Co

OMAHA

Fifty-Fifth Congress.

(Continued from page 1.)

mitted an elaborate plan for remodeling our currency system, yet a plan incomplete and faulty from his own standpoint, and boldly avowed that in presenting that plan he had endeavored to present a plan the adoption of which would more firmly commit the United States to the gold standard. The senate promptly answered Mr. Gage by reaffirming the Stanley-Matthews resolution of 1878, or rather the substance of that resolution, declaring that the United States reserved the right to pay her public obligations in gold or silver coin, and that to pay in silver would not be in derogation of the rights of the public creditors. This resolution, when sent to the house, was promptly rejected, thus the house going on record, by negotiation, in favor of paying all obligations of the United States in gold coin and maintaining a policy that is making such coin dearer and dearer as measured by the products of labor.

Thus it was made early apparent that widely different views prevailed in the house and senate as to what is honest money, and that no measure changing our present system could be enacted into law, that what the house passed the senate would be sure to veto, and vice versa. The house committee on banking and currency did not indeed cease its labors but first as a whole committee, then the republican members of it, and then a sub-committee hammered away upon the monetary question during the best part of the session with the final result of formulating a scheme for substituting bank notes for government paper, and sure to lead, not perhaps by intent, but none the less surely, to an irredeemable bank paper basis, and to this scheme was tacked the label "currency reform." It was presented to the house as a bill, only to be withdrawn by the committee for further consideration before the end of the session.

With the currency question early put out of the way by mutual consent after the two houses had taken opposite positions on the Stanley-Matthews resolution, the road to an early adjournment was apparently opened, for congress seemed to be determined to pass the appropriation bills, pay as little attention to general legislation as might be and go home as soon as possible. And for a time very rapid progress was made with the regular appropriation bills, an adjournment being promised as early as the middle of April. The only question exciting serious debate was that of Hawaiian annexation in the senate, but it became evident that the treaty could not then command the two-thirds vote necessary for its ratification, and it was permitted to drop without being formally abandoned. Later an annexation resolution, not the treaty, passed the senate by exactly a two-thirds vote, but a vote could not have been mustered in favor of the annexation of Hawaii before the war with Spain and the pressure for territorial expansion that the war brought.

But as congress worked toward an early adjournment public attention became more drawn to the intolerable state of affairs existing in Cuba. In January, sympathy not only for the Cubans struggling for independence, but an outburst of protest against the manner in which Spain was striving daily to suppress the rebellion, became most pronounced. Then in February came the blowing up of the Maine in Havana harbor, and the American people concluded that such crime would not be a bit beneath a nation that could deliberately set about the extermination of the non-combatant agricultural population of Cuba, and fastened the blowing up of the battleship upon Spain as a national crime. As retribution, not only for this crime, but the crime of deliberately exterminating a large portion of the Cuban population, the demand arose that Cuba should be freed, Spain refusing to give up voluntarily a sovereignty which she could never hope to regain, war became inevitable.

And this brought congress work. First came the request of the president for an appropriation of \$50,000,000 for national defense, that was passed through congress without dissenting voice. Then came the framing of resolutions making demands upon Spain that meant war, and finally a declaration of war.

And this brought before congress one major and many minor questions. The greater was the raising of war funds. Upon this question the house voted with precipitation, voted for an increase of internal revenue taxes and for new revenue taxes so as to increase revenues estimated \$100,000,000 a year and to authorize the borrowing of \$500,000,000—for what purpose it was omitted in the haste of drawing the bill to state, or perhaps was not thought worth while to state, or may be thought well worth while not to state by some who may have believed that authority by an issue of bonds to replenish the gold reserve.

retire the greenbacks or some other purpose that congress would never knowingly vote, might be thus secured without attracting attention.

To represent this \$500,000,000 of money which it was voted by the house to give the secretary of the treasury authority to borrow, it was proposed to give said secretary authority to issue 3 per cent bonds up to \$500,000,000 and temporary certificates of indebtedness up to \$100,000,000, and which it was proposed to issue in anticipation of taxes, and so as to make the funds that it was proposed to raise by taxation immediately available.

But when the war revenue bill got to the senate it was more deliberately considered and freely amended. The bonds authorized were cut down to \$300,000,000 and provision added none should be issued until at least \$50,000,000 of the temporary certificates of indebtedness had been issued, a wise provision but one that was struck out in conference. Provision was further made that such bonds should only be issued for the purpose of meeting expenditures grow out of the war.

The stamp tax sections of the bill were also much more broadened and made more general, a tariff duty of 10 cents a pound put on tea, and an inheritance tax calculated to raise yearly \$10,000,000 of revenue added. In brief, the senate amended the bill until it was calculated that it would increase the revenue of the government by somewhere between \$150,000,000 and \$300,000,000.

It also added a provision for making immediately available the seigniorage that will result from the coinage of the silver bullion in the treasury about \$45,000,000. But in the conference committee this provision was struck out and a new provision relating to the coinage of the silver bullion in the treasury at the rate of \$1,500,000 a month substituted, a provision that merely made mandatory what Mr. Gage had been doing voluntarily under the discretionary clause of the unrepaid part of the old Sherman law. The conference committee further changed the bond provision of the act so that as finally passed the issue of \$100,000,000 of bonds was authorized. Mr. Gage at once proceeded to issue \$200,000,000 of them.

To sum up, the new taxes, were largely imposed so as to rest upon articles of general consumption and therefore bear almost equally upon men regardless of their earnings. Thus it was that the burdens of the war were largely shifted from the shoulders of the country's richer to the shoulders of its poorer citizens. When the richer are asked to contribute they are offered bonds in return, which in the end, if the present policy of taxation is continued, will be paid, with interest, by the poorer citizens.

Thus was provision made for the raising of war funds. Authorizing the expenditure of such revenues congress found much easier. It appropriated all told during the session \$892,527,991, of which \$361,788,095 was appropriated for war purposes, and \$530,739,896 for general purposes, which is \$15,000,000 more than was appropriated by the first session of the Fifty-fourth congress. But then the country is growing. It should here also be remarked that the mere appropriation of these sums does not mean of necessity that such sums will be spent. As a matter of fact actual, ordinary expenditures invariably fall short of the appropriations, and of course, if the war is early concluded, the war expenses will fall far short of the appropriations made to meet the probable costs if carried on up to January last. In other words the \$361,000,000 represent the estimated costs of the war up to this time and of six months more of war.

One of the last and most important acts of congress was the passage of the resolution for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands. We trust such action does not presage our launching on a policy of territorial expansion, a policy of grasping the hand of other peoples that we may have the opportunity of despoiling them of their earnings. We cannot profit, cannot grow strong by robbing other peoples, and it is a grave mistake to think we can. Let us not fall into such mistake.—The American.

Omaha Markets.

Review for Week Ending Saturday, July 16.

General—This has been a week of fair receipts, not so large as some, but at the same time better than last week. A small gain is shown by the figures given at the head of the column in both oats and hogs as compared with two weeks ago, however, there was a falling off all along the line.

Cattle—South Omaha, as usual, on a

Saturday led all other markets in the matter of cattle receipts, and still there were less than fifty loads reported in the yards. The market as a whole was in very satisfactory condition. The strikers at the packing houses kept some buyers out of the market, but there were plenty of others so that the demand was fully equal to the receipts. Should the strike assume such proportions as to cut off the entire local demand there is still a very excellent shipping demand, and if that should prove inadequate any day to take all the offerings holders can reship to Chicago without extra cost.

The market on good corn fed hogs, such as were especially wanted by the shippers, was very active and a little stronger. The cattle were good and the buyers wanted them as that everything was sold at an early hour. The less desirable kinds were at least steady. Quite a string of cattle brought \$5.00. Cows and heifers were in very moderate supply and the market without feature or change of any importance.

The few stock cattle on sale brought firm prices, changing hands at an early hour.

The cattle market all this week has been decidedly in sellers favor. Values on the better class of fat cattle have been gradually working up and it is safe to say that the gain for the week amounts to fully 10c. At the same time that the market is gradually working upward, the cattle are becoming better so that the sales all this week have shown up much better on paper. The less desirable kinds of fat cattle, that is rough steers or those showing a trace of grass, have not experienced any improvement. Good dry lot cows and heifers are bringing as much money as any time. Some good heifers brought \$1.40 at 1.50 this week, which was as much as they would have sold for any time this season. Green cows are not bringing quite as much as they did when they first commenced coming, but at the same time they have sold well and at prices that were entirely satisfactory. Fat bulls are very scarce and are selling at just about the same prices as a week ago, but stock bulls are a little lower. Veal calves are a way lower than they were. At the present time it is hardly possible to get over \$5.50 for the best while on Monday and Thursday as high as \$6.25 was paid.

Stock cattle have gained about 10c this week under the influence of a fair demand and light receipts.

Hogs—The receipts of hogs were liberal for the last day of the week and larger than was to be expected under the circumstances.

Buyers started out early taking steady prices, but sellers held on and when trading did commence it was at stronger prices. If anything the market gained strength under the influence of the active buying and the close was a strong 5c higher. In fact the average of all the sales, as will be noted from the table of figures above, was close to 5c better than yesterday.

Some of the local packers held back, but the shipping demand was very active and the buyers were not long in clearing the pens.

The hogs sold principally at \$3.90 to \$3.95, with some good heavy loads at \$3.90. Yesterday the hogs sold principally at \$3.65 to 3.80.

The present week opened with a lower hog market, there being a reaction after the sharp advance of the previous week. The market, however, recovered 5c on Tuesday and added another 10c on Wednesday, then came another reaction. On Thursday the market lost 5c of the gain, but remained stationary on Friday. At the close of the week values are a shade higher than the close of the previous week.

On most days of the week the market, was in very satisfactory condition so far as demand was concerned and receivers had no trouble in unloading supplies at the prevailing prices.

Sheep—There were no sheep here today to make any test of the market, but it would be safe to say that had there been anything desirable it would in all probability have sold in the same notches as yesterday. During the early part of this week the receipts for the most part were not of the kind that buyers like, as the most of them were too heavy. At the same time the market eased up a little. Toward the latter part of the week the market picked up again, so that it is now just where it was a week ago.

Hot Springs and Return One Fare. Aug. 9th and 26th and September 10th and 20th the Elkhorn line will sell tickets to Hot Springs, S. D., and return as above. Limit 30 days. A. S. Fielding C. T. A., 117 South 10th street.

CHICAGO MARKET REPORT
Chicago, July 20.—
Wheat—July, 75% 77% 76 77%
Sep. 67% 68 68% 67% 68%
Dec. 67% 68% 68% 67% 68%
Corn—July, 32% 33% 32% 33%
Sep. 32% 33 33% 32% 33%
Dec. 33% 34 34% 33% 33%
Oats—Sep. 19% 19% 19% 19%
Pork—Sep. 9.82 9.97 9.82 9.95
Lard—Sep. 5.60 5.65 5.57-60 5.65
Ribs—Sep. 5.70 5.70 5.62 5.70

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.
Chicago, July 20.—Hogs—receipts, 10,000; fairly active, 5 lower; light, \$3.75 to \$4.50; mixed, \$4.50 to \$4.75; heavy, \$4.30.
Cattle—receipts, 17,000; best, steady, others shade lower; beefers, \$4.20 to \$5.40; stockers feeders, \$3.10 to \$4.65.
Sheep—receipts, 13,000; strong.

Hot Springs and Return.
Only one fare to Hot Springs, S. D., and return via the Elkhorn line Aug. 9th and 26th and September 10th and 20th. Limit 30 days.
Rest your mind and cure your body by a trip to this delightful resort. Get tickets at 117 S 10th street.

The latest from Farmers Exchange.
Very patent flour per sack.....\$1.30
Star line straight patent.....1.25
Acme's a good flour for all uses.....1.00
A good family flour.....75
231 North 10th street, J. W. Hartley manager.



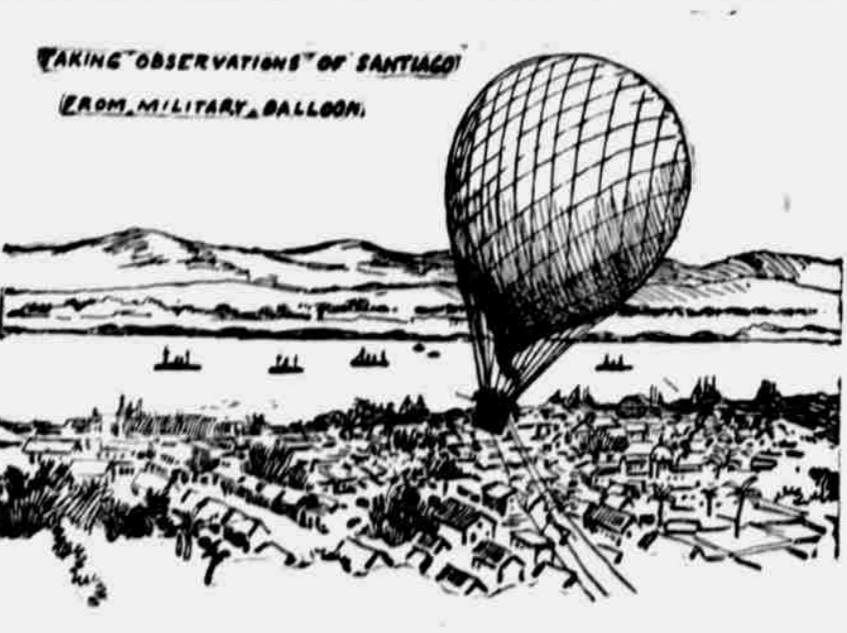
GENERAL SHAFTER AND STAFF IN THE FIELD.

This picture gives you an idea of how commanding officers look in the midst of a battle, for the New York Journal artist who made the sketch was right on the spot and pushed his pencil while the bullets whined overhead. The stout officer who is the central figure of the group is General Shafter, of course. There is no mistaking him, for he is the bulkiest officer in the army. At his left is veteran Joe Wheeler, watching through his glasses the movements of the enemy and probably just on the point of begging General Shafter to turn him loose with a cavalry corps on some particular body of Spaniards which he has selected for extermination. The officer leaning on his sword is Brigadier General Chaffee, and behind him is Major General Lawton, who held the center in that hot fight before Santiago just before Cervera made his fatal dash out of the harbor. The man in the foreground is a sergeant of the signal corps, ready to wigwag orders to any part of the field.



MONTIJO'S FLAGSHIP, REINA CRISTINA, AFTER THE BATTLE.

Probably you remember vividly the pictures of the Maine as she looked after she was blown up in Havana harbor. Here is a companion picture. It shows what was left of Admiral Montijo's flagship, the Reina Cristina, after Dewey had finished with her in Manila harbor. There is a striking similarity between the appearances of the two wrecks, but Americans and Spaniards as well must look upon them with varying emotions. This drawing was made by John T. McCutcheon, an artist in the employ of the Chicago Record, who was on the dispatch boat McCulloch and saw the battle of Manila. It will be noticed that the entire superstructure of the Cristina was shot away, only the upper part of one smokestack being left standing. This speaks volumes for the accuracy of American gunners.



THE CAPTIVE BALLOON AT SANTIAGO.

One of the novel features of Major General Shafter's attack upon Santiago was the use of the war balloon. The balloon was held captive by wire cables, through which telegraph and telephone messages concerning the location and strength of the Spanish fortifications were sent to General Shafter until the balloon was rent by Spanish shrapnel.



BLOCKHOUSE NEAR SANTIAGO.

This picture shows one of the scores of blockhouses which formed the principal feature of General Linera's lines of defense around Santiago. Each one was placed advantageously on the crest of a hill or ridge. The walls were solidly made of logs, often re-reinforced by banks of earth. While not able to withstand the fire of artillery, these miniature forts afforded an impregnable refuge from rifle bullets. Through the loopholes in the walls the Spaniards were able to pour down the slopes a murderous Mueser fire, but in spite of all these advantages our sturdy regulars and heroic volunteers charged fearlessly up such dizzy elevations time and again, driving the dons from their strongholds.

UNWIELDY CONVENTIONS.

The editor of the Nebraska Farmer, while not in politics to any great extent, offers the following pertinent criticism upon large political conventions which is worth consideration. The convention system will gradually disappear as the initiative and referendum comes into operation. It is undeniably true that large conventions are unwieldy and incapable of transacting business with clearness and accuracy. The huge national conventions are simply unmanageable. But here is the opinion of the Nebraska farmer:

One of our Nebraska newspapers contains a call for a state political convention, the rules of apportioning delegates making the convention consist of 1,116 delegates. As this is one of three conventions called to meet in the same city, on the same day, for the same purpose, it is probable that with going and coming, and time spent at the convention, it will take 3,000 men three days to nominate eight candidates for state offices! Figuring it out that each delegate will spend on an average \$10 for car fare and hotel bills the conventions will result in putting \$30,000 into circulation through railroad corporations and Lincoln hotels, which might better have been circulated for boots and binder twine. And on the principle that the more heads you have the less brains are in them, a principle quite as sound for modern application as to assume that in a multitude of councilors there is great wisdom, there will no good come from such unwieldy convention crowds. Reformers may well reform themselves in this particular form of convention mania, and when the attendance is cut down to less than 300 we will expect deliberation and wise choice of candidates from nominating conventions.

European nations have ceased to entertain grave fears as to the ability of Uncle Samuel to protect his long coat line against the powerful Spanish fleets.

General Crop Summary.

Lincoln, Neb., July 19.

The week has been one of unusually even conditions, the daily average temperature being about 2 degrees below the normal. The daily maximum temperatures were generally below ninety degrees.

There has been a decided deficiency in the precipitation, there being only a few scattered showers; the greater portion of the state had no precipitation.

There has been an unusual amount of sunshine, and the conditions were very favorable for harvesting small grain, which is about completed. Threshing is in progress in many sections, and the yield is reported fair, with quality good.

Corn has made good growth, and still holds its good color, but needs rain at this period especially, as it has begun to tassel.

Chinch bugs are reported in some sections, but the damage is generally slight. Pastures are reported as being dried up in some localities.

C. H. Challis, of the Ulysses Dispatch, was in Lincoln Friday of last week. He says that crops of all kinds promise a bountiful yield, and that the populists are gaining strength and preparing to roll up increased majorities this year.

Faith in Hood's

The Great Cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla Are Indeed Marvelous.

"My husband suffered with stomach trouble so bad at times he could not work. He has taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it is helping him wonderfully. He also had a ceruleous humor but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured this and he has had no trouble with it since. My little boy, too, has been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has given him a good appetite. We have great faith in Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. J. H. EDWARDS, 50 Edinburg St., Rochester, New York. Be sure to get Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Male Help.

\$15 to week per week salary or commission. First class salesman or agents for our new patented 10c consumer's article. Sells at sight in all stores. Wholesale, one dozen 60c, one gross \$6. Easy to sell retail in every house. A 10c article useful for ladies and gentlemen every day. For terms and our sample doses send 25c in postage stamps; for five doses \$1, for twelve doses \$2. Gottschalk & Sternberg, manufacturers of novelties, 613 Boston Block, Minneapolis, Minn. Sole agents wanted everywhere.

There is too much difference between the price of butter and the price of cheese at this season of the year, as three pounds of cheese can be made in place of one pound of butter, and the cheese is often the higher in price. Farmers, why not make your own cheese after the process advertised in this paper by C. E. Kittering, of Ipswich, S. Dakota? He guarantees success, and many readers of the INDEPENDENT are now making their own cheese after his process. See his ad on page eight.

Get your neighbor to subscribe.

DR. LEONHARDT'S ANTI-PILL

CURES THE PILL HABIT.

Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nervous Iles, Etc. Action not followed by coarsiveness.

DOUBT IT? TRY IT.

Druggists 25c.