THE MORTGAGE.

How It Piles Up Profits While Produc tive Industry Fails.

The mortgage is a self supporting institution.

The mortgage holds its own. It calls for just as many dollars when grain is

cheap as when it is dear. It is not affected by the drought.

It is not drowned out by the heavy rains.

It never winter kills.

Late springs and early frosts never trouble it.

Potato hugs do not disturb it. Moth and rust do not destroy it. It grows nights, Sundays, rainy days

and even holidays. It brings a sure crop every year, and

sometimes twice a year.

It produces cash every time. It does not have to wait for the mar

ket to advance.

It is not subject to speculations of the bulls and bears of the board of trade. It is a load that galls and frets and

chafes. It is a burden that the farmer cannot

shake off. It is with him morning, noon and

night. It eats with him at the table.

It gets under his pillow when he sleeps.

It rides upon his shoulder during the day.

It consumes his grain crop.

It devours his cattle.

It selects the finest horse and the fattest steers.

It lives upon the first fruits of the SOBSOD.

It stalks into the dairy where the busy housewife toils day after day and month after month and takes the nicest cheese and the choicest butter.

It shares the children's bread and robs them of half their clothes.

It is the inexorable and exacting task master.

Its whip is as merciless and cruel as the lash of the slave driver.

It is a menace to liberty, a bindrance to progress, a curse to the nation .-Farmers' Sentinel.

Why Wealth Concentrates.

We have laws with us that are silently transferring the property of the many to the few as effectually as the law of entail of England transferred the property of the many to less than 1 per cent of the population, and we have the same difficulty in having our people as a whole understand it. Here, too, the favored employee of capital, the corporation lawyer and others, unconsciously have their political opinions molded more or less by the political opinions of the dominant wealthy class.

Chief among the laws that we have that are silently transferring the property from the many to the few are our financial laws. One of them, easy to be understood, is this-by onr law a man owning government bonds can take them to Washington, deposit them with the treasury, continue to draw the interest on the bonds and receive from the government in money 90 per cent of the value of the bonds at an annual cost of woru ing \$100,000 of bonds can deposit them in Washington, draw \$90,000 in money such as you handle daily, and he pays therefor to the government 1 per cent per annum interest. He brings that money home and loans it to his neighbors at from 6 to 10 per cent per annum. Under such a law in time the men of that class will come into possession of a majority of the property of the people of the United States by the operation of law. The men of this class spin not, nor do they weave. They do not cause a single blade of grass to grow .- W. H. ("Coin") Harvey.

REUNION WEEK. FOR SPEC

50c, 10-4 Cotton Blankets, this

-this week, per pair

week, per pair ...

60c 10-4 Cotton Blankets

75c 11-4 Cotton Blankets,

this week, per pair

\$1.00 11 4 Cotton Blankets,

\$1.25 11-4 Cotton Blankets,

this week, per pair

\$1.50 11 4 Cotton Blankets,

this week, per pair

75c Bed Comforters, full size.

\$1 Bed Comforters, full size ..

\$1.25 Bed Comforters, full size ...

2.00 Bed Comforters, full size.

\$1.50 Bed Comforters, full size

1.75 Bed Comtorters, full size

Better grades at same discount.

this week per pair

THE NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT

Having just received our Fall Stock, we take this opportunity to offer such low prices as will enable visitors at our store to buy at from 10 to 20 per cent below value, and to select from a brand New Stock.

BLANKETS AND

BED COMFORTS.

SPECIAL PR 1

43c

52c

67c

88c

\$1.10

... 1.35

1.57

1.79

48c

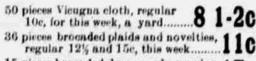
5c

THE PROPERTY OF A PROPERTY OF



Fall Dress Goods.

Nowadays your thoughts are naturally turning to new dresses. The most important question to decide is: What kind of goods? Easily decided here. Attractive patterns for each and every one.



- 15 pieces brocaded dress goods, regular 170 20c, this week ..
- 12 pieces novelty dress goods, regular 24c 30c, this week, per yard ... 11 pieces novelty dress goods, regular
- 370 45c, this week, per yard .. 9 pieces novelty dress goods (beauties) regular 60c, this week, a yard...... 49c

73c BARGAINS IN

85c novelty dress goods





Don't Waste Your Money

By buying a pair of shoes just because they are cheap. Our Shoes are made to stand wear. You can get well made, stylish footwear at this store, for a reasonable price.

Child's kid button Shoes, brown, 6-8, regular 85c, this week Child's kangaroo calf button, assorted .90c lot, 6.7%, regular \$1, 1.15, \$1 25 Child's kangaroo call button,8%10%. \$1.10 reg. \$1,251.35, wale price, a pair... Misses kangaroo calf button, broken \$1.25 sizes, \$1.35-1.50 1.75, to close out Misses Kid Button, broken sizes, reg. 98c \$1.50-1.75, to close... Little Gent's lace kid, black and tan tiy, 9-13, regular \$1.50, now..... Boy's Satin Oil lace, solid as a rock 14-5%, reg. \$1.50-1.75, now Boy's genuine calf lace, 2% 5%, coin \$1.65 toe, regular \$2, this week

20 per cent discount on Gent's, Ladies' and Misses' tanned Shoes. Men's Shoes on our bargain counters at \$1.60, 1.95 and \$2.65 that are hummers.

Ladies' kid Oxfords, 90c, \$1.12, 1.35, 1.49

and \$1.78. Regular price \$1, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and \$2.

Underwear Stock; Complete.

Ladies' heavy Jersey Ribbed Vests, regu-170 lar 20c; this week, each Ladies' Fine Jersey Ribbed Vests and 21c Pants, regular 25c; this week Men's Camel's Hair Shirt and Drawers, 33C regular 40c, this week, each Men's Jersey Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, regular 50c, this week, each 430 Children's Gray Merino Vests and Pants, 5c, 7%c, 10c, 12%c, 15c, 17%c, 22%c, 25c, 27%c and 30c; from 1 to 15 years.

Best grade Liva Geese Feathers in 1, 2, 3 and 5 pound sacks,

Sept, 15, 1898

repeating rifle, but with the volunteers it is quite different.

We remained in the trenches for 24 hours. It rained almost continually and the mud became more than knee deep. The continual firing of the Spaniards made it necessary to keep every man awake and constantly on the alert, It was an extremely hard days duty but the men did it cheerfully and without complaint. The 10th Pennsylvania regiment relieved us the rext morning and we returned to camp. It was compara-tively quiet during the day but at midnight the Spaniards opened with heavy canonading and a veritable shower of rifle bullets. The canonade of the outposts alarmed the camp and all the soldiers here were turned out in line in the rain under arms prepared for a general engagement. Only a few reinforcements were needed when the Spaniards were driven back. American losses, 11 killed, 31 wounded, Spanish 1,000, due to the fact that the Spaniards left their trenches and came out into the open where they were exposed to the American fire. August 3d we were again de-tailed for outpost duty. We were held as reserve. As usual at midnight the Spaniards opened fire. We received orders to support the firing line. To get there we had to move through dense timber along a narrow road. The cononading and firing had been so severe that the road was almost impassible from fallen trees and branches. It looked as if a hurricane had been through it. The American intrenchments were located along the north end of a rice swamp in rear of a heavy bamboo hedge. Around the rice swamp was a wide ditch filled with water deep enough to strike the men at the armpits. We entered this ditch at one corner and waded along to the end of the field where the battle was in progress. A few vol-leys sileuced the Spaniards and sent them to their entrenchments, but for fear they would return again it was necessary to keep the men in this trench and ditch in the mud and water until morning. Our battalion did not lose a man but there were several killed in other regiments and one in the first battalion of our regiment, a Mr. Lewis of "A" company from York. Several others were wounded. August 4th we rested. August 5th we were detailed for outpost duty again. Passed the same kind of a night as before. Four men were wounded one probably fatal.

I have just been informed that mail will leave for the United States in ball an hour and must close this if it is to go this week. I enclose a parole and countersign notice which was given me when I was officer of the day. You will get an idea of how carefully such things are prepared. I also enclose several small shells which I gathered on the beach at Manila bay. As I have no stamp I will mark this letter "Soldiers Letter" and you will have to pay the postage. Best

I can do. Enclosed is a photo taken at San Francisco just before leaving. Remember me to friends as before.

In baste, FRANK.

Jack Walsh, the young fighting editor of the Red Cloud Nation, has discovered a new job for Joe Bartley. Here it is: "Bartley is doing work in the laundry department of the state penitentiary. In place of having him washing old shirts he should be washing the spots from the republican party of this state."

FRED SCHMIDT & BRO., 921 O St., Lincoln

horde of ants with interruptions by the the stench arising in places is almost unbearable. A terrible odor arises from roar of heavy artillery and the rattle of the bay in the vicinity of the boats sunk rifle firing in the immediate neighborand the Spaniards killed by Admiral hood and you have a typical night in Dewey's bombardment of the fleet at Camp Dewey. Notwithstanding all this Cavite. There are supposed to be over my health has continued fairly good. 300 bodies in the Reina Christina which The greater number of my men have had was sunk by a shot from Dewey's fleet. fairly good health though I have left Bodies are also decaying in the other two behind and discharged three on acsunken ships. Around them can be seen the swords of officers, and rifles and count of sickness. Men, when forced to do so can endure much more than is gensmall arms belonging to the men, which erally supposed. If I had gone through were thrown overboard before the ships in Nebraska what I have here and sursunk to keep them from failing into the vived it would be recorded as miracuhands of the Americans or native insur lous. We were in camp but a few days gents. The destruction of life and propuntil we were ordered to the front to erty by Admiral Dewey's fleet in its two hold advanced outposts and poorly conhours bombardment was terrible, Before structed entrenchments built by the in I came here I supposed that the newssurgents. July 31st we were ordered to papers had exaggerated the facts. But take a day's rations in the haversacks instead of exaggeration I find when I and leave camp at 8 o'clock in the mornarrive here and look the field over that ing to occupy and hold the most adthe half was never told. It is amazing. vanced trenches. They are in plain sight (mond, he was sent to the hospital and History never recorded such a remarkof the great stone wall around Manila. able feat where there was not a single The distance from our trenches to the man on a vessel lost on the victorious stone wall is about 1,200 yards. The side. Spaniards have strong entrenchments But so far I have been telling you of about half way between, or about 600 the pleasures we have, what we have yards from our entrenchments. From seen that is new to most of us. There these they keep up an almost continual are doubtless many who look upon this fire. When I reached within about 800 trip half way round the world as a sort vards of our entrenchments I halted my of a summer's outing, a kind of a pleascompany in rear of a large thick bedge ure trip. Such is not the case, I had and had the men all lie down in order heard of the hardships of war but never that they would be as little exposed to realized what it really meant until rethe Spanish fire as possible. I then took cently. I told you in a former letter a corporal with me and went forward to how close we were crowded on the boat determine the lay of the land and the and how monotonous the trip became part of the intrenchments I was expected before we reached here. Since we have to occupy. I had scarcely reached the landed the heat has been almost unbearentreachments when the Spanish opened able. I have broken out all over with a with a terrific fire apparently preparared rash, more so than any case of measles you ever saw. My hands and tory to making a general attack. This feet swell at times as a result of the heat made it necessary to put every available man on the line as quickly as possible. My corporal and I returned to the comand great quantity of perspiration. Most of the soldiers are troubled the pany on a run keeping as much under shelter of ditches and heavy timber as same way. At night when the temperature lowers a little and the perspiration possible for the bullets were flying in clouds over our heads. When I reached the company I had the men take off all ceases there follows an itching and burning that makes it difficult to sleep. Add to this a swarm of mosquitoes and a equipment except rifles and ammunition and in single file advanced them on a run to the trenches. I was at the head of the column and had my 1st lieuten-***************************** ant at the rear to see that there were no AN ECHO OF stragglers. The men kept down close to the ground and reached the trenches safely. There were two other companies OTHER DAYS. advanced in the same way. It was not long after we reached the trenches until Spaniards decided to put their ... the undertaking off until some other time. That old romance of Siavery days, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," They withdrew the main body of their troops a short distance but kept a large number of sharpshooters on the line to take a shot at every headsthat appeared played an important part in our political history, and like an echo of other days above our intreachments. Fortunately for us the Spaniards always fire high and the builets go whizzing over our heads into the timber beyond. Several comes a new political story called "The Success of a Failure." Its author is Judge Lincols, of Stockville, Neb., and he has woren a strong and interesting story were injured nearly half a mile in rear of where we were located. The Mauser rifle used by the Spaniards is a long range gun, considerably better in every way than the Springfield rife with which our soldiers are armed. It is a disgrace to a government as rich as the United States would send out an army as poorly equipinto a treatise on existing political conditions. It's worth the price-25 cents, or we cand it free to every new subscriber who sends \$1.00 for one year's subscription to ped as the troops here are. Large quan-titize of the ammunition which we are using was made in 1879. The United Tue Nepnassa Ispepano-States regulars are well equipped with the Krag Jorgesena moders long range

89c Lot 5, \$2.25 Men's Extra Fine Hat. \$1.49 Lot 6, 25e Boys' 19C Lot 7, 50e Wool Hats...... 19C Boys' wool Hats 39C

.58c

Bargains in Prints and Muslins. 30 pieces Martha Washington Sta-ple Prints, regular 5c, this week...31-2C One bale Anderson LL. Muslin,

Old Time Monopolies.

The evil of monopolies and rings was known to the ancients, Aristotle referring to them in his "Politics," and then, as now, it was found necessary to hold them in check by legislation. The monopolist was in Roman law called a from home. Here we are surrounded by dardanarius and published under the Lex Julia de Annona. Monopolies of clothing, fish and all articles of food are filthy beyond description, danger-ware prohibited by Emperor Zeno un- ously diseased and horrible to look upon. were prohibited by Emperor Zeno under pain of confiscation and exile, so that it is certain that the "rings" of the ancient days were as mischievous as those of today. At Athens a law limited the amount of corn a man might buy. The earliest recorded instance we have was a corn "ring."

There is an ancient tradition that the king who made Joseph his prime minister and committed into his hands the entire administration of Egypt was Apopi. Apopi was one of the shepherd kings and ruled over the whole of Egypt, as Joseph's Pharaoh seems to have done. The prime minister during seven years of remarkable plenty bought up every bushel of corn beyond the absolute needs of the Egyptians and stored it. During the terrible famine that followed he was sure to get his own price and bartered corn successfully for the Egyptians' money, cattle and lands, and taking one-fifth for Pharaoh made him supremely wealthy. It was not merely a provident act, but a very

A Detroit Milk Trust.

Following the 'read of the times, a milk trust is to be established at Detroit. The promoters think that large profits can be made by consolidation and aving expenses, and no doubt they are right. The business, now employing 448 wagons, will be done by the combine with 175, effecting a saving on this Hom alous of \$10,000 por year.

Mukaum a Populist.

Hohson, the greatest have of the war, is a Populist, but this is not strange. His noble mother has another son at home as devoted as the here of Bantiago, who is at present campaigning with Congressman Howard against Democratic misrule in Alabama -Auquata Tribune.

FROM CAPTAIN EAGER.

The Discomforts of Camp Life-The Battle of Manila-Opinion of the Natives.

Camp Dewey, Island of Luzon, Phili-1898: -DearFriend-Received your letter dated June 19 yesterday. It came with received since sailing from Honolulu June 25th. At Honolulu 1 received a therefore does not contain any very late news, not even a description of the 4th of July. I am expecting letters by every mail from now on for if you have been writing all summer they will be reaching me all winter. You cannot imagine how much mail is appreciated at this distance a race of people scarcely civilized and whose language we cannot speak. They We are shut off from all the rest of the world, no newspapers, no telegraphic news, tpractically banished temporarily from home and country. Of course we are numerons, seven thousand strong now and 14,000 more on the way, but when you think of the number don't forget to also think of the fact that all who are here and all who are coming belong to the same side of the human family. An American lady in these islands at this time would be hailed as "Queen of the East Indies" and would have an army at her command large enough to do her bidding even to the complete an-nihilation of the sative population. She would be a diamond in charcoal. The native women all smoke cigars and cigarettes and chew some kind of a root that looks worse, a little redder than tobacco spit. It is netually sickening to look at them. They surrounded the camp every day with baskets filled with ananas and other pative fruits for sale. The women do nearly all the business, they carry the market baskets balanced on their heads. I have no doubt the short atature of these people is due in part at least to this habit of earrying heavy loads upon the head. Little children learn this method of carrying loads very young and certainly when the boues are soft it would prevent the proper growth of the spinal column. When they carry these loads on their When they carry these loads on their heads they must stand very erect which has a teadency to make them straight and square shouldered. I have not seen a round shouldered native since I have been here. Native horses like the native people are very small. They are about the size of a six months old call, just large enough that a man can ride them without his feet tomehing the ground.

without his lost touching the ground. Hogo also are small. Would all be called "runts" in America, and a poor class of "runts" at that. Native cattle I have not seen. There are animals however that grow large here. Snakes, mos-quitees, lizzards, tarantulas, epiders, ants and savage water besties hold the world's record for size. I'll tell you about it when I get back to Lineola, may bring some dead samples along.

I cannot bring many for if we are as crowded returning as we were coming there would be no room to store them on board. Monkeys are common here. Out in the woods yesterday I saw several and heard them chattering. Several pine Group, Near Manila, August 4, have been captured by the soldiers and are chained here in camp. Chickens are very small but are great fighters. Nearly every native has his fighting eight others, the first mail which I had rooster and will bet money on his ability to fight as readily as a horse jockey bets on a horse race in America. The soldiers are fast acquiring the same letter from you dated June 14th. This habit. Eggs are small, about half the last one is therefore 5 days later news size of American eggs. They are the but was six weeks in overtaking me, it only product offered for sale by the natives that I can eat. The thought of enting anything they have been able to touch with their hands is almost more than I can stand. I sometimes fear the eggs might be diseased. After you have seen a few people with small pox blossoms all over them you will understand what I mean. I can lie down at night and sleep on the ground when I don't know but what a snake will crawl in bed with me before morning, I can sit down under a tree and eat my dinner when don't know but what a lizzard may drop in my plate at any moment, (I've had them fall there,) but as yet I cannot eat products that have been handled by the natives of these islands. Timber here is very large and of good quality. We use mahogany for camp fires. The wood most used by the natives is the bamboo. It is a fast growing tree, jointed like a cornstalk, but hollow between the joints. It grows to a great height without branches and wnen dry is very hard and strong. From it the natives construct all their houses. They first construct a close framework for the sides and door and roof, then take green bamboo and strip it into long pieces about half an inch thick and weave it back and forth similar to the weaving in certain kinds of market baskets. Bods and furniture are made in the same manner. Roofs are made by relling bamboo leaves par-tially around bamboo poles and hang-ing them in layers one partly overlap-ping the other beginning at the bottom similar to a well constructed slough grass roof in Nebrasks. These huts will seep out the rain very well but do not beep out the wind or dust and sand. But owing to the great amount of rain here there is very little dust and the wind or son breess is a bleasing for it serves to cool the weather by producing rapid evaporation.

Last week I visited several very old churches which the natives have captured from the Spaniards and have plundered and almost totally destroyed. One immense Catholic church constructed o stone nearly 400 years ago and al stone nearly 400 years ago and all grown over with mose and surrounded by a high stone wall has been captured and ruined. It contained an elegant pipe organ put in in recent years which has been totally destroyed. Paintings and aitars have been destroyed and the church made into a fort. War destroys everything especially when conducted by savages. It is very little better when conducted by civilised mes. The univer-sarry around for sale trinkets taken from the Spanish churches. Spanish homes and the bodies of Spanisrda whom they have killed, So many have been killed and thrown in the river that

A Naval Hero's Story

From the Times-Herald, Chicago, Ill. Late in 1861, when President Lincoln

issued a call for volunteers, L. I. Clark, of Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, was among the first to respond. He joined the mortar fleet of Admiral Porter just before the memorable operations on the Mississippi river began. It was at the terrific bombardment of the Vicksburg forts that the hero of this story fell with a shattered arm from a charge of schrap-

After painful months in the hospital he recovered sufficiently to be sent to his home at Warren, Ohio. Another call for troops fired his patriotic zeal and Clark soon enlisted in Company H, of the 7th Ohio Volunteers. In the army of the Potomac, he was in many engagements. Being wounded in a skirmish near Richthence home.



Soon afterward he began the study and later the practice of veterinary surgeon. Seeking a wider field than the Ohio village afforded, he went to Chicago, where he now has a wide practice, is member of Hatch Post G. A. R., and lives at 4935 Ashland Ave.

Several years ago Dr. Clark's old wounds began to trouble him. He grew weak and emaciated, and his friends despaired of his life. He finally recovered sufficiently to be out, but was a mere shadow, weighing only 90 pounds. The best medical attendance failed to restore his lost strength and vigor.

"A triend gave me a box of Dr. Wil-liams' Pink Pills for Pale People," said Dr. Clark, "and they helped me so much that I bought a half dozen boxes and took them. Isoon regained my strength, new weigh 190 pounds, and, except for injuries that can never be remedied, am as well as ever.

"I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People the best remedy to build up a run down system, and heartily recommend them to every one in need of auch aid.

Twenty Stories About Mark Twain.

Mark Twain is the next person to be "anecdotalized" by The Ladiss' Home Journal, and the humorists closest frends have sent to the magazine for its next number some twenty odd atories about him, none of which have ever been printed. They are, of course, of the droil sort, but not more funny than the "sump-shot" pictures of Mark which his friends have also loaned the magnator. These, too, have never been printed.

Subscribs for this paper. Keep posted