

CONGRESSIONAL RECESS

Both Houses Adjourned to January 5, 1903
—Washington Gossip Dietrich
—In Iowa

Washington, D. C., Dec. 22, 1902.—(Special Correspondence.)—Both the houses of congress adjourned Saturday for the holidays and will not meet again until January 5. In the short recess the usual hurry and bustle does not pertain, hence the long recess.

In the discussion of the legislative appropriation bill, Wednesday, when the items for the maintenance of the department of justice were reached, the democrats sprang a surprise when Mr. Bartlett of Georgia proposed an amendment appropriating \$250,000 to enforce the anti-trust laws now on the statute books. For a moment the republicans were all at sea, but after a hurried consultation of the leaders, decided not to make a point of order against the amendment. Mr. Bartlett, a democrat, explained his reasons for offering the amendment. He said the republicans had been playing with the trust question, and had done nothing, and if they were sincere it was time for action.

Hepburn of Iowa proposed as a substitute his bill appropriating \$500,000 for the same purpose. After Mr. Cannon had agreed to allow the amendment to be placed on this bill, the same was done, amid democratic applause.

It is to be hoped that Attorney General Knox will now proceed to enforce the criminal clause of the Sherman law, as full power and the munitions of war are now in his possession.

The last report of the bureau of statistics shows the United States to be the greatest coal producing country in the world; the United Kingdom, second; Germany, third. We produce 34 per cent; the United Kingdom, 28 per cent; Germany, 19 per cent, of the whole, which, in 1901, was 866,165,000 tons.

The perfection of facilities in the government printing office in the last few years has enabled this department to get out the work of the census bureau in a much quicker and better way than ever before. The new printing office, the largest in the world, will be ready for occupancy by the first of the new year.

Senator Gallinger has introduced in the senate a proposed amendment to the constitution giving the residents of the District of Columbia the right to vote for president and for one member of congress. Action on the matter is considered improbable.

A bill was introduced in the senate yesterday by Mr. Scott, which purports a limitation of the civil service rules so far as long terms for employes is concerned. It provides that all persons employed in the classified service shall serve for a term of six years and at the close of which they shall only be eligible for another term of six years. Railway mail clerks are exempted and their positions made permanent. The bill also provides that the classified service shall include only persons whose salaries range from \$900 to \$1,800.

The senate adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Wetmore appropriating \$3,000 for the purchase of a bronze bust of the late President McKinley.

Mr. Patterson introduced a bill providing that all national banking associations and other national corporations, for the purpose of suits, shall be deemed citizens of the United States.

The Spanish treaty between the United States and Spain was ratified by the senate in executive session yesterday afternoon. There was no debate or division.

Senator Morgan brought up in the senate Tuesday an inquiry concerning the isthmian canal commission. He said that the records disclosed that each of these commissioners had been receiving \$1,000 a month each for 23 months and yet had not been actually at work over 2 months of the time. He declared that Secretary Hay would not furnish him a detailed expense account of the commission, using as an excuse that his clerks were too busy to furnish same. This same excuse was urged by Secretary Root as a reason why he should not furnish a statement of Philippine war expenditures.

Mr. Morgan went on to say that the canal commission had spent several million dollars, and with no particular result accomplished. Commissions are very numerous and very expensive since McKinley's first inauguration and it is useless to try and secure a report as to expenses. Government officials refuse to furnish it.

Congressman Shallenberger has received and accepted an invitation to address the merchants and manufacturers' association at Baltimore on

January 29. One or two members of the president's cabinet and other prominent men are also among the speakers. This association is the second largest of its kind in the United States and covers the eastern and southeastern states tributary to Maryland. The banquet given will be the most elaborate affair of the year. The speakers will be taken from this city in a special car.

On Thursday, the house passed a bill reducing the duty on Philippine products coming into the United States from 75 per cent of the Dingley rate to 25 per cent thereof. The democrats urged that 25 per cent was better than 75 per cent, but contended for free trade. There was also democratic opposition to the proposition to reduce the rate on Philippine goods coming into the United States without making a corresponding reduction on goods from the United States sent into the Philippines.

The events of the past week in Venezuela have stirred up sentiment to such an extent that Congressman Shafroth has submitted a plan to congress for arbitration of the matter. This plan is generally approved by the democrats. The feeling is growing apace that Germany, England, Italy, Spain and Belgium have exceeded the limits of a "peaceful demonstration" and are encroaching upon the Monroe doctrine, a national policy which all good Americans will agree should be sacredly preserved.

The war measures already adopted by these European powers against a weak and defenseless nation can only be attributed to the Anglomania that for five or six years has paralyzed the administration.

The fight made by democrats and populists in the last campaign has resulted in an abatement of the resolve of republican leaders to enact into law, at this time, the whole of the Fowler currency bill. Consultation among the republican leaders developed the fact that it was poor politics for them to force the matter at once, particularly because the country bankers were opposed to it, hence it was decided to enact only portions of the Fowler measure at this time, the remainder to follow at succeeding sessions of congress. With this end in view, Mr. Fowler has reported out of the committee on banking and currency a bill that will authorize national banks to issue asset currency to the extent of 90 per cent of their capital stock. The original Fowler bill provided for an issue of this form of currency to the extent of 90 per cent of the capitalization and from that up to 100 per cent, with a heavy graduated tax.

The new bill will limit the issue strictly to 20 per cent, but not in excess of the capital, including the secured currency, the taxation to be the same as the secured circulation based upon 2 per cent bonds. It will provide for a reserve against deposits, namely, 15 per cent in the country banks and 25 per cent in the case of city banks; also a 5 per cent guarantee fund to be held by the government as trustee.

There will be a further provision to the effect that redemption shall be made over the counter of the banks of issue and the clearing house in the clearing house district to be established. It is probable that three such districts will be created in the United States.

The government will have nothing whatever to do with the current redemption of the notes. The 20 per cent issue under the terms of the bill will not be subject to the provision of the law, which forbids the withdrawal of more than \$1,000,000 a month, as now obtains in the case of the secured currency.

The reform forces, in their great campaign of education for six years past, have hardly accomplished a greater work than to arouse the people to the dangers of the original Fowler bill.

The statehood and the militia bills, pending in the senate, have been allowed to go over until after the holiday recess. The last-named measure is the pet of Mr. Dick, of Ohio, who is alone responsible for its provisions. The house is engaged at present in the consideration of the pure food bill, a measure that has been pending for several sessions of congress.

The present promises to be the most brilliant society season in years, and the capital hosts and hostesses are vying with each other in the vulgar and ostentatious display of wealth. The fate of many a law is determined in the drawing-room and great problems of state are, in many instances, snoved aside until the devotees of society pay their devotions to their god.

Senator Dietrich vs. Congressman-elect Hinshaw; Senator Millard vs. Congressman-elect McCarthy. Two cases in political jurisprudence that just now are causing considerable acrimony in Nebraska republican circles

STALLIONS

IAMS' October, 1902, importation of black Percherons, Belgians and Coachers was the largest ever made west of the Missouri River. His stallions of big size, quality, finish and extremely low prices are propositions that will make you his buyer. If you can pay cash or give bankable note, you will sure buy stallions of Iams. Only man in the United States that imported only black or bay stallions. He has just imported

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Shipped to New York by fast boat, then by Fargo Express, special train from New York to St Paul, Nebraska. Iams' big barns are full of big, black, ton stallions. He is just finishing a new barn 35x100 feet. Iams' horses are the sensation of the town. Visitors through his barn and say: "Never saw so many big black stallions together!" "They are larger, bigger bone, more finish than ever before;" "But Iams is progressive;" "He buys them larger and better each year;" "He makes prices that makes the people buy his horses;" "Iams has a horse show every day, better than state fairs." He has on hand over

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2 to 6 years old, weight 1,600 to 2,500 lbs. More black Percherons, ton stallions, largest French horse show winners, more government approved and stamped stallions of any one importer in the west. Iams speaks French and German; pays no interpreter, no buyer, no salesman; no two to ten men as partners to share profits. His buyers get middlemen's profits and salaries. Iams buys direct from breeders. This with his twenty years' experience secures the best. All the above facts gave his buyers \$500 to \$1,000 on a first-class stallion and you get a first-class horse, as only second rate stallions are peddled by sleek salesmen to be sold. Good ones sell themselves. It costs \$600 to \$800 to have a salesman form a company and sell a second rate stallion. Form your own companies. Go direct to Iams barns. He will sell you a better stallion for \$1,000 and \$1,200 than others are selling at 2,000 and \$4,000. Iams pays horse's freight and his buyer's fare. Good guarantees. Barns in town. Don't be a clam. Write for an eye opener and finest horse catalogue on earth.

FRANK IAMS

St. Paul, Howard Co., Neb. On U. P. and B. & M. Rys.

References: St. Paul State Bank, First State Bank, Citizens National Bank.

mony in Nebraska republican circles and considerable uneasiness among postmasters and prospective ones. The senators seem to have rather the better of it, denying the right of a member-elect to dictate patronage until he shall have taken his seat. These facts considered, and the presence of State Chairman Lindsay, who wants to be United States attorney, this is a storm center for Nebraska republicans. Lindsay ought to have the job. His expertness in forging a fac-simile of an annual pass that never existed might be useful in official position.

Your correspondent is glad to be able to announce that Senator Dietrich is in the city. This information is given for the benefit of those who do not know that the presence of so much intellectuality in one place is responsible for the disturbance of atmospheric and meteorological conditions now so prevalent.

H. W. RISLEY.

Lowering Railroad Charges

Mexico has found a way of lowering railroad charges that beats interstate commerce commissions 10 to 1. It is said that every fall of 1 cent an ounce in silver means a saving to the people of Mexico of \$100,000 in railroad charges, for the railroads have been built by foreign capital and the charges are all paid in silver. The goods that Mexico sends out of the country over these roads are sold for gold and every time that silver goes down, the price of coffee, lead and other Mexican products goes up. It takes only half as much of the products of labor to pay the interest on the railroad bonds as it did when the roads were built. Of course the foreign owners of these bonds don't like it a little bit and they are all for the establishment of the gold standard in Mexico so that the Mexican dollars that they receive for interest and freight and passenger charges shall buy three times as much as they do now. The consequence would be that the Mexicans would have to send out of the country three pounds of coffee, or three times as much of other products of labor than they do now, to get the same number of dollars. That would be good for the foreigner, but mighty hard on the Mexicans.

The financial depression is moving slowly westward. It began three years ago in Russia, where today great masses of the population are only saved from starvation by government benefactions. Then it invaded Germany and business failures and depression caused great want and suffering. Now it has invaded England and tens of thousands of men are out of employment, which the check to Oriental trade on account of the fall in the price of silver is greatly aggravating. If the people of England and Germany can't buy our goods—and the falling off in the export trade shows that they cannot—some of the factories in this country will soon have to curtail their output, unless something is done to extend prosperity to the masses of this country, as well as to the trusts and railroads, so that these masses can purchase more goods.

H. J. Mason, Fullerton, Neb., sends money to pay for subscriptions and remarks that he wishes he could place about fifty copies. "A good many in this vicinity that ought to read such a paper, for they will never be able to get out of the old rut until they have that kind of information."

Lincoln Hide Market

The Lincoln Hide & Fur Company, 929 R street, Lincoln, Nebraska, successors to S. J. Dobson & Co., quote the following prices, f. o. b. Lincoln, until further notice: No. 1 green salted hides, per lb., 7c, No. 2, 6c; bulls and side branded, 2c; horse and mule hides, large, each, \$2.35; small, 75c-\$1.50; green sheep pelts, each 40-75c; dry pelts, 5-8c per lb.; dry flint butchered hides, per lb., 12-13c; dry fallen, weather beaten and murrain hides, per lb., 5-10c. Our classified fur list, together with little booklet telling how to trap, skin, stretch and handle furs and hides to obtain the best results, will be mailed free to all upon request, also write for tags and general information any time. All correspondence promptly attended to.

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