Local Dews.

For any thing in the Harness line call at T. M. Reeds.

I have corn, oats and ground feed for sale T. M. Reed. A. Conklin of Ashton was in the city

yesterday. Taylor Gibson went to Lincoln on

bus iness Monday. Miss Hanna Hansen went to Grand

Island yest erdfy Foster Buchner of Ravenna was here

last Saturday. . Adam Schaupp we t to Omaha on

business last Saturday. A Government civil engineer is working in th's vacinity.

Mrs. Dr. Hendrickson is visiting re-Intivesat Monticello III.

The U P agent at R sckville is visit-

ing in Chicago a few weeks. A. Boone came over from Greely

Center last Sunday on his wheel Mis May Mulick visited with her parents in this city last Sunday.

Geo. Kearns of Ashton was doing business at the county seat Saturday, The court house yard is being irri-

gated from the canal this week. Dr. W. L. Marcy and W. R. Wait went

to Rockville on business Tuesday. Webb brothers of Arcadia were i this city the fore part of the week.

Fat cattle and good roll butter wanted at the City Meat Market.

W. H. Conger accompanied by his daughter went to Omaha Monday. Mrs. Hanstrom, of St. Paul is the

guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jaeger this week Mellors Orchestra played for the

James Landers, of Arcadia passed through this city Monday on his way to Omaha.

Litchfield dance last Friday evening.

Co!. Rebo, who has been at Kansas City the past few weeks returned home Saturday evening.

John Taylor who is repairing the Elevator at St. Paul spent Sunday with his family in this city.

J. C. Fletcher has moved back to Sherman county baving arrived from Oregon last Monday.

The Masons are rebuilding the chimney at the Eabtist church which fell down after the June storm.

John Prall of Arcadia came down Menday evening and took the U. P. train Tuesday morning for the west. Mrs. A. Wall started for Council

Bluff's last Monday morning where she goes to visit friends for a few days. Chas, Gastyer and John Hawk have

each received a car load of apples this week which are being sold at 55-cents per bushel. The Modern Woodman lodge of

Litchfield gave a grand ba'l last Friday evening. Fourteen people from Loup City attended.

Ir. and Mrs. J. L. Baillie started for their home at Shelton last Monday morning after a weeks visit with relatives here.

Mrs Susan Miller who has been visiting relatives in and near this city the past three weeks returned to her home in Wisconsin yesterday.

A. D. J: ckson Editor of the Randolph (Iowa) Register, visited Tuesday and Wednesday with his cousin Mrs. F W. Cline at this place.

f. S. Nightengale will go to Ravenna next Monday where he will be engaged during the day trying a law suit. He will return in the evening.

The program at the McKinley club head-quarters will be worth coming out to hear next Saturday evening. All members of the club and others with their ladies are requested to be present.

In the Spring time a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of-De Witt's Little Early Risers, for they always cleanse the liver, purify the b'ood, and invigorate the system .-Odendahl Bros.

F. W. Fulle, of Bristol township was doing business at the county seat last Monday. He brought long a list of the republican nominees for his township which he placed on file with the county clerk

Did you ever think how readily the blood is po'soned by constipation? Bad blood means bad kealth and premature old age. DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the fumous little piles, overcome obstinate constipation. Odendahl Bros.

There were sixty-four voters present at the Republicanciub meeting last Saturday night. A P. Culley gave them an interesting address on the money question. Mr. Culley presented the question in a clear and convincing manner and was heartity applauded on several different occasions. A good programme is being arranged for next Saturday evenng. There will be specking and sing-

We learned yesterday of a severe acwhich happened one day of this week to Mrs. John Walt of Arvadia It seems that she had a tin of grouse in the exep. The great caught on fire and when she opened the oven door the flames burst out and set fire to some continue close to Mrs Walthrew water on the flames which added to their fury. In an incien they desired into her fee. The heir on one side face severely injured.

SAVE THAT FARM.

Nebraska - Soil Far Richer Than Mines of Silver.

WEALTH IN THE SUGAR BEET

Republican Legislation Fosters the Sugar Industry-Favors American Sugar for American Sweetening.

The agricultural and stock-raising in-terests of Nebraska have suffered seriously during recent years. There is little profit, sometimes none, in either grain or live stock. This loss of profit is partially owing to overproduction, to a great extent to overcompetition, and in a considerable degree to the partial paralysis of our home market. Nebraska farmers can recover from these backsets in time, but the recovery will be slow and will be brought about largely by the development of latent resources and the building up of new industries, which will take them out of the mad whirl of competition in those products which are already yielding an over supply. Cheap labor produces a cheap product. At the present sime the Nebraska farmer, situated long distances from the markets, is suffering from this compatition in wheat and cattle, which in the past have been his greatest sources of wealth and profit, as never before, and the injury to these staples acts sympathetically to depress corn and oats, and sheep and hogs. It is therefore becoming evident that he must look to greater diversification for the solution of the agricultural problem that confronts him, But what new line of agriculture can he embark in that offers sufficient encouragement?

In Nebraska. In referring to the beet sugar industry of Nebraska it is not necessary to go into the history of the sugar beet in this state. It is sufficient to say that it has been proven that our soil is adapted to it, that beet cultivation has been successfully carried on, and that it is developing into one of the great industries which promises more than any other one thing to lighten the burden and improve the condition of agriculture in our state. Under an act of the last legislature of the state of Nebraska, the farmer who raises beets gets a bounty of \$1 per ton from the state for beets that meet the required test. Under the wise provisions of this act beet growing has been greatly stimulated, the effect being that the factories at Grand Island and Norfolk had more applications for beet contracts in 1896 than they could handle. Had there been other factories in the state, at least double the present beet acreage would have been planted this season. So it will be seen that our farmers are not waiting now to satisfy themselves that beet growing is a good thing, but that they are waiting for the establishment of more sugar factories

Development of the Beet Sugar Industry

Nebraska Factories Commence the Se Work. It has been my good fortune to gain

and refineries.

an interview with Mr. Sprecher, publisher of the Norfolk Journal, and to secure from him some valuable and interesting information which is not only good reading at all times, but particularly pertinent in view of the attitude of the various political parties and candidates in the pending campaign.

Forty-five hundred acres were planted in sugar beets this season to supply the Norfolk factory alone. The product of this acreage is estimated reasonably at 60,000 tons, the beets being worth to the grower \$5 per ton, or a grand total of \$300,000. This all goes to the farmer.

The factory, which opened for the season September 24, and will be in operation 24 hours a day until March 1, works two shifts of men with 150 in each shift, or a total labor roll of 300. In addition, the clerical force, and one inspector and two weighers, will add 25 men to the rolls. The pay roll for the entire time will reach \$5,000 a week, or \$80,000 for the season of five months.

But the \$380,000 that will be paid out for beets and factory labor is only about one-half of the expense of producing the refined sugar. The factory uses 75 tons of coal each day, costing \$3.50 per ton. Also 50 tons of lime rock each day, costing not less than \$3 per ton. And in addition 10 tons of coke each day, costing about \$10 per ton. Then there are many thousands of yards of jute filter cloth, 100,000 each of outside and inside bags for the sugar, and many other things in the line of chemicals, sulphur, soda, oils and tallow, incidental expenses, repairs of machinery, insurance and taxes, etc., which run the cost of production and maintenance into the hundreds of thousands, and benefits directly many other lines of business and industry.

In the field and factory it is estimated that 500 people will be employed on an average of 12 working months in the year. It will be borne in mind that this refers alone to the Norfolk factory, ence it will only be necessary to multiply all of the above figures by two to arrive at the not product and not results in the state for the season of 1896-97. Nebraska Product But a Drop In the Na-

tional Sugar Howi,
The product of the Norfolk and Grand Island factories for the current season will be about 20,000,000 pounds. If concamed entirely in the state it would supply our people about is weeks or three months. Eight factories the size of the present once would, therefore, be necessary to supply the local Nebruska

demand alone. Imports of sugar by the United States. in 1800 were 1,804,800 tons, or 3,009,750,-000 pounds. More than half of this supply came from the beet sugar producing sections of Europe. Yet every pound that enters into the national consumption can be produced in the United gitates. If a factory of the capacity of those at Norfelk and Grand Island was

located in every one of the 90-counties of Nebraska, and produced each 10,000,-000 pounds each year, they would supply but a small part of the sweetening required by the American people. Indeed, it is estimated that along with the stimulation of the consumption of sugar attendant upon the development of so great an industry, coupled with the present normal supply, which by reason of hard times has been comparatively light, 800 to 900 factories would be required to supply the American demand alone, with not a pound for export. It will, therefore, be seen that the industry cannot be overdone in this state, because with 90 factories in Nebraska each of them would be but about one in ten of the

not more than 10 states that are perfeetly adapted to the cultivation of the sugar beet. The Sugar Beet Enhances the Value of

entire number, and there are probably

Our Land. That which has happened at Norfolk and Grand Island would be repeated at other points where factories would be located. Land values have gone up considerably near these two cities. Mr. Sprecher states that people are already looking for land near Norfolk for beet growing, either to buy or rent, and that values have been increased considerably because of the profit in the sugar industry. Lands in the vicinity of Norfolk rent for \$5 and \$6 an acre, and the rates are advancing.

Local business has been greatly benefitted in these towns, enabling the farmers to find a better home market for their produce and particularly for poultry and butter and eggs, which are the great money-makers of the farm when it is contiguous to the factory. So there is a mutual benefit to town and country which extends far beyond the immediate range of the industry itself.

A great benefit would also be wrought indirectly through the development of the sugar industry in Nebraska. Many thousands of acres now devoted to the cultivation of wheat and corn and oats. which pay but poorly, would be planted to the sugar beet. A new line of profit-able industry would not only be opened, but a decreased acreage of the cereals would tend to enhance their price through the curtailment of production. This diversification would in a brief time equalize the interests of the farm, and through the interdependence of the farm and factory there would be a nearly perfect adjustment of the industrial equilibrium. The benefit would accrue to all classes and Nebraska would become one of the most prosperous states of the union.

The Sugar Beet in Legislation and in Politics.

A Republican legislature enacted the first sugar bounty law in Nebraska. The Grand Island and Norfolk factories were made a success as a result of that legislation. A populist legislature repealed the law. Again, a Republican legisla-ture in 1895 re-enacted it, but improved upon it by giving the bounty direct to the farmer, instead of to the manufacturer. This has been satisfactory, and insures the farmer \$5 a ton for his beets if they meet the required test, which is

if they meet the required test, which is made by an inspector who represents the state and not the factory.

The McKinley law provided for a bounty of 2 cents per pound, and had not that provision been repealed by a Democratic congress the number of factories in Nebraska would have been quadrupled ere this. As it is, not one beet sugar factory has been built in the United States since the Wilson bill be-came a law. A Democratic comptroller even refused to pass favorably upon the claims for bounties earned before the repeal of the bounty provision of the Mc-Kinley law, and did not finally do so until the supreme court of the United States had sustained the validity of the

The records of our state legislature and of congress therefore show that the Republican party has been the friend of the beet sugar industry, and the record shows just as clearly that the Demo-cratic and Populist parties have not.

To perpetuate the sugar industry in Nebraska it will be necessary at the

coming election to return a Republican

To build up a great sugar industry in the nation, it will be necessary to elect a Republican president and a Republican

William J. Bryan is opposed to bounties no less than he is opposed to a pro-tective tariff. In 1894, when the sugar tariff was under consideration in con-gress, Mr. Bryan said: "If congress cannot properly give a bounty directly to the sugar industry, neither can it properly impose a tax upon sugar, for the avowed purpose of protecting the sugar industry. It is as easy to justify a bounty as a protective tariff, and it is impossible to justify either." Democratic and Populist candidates for congress

stand upon this proposition. The duty of the hour is to secure Republican legislature in Nebraska, to prevent attack from within; and to insure a Republican congress for the nation, which will restore the bounty provision repealed by a Democratic con-

ugar Plank of the Republican National

As an assurance that the Republican party will, if restored to power, foster the sugar industry of the United States, and as an evidence to the voters of Ne-braska that its policy will promote the greatest industry that can be built up within our borders, it should be but ne-cessary to quote the sugar plank of the Republican national platform, to which william McKinley and every Republican | judges. candidate for gongress stands com-

"We condemn the present adminis tration for not keeping faith with the sagar producers of this country. The Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on Ameri-can soil of all the sugar which the American people use, and for which they pay

sion,000,000 annually."
The people of this state are interested in other things than the currency question. It a previous paper it has been shown how Mexican cattle importations have paralyzed our cattle industry. A Republican tariff will revive it. This paper proyes, or ought to prove, that the full frutton of the sugar industry means as much to Nebraska as a proper settle-ment of currency and tariff sontrover-sies. What does the Nebraska farmer think about it? What is the Nebraska voter going to do about it? M. A. linows.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3, A. D., 1896:

A joint -resolution proposing to amend sections two (2), four (4), and five (5,) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of judges of the supreme court and their term of office.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legisla-ture of the State of Nebraska: ture of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section two (2) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. The supreme court shall until otherwise provided by law, consist of five (5) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, civil cases in which the state shall be a party, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction, as may be provided by law.

Section 2. That section for (6)

appellate jurisdiction, as may be provided by law.

Section 2. That section four (4) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office. except as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of not less than five (5) years as the legislature may prescribe.

Section 3. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 5. At the first general election to be held in the year 1896, there shall be elected two (2) judges of the supreme court one of whom shall be elected for a term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, and at each general election thereafter, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court whose terms have not expired at the time of holding the general election of 1898, shall continue to hold their office for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively commissioned.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13) of article six of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of supreme and district court

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1. That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

of Nebraska be amended so as to read as fol-lows:
Sec. 13 The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, psyable quarterly.
The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring, establish their compensation. The compensation so es-tablished shall not be changed oftener than once in four years, and in no event unsess two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Approved March 30, A. D. 1805.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive

department.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:
Section 24. The officers of the executive department of the state government shall receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the term for which they shall have been commissioned and they shall not receive to their own use any fees, costs, interests, upon public moneys in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office or other compensation and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for services performed by an officer provided for in this article shall be paid in advance into the state treasury. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three fifths of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring, establish the salaries of the officers named in this article. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurred.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1896.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1896.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to judicial power.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legisla-ture of the State of Nebraska;
Section 1. That section one (1) of article six
(6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:
Section 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts justices of the peace police magistrates, and in such other courts inferior to the supreme court as may be created by law in which two-thirds of the members elected to each house concur. Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Biobrasks, relating to increase in number of supreme and district court

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska; section 1. That section cloven (11) of relicious is (5) of the Constitution of the State of Metrosky by amended to read as for reaction it. The legislature whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur therein, may, in or after the year one theuraned claft hundred and almely seven and not oftener than ofne in every tone years, increases the unusury of ladges of al-prome and district occurs, and the judical districts of the sints, the highlight for forested of georgant territory, and accompled by courts times; and such to-creases, or any change in the boundaries of a district, shall not them the office of any judge.

Approved March 20, A. D. 1880. A joint resolution proposing to amend section six (6) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska,

relating to trtal by jury.

Se is reseived and enacted by the Legislature

Section 1. That section six (6), article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:
Section 6. The right of trial be jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may provide that in civil actions five-sixths of the jury may render a verdict, and the legislature may also authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men, in courts inferior to the district court.

Approved March 20, A. D. 167

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of Nebraska, relating to officers of the executive depart-

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legisla-ture of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-

of Nebraska be amended.

lows:
Section I. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lientenant-governor, seconds of state, auditor of public accounts. Section 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and three rairosal commissioners, each of whom, except the said railroad commissioners, shall hold his office for a term of two years, from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January, after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Each railroad commissioner shall hold his office for a term of three years, beginning on the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in Jacuary after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified: Provided, however, That at the first general election held after the adoption of this amendment there shall be elected three railroad commissioners, one for the period of two years, and one for the period of two years, and one for the period of three years. The governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, and treasurer shall reside at the capital during their term of office; they shall keep the public records, books and papers there and shall perform such duties as may be required by law.

Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, limiting the number of executive state officers.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg islature of the State of Nebraska:

islature of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1. That section twenty-six (36) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:
Section 26. No other executive state officers except those named in section one (1) of this article shall be created, except by an act of the legislature which is concurred in by not less than three-fourths of the members elected to each house thereof;
Provided, That any office created by an thereof;
Provided, That any office created by an act of the legislature may be abolished by the legislature, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring.

Approved March 30, A. D., 1895.

the state.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section I. That section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:
Section 9. All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and income whereof only are to be used, shall be deemed trust funds held by the state, and the state shall supply all losses thereof that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall remain forever inviolate and undiminished, and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States or state securities, or registered county bonds or registered school district bonds of this state, and such funds with the interest and income thereof are hereby solemnly pledged for the purposes for which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses:

be transferred to any other fund for other uses;

Provided. The board created by section 1 of this article is empowered to sell from time to time any of the securities belonging to the permanent school fund and invest the proceeds arising therefrom in any of the securities enumerated in this section bearing a higher rate of interest, whenever an opportunity for better investment is presented;

And provided further, That when any warrant upon the state treasurer regularly issued in pursuance of an appropriation by the legislature and secured by the ley of a tax for its payment, shall be presented to the state treasurer for payment, and there shall not be any money in the proper fund to pay such warrant, the board created by section 1 of this article may direct the state treasurer to pay the amount due on such warrant from moneys in his hands belonging to the permanent school fund of the state, and he shall hold said warrant as an investment of said permanent school fund.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska by adding a new section to article twelve (12) of said constitution to be numbered section two (2) relative to the merging of the government of cities of the metropolitan class and the government of the counties wherein such cities are

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legis-ature of the State of Nebraska;

Be it resolved and enacted by the legislature of the State of Nebraska;

Section I. That article tweive (12) of the
Constitution of the State of Nebraska be
amended by adding to said article a new section to be numbered section two (2) to read
as follows:

Section 2. The government of any city of
the metropolitan class and the govermment of the county in which
it is located may be merged which
or in part when a proposition so to do has
been submitted by authority of law to the
voters of such city and county and received the assent of a majority of the
votes cast in such city and also a majority
of those cast in such metropolitae city at such
election.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1865.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, prescribing the manner in which votes shall be cast. Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Bection 1. That portion six (4) of article saven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Protion 8. All votes shall be by builts, or such other method as may be preserved by law provided the secrety of voting be preserved.

Approved March 20 A 1 1980. Approved March 39, A D 1865.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebruska, relative to donations to works of internal improvement and

manufactories.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Loz slature of the State of Nebraska;

Be it resolved and enacted by the Lozislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1 That section two (2) of criticle
fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the
State of Nebraska, be amended to reas as
follows:
Sec. 2 No city, county, town, precinct,
municipality, or other subdivision of the
state, shall ever make donations to any
works of internsi improvement, or
manufactory, unless a proposition so to
do shall have been first submitted to the
qualified electors and ratified by a two
thirds vote at an election by authority of
law; Provided That such donations of a
county with the donations of such subdivisions in the aggregate shall not exceed
ten per cent of the assessed valuation of
such county; Provided, further, That any
city or county may, by a three-fourths
vote, increase such indebtedness five per
cent, in addition to such ten per cent and
no bonds or evidences of indebtedness so
issued shall be valid unless the same shall
have endorsed thereon a certificate signed
by the secretary and auditor of state,
showing that the same is issued pursuant to
law.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1895.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1895.

I, J. A. Piper, secretary of state of the state of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska are true and correct copies of the original enrolled and engrossed bills, as passed by the Twenty-fourth session of the legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bills on file in this office, and that all and each of said proposed amendments are submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 3d day of November, A.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Nebraska.

Done at Lincoln this 17th day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Ninety-Sig, of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Twenty-First, and of this state the Thirtieth. (Seal.)

J. A. PIPER, Secretary of State.

LEGAL NOTICE. In District Court of Sherman county, and

State of Nebraska Hiram C. Chase Sr., Plaintiff.

G. F. Lupton, G. J. Walker, Defendants, State of Nebraska, | s. s. Sperman County, | s. s.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, providing for the investment of the permanent educational funds of the state.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 2. All funds belonging to the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 9. All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and income whereof only are to be used, shall be deemed trust funds held by the state, and the state shall remain forever inviolate and undiminished, and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States or state securities, or registered county for this state, and such funds with the interest and income thereof are hereby solemning pledged for the purposes for which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other cent per annum from August 27th, and the costs of said action and that

and the costs of said action and that said land be sold to satisfy the same.
You are required to answer said petition on or before the 12th day of October, 1896.
Dated September 2nd, 1896.
HIRAM C. CHASK SR., Plaintiff
Attest By T. S. NIGHTINGALE,
LOUIS REIN, HIS Attorney.
Clerk of the D strict Court.

LEGAL NOTICE. In District Court of Sherman County

Litchfield state Bank a Corporation, Plaintiff G. F. Lupton, Defendant. State of Nebraska, (s. s. Sherman County.

To G. F. Lupton: You will take notice that on September 22, 1896 the Litehfield State Bank, plaintiff herein filed its peti-tion in the district court of Sherman counthat on September 22, 1896 the Litchfield
State Bank, pisintiff herein filed its petition in the district court of Sherman county, Nebraska against said defendant, the
object and prayer of which are to recover a
judgment against said defendant for the
sum of \$312.36, with 10 per cent interest per
annum thereon, now due and payable from
said defendant to said plaintiff on three
certain promissory notes, each dated April
6th 1895; One for \$30.00 payable June 4th,
1895 one for \$30.00 payable July 4th, 1895 and
one for \$125.24 payable September 4th, 1895
each bearing interest thereon at ten percent per annum from the date thereof.
That an order of attachment was duly is
sued in said action and levied upon an undivided one third interest in the following
described real estate situate in Sherman
county, and State of Nebisska, to-wit
The North West Quarter of Section 17, in
Township 15 North of Itange 16 west; and
plaintiff prays that the interest of said detendent in said mat mentioned premises
may be sold to satisfy said judgment and
costs of suit.

You are required to answer said petition
on or before the 9th day of November, 1986,
Dated October 1st, 1896,
Litchfield States 1898,
Attest:

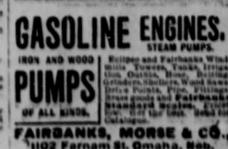
Litchfield States 110 Action 15, 110
Attest:

Litchfield States 110
Attestical 200

By T. S. Nightingale,

Louis Rain, Clerk of the District Court.

.. WANTED SEVERSE PAITHFUL MEN OF women to travel fot responsible establish ed house in Nebraska. Salary 2780, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position perman ent, neference. Enclose self addressed stamped envelope. The National, star Build



WANTED - SEVERAL PAILUFUL MEN op women to travel for responsible estate lighted person to Kubraska. Salary \$50, pay this sit weekly and expenses. Posttina pay manent Reference Enciese self addresses stamped caveloged The Sational, No. Building, Chlosgo.