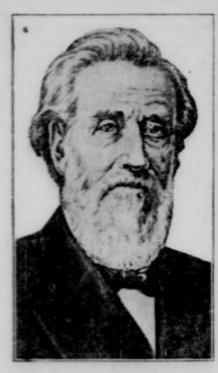
SENATOR STEPHENSON, WHO DEFIES AGE



and hard men in the camps, and maybe we did suffer for want of a

preacher. In the logging season we had hundreds of men, and my principal Job was to keep our crews in good shape. The saw and the axe make trouble in the woods, not only for trees, but for men, and I have been called on to bind and sew hundreds of wounds. I was not what you might call a fancy bone setter, but I knew how to set a bone quickly and with the least pain to the broken arm or leg. We did not have anesthetics in those days, and the thing to do was to mend the break and get the man back on the job in a few

Mr. Stephenson says that a long life and a simple life go hand in hand. "As a young man, I traveled across the snow twenty odd miles a day," he "I swung a five-pound axe from dawn till dark. I slept in a blanket in the snow, ate crackers and pork and drank snow water, and was as

CASTRO MAY DESCEND UPON VENEZUELA

Information received in this country by adherents of Cipriano Castro, deposed president of Venezuela, not only indicate that he is in the Canary islands, but that he is completing arrangements for another descent upon Venezuela. That this project may prove successful this time, because of the open hostility to President Gomez. new dangerously approaching revolution, is considered to be almost certain by Venezuelans who have made New York city their headquarters for several months

It was not generally known that Castro had left Germany, where, five weeks ago, he submitted to an operation. He spent several days in Berlin while recuperating and then disap-

Despite the efforts of agents of President Gomez to locate the irrepressible agitator, his whereabouts were not discovered until a few days ago, when his supporters in New York, all

of whom have been exiled by President Gomez, received letters from the erstwhile president revealing his purpose to return to South America incognito at the earliest opportunity.

According to Antonio Jose Sanchez, for many years the private secretary of Castro, and who lives in New York, of finance under President Gomez, is en route to that city to join the Venezuelan junta now operating there, not so much in the interest of Castro, but to overthrow President Gomez, who, it is now declared, has developed into a far more dangerous dictator than Castro was accused of being.

POPE PIUS X NINE YEARS A RULER



Shattering the widely accepted belief, in which he himself shared, that he would not live to celebrate nine anniversaries of his elevation to the Vatican throne, Pope Pius X completed the other day the ninth year of his pontificate.

The odd superstition that he would die before was based on the manner in which his holiness' entire life has been divided into nine-year periods. As plain Giuseppe Sarto he was ordained a priest in 1858 and served as a curate for nine years Then followed his promotion to the post of parish priest, at Salzano, where he remained for nine years more. Next came nine years as chancellor of his diocese, nine as Bishop of Tantua and nine as cardinal and patriarch of Venice.

So firmly was he convinced that this division of his life would continue to the end that he frequently expressed to friends the certainty he felt that nine years would terminate his pontificate, a termination possible only with

his death. The pope was deluged with telegrams congratulating him on having survived the supposedly fatal period. In honor of his anniversary he also received a large number of cardinals, Vatican officials and personal friends.

YOSHIHITO, NEW JAPANESE EMPEROR

The new emperor of Japan, the Mikado Yoshihito, faces a gigaptic task as he steps into" the place made vacant by his remarkable father, the Emperor Mutsuhite, who died recently after a prolonged illness.

Yoshihito is the third son of the deceased ruler and was proclaimed crown prince in 1888. He is a man of strong character and enviable attainments in war and statecraft. He is an officer in the army and in the navy and has seen severe service in both branches. He was married in 1900 and has three children. With all the advantages of a modern education and in full accord with the advanced ideas of the late emperor, he should prove a worthy successor to his father, who, though an oriental, was one of the truly great men of the age. He is the one hundred and twenty-second ruler of Japan in his line, which, according to Japanese legend, is descended from the gods.



The late emperor, who was only sixty when he passed away, succeeded to the throne at sixteen and was married at seventeer. He will go down in history as the ruler who brought the Japanese out from the wilderness of slavery to ancient customs and established them as a nation governed by a constitutional assembly,

Yozhibito, who now comes to the throne, was the only one of the mikado's near relatives who was unable from the first to be near to his father. He was just recovering frrom a severe illness and his doctors told him it would be unwise for him to leave his bed. He received bulletins from the sick room at brief intervals, however, both by telephone and by messenger. Later he was able to be at the palace in person and was at the bedside when the mikado passed away.

The belief in the divine right of kings, which so long was used as an excuse for the tyranny of the rulers of Europe, is still prevalent in Japan. There the person of the mikado is held sacred.

Section 1C. The referendum may be ordered upon any act except acts making appropriations for the expenses of the state government, and state institutions existing at the time such act is passed. When the referendum is ordered upon an act or any part thereof it shall suspend to operation until the same is approved by the voters; provided, that emergency acts or acts for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety shall continue in effect until rejected by the voters or repealed by the legislature.

the voters or repealed by the legislature. Filing of a referendum petition against one or more items, sections, or parts of an act shall not delay the remainder of the measure from becoming operative.

Section 1D. Nothing in this section shall be construed to deprive any member of the legislature of the right to introduce any measure. The whole number of votes cast for governor at the regular election last preceding the filing of any initiative or referendum petition shall be the basis on which the number of legal voters required to sign such petition shall be computed. The veto power of the govpetitions and orders for the initiative and the referendum, the Secretary of State and all other officers shall be ruided by this amendment and the general laws until additional legislation shall be especially provided therefor; all propositions submitted in pursuance hereof shall be submitted in a non-partisan manner and without any indication or suggestion on the ballot that they have been approved or endorsed by any political party or organization, and provided further that only the title of measures shall be printed on the ballot, and when two or more measures have the same title they shall be numbered consecutively in the order of filing with the Secretary of State and including the name of the first petitioner. Section 3. That Section 10. of Article 3, of the Constitution of the state of Nemerical states.

Section 3. That Section 10, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the state of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 10. The style of all bills shall be "Be it enacted by the people of the State of Nebraska," and no law shall be enacted except by bill. No bill shall be passed by the legislature unless by assent of a majority of all the members elected to each house of the legislature and the question upon final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading and the yeas and nays shall be entered upon the journal. tered upon the journal. Section 4. That at said election on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, on the ballot of each elector voting thereat there shall be printed or written the words: "For pro-

posed amendment to the constitution re-serving to the people the right of direct legislation through the initiative and ref-erendum," and "Against proposed amendment to the constitution reserving to the people the right of direct legislation people the right of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum." And if a majority of all voters at said election shall be in favor of such amendment the same shall be deemed to be adopted. The returns of said election upon the adoption of this amendment shall be made to the state amendment. shall be made to the state canvassing board and said board shall canvass the vote upon the amendment herein in the same manner as is prescribed in the case of presidential electors. If a majority of the votes cast at the election be in favor of the proposed amendment the governor, within ten days after the result is ascertained, shall make proclamation declarations. within ten days after the result is ascertained, shall make proclamation declaring the amendment to be part of the constitution of the state, and when so declared the amendment herein proposed shall be in force and self-executing.

Approved March 24, 1911. Approved March 24, 1911.

I. Addison Walt. Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by the Thirty-second session of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill or the

the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is 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 5th day of November, A. D. 1912.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this 20th day of Mav, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and of this State the Fortysixth.

[Seal] Secretary of State.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. TWO.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska. as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"A JOINT RESOLUTION on proposing an amendment to Section 4 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska. Nebraska.

Be it Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That at the general election for state and legislative officers to be held

election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"A JOINT RESOLUTION to amend Section nineteen (19) of Article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska creating a Board of Commissioners

ka creating a Board of Commissioners of State Institutions,
Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1. That Section nineteen (19), of Article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:
Section 19. The Governor shall, prior to the adjournment of, the thirty-third session of the legislature, nominate and, with the consent of two-thirds of the members of the Senate in Executive Session, appoint three electors of the state, the basis on which the number of legal voters required to sign such petition shall be computed. The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures initiated by or referred to the people. All such measures shall become the law or a part of the constitution when approved by a majority of the votes cast in favor of said initiative measure shall become the law or a part of the constitution when approved by a majority of the votes cast in favor of said initiative measure or part of said Constitute thirty-five pertent (35%) of the total vote cast at said selection, and not otherwise, and shall take effect upon proclamation by the governor, which shall be made within ten days of the completion of the official and canvasse. The vote upon initiative and referendum measures shall be returned and canvassed in the same manner as is prescribed in the case of presidential electors. The method of submitting an appoint the established by this section shall be supplementary to the method of submitting an adapting amendments to the constitution of the constitution. This amendment shall be supplementary to the method of restrictions and institute for the Board shall at all times be subject mentary to the method of prescribed in the article of this Constitution. This amendments shall be supplementary to the method of restrictions and the latter shall in to case be construed to conflict herewith. This amendment shall be supplementary to the method of restrictions and the latter shall in to case be construed to conflict herewith. This amendment shall be supplementary to the method of submitting and the ferferendum, the Secretary of State and all other officers shall be relief by the state of Nebraska Industries Schools, Institute for the people and the referendum, the Secretary of State and all other officers shall be ruled by the state of Nebraska Industries the convention of the case in the case of presidential and the referendum, the Secretary of State and all other officers shall be ruled by the state of Nebraska Indust full power to manage, control and govern, subject only to such limitations as shall be established by law, the State Soldiers' Home, Hospitals for the Insane, Institute for the Deaf, Institute for the Blind, Industrial Schools, Institute for Feeble Minded Children. Nebraska Industrial Home, Orthopedic Hospital, the State Penitentiary and all charitable, reformatory and penal institutions that shall be by law established and maintained by the state of Nebraska. They shall each give bonds, receive compensation for service, perform all duties and comply with all regulations that shall be established by law. The powers possessed by the Governor and Board of Public Lands and Buildings with reference to the management and control of the institutions herein named shall, on July 1, 1913, cease to exist in the Governor that Roard of Public Lands and Buildings with reference to the management and control of the institutions herein named shall, on July 1, 1913, cease to exist in the Governor that Roard of Public Lands and Buildings with reference to the management and control of the institutions herein named shall, on July 1, 1913, cease to exist in the Governor that the Governor and the Public Lands and Buildings with reference to the management and control of the institutions herein named shall, on July 1, 1913, cease to exist in the Governor and the Board of Public Lands and Buildings and shall become vested in a Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, and the said Board is on July 1, 1913, and without further process of law, authorized and directed to assume and exercise all the powers heretofore vested in or exercised by the Governor or Board of Public Lands and Buildings with reference to the institutions of the state named herein, but nothling herein contained shall limit the general supervisory or examining powers vested in the Governor by the laws or constitution of the state, or such as are vested by him in any committee appointed by him.

Section 2. That at the general election, in November, 1912, there shall be submitted to the electors of the state for their approval or rejection the foregoing proposed amendments to the constitution in the following form: On the ballot of each elector voting for or against said proposed amendment to the Constitution creating a Board of Commissioners of State Institutions."

Section 3. If such amendment to Section nineteen (19) of Article five (5) of the constitution of the State of Nebraska Approved April 10, 1911."

I, Addison Wait, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska and proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska approved April 10, 1911."

I, Addison Wait, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska and proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska approved April 10, 1911."

I, Addison Wait, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska and proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska approved by a majority of the State of Nebraska and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as account the the Thirty second.

that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by the Thirty-second session of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is 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 5th day of November, A. D. 1912.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and of this State the Fortysixth.

[Seal] Secretary of State.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. FOUR.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska.

braska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"AN ACT for a Joint Resolution to pro-pose an amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska. Be it Resolved and Emacted by the Legis-lature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That at the general election for state and legislative officers to be held in the State of Nebraska on the first Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, the following provision be proposed and submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska:

of the State of Nebraska:

Sec. 2. Any city having a population of more than five thousand (5,000) inhabitants may frame a charter for its own government, consistent with and subject to the constitution and laws of

city and one copy thereof shall be filed with the secretary of state and the other deposited among the archives of the city, and shall thereupon become and be the charter of said city, and all amendments to such charter, shall be authenticated in the same manner, and filed with the secretary of state, and deposited in the archives of the city.

Sec. 3. But if said charter be rejected, then within six months thereafter, the Mayor and council or governing authorities of said city may call a special election at which fifteen members of a new charter convention shall be elected to be called and held as above in such city, and they shall proceed as above to frame a charter which shall in like manner and to the like end be published and submitted to a vote of said voters for their secretary as resident to the contraction. ner and to the like end be published and submitted to a vote of said voters for their approval or rejection. If again rejected, the procedure herein designated may be repeated until a charter is finally approved by a majority of those voting thereon, and certified (together with the vote for and against) to the secretary of state as aforesaid, and a copy thereof deposited in the archives of the city, whereupon it shall become the charter of said city. Members of each of said charter conventions shall be elected at large; and they shall complete their labors within sixty days after their respective election.

and they shall complete their labors within sixty days after their respective election.

The charter shall make proper provision for continuing, amending or repealing the ordinances of the city.

Sec. 4. Such charter so ratified and adopted may be amended, or a charter convention called, by a proposal therefor made by the law-making body of such city or by the qualified electors in number not less than five per cent of the next preceding gubernatorial vote in such city, by petition filed with the council or governing authorities. The council or governing authorities shall submit the same to a vote of the qualified electors at the next general or special election not held within thirty days after such petition is filed. In submitting any such charter or charter amendments, any alternative article or section may be presented for the choice of the voters and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others. Whenever the question of a charter convention is carried by a majority of those voting thereon, a charter convention shall be called through a special election ordinance, and the same shall be constituted and held and the proposed charter submitted to a vote of the qualified electors, approved or rejected, as provided in Section two hereof. The City Clerk of said city shall publish with his official certification, for three times, a week apart in the official paper of said city, if there be one, and if there be no official paper, published and in general circulation in said city, the full text of any charter or charter amendment to be voted on at any general or special eleccharter or charter amendment to be voted on at any general or special elec-

the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"A JOINT RESOLUTION to propose amendments to Section five (5) of Article six (6) and Section thirteen (13) of Article eighteen (18) of Cobbey's Annotated Statutes for 1909, relating to time of electing judges of the suprement court, fixing the time of the general election and providing for holding over of incumbents until their successors are elected and qualified.

Be it Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That Section Five (5) of Article Six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 5. That at the general election to be held in the State of Nebraska in the State of Nebraska

aims at, especially if she throws her-



It shocked her so she cried.

Mary had a little veal-A cutlet, nicely broiled. Her papa, to pay for the veal, All morning sorely toiled.

Mary had a little steak-A porterhouse, quite small. And when the bill came in, she sighed,

Mary had a little roast-As juicy as could be-And Mary's papa simply went Right into bankruptcy.

Mary isn't eating meat; She has a better plan. She vows it's ladylike to be A vegetarian.

"Oh, sir, if you could only give me something to do-any kind of work, so that I may make enough to keep soul and body together!"

woman who spoke. The man to whom | zine. her remarks were addressed looked at her with surprise.

"Why," he said, "how came it that a young woman of your evident refinement and culture is seeking menial employment?"

"Oh, sir, I will tell you. My father once was prosperous and successful: he made plenty of money and was lavish in its expenditure for the comfort and well-being of the family, but within the last summer a mad desire to succeed in a vain ambition seized upon him and now-"

The silvery voice broke and tears filled the violet eyes.

"And now," she went on recovering her composure, "we have nothing! "Lord bless me! That is too bad

How did your father lose his money? On the stock market?" "Oh, no, sir! It was in cantaloupes.'

"Cantaloupes? Did he try to corner them?"

father became possessed of the de- Japan. lusion that he could buy a good one. When they first appeared on the mar- never could spell those Japanese ket he would bring one or two home with him of an evening. Each time he cut them open and found them green as gourds he would become more and more aggravated. As the season went on he grew to buying them by the basket. He would bring home a basket of them, and sit down ber this habit had grown to alarming nish her the peace of health. proportions. He was now buying them by the crate. He would have a crate them open and muttering to himself.

He closed his office and spent all tration and hysteria. his money and all his time among the commission houses, buying cantahe pawned all mother's jewelry and his watch and diamonds, and he mortgaged the house to a cantaloupe our beautiful home and go to live in ting well by eating Grape-Nuts. a tenement. Father actually got to "I had little faith but procured a penury and want."

"And did your father ever find the grow stronger.

good cantaloupe?" "Oh, yes, sir! He brought it home told, we were so famished that we- ness left me and life became bright

frame, and the strong man at the desk dashed his hand hastily across day. It is now four years since I behis eyes to wipe away a suspicious moisture.

"I will give you a position, my poor girl," he said huskily. "But-do you recollect the name of the place where your father bought that good cantaloupe?"

One way to become popular is to let other people impose on you.

YOU CAN CURE CATARRH By using Cole's Carbolisaive. It is a most effective remedy. All druggists. 25 and 50c.

Many a man can't even do his duty without feeling that he is doing more

than his share Water in bluing is adulteration. Glass and water makes liquid blue costly. Buy Red Cross Ball Blue, makes clothes whiter than snow.

A woman seldom hits anything she

self at a man's head, Always full quality value in LEWIS' Single Binder. That is why the smoker

The nearest some people ever come to getting close to nature is to sit

in a palm room. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children

teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle. Marks-So your Italian barber re-

fused to shave you. Why was that? Parks-I told him I'd just had a Turkish bath.

The woman who cares for a clean, wholesome mouth, and sweet breath, will find Paytine Antisentic a joy forever. At druggists, 25c a box or sent postpaid on receipt of price by The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

Too Much Renunciation.

"How foolish you women are," said Mr. Nagg to his better half. "You don't catch men doing such things as joining 'Don't Worry' clubs."

"Of course not," snapped Mrs. Nagg. "Men couldn't give up the pleasure of worrying their wives."

No Concern. "Mr. Mips must be a singularly pure and upright man."

"Why do you think he is unusually "Somebody told him there were well-defined reports that a Burns detective had been operating secretly in the neighborhood he frequents, and he said it was nothing to him."

Too Much of a Good Thing. "I was very happy," said the professor, "when, after years of wooing, she finally said 'Yes.'

"But why did you break the engagement so soon after?" asked his friend. "Man, it was she that dissolved it."

"Really?" said his friend. "How did that happen?" "It was due to my accursed absentmindedness. When, a few days later, I called at her home, I again asked her

to marry me." Couldn't Happen to Them. Mike got a job moving some kegs of powder, and to the alarm of his foreman, was discovered smoking at

his work. "Je-ru-sa-lem!" exclaimed the foreman. "Do yon know what happened when a man smoked at this job some years ago? There was an explosion

that blew up a dozen men." "That couldn't happen here," returned Mike calmly.

"Why not?" 'Cause there's only you and me. It was a beautiful, though emaciated, was the reply."—Everybody's Maga-

RELIEF.



The Editor-Well, there's "Oh, no, sir! Early in the summer any chance of our going to war with

The Reporter-I'm glad of that. I names.

Change of Food Brought Success and Happiness. An ambitious but delicate girl, after

THE WAY OUT

failing to go through school on acand open them, one by one, talking count of nervousness and hysteria, harshly as he discovered each one to found in Grape-Nuts the only thing be unfit for human food. In Septem- that seemed to build her up and fur-

"From infancy," she says, "I have not been strong. Being ambitious to shipped to the house each day and learn at any cost I finally got to the would sit up half the night cutting High School, but soon had to abandon my studies on account of nervous pros-"My food did not agree with me, I

grew thin and despondent. I could not loupes as they came into the market, enjoy the simplest social affair for I and opening them on the spot. Why, suffered constantly from nervousness in spite of all sorts of medicines.

"This wretched condition continued until I was twenty-five, when I became merchant! In October the mortgage interested in the letters of those who was foreclosed and we had to give up had cases like mine and who were get-

begging pennies on the street cor- box and after the first dish I expeners, and hoarding them until he got rienced a peculiar satisfied feeling enough to buy one of the late canta- that I had never gained from any ordiloupes. At last we were in the direst nary food. I slept and rested better that night and in a few days began to

"I had a new feeling and peace and restfulness. In a few weeks, to my resterday, but to our shame, be it great joy, the headaches and nervousand hopeful. I resumed my studies A torrent of sobs shook the slender and later taught ten months with ease -of course using Grape-Nuts every gan to use Grape-Nuts, I am the mistress of a happy home, and the old weakness has never returned." Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek,

"There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. Mebur Nesbit | Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interes'