MANY ROSES IN MIDSUMMER HATS

A hat, recently designed, is made entirely of chiffon and silk roses in the most exquisite shadings of pale pink and rose color. It is a along these tones of pink in which there is a hint of lavender and which gradually merge into American Beauty reds, through an enchanting range of color.

The shape is odd and new—a pointed turban high in front. The frame, made of wire, is edged with a fold of satin in deep rose color and a bow of ribbon in the same shade finishes the back.

The shape fits the head closely and is rather small. The roses are crowded in rows about the top and sides and they cover every inch of space except a narrow border where the satin outlines the shape about the face.

This is one of those useful turbans that are worn at any season of the year and come in handy for any number of occasions. It is a hat not too dressy for very informal wear, but which lends itself to those that require high-style also. It is ideal for the tourist who wants to go about without much baggage and still be prepared to dress for state occasions.

Another very new model, in which roses are wonderfully placed, shows a large hemp shape with concave underbrim filled in with very large full bloom roses. They are mounted flat against the underbrim, forming an enchanting frame for the face. The crown is trimmed with full ruche of lace and that finishes the design. The shape is made with special reference to this method of trimming.

This is distinctly midsummer model, that is, it is meant for summer weather and is therefore not as useful as the turban. **JULIA BOTTOMLEY.**

DRESS FOR A GIRL

A pretty little dress this in pale blue cotton foulard; it is cut Magyar, and the skirt also in with the bodice; the yoke is in soft silk of the color of the spot. The material is tucked in sets of threes where it joins this. Turn-up cuffs of the same. A suede belt to match the silk is worn below waist; it is kept in position by being pressed through little slits at the side seam.

White straw hat, trimmed with a blue feather mount.

Materials required: 2½ yards 40 inches wide, ½ yard silk 22 inches wide.

Two New Ideas.

If you wish to give your lingerie frock the very latest whim of the fashion realm add narrow bands of brown fur. These bands of fur edging flounces and drapery of the most transparent and filmy net and chiffon dresses were one of the most marked features of the drag race at Auteuil. It is one of those curious combinations in which the French revel, but at the same time it is effective.

Another popular fancy is the scarf of maline attached to the gown on one shoulder and thrown around the figure in artistic abandon. In fact, maline will be found surprisingly useful in refreshing slightly worn gowns, whether used as scarf, neck ruche, sash or finishing the sleeves. There is now a waterproof maline on the market which neither the dampness of the shore nor an unexpected shower can wilt.

PRESENT FOR ENGAGED GIRL

An Apron to Slip on When Bride Does Housework Is Always Acceptable.

A useful and attractive gift for an engaged girl is an apron that may be slipped on when the bride does housework, and wishes to keep presentable. Just this type of apron is hard to buy, so is doubly acceptable. Probably the most useful kind is a studio apron, such as is used by the woman artist. Get a good pattern with sleeves reaching to the wrists and cut without too much fullness. Choose a pink gingham of fine quality or a clear black and white stripe, which always washes well.

For the former trim the neck—which should be cut slightly square—and sleeves with a two-inch insertion of white embroidery, and fasten at the back with white pearl buttons. The black and white apron may be trimmed with black bias bands, or with white cotton bands embroidered in a cross-stitch design in black.

A somewhat dressier apron, though not so useful for protection, is made like a waitress' apron, with straps over the shoulders. A pretty effect is had with ecru or pale pink percale, the straps embroidered in a cross-stitch band that is carried on each side to the bottom of the apron. The hem at bottom and sides is finished with a row of two-chain stitch-bands. Use several tones of brown or red mercerized cotton on the ecru apron, and white or black on the pink one.

Hand-Painted Hats.

Verily the clever woman is in her glory these days. Can you wield the brush? If so, mix up your stencil dyes and sketch lightly a bunch of old garden flowers on the upturned brim of the leghorn hat. Then paint the blossoms, using pale pinks, blues, yellows and greens. It is the latest thing!

The quality of the straw gives a delightful undecided line, almost as if flowered chiffon had been stitched over the straw. Of course, the novelty of the decoration is very apparent and the admiration of the onlooker is quick and decided.

Entire brims on either the under or upper surface can be decorated in the mixed floral wreath or in one flower. The scope is limitless, and the beauty most attractive. Try it.

Satin Walking Shoes.

A revolution in the world of footgear, but which has been enthusiastically received, is that of the walking or outdoor shoe of black satin. For driving these are charming. They are made with good light soles and sufficiently solid heels.

Nothing is prettier, too, than the bedroom or boudoir slippers designed of the beautiful brocades embossed with gold or silver, which are fashionable nowadays. These are worn with teagowns finished all round with the tiniest ruche of the same brocade, and with the ruche of tarnished gold or silver lace, and a minute bow of old paste, mock diamonds or pearls.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. ONE.

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.

"AN ACT for a joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1 and Section 10 Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, and supplementing Article entitled 'Amendments.'

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 on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendment to Section 1 and Section 10 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 2. That Section 1 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The legislative authority of the state shall be vested in a legislature consisting of a senate and house of representatives, but the people reserve to themselves power to propose laws, and amendments to the constitution, and to enact or reject the same at the polls independent of the legislature, and also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act, item, section, or part of any act passed by the legislature.

Section 1A. The first power reserved by the people is the initiative. Ten per cent of the legal voters of the state, so distributed as to include five per cent of the legal voters in each of two-fifths of the counties of the state, may propose any measure by petition, which shall contain the full text of the measure so proposed. Provided, that proposed Constitutional Amendments shall require a petition of fifteen per cent of the legal voters of the State distributed as above provided. Initiative petitions (except for municipal and wholly local legislation) shall be filed with the Secretary of State and be by him submitted to the voters at the first regular state election held not less than four months after such filing. The same measure, either in form or in essential substance, shall not be submitted to the people by initiative petition (either affirmatively or negatively) oftener than once in three years. If conflicting measures submitted to the people at the same election shall be approved, the one receiving the highest number of affirmative votes shall thereby become law as to all conflicting provisions. The Constitutional limitations as to scope and subject matter of statutes enacted by the legislature shall apply to those enacted by the initiative.

Section 1B. The second power reserved is the referendum. It may be ordered by a petition of ten per cent of the legal voters of the state, distributed as required for initiative petitions. Referendum petitions against measures passed by the legislature shall be filed with the Secretary of State within ninety days after the legislature enacting the same adjourns sine die or for a period longer than ninety days; and elections thereon shall be had at the first regular state election held not less than thirty days after such filing.

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 its 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. 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 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 thereon, provided, the votes cast in favor of said initiative measure or part of said Constitution shall constitute thirty-five per cent (35%) of the total vote cast at said election, 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 canvass. 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 and adopting amendments to the constitution provided by this section shall be supplementary to the method prescribed in the article of this Constitution, entitled 'Amendments,' and the latter shall in no case be construed to conflict herewith. This amendment shall be self-executing, but legislation may be enacted especially to facilitate its operation. In submitting petitions and orders for the initiative and the referendum, the Secretary of State and all other officers shall be guided 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 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.

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 proposed amendment to the constitution reserving to the people the right of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum," and "Against proposed amendment to the constitution reserving to the 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 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 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.

I, Addison Wait, 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 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 Forty-sixth. ADDISON WAIT.

[Seal] Secretary of State.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. THREE.

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 to amend Section nineteen (19) of Article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska 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, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party and no two of whom shall reside at the time of their appointment in the same congressional district, as members of a board to be known as a "Board of Commissioners of State Institutions." Said members shall hold office as designated by the Governor for two, four and six years respectively. Subsequent appointments shall be made as provided and, except to fill vacancies, shall be for a period of six years. The Board shall at all times be subject to the above restrictions and limitations. The Board of Commissioners shall have 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 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 nothing 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 shall be printed or written "For proposed amendment to the Constitution creating a Board of Commissioners of State Institutions" and "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 shall be approved by a majority of all electors voting at such election said amendment shall constitute 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 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 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 Forty-sixth. ADDISON WAIT.

[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.

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 on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, 1912, the following be submitted as an amendment to Section 4 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Sec. 4. At the first election of members of the legislature held after the adoption of this amendment members of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall be elected for the term of two years. Both senators and representatives shall each receive pay at the rate of six hundred dollars for each regular session of the Legislature, during their term, and ten cents for every mile they shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature, on the most usual route. That neither members of the legislature nor employes shall receive any pay or perquisites other than their salary and mileage. Each session, except special session, shall not be less than sixty days. After the expiration of twenty days of the session, no bills nor joint resolutions of the nature of bills shall be introduced, unless the governor shall by special message call the attention of the legislature to the necessity of passing a law on the subject-matter embraced in the message, and the introduction of bills shall be restricted thereto.

Provided, that the general appropriation bills may be introduced up to and including the fortieth day.

Sec. 2. 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 proposed amendment to the constitution fixing the term of office and salary for members of the legislature," and "Against proposed amendment to the constitution fixing the term of office and salary for members of the legislature." And if a majority of all the voters at the 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 Canvassing Board and that 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 declaring the amendment to be part of the constitution of the state, and when so declared the same shall be in force.

Approved April 10, 1911."

I, Addison Wait, 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 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 Forty-sixth. ADDISON WAIT.

[Seal] Secretary of State.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. FOUR.

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 to propose amendments to Section five (5) of Article six (6) and Section thirteen (13) of Article sixteen (16) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska as found in the Compiled Statutes of Nebraska for 1909 (Section thirteen (13) of Article eighteen (18) of Cobbey's Annotated Statutes for 1909), relating to time of electing judges of the supreme 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 be amended to read as follows:

Section 5. That at the general election to be held in the State of Nebraska in the year 1916, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six (6) years; that at the general election to be held in the State of Nebraska in the year 1918, and each six years thereafter there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the State of Nebraska in the year 1920 and each six (6) years thereafter there shall be elected a chief justice of the Supreme Court, who shall hold his office for the period of six (6) years. Provided, That the member of the Supreme Court whose term of office expires in January, 1914, shall be chief justice of the Supreme Court during that time until the expiration of his term of office.

Section 2. That Section Thirteen (13) of Article Sixteen (16) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska as found in the Compiled Statutes of Nebraska for 1909 (Section thirteen (13) of Article eighteen (18) of Cobbey's Annotated Statutes for 1909) be amended to read as follows:

Section 13. The general election of this state shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in the year 1914 and every two years thereafter. All state, district, county, precinct and township officers, by the constitution or laws made elective by the people, except school district officers, and municipal officers in cities, villages and towns, shall be elected at a general election to be held as aforesaid. Judges of the supreme, district and county courts, all elective county and precinct officers, and all other elective officers, the time for the election of whom is not herein otherwise provided for, and which are not included in the above exception, shall be elected on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, and thereafter at the general election next preceding the time of the termination for their respective terms of office. Provided, That no office shall be vacated thereby, but the incumbent thereof shall hold over until his successor is duly elected and qualified.

Section 3. The form of ballot on the amendments proposed herein shall be as follows: "For proposed amendments to the constitution providing for general election once in two years" and "Against proposed amendments to the constitution providing for general election once in two years."

Approved April 7, 1911."

I, Addison Wait, 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 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 Forty-sixth. ADDISON WAIT.

[Seal] Secretary of State.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. FIVE.

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.

"AN ACT for a Joint Resolution to propose an amendment to the constitution of the State of 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 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:

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 this state, by causing a convention of fifteen freeholders, who shall have been for at least five years qualified electors thereof, to be elected by the qualified voters of said city at any general or special election, whose duty it shall be within four months after such election, to prepare and propose a charter for such city, which charter, when completed, with a prefatory synopsis, shall be signed by the officers and members of the convention, or a majority thereof, and delivered to the clerk of said city, who shall publish the same in full, with his official certification, in the official paper of said city, if there be one, and if there be no official paper, then in at least one newspaper published and in general circulation in said city, three times, and a week apart, and within not less than thirty days after such publication it shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said city at a general or special election, and if a majority of such qualified voters, voting thereon, shall ratify the same, it shall at the end of sixty days thereafter, become the charter of said city, and supersede any existing charter and all amendments thereof. A duplicate certificate shall be made, setting forth the charter proposed and its ratification (together with the vote for and against) and duly certified by the City Clerk, and authenticated by the corporate seal of said 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 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.

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, then in at least one newspaper, 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 election.

No charter or charter amendment adopted under the provisions of this amendment shall be amended or repealed except by electoral vote. And no such charter or charter amendment shall diminish the tax rate for state purposes fixed by act of the legislature, or interfere in any wise with the collection of state taxes.

Sec. 5. That at said election in the year 1912, on the ballot of each elector voting thereat, there shall be printed or written the words—"For proposed amendment to the Constitution allowing cities of more than five thousand inhabitants in this state to frame their own city charter," and "Against proposed amendment to constitution allowing cities of more than five thousand inhabitants in this state to frame their own charters." And if a majority of all voters at said election shall be for such amendment the same shall be deemed to be adopted.

Approved March 29, 1911."

I, Addison Wait, 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 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 Forty-sixth. ADDISON WAIT.

[Seal] Secretary of State.

FOR SUMMER SLEEPING ROOM

Japanese Crinkler Crepe an Inexpensive and Always Suitable Curtaining to Be Used.

Japanese crinkler crepe is among the attractive inexpensive curtainings for the summer sleeping room. No matter what is the color scheme of the chamber, something to harmonize with it may be found in this material, which comes in innumerable shades and combinations. Another attractive curtaining in cotton has an arts and crafts design on white or tan, is striped with a narrow, brightly tinted broche pattern.

All linen crash which is 48 inches wide may be had in a variety of tones, and needs only a coarse lace or a machine hemstitched finishing to make a substantial and refined looking curtaining. Most attractive are the imported marquisettes of soft finish, and strong weave, the white piques with colored stripe borderings in tan, blue, rose, maize or violet; the silk and cotton foulard patterned batistes and the hand woven chiffon batistes.

Charming looking summer bedroom curtains are of Swiss muslin, machine embroidered with white on color or with a color on white.

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONS

Fine gingham and percales will emerge from the tub with the gloss and dressing of new material if dipped in sweet milk instead of starch.

To keep towels with colored borders pretty, do not allow them to become badly soiled. Rub gently with a white soap. Rinse in warm water and then in cold water. Wash quickly and never soak or boil them.

When counting the wash make out two lists, one for the washerwoman and one for yourself. A book may be purchased with carbon paper in it such as clerks use in the stores. Write the list once and the other will be traced.

Carpets if well sprinkled with salt and then wiped with cloth squeezed out of warm water containing a spoonful of spirits of turpentine to every quart will look bright and new and will not be troubled with moths and buffalo bugs.

If you wish to have your table linen look nicely do not put it through the wringer, as it makes creases that will not come out even if the cloth is ironed when very damp. By rinsing very thoroughly it looks better even if not wrung very dry. Just try it and see. In fact, any clothes that you wish to look very nicely when ironed you will find come out a great deal better if wrung by hand.

The Kitchen Floor.

A cork floor-covering is easily cleaned and is serviceable. Linoleum is used in many kitchens. An uncovered and unfinished floor of hard maple or birch is durable and reasonable in cost, but has the disadvantage of being difficult to keep clean. Tiles of brick are both durable and picturesque, but are comparatively expensive. A cement floor is more reasonable in cost, and if a few rugs are used to mitigate its hardness, it will be a great joy. With a cement dado going up two or three feet around the walls and a sanitary drain in one corner, this floor might be cleaned with the hose every day.

To Make Good Coffee.

French cooks are famous for the excellence of their coffee, which they make so strong that one part of the liquor requires the addition of two parts to reduce it to the proper strength.

This addition is made with hot milk. The large proportion of hot milk, in place of so much warm water, gives the coffee a richness like that made by the addition of cream in the ordinary way. By this means any housekeeper desirous of making good coffee, can have it without cream.

Baked Potato Balls.

Rub cold mashed potatoes left from yesterday, smooth with a spoonful of warm buter and soften with warm milk. Beat up an egg in it, stir until hot in a clean greased frying pan, not allowing it to "catch" on the side. Then let it cool. When cold and stiff make into balls, roll these in flour and bake upon a greased pan until well browned. Pile on a hot plate.

When Baking Potatoes.

Use one of the new wire frames that may be had for a few cents. You stick the potatoes on little upright points, the potatoes bake all over at once and you do not burn your fingers in turning them over or getting them out, for you can put a dozen potatoes on the frame and put it in the oven just like any other pan.

Clean Knife Handles.

Stains may be cleaned from bone and ivory knife handles by rubbing them with a soft paste made by mixing whiting with lemon juice. This should be well rubbed in and then the handles should be rinsed in warm water and dried carefully.

Uses for Tarred Paper.

1. Put tarred paper over mouse holes and mice will not gnaw through.

2. When putting clothes away, place tarred paper in with them to keep the moths away.—Home Department, National Magazine.

BACKACHE AND ACHING JOINTS

Together Tell of Bad Kidneys.

Much pain that masks as rheumatism is due to weak kidneys—to their failure to drive off uric acid thoroughly.

When you suffer achy, bad joints, backache, too; with some kidney disorders, get Doan's Kidney Pills, which have cured thousands.

An Oklahoma Case

John T. Jones, 213 S. Pine St., Pauls Valley, Okla., says: "I was confined to bed for days with sciatic rheumatism and kidney trouble. I was weak and debilitated and tormented almost to death. Not improving under the doctor's treatment, I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and was entirely cured. I have had no trouble since."

Get Doan's at any Drug Store, 50c. a Box

Doan's Kidney Pills

About the only thing father gets on his birthday is a lemon.

CURES BURNS AND CUTS.

Cole's Carbolisalve stops the pain instantly. Cures quick. No scar. All druggists, 25 and 50c.

Many a man's good reputation has been fatally bitten by the political bug.

It Seemed So.

"He's a man of parts."

"But aren't the important ones missing?"

Lucky Woman.

Wife—There are so very few really good men in the world.

Hub—Yes; you were mighty lucky to get one.

Saving Trouble.

"Have you read the platforms of the different political parties?"

"What's the use wastin' time doin' that?"

"I should think you would want to find out how to vote intelligently."

"How to vote intelligently? My grandfathe found that cut years ago, so what's the use of my botherin' about it?"

How She Managed It.

"Sarah," said Mr. Jolliboy to his wife, as he finished his breakfast, "I shall not be home to dinner tonight. My old friend Bill Peters is in town."

"Good!" said Mrs. Jolliboy. "That suits me to a T. I'm not going to be home to dinner myself. My old friend George Watkins telephoned me yesterday——"

Both dined at home.—Harper's Weekly.

Mixing the Names.

Mayor Bacharach of Atlantic City, at a dinner at the Marlborough-Blenheim, told of a summer girl:

"On the beach in the moonlight," he he said, "a youth clasped a maiden passionately to his breast and murmured:

"'Oo you love me, Larding?'

"'Yes—ah, yes, Reginald,' she sighed.

"'Reginald?' said the youth in a startled voice. 'You mean Clarence, don't you, dear?'

"Smiling sweetly, she nestled closer. 'How stupid of me! I was thinking it was the week end.'"—Exchange.

Not Necessary to Leave Home.

In an effort to stop the migration of dying consumptives to the southwest, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis will ask physicians to be more careful in ordering patients to go away, and will also ask railroads to discontinue their practice of selling "charity" tickets to those who cannot afford to pay full fair. "No consumptive should go to Colorado, California, or the west for his health," says the association, "unless he has a good chance for recovery from his disease, and unless especially he has at least $1,000 to spend for this purpose, over and above what his family may need.

"Tuberculosis can be cured in any part of the United States, and it is not necessary for a tuberculosis patient to go west. Whenever possible, the National association urges tuberculosis patients who have not ample funds to go to a sanatorium near home, and if they cannot do this, to take the cure in their own homes, under the direction of a physician."

THIRTEEN YEARS

Unlucky Number for Dakota Woman.

The question whether the number "13" is really more unlucky than any other number has never been entirely settled.

A So. Dak. woman, after thirteen years of misery from drinking coffee, found a way to break the "unlucky spell." Tea is just as injurious as coffee because it contains caffeine, the drug in coffee. She writes:

"For thirteen years I have been a nervous wreck from drinking coffee. My liver, stomach, heart—in fact, my whole system being actually poisoned by it.

"Last year I was confined to my bed for six months. Finally it dawned on me that coffee caused the trouble. Then I began using Postum instead of coffee, but with little faith, as my mind was in such a condition that I hardly knew what to do next.

"Extreme nervousnes and failing eyesight caused me to lose all courage. In about two weeks after I quit coffee and began to use Postum I was able to read and my head felt clear. I am improving all the time and I will be a strong, well woman yet.

"I have fooled more than one person with a delicious cup of Postum. Mrs. S. wanted to know where I bought my fine coffee. I told her my grocer had it and when she found out it was Postum she has used it ever since, and her nerves are building up fine.

"My brain is strong, my nerves steady, my appetite good, and best of all, I enjoy such sound, pleasant sleep." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Get the little book in pkgs., "The Road to Wellville." "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.