

SYNOPSIS.

the bound island, stood in a vast bay on northwestern coast of France, and ag the time of Louis XVI was a governent stronghold. Develops that the unit boy was the son of Seigneur

CHAPTER V-Her Ladychip dances with a strange fisherman, and a call to arms is made in an effort to capture a mysterious Le Seigneur Nois.

"Oh, yes," she said, with an effort, ilf sitting up. And then irrelevantly,



with rather a wild glance about ber: "Isn't—isn't it storming outside?"

"A little—not much—" A smile

crossed the dark features. "I remember," she added, as if foreing herself to speak, "It had just begun to on the beach, when it—the 'grand' tide—" The words died away; echanically she lifted her hand, rushed back the shining waves of

irt; it was damp and warm; "I supthis is the island of Casque?"

ged marks as from a fleroe How did you hurt your

How did I get here?" Oh, I was standing on the cliff," he

You did? And then-came down?"

ked again toward the pockets ch his hands were thrust; obarose unsteadily. "I know-it not so easy!" she said. "It was

ben you turned the horse toward

ware she was still very dizzy m the fall on the sand; the shapely quickly and caught her. A rrasp: a dark, anxious gase bent upon

T have seen you—spoken with you fore! On the beach—the night of

"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 the Constitution of the State of Ne-raska is hereby amended to read as fol-

Section 1. The legislative authority of

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 percent 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 filled 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 casential 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.

(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 filled 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

the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinater set forth in full is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska. She hereinater set forth in full is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska as hereinater 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 than a continue in effect until rejected 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. This is a section in the entire of the legislature of the regular as et shall not delay the remainder of the entire of the legislature of the regular as et shall not delay the remainder of the entire of the legislature of the state of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section nineteen (18) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

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Section 1. That set on the legislature of the State of Nebraska:

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PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL

AMENDMENT NO. THREE. The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska as hereinafter set forth in full, is sub-mitted to the electors of the State of Ne-braska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

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;
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. Inot 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 the officers and members of the convention, or a majority thereof, and delivered to the clerk of said city, who shall be signed by the officer and members of the convention, or a majority thereof, and delivered to the clerk of said city, who shall be signed by the officer and members of the convention, or a majority thereof, and delivered to the state of Nebraska:

Section 1. That at the general election for state and legislative officers to be held in the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That of Nebraska:

Section 1. That at the general election 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:

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Section 1. That at the general election for state and legislative officers to be held in the State of Nebraska: ernor and the Board of Public Lands and Buildings and shall become vested in a Board of Commissioners of State institu-tions, and the said Board is on July 1, 1913, and without further process of law, au-thorized and directed to assume and ex-ercise all the powers heretofore vested in or exercised by the Governor or Board of Public Lands and Buildings with ref-erence to the institutions of the state named herein, but nothing berein con-

nor 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 prothe 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 Walt, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. FOUR.

bers of the legislature hold after the adoption of this amendment members of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall be elected for the term of two years of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall be elected for the term of two years and the state of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall be elected for the term of two years the realist of the legislature of the state of Nebrasks in the year 1200 and each receive pay at the rate of six hundred dollars for each require season of the cents for ry during their and in going to and returning from the paint of the legislature on the legislature of the supreme court whose the legislature or many and milesge. Each season, no bills of the state of the supreme court during that time until the expiration of the legislature of the supreme court during that time until the expiration of the legislature to the necessity of the state of the state of the constitution of the legislature to the necessity of the state of Nebrasks for their approach and the state of the state of

The following propesed amendment to he constitution of the State of Neuraska, ith, A. D. 1912.
"AN ACT for a Joint Resolution to pro-

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.

What the Nebraska

Farmers Are Doing

When the magazine writers go hunting for a story about big things in agriculture, they have the habit of going to Kansas; for the reason that Kansas has been unusually progressive in advertising her resources; and Kansas has done great things with her 1,734,463 people on the farms and her 25,040,550 acres under cultivation. But in 1910, Nebraska with less than two-thirds of the population and about half of the cultivated acreage beat the Sunflower state to a frazzle, for instance:

Kansas produced an average per capita value of agricultural products of \$167.32; Nebraska an average of

Did you get that? Read it again. Kansas produced from her farms wealth to the amount of \$11.28 per cultivated acre; Nebraska farmers turned out \$25.47 per cultivated acre And that's different. Remember it.

Kansas produced from her total agricultural and live stock business \$316.00 per capita. Fine! Nebraska produced from her total

live stock and agricultural business 8451.00 per capita. And that's different again. Don't

To make it plain, Nebraska, with

just about half as many folks on her farms, beat Kansas \$3,242,347 in the total of wealth production; a matter of \$135.00 per capita.

The U.S. census says that the average wealth of the farmers of Kansas was \$1,175 per capita in 1910; Nebraska farmers had \$2,360 per capita. That's \$5,925 more of wealth for every family of five on the farms of Nebraska than for similar families in Kansas. There's a reason for these things.

Nebraska is a good state to live in.



and Private Dis on s. Piles and Rupture cure without an oper that 600 for Blood Poison. TEN Y A S OF GRAND ISLAND

Opportunities for All in California

Whether you are looking for a place to retire on small farm or orchard tract, or if you are seeking a business location, California offers you great inducements. The climate varies but little and the land is never idle-some crops ripen every season. Three crops from the same land in one year is not unusual. With the increasing farm population, new industries are needed to turn the raw products into manufactured goods. It is to your interest to investigate the possibilities of this state with a view of selecting a location here.

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Standard Road of the West Dustless Roadbed, Double Track.

Protected by Automatic Electric Block Safety Signals desire to help you choose your new field and when you have decided upon the location, will take you there comfortably and quickly and after you are settled will aid you in getting your products marketed

Low round trip homeseekers' fares in effect first and third Tuesday of each month.



For literature and information relative to this wonderful state, call on

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Loup City, Neb.

Mos four Taller?

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you might pay for clothing made six or seven months ago over dummy models, our Chicago tailors, Ed. V. Price & Co., build up-to-date clothes

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individuality that satisfies.

Two-Button Novelty and give a style that pleases, a shape that is permanent, a wearing service that means economy, and an

A personal trial will prove why their work is so highly regarded. Let us take your measure. Today!

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Golden Prairie District

Near Cheyenne Wyoming

You have seen our advertisement before and many of you have thought you would go out leter The fall work has prevented you, however, and you have yut it off

Now is the Time

For you to go. It is a period between threshing and corn picking, when you will be least busy. You will never haue your work all done and the longer you delay the less you can see of the crops

If You will Come now

We can still show you some grain in shocks in the field; a great many crops in 'the stack; some fine crops of winter wheat that will go another 35 bushels next year.

KNOW

whether you are interested or not. You haven't writen us if you are. Let us know You can talki. over with and our agent will call and show you samples of the crops. him and decide whether it is a proposition you want or not

IF YOU GO OUT

To look .t the land you are under no obligation to buy. If you will risk the \$17 for the round trip and \$1.25 a day while you are gone, we will ShoW you the land Free of Charge whether you buy or not. We will also

Refund Railroad Fare

If you are interested Write now To purchasers.

The Federal Land and Securities Co.

WYOMING