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CHANGE IN ADDRESS—When ordering a change in the address, subscribers should be sure to give their old as well as their new address.

And now for the real battle, November 3rd.

The Schuyler Free Lance has declared for Taft and Sherman.

How refreshing it is to hear a man like Frank Harrison talk about "decency" in politics.

Georgia, Tennessee and Maryland appear to have broken step in the march of the solid south.

The Progressives traveled so fast that they progressed right by the Lumber Combine without discovering it.

Pennsylvania is one state that is not claimed by the Bryan rainbow chasers. Colonel Guffy lives in Pennsylvania.

Ten dollars and fifty cents was the last report made of funds donated to the Bryan campaign fund by Platte county farmers.

"Douglas the Shoe Man," is making a big noise about the "robber tariff." He wants free hides, but protection on the shoes he makes.

By the way, Mr. Bryan served two terms in congress, and yet he never made a move to secure a law guaranteeing bank deposits.

The name of that mysterious Swede farmer who gave Bryan a hundred dollars to assist in making a change has not yet been made public.

One thing certain, Mr. Bryan cannot insist that the famine in India is responsible for the high price of wheat. That was the song he was singing on the stump a few years ago.

Evidently Mrs. John Kern of Indianapolis, is not in political sympathy with her distinguished husband. She refused to issue an invitation to Tom Taggart to a pink tea at her home.

Wouldn't it make you smile to see a Democratic politician eat a four dollar meal in a diner and then step to the rear platform and howl about the tariff on salt making living so much more expensive.

Compare the present price of wheat with the price of silver, and see how the figures compare with the assertion made by Mr. Bryan in 1896, when he said that the market price of silver governed the market price of wheat.

The average farmer is not worrying for fear the county option deal will not be pulled off at the next session of the legislature. What he would like to know is when the "progressive" Attorney General expects to tackle the Lumber Combine and throttle the Grain Trust.

Hon. P. Bee has been hired to tour Oklahoma and sing campaign songs and gathered "honey" for the Bryan campaign fund. Nebraska also has a Bee, but not the kind of a bee they have down in Oklahoma. The Nebraska Bee has a good sized stinger out for the Fairview farmer.

Mr. Bryan believes that thought to be considered the heir to the reforms inaugurated by President Roosevelt. Why? What right has Mr. Bryan to assume that he should be elected to continue the work begun by the President. Up to the time of the Chicago convention the President had been harshly condemned for many of his official acts and utterances by Mr. Bryan and his good intentions ridiculed and condemned. It was not until after the President's re-nomination became impossible, that Mr. Bryan discovered that Theodore Roosevelt was really a great man who was sincere in the fight he has made for certain reforms.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

A look backward will convince any man acquainted with the political history of the country, that in course of time the Democratic party always endorses the acts of Republican administrations.

In 1861, the Democrats opposed the greenback issue, and later endorsed it. In 1863 the Democrats opposed the draft, and a year later Democratic mobs burned down colored orphan asylums in New York city and shot down men sent to enforce the drafting of men for service in the Union army. The draft was afterwards sustained by the Democrats.

In June, 1864, the Democratic party, in National convention, declared Lincoln and the Union army a failure. Since that day the Democratic party has praised the martyred president and voted, first under protest, and later with patriotic zeal, in granting pensions to the soldiers who were denounced as failures in 1864.

In 1874 the Democratic party denounced the efforts of the Republican party to arrange for the resumption of specie payment, and afterwards endorsed the measure.

In 1896 and in 1900, the Democratic party declared for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and in 1904 met in St. Louis and endorsed the gold standard previously adopted by the Republicans, by nominating a gold standard candidate.

The Democratic party has been a camp follower in the political history of the country for nearly fifty years. The Democratic party has been the mob that has followed the army that does things along the national highway of time—occupying the deserted camps and gathering enough inspiration and horse sense as it marched in the rear to condemn its past mistakes, but originating nothing new that has ever been incorporated into law.

Ingalls was right when he spoke of the Democratic party as "the organized ignorance of the country."

What guarantee does the Democratic party give for its future conduct in the affairs of this nation if successful in November? The only way, my countrymen, you have of judging that party is by its past history. It has been a great national failure as a political party since Andrew Jackson walked out of the White House on the 4th day of March, 1837. It has "protested" and "viewed with alarm" every four years since the days of Jackson. With the exception of the tariff it has been on both sides of nearly every great national question, and even on the tariff it has favored protection in spots while denouncing it as robbery. It has endorsed nearly all the fads and fancies, whooped it up for the different kinds of insns and then turned and denounced its own record of stupidity and ignorance, and endorsed the record of the army it is always following but never overtakes.

Along the line of march lie silent and cold the abandoned theories of the past. The free silver guns have been spiked in the house of their friends. Initiative and referendum lie bleeding on the sands of time, stabbed to death by the hands of the men who gave it birth. The twinkling stars look down upon the upturned faces of anti-imperialism. Government ownership of railroads was abandoned to its fate and kicked out of the line of march by the foot that kicked it into publicity at Castle Garden. Only one relic has been dragged up from the past to keep company with the new issues incubated in the Fairview henery—the emaciated corpse of free trade galvanized as "tariff reform."

Under the leadership of Mr. Bryan the Democratic party has not changed. It is the same old camp trailer, the same old protester. About the only difference between the Democratic party of today and the last time it followed Bryan to defeat, is that it stopped long enough in 1904, where the Republican army camped in 1900, to repudiate free coinage and nominate a gold standard candidate.

The Democratic party is yet four years of weary marching behind the Republican party, and it will require all the turpentine produced in the country to increase the running capacity of the Democratic mule in order to see the Republican elephant pass under the wire next November.

WILL FURNISH INSPIRATION. The notorious Frank Harrison, late lobbyist for the Union Pacific Railway Company, who turned "reformer" when he lost his job when blank passes commenced to appear in the ticket scalpers' offices of Omaha, St. Joe and Kansas City, has commenced the publication of the Nebraska Capital for the purpose of furnishing inspiration for the alleged progressive press and to assist in defeating Republican candidates for the legislature who refuse to declare their intention to vote for the so-called local option measure drawn up by another paid lobbyist, Tom Darnell, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League.

Harrison's paper is the organ of a

A LETTER FROM W. R. HEARST.

"Good Luck and God Bless You, and May You Be Able Keep Up With Your Mule."

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 24.—The Iroquois Association, an essentially Democratic organization of San Francisco, a few days ago suggested to Mr. William Randolph Hearst that since he had decided to oppose the election of the Democratic candidate, Mr. Bryan, he could not consistently retain his membership in the organization. In reply to this suggestion Mr. Hearst to-day sent the following letter to the association:

To the Iroquois Association, San Francisco, Cal.: Gentlemen—I received your letter with both pleasure and surprise. I was surprised to know that Mr. Bogart was sending \$4 dues to your organization, but pleased to learn of it, as I am exceedingly ready to stop that. I was pleased and surprised, too, to learn that the Iroquois Club was still in existence, for I thought that it had died the death and had been peacefully buried along with the last remnants of the defunct Democratic party of California.

But, since the Iroquois Club still in a way exists, I am glad to resign from it, and the situation suggested in my letter seems sufficient reason for me.

You imply that I am not a Democrat, and I strongly suspect that I am not, according to the Democratic standards of to-day. I worked hard for the Democratic party at one time and contributed many thousands of four-dollar checks and cheerfully suffered much abuse and such much injury for the Democratic party, but I believed in it then, and I don't now.

You imply, furthermore, that you are Democrats, and I cannot help wondering what kind of Democrats you think you are. Are you 1892 Democrats, or 1896 Democrats, or 1900 Democrats, or 1904 Democrats, or 1908 Democrats? Are you Cleveland Democrats, believing in the tariff reform that we didn't get, and the military suppression of labor unions that we did get? Are you Parker Democrats, supporting the trusts if they contribute and opposing them if they don't? Are you Bryan Democrats, believing in free silver sometimes and in government ownership sometimes, and in the initiative and referendum sometimes? And if you are Bryan Democrats and believe in these things do you also believe in a Bryan platform that contains none of these things?

Dear friends and brothers of the Iroquois Club, you all remember how the Democracy of free silver was taught you and how you got intensely excited over it and cheered for it and marched for it, and then were informed that free silver was not true Democracy after all, but that public ownership was.

Then you remember how you threw your hats in the air over public ownership and worked up an almost hysterical enthusiasm for it, and then were informed that this wasn't true Democracy either, but that the initiative and referendum were.

Good luck and God bless you, and may you all be able to keep up with the mule.

Sincerely,
WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

Then you came nobly to the front again and affirmed undying devotion to the everlasting principles of the initiative and referendum; but now you have a platform in which there is no free silver, in which there is no public ownership, in which there is no initiative and referendum, and still you are informed by the old Dr. Gracie of Democracy that only that platform with the owners' trade mark pasted on the front and the owner's name blown in the bottle is genuine Democracy, and that if you don't subscribe to that you will be read out of the Democratic party.

Friends and ex-brothers of the Iroquois Club, there is no Democratic party. There is only a Bryan party, and the followers of that party don't know when they go to bed at night what they will be called upon to believe when they wake up in the morning.

Once there was a man who had an old carving knife which he said had been handed down to him from his grandfather. A friend said to him, "It looks rather new. Haven't you ever done anything to it?" and the man said, "Oh, I've had the blade changed once or twice, and the handle renewed a couple of times, but otherwise it is just the same knife my grandfather had."

Mr. Bryan tells us that his variable doctrine is the Democracy of our fathers, but I say that both the blade and the handle have been changed so often that there is no recognizing the original principles.

Once, again, there was a farmer who had a balky mule and he couldn't make the mule go. A stranger came along and offered to help, and the farmer told him to go right ahead. The stranger had a bottle of turpentine, and he opened the mule's mouth and pushed back his head and poured about half of the bottle into the mule's stomach. The mule gave one startled gasp and struck out across the prairie, and was lost to sight. The surprised farmer stood for a while immersed in deep thought, and then he said: "Stranger, please give me the rest of that turpentine; I've got to catch my mule."

Friends and ex-brothers of the one-time Iroquois Club, I have always stood just where I stand now, squarely upon the principles of the founder of the Democratic party and the framer of the Declaration of Independence, but the Democratic donkey has gone galloping over the political prairie until it is lost to the sight of its original adherents.

I am not in the race to catch that donkey, and if you are, you will find that you have to keep plumb full of a different kind of turpentine in every campaign.

And so I received your communication with gratitude, and so I withdraw from your club with pleasure and without the slightest hard feeling.

Good luck and God bless you, and may you all be able to keep up with the mule.

Sincerely,
WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

bunch of politicians who, while crying "reform" in the name of the Republicans from the hill-tops in the day time, are raising hell with the party in the valley at night. Harrison is a henchman of Boss Hammond, who edits the organ of Rube Schneider, head of the grain trust, and one of the chief promoters of what is termed the Lumber Combine, which appears to be immune from prosecution by the Attorney General of this state.

If Schneider and Hammond, through Harrison, Thompson, King and others in the bunch, can force the Republican party to endorse state prohibition and detract the attention of the people from the burdens imposed upon them by the lumber barons, their objective in starting the publication of the Capital, through Henchman Harrison, will have been accomplished.

DEMOCRATS AND THE TARIFF. It is quite evident that the Democrats will make their fight in Nebraska on the tariff question. The tariff plank adopted at Denver is more moderate in its demands than the tariff planks adopted at any national convention of the party since 1880. When General Hancock was nominated and gave to the country his celebrated letter on the tariff it was not in harmony with the ideas of the radical wing of his party. Hancock was not a politician, but what he wrote on the tariff question attracted wide attention. When the Wilson-Bryan bill passed the house and became a law, it was a different bill than that reported by the free trade members of the committee that had it in charge. The bill was a semi-protective measure and gave protection to Democratic communities and allowed products of Republican states to enter duty free. For instance the Willson-Bryan bill removed the duty on wool and gave to southern states the protection that the members of congress from that section of the country demanded. When the Dingley bill was enacted it was a measure calculated to produce a revenue as well as protect the laborers and manufacturers from the cheap labor of European countries. Now the Bryanites are not alluding to

the Dingley law as a "robber tariff," but talk about reforming it by revising the schedules, and placing hides and wool on the free list in order to secure the votes and influence of New England manufacturers.

ENDORSED BY BRYAN.

In 1888 the Democratic orators were advocating a large navy, and abusing the Republican party for having neglected to build up the power of Uncle Sam on the sea. When the war closed, the government had a thousand fighting ships afloat, nearly all of them wooden vessels. The war cost the government \$2,700,000,000, and it was not until after the Republican party had reduced the debt more than one-half that attention was turned to rebuilding the navy to take the place of the wooden ships which went out of commission soon after the war closed. When Cleveland entered upon his first term he found several fighting ships under construction and his administration continued to work already commenced by a Republican administration. During his second term he found no obstructions placed in his way by Republicans in continuing the work on strengthening the navy. Since the last Democratic administrations, the Republicans have been accused of extravagance and attempts made by the Democratic party to discredit every move made to make this country a first-class power on the sea. After all their smoke and thunder, the Democrats at Denver declared for an "adequate navy," which can be construed, when the occasion demands, to mean a large navy. After all his knocks, Mr. Bryan, when he dictated the Denver platform, dored the Republican naval program.

WHERE DOES MR. BRYAN STAND?

A Platform is binding as to what it omits as well as to what it contains.—From Mr. Bryan's acceptance speech.

This declaration was made in that part of Mr. Bryan's speech in which he attempted to discredit Mr. Taft's declarations beyond those made by his party in convention. The Chicago convention was guilty of several serious omissions, but it cannot be overlooked

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Our Mr. W. J. Else is now in Nebraska and will be pleased to call on you whenever possible and give any information desired. Should you desire to consult him, write us at once, so that we can ask him to call on you at the earliest possible moment. Our Redfield office will also gladly furnish information, lists of lands and free booklet upon request. Inasmuch as these lands are selling rapidly, and that the best tracts will go first, we urgently request that you arrange at the very earliest moment to make a trip to Spink County on the next excursion.

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that it endorsed the Roosevelt administration and nominated Mr. Taft, thus committing the party to the policies represented by these leaders. For example, the convention knew, through wide publicity, that it was nominating a man who was in favor of making public all campaign contributions. Yet it did not declare for such publication. Certainly Mr. Taft was not bound by the convention to oppose this policy. On the contrary, it became more important than ever that he should assert it, and this he did, not only by statement and direction, but by making the collection and disbursement of contributions in his campaign subject to the rigid laws of New York state.

Four years ago the democratic platform made no mention of the currency issue. Silence was the compromise between those who favored the gold standard and those who still adhered to the silver coinage doctrine formerly declared by the party and never yet repudiated. If Judge Parker had been elected, and there had come about a great financial crisis, would he have been bound to do nothing merely because his party had failed to formulate a policy for him? Or would he have been bound by his personal declaration in favor of the gold standard?

The democratic platform of this year does not declare for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, once so dear to Mr. Bryan's heart. Does this omission mean that the party now repudiates free silver? If it does, then Mr. Bryan must also repudiate free silver, for in his speech of acceptance he declared that when a man accepts a nomination he is bound by the omissions as well as the declarations of the accompanying platform.

Mr. Bryan would seem to believe that a party does not need to declare against a proposition in order to put itself on record against it, but needs merely to omit mention of it. That is to say, a party must necessarily be against a thing that it does not expressly endorse. If that be true, then issues are eliminated by omission. Yet in the very beginning of his speech Mr. Bryan said that his third nomination for the presidency could "only be explained by a substantial and undisputed growth of the principles and policies for which I, with a multitude of others, have contended. As these principles and policies have given me whatever political strength I possess, the action of the convention not only renews my faith in them, but strengthens my attachment to them."

Clearly Mr. Bryan's discourse on the man and the platform does not hang together.—Kansas City Star.

SIDETRACKED.

The drayman drove up to the cold storage house at Lincoln with an enormous dry goods box, heavily nailed and fortified with iron straps around both ends.

"Mr. B. said to tell you that these goods were to be kept with great care, under lock and key, until after the election," said the driver to the man in charge.

"Have you an itemized statement of the contents?"

"He said it would not be necessary," answered the driver.

"Go back and tell him that I cannot receive the goods without," was the rejoinder.

And this is what the driver is said to have brought back.

Three hundred and ninety-two speeches, delivered in 1906, maintaining that the only hope of prosperity lay in the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Eight hundred and seventeen speeches, letters, and editorials of various later dates reiterating the beliefs of 1896. One statement, under date of 1900, asserting intention not to ask for another nomination for the presidency. One assertion that I could not accept the support of the Illinois Democrats on any other condition than the utter repudiation thereby of one Roger Sullivan. One speech delivered in New

York City concerning the government ownership of railroads. Goods to be kept strictly under lock and key until called for.—J. W. B.—Harper's Weekly.

JUDGE TAFT'S RELIGION.

There are rumors that the ultra orthodox people in the country are going to fight Secretary Taft on the ground that he is a Unitarian, and hence is not orthodox. We can hardly believe that any considerable number of right thinking church people can be induced to join such a movement. There was a time in the world when we made an iron bedstead for everybody. Those who were too short for it were stretched out and those who were too long were cut off. But that time went by several hundred years ago. The rigid orthodox people are certainly going to hurt their own cause by making a political campaign against a man who does not happen to think as they do on all religious questions. We imagine that the leaders of the advanced thought of the church will be among the first to rebuke this narrowness. If not the injury to the cause of the church will be far reaching and permanent.—Sioux Falls Argus-Leader.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

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 at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3rd, A. D. 1908:

A JOINT RESOLUTION to amend Sections two (2), four (4), five (5), six (6) and thirteen (13) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to Judicial Powers.

Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. (Amendment proposed.) That Section two (2) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 2. (Supreme court, judges; jurisdiction.) The Supreme Court shall consist of seven (7) judges, and a majority of all elected and qualified judges shall be necessary to constitute a quorum or pronounce a decision. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction in all cases relating to the revenue, civil cases in which the state is a party, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

Section 2. (Amendment proposed.) That Section four (4) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 4. (Supreme court, judges; election term.) The judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large; and their terms of office shall, hereinafter provided, shall be six years. And said Supreme Court judges shall during their term of office reside in the state of Nebraska in the year 1911, 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; that at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1911, 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 1912, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who shall hold his office for the period of six years. Provided that the members of the Supreme Court whose terms of office expire in January, 1914, shall be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, until the expiration of his term of office. And, provided further, that upon the adoption of this amendment by the electors of the State, the Governor shall, immediately upon issuing his proclamation declaring said amendment adopted, appoint four (4) judges of the Supreme Court, two (2) of whom shall be appointed to hold office until the general election in 1909, and have qualified; and the other two (2) shall hold their office until their successors shall be elected at the general election held in 1911, and have qualified.

Section 4. (Amendment proposed.) That Section six (6) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 6. (Chief justice.) The Chief Justice shall serve as such during all the term for which he was elected. He shall preside at all terms of the Supreme Court, and in his absence the judges present shall select one of their number to preside at the term.

Section 5. (Amendment proposed.) That Section thirteen (13) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 13. (Judges, salaries.) That judges of the Supreme Court shall each receive a salary of \$4,500, and the Judges of the District Court shall each receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum, payable quarterly.

Approved April 8, 1907. GEO. C. JUNKIN, Secretary of State.

I, Geo. C. Junkin, 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 Thirtieth 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 3d day of November, A. D. 1908.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska, Done at Lincoln, this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-third, and of this State the Forty-second.

GEO. C. JUNKIN, Secretary of State.

ENEMY KNEW BULLER'S PLANS

English General Understood Only "Fighting by the Book."

It was one of the dearest desires of the scriptural writer that "mine adversary had written a book." It was one of the comforts and safeguards of the Boers in the Transvaal war that their early adversary had actually written and published a book, officially indorsed and widely circulated. The volume in question was the standard of tactics of the British army, and the author of it was one of the notable incidents of the Boer war.

Capt. Fritz Duquesne, of the Boer army, who was captured and sent to Bermuda as a prisoner and afterward escaped to New York, told the other day, in speaking of the death of Buller, how the Boer army managed to beat him so badly when he was sent to South Africa. He gave Buller credit for the very highest order of courage and the most indomitable will to do his best for his flag, but asserted that Buller was so handicapped by his own writings on military affairs that all the enemy had to do to beat him was to study his own text-book. Buller was the author of the book by which the British army fought, and he followed it religiously. The Boers had an abundant supply of the books and were to follow them up. By consulting the book the Boers could tell precisely what Buller would do next after he had done a certain thing. If he shelled a position with lyddite, the book would tell what would follow, and the Boers had only to look at the text to inform themselves as to the nature of defense or attack that it was necessary to make.

The Cost of Being Presented. The average cost of being presented at King Edward's court of a lady of good position varies from \$200 to \$250. On one occasion a lady paid \$5,000 for a court costume and \$15 for a bouquet, and \$100 was the cost of a lace handkerchief. In fact, the presentation outfit of a rich American bride cost over \$8,000.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

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 at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3rd, A. D. 1908:

A JOINT RESOLUTION to propose an Amendment to Section 2, Article 5 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Enacted and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. (Amendment.) That at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1908, the following "provisions" be submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska:

Section 2. (Educational Funds, Investment.) 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 thereon 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 of this state, or on the school district bonds of this state, and such other securities as the legislature may from time to time direct. And such funds are hereby solemnly pledged for the purpose of school funds, and shall be set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses.

Section 2. (Ballot.) (Adopted.) That at said election in the year 1908, on the ballot of each elector voting thereat there shall be printed or written the words: "For proposed amendment to the Constitution with reference to the investment of the permanent school fund," and against said proposed amendment to the constitution with reference to the investment of the permanent school fund. And a majority of all voters at said election shall be for such amendment, the same shall be deemed to be adopted.

Approved April 5, 1907. I, Geo. C. Junkin, 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 Thirtieth 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 3d day of November, A. D. 1908.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska, Done at Lincoln, this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-third, and of this State the Forty-second.

GEO. C. JUNKIN, Secretary of State.

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