

RENEWALS—The date opposite your name on your paper, or wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid. These Janis show that payment has been received up to Jan. 1, 1908, Feb. 1, 1908 and so on. When payment is made, the date, which answers as a receipt, will be changed accordingly.

DISCONTINUANCES—Responsible subscribers will continue to receive this journal until the publishers are notified by letter to discontinue. When all arrears must be paid. If you do not wish the journal continued for another year after the time paid for has expired, you should previously notify us to discontinue it.

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

What has become of the Bryan Volunteers?

Let the Democrats who want the office do the contributing.

The ten-cent corn party still has its hat out for the coin of Platte county farmers.

No one has yet been injured in the rush in this county to drop a dollar in the Bryan hat.

"I am a Christian and won't vote for no dam infidel," is the reason advanced by a Cedar county man for refusing to support Taft.

On a silver basis the Democratic National Committee received in one lump \$650,000 to be used in electing Mr. Bryan to the Presidency.

The Democrats of Platte county are standing nobly by the publicity plank in the Denver platform. They have published the names of the men who contributed that \$76.75 to the campaign fund.

Platte county Republicans are lining up to cast their solid vote for Taft and Sherman. And the revolt among the German Democrats indicate that the Republicans will have enthusiastic allies in the contest.

The politicians who are trying to unite the Democrats of Platte county on Latta have a tough job on their hands. Latta's record while a member of the State Senate is too rank even for a Platte county Democrat to swallow.

Chairman Dickinson, assisted by the other members of the county committee and all the privates in the ranks, purpose to make a strenuous campaign for Taft in Platte county, and reduce the Democratic majority—possibly wiping it out entirely.

That plank in the Denver platform declaring for publicity of campaign contributions before election has already been repudiated by the man who dictated it. Mr. Bryan has not answered the question, "Where did that \$300,000 come from the Democratic committee is spending?"

If the amendment to the constitution providing for an increase in the members of the supreme court, receives a majority at the election in November, it is hoped that the Governor, in making appointments, will not be governed by partisan consideration. The time has come for a non-partisan judiciary.

With a candidate for governor whose wealth is estimated in six figures, a candidate for congress who is said, by good Democrats, to be the richest man in the Third district, why should farmers and laboring men be asked to donate a five or ten dollar bill to the Bryan campaign fund? Let the men who are after the offices pay the bills.

What the farmer wants is a crop guarantee. He wants to feel safe before he votes for Bryan. He does not want to take any chances of reducing his bank account in order to get a law guaranteeing his bank deposit. In the fall of 1896, when the country was under the rule of the party Mr. Bryan now claims to represent, Platte county farmers were hauling wheat to Columbus and selling it for 32 cents a bushel; oats for 8 cents, corn 12 cents, and for the hogs they brought to market they received \$2.25. At the same time the market price for eggs was 6 cents, and for butter 8 cents. And now some of the farmers who marketed their products at the prices stated above are asked to step up to the hat and deposit money to assist in returning to power the party that brought calamity upon the country in 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896.

A WEAK CANDIDATE.

The day has passed in politics when the "crack of the party whip" is loud enough to line up the voters for an objectionable candidate. Political ties rest lightly upon the voters. Even in national politics one hears of Bryan Republicans and Taft Democrats. Republican papers are demanding that candidates for congress pledge themselves to vote against the re-election of Cannon for Speaker, and other Republican papers insist that the Speaker is right in the course he has taken in handling the most unruly body of lawmakers in the world. In Oklahoma a faction of the Democratic party is opposed to the re-election of Governor Haskell on account of the scandal connecting him with the Standard Oil Company. In Texas the Democratic party is divided into two factions—Baily and anti-Baily Democrats. In Wisconsin party lines were almost obliterated the last time LaFollette was a candidate for Governor, and had it not been for Democratic votes he would have been defeated at the polls.

More care is now taken by both political parties in the selection of candidates. An objectionable candidate causes dissatisfaction, and where the vote is close he is liable to be defeated.

Both parties have placed in nomination in Nebraska good men, with one exception. The renomination by the Republicans of Attorney General Thompson does not add strength to the ticket. He lacks force of character, or inclination to perform the duties connected with his office. While the Attorney Generals of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas have taken up the fight against the Lumber Combine, the Attorney General of Nebraska has remained inactive. Although the Supreme Court of the State has reversed the decision of Judge Post, referee in the Lumber Combine cases, yet the fact cannot be denied that the Attorney General has remained conspicuously and persistently inactive in the discharge of his duty in prosecuting members of the Combine.

Why, then, should the Republicans of Nebraska vote to retain a man like Thompson in a position of trust and responsibility?

Although the Journal is a Republican paper, it is not so intensely republican as to be unreliable, or so bitterly partisan as to advocate the re-election of a candidate whose past record furnishes ground for the belief that he—like the referee whose decision was not sustained by the Supreme Court of the State—entertains, for some reason, not yet made public, sympathy for the men composing the Lumber Combine.

Why, then, should the Republicans of Nebraska vote to retain a man like Thompson in a position of trust and responsibility?

Although the Journal is a Republican paper, it is not so intensely republican as to be unreliable, or so bitterly partisan as to advocate the re-election of a candidate whose past record furnishes ground for the belief that he—like the referee whose decision was not sustained by the Supreme Court of the State—entertains, for some reason, not yet made public, sympathy for the men composing the Lumber Combine.

A DISCREDITED "PROPHET."

Mr. Bryan continues to picture a deplorable condition of business affairs if the people decide to elect Mr. Taft President. As late as January of this year he asserted that the free coinage of silver was not a dead issue, and was just as emphatic in his statement as he was in 1896, when, in a speech at Newton, Iowa, on the 9th of August of that year, he said:

"Some of the laws of finance—I may say all the great laws of finance—are as certain in their operation and as irresistible in their force as the law of gravitation. If you throw a stone into the air you know it will come down. Why? Because it is drawn toward the center of the earth. The law upon which we base our fight is as sure as the law of gravitation. If we have a gold standard, prices are as certain to fall as the stone which is thrown into the air."

This quotation is authentic, being taken from Mr. Bryan's book "The First Battle," page 301.

Since that speech the gold standard has been adopted—first by the Republicans and later by the Democrats, Mr. Bryan himself stamping the country for the gold standard candidate of his party. And how about prices? About the only thing that has fallen is the rate of interest on real estate loans and the reputation of Mr. Bryan as a political prophet.

On the day, August 9, 1896, that Mr. Bryan predicted at Newton that the gold standard would reduce the price of farm products, the following prices were being paid for wheat, oats, corn and hogs in Platte county:

Oats—8c to 13c. Wheat—32c to 35c. Corn—12c. Hogs—\$2.25.

Now note the accuracy of Mr. Bryan as a prophet. On the 13th day of August, 1908, twelve years after the Democratic candidate had predicted disaster to the American farmer and business man, farm products were selling in Platte county at the following prices:

Oats—41c. Wheat—80c. Corn—65c. Hogs—\$5.80.

The prices, instead of declining, have advanced.

For the third time Mr. Bryan is telling the American people what will

HOT SHOT FROM HEARST.

Bryan the Human Ostrich—Swallows His Own Words—The Rag Picker of Politics.

A Political Shoplifter—The Fearless Prestidigitator of Modern Politics.

The following is taken from the speech delivered by William Randolph Hearst at the notification of John Temple Graves, Independence party candidate for Vice President at Atlanta, Georgia, last week. Hearst, at a great sacrifice of business, supported Bryan in 1896 and 1900, but is bitterly opposed to him today, and is supporting the candidates of the Independence party:

We fought and lost, and I was not tired of fighting; but apparently Mr. Bryan was, I was fighting for a patriotic cause, he was fighting for a personal victory.

In 1904 he handed down his flag and made a compact with Parker that he would support Parker and all that Parker represented if in return Parker and all that Parker represented would support him.

Do you doubt it? Can you doubt it? Look at his action in denouncing Parker before the convention.

Look at his action in supporting Parker after the convention and practically supporting him in the convention.

Look at the twenty thousand dollars which Mr. Ryan, Mr. Parker's sponsor, contributed to Mr. Bryan's Senatorial campaign fund.

Look at Parker's attitude now, and Ryan's attitude now, and Rockefeller's attitude now.

Look at the \$300,000 campaign fund in one lump that Mack admits having received, but forgets how he received.

Look at the kind of trust-owned papers that are supporting Bryan now and the private cars that are tendered him now, and the private cars that used to snap at him and now fawn on him.

Look at this man Haskell, whom Bryan made chairman of his committee on platform and treasurer of his campaign fund.

This man Haskell, known and exposed in court as a political paymaster of the Standard Oil, is asked by Mr. Bryan first to make a platform the Standard Oil will approve of and then to collect from the Standard Oil the material expression of their approval.

Look at Bryan himself. Look at his modified principles and altered attitude. Look at his half-gratified longing to be a Lazarus at the dinner table of the rich. Look at his pitiful pride in that humble position and his chuckling crumbs that are dropped him.

Look at his ever-changing effort to please and his succession of varying sentiments until he finally finds a set that seems to satisfy the wise men of Wall Street.

Mr. Bryan, I say, has hauled down his flag and surrendered; how could I fol-

low him into the camp of the enemy? How could I who, at least, had fought desperately and devotedly, become a political mercenary fighting on this side and then on the other without principle and for a price?

When in all of Mr. Bryan's vacillating course with its ignominious conclusions could I find an inspiration for further devotion or an opportunity for honorable approval?

Where could I find the stability of statesmanship, and consistency of conscientious convictions the heroism born of high ideals and patriotic purposes?

I have come to regard Mr. Bryan as a trickster, a trimmer, a traitor.

Do you think that Mr. Bryan is a statesman advocating permanent policies based on eternal truth and justice? I say he is a very ragpicker of politics who, with his little forked stick of self-interest, picks up this policy here and that policy there, without regard to their source or their use or their ultimate disposition, without regard to their fitness or even their cleanliness, and slaps them into the basket on his back he calls his platform.

He is a political shoplifter, who takes feloniously and surreptitiously the policies that belong to others and then rambles frantically forth shouting "stop thief!" after some unconscious wayfarer who has not stolen anything.

I said in Indiana that Mr. Bryan is the fearless prestidigitator of modern politics, who makes his principles disappear and changes his policies in full view of the audience; a showman at a county fair executing a shell game with his political opinions.

But Mr. Bryan is more than a showman—he is the whole show. He is the astonishing ventriloquist who throws one voice here and another voice there, and all the time is sitting in a different place with a different natural voice and a different national character. He has no mustache with which to deceive, but he deceives you nevertheless.

He is the marvelous contortionist who bends forward and backward with equal convenience and walks upon his feet or upon his hands with equal facility.

He is the astonishing juggler who keeps the whole of the surprising collection of conflicting principles in the air at the same time, but balances Belmont, the union labor breaker, in one hand and Gompers, the union labor leader, in the other.

He is the human ostrich who swallows his own words in regard to bosses and who is able to retain upon his stomach even the Taggart and the Rogers Sallivans of politics.

He is the world-renowned loose-skinned man who can reverse himself in his own integument so that you cannot tell whether he is coming or going.

low him into the camp of the enemy? How could I who, at least, had fought desperately and devotedly, become a political mercenary fighting on this side and then on the other without principle and for a price?

When in all of Mr. Bryan's vacillating course with its ignominious conclusions could I find an inspiration for further devotion or an opportunity for honorable approval?

Where could I find the stability of statesmanship, and consistency of conscientious convictions the heroism born of high ideals and patriotic purposes?

I have come to regard Mr. Bryan as a trickster, a trimmer, a traitor.

Do you think that Mr. Bryan is a statesman advocating permanent policies based on eternal truth and justice? I say he is a very ragpicker of politics who, with his little forked stick of self-interest, picks up this policy here and that policy there, without regard to their source or their use or their ultimate disposition, without regard to their fitness or even their cleanliness, and slaps them into the basket on his back he calls his platform.

He is a political shoplifter, who takes feloniously and surreptitiously the policies that belong to others and then rambles frantically forth shouting "stop thief!" after some unconscious wayfarer who has not stolen anything.

I said in Indiana that Mr. Bryan is the fearless prestidigitator of modern politics, who makes his principles disappear and changes his policies in full view of the audience; a showman at a county fair executing a shell game with his political opinions.

But Mr. Bryan is more than a showman—he is the whole show. He is the astonishing ventriloquist who throws one voice here and another voice there, and all the time is sitting in a different place with a different natural voice and a different national character. He has no mustache with which to deceive, but he deceives you nevertheless.

He is the marvelous contortionist who bends forward and backward with equal convenience and walks upon his feet or upon his hands with equal facility.

He is the astonishing juggler who keeps the whole of the surprising collection of conflicting principles in the air at the same time, but balances Belmont, the union labor breaker, in one hand and Gompers, the union labor leader, in the other.

He is the human ostrich who swallows his own words in regard to bosses and who is able to retain upon his stomach even the Taggart and the Rogers Sallivans of politics.

He is the world-renowned loose-skinned man who can reverse himself in his own integument so that you cannot tell whether he is coming or going.

low him into the camp of the enemy? How could I who, at least, had fought desperately and devotedly, become a political mercenary fighting on this side and then on the other without principle and for a price?

When in all of Mr. Bryan's vacillating course with its ignominious conclusions could I find an inspiration for further devotion or an opportunity for honorable approval?

Where could I find the stability of statesmanship, and consistency of conscientious convictions the heroism born of high ideals and patriotic purposes?

I have come to regard Mr. Bryan as a trickster, a trimmer, a traitor.

Do you think that Mr. Bryan is a statesman advocating permanent policies based on eternal truth and justice? I say he is a very ragpicker of politics who, with his little forked stick of self-interest, picks up this policy here and that policy there, without regard to their source or their use or their ultimate disposition, without regard to their fitness or even their cleanliness, and slaps them into the basket on his back he calls his platform.

He is a political shoplifter, who takes feloniously and surreptitiously the policies that belong to others and then rambles frantically forth shouting "stop thief!" after some unconscious wayfarer who has not stolen anything.

I said in Indiana that Mr. Bryan is the fearless prestidigitator of modern politics, who makes his principles disappear and changes his policies in full view of the audience; a showman at a county fair executing a shell game with his political opinions.

But Mr. Bryan is more than a showman—he is the whole show. He is the astonishing ventriloquist who throws one voice here and another voice there, and all the time is sitting in a different place with a different natural voice and a different national character. He has no mustache with which to deceive, but he deceives you nevertheless.

He is the marvelous contortionist who bends forward and backward with equal convenience and walks upon his feet or upon his hands with equal facility.

He is the astonishing juggler who keeps the whole of the surprising collection of conflicting principles in the air at the same time, but balances Belmont, the union labor breaker, in one hand and Gompers, the union labor leader, in the other.

He is the human ostrich who swallows his own words in regard to bosses and who is able to retain upon his stomach even the Taggart and the Rogers Sallivans of politics.

He is the world-renowned loose-skinned man who can reverse himself in his own integument so that you cannot tell whether he is coming or going.

low him into the camp of the enemy? How could I who, at least, had fought desperately and devotedly, become a political mercenary fighting on this side and then on the other without principle and for a price?

When in all of Mr. Bryan's vacillating course with its ignominious conclusions could I find an inspiration for further devotion or an opportunity for honorable approval?

Where could I find the stability of statesmanship, and consistency of conscientious convictions the heroism born of high ideals and patriotic purposes?

I have come to regard Mr. Bryan as a trickster, a trimmer, a traitor.

CHOICE South Dakota Farms in the Famous JAMES RIVER VALLEY.

We are offering on the market a great many beautiful farms; also several thousand acres of unimproved lands in quarters, half-sections and larger tracts, all of which are located in Spink County, South Dakota. These lands are all tributary to good towns and produce all kinds of small grains and corn.



SCENE ON THE FARM OF FRED HOWELL, 5 MILFS SOUTHEAST OF REDFIELD, S. D.

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.

EXCURSIONS every first and third Tuesday of each month.

ELSE LAND CO., Redfield and Doland, S. D.

bad to worse until 1841, when ten out of ninety safety fund banks failed and revealed the fact that the fund accumulated was notoriously insufficient to pay the debts of the suspended banks. The law was repealed the following year, and it was not for fifteen years afterward that the situation was straightened out.—Lincoln Star.

STILL FOR FREE SILVER.

Mr. Bryan has "never recanted," says the New York World. Most assuredly he has not. He has never recanted 16 to 1, nor free silver, nor initiative and referendum, nor government ownership, nor anti-imperialism, nor extension of the powers of the general government by "judicial construction," nor populism, nor government loans to farmers, nor greenback-inflation, nor any other of the thousand and one "remedies" he has "discovered." True, he does not noisily advocate all of his well known heresies just now. But why? Because he has abandoned them? Not at all. He has merely placed them in temporary hiding because their exploitation might impair his chances of election. We defy the world or anybody else to point out a single instance of disavowal of any one of these precious "principles" by Mr. Bryan.

What, then, would he do in the quite probable contingency of a deficit and a decline in the treasury's supply of gold? Would he maintain the single standard, as Cleveland did? Or would he direct the payment of interest upon the millions of outstanding "coin" bonds in silver? He would have the power to do so through his secretary of the treasury, without let or hindrance from congress or the courts. And would he not be justified? He has "never recanted" the double standard. It has simply "ceased to be an issue." But it would become an issue quickly enough in the event of such a happening as that to which we have alluded as possible, if not indeed probable, during the next four years.

And what could be expected of Mr. Bryan? Would he give the lie to every word he has ever uttered and "never recanted" respecting the true relations of the two metals? Would he in the face of the millions of free silverites whose apostle he has been, and who have stood behind him all these years? Would he have the moral right to break faith with them? And who would have a just claim upon him to do otherwise than put the country upon a silver basis when, with full knowledge of the fact that this has always been the cardinal principle of his creed, the people had elected him president of the United States, and so, according to the new interpretations, had "conferred a mandate" upon him to "carry out the people's will," without regard to the disposition of other branches of the government.

We should like an answer from some one—preferably the World—for, rest assured, not a word will William J. Bryan say on this subject.—Harper's Weekly.

LATTA'S RECORD.

Chairman Stephens boasts about the record made by Mr. Latta in the last legislature. Let us see how he voted on reform bills wanted by the common people.

He voted against the Child Labor Law, house roll 9.

He voted against the Direct Primary Law, house roll 405.

His was the only vote against the Pure Food Law, senate file 64.

He refused to vote on a bill to prevent railroads going into the Federal courts and enjoining the state from collecting taxes, senate file 87.

He refused to vote on a bill to prevent discrimination, senate file 34.

Mr. Latta was pledged by his party platform to favor every one of these needed reforms. If a state senator violates the pledges of his platform, in his state legislature, what would that state senator do in congress?

Voters are requested to verify this

record by comparing it with the official report of the secretary of the senate. Go to your court house, or to any lawyer, and ask to see the senate journal of the last session of the Nebraska legislature.—Edgar Howard.

THE FATE OF TWO PIONEERS.

The work of building the Union Pacific railway, which, with the Southern Pacific, formed the first Pacific line, was largely due to the efforts of Oakes and Oliver Ames. In commemoration of the Ames brothers and their service to the road, the company in later years decided to erect a substantial monument to their memory at Sherman, Wyo., where the road went over the Medicine Bow mountains, 9,000 feet above sea level, and at the time the highest point on any railroad in the world. The monument was built with a massive pedestal, as substantial, apparently, as the famed Egyptian pyramids; it would stand long as a tribute to those pioneer railroad builders. From the mere station it was in the beginning, Sherman never grew very much, and the monument remained the chief attraction to travelers that way. The town grew a little, but slowly. But great as was the building of the Union Pacific, and the men who made it "go," the civil engineers employed made a few mistakes. And even after the road was in running order, mistakes continued, at least one of which concerned the Ames monument. The government, more liberal than now, gave the Union Pacific each alternate section of land for twenty miles on either side of a 300-foot right-of-way. On one of these sections it was supposed the Ames monument was erected, but it is stated that an enterprising local surveyor made the discovery that the monument stood on government land. Immediately following this discovery, a showman named Murphy made entry on the quarter which held the monument. That was grasping opportunity, all right, but the Irishman failed to improve the opportunity after it was in his grasp. He started to, but weakened. He wrote immediately after seeing that his papers were regularly filed, to the Union Pacific headquarters at Omaha, telling them to move their old monument off his property, or he would use it as a bill board. The officials were horrified, and immediately sent an expert civil engineer to the scene, who accomplished nothing but to verify the findings of the local surveyor. Then a claim agent was sent out with instructions to buy out Murphy's rights to the land, even if it cost several thousand dollars. Here was where Murphy permitted opportunity to slip away, and go galloping over the prairie; he allowed

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 of Nebraska, to be voted upon 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.

Section 1. (Amendment proposed.) That Section 1. (Judicial Powers, 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, Jurisdiction, Term of Office, Salary.) The Supreme Court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large; and their terms of office shall be six years; and shall be elected in January, 1914, shall be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court during their term of office, and shall be elected at the place where the court is held.

Section 3. (Amendment proposed.) That Section five (5) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 5. (Judicial Powers, Judges, Election, Term; Chief Justice.) That at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska, 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 (2) 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 1913, 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 member of the Supreme Court whose term of office expires in January, 1914, shall be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court during that term of office, and shall be elected at the place where the court is held.

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 reside at all times at the Supreme Court, and in his absence the judges present shall select one of their number to preside temporarily.

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 5, 1907.

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 approved bill, as passed by the Thirtieth session of the legislature of the State of Nebraska, 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.

(Seal)

himself to be talked out of his claim, which might have netted a small fortune for two paltry town lots. It was another case of Agent; the claim agent was paid for being a good talker, and convinced Murphy his good fortune was a lemon. But later years proved other mistakes of the early engineers. It was found that mistakes had been made in building over the Medicine Bow range via Sherman. Twelve miles of new track would shorten the distance, and lessen the grades. A tunnel was necessary to the change, and some other difficult railway construction but all this was accomplished in time, and now the trains run over the new route, past a new Sherman. Not a living creature is left at old Sherman, nor barely a sign of life, except the Ames monument, and the graves of lesser folks, who died there in an effort to make a town out of a mountain siding. Travelers may now catch fleeting glimpses of the Ames monument, several miles away from where the road now passes, but no longer will it receive the attention that was its during the twenty-minute stops at the old Sherman. Railroad men will remember the Ames brothers, and their work until airships supplant the locomotive, something we are never likely to see, but the rest of the world will forget, as it forgets the many pioneers who made the great West possible. And their monument has become what most other monuments become in time, a nothing left to solitude and dead things, of which the active life of the busy world takes small notice, important and well beloved as were once the men for whom it stands.—Atchison Globe.

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 of Nebraska, to be voted upon 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.

Section 1. (Amendment proposed.) That Section 1. (Judicial Powers, 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, Jurisdiction, Term of Office, Salary.) The Supreme Court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large; and their terms of office shall be six years; and shall be elected in January,