WELCOME ADDRESSES LI HUNG IS WELCOMED.

DELEGATIONS VISIT MAJOR M'KINLEY.

All Warroly Welcome ! - Republican League Bretheren, Religion and Politics-Protection and Confidence.

CANTON, O , Aug 31. - Of the five delegations scheduled to visit Mr. McKinley to-day the first arrived at 7:45 o'clock. It was the Commercial Men's McKinley club No. 1 of Chicago, 350, strong. Their cars were gaily deco-

When Mr. McKinley stepped upon the chair to respond he was cheered for several minutes. Se heard he said: "Mr. Corey, Gentiemen of the Commercial Travelers' Association and My Fellow Citizens: I bid you welcome, sincere welcome, to my home. Thrice welcome are you here. I am honored very greatly, honored by the call of this assemblage of commercial men representing great commercial interests and coming from every section of our common Although you are accustomed to ealling on people-for that, I believe is chiefly your business let me assure you that you never made a call anywhere more agreeable to your host than this call is to me. It would be pleasant to me personally to meet you on any occasion, but it is peculiarly gratifying to meet you now, coming as a body to testify your united and confident devotion to the Republican principles enunciated by the national Republican convention of 1896.

I recognize your influence as one of the most potent factors in political contests and I am glad to know that this year in a greater degree than ever before, the commercial men of the country are united in the cause of the Republican party. You have not always been in such close agreement with each other politically as now, but then you have had experience and for four years or nearly so, you have been attending the school in which all the rest of us have been pupils. It has been a free school. The tuition has been free, but the ultimate cost has been very great. No body of American citizens of equal number could properly have a deeper interest in the success of Republican principles than you; and none I am sure can do so much to secure their certain triumph as you.

"You are not only carriers of commerce, but creators of confidence; not only advocates of process, but promoters of prosperity. Everywhere you inspire either confidence or distrust, for you tell the truth about the condition of the country. You not only sell goods-or used to-but you disseminate information among your customers. There is no more certain barometer of the business of the United States than the sentiment of the men of which this body assembled here this morning is representative. You encourage the despondent and quicken the lagging into fresh activity. You give new hone and stimulate new effort in that great body of business men upon whom so largely depends the revival of business in all

parts of our country. "What we want above all else, my fellow citizens, is confidence. And we cannot get confidence by threatening to revolutionize all values and repudiate obligations, both public and private. You know the facts of business and can dispell the theories of the dreamer and the misstatements of the demague, and one thing I like about the commercial travelers is that Avery one of them is for the United States of America. (Great applause and cries of 'And for McKinley, too.')

And always stand up for America." Yesterday afternoon a delegation of leaders of the National League of Republican clubs vis'ted Mr. McKinley. He spoke to them at length, first thanking them for their visit and complimenting the league and then say-

We cannot overestimate the value of the young men in politics, and I would not have believed it if Mr. Goodnoe had not told me that they were not practical politicians. My experience with them has been they have tians of the most practical sort known in American politics. Gentlemen, you never had a worthier cause strive for than you have this year. The financial honor of the country and the prosperity of all its people are enough to inspire every American heart to the best possible effort. I have seen somewhere an inquiry, Cannot the United States establish a financial system of its own; is it too weak and dependent to do that?' I answer: The United States now has a financial policy which, in the main, it has been pursuing since the beginning of the government, and which it does not mean to change until it can find a better one. Those who make the inquiry are usually against the American policy of finance and they are insisting that we shall adopt the financial policy of China and Mexico. I hope it will not be thought an evidence of lack of national spirit or national independence that we decline to adopt their propositions

A delegation of 500 people from the East Ohio United Brethren conference followed closely upon the league committee. Bishop J. S. Mills made the presentation of the party and Mr. Mc-Kinley replied briefly.

Martin Declines a Nomination Toreka, Kan., Aug. 31 - A delegation of Populists and Democrats called upon ex-Senator John Martin and requested that he allow the use of his name as a candidate for district judge. Senator Martin told the delegation that he would not consent, because he wanted to be free to work in the campaign throughout the State.

Great Forest Fires to Oregon

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 31 .- Forest fires are raging between Oak Point and Eagle Cliff on the Washington shore of the Columbia river. An area three miles square has already been burned over and many cattle have perished, while millions of feet of lumber have been destroyed.

Patting Up for the Moores Circago, Aug. #1. -- The members of the pool behind the Moores in the Diamond Match speculation are willing to contribute \$200.000 to a relief fund for brokers who executed orders for the Moores just prior to the closug of the local exchange.

President Cleveland Receives the Chinese

Statesman. New York, Aug 31 - Hardly had Li Hong Chang become settled in his rooms at the Waldorf hotel vesterday Visitors Talked to on Money-United afternoon ore an attache of the Eussian legation called to arrange a conference between the viceroy and the Russian minister. He was successful and in the evening a private conference was held. Owing to events in the East the promptness of the Russians caused much speculation about the hotel, but it was stated that the Russian minister would be compelled to leave the city soon and for that reason held an early interview. Ex-Secretary John W. Foster and Colonel Fred Grant, a party of Chinese merchants and Ex Senator George F. Edmunds, who was once a minister to thina, also called during the afternoon and evening. Li Hung thang dired on food prepared by his own cook and retired at his usual early

hour, 9:30 o'clock. This morning the statesman arose at o o'clock. His first caller was ex-Secretary John W. Foster, between whom and the Chinese ambassador a strong friendship has existed, especially since Mr. Foster's mission to the East during the Japan thina war. Another caller was Yan Phou Lee. who was sent here by the Chinese government as a student in 1874. He presented an invitation from the gov-

ernor of Tennessee to visit Nashville Large crowds gathered in Fifth avenue early to see the parade to the residence of ex-Secretary W. C. Whitney, where the President was to receive the ambassador at noon. A large force of police was necessary to preserve order. Around Mr. Whitney's house a clear place was reserved.

Li Hung Chang and Secretary Olney exchanged visits in the hotel, after which they proceeded together to the Whitney residence, escorted by a troop of the Sixth cavalry.

The reception by the president was qu'te simple in character and lasted only twenty-five minutes. Among those present were Secretary of State Olney, Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, Secretary of War Lamont and Assistant Secretary of State Rockhill. After the reception Earl Li returned to the Waidorf.

After the formal greeting, Li Hung Chang addressed the president as follows: "Your excellency, it affords me great pleasure to have the honor to be presented to your excellency. The reputation of your highly esteemed virtues is widely known throughout the world and in you the citizens of the United States of America have invariably placed their confidence, consequently, both the interior administration and the exterior relations of this great republic are in a state of prosperity. It will always be the desire of my august master, the emperor of China, to maintain the most cordial relations with America, whose friendly assistance rendered to the government of China after the China-Japanese war and whose protection for the safety of the Chinese emigrants in America are always to be highly appreciated.

"I am now specially appointed by my august master, the emperor of China, to present to your excellency the assurances of his most friendly feelings toward the United States of America in the hope that your exceliency will reciprocate his sentiments and co-operate with him to promote the friendly intercourse between our two countries for the cause of human kind. I trust that your excellence's government will continue to afford protection and kind treatment to the Chinese immigrants in America and to render friendly assistance to the Chinese government when required. May the people of our two nations enjoy the benefits of perpetual peace."

Mr. Cleveland replied: "Your Excellency: It gives me great pleasure to receive from your hand the personal letter from your august sovereign and to greet you as his personal representative. Since our two countries became better acquainted many incidents have occurred calculated to increase our friendly relations and not the least gratifying of these are the friendly expressions contained in letter of your emperor and the visit to our country of his most distinguished subject, who has been so honorably and prominently connected with public affairs in his own country with all that has been attempted in the direction of its advancement and improvement. Your visit to us at this time is made more impressive by the thought that it serves to join in one suggestion the most ancient civilization of the East and the best type of a newer civilization in the Western world. Notwithstanding the widely different characteristics of the two countries, the welcome which is tendered to you by the government and citizens of the United States illustrates in the strongest possible manner the kinship of nations. We fell that in the arrangement of your tour you have not allotted to your sojourn among us sufficient time to gain an adequate observation of all we have accomplished as a nation. It will not, however, escape your notice that a rich and fertile domain has here been quickly created by those who wereassured that they would reap where they had sown; that a strong and beneficent government has been here established by those who love freedom and that we have a generous and patriotic people who love their government because it is theirs-constructed by them, administered for them and protected and saved from harm by them. We heartily wish that your stay with us may be most pleasant and that at its close you may enjoy a safe and agreeable return to your home and your field of duty and

usefulness'

The President on His Way. BUZZARD'S BAY. Mass., Aug. 29. -President Cleveland, accompanied by Private Secretary Thurber and Attorney General Harmon, left here for New York at 12:45 o'clock this afternoon to attend the reception to Li Hung Chang.

Thrown From a Buggy and Killed

MAYSVILLE, Mo., Aug. 31.-While Kan. Dr. and Mrs. M. A. Mitchell were returning from this city to their home in Amity, five miles west of here, their buggy was capsized by the desects of a culvert and Mrs. Mitchell thrown out and instantly killed, while the doctor suffers great injuries.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

Gold Coming to America - \$10,000,000 on the Way.

NEW YORK, Aug 81.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Clearing house certificates have not been issued, but instead gold is coming hither largely on the swiftest steamers, about \$10,000,000 being already on the way. Higher lending rates bring it, notwithstanding foreign events which disturb London markets and govern confidence in the

monetary future of the country.
Liabilities in failures for three weeks ending August 20 were \$10,-923,285, against \$4,519,300 last year and \$8,214,470 in 1894; manufacturing were \$11,189,908, against \$1,517,377 last year and \$2,843,338 in 1894; trading was \$1,001,362, against \$1,852,989 last year and \$3,881,414 in 1894, while brokers and other commercial concerns added \$4,827,985, against \$149, 000 last year and \$1,804,718 in 1894. The stoppage of Hilton, Hughes & Co. this week is, of course, not included in these figures.

The stoppage of works also continues, including among other iron concerns the lilino's steal plant at Hammond, Ind., and the Lakeside nall works there. Disruption of the Tin Plate association results from inability of the manufacturing concern to go on paying the wages demanded. and will presumably be followed by the stoppage of some other iron works that are getting very light new business, many contracts having been deferred "until after the election," and there is so little doing that quotations are almost nominal. Gray forge has sold for \$9.25 at Pittsburg, but it is said that speculative purchases amounting to 10,000 tons of pig have relieved the Chicago market.

Corn declined on Thursday to 26.25 cents here and 20,37 at Chicago, which is close to the lowest ever known. Crop advices continue most favorable, but Western receipts indicate less disposition to sell at current figures.

Cotton has reacted sharply from its advance to 8.62, and 8 is now quoted, with little demand.

Failures for the week have been 288 in the United States, against 186 last year, and thirty-three in Canada, against forty-two last year.

MOBBED A CONGRESSMAN.

Joint Debate in Arkansas Ends in a Riot.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Aug. 31. - Congressman Hugh A. Dinsmore of the Fifth Arkansas district, and ex-United States Minister to Corea, was mobbed at a political meeting at Englantine, Van Buren county, Wednesday, and sustained injuries which will confine him to his bed for some time to come The Congressman was roughly handled, and but for the interference of friends he would probably have suffered much worse injuries. Dinsmore was recently renominated for a third term in Congress, and has been stumping his district. He spoke at Englantine on Wednesday and divided time with Jerry Scanlan, a local Populist candi-Van Buren is a rural mountain town, and the audience was in sympathy with Scanian. During a heated discussion the speakers became involved in a personal altereation, and the crowd mobbed the Congressman.

Mr. Dinsmore nad finished his speech and taken his seat, and Scanlan, a Populist, was addressing the crowd. In the course of his speech Scanlan called Dinsmore a liar, whereupon the congressman struck Scanlan in the face. Immediately four of Scanlan's friends attacked Dinsmore and knocked him to the ground. While some of them beat him in the face with their fists, others kicked him in the ribs and jumped upon him with their heavy boots. Mr. Dinsmore was powerless against the assault, and before his friends could get to him he was almost insensible." physician dressed Mr. Dinmore's wounds and he was taken to Clinton. where he will be confined to his room for several weeks.

HAWAII STIRRED UP.

Rumors of Restoration of the Monarchy and an American Protectorate.

San Francisco, Aug. 31. -According to steamship advices from Honolulu. E. C. MacFarlane, a leading royalist, left for San Francisco, August 20, and it was rumored he was on his way to England to confer with Princess Kaiulani, who was heir to the Hawaiian throne. The rumor was contradicted by the royalist paper, which claimed that his errand was personal and had no political significance. In the same issue, however, the editor "The natural outcome of the present situation is that President Dole will gracefully retire and that Princess Kaiulani will be asked to head a new regime of which Dole's present cabinet officers will be the

leaders. The royalists claimed that they had information that Kaiulani would be restored, while supporters of the republic were under the impression that President Cleve and had empowered United States Minister Willis to negotiate for an annexation treaty, or failing in that, to offer the present government the protection of the inited States. Either annexation or a protectorate would be acceptable to the white people of Hawaii, and, judging from appearances, any attempt to restore the monarchy would be met with resistance.

Sterling Bardware Men Assign. STERLING, Kan., Aug. 31. - Porter brothers, bardware and implement dealers, have assigned with liabilities

of \$13.588. Pailure to realize on ontstanding paper was the cause. The assets are said to be ample. A Bryan Speech Setter Killed. WICHITA, Aug. 31 - G. W. Witt of Burrton, who was selling Bryan's speech of acceptance in pamphlet

form, fell between the cars of a train today and was killed. The following identification paper was found in a coat pocket. "My name is 6. W. Witt. In case of accident telegraph my father, W. W. Witt. at Excter, Mo., and Allie Witt, my wife, at Burcton,

Lite Sentences for Forgers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31 - Carl Beckbank forgers, have been sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge Wullace. Section 1. That section six (6), article one (U of the Constitution of the State of

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL

AMENDMENTS

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full. are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, sovember 3, A. D. 1896;

A joint resolution proposing to amend sections two (2), four (4), and five (5,) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of judges of the supreme court and their term of office,

Be it resolved and engeted by the Legislature of the State of Nebruska: Section 1. That section two (2) of ar-ticle six (3) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to Section 2. The supreme court shall until

otherwise provided by law, consist of five (5) Judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a querum or to pro-nounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to reveaue, civil cases in which the state shall be a party, mandanus, que warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction, as

may be provided by law.

Section 2. That section four (i) of article six (i) of the Containation of the State of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as Section 4. The judges of the supreme

court shall be elected by the electors of the state at arms, and their term of office, except as berinafter provided, shall be for a period of not less than five (5) years for a period of not less than five (5) years as the legislature may prescribe.
Section 3. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:
Section 5. At the first general election to be held in the year less, there shall be elected two (2) helges of the supreme court one of whom shall be elected for a term of two (5) years, one for the term of four (6) years, and at each general election thereafter, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of five after, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of five (5) years, unless otherwise provided by law; Provided, That the judges of the su-preme court whose tectors have not expired at the time of holding the general elec-tion of 1894, shall continue to hold their office for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively commiswhich they were respectively commis-

Approved March 29, A. D. 1805.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13) of article six of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of supreme and district court judges.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1. That section thirteen (*7 of article six (*) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 13 The judges of the supreme and Marticle courseless.

Sec. 13 The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, payable quarterly.

The legislature shall at its first sension after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring, establish their compensation. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years, and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurtherein.

Approved March 20, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section twenty-four (20) of article five (3) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as

Section 24. The officers of the executive department of the state government shall department of the state government shall receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall be actiher increased nor diminished daring the term for which they shall not receive to their own use any fees, costs, interests, upon public moneys in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office or other compensation and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for services performed by an officer provided for in this article shall be paid in advance into the state treasury. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring, establish the salarnes of the officers named in this article. The compensation so established shall not be compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the leg-islature concur therein. Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to judicial power.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-He it resolved and enacted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska: Section I. Teat section one (I) of article six (6) of the Corsitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section I. The judic all power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, dis-trict courts, county courts justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such other courts inferior to the supreme court as may be created by law in which twoas may be created by law in which two-thirds of the members elected to each

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section eleven (11) of article gix (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to increase in number of supreme and district court

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section eleven (ii) of article six (ii) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fot-

Section 11. The legislature, whenever two-Bection II. The legislature, whenever twothirds of the members elected to each
house shall concur therein, may, in or
after the year one thousand eight hundred and minety-seven and not oftener
than once in every four years, increase
the number of judges of supreme and district courts, and the judicial districts of
the state. Such districts shall be formed
of compact territory, and bounded by
county lines, and such increase, or any
change in the boundaries of a district,
shall not variet the office of any judge.

Approved March 39, A. D. 1855.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section six (6) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to trial by jury.

Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 6. The right of trial by fury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may provide that in civil actions five sixths of the jury may render a verdict, and the legislature may also authorize trial by a nry of a less number tean twelve men, n courts inferior to the district court. Approved March 19, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of Nebraska, relating to officers of the executive depart-

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-Islature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section one (1) of ar-ticle five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as

Section 1. The executive department shall nsist of a governor, lieutenant nor, secretary of state, auditor of accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, atterney-general, com-missioner of public lands and bullings, and three railroad commissioners, each of whom, except the said railroad com-missioners, shall hold his office for a term missioners, shall hold his office for a term of two years, from the nest Thursday After the first Tuesday in January, after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Each railroad commissioner shall hold his office for a term of three years, beginning on the first Taursday after the first Tuesday in January after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified; Provided, however. That at the first general election held after the adoption of this amendment there shall be elected three railroad commissioners, one or the period of one ment there shall be elected three railroad commissioners, one for the period of one year, one for the period of two years, and one for the period of three years. The governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, and treasurer shall reside at the capital during their term of office; they shall keep the public records, books and papers there and shall perform such duties as may be required by law.

Approved March 26, A. D. 1865.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, limiting the number of executive state officers,

Be it resolved and cracted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska: Section I. That section eventy-six (20) of article five to of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 26. No other executive state officers except those named in section one (I) of this article shall be created, except by an act of the legislature which is concurred in by not less than three-fourths of the members elected to ach house thereof; Provided, That any office created by an act of the legislature may be abolished by the legislature, two-thirds of the mem-bers elected to each house thereof con-

curring Approved March 3c, A. D. 1895,

A joint resolution proposing to amend section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, providing for the investment of the permanent educational funds of the state.

Be it resolved and consted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska: Section I. That section also its of article cight 69 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-

Section 9. 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 simply all busies there-of that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall remain ferever inviolate and undiminished, and shall not be in-vested or loaned except on United States or state securities, or registered county bonds or registered school district bonds of this state, and such funds, with the interest and income thereof are hereby solemaly pledged for the purposes for which they are granted and set apart,

which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other tund for other uses;

Frovided, The board created by section i of this article is empowered to sell from time to time any of the accurities belonging to the permanent school fund and invest the proceeds arising therefrom in any of the securities commerciated in this are of the securities enumerated in this setion bearing a higher rate of interest, whenever an epportunity for better in-vestment is presided; And provided further, That when any

And provided further, That when any warrant upon the state treasurer regularly issued in pursuance of an appropriation by the legislature and secured by the levy of a tax for its payment, shall be presented to the state treasurer for payment, and there shall not be any money in the proper fund to pay such warrant, the beard created by section 1 of tits article may direct the state treasurer to pay the amount due on such warrant from moneys in his hands belonging to the permanent school fund of the state, and he shall hold said warrant as an investment of said permanent school fund. vestment of said permanent school fund. Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska by adding a new section to article twelve (12) of said constitution to be numbered section two (2) relative to the merging of the government of cities of the metropolitan class and the government of the counties wherein such cities are located.

located.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section I. That article twelve (12) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended by adding to said article a new section to be numbered section two (2) to read as fellows:
Section 2. The government of any city of the metropolitan class and the government of the county in which it is located may be merged wholly or in part whee, a proposition so to do has been submitted by authority of law to the voters of such city and county and received the assent of a majority of the votes cast in such city and also a majority of the votes cast in such metropolitan city at such elegtion.

Ameroved March 29, A. D. 1895. A such election.
Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, prescribing the manner in which votes shall be east.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section six (3) of article seven (3) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-Section 6. All votes shall be by ballot, such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided the secreey of voting be

A joint resolution proposing to amend section two (a) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relative to donations to works of internal improve-

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

ment and manufactories.

Be it resolved and coacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1. That section two (2) of article fourtien (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:
Sec. 2. No city, county, town, precinct, municipality, or other subdivision of the

state, shall ever make donations to any works of internal improvement, or manufactory, unless a proposition so to do small have been first submitted to the qualified electors and ratified by a two-thirds vote at an election by authority of law, Provided, That such donations of a county with the donations of such suids county with the donations of such surdi-visions in the aggregate shall not exceed ten per cent of the assessed valuation of such county; Provided further, That any city or county may, by a three-fourths vote, increase such indebtedness five pe-cent, in addition to such ten per cent and no bends or evidences of indebtedness so issued small be valid unless the same shall have endorsed thereon a certificate signed by the secretary and amiliar of state. by the secretary and another of state, showing that the same is based pursuant to law. Approved March 29, A. D. 1896.

I, J. A. Piper, secretary of state of the state of Nebraska, do hereby certif. that the foreging proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Ne-

braska are true and correct copies of the original enrolled and engrossed bills, as passed by the Twenty-fourth session of the legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bills on file in this office, and that all and each of said proposed amendments are 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.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the state of Nebraska.

Done at Lincoln this 17th day of July in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Six, of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Twenty-First, and of this state the Thirtieth.

J. A. PIPER, (Scal.) Secretary of State.

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You

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Can Reach All the People Some of the

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