

BRYAN IN WISCONSIN.

THE CANDIDATE RESUMES HIS SPEAKING TOUR.

Makes Brief Speech—Hears Cheers for McKinley Again—Denounces the Anarchist Charge—The People Asked to Study the Issues and Vote for Their Interests.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Mr. Bryan left at 8:45 o'clock this morning for Milwaukee, where he was to make two speeches to-day. With him were E. C. Wall, F. W. Von Cotthaus, Julius Schendel and P. J. Sothers.

At Kenosha a thousand people were waiting. To them Mr. Bryan spoke as follows: "Ladies and gentlemen: It is natural in a country like this, where all the power emanates from the people and where officers are chosen by the people, they should feel an interest in public affairs and campaigns through which they pass. When the time comes when the great question forces itself to the front the interest is deepened, and we have reached such a time. Often it is a matter of comparatively little importance whether an issue before the people is settled this year or next, or a few years in the future; but there are times when great results depend on a campaign, and we have reached such a time. The money question has been forced upon the attention of the people by those who are not satisfied with the gradual appreciation of the dollar, but have sought to hasten its rise. It certainly has been too rapid for the welfare of the people, but those who were the beneficiaries of the appreciation of the dollar were not satisfied and attempted to hasten its rise by action still more hostile to the metal. They have not been content to let the dollar have an increased value of money, but have secured the repeal of the Sherman law and put nothing in its place and then begun to issue bonds because hard times had made it impossible to invest money in enterprises. Property has fallen and when property is falling people do not want to invest in property. They want to invest in money and then when money was idle and they could not find profitable investments in enterprises some wanted to draw a good interest on such investments. In my judgment those who want a safe investment and wanted government bonds issued were to a large extent responsible for the result. In our platform we have declared against the issue of bonds in times of peace. When you come to consider these questions, the interests of the people who must pay taxes which pay the bonds should be considered rather than the people who desire to profit by taxation wrung from a people already overburdened. We knew when we put the clause in our platform against the issue of bonds we would lose the bondholders, but we want the people who pay the taxes.

THE ANARCHIST CHARGE. A conservative estimate of the crowd at Racine to meet Mr. Bryan would be 8,000 people and it seemed if each one was trying to outdo all others in cheering. Captain W. B. Bryan of Racine introduced Mr. Bryan, who said: Ladies and gentlemen: When I see a large number of people like this who seem to be interested in the success of the campaign upon which we have started, I sometimes wonder whether it is possible that you people are deserving of the names that are applied to you. If an Anarchist, then all who want me elected must be Anarchists also. When I look into your faces I wonder whether you are all enemies of the government or enemies of those who want to use the government as a private snipe. There is a great difference between being against the government and against those who misuse the government. Andrew Jackson said there were no necessary evils in government; that its evils grew out of its abuse. Some people do not draw any lines between government and the abuse of government, and whenever people speak out against an abuse of government those who are making money out of the abuse generally find fault with the people who complain and try to put them in the attitude of opponents of government. I want to assure you the most loyal supporters of government are not found in great towns which think they are greater than the government and control it. They are found among the masses who want to secure love for the government by every citizen by making it so good it will deserve their love. Remember you cannot reform evil by talking, you have got to reform it by voting. People may complain as much as they like about a bad law, but the way to get rid of it is to repeal it and the way to repeal it is to vote it. Any man who believes in repealing the laws that are bad and not those who want to make more bad laws and keep all the bad laws already in existence. If the people of this country would all recognize the power of the ballot and use that power as they should, there would be less complaint against injustice. If our laws are bad, remember the people who permit the laws to remain are to be blamed. If our laws are to be good, those who want them good have got to make them good. I thank you.

WIND, HAIL AND LIGHTNING ABOUT FERRY. PENNY, Okla., Sept. 7.—A severe wind and hail storm visited the northern part of the county yesterday. A number of farm houses were blown down, and it is reported that one home at McKinney was demolished and several persons hurt. Lightning struck Joseph Klein's house, but the family were in a storm cave and escaped injury.

MORTGAGE PAYMENTS IN GOLD WANTED. WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 7.—The first mortgage foreclosure suit filed in Kansas in which the mortgagor asks that the judgment decree shall specifically state that payment be made in gold was filed in the United States court here to-day. The suit is made by Anna M. Bigelow against H. S. Landis for \$1,000 loaned on Barber county land.

ARMOUR AND PULLMAN GO IN. CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The management of the New York, Buffalo and Ontario was organized yesterday. George M. Pullman and Phil Armour were elected directors.

MCKINLEY TALKS TARIFF.

He Addresses a Big Delegation of Pennsylvanian Visitors.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 7.—Twenty-five hundred people from Beaver county, Pennsylvania, arrived here this afternoon on special trains to visit Major McKinley. When Major McKinley appeared upon the porch to greet his visitors, cheers arose that could be heard for many blocks, and there was a great waving of hats, handkerchiefs, umbrellas and banners.

Major McKinley spoke as follows: "My fellow citizens: It gives me very great pleasure to receive this call from the working men and citizens of Beaver county, of the State of Pennsylvania. I greet you at my home, as friends and as allies in the great cause in which the honor of the country and prosperity of the people are involved. You are our nearest neighbors on the east and are closely connected socially and in business relations with the eastern part of the old congressional district which for so many years I had the honor to represent.

"The people of this country never were so eager to vote as now. The last four years have been long years—the longest four years since our great civil war. Everything has suffered but the Republican party. Everything has been blighted but Republican principles. And they are dearer, more cherished and more glorious than they have ever been before. The people of the country are only waiting for an opportunity to embody more than principles in public law and public administration.

"I have great affection for your old county and your great commonwealth. Both have stood for the nation and its honor in every crisis of our history. No State in the union has been more closely wedded to Republican doctrines and Republican policies than the State of Pennsylvania. No State has achieved higher rank in manufacturing and mining than yours and no state has been more devoted to the great doctrine of a protective tariff than the state from whence you come. And, my fellow citizens, no state exemplified the splendid advantages of that great system more than yours. I do not imagine that you are ready to give it up, but that you will cling to it as the Great American patriotic policy, the best for your advancement and prosperity. I do not recall a time in the history of the country when the question of protection was at issue that your state did not declare by emphatic majorities in its favor. Two years ago you gave to your distinguished governor, General Hastings, the largest majority ever given by your state and probably the largest popular majority ever given to any candidate in any state in the union.

"My fellow citizens, I do not forget that this delegation comes from the home of that distinguished leader and unrivaled Republican organizer, whose unflinching devotion to Republicanism has never wavered and whose splendid services to the cause have more than once assisted to achieve the most signal triumphs in both your state and the nation. I remember well that when the Wilson tariff law went from the House to the Senate, and was under discussion, Senator Quay stood resolutely for every interest in his state and prevented the destruction of great industries by his famous speech, which was the longest ever delivered upon the tariff question in the history of the republic, and which has not yet been concluded. When he was fighting for the industries of your state on the floor of the Senate, if he could not save them in any other way, he resumed his speech, which went on day after day, without apparent diminution of his manuscript, which lay before him. I wish he might have been a part of the delegation to-day, but his absence is fully compensated by the fact that on another part of this field of contest he is serving the same cause in which you are engaged and for the success of which so many people are striving.

DYNAMITED BY CUBANS. Railway Train Attacked, Spanish Soldiers Killed and Arms Captured. KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 7.—Late Tuesday the Spanish authorities sent out a military train over the United railway. The train carried a great quantity of ammunition, several thousand rifles, four field pieces, medical supplies, clothing and money for the troops operating at Santa Clara province. Three hundred soldiers acted as escort, and two armored cars were attached, into which they might retreat in case of attack by insurgents. The insurgents learned that the train had been sent out and they attacked it soon after it left the village of Esperanza. The locomotive was destroyed by a dynamite bomb and the engineer and fireman killed. The Spanish troops tried to disperse the insurgents, but were met with such a hot fire that they retreated to the armored cars. The troops were called on to surrender, but refused, and the insurgents hurled dynamite bombs against the armored cars, wrecking them and killing and wounding many of the soldiers. It is said forty-two Spaniards were killed outright and about eighty wounded, many of them mortally. The insurgents then looted the train of arms, ammunition and money.

Krupps Ship Building Venture. BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Herr Krupp the iron king of Essen has purchased the German ship building works. The entire plant will be transferred to Herr Krupp October 1 and the capacity for building ships will be increased considerably.

"Hoomer" Restaurant for Governor. WASHINGTON, Va., Sept. 7.—Nat W. Fitzgerald of Terra Alta has been nominated by the Populists for governor. Last year he opened a restaurant on Nassau street in New York city with nineteen waitresses, whom he ordered to wear bloomers. Eighteen struck, and the nineteenth attracted so much attention that Fitzgerald was arrested.

Vanderbilt's Contribution. WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—It is stated here upon good authority that Cornelius Vanderbilt has given \$300,000 to the Republican campaign fund.

FOR INDIAN ALLOTMENT.

The Recent Osage Election of Deep Interest in the West.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The result of the recent election in the Choctaw nation in the Indian Territory unquestionably means more to the people of Kansas, Missouri and the other states surrounding that section than almost any happening in recent years.

The election was held primarily to decide who should be principal chief of the nation, but the point of greatest interest to the American people is that the man who has been elected by a plurality of 160 is openly committed to the policy of allotment, to which the Dawes Indian commission has for several years been trying to bring the Indian tribes to consent. Nor is that all. Two years ago the now successful candidate, Green McCurtain, who is everywhere regarded as the great leader among his people, stood virtually alone, in all the best tax nations, for allotment. His best friends turned against him, his enemies reviled and slandered and set on foot plots to kill him and the common people declared that he was betraying them into the hands of the white men.

The adoption of the policy of allotment by the Choctaws means a complete change in the present conditions of the great Indian Territory and is a vastly important step toward the final solution of the Indian question, for now that the Choctaws have declared for allotment, there is no reason to doubt that their neighbors and allies, the Chickasaws, as well as the Creeks and Seminoles, will follow, leaving only the Cherokee nation to hold out for a greater or lesser period of time. It may be said here that among the five civilized tribes the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Creeks and Chickasaws, there is great and bitter rivalry among the two first tribes as to which shall assume the leadership in thought and action.

In his home in the San Bois mountains, even now Chief McCurtain is guarded by faithful friends against assassination. He has traveled extensively in this country and Europe, and is a keen observer of men and affairs. He is reputed to be the wealthiest man in the Choctaw nation, being worth over \$250,000, most of which he has made in the cattle business. He appreciates the value of education, though he had no opportunities in that line when he was a boy, and his sons and daughters have been finely educated.

DR. GALLAGHER A MANIC. The Irish Political Prisoner a Total Wreck Mentally. NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Dr. Thomas Gallagher, who was liberated last week after serving thirteen years penal servitude in Chatham and Portland prisons, arrived here yesterday afternoon on board the American liner St. Paul. He was met at quarantine by a delegation of representatives of the Irish societies in this country. Among those who went aboard the St. Paul to greet him was James Gallagher, who is a brother to the released man. Dr. Gallagher recognized his brother at once, but he was in a very excitable mood and acted very strangely.

He looked to be fully twenty-five years older than when he left America, a little over thirteen years ago. When the members of the delegation of Irishmen were presented to him, the doctor was unable to recognize any of them, and almost immediately ran away through the corridors, shouting loudly and incoherently. He was followed by two of the bed room stewards, but before they grasped his arms he threw a handful of pennies through one of the port-hole windows and shouted: "I have got my fare over the ferry at my rate."

As soon as the attendants got him under control the doctor turned to them appealingly and said: "My God, is this the way an American citizen must be treated?" He broke away from the attendants again, but they finally locked him up in a room.

EXPULSION FROM CHURCH. Rev. Thomas Cooper of St. Joseph Disgraced—The McDonald Suicide. HANNUAL, Mo., Sept. 7.—The committee appointed by Bishop Galloway to try the case against Rev. Thomas Cooper, deposed pastor of St. Joseph, to-day found him guilty of gross immorality, slander and profanity and recommended that he be expelled from the church. The conference adopted the report at once and Cooper was expelled.

The suicide of Dr. McDonald this week is said to have been due to threats of prosecution made by Cooper, McDonald having charged him with intimacy with a young woman of the church.

A WORLD'S STRIKE. Dock Laborers of Every Nation Being Organized for United Action. LONDON, Sept. 7.—It is reported among the delegates bound for the trade union congress at Edinburgh that the plans for a strike of the dock laborers of the world have been almost perfected and the strike may be commenced this autumn. All classes of laborers employed in or about the docks, ships, wharfs and warehouses in the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium and Australia, as well as other countries, will be concerned. The strike is to be principally against the piece work system.

Anti-Toxins for Lockjaw. NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Ernest Neidzicker, who was brought to the Ford hospital Thursday morning suffering from lockjaw, is recovering. He is the first patient to be treated with anti-toxins for lockjaw in any public institution in this country. The serum injected into his circulation is the first anti-toxin for tetanus ever cultivated in the United States. Dr. Reilly, the house surgeon at Fordham, thinks there is a chance of saving the boy's life, although treatment was not begun until the disease had progressed very far.

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, November 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 enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section two (2) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 2. The supreme court shall consist of five (5) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, civil cases in which the state shall be a party, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction, as may be provided by law.

Section 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office, except as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of not less than five (5) years as the legislature may prescribe. Section 5. 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 1896, there shall be elected two (2) judges, one for the term of four (4) years, and the other for the term of five (5) years; there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of five (5) years, unless otherwise provided by law. The term of office of the supreme court whose terms have not expired at the time of holding the general election of 1896, shall continue to hold their office until the expiration of their term, which they were respectively commissioned.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1885.

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 (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 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 salaries shall not be changed or diminished during the term of their office, and shall not be changed or diminished until the expiration of their term, which they were respectively commissioned.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1885.

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 Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 24. The officers of the executive department of the state government shall receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall be paid quarterly from the treasury of the state. The term for which they shall have been commissioned and 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, establish the salaries of the officers named in this article. The compensation so established shall not be changed or reduced until the expiration of their term, which they were respectively commissioned, and in no event shall it be reduced until the expiration of their term, which they were respectively commissioned.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1885.

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 Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such other courts and judicial officers as may be created by law in which two-thirds of the members elected to each house constitute a majority.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1885.

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

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 11. The legislature, whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature shall concur thereon, may, in or after the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and not often more 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 territory, and bounded by county lines, and such increase or change in the boundaries of a district shall not vacate the office of any judge.

Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 8. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may provide that in civil actions involving less than \$100 the jury may be waived, and the legislature may also authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve, in accordance with the district court. Approved March 29, A. D. 1885.

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

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney-general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and three railroad commissioners, each of whom, except the said railroad commissioners, shall hold his office for a term of two years, from the first Thursday 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 for the period of one year, one for the period of two years, and one for the period of three years, the first Thursday 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 for the period of one year, one for the period of two years, and one for the period of three years, the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January, after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1885.

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 enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) 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 (1) 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 each house thereof.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1885.

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 enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 9. All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and income thereof only are to be used, shall be deposited in the public treasury, and the state shall supply all losses therefrom that may in any manner accrue, so that the said funds shall remain forever invested and undiminished, and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States or state securities, or registered country bonds or registered school district bonds of this state, and such funds, with the interest and income thereof are hereby solemnly pledged for the purposes for which they are granted and no part and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses. Provided, the board created by section 1 of this article is empowered to sell from time to time any of the securities belonging to the permanent school fund and invest the proceeds arising therefrom in any of the securities enumerated in this section bearing a higher rate of interest, whenever an opportunity for better investment is presented. And provided further, that when any warrant upon the state treasury regularly issued in pursuance of an appropriation of the legislature and sold 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 treasury fund to pay such warrant, the board created by section 1 of this article may direct the state treasurer to pay the amount due on such warrant from 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.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1885.

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.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That article twelve (12) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: 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 when a proposition so to do has been submitted to the electors of the voters of such city and county and received the assent of a majority of the votes cast by such city and county exclusive of those cast in such metropolitan city at such election.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1885.

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 cast.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 6. All votes shall be by ballot, or such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided the secrecy of voting be preserved.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1885.

I, J. A. Piper, secretary of state of the State of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska 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. D. 1896.

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.

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

Printing advertisement with logo and text: 'Printings', 'And with Satisfactory work at Equitable Prices, Call on the Printers of THIS PAPER.'

'You Can Reach All the People Some of the Time—but you can't reach all the time; You Can Reach all the People if You DON'T ADVERTISE IN YOUR HOME PAPER. THERE IS NO PLACE LIKE HOME —AND— No Paper Like Your Home Paper. —NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE'