

CROWDS AT CANTON.

THOUSANDS CALL ON MR. M'KINLEY.

Eleven Special Trains of Railroad Men from Chicago the Feature of the Day—Many More from Pennsylvania—Protection and the Republican Money Policy.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 21.—In spite of rain and bad weather, with the single exception of yesterday, when about 20,000 people were here, the largest gathering of the campaign was that of today. The first arrivals were men from the various railroads entering Chicago. They came in sections, each of the roads having a train or more, as was necessary. In all there were eleven trains. The first one arrived at 9:15 o'clock, and at intervals of fifteen minutes others came, it being noon when the last train arrived. In the meantime trains from other directions came in, with crowds to be provided with shelter. They were sent to the various halls about the city.

Aside from the railroad men, the delegations scheduled for the day were: Republicans of Hulton, Pa.; steel train loads from the Carnegie Steel Works at Homestead; people from stations between Jamestown, N. Y., and Newcastle, Pa.; and from points on the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad, all arriving shortly after noon. In the afternoon commercial travelers from Cincinnati, commercial travelers from Pittsburgh and a number of trains from Northern Ohio are scheduled.

At 1 o'clock the first of the Pennsylvania delegations arrived. It had been organized at Hulton and brought 1,000 citizens of that locality and two bands. Rain was pouring down when they arrived and the party was taken to the Grand Opera house, instead of to the McKinley lawn, as usual. The good wishes of the visitors were extended by General A. C. Litchfield and Dr. C. M. C. Campbell, both of Oakmont. Major McKinley responded.

In his speech Mr. McKinley lauded the protective tariff system and declared his belief that American workshops and workmen should be defended by a tariff system against foreign competition. Then he continued: "The first thing we want in this country is plenty to do and when we have that, then we want to be paid in good money for what we do. We neither want short work nor short dollars in the United States. We neither want free trade nor free silver in the United States. We want an opportunity to work and we want when we have improved that opportunity to be paid in dollars that are worth as much the week after they are received as on the day of their receipt. Free trade has cheated you in your wages, and we do not propose to permit free silver to cheat us in our pay. I am glad to meet my comrades of the war whose cause has been so eloquently presented here this morning. We fight our battles now with the ballot. The only force needed in this country now is that of reason and intelligence and patriotism. And with this we are bound to achieve a victory next November."

When Major McKinley finished his address he introduced Senator Cullom, who spoke briefly in favor of protection. During this meeting the delegates from the Carnegie City mills, 1,200 strong, and several bands, came in and their reception was also held in the opera house. L. T. Brown, superintendent of the mills, introducing the party.

THE TRADE SITUATION.

Will No Distinct Improvement in Business—Confidence Very Slow.

New York, Sept. 21.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: There is still no distinct improvement in business, although conditions favor it. Confidence slowly rises, speculative buying of materials for future use continues, imports of gold do not cease and the Bank of England has not tried to check them by further advances in rates as the weight of the demand now falls upon France. But an enormous business is held back until the future is more clear. Maine's great majority had no such influence, as was anticipated from a verdict less emphatic.

To many minds nothing an Eastern State can do in a contest, except to assure sectional gives sufficient assurance how the Western and Southern States may decide. In cotton, hides, wool and pig iron, buying, opening speculative in character, marks the current business. Resumption of work by a good part of the Fall River cotton mills and advances in some kinds of cotton goods helped to raise the prices of middling uplands to 5 1/2c again, though realizing sent it down to 7 1/2c.

Failures for the past week have been 27 in the United States against 213 last year and 32 in Canada against 32 last year.

Woman Shot by a Boarder.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 21.—Mrs. Zora Grawe, a widow, was shot and almost instantly killed in one of the rooms of her own house, by Charles Weisler, a young man who has been boarding with her. Weisler is now under arrest at the Four Courts. He declares that the shooting was entirely accidental.

Senator Smith's Resignation Rejected.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 21.—At a meeting of the Democratic State committee in this city to-day the committee refused to accept the resignation of its chairman, United States Senator James Smith, Jr.

Four Powder Mills Blown Up.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 21.—Four powder mills at Hazardville, Conn., were blown up to-day, lightning striking one mill and the explosion set fire to the other three. No one was killed or injured. Hundreds of panes of glass were broken in buildings of the town and the shock was so great even here that it was supposed at first to be an earthquake.

Bishop Martin Marty Dead.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Sept. 21.—Bishop Martin Marty of the Catholic diocese of St. Cloud, formerly bishop of Sioux Falls, died suddenly this morning.

SPEECH BY HOKE SMITH.

The Ex-Secretary Not for Free Silver But for Bryan Nevertheless.

DALTON, Ga., Sept. 21.—Hoke Smith, ex-secretary of the interior, spoke here to-day to a large political rally, held under the auspices of the state Democratic executive committee. In opening he referred to a former visit to Dalton two years ago, at which he spoke in behalf of "sound currency," and urged that the Democratic national platform should not approve the free coinage of silver. He stated that he would not be satisfied did he fail to say today that his views on the financial question remained unchanged, and he regretted that he could not endorse that part of the platform adopted at the Chicago convention. He urged, however, that those who, like himself, did not approve of this plank, would still remain loyal to the regular nominees of the party.

Mr. Smith claimed that long after the financial question was settled, the Democratic party would be found advocating principles dear to the interests of the masses of the people of the country, and it would be unwise to quit the party on account of opposition to a single plank in the platform. So far as those were concerned who had taken a part in the fight for "sound money" delegates to the Chicago convention, he felt that they were practically pledged, as he was actually pledged, to vote for the nominee. Mr. Smith then briefly discussed that portion of the Chicago platform which dealt with the subject of raising revenue. He urged the justice of a tariff for revenue only, and contrasted it with the high protective tariff for which McKinley so pre-eminently stood. He approved of the income tax and insisted that it was not class legislation.

PROF. DYCHE ALL RIGHT.

In Northern Alaska in Search of Rare, Big Horned White Sheep.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Sept. 21.—E. F. Caldwell of this city, who last year was the manager of Professor L. L. Dyche's lectures on his trip toward the North pole, this morning received a letter from Mr. Dyche dated Kuk River, Crook's Inlet, Alaska, August 1, and reading as follows:

"My dear Caldwell: I have just figured out where I am: 61 degrees 55 minutes north latitude, and 139 degrees and 40 minutes west longitude, in an Indian camp only twenty miles from skyscraping, snow-covered mountains, where Indians say that the big horned white sheep lives. I need big horn white sheep in my business. I have spent the past two weeks with men and Indians pulling my little camp stuff and boat. In a few days I will go with the Indians and make an effort to get a group of the white sheep. I know of no specimens in any museum in the world. Mosquitoes almost unbearable, and the smoke of my camp fire blinds me. Yours truly,—Dyche."

A note enclosed in the letter says: "Tyoonic Cook Inlet, Alaska, is my nearest postoffice, but I hope to be out of here before a letter could reach me from home. Will get my mail at Sitka, Alaska."

The postmark on the letter was Kodiak, Alaska, August 17. The last letter received by Mrs. Dyche was dated July 17, and it was feared he had been lost.

MISSOURI GOLDITES.

They Will Put Up Congressional and County Tickets.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 21.—The State committee of the sound money Democrats held a meeting here yesterday. The committee chosen to select a name for the State ticket which could be used without any legal objection suggested that the ticket be headed the "Palmer and Buckner Democratic Ticket." This was approved. Candidate Trimble will open the gubernatorial campaign at Mexico September 26, and Bourke Cockran will speak here on October 3. The committee decided to make nominations in all congressional districts and also place in nomination a county ticket in all counties.

KILLED FOR HER MONEY.

Evidence That Martha McCord of Lawrence Was Killed and Robbed.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Sept. 21.—The coroner's jury impaneled to investigate the death of Martha McCord, the dressmaker, who was found dead with three hatchet wounds in the side of her head, found that a pocketbook which she was seen to take from under her pillow was missing and that the bottom had been cut off of one of the pockets of a skirt she wore, as though it had been rifled in that way. Blood stains were found on the bed clothing which appeared to have been made by some one wiping his hands on them. About \$250 of the woman's money is unaccounted for, and it is generally believed that she was murdered for her money.

Lexington and Mexican Veterans.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Sept. 21.—Owing to rain the thirty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Lexington was observed in the courthouse instead of on the battlefield. Mayor Tanbman delivered the welcoming address and Colonel T. P. Hoy of Sedalia responded. John Doniphan of St. Joseph also spoke. The celebration was participated in by the Mexican Veterans' association, which elected officers as follows: President, Colonel Hoy; first vice president, J. T. Samuel of Huastville; second vice president, W. B. Major of Lexington; secretary, James Martin of Marshall.

No Indiana State Gold Ticket.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 21.—The National Democratic state committee decided, after a long debate yesterday, not to put a state ticket in the field unless there should be fusion of silver Democrats and Populists. It was decided to name congressional and legislative candidates in all districts.

A Troy Bank Forced to Close.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The National Bank of Troy closed its doors to-day and placed its affairs in the hands of the national bank examiners. Depositors withdrew nearly \$15,000 yesterday, exhausting all the available cash.

ROUTED BY RAIN.

The Nebraska National Guards Met a Fortunate Fate.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 21.—The pleasures of the encampment this year have been somewhat marred by the very disagreeable weather of the past week. Very few visitors were out and all drills were declared off except the competitive drill between the Lincoln Light Infantry and the Omaha Guards. Saturday morning at the camp the competitive drill for the governor's cup was given in the presence of an enthusiastic crowd. The competing companies were the Lincoln Light Infantry and the Omaha guards. The Lincoln company was better in the manual of arms, but were not in it with the guards in field work. The judges, consisting of three regular army officers, awarded the cup to the guards.

CRUSHED HIS SKULL.

Saloon Fight at Dunbar Which May Result Fatally.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Sept. 21.—Word reached this city Saturday that John Kramer, a young farmer living near Dunbar, was hit on the head with a beer bottle in the saloon at Dunbar, owned by Joe Snyder. Kramer went into the saloon intoxicated and Snyder tried to put him out when trouble ensued and Kramer was struck on the head with a beer bottle. The skull was badly crushed and it is feared the man cannot survive. The matter was not reported to the county officials. Snyder says what he did was in self-defense and is not alarmed at the outcome. Kramer is about thirty years of age and unmarried, and not of a quarrelsome disposition.

Poisoned His Face.

HASTINGS, Neb., Sept. 21.—J. D. Mines returned from a flying trip to Corning, Ia., where he went to investigate the poisoning of his prize colt Charlie Neal, which died Friday. The colt and one other horse had been picked as the winner of the 2300 race and both horses were dosed with arsenic and belladonna, presumably by some one either interested in the other horses in the race or hired by those who were. Mr. Mines' colt was an unusually promising horse and was developing speed that promised to put him in the front ranks among the pacers.

Frost, But No Damage.

NORTH LOPE, Neb., Sept. 21.—Showers again fell Saturday and in the morning the temperature reached frost.

Weeping Water.—A cold wave came up Saturday night and a slight freeze resulted the next morning. Thin ice was formed in many places. No damage resulted.

Columbus.—There was a hard frost here Sunday morning. It is thought that corn is beyond any danger.

Burt County Awarded a Medal.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 21.—President Barnes of the state board of agriculture has just returned from Tokamah, where he attended the Burt county fair and while there in a highly complimentary address he presented the Burt county agricultural society the medal awarded it for having for three successive years won the first prize at the state fair on the county collective exhibits. The years were 1891, 1892 and 1893.

Barn Destroyed by Lightning.

FALLS CITY, Neb., Sept. 21.—During the rain storm the other night the large barn of George Coon, three miles west of town, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. The loss was fully \$200. It contained large quantities of corn, hay and implements. Nearly three inches of rain has fallen, but the rain has not interfered with mowing and seeding of fall wheat.

Plenty of Hay.

NORTH LOPE, Neb., Sept. 21.—Hay men report that the crop this season is exceptionally abundant and the quality excellent and a very large acreage is being put up. This is not only true of the bottom lands, but large areas are also being mown throughout the sloping bluffs.

Gored by a Bull.

SYRACUSE, Neb., Sept. 21.—Oakley Andrews was severely injured by an unruly bull yesterday. He was in the field looking at some cattle when attacked. He was severely gored and trapped. His escape is almost a miracle. There was no help and the animal simply got tired and left his victim. He will recover.

STATE NEWS NOTES.

Ansley people are rejoicing over a big rain which fell there last week.

Mrs. C. M. Shepherd of the Grace M. E. church, Lincoln, was tendered a reception last Saturday afternoon by the ladies of the P. E. O. society at Hastings.

Postal Clerk Jess Detrick of York, who had charge of the run from Aurora to Burwell, has been appointed to a responsible position in the railway mail service department at Washington.

Mrs. Susan Foale, wife of Peter G. Foale, one of the earliest settlers of the valley near Table Rock, was buried the other day on the same farm where they settled forty years ago.

The medical society of the Missouri valley met in Council Bluffs last week in annual convention. The society elected Dr. Lowrey of Lincoln president and decided to hold the next meeting in Lincoln in March, 1897.

The Smith Syrup company of Hastings put a small army of men and boys at work last Saturday gathering their cane to get it out of the way of frost. The breaking of a cog wheel at the mill a week ago put a stop to grinding for at least ten days and it was necessary to cut the cane in order to save it, and every idle man or boy who could handle a knife or drive a team was set to work.

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 until otherwise provided by law, consist of five (5) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum of a majority of the court.

Section 3. That section four (4) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

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 not less than six (6) 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 so as to read as follows:

Section 6. At the first general election to be held in the year 1896, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the supreme court, one of whom shall be elected for a term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, and one for the term of six (6) years, and at each general election thereafter, one shall be elected for the term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, and one for the term of six (6) years, unless otherwise provided by law.

Section 7. That the judges 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 for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively commissioned.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

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:

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

The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, and thereafter at each session, establish their compensation, the compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years, and in no event shall the compensation of any judge 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 concur therein.

Approved March 29, 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 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 2. 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 either increased or diminished during 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, and thereafter at each session, 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 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 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 2. 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 inferior to the supreme court as may be created by law, in which two-thirds of the members elected to each house concur.

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 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 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 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 the county exclusive of those cast in such metropolitan city at such election.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

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 2. The legislature, whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur therein, may, in or after the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, 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 vacate the office of any judge.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

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.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section six (6), article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of

Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 6. The right of trial by jury 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 less number than twelve of both in courts inferior to the district court. Approved March 29, 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 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 2. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public lands, attorney-general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and three railroad commissioners, each of whom, except the said railroad commissioner, 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 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 of the state, and shall perform such duties as may be required by law.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

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 2. 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.

Provided, that any office created by an act of the legislature may be abolished by the legislature, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring.

Approved March 29, 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 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 2. All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and income thereon, shall be held in trust, and shall be deemed trust funds held by the state, and the state shall supply all losses thereof that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall never be diminished, and shall not be invested except on United States 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 solemnly pledged for the purposes for which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses.

Provided, that 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 treasurer regularly issued in pursuance of an appropriation of 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 board created by section 1 of this 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.

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.

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 by adding to said article a new section to be numbered section two (2) 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 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 the county exclusive of those cast in such metropolitan city at 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 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 2. 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. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relative to donations to works of internal improvement and manufactures.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section two (2) of article fourteen (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 manufactures, unless a proposition so to do shall 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 subdivisions 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 individual five per cent, in addition to such ten per cent and no bonds or evidences of indebtedness assessed shall be valid unless the same shall have endorsed thereon a certificate signed by the secretary and auditor of state, showing that the same is issued pursuant to law.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

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 hereto 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.

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