

CHICAGO AND ALTON.

FOUR MASKED BANDITS HOLD IT UP

Occurred at Glendale—James Gang Operated There—Express Manager Secured Money Carried in the Safe—Not a Single Shot Fired.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 25.—Chicago & Alton passenger train No. 48, due in Kansas City at 6:30 yesterday evening, was held up and robbed by four masked men one-half mile east of the old Blue cut, between Glendale and Independence, about 6:15 yesterday evening. The robbery consisted of taking \$25.70 from Fireman A. E. Post, who was on the engine, and the ransacking of the United States express car, from which it is said two packages of jewelry of little value, consigned to Kansas City, were taken. The express company and the messenger, Andrew Shields, deny, however, that the express company's loss was anything.

The train was in charge of Conductor A. J. Fell, of Goodhouse, Ill., and Engineer James Weston and Fireman A. E. Post. The robbers in the unheeded manner of extending a white lantern across the track just before the curve leading into Blue cut was reached. Engineer Weston brought his train to a standstill when he saw the signal, and was ordered from his engine by a small man, who mounted into the cab. The actual robbery occupied but a short time, but owing to the fact that the robbers cut the engine from the train and ran it a mile and a half east towards Independence, where they deserted it, and where the engineer, James Weston, and his fireman had to walk for it, it made the train an hour and forty-five minutes late in arriving in Kansas City.

The holdup was evidently the work of novices, the leader of which, by his actions and conversation with Engineer Weston and Fireman Post, plainly demonstrated that he was not an old hand in the business of holding up trains.

All the robbers were about thirty years old, in the opinion of Engineer Weston, and wore dark colored masks. The tall man, like his companions, wore good clothes, but had neglected to place them under disguise.

Although the robbers all carried firearms and flourished them dangerously because of their seeming nervousness, not one shot was fired during the progress of the robbery, and but for the long wait incident to the recovery of the engine, the passengers would not have been apprised at all of anything being wrong. The latter were not molested, however, by the robbers, although there are accounts of many becoming excited and stowing away their valuables after it was rumored the train was in the hands of bandits. When it was known that the robbers had taken the engine and led many of the passengers fled out of the cars and stood about in a sort of a trance explaining what they would have done in case they had been ordered to stand and deliver.

The train was composed of a combination baggage and express car, a combination mail and smoking car and three day coaches. It was well filled with passengers. It is thought the robbers misjudged their train and robbed the west bound train, when they intended to tackle the St. Louis express east bound, which left Kansas City at 6 o'clock, and which was held at Independence an hour to await the arrival of the Kansas City train, there being no orders to meet it otherwise than at Independence. The train that was robbed is a local express and the express run is never heavy or valuable.

There have been three robberies at or near Glendale before. On October 1, 1879, the James boys, accompanied by Jim Cummings, Dick Laddell, Ed Miller, Bill Ryan, Tucker Basham and several others of the gang, rode into Glendale and locked up the three men in charge of the station, and waited at 6:45 p. m. The robbery was successful and the bandits secured \$15,000. Two years later the gang again held up a train at this point, but the third robbery, which occurred about seven years ago, was not done by the James boys.

Inspector Flahive and eight picked men left Kansas City on a special immediately after the first report of the holdup reached here and proceeded at once to the scene. Not a trace of the robbers could be found anywhere, and they had disappeared as completely as if the earth had swallowed them up. They are known to be either railroad men or else men familiar with machinery, as their handling of the engine testified.

A. P. A. SPLIT POSSIBLE.

Silver Members of the Order Expected to Denounce the Supreme Order. WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—A sensation is promised in A. P. A. circles in a few days, when members of that organization, disaffected with the official communication of the president in opposition to Bryan, will reply by circulars announcing their intention to support the Chicago nominee, and preferring against the supreme president and his associates charges of being in the movement to give the support of the association to McKinley. The object of the circulation of the circulars will be to permit all anti-A. P. A. people to understand the methods being resorted to by certain men in the order in the campaign. It is alleged that this will make votes for Bryan. It is learned that one of the chief objects on both sides in the fight now at hand is the capture of Maryland, where, it is understood, there are 77,000 A. P. A. votes.

Atkinson for Senator.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 26.—Governor W. V. Atkinson, who has just been re-elected chief executive of Georgia for a term of two years, is prominently mentioned as successor to the Senatorial seat which would have been Mr. Crisp's had he survived. Should he enter and be elected, there would probably be a contest for the governorship between Hon. Robert L. Bennet and Hon. A. S. Clay, chairman of the State Democratic executive committee. Governor Atkinson's dislike as senator would render necessary a special election for governor.

A British Ship Abandoned at Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—The big British freight steamer Lindithgow is a derelict. The captain and twelve of the crew have arrived at San Jose de Guatemala, and thirteen of the crew are still in an open boat in mid-ocean. Five of the crew reached Acapulco August 31, after sailing 800 miles in an open boat and suffering great hardships, and reported that the steamer had broken her shaft and was drifting helplessly.

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ITALY'S ROYAL WEDDING WANT PERRY REMOVED.

Crown Prince Weds Princess Helene—Takes Place at Rome.

Rome, Oct. 25.—The civil marriage of the crown prince of Italy to Princess Helene at Montenegro took place this morning in the ball room of the Quirinal.



THE PRINCE AND HIS BRIDE.

Then the young couple went in procession to the church of Santa Maria degli Angeli, where the religious ceremony was celebrated. This was concluded at 1 o'clock, when the cortege returned to the Quirinal.

TAUGHT A SHARP LESSON

No Chinese Methods for England—Sun Yat Sen's Release.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A complete cordon of detectives was formed around the Chinese legation yesterday, the officers being ordered to seize Sun Yat Sen and release him if he should be brought out.

The Marquis of Salisbury, after reading a number of affidavits, sent a strongly worded letter to the Chinese envoy pointing out that the methods adopted by the legation were distinctly not needed, as the courts were open to the Chinese officials to obtain any evidence for legal purposes. The prime minister also said that he could not allow to report that the act of violence as committed by the Chinese legation was a violation of the right of asylum, to which England was committed by every tradition and belief, and asked the envoy to immediately release the imprisoned Chinaman and so avoid further unpleasantness.

Later in the day Sir Halliday Macartney, the counselor of the Chinese legation, called at the foreign office and said that Sun Yat Sen would be released without prejudice to the rights of the legation which were involved.

An inspector of police and Sun Yat Sen's friend, Dr. Cantile, who first raised the question of the Chinaman's imprisonment, went to the Chinese legation at 4:30 o'clock with a letter from the foreign office and not long afterward they emerged from a side door with Sun Yat Sen, entered a cab and drove to the foreign office, where Sun Yat Sen made a formal statement of his case.

Sir Halliday Macartney, on receiving the Marquis of Salisbury's note, went to the bedside of the Chinese minister, who is ill in health, and explained to him that the Marquis of Salisbury insisted upon the release of Sun Yat Sen. The Chinese minister thereupon cabled to Peking for instructions and, on the receipt of an answer, Sun Yat Sen was released.

The Times, in an editorial, does not doubt that the foreign office will find means of making the rulers of China understand they have gone too far in the kidnapping of Sun Wen and that they must not again offend similarly.

KANSAS LUTHERANS.

The Synod Declares Against Candidates Opposed to the Prohibition Law.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Oct. 26.—The Lutheran synod at its session this morning passed resolutions strongly favoring the strict enforcement of the present prohibitory liquor law, declaring that the enforcement of this law rests quite largely with the public officers, executive and judicial, and closing:

"Resolved, That we believe it is unwise and unsafe for any friend of temperance to vote for any officer, judicial, legislative or executive, who has by word or act, private or official, shown either indifference or opposition to the law or its rigid enforcement in every part of the state."

Me. Bayard Shoots Better This Year.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—United States Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard, who has been visiting the Earl of Leven at Clonfertree, is said to be much pleased at the fact that he has shot a royal, which is considered a great advance upon his performance while grouse shooting in 1895 when it is alleged, he accidentally shot a man who was beating up the birds.

Gives \$150,000 to a University.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 25.—The will of Colonel Patrick B. O'Brien, an old and respected citizen of New Orleans, who died last Saturday, was probated today. He endows three chairs in the Catholic University, allowing \$50,000 for each chair.

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CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST THE KANSAS DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 26.—Edwin B. Wilson, a Kansas City attorney, who is speaking for free silver in Kansas, sent the following telegram yesterday to Attorney General Harmon:

"TOPEKA, KAN., Oct. 25.—The present United States district attorney for Kansas, W. C. Perry, fully meets the definition of an offensive partisan as laid down by the present chief executive of the government. He is giving his entire time to making political speeches. If Mr. Perry is drawing a salary as an employee of the United States, he should not be permitted to violate civil service rules by being continuously engaged in other than his regular duties as prescribed by statute, to the detriment and prostitution of the public service. As prompt and peremptory action should be taken in this case as has been exercised in the case of other governmental employees who are supporting Mr. Bryan. Please answer.—Edwin B. Wilson."

Engine Hagan, State chairman of the national Democratic party, referring to the telegram, said: "I have no doubt that Mr. Perry fully understands himself in this campaign. My knowledge of him is that he is a stickler in the observance of the civil service rules. He has a right to take part in the politics of his own State without advising the Department of Justice about it. You will find that his speeches in the campaign will be dignified and logical, and that he will not stoop to treachery in his conduct. He may have consulted Attorney General Harmon for any I know, and Mr. Harmon may or may not have given his consent. But I will say this much: Perry is acting upon personal conviction and he will go ahead and make these speeches, even if he loses his position. The free silver Democrats are not consistent. There they are jumping Perry for making half a dozen speeches, forgetting that dozens of federal office holders of the free silver faith have been so active in this campaign as to be offensive."

BENSON'S LAST WORK.

The British Frigate Was Engaged in Answering the Pope When Death Came.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The last work which the late Bishop of Canterbury was engaged upon was the preparation of an answer to the bull of Pope Leo XIII on the Anglican orders. In this Dr. Benson said: "The positiveness of the assertion may still have effect with some who mistake the kindness of a paragon for the thawing of frozen church policy to which he is committed."

The late prelate denied the pope's contention and asserted that Rome had not an accurate knowledge of England concerning the Anglican orders, and declared that the bull "moves all English church men not to be decided by a pretension to unity and by assertions which have historically created the widest and deepest separations, but to draw closer together in faith, in firmness and in fortitude."

Gossip still selects the bishop of Winchester the Right Rev. Dr. Anthony Wilson Thorold as Dr. Benson's successor. Dr. Thorold was born in 1829 and educated at Oxford. He was rector of St. Giles-in-the-fields from 1857 to 1868, vicar of St. Pancras from 1869 to 1874 and canon of York in 1874; was consecrated bishop of Rochester in 1879 and was transferred to Winchester in 1896. He is prelate of the Order of the Garter and patron of 117 livings.

FUGITIVE'S MONEY GONE.

Embezzler Hinde of Denver, Col., Gives Himself Up in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—A well dressed young man walked into the detective headquarters yesterday and said: "I want to give myself up, for you want me and it is only a matter of time when you will get me. My name is John D. Hinde, and I am from Denver, Col."

The sergeant telegraphed to Chief of Police Russell of Denver, asking if the man was wanted, and he received "Yes" as a reply.

The young man asserted that about two weeks ago, while he was employed as a clerk in the Oxford hotel, he took \$1,000 from the safe and departed. He spent most of the money, and then came to this city. Here he got rid of the balance. When he landed at police headquarters not a cent of the money was left.

W. K. Miller Passes Away.

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 26.—W. K. Miller, an old friend of Major McKinley, died last night from a stroke of apoplexy. He was the Republican nominee for Presidential elector in this district, but Wednesday before he lost consciousness he resigned. The congressional committee named his son, Charles R. Miller, for elector from this district. Major McKinley called at the Miller residence to pay his respects to the family shortly after the end came.

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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 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 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 term of not less than six (6) years and the Legislature may provide.

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. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected for a term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, and one for the term of four (4) years, and at each general election thereafter, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of six (6) years, unless otherwise provided by law; provided, 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 (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of supreme and district court judges.

Be it resolved and enacted 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 2. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, payable quarterly.

Section 3. The compensation of the members of the supreme court shall be increased after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring, establish their own salary, but 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 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 fixed by law, which shall not be either increased nor diminished during the term for which they shall have been commissioned, and they shall not receive for their own use any fees, costs, interests, or public moneys in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office or other compensation, and all fees that may be received 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 salaries of the officers named in this article. 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. Two-thirds of the members elected to each house concur.

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 that by a vote of a less number than twelve men, 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 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 2. 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 for a term of two years, one for the term of two years, one for the term of two years, and one for the term of two years, after the first Tuesday in January, after their terms expire, and until their successors are elected and qualified; provided, however, that after 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 files, 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.

Section 3. 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 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 whereof only are to be used, shall be deposited in trust funds held by such persons and the state shall supply all losses thereof that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall remain forever inviolate and undiminished, and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States or state securities, or registered county bonds 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.

Section 3. 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.

Section 4. And provided further, that when any warrant upon the state treasury, 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 he shall not have the 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 any 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 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. 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 31 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.

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