

Republican National Ticket.

For president, WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
For vice-president, GARRETT A. HOBART.

State Ticket.

For Governor, J. H. MACCOLL.
For Lieutenant Governor, ORLANDO THEFT.
For Secretary of State, JOEL A. PIPER.
For Auditor, P. O. HEDLUND.
For Treasurer, C. E. CASEY.

For Attorney General, A. S. CHILBULL.

For Supt. of Public Instruction, H. R. COBBETT.

For Commissioner Public Lands & Buildings, H. C. RUSSELL.

For Supreme Judges, ROBERT RYAN, M. F. KINKAID.

For Regent of the State University, W. G. WHITMORE.

For Presidential Electors, J. E. HOUTZ, F. J. SADDLER, A. J. BURNHAM, A. C. POSTER, SOL DRAPER, G. A. DEERY, J. L. MCPHEELEY, M. L. FRIESE.

Congressional Ticket.

For Member of Congress, 5th District, A. E. CADDY.

Now is the time to subscribe.

It seems that some people's letters to Lincoln have about the same weight as some people's reports.

W. J. Bryan has had his name withdrawn as editor of the *World-Herald*. If he ever performed any editorial work on the paper it was not noticeable. He is a speaker, not a writer.

We now have the gold bug and the silver bug, and when Bryan finally concludes to run on the pop platform we will have a straddle bug.—O'Neill *Frontier*.

Ex-Congressman Burleigh, of New York, is willing to back his judgment with his money that McKinley and Hobart carry New York by 100,000 majority, and that they carry Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

The central committee of Lancaster county has been making a poll of the voters and the result shows a large increase in the republican list and a corresponding loss to Bryan. Indications are that the same will be true all over the nation when the returns come in in November.

The republican state central committee has decided that the speaking campaign under its management will open in September. But requests from various places to the nominees on the ticket to make addresses result in numerous enthusiastic meetings. It is noticeable that the requests for tariff literature are increasing, indicating that the tariff question is going to be more of a factor in the campaign than some are willing to admit.

Here are some facts for farmers: In 1892 there were thirty bushels per capita of corn consumed in this country, and in 1895, under the Wilson bill, there were but 16.98 bushels consumed. In 1892 there were 89,780,000 pounds of tallow used and in 1895, under the Wilson bill there were but 24,377,000 pounds consumed. Is it any wonder that the prices of corn and cattle have slumped?—*Freemont Tribune*.

Three tramps broke into the hardware store of R. McNair at Chadron a short time ago and helped themselves to some of its contents. They were captured and taken before a justice on a charge of burglary, to which they pleaded guilty. Judge Westover held a special term of court at Chadron on Tuesday of last week and the fellows renewed their plea of guilty and were sentenced to each serve a term of four years in the penitentiary. The criminal who comes before Judge Westover for sentence usually gets one which he is pretty apt to remember.

The populist state convention at Hastings last week nominated the following state ticket: Silas A. Holcomb, governor; J. E. Harris, lieutenant; W. F. Porter, sec. of state; J. F. Cornell, auditor; J. B. McCreavey, treasurer; W. R. Jackson, superintendent; J. V. Wolfe, land commissioner; William Neville, J. B. Kirkpatrick, supreme judges; A. A. Munro, regent. A request from the democratic state central committee that the places of treasurer and attorney general be left vacant was granted in the case of the latter office only. The electoral ticket is to be composed of four democrats and four populists. The central committee was empowered to fill the vacancies, but may occur on the

The heat during the past week in the east and south has been excessive and many have been overcome thereby.

Yesterday Bryan was officially notified that he had been nominated by the Chicago convention. It looks a little peculiar that a candidate who expects to get his main support in the west should go from his home in the west to the extreme east to be notified of his nomination.

Claude Hoover was hanged at Omaha on last Saturday for the murder of his brother-in-law. Every effort was made to save him from the extreme penalty of the law but without avail. There was no doubt of the guilt of the man as the deed was done in the presence of witnesses, and the malice and premeditation was easily proven. The noticeable fact in connection with the case was that Hoover was drunk when he committed the crime, and the holding of the courts of late has been that drunkenness, being brought about by the free will of a person, is no excuse for crimes committed by them while in that condition.

The nationalist party, the split-off of the prohibitionist party, held a state convention at Lincoln last week and put in nomination a full set of candidates for state officers as follows: Richard A. Hawley, governor; O. A. Kent, lieutenant; J. M. Dilworth, sec. of state; E. A. Gerrard, auditor; Thomas McCulloch, treasurer; Anna M. Bunting, superintendent; F. G. Odell, attorney general; J. P. Roe, land com.; F. P. Wightall, M. I. Bower, supreme judges; Theodore Johnson, regent. Eight presidential electors were also selected. It looks foolish to go to the trouble and expense of putting up a ticket and making a campaign for the few votes that it will receive, but this being a land of political liberty people do as they please about such matters.

Thomas E. Watson, populist nominee for vice-president, says editorially in his paper: "In the event Mr. Bryan continues to reject the populist overtures, the populist national committee has authority to name a straight populist ticket, in lieu of the Bryan-Watson ticket; and if the committee should take this action, the populists of Georgia would enthusiastically support their nominees. In that event, the electors selected Thursday would not vote for Bryan and Watson, but would vote for the straight populist ticket put out by our committee." From that it is evident that Mr. Bryan has not got the south as solid as it was claimed. He seems to be keeping silent as to what he will do with the St. Louis nomination until the electors have been fixed in his interests in states like Nebraska, where the populist party is manipulated by a set of shrewd political workers who are getting benefits therefrom, and then he will ignore the populists altogether and expect that party to walk into the democratic maw.

The proposed amendments to the constitution of Nebraska, notice of which appears in another column, should have the careful consideration of every voter. The first in the list proposes to increase the number of judges of the supreme court of the state, and to make their terms of office five years instead of six. Ever since Nebraska has been a state it has had three supreme judges. The increase in the business of the court incidental to the growth of the state made it impossible for them to keep up with the work and as a result when a case was taken there it would be years before it could be reached and decided. To relieve this the legislature a few years ago provided for three court commissioners to be appointed by the judges, and while this has assisted in bringing the work nearer up to date it is not a permanent arrangement, nor is it such an one as it would be desirable to make permanent. The adoption of the proposed amendment would save to the state the salary of one man on the bench and establish a more satisfactory condition as to the highest court in the state.

Mrs. Stowe's Preparation for "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

In a very unique degree the factors of heredity, of environment, and of opportunity, upon which M. Taine lays so much stress in the determination of literary achievements, are apparent and emphatic in the creation of Mrs. Stowe's masterpiece. The Puritan blood and home, the clerical family, the atmosphere of evangelical thought and discussion, the imminence of the huge wrong of slavery, the opportunity of a practically unworked field, and a race of creatures almost as new to literature as were Cooper's Indians,—gave this modest, inexperienced, retiring woman of forty her equipment. All these, however, would have been as naught if she had not brought a tender and sympathetic heart, a mighty faith, and a concentration of interest amounting to genius to the task of summing up in this tale all the oppression of a system thoroughly hateful and evil in her—From "Harriet Beecher Stowe," in August Review of Reviews.

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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: "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. I 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 an appellate jurisdiction, as may be provided by law."

Section 2. That section four (4) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: "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 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 so as to read as follows: "At the first general election to be held in the year 1896, there shall be elected two (2) 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; after that they shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of five (5) years, unless otherwise provided by law; 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. 1893.

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 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: "The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, payable quarterly. The compensation shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring, establish their compensation, which 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 30, A. D. 1893.

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 so as to read as follows: "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 neither 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, 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 the state shall be performed by an officer provided for in this article to 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. 1893.

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 so as to read as follows: "The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts, justices of the peace, notaries public, 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. 1893.

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 so as to read as follows: "The legislature, whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur, may in or after the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and not oftener than once in every four years, increase the number of judges of the supreme and district courts, and the judicial districts of the state, such districts shall be formed 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 31, A. D. 1893.

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) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as 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 jury of a less number than twelve men, in cases inferior to the district court.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1893.

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 so as to read as follows: "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 commissioner, shall hold his office for a term of two years from the first Thursday 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 Thursday after the first Tuesday in January a term his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. The governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, and treasurer shall reside at the capital during their term of office; they shall keep public records, books and papers there and shall perform such duties as may be required by law."

Approved March 30, A. D. 1893.

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 so as to read as follows: "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 30, A. D. 1893.

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 so as to read as follows: "All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and income whereof only are to be used, shall be deemed a trust fund held by the state, and the state shall supply all losses thereof that may in any manner accrue, so that the main fund 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 2. 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 for money loaned 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 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. 1893.

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: "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. 1893.

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 so as to read as follows: "All votes shall be by ballot, or some other method, as may be provided by law, provided the secrecy of voting be preserved."

Approved March 29, A. D. 1893.

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

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 manufacturing, unless a proposition so to do shall have been first submitted to the qualified voters and ratified by a two-thirds vote at an election of authority of the said subdivision. 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 indebtedness five per cent, in addition to such ten per cent and no bonds or evidences of indebtedness so issued 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. 1893.

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.

GRANT GUTHRIE, Attorney-at-Law.

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