

Republican National Ticket.

- For president, WILLIAM MCKINLEY. For vice-president, GARRETT A. HOBART. State Ticket. For Governor, J. H. MACCOLL. For Lieutenant Governor, ORLANDO TEFFT. For Secretary of State, JOEL A. PIPER. For Auditor, P. O. HEDLUND. For Treasurer, C. E. CASEY. For Attorney General, A. S. CHURCHILL. For Supt. of Public Instruction, H. E. CORBETT. For Commissioner Public Lands & Buildings, H. C. RUSSELL. For Supreme Judges, ROBERT RYAN, M. P. KINKADEE, W. G. WHITMORE. For Presidential Electors, J. E. HOUTZ, F. J. SADDLEN, A. J. BURNHAM, A. C. FOSTER, SOL DRAPER, G. A. DERBY, J. L. MCPHEELEY, M. L. FRIESE. Congressional Ticket. For Member of Congress, 6th District, A. E. CADY. Legislative Ticket. For State Senator 14th District, W. B. ELY. For Representative, 53d District, SMITH P. TUTTLE.

In less than three weeks the election will be over and all will feel relieved.

At the Florida state election last week the democrats elected their state ticket. As no one expected anything else no one was disappointed. The returns show a loss of several thousand votes by the democrats.

The business men's sound money club had a parade in Chicago last Friday at which there was over a hundred thousand voters in line. There is no question as to how Chicago and Illinois will go on November 3d.

Once in a while it is reported that a man says that he is still a republican, but is going to vote for Bryan. That is a peculiar way to look at it. The head of the national ticket is the mainstay of the party organization. In local or even state matters the individuality of a candidate or some of his policies may warrant deviation from party lines, but how a man can vote against the candidates who represent the basic principles of the republican party and claim that while doing so he is still a loyal republican is a hard nut to crack.

The reports from over the sixth congressional district still continue to be favorable to the prospects of the election of Cady. The fair, manly methods of his campaign, so free from abuse of those who differ from him, so full of logical reasons why the principles which he advocates are right are his speeches that those who hear him cannot help giving weight to his arguments, and they realize that he is competent to represent the district and would not bring disgrace upon those who sent him there. There are no good reasons for say man refusing to vote for Cady.

The Alliance Times tells of some in that locality who are not republicans who got mad and stopped their paper because the Times advocated republican principles and republican candidates. It is a sure sign that a paper is giving the facts when such results are apparent. People do not get mad about things which are not so. It is the truth which makes people wince, and Bro. Ellis can feel certain that it was some truth he published which gave the offense. It is also an indication that the Times is conducted with some vigor. The newspaper that has not vim enough to make some one mad during a campaign amounts to but very little in the public affairs of its locality.

Bryan still continues his speaking tour through the states. He travels by a special train and covers much territory and makes numerous speeches each day. He is making a most remarkable campaign from a physical standpoint, at least, for he has been under a heavy physical strain for a long time. Taking the reports given by the republican papers his stops are greeted by good-sized crowds and a good deal of enthusiasm is manifested, but from private information it is learned that a large part of his audiences are made up of people who are curious to see a presidential candidate who visits their town, and much of the enthusiasm is of a kind based on such curiosity rather than indifference to the merits of the nominee or ardor on his principles as represented. Mr. Bryan certainly has no complaint against the newspapers in the above columns of republicans in the above columns of democrats daily papers.

Tom Watson, the populist nominee for vice-president, is sick and has had to give up speaking, but his paper continues to assert that unless Sewall is pulled off the ticket Bryan will be defeated.

M. S. Quay gave out the statement that McKinley will have 270 electoral votes; Bryan 110 and there are left 67 doubtful. Quay has demonstrated that when he sizes up the political situation he gets pretty near the facts.

The latest report from the republican state headquarters is that Nebraska is safe for McKinley. The men who are at the head of the republican organization in the state are not rainbow chasers, but know as near what the result will be as it is possible to do until the votes are counted.

Last week two men entered a bank in Sherburne, Minn., shot the cashier and a representative of a manufacturing company who happened to be in the bank, secured a thousand dollars, and departed. They were up-to-date robbers and made their escape on bicycles which they had left at the rear of the bank. Two days later one of the robbers was overtaken but before he gave up he killed one of his pursuers, and then as he became hard pressed he sent a bullet through his own brain. A punctured tire rendered his bicycle useless. The other robber was captured in Iowa. Most of the money was recovered.

As the campaign progresses the numbers who go to Canton, Ohio, to call on Major McKinley continue to increase. One day last week he was called on to make twenty speeches to as many different delegations, and on another day more than forty train loads of people came to the city to visit him. An effort is being made to get the railroads west of Chicago to make a rate for the trip, and it may be that Nebraskans will have an opportunity to visit the man who comes nearer to holding the key which will open the gate to prosperity to the people of the United States than any other living man and bear him advocates the building up of the nation by drawing all classes together for mutual good rather than attempting to bring on disaster by arraying one class against another by appealing to their prejudice.

Business Women in Politics. Mrs. Katherine Lane, president of the Business Woman's Republican club of New York, says: Our club is only about a year old, but it is a thriving youngster which is already strong and influential. One of the chief reasons for this is that we are all working women. We are not rainbow chasers. We know the world from actual contact with it. Most of the sentiment has been eliminated from our dispositions and has left us practical women who know how to work. We realize that women will not get the franchise in New York for a good while; therefore we do the next best thing to voting ourselves; we influence the vote of the men. We educate ourselves and then educate them to see the issues in their true light. In this way we have an influence in affairs of state in spite of laws that would render us political nonentities. We hold meetings once a week at which every political question is discussed and elucidated; and from no narrow partisan standpoint, moreover, but from the broad point of view of economics. We issue campaign literature for the enlightenment of men and women; by word of mouth, by pamphlet, and by letter we give political information and instruction. We think we are doing important work. Whether we are or not will be shown by the future.—From "Women in Politics," in Demorest's Magazine for October.

Final Proof Notices. All persons having final proof notices in this paper will receive a marked copy of the paper and are requested to examine their notice and if any errors exist report the same to this office at once.

Notice for Publication. Land Office at Alliance, Neb., October 12, 1898. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before A. J. Stewart, Clerk District Court at Harrison, Nebraska, on Nov. 21, 1898, viz: Michael A. Bannan, of Gilchrist, Neb., who made H. E. No. 3233 for the s; 1/4 sec. 21, T. 13 N., R. 51 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. W. Smith, F. K. Murphy, Louis Ruffing, John Mack, all of Boder, Neb. J. W. Wenz, Jr., Registrar.

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the District Court of the County of Sioux, and state of Nebraska, upon a decree rendered by said Court in favor of Samuel Southworth, plaintiff, and against Lewis H. Babb, a single man, Addie F. Dunagan, and William O. Dungan, defendants, I will on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1898, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., at the east front door of the Court House in Harrison, in said county, offer and sell the following described real estate, to-wit: The south west quarter of Section Twenty-four, Township Twenty-seven, north, Range Fifty-three, West 8th P. M., in Sioux county, Nebraska, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy said Order of sale in the sum of Two Hundred and Forty-two and 50/100 Dollars, together with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 29th day of September, A. D. 1898, and costs and accruing costs. DATED THIS 12th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1898. Alvin T. Clark, Plaintiff's attorney.

Retray Notice. Taken up by the undersigned on his premises in Sugar Loaf precinct, Sioux county, Neb., the following described animals: 1 cow, brown with blue face, branded with an L on left shoulder and a right eye shiner, about 7 years old; 1 horse, bay, branded with a right eye shiner and a left eye shiner, and branded on left shoulder with two above described brand, about 7 years old. JOHN W. SIMMONS.

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 8, A. D. 1898:

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 elected to a term of six (6) years, and one 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 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. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected for a term of six (6) years, and each general election thereafter, there shall be elected one judge of the court for each term of five (5) years, unless otherwise provided by law; provided, that the judges of the supreme court whose terms have expired at the time of holding the general election of 1898, shall continue to hold their offices for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively commissioned. Approved March 20, A. D. 1898.

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: 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 legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring, establish their salaries, which shall not be changed oftener than once in four years, and in no event unless the two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur thereto. Approved March 20, A. D. 1898.

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 1. The officers of the executive departments of the state government shall receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall not be increased nor diminished during the term for which they shall have been commissioned, and they shall not receive to their own use any fee, cost, interest, upon public moneys in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office or other compensation, except as may be provided by law for services performed by an officer provided for in this article. 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 thereto. Approved March 20, A. D. 1898.

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 and justices of the court of appeals, 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.

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 shall concur therein, may, in or after the year one thousand and 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, and such increase shall be formed of compact territory, and bounded by county lines; and such increase or any change in the number of a district, shall not create the office of any judge. Approved March 20, A. D. 1898.

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 to read as follows: Section 6. The right of trial by jury shall not be violated, but the state shall provide that in civil actions five-sixths of the jury may render a verdict, and the legislature may provide on behalf of a jury of a less number than twelve men, in cases inferior to the district court. Approved March 20, A. D. 1898.

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 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, an attendant 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 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. Each railroad commissioner shall hold his office for a term of three years beginning on 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 in the capital during their term of office; they shall keep the public records, books and papers, and perform such duties as may be required by law. Approved March 20, A. D. 1898.

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. 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 20, A. D. 1898.

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 whereof only are to be used, shall be deemed trust funds held by the state, and the state shall supply all interest of 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 agency bonds of the 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 use. Provided, that any office 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 herefrom 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 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 20, A. D. 1898.

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 the people of the city have submitted by authority of law to the voters of such city and county and received the assent of a majority of the voters in such city and also a majority of the votes cast in the county exclusive of those cast in such metropolitan city at each election. Approved March 20, A. D. 1898.

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. This 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 20, A. D. 1898.

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

Manufactories. 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: Section 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 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 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 20, A. D. 1898.

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 8th day of November, A. D., 1898.

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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N. D. HAMLIN, PROPRIETOR.

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