

3 DIE BY AVIATION

American Army Officers Perish in Fall of Thirty-Five Feet.

ENGLISHMAN MEETS LIKE FATE

Aviator Formerly With Mexican Insurgents and Well Known on Continent is Killed at Hempstead, N. Y.—Mechanic Is Badly Injured.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Two more lives were sacrificed to aviation at the United States army aviation field, near here, when an army airplane suddenly fell thirty-five feet to the ground, instantly killing Corporal Frank S. Scott and seriously injuring Second Lieutenant Lewis C. Rockwell that he died a few hours later.

Lieutenant Rockwell had started up with Corporal Scott as a passenger to make a test flight in his trial for a military aviator's license. They had been in the air about eight minutes. Ascending to a height of 500 feet, then gliding down they had got about thirty-five feet from the ground. At this point the aviator turned the machine upward again and something went wrong. Instantly the airplane buckled and crashed to the ground, being reduced to a heap of wreckage.

Englishman Meets Death.

Hempstead, N. Y., Sept. 30.—John L. Longstaff, a former English army aviator, was killed while flying in a Farm biplane with his mechanic, Pierre Chavellier. When only seventy feet in the air, a wire jammed and the machine instantly overturned and fell. Longstaff was caught in the debris. Chavellier, who was thrown clear of the wreck, is seriously, but not mortal, injured. He will probably lose his left eye. Longstaff held a pilot's license from the Royal Aero club of England. He had been flying as a scout with the insurgent army in Mexico until recently.

STANDARD VIOLATES DECREE

Charges Are Filed With Department of Justice by Attorney.

New York, Sept. 30.—Charges that both the spirit and letter of the decree dissolving the Standard Oil company of New Jersey are being violated were sent to the department of justice at Washington by S. W. Fordyce, Jr., counsel for the Waters-Pierce-Oil company.

"So far as we have proceeded with our testimony," declares Mr. Fordyce, "we have shown that every subsidiary company is absolutely dominated and controlled by the majority owners of the stock of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, and that the same men were put in these subsidiary companies at the time of dissolution by the leading men in the New Jersey company were all re-elected at the subsequent annual meeting by the proxies held by the principal stockholders of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey. We have also shown that there has been no real or substantial difference in the method of doing business of any of these companies since the dissolution."

FOUR PERISH WHILE ASLEEP

Suspicion at Quincy That Victims Were Murdered.

Quincy, Ill., Sept. 30.—Suspicion exists that Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pfanschmidt, their sixteen-year-old daughter, Blanche, and Miss Emma Kaempfen, twenty-one years old, a teacher, whose bodies were incinerated, were murdered. The tragedy took place at the Pfanschmidt's country home near Payson.

Circumstances indicate that the four victims perished while asleep. Nothing remained of their bodies except the charred skeletons. The house was destroyed. One of the facts that led the state's attorney to investigate is that the only stove on the premises was not in the residence, but in a small frame structure adjoining the main dwelling. The man was wealthy. Miss Kaempfen was a daughter of a Quincy contractor.

Wilson Takes Hand in New York Fight

New York, Sept. 30.—The name of Justice Victor G. Dowling will be presented to the Democratic state convention as a candidate for governor. This much was made known by Senator O'Gorman of New York, after a conference with Governor Woodrow Wilson at a hotel, where a banquet was being given in honor of William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic national committee.

Sedgwick Opera House Destroyed.

Wichita, Kan., Sept. 30.—Fire at Sedgwick, near here, destroyed the opera house and a general store, occupying the lower floors of the building. The postoffice building was partially burned. The loss was about \$50,000, about half covered by insurance.

Earth Shocks Rock Portion of Illinois.

Sterling, Ill., Sept. 30.—What appeared to be earthquake shocks were felt in several sections of Whiteside township. Pictures were shaken from the walls and dishes scattered from shelves. The shocks caused much alarm.

Nicaraguan Insurgents Surrender.

San Juan Del Sur, Sept. 30.—A report received here says that the insurgents at Masaya ran up a white flag. This leaves Leen the only stronghold still defying the government.

JOB E. HEDGES
Republican Nominee
for Governorship of
New York State.



Photo by American Press Association.

MILLIONAIRE ENDS LIFE

Edward L. Dwyer Loses Fortune and Then Commits Suicide.

Edward Leonard Dwyer, who rose from head of a street cleaning gang in Chicago to be a multi-millionaire, blew out his brains in the street at Janesville, Wis. Dwyer had just given some small change, the last sent he had, to a tramp.

Dwyer was a member of the Chicago board of trade. He amassed wealth, but lost it in an attempt to corner wheat. He retrieved his fortunes by development of silver mines in Mexico and was rated a millionaire when he went to New York and on Wall street again became poor. In 1895 he married the Duchess de Castellucia, widow of an Italian duke, who left her \$7,000,000. His wife soon died, leaving him the remnants of her fortune and several islands off the coast of Maine. He sold them and lost the proceeds speculating, being adjudged a bankrupt in New York in 1899. From then Dwyer's luck failed.

MEET TO TALK IRRIGATION

Delegates From Thirteen States Assemble at Salt Lake.

Salt Lake, Sept. 30.—Thirteen states were represented by men of national fame as speakers at the twentieth national irrigation congress, which met here today. A dozen or more United States government officials and representatives of foreign governments are also present.

Preceding the opening of the congress this morning the queen of irrigation and her attendants were escorted into the city by the governor and his staff, city officials, military organizations and business men in the line of march, ending at the Salt Lake tabernacle. The congress was formally opened by the queen and then followed a musical program with an "Ode to Irrigation" as the principal feature. This ode was sung by the famous tabernacle choir, augmented to 500 voices.

MINE PROMOTERS MISSING

Get One Million Dollars From Rich and Poor at Cleveland.

While Postal Inspector Clement of Cleveland is busy searching the west for James and R. F. McNicholas to serve them with warrants charging misuse of the mails in promoting Oregon and Idaho mines, details of their operations in northern Ohio brought to light showed that rich and poor alike bought the \$1,000,000 in stock the brothers are said to have distributed and on which hundreds of buyers claim to have lost heavily.

Women Can Aid Enforcing Food Laws

Pure food work of the future lies with the women who do the buying, asserted Dr. H. E. Bernard, Indiana food commissioner, before the fifteenth international congress on hygiene and demography. With sanitary food laws on the statute books, work of the state food commission, he said, would be largely one of educating people to demand sanitary food conditions and to report filth at the corner grocery.

Sheriff Saves Man From Mob.

Racine, Wis., Sept. 28.—Sheriff Wherry and deputies arrived in an automobile at Corviss just in time to save George Morton, a tramp molder, from being lynched by a mob of men who charred him with an attack on Edward Welch, aged fifteen.

1912 OCTOBER 1912						
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BLOCK PARADERS

Lawrence Marchers Have No Permit and Officers Bar Route.

AWAIT ARRIVAL OF PARADE.

Mill Workers Strike Right and Left: When Lines Meet and Police Use Clubs Freely—Two Officers Get Stab Wounds—Only Two Arrests Made.

Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 30.—Police and paraders fought with knives and clubs prior to a demonstration by members of the Industrial Workers of the World. Two officers were stabbed, a number of demonstrators were clubbed and a few industrial workers were captured after a hard fight. Only two arrests were made. One shot was fired from the ranks of the paraders.

Carto Tresca of Pittsburgh, an editor, who is an organizer of the Industrial Workers, was in custody, but gained his freedom a minute or two later. Persons who saw Tresca's arrest said he was rescued by comrades. Tresca, with a smile, said the police let him go. All of the police professed to be ignorant of the occurrence.

Clash Unexpected.

The clash was quite unexpected. More than 20,000 operatives met at the railroad station to welcome 700 members of the Industrial Workers who had come from Boston to participate in a parade to the graves of Anna Lopizzo and John Ramy, who were killed during the strike riots last January. After the visitors had detoured an impromptu parade was started, turning finally into Essex street, the main business thoroughfare of the city.

The parade was informal and no application had been made for a parade permit. The police, notified that the operatives were marching, attempted to end the demonstration. A squad of twenty-five officers was sent to Essex and Lawrence streets, where they threw a line across Essex street and awaited the arrival of the procession.

Parade Meets Officers.

When the head of the parade reached the line of officers it halted, and an argument began. The police notified the marchers that they must disperse because they had no permit. Those in the front rank were endeavoring to fall back, when suddenly the marchers in the rear pressed forward and the mill workers tried to pass the police.

They struck tight and left at the officers, who responded by swinging their clubs. Many paraders were knocked bleeding to the ground. In some instances the marchers robbed the officers of their clubs and began to beat the police. The latter were forced to retreat into Lawrence street. It was here that Tresca was seized by officers, who started him toward the police station nearby.

Angered by the arrest of their leaders, the crowd made a rush for the officers. The police appeared to be fighting to hold the prisoners, but a moment or two later Tresca was at liberty.

Crowd Is Dispersed.

Later the crowd was driven through Lawrence street and on to the common, where the paraders dispersed. The widely heralded parade in honor of Anna Lopizzo and John Ramy brought out about 7,000 marchers. This parade was orderly throughout. A drizzling rain drenched the paraders, but did not dampen the ardor.

MICHIGAN SOLDIERS FREED

Military Court Finds They Were Not Responsible for Killing Eisley.

Lansing, Mich., Sept. 29.—The military court of inquiry that investigated the killing of John Eisley by state militiamen, who were doing guard duty during the recent prison riots, exonerated Captain Frank L. Blackburn, Lieutenant R. F. Smith and Privates Jackson and McArdle from legal responsibility for Eisley's death.

Blackburn and Jackson were arrested in Jackson by the civil authorities and charged with murdering Eisley. The latter was suspected by the troops of being connected with a plot to attack the prison. When they were about to arrest him, he ran and was shot down.

Renew Anti-Football Agitation.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 29.—On account of the death of Hugo Goll of Oregon, Mo., fatally injured in the game of football between St. Joseph and Oregon high schools at Oregon an agitation against the game was started in northwest Missouri. The game was the first Oregon had played in three years. Goll was seventeen years old, captain and tackle of his team.

Hammer Throw Record for McGrath.

New York, Sept. 30.—Matt McGrath, the world's champion hammer thrower, added a new world's record to his string at Celtic park. He threw the sixteen-pound hammer with unlimited run and follow 191 feet 5 inches, the former record being 150 feet 1 inch, made by J. J. Flanagan on the same grounds three years ago.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. ONE.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"AN ACT for a joint resolution proposing amendments to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, and supplementing the article entitled 'Amendments.' Be It Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That at the general election for state and legislative officers to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendments to Section 10 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 2. That Section 1 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The legislative authority of the state shall be vested in a legislature consisting of a senate and house of representatives, but the people reserve to themselves power to propose laws, and amendments to the constitution, and to enact or reject the same at the polls independent of the legislature, and also reserve power at their own option to propose, amend, or reject any law, item, section, or part of any act passed by the legislature.

Section 1A. The first power reserved by the people is the initiative. Ten per cent of the legal voters of the state, so distributed as to include five per cent of the legal voters in each of two-fifths of the counties of the state, may propose any measure by petition, which shall contain the full text of the measure proposed. If approved, the proposed constitutional amendments shall require a petition of fifteen per cent of the legal voters of the state to be submitted to the Secretary of State and by him submitted to the voters at the first regular state election held not less than four months after such filing.

The same measure, either in form or in substance, shall not be submitted to the people by initiative petition (either affirmatively or negatively) until after the expiration of three months following measures submitted to the people at the same election shall be approved. The one receiving the highest number of affirmative votes shall thereby become law as to all conflicting provisions. The Constitutional limitations as to scope and effect of the initiative and referendum legislation shall apply to those enacted by the initiative.

Section 1B. The second power reserved by the people may be ordered by a petition of ten per cent of the legal voters of the state, distributed as required in initiative petitions, to submit to the legislature any measure passed by the legislature shall be filed with the Secretary of State within ninety days after the filing of the petition. The measure shall be held for a period longer than ninety days; and elections thereon shall be had at the first regular state election held not less than thirty days after such filing.

Section 1C. The referendum may be enacted by the legislature and the same shall be subject to the approval of the electors of the public peace, health, or safety shall continue in effect until rejected by the voters at the next general election. The act or acts for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety shall continue in effect until rejected by the voters at the next general election. The act or acts for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety shall continue in effect until rejected by the voters at the next general election.

Section 1D. Nothing in this section shall be construed to deprive any member of the legislature of his right to introduce any measure. The whole number of votes cast for governor at the regular election preceding the filing of the initiative or referendum petition shall be the basis on which the number of legal voters required to sign such petition shall be determined. The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures initiated by or referred to the people. All bills shall be subject to the initiative and referendum. The Secretary of State and all other officers shall be guided by the provisions of the general laws until additional legislation shall be especially provided therefor; all propositions submitted in pursuance hereof shall be submitted in a non-partisan manner, without any indication or suggestion on the ballot that they have been approved or endorsed by any political party or organization, and provided further that only the title of measures shall be printed on the ballot, and when two or more measures have the same title they shall be numbered consecutively in the order of filing with the Secretary of State and in the order of their filing.

Section 2. That Section 10, of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: "Be It enacted by the people of the State of Nebraska, and no law shall be enacted by the Legislature until it shall be passed by the legislature unless by assent of a majority of all the members elected to the house of the legislature, and the question of direct legislation shall be taken immediately upon its last reading and the yeas and nays shall be entered upon the minutes."

Section 4. That at said election on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, the ballot of each elector voting thereat shall be printed or written the words: "For proposed amendment to the constitution providing for the initiative and referendum," and "Against proposed amendment to the constitution providing for the initiative and referendum." And if a majority of all voters at said election is in favor of the proposed amendment the same shall be deemed to be adopted. The returns of said election upon the adoption of this amendment shall be made to the state canvassing board and said board shall canvass the vote upon the amendment herein in the same manner as is prescribed in the case of presidential electors. If a majority of the votes cast at the election be in favor of the proposed amendment, the governor, shall make proclamation declaring the amendment to be part of the constitution of the state, and will so declare the amendment herein proposed shall be in force and self-executing.

Approved April 24, 1911.
I, Addison Wait, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment submitted by the qualified voters of the state of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1912.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. TWO.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"A JOINT RESOLUTION on proposing an amendment to Section 4 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska. Be It Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That at the general election for state and legislative officers to be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, 1912, the following be proposed as an amendment to Section 4 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 4. At the first election of members of the legislature held after the adoption of this amendment members of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall be elected for the term of two years. Both senators and representatives shall each receive pay at the rate of six hundred dollars for each regular session of the legislature, during their term, and ten cents for every mile they shall be going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature, on the most direct route. That neither senator nor legislator nor employes shall receive any pay or perquisites other than their salary and mileage, each session, except as herein provided, and shall not receive more than sixty days. After the expiration of twenty days of the session, no bills nor joint resolutions of the nature of bills shall be introduced, unless the governor shall by special message call the attention of the legislature to the necessity of passing a law on the subject matter embraced in the message, and the introduction of bills shall be restricted thereto. Provided, that the general appropriation bill may be introduced up to and including the fortieth day.

Section 2. That at said election on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, on the ballot of each elector voting thereat there shall be printed or written the words: "For proposed amendment to the constitution fixing the term of the office and salary for members of the legislature." And if a majority of all the voters at the said election shall be in favor of such amendment, the returns of said election upon the adoption of this amendment shall be made to the State Canvassing Board and that Board shall canvass the vote upon the amendment herein in the same manner as is prescribed in the case of presidential electors. If a majority of the votes cast at the election be in favor of the proposed amendment, the governor, shall make proclamation declaring the amendment to be part of the constitution of the state, and will so declare the amendment herein proposed shall be in force and self-executing.

Approved April 7, 1911.
I, Addison Wait, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment submitted by the qualified voters of the state of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1912.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska, Done at Lincoln, this 30th day of May, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and of this State the Forty-sixth.
ADDISON WAIT,
Secretary of State.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. THREE.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"A JOINT RESOLUTION to amend Section nineteen (19) of Article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska creating a Board of Commissioners of State Institutions. Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That Section nineteen (19) of Article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 19. The Governor shall, prior to the adjournment of the thirty-third session of the legislature, nominate and, with the consent of two-thirds of the members of the Senate in Executive Session, appoint three electors of the state, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party and no two of whom shall reside at the time of their appointment in the same congressional district, as members of a board to be known as a "Board of Commissioners of State Institutions." Said members shall hold office as designated by the Governor for two, four and six years respectively. Subsequent appointments shall be made as provided and, except to fill vacancies, shall be for a period of six years. The Board shall at all times be subject to the above restrictions and limitations.

The Board of Commissioners shall have full power to manage, control and govern, subject only to such limitations as shall be established by law, the State Soldiers' Home, the State Hospital for the Insane, the Institute for the Deaf, Institute for the Blind, Industrial Schools, Institute for Feeble-minded Children, Nebraska Industrial Home, Orthopedic Hospital, the State Penitentiary and all charitable, reformatory and penal institutions that shall be by law established and maintained by the state of Nebraska. They shall each give bonds, receive compensation for services, perform all duties and comply with all regulations that shall be established by law. The powers possessed by the Governor and Board of Public Lands and Buildings with reference to the management and control of the institutions herein named shall, on July 1, 1913, cease to exist in the Governor and Board of Public Lands and Buildings and shall become vested in a Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, and the said Governor or Board of Public Lands and Buildings with reference to the institutions of the state named herein, but not including the State Penitentiary, shall limit the general supervisory or examining powers vested in the Governor by the laws or constitution of this state to the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions.

Section 2. That at the general election, in November, 1912, there shall be submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska for their approval or rejection the foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution in the following form: On the ballot of each elector voting for or against said proposed amendment shall be printed or written "For proposed amendment to the constitution creating a Board of Commissioners of State Institutions" and "Against said proposed amendment to the constitution creating a Board of Commissioners of State Institutions."

Section 3. If such amendment to Section nineteen (19) of Article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be approved by a majority of all electors voting at such election said amendment shall constitute Section nineteen (19) of Article five (5) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska.

Approved April 10, 1911.
I, Addison Wait, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment submitted by the qualified voters of the state of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1912.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska, Done at Lincoln, this 30th day of May, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and of this State the Forty-sixth.
ADDISON WAIT,
Secretary of State.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. FOUR.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"A JOINT RESOLUTION to propose amendments to Section five (5) of Article six (6) and Section thirteen (13) of Article sixteen (16) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska as found in the Compiled Statutes of Nebraska for 1908 (Section thirteen (13) of Article sixteen (16) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska as found in the Compiled Statutes for 1909), relating to time of electing judges of the supreme court, fixing the time of the general election to be held every two years, and electing incumbents until their successors are elected and qualified.

Section 5. That at the general election to be held on the Tuesday following the year 1912, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held on the Tuesday following the year 1912 and each six (6) years thereafter there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six (6) years. Provided, that the member of the Supreme Court whose term of office expires on the Tuesday following the general election shall be re-elected until their successors are elected and qualified.

Section 13. That Section Five (5) of Article Six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: "Section 5. That at the general election to be held on the Tuesday following the year 1912, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held on the Tuesday following the year 1912 and each six (6) years thereafter there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six (6) years. Provided, that the member of the Supreme Court whose term of office expires on the Tuesday following the general election shall be re-elected until their successors are elected and qualified."

Section 13. The general election of this state shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in every year 1912 and every year thereafter. All state, district, county, precinct and township officers, by the people, except school district officers, municipal officers in cities, villages and towns, shall be elected at a general election to be held on the Tuesday following the general election of the supreme, district and county courts, all elective county and precinct officers, and all elective officers, the time for the election of which is not otherwise provided for, and which are not included in the above exception, shall be elected on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, and thereafter at the general election next preceding the time of the termination of their respective terms of office. Provided, that no office shall be vacated thereby, but the incumbent thereof shall continue to hold office until his successor is elected and qualified.

Section 3. The form of ballot on the amendments proposed herein shall be as follows: "For proposed amendments to the constitution providing for general election once in two years" and "Against proposed amendments to the constitution providing for general election once in two years."

Approved April 7, 1911.
I, Addison Wait, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment submitted by the qualified voters of the state of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1912.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska, Done at Lincoln, this 30th day of May, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and of this State the Forty-sixth.
ADDISON WAIT,
Secretary of State.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY

Mails close at the Alliance post office as follows, Mountain time:

East Bound
11:10 a. m. for train No. 44.
11:00 p. m. for train No. 42.

West Bound
12:20 p. m. for train No. 43.
11:00 p. m. for train No. 41.

South Bound
12:20 p. m. for train No. 303.
11:00 p. m. for train No. 301.

On Sundays and holidays all night mails close at 6:00 p. m. instead of 11:00 p. m.
IRA E. TASH, P. M.

ALLIANCE DRUGGIST DESERVES PRAISE

Harry Theile, Druggist, deserves praise from Alliance people for introducing here the simple buckhorn bark and glycerine mixture, known as Adler-ka. This simple German remedy first became famous by curing appendicitis and it has now been discovered that A SINGLE DOSE relieves sour stomach, gas on the stomach and constipation INSTANTLY. It is the only remedy which never fails.

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