PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL 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 Tues day, 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 fol-

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 pro-nounce 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 2. That section four (4) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of

Nebraska. be amended so as to read as fol-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 3. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows: Section 5. 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 at each general election thereafter, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of five years, unless otherwise provided by law: Provided. That the judges of the su-preme court whose terms have not expired at the time of holding the general elec-tion of 1896, shall continue to hold their office for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively commis-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

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 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 compensation. The compensation so es-tablished 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 Approved March 30, 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 depart-

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section twenty-four (24) State of Nebraska be amended to read as

Section 24. The officers of the executive department of the state government shall 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 to their own use any fees, costs, interests, upon public moneys in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office or other compensation and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for services performed by an officer provided for in 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 mem-bers elected to each house of the legis-lature concurring, establish the salaries of the officers named in this article. The compensation so established shall not be 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 Legisla ture 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 I. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court. dis trict courts. county courts. justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such other courts inferior to the supreme court as may be created by law in which twothirds of the members elected to each house Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to increase in number of supreme and district court judges.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-

Section II. The legislature, whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur therein, may, in or after the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and not oftener the State of Nebraska are true and coming from this Gibralter of delight of the state o than once in every four years, increase the number of judges of supreme and district courts, and the judicial districts of the state. Such districts shall be formed of compact territory, and bounded by county. Twenty-fourth session of the legislalines; and such increase, or any change in the boundaries of a district, shall not vacate ture of the state of Nebraska, as apthe office of any judge Approved March 30. A. D. 1895.

braska, relating to trial by jury. Be it resolved and enacted by the Legisla-ture of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section six (6), article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Ne-braska be amended to read as follows: Section 6. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may provide that in civil actions five-sixths of the jury may render a verdict, and the legislature may also authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men. in courts | Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninetyinferior to the district court. Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

amend section one (1) of article five (5) | Thirtieth. of the Constitution of Nebraska, relating to officers of the executive depart-

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature Section 1. That section one (I) of article five |5| of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section I. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, anditor of public accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, atterney-general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and three railroad commissioners, each of whom, except the said railroad commissioners, shall hold his office for a term of two years, from the first Thursday

Orulses, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, teter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by A. F. Streitz

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, be-ginning on the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January after his election, and un-til 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 commis The following proposed amendments of the Constitution of the State of Neshall reside at the capital during their term of office; they shall keep the public records, books and papers there and shall perform such duties as may be required by law. Approved March 30, 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 Legisla-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 ac

of the legislature may be abolished by the legislature, two-thirds of the members elected each house thereof concurring. Approved March 30, 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 invest- For Attorney-Generalment 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 (1) 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 in-come whereof only are to be used, shall be deemed trust funds held by the state, and the state shall supply all losses thereof that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall 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 For Representative, 54 District bonds of this state, and such funds, with the interest and income thereof, are hereby sol-emnly pledged for the purposes for which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses; Provided, The board created by section l of this article is empowered to sell from time to time any of the securities belonging to the permanent school fund and invest the pro ceeds arising therefrom in any of the securi

ties enumerated in this section bearing a higher rate of interest, whenever an opportun ity 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 legis-lature, and secured by the levy of a tax for its payment, shall be presented to the state treas-urer for payment, and there shall not be any Be it resolved by the Legislature of the the board created by section 1 of this article may direct the state treasurer to pay the amount due on such warrant from money's in his hands belonging to the permanent school fund of the state, and he shall hold said warrant as an investment of said permanent 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 lo-

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legisla nre 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 sec ion to be numbered section two (2) to read a

Section 2. The government of any city of he metropolitan class and the government of the county in which it is located may be merged wholly or in part when a proposition law to the voters of such city and county and received the assent of a majority of the vote cast in such city and also a majority of the otes cast in the county exclusive of those cast 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 nanner in which votes shall be cast: Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislaure of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section six (6) of article

seveu (7) of the Constitution of the State o Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 6. All votes shall be by ballot, or changed oftener than once in four years such other method as may be prescribed by and in no event unless two-thirds of the law, provided the secrecy of voting be presuch other method as may be prescribed by Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

> A joint resolution proposing to amend section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relative to donations to works of internal improvement and manufactories. Be it resolved and enacted by the Legisla-

are of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That sect on two (2) of article ourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State 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 manufactory unless a proposition so to do shall have been first subnitted to the qualified electors and ratified by a two-thirds vote at an election by authority of law; Provided, That such donations of county with the donations of such subdivis ons 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 inten per cent and no bonds or evidences of in otedness so issued shall be valid unless the same shall have endorsed thereon a certificate signed by the secretary and auditor of state,

howing that the same is issued pursuant to Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

I, J. A. Piper, secretary of state of the state of Nebraska, do hereby certhis office, and that all and each of vain. said proposed amendments are sub-A joint resolution proposing to mitted to the qualified voters of the amend section six (6) of article one (1) state of Nebraska for their adoption of the Constitution of the State of Ne- or rejection at the general election to

vember, 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 Six, of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and A joint resolution proposing to Twenty-First, and of this state the

[SEAL]

J. A. PIPER, Secretary of State.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The best salve in the world for cuts. bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever

IRA L BARE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. One Year, cash in advance,.....\$1.25.

Entered at the North Platte (Nebraska) postoffice as second-class matter.

THE WINNERS OF 1896.

NATIONAL TICKET. WM. McKINLEY, of Ohio.

For Vice President G. A. HOBART, of New Jersey STATE TICKET. For Governor-JOHN H. MACCOLL. utenant-Governor-

ORLANDO TEFFT. For Secretary of State-JOEL A. PIPER. For Auditor Public Accounts— P. O. HEDLUND For State Treasurer-

CHARLES E. CASEY. For Supt. Public Instruction-HENRY R. CORBETT For Com. Lands and Buildings-HENRY C. RUSSELL.

ARTHUR S. CHURCHILL. For Supreme Judge, Long Term-ROBERT RYAN. For Supreme Judge, Short Term -MOSES P. KINKAID. For Regent of State University-

W. G. WHITMORE.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET. For Congress, 6th District-E. A. CADY. nator, 30th District-J. S. HOAGLAND. J. H. ABBOTT.

COUNTY TICKET. For County Attorney, T. C. PATTERSON. For Commissioner, Third District, JAS. S. ROBBINS.

will carry Nebraska by 20,000 majority. This is indisputable evi- to state the plain unvarnished dence that the demo-pops have truth, he would have said that free wheels in their heads.

JUDGE NEVILLE is in favor of knocking Tom Watson off the pop presidential ticket and keeping on Sewall. This has induced some of the middle-of-the-road men to re mark that the Judge should be knocked out of the populist party. For a man who is red-hot after a state nomination, the Judge is little indiscreet.

THE populists of western Ne ras- have any effect. ka will no doubt be glad to learn that Lucien Stebbins, of this city will be "with the boys" this year notwithstanding the scathing letter he addressed to Neville, Gantt, Beeler, et. al., two years ago. In cidentally it may be mentioned tuat Mr. Stebbins is a reported candidate for the senatorial nomi-

\$1.25 per bushel for your wheat," and will put no confidence in promises made by the demo-pop combine.

A SPEAKER at the free silver meeting Friday evening admitted that he had been a republican, an anti monopolist, a democrat, and a pop and from his remarks the audience inferred that he is now a popocrat The speaker however neglected to state that he had held office in each of the political organizations he mentioned, and that he was ready to desert the popocrats if they failed to nominate and elect him to

EVIDENTLY the soul of "old Bulmocracy, and would indicate that

THE Denver News has it straight from a Colorado delegate to the St. Louis convention that the underbe held on Tuesday the 3rd day of No. standing among the populists was it from the hill tops that they de- armies and treasure for her preservathat Watson would in a few days withdraw his name from the Bryan ticket. In case he forgot to do so. then the national committee would withdraw it for him and substitute Sewall in his place. In other words Watson was allowed to be "nominated" just for the purpose of getting Bryan nominated and the mob dispersed, after which the "committee" would attend to things in the proper shape. It is possible that the news received in this roundabout way is reliable. The national com- years ago, but the radicals would mittee had a resolution put through authorizing it make any change on the ticket that seemed advisable at of the question. Opposition to 16 any time, so the middle of the to 1 is not necessarily opposition roaders were safely trapped before to silver. It is simpy opposition

THE popocrats in the vicinity of Brady Island met last Friday night for the purpose of forming a club in accord with their belief on the money question. In its organization no difficulty was experienced so far as the head of the ticket was concerned, but when they came to deal with the bifurcated caudal appen dage, it became a serious question to so arrange the two tails that they would be most effective in switching off the innumerable mul- THE PARTY OF PATRIOTISM. titude of flies that continually settle down upon the dead and decaying carcass of the democratic donkey. Some were of the opinon that the Sewall tail with barrel attachment was an improvement not to be overlooked, while others strongly advocated the Watson tail, knowing that it very effectively dusted the flies off Bro. Bryan when in congress. There is nothing positive re- in the territory, was called upon to garding the settlement of this furcated question, but rumor has it that they concluded to call their organization a "Bryan et al club",

and as the Irishman said, "Lave 'er

go at that."

WHEN an individual or newspaper starts out to be a teacher of the people, it is necessary to tell not only a part of the the truth but the whole of it. That is, if the individual or paper, wishes "to walk in the middle of the road", and keep the truth before the eyes of the people. A certain paper which but lately espoused the cause of free silver, undertook to explain what it meant, and stated that any one having 4121/2 grains of silver bullion could take it to the mint and receive therefore a silver dollar. THE free silverites claim they This is all right so far as it goes, but if this new disciple had wanted coinage under the present conditions meant that anyone having 52 take it to the mint, get the stamp of the government placed thereon and then force the man he owed to making a profit of 48 cents out of the transaction. Half the truth is worse than a monstrous lie, for it ant, when a "whopper" would not licans in this matter.

PROTECTION is one of the fundimental principles of republicanism. It is the chief corner stone on and you destrey the republican party. Republicans must not be deceived by the seductive whisperings of the popocrats who say there are no parties, that the financial question has broken up old party BRYAN's organ claims that in lines. These statements are made case of his election the farmers to draw the weak ones from their will receive one dollar per bushel former party alliances and get for their wheat. But farmers will them to vote against the principles not be tempted to vote for Bryan in which they formerly professed by reason of this promise. They to have an abiding faith. Protecremember that four years ago the tion is a distinction feature of the democrats flung high the inscrip- republican party, and will continue tion: "Vote for Cleveland and get to be a live issue as long as there is a democratic party to oppose it, and long after free silver fanaticism is buried under the clods of public disapproval. In 1892 the to our flag, ship after ship has been democrats said if they were per- added to our fleets, factory after factory mitted to have control of both ends has been added to our resources, milof the capitol, and have a democrat president, disaster and ruin would not follow their efforts to repeal the McKinley law, but their rails, and furnace fires have illuminated wise legislation would bring to the nation contentment and happiness. The republicans warned the people against democratic professions, said that their promises like pie crusts were made to be broken. The people concluded to trust them once more, and the predictions of United States have become a country lion" T. H. Benton, goes marching the republicans that hard times on in Missouri. The St. Louis Re- and distress would follow proved choked by the hand of power, where no public, which is a free silver organ, to be absolutely true. Do you hear man doffs his hat to another except last week admitted that there was the democrats boasting about the through the courtesy of equals, where 50,000 opposition to democracy in success of the Wilson-Gorman education is free, where manhood is restate which would probably be tariff bill? Do you hear them sayunited this fall; to all of which the ing that as prophets they had Louisian Press, another silver been anointed in 1892 when they tify that the foregoing proposed sheet, said amen, and that it was promised the farmer \$1.25 for his odium of their free trade falacies? Are you going to throw up your Billee Bryan on Nov. 4th would hands and surrender to the clamor realize that he had been wearing of free silver? Don't you know pears from said original bills on file in his crown and bearing his cross in that all this is done to cover the the greatest, freest, and most prosperous democratic retreat from the false nation under the light of the sun position which they assumed on the tariff question in 1892? Up cause it gave land to the landless, because and at them. Drive it in their it gave work to the industrious, because teeth. Let the people know how it gave freedom to the slave, because, false were their theories. Shout when the nation was in peril, it gave ceived us in 1892, that their past tion. history is one of deceit, broken

pledges, misrepresentation and utter incapacity. A Pennsylvanian is sending out speeches in favor of the free coinage of silver at the commercial ratio of 32 to 1 as a "solution" of the currency question. Bless his innocent little heart, that is not the issue at all. His ratio would not give us the cheap dollar that all these orators are clamoring for. Free coinage at the commercial ratio was proposed by republicans in the west not have it. They demanded the old l6 to 1, and drove every consevative man in the country to the other side | Blaine the convention adjourned. - Jour- to the financial suicide of a great nation.-Ex.

TO PARTY

Tom Fitch Tells Why He Is Still a Republican.

He Stands on Its Splendid Record, Though He Disagrees With It on the Silver Question-Its History Is "The History of the Growth, the Greatness and the Freedom of This Nation."

At the late Republican convention of Arizona, held to elect delegates to the St. Louis convention, Tom Fitch, one of the most noted free silver advocates speak, and responded in a speech which for simple eloquence and beauty of diction deserves preservation. His reasons why he should remain in the Republican party are unanswerable and should be read by all Republicans. The reading will in no way dwarf their enthusiasm for the grand old party. The full text of Mr. Fitch's speech is as follows: "GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION-I

thought that the seclusion that the upper gallery grants, combined with other circumstances, would exempt me from any invitation to speak before this convention, but your repeated calls leave me no alternative consistent with courtesy but to answer them.

"The speakers who have addressed you have spoken of the free coinage of silver as a cardinal principle of the Republican party. I fear that the St. Louis convention may compel us to retrace some of our steps in this matter, and, as the statesmen who control this convention have not included me among those deemed most fit to represent Arizona at St. Louis, I feel quite at liberty to tell the truth.

"I suppose no one will question my long devotion to the cause of free silver coinage. Years ago, at the inception of the movement, I, as vice president of the national executive committee of the silver convention, in connection with A. J. Warner, the president of the cents worth of silver bullion could committee, traveled through the south and west preaching the doctrine of bimetallism, and I have never since had occasion to change my views with respect to the great benefits that might take it for a hundred cents, thereby result to this nation from the complete restoration of silver as a money metal; and yet there are other circumstances quite as influential which must be potent in determining my future action may catch the comparatively ignor- and the future action of many Repub-

"This morning a friend, who is member of this convention, and who now honors me with his audience, said to me: 'Mr. Fitch, you have always been a pronounced advocate of the free coinage of silver. What will you do if which the party rests. Remove it the St. Louis convention adopt a plank in their platform favoring a single gold standard and denouncing the free coinage of silver?' I did not answer this question then, but with your permission

I will do so now. "I belong to the Republican party because its history is the history of the growth, the greatness, and the freedom of this nation; because its purposes are patriotic; because it is the friend of labor without being the foe of thrift; because it is wise, because it is just, because its restoration to complete power will rekindle the furnace and start the turbines and fill the land with the music of contented and well paid toil, and put bread into men's mouths and hope into their hearts.

"I belong to the Republican party because it is the grandest political organization of freemen that the world has ever known; because under its wise guidance star after star has been added lions upon millions have been added to our wealth, city after city has been developed from our villages, and the land has been laced with a network of iron the night, and the grand diapason of labor has been made to sound throughout the continent.

"I belong to the Republican party because under its inspiration these United States, ence a wrangling and discordant commonwealth; these United States, once shamed with slavery and decrepit with the disease of secession-these where no slave's presence dishonors laspected, and where labor is protected.

"Under the patriotic rule of the Republican party these United States have become a nation whose credit reigns at the head of the world's finances, whose flag floats proudly upon every sea, and swarm in defense of the country on ev-

"Under the rule of the Republican party these United States have become

"I belong to the Republican party be-

John Brown's soul sung in bated breath and in secret gatherings of his sympathizers, and four years later on these distant shores I almost caught the echo of its refrain when armies chanted it for their battle anthem. I enjoyed the eloquence and friendship of Baker and of Starr King, and Butler and Bingham,

which silver dollars shall be coined?

"Who shall dare tell me it is my duty to leave the path along which my youth and my manhood marched, and where, when the evening bugle shall sound the final reveille, my age shall be found still marching? Rather will I turn to the Republican goddess the same steadfast face that I bore when my locks, now whitening, were black as the -raven's wing, and say to her as thou diest I will die, and there will I

FARM DEBTS.

They Are Heavier In the East Than They Are In the West.

mortgages upon them to the extent of human berry pickers are on the other. Connecticut \$8,567,786.

debt as compared with the values of the | dently by the bandages. farms in Illinois is 34 per cent, in In- The old story of a lion that allowed a diana 30 per cent, in Kansas 35 per man to pick a thorn out of its inflamed cent, Michigan 32 per cent and Minne- foot and dress the wound, then refused

there are in Illinois 101,305 families many other animals have remembered owning their farms free of incumbrance, kindness as well as evil .- New York in Kentucky there are 118,080 in the Sun. same condition, in Missouri there are 109,946, in Ohio 113,908, in Tennessee 103,346, in Indiana 97,196, in Nebraska 60,629, in Texas 119,093, in Alabama 68, 798 and in Arkansas 75, 961.

Of the eastern states there are in New York 97,509 families who own their farms free of incumbrance, in Massachusetts only 20, 425, in Connecticut 14, 996, in New Jersey 11,080, in New Hampshire 20,310, in Rhode Island 3,339 and in Vermont 14,935.

The average incumbrance on each mortgaged farm in the eastern states is in New York \$1,749, in Pennsylvania \$1,716, in Rhode Island \$1,525, in Connecticut \$1,266, in Delaware \$2,147, in Massachusetts \$1,323, and in Ver-

In the states of the west and south the average incumbrance on each farm is in Nebraska \$1,084, in Kentucky \$1,-069, in Illinois \$1,684, in Indiana \$972, in Michigan \$890, in Minnesota \$814, in Mississippi \$619, in Missouri \$853, in South Carolina \$830 and in Tennes-

The Great Silver Speculation.

To go to the silver standard-an in evitable result of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1-is to put the money of the country at the mercy of the silver barons. Speculation in silver would drive its price up and down. The actual value of the dollar would depend entirely on the price of silver bullion. It might be worth 53 cents, gold, today and 48 cents, gold, tomorrow and 50 cents the day after. The wheat buyers would guard against possible loss to themselves by discounting possible downward fluctuations. If experience showed that the silver dollar was liable to vary 5 cents, gold, in bullion value, they would pay 5 cents less a bushel for wheat all the time. If silver dropped, they would still be safe from possible loss. If it did not fall or rose temporarily, their profits would be greater. The farmer would have to stand the loss every time. -Toledo Blade.

Whom It Hurts,

Every man who has for years carried a life insurance policy to be paid to his family after his death is beginning to realize that if these principles prevail his family will receive, in a depreciated currency, only half the value that he has provided for them. The 4,000,000 persons who are depositors in the savngs banks of the country are beginning to realize that their little savings will be cut in two and only half the values repaid to them in a depreciated currency. Every person who holds a note or obligation for money loaned or property sold to another is beginning to realize that if these principles prevail he will receive but half the amount that he has loaned or sold for .- Louisville Courier-Journal.

Democracy Crucified.

The more the situation is analyzed, the more it is apparent that the Chica convention, to paraphrase a ringing sentence of Mr. Bryan's recent speech, has crucified the best interests of the Democratic party on a cross of silver .- Gal-

No person who has any knowledge of money or of its history would expect to see any gold, unless in the hands of brokers, after enactment of "free coinage of silver by the United States at the "Forty years ago, then a lad of 18, I ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the joined the Republican ranks, and, too aid or co-operation of any other nation." young to vote, I flung my blazing ban He knows as certainly that he would ner aloft for Fremont and Jessie. I was not as he knows that summer will be present as a newspaper reporter at the here at the usual season next year. Chicago convention in 1860, when all There will be nothing but silver; and if Illinois shouted. Abraham Lincoln into this will not be monometallism-silver the presidency. I heard the song of monometallism-what are you to call it?-Portland Oregonian.

Bryan's Boast,

There is, of course, something fascinating to a good many people in the idea of paying a dollar's worth of indebtedness with 50 cents, but even that idea can be shorn of its glamour by a persistand Garfield and Conkling, and that ent campaign of education. The boast noblest Roman of them all, James G. of Mr. Bryan every other minute in his speech was that the free silver repudia-"Who, then, is there in all this land | tionists have behind them "the comthat shall dare to ask me to betray these mercial interests, the laboring intermemories because of a difference of ests"—the very interests which an actuopinion concerning the conditions under alized free silver policy will stab and murder. - Minneapolis Journal.

EFFECTS OF THE HUMAN VOICE. Terrifying to Some Birds and Beasts, but

Not to Others. The human voice may or may not be terrifying to wild animals. Two Adirondack boys once hid behind a little bush on the banks of the West Canada creek and velled, screamed and howled at a Ruth said to Naomi, 'Whither thou big blue heron across the stream, with goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, | no other result than to make the bird I will lodge; thy people shall be my stare about in curiosity. It was only people, and thy God my God; where when both boys leaped to their feet, wildly waved their arms and did some

high kicking that the bird flew away. Woodchucks, red squirrels, muskrats, mink and various others of the small animals seem to fear the human form, but not the voice. Foxes flee at a lively gait when a man yells, but deer have Statistics recently issued by the cen- been known to almost run over men sus bureau at Washington on the finan- that were talking in loud voices. Logcial condition of farmers show that ging teamsters in the woods yell and while the mortgages upon western swear at their horses in voices andible farms amount to a large sum, the a mile away, but deer lie in their beds farmers of the east are even more deep- comfortably less than half a mile distant. Bears do not usually monkey The total valuation of the farms in around in the vicinity of men, except New York and in Iowa is almost identi- during berry time, when they are somecal. Yet the farms of New York have times on one side of the bushes while

\$134,960,703, or 43 per cent of their | The human voice is very soothing to total value, while Iowa's farms are in wild birds of various kinds, such as debt only 33 per cent of their value. In robins. They will often come very close Nebraska, the home of Candidate Bry- | to a person who talks to them, and turn an, the percentage of incumbrance, as their heads from side to side, much as compared with the value of the farms, | caged birds-canaries, for example-do, is only 32 per cent, while in Pennsyl- but if a person is robbing the bird's nest vania it is 40.65 per cent, in Rhode | the voice adds greatly to the terror of Island 42.59, in Connecticut 40.64, in | the birds. It is related of a swallow Delaware 44.04 and New Jersey 49.64. | that it had in some manner broken its The farmers of Massachusetts are in leg, which was observed by a woman as debt to the extent of \$11,831,941. Those | the bird flew about. She went out, called of Pennsylvania owe \$73,822,978, those to it and spoke to it, and after a while of Vermont \$11,952,490 and those of the bird came so near as to be taken in the woman's hands, who then put the In comparison with these the farmers | leg in splints, setting it properly and of the state of Arkansas are indebted putting on a soothing ointment. The only \$2,032,345, of Georgia \$1,697,500, bird flew away and was soon chirping of North Carolina \$3,757,577 and Ken- with the rest of the birds in the air, its tucky \$5,336,854. The percentage of the leg having been relieved of pain evi-

to eat the man, may be truthful, since Of the western and southern states dogs, cats, elephants, horses and a good

FANCIES OF INVALIDS.

ness For the Doctors.

About the manner of serving their food patients sometimes have curious fancies. In one case a woman flatly refused to take her beef tea unless the bread which accompanied it was cut in the shape of diamonds, while in another it is always necessary to serve the food in a blue bowl, for out of nothing else whatever will she take nourishment,

A boy who was attacked with scarlet fever showed great disinclination to take his food, but finally agreed to swallow what was necessary provided he was fed in the following way: The beef tea, or whatever was to be given him, was put into a silver teapot, the spout was placed in his mouth, and in this manner the food was poured down his

An elderly gentleman who spent much of his time hunting in Africa, on being asked if he fancied any particular dish, replied that he would like a bit of elephant's foot. Under certain circumstances this dish is a dainty and nourishing one, but the price of elephant being prohibitive, this elderly nimrod was forced to content himself with beef-

A clergyman with a broken leg had a great longing to put on a pair of stilts, a pastime which he had never yet tried, while a man whose leg had been amputated, although admitting the impracticability of the wish, declared that a passion for skating had so seized upon him since the loss of his limb that he regretted being operated upon chiefly

Where He Was,

on that account.-Philadelphia Times.

A visitor from Manchester had been invited to address the Sunday school. "I am reminded, children," he said, "of the career of a boy who was once no larger than some of the little fellows I see before me. He played truant when he was sent to school, went fishing every Sunday, ran away from home when he was 10 years old, learned to drink, smoke tobacco and play cards. He went into bad company, frequented stables and low taprooms, finally became a pickpocket, then a forger, and one day, in a fit of drunkenness, he committed a cowardly murder. Children," he coutinued impressively, "where do you

think that boy is now?" "He stands before us!" cried the children, as with one voice. - Sketch.

Much bewildered Lady Landholder who has been struggling for quite an hour with a land tax form, to elderly stand-on-my-dignity landlady) - Can you tell me, Mrs. Neall, how many perches go to a rood? Mrs. N. (with severity)-No, I can-

not; but I can tell you it's not original, for I've heard it before somewhere.-Sydney Bulletin.

She Had Been There.

Mrs. Nouvo Reesh-She called me a barmaid, and I flew at her and pulled Mrs. Toplofty-Oh, how terrible! Still even that didn't justify you in

fighting her. Mrs. Nouvo Reesh-Yes, but if you had ever been a barmaid you would understand how mad it made me -

The proportion of women to men in the United States is greatest in New England, where the women are in excess. It is least in the far west, wher: the number of men exceeds that of the

The home secretary, the secretary for war and the secretary for India receive each a vary of \$25 000 per year.

Something to Know. It may be worth something to know

that the very best medicine for restoring tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetables, acts by giving tone to the nerve centres in the stomach. gently stimulates the liver and kidneys. and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the apetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and perve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50e or \$1.00 per bottle at A. F. Streitz's drug store. 2