PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3, A. D. 1896:

A joint resolution proposing to amend sections two (2), four (4), and five (5), of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of judges of the supreme court and their term of office.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section two (2) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. The supreme court shall until otherwise provided by law, consist of five (5) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, civil cases in which the state shall be a party, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

Section 2. That section four (4) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows:

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 (5) years, unless otherwise provided by law: Provided, That the judges of the supreme court whose terms have not expired at the time of holding the general election of 1896, shall continue to hold their office for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively commissioned.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of supreme and district court judges.

Be it resolved 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 compensation. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years, and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Approved March 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 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 24. The officers of the executive department of the state government shall receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the term for which they shall have been commissioned and they shall not receive 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 this article shall be paid in advance into the state treasury. The legislature shall at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring, establish the salaries of the officers named in this article. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to judicial power.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such other courts inferior to the supreme court as may be created by law in which two-thirds of the members elected to each house concur.

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 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 eight hundred and ninety-seven and not oftener 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 lines; and such increase, or any change in the boundaries of a district, shall not vacate the office of any judge.

Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

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), article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. 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 inferior to the district court.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of 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, superintendent 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 his 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 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 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 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 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 losses thereof that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall remain forever inviolate and undiminished, and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States or state securities, or registered county bonds or registered school district bonds of this state, and such funds, with the interest and income thereof, are hereby solemnly pledged for the purposes for which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses;

Provided, The board created by section 1 of this article is empowered to sell from time to time any of the securities belonging to the permanent school fund and invest the proceeds arising therefrom in any of the securities enumerated in this section bearing a higher rate of interest, whenever an opportunity for better investment is presented;

And provided further, That when any warrant upon the state 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 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 school fund.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska by adding a new section to article twelve (12) of said constitution to be numbered section two (2) relative to the merging of the government of cities of the metropolitan class and the government of the counties wherein such cities are located.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That article twelve (12) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended by adding to said article a new section to be numbered section two (2) to read as follows:

Section 2. The government of any city of the metropolitan class and the government of the county in which it is located may be merged wholly or in part when the proposition so to do has been submitted by authority of law to the voters of such city and county and received the assent of a majority of the votes cast in such city and also a majority of the votes cast in the county exclusive of those cast in such metropolitan city at such election.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, prescribing the manner in which votes shall be cast:

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 6. All votes shall be by ballot, or such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided the secrecy of voting be preserved.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

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 manufactory 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 29, A. D. 1895.

I, J. A. Piper, secretary of state of the state of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska are true and correct copies of the original enrolled and engrossed bills as passed by the Twenty-fourth session of the legislature of the state of Nebraska, as appears from said original bills on file in this office, and that all and each of said proposed amendments are submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1896.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the state of Nebraska.

Done at Lincoln this 17th day of July in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Six, of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Twenty-First, and of this state the Thirtieth.

[SEAL] J. A. PIPER, Secretary of State.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, 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

The Semi-Weekly Tribune.

IRA L. BARE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year, cash in advance,.....$1.25.
Six Months, cash in advance.....75 Cents.

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

THE WINNERS OF 1896.

NATIONAL TICKET.

For President—
WM. McKINLEY, of Ohio.
For Vice President—
G. A. HOBART, of New Jersey.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor—
JOHN H. MacCOLL.
For Lieutenant-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.
For Attorney-General—
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.
For Senator, 30th District—
J. S. HOAGLAND.
For Representative, 54 District—
J. H. ABBOTT.

COUNTY TICKET.

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

AS THE campaign progresses, the laborers of the country will certainly grasp the important fact that under the free coinage policy, dollars would not be distributed by the government like garden seeds, but would have to be worked for the same as at present.

CALIFORNIA packers of salmon are demanding a gold clause in contracts for the coming season. The example of Altgeld in securing gold for himself before forcing free silver on others is more generally followed in California and Nevada than in any other states.

THE republican national committee have organized a traveling men's bureau. It is estimated there are 120,000 of these trade emissaries in the country and that ninety per cent of them are supporting sound money and McKinley. It is a vast army that will be a power for carrying on the crusade for good government and sound patriotic principles.

LABORING men, are you so anxious to have all commodities double in price, but your wages go up only about half way on the scale, that you will vote for Bryan and free silver in November? Rest satisfied it Bryan and a free silver congress should be elected the price of living will double, but your wages will remain about the same.

"VOTE for free silver and get $1.00 per bushel for your wheat," says the free silver advocate to the farmer. This has a very familiar sound and with a slight change was reiterated again and again in 1892. Then it was, "Vote for Cleveland and get $1.25 for your wheat." What they are advocating now would come just as surely as $1.25 per bushel followed Cleveland's election in 1892.

THE Inter-State commerce law and different state laws regulates in a great measure, the carrying trade of the country, prohibiting the railroads from making overcharges in the transportation of freight, and tabulating the scale at which passengers shall be carried. Under these conditions the different roads of the country would not be permitted to change their schedules of charges, and consequently would not raise the wages of their employees on a par with the higher priced living which must inevitably follow the success of free silver. The proposed change in our monetary system places before the railroad men of the country a most cheerful prospect. If offers them living at double cost and wages at the present standard.

IN A lecture before the Illinois Chautauqua last Tuesday, Rev. Sam Small said in part: "We have had no day in the world's history when there was a greater need for men. The government has never had more manifold and mighty problems to solve and society never needed such crystallization as it does to-day. There never was a time when the domestic life needed a more thorough scourging. If we elevate unsafe men at the head of our government, we have been remiss of our duty. I want to see religious men and men of courage rule things, for the men who rule the saloon are like rats when you turn a calcium light on them. We need to show the power of individual manhood. The man who is to govern our public affairs should be a man of personal character, a model for the nation. We go, therefore, to a humble home at Canton O., much more humble than many of your homes, where the Bible is read and where the morning prayer is said, and we find that colossal character, William McKinley, the model man of to-day."

THE DISHONEST DOLLAR.

The free silver advocates grow indignant when told that they are seeking to substitute a dishonest dollar for an honest one; but the fact remains, nevertheless, that such is their purpose, whether they all realize it or not. An honest dollar, of course, is a dollar that comes up to the inscription on its face and is worth 100 cents. We have dollars of that kind now, including those made of silver, which is to say that the promise of the government to maintain the gold standard makes all forms of currency as good as gold. But under the free coinage policy this promise could not be kept. The silver miners could take their bullion to the mints and receive stamped dollars in return. They would not be honest dollars, however, in the sense of being worth 100 cents each. The government would not undertake the impossible task of holding them at par. It could not agree to redeem them in gold, and in the absence of such a gurarantee, they would pass only at their intrinsic value, which would be about 50 cents apiece. The government would merely act as a coinage agent, assuming no responsibility beyond that of returning a given amount of silver dollars for a given number of silver bullion, as the miller takes wheat and converts it into flour for his customers.

At the present time, all silver dollars are coined on account of the government, and issued by the government in payment of its expenditures and obligations; but in the event of the adoption of free coinage, situation would be very different. "The dollars would be coined," as Secretary Carlisle says in a recent letter, "on private account, and delivered to private individuals and corporations as their own property, the government having no interest whatever in them, and being, therefore, under no obligation to sustain them by guaranteeing their value." Thus, the prop of government credit being removed, the silver dollar would drop to the level of its bullion value. It would bear the stamp of a dollar, but it would not be a dollar in fact. The quality of dishonesty would attach to it by reason of its not being what it pretended to be. This aspect of the matter is a most important one, involving not only a question of business prudence and safety, but also a consideration of morality. Under the existing system, our dollars are all honest dollars, and the republican party proposes to keep them so, instead of trying the experiment of free coinage, which means depreciation, discredit and general misfortune. Intelligent citizens should have no difficulty in seeing that it is their duty to vote against a change that would flood the country with dishonest dollars and drive the better ones out.—Globe Democrat.

NO REPUDIATION.

Massachusetts Set the Whole Country a Good Example In 1892.

It becomes from time to time my official duty to sign bonds issued by the commonwealth of Massachusetts for loans of money. Some of these bonds read, "Interest and principal payable in gold coin." Some of these bonds have no such provision. Why is it? It is because, in the first place, the legislature, in authorizing some of these great loans for the abolition of grade crossings, for the metropolitan water system and for such other important matters as the suppression of the gypsy moth, has seen fit in its acts to specify that they be paid in gold coin. In those cases these bonds bear that provision, and yet that is wholly unnecessary. If not a word was said about the payment in gold coin of any loan that the commonwealth of Massachusetts makes they would still be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin, because by section 67 of chapter 16 it is provided that the interest and principal of all scrip or bonds of the commonwealth are payable and when due shall be paid in gold coin or its equivalent. That is a general act covering all issues of bonds by the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and when was that act passed? Was it in a time of great prosperity, when it seemed easy to meet such obligations in gold? No, gentlemen. The commonwealth of Massachusetts, through its legislature, placed that act upon its statute books in the dark and dubious days of 1862. That is the way in which the credit of this commonwealth has been maintained as the foremost among all her sister states, and the equal well nigh of any civilized community or aggregation of men anywhere in the world.—Speech of Governor Wolcott of Massachusetts.

The only persons who would benefit by free silver coinage would be those who were in debt by their ability to pay their debts at 50 cents on the dollar.—Exchange.

This is the first political campaign since 1864 in which all the business interests of the country are all arrayed on one side.—Exchange.

HOLCOMB TO LEAD.

MADE POPULIST STANDARD BEARER BY ACCLAMATION.

Nemaha Man Receives Unanimous Indorsement—Democrats Withdraw Their Request For Representation on the State Ticket—J. C. Harris Gets Second Place.

Governor.....SILAS A. HOLCOMB
Lieutenant Governor.....JOHN C. HARRIS
Secretary of State.....W. F. PORTER
Auditor.....JOHN F. CORNELL
Treasurer.....J. N. MESERVE

HASTINGS, Aug. 6.—Chairman Arthur Edgerton of the state central committee called the convention to order at 11 o'clock, and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Isham of Hastings. Mayor G. J. Evans briefly welcomed the convention and evoked applause by his reference to the administration of Governor Holcomb. This was appropriately answered by W. A. Poynter of Boone county, who then proceeded to discuss Populism in general. A mention of Bryan's name was followed by prolonged applause, in which the middle-of-the-road delegates failed to participate. The convention then proceeded to business. The secretary read the call and ex-Mayor A. H. Weir was unanimously named as temporary chairman. On motion of Senator Allen the convention adjourned until 1 o'clock.

On the reassembling of the convention, and after the committee on rules and order of business had reported, Captain P. H. Barry offered a resolution authorizing the state central committee to name an electoral ticket. It provided that in case no understanding should be reached between the two parties, at least four of the electors named should be Populists. This was changed to five and the resolution was passed after some opposition.

Porter of Merrick objected to leaving so important a matter to so small a committee and moved to amend by substituting the central committee for the executive committee. The amendment was accepted and after some warm discussion, the resolution was adopted.

Proceeding with the regular order of business, Governor Holcomb was nominated by acclamation, under suspension of the rules.

The rules were again suspended and John C. Harris of Nemaha county was nominated by acclamation for lieutenant governor. Governor Holcomb was brought in and spoke for half an hour, telling of the efforts he had made to invest the state school funds, the opposition he had met, of the penitentiary troubles, and savings he had effected in running those state institutions where officers were appointed by him.

The convention reconvened at 9:30. The committee appointed to confer with a committee from the Democrats reported that the Democrats asked that the nomination of candidates for treasurer and attorney general be left vacant. The committee reported without recommendation.

After an hour's discussion C. J. Smyth, chairman of the Democratic state central committee, sent in a communication withdrawing the demand for representation upon the state ticket.

W. F. Porter of Merrick county was nominated for secretary of state.

On the second ballot J. F. Cornell of Richardson county was nominated for auditor.

J. B. Meserve of Red Willow county was nominated for state treasurer.

The platform, as adopted, indorses the action of the St. Louis convention; approves the course of Senator Allen in standing up for the masses; approves the administration of Governor Holcomb; favors national aid for irrigation; schemes for redeeming arid lands; favors mutual and fraternal fire, life and accident insurance and also favors the valued policy law.

Fight for President.

LINCOLN, Aug. 6.—The convention of the State League of Republican clubs was called to order at 2 p. m. yesterday by President Collins. President Collins said that the secretary had informed him that there were represented 159 clubs in the convention by 1,455 delegates. He urged the league to adopt as its motto, "Eternal Vigilance." He said that the order of business would be the election of delegates-at-large and district delegates to the national convention which meets at Milwaukee Aug. 27, followed by the election of officers of the league.

Messrs. Beeman L. Dawes and John L. Webster were elected delegates-at-large by acclamation.

The fight of the day came on the election of president of the state league.

G. M. Lambertson of Lancaster nominated George J. Woods. Father Laughlan of Clay county and a delegate from Richardson seconded Woods nomination.

Dr. M. O. Ricketts of Douglas nominated C. F. Winters of Omaha. Logan of Lincoln seconded Winters' nomination.

Judge J. B. Cessna of Hastings nominated W. P. McCreary of Hastings. Seth Moberly of Hall seconded McCreary's nomination.

Pat Ruddy seconded Woods' nomination.

After a lively squabble over the vote of the Lincoln McKinley club Winter and Wood both withdrew and McCreary was elected.

LATE RETURNS IN ALABAMA.

Johnston and the Democratic Ticket Carried Forty-One Counties

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 6.—Further returns from Monday's election show that Johnston and the Democratic ticket have carried 41 counties, while Goodwyn, Populist, has 22. Three counties, Pike, Cullam and Tallapoosa, are close and in doubt. It is about a standoff in these. Johnston's official and estimated majorities amount to 48,843, while Goodwyn's majorities are 9,205, leaving Johnston's net majorities at 39,668. The official canvass of the vote Saturday will, it is thought, not vary from these figures.

Shall it be government of the people, by the people, for the people, or government of the people by the Populists for the silver mine owners?

Salt on the Populist Tail.

Yes, glib Populist, you talk of money, but will you first please define your term? Money is a medium of exchange; money is a measure of value. In Abyssinia salt is money, but the world at large does not recognize salt as a medium of exchange or measure of value.—Boston Journal.

PROMISES SENSATIONAL RESULTS.

Interesting Developments Regarding Grain Rate Manipulations Expected.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The inquiry of the interstate commerce commission regarding grain rate manipulations at Kansas City promises some sensational results. At the day's session, Vice President Truesdale of the Rock Island and Joint Agent Maegley of Kansas City were the only witnesses. The investigation has resolved itself into a battle royal between the local roads not running through Kansas City and the through lines. President Stickney of the Great Western tried to prove that the western connections of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa and the Elgin, Joilet and eastern belt lines around Chicago had authorized these roads to pay heavy rebates to heavy grain shippers and that the treasurers of the different through lines had turned over money to their attorneys to be paid shippers as rebates. Mr. Truesdale denied cognizance of these deals during the period covered by the inquiry. Mr. Truesdale practically charged competing roads with giving rebates to the Anglo-American Packing company. The officers of this company have been subpoenaed to appear before the commission. The interest of the day centered around the evidence of Joint Agent Maegley of Kansas City. Maegley's evidence proved that the manner of reconsigning grain from Kansas City to the east is very loose; that expense bills are traded in and the identity of the grain lost. When asked to produce the expense bills of the different roads, Maegley said he had turned them all over to the interested roads, which will be asked to produce them in evidence.

Chicago Exchange Is Closed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Nothing in years has caused such a flurry in commercial circles as the collapse of the Moores in their efforts to maintain the control of the Diamond Match stocks and New York Biscuit. It has been the talk of every man connected with the stock exchange and the board of trade. Another striking feature of the failure, and one which, in a measure, shows its extent and breadth, is the fact that the stock exchange for the first time in its history adjourned indefinitely without doing a dollar's worth of business. The following notice was posted on the door of the exchange:

The Chicago stock exchange has adjourned subject to the action of the governing committee. J. R. WILKINS, Secretary.

Chicago banks and bankers who hold approximately $4,000,000 worth of Diamond Match stock as collateral for money loaned will not press the borrowers for settlement. To do so would be unwise, and might precipitate a panic. This the banks are bound to avoid at all hazards just now. Another thing the banks have decided to do, and it is to accept the stock of the Diamond Match, owned by Moore Bros., at a cash value of 170.

More Rioting at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 2.—All the union men employed at the Brown Hoisting and Conveying works again went on a strike this morning and a boycott against the company declared. It is claimed that the Brown company has failed to keep its agreement in reinstating strikers and that a number of new hands have been employed since the strike was declared off. At noon today, while the nonunion men were being escorted to the works by the police, a tremendous crowd of strikers and their sympathizers gathered and hooted and threw stones at the nonunionists. The police repeatedly charged the crowd and made numerous arrests, but were unable to disperse it. During the excitement and confusion, John Prince, a union man employed in the Forest City foundry, was shot by some unknown nonunionist and will probably die. Prince is 28 years old and has a wife and two children.

Three companies of militia and a large force of police have been sent to the Brown works this afternoon.

Ex-Governor Anthony Dead.

TOPEKA, Aug. 6.—Ex-Governor George T. Anthony died at 10:35 last night. He had been ill about three weeks. He was governor of Kansas from 1877 to 1879, and was appointed superintendent of insurance by Governor Morrill, which office he held up to the time of his death. He leaves a widow and one child.

Heirs to a Big Fortune.

SIOUX CITY, Aug. 6.—By the death of William McNamara, a Butte, Mont., miner, Catherine, Joseph and Daniel Cannole, to whom he is a half brother, and his brother, John McNamara, all small farmers near here, fell heirs to a fortune of $400,000.

IRREGULAR WHEAT MARKET.

September Opened Strong, Reacted and Closed Weak.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—There was an irregular wheat market today. September opened strong, reacted and closed weak at 58⅝c, or ¼c below yesterday. Corn gained ⅛c and oats were unchanged. Hog products closed steady and lower.

WHEAT—Sept., 58⅝c; Dec., 60⅝c.
CORN—Sept., 25¼@25⅜c; May, 28⅝c.
OATS—Sept., 18¼@18⅜c; May, 20¾c.
PORK—Sept., $6.85; Jan., $7.35.
LARD—Sept., $3.47½@3.50; Jan., $3.82½.
RIBS—Sept., $3.57½; Jan., $3.72½.

Cash quotations: No. 2 red wheat, 61½@63c; No. 3, 56@59c; No. 2 spring, 58½; No. 2 corn, 25½c; No. 2 oats, 18½c.

South Omaha Live Stock.

SOUTH OMAHA, Aug. 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,200; strong; native beef steers, $3.50@4.20; western steers, $2.80@3.60; Texas steers, $2.00@3.00; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.10; canners, $1.25@2.00; stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.50; calves, $3.00@5.25; bulls, stags, etc., $1.75@2.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,200; 5@10c higher; heavy, $2.80@3.00; mixed, $2.90@2.95; light, $3.00@3.10; bulk of sales, $2.90@3.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,400; strong; fair to choice natives, $2.50@3.00; fair to choice westerns, $2.50@2.75; common and stock sheep $2.00@2.50; lambs, $3.00@5.25.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—HOGS—Receipts, 14,000; active, averaging 10c higher; light, $3.30@3.65; mixed, $3.10@3.55; heavy, $2.80@3.45; rough, $2.80@3.00.

CATTLE—Receipts, 7,500; good natives 10@20c higher; others 5@10c higher; beeves, $3.35@5.30; cows and heifers, $1.40@4.00; Texas steers, $2.50@3.25; stockers and feeders, $2.60@3.75.

Robbing the Foreign Born.

Voters of foreign birth will do well to remember that among them are many men and women who are in the habit of regularly sending money to the old folks across the sea. Under the present monetary system the wageworker receives his pay on a gold basis, and his dollar sent from here is a dollar there too. But with free silver his dollar over there would be only 53 cents, and he would therefore have to take nearly two dollars to pay one dollar in gold bills of exchange. In other words, a remittance of $10 would cost the sender $20.—Boston Transcript.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

FORTY-SEVEN KILLED IN NEW JERSEY RAILROAD COLLISION.

Some of Those In the Hospitals May Not Recover From Their Wounds—Of the Dead Forty Have Been Identified—Revised List of the Victims.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 1.—Forty-seven dead and 43 injured. These are the latest figures on the appalling disaster on the meadows Thursday evening. Of these 40 have been identified. Three of the unidentified were men and three women. The odd one consists of an arm, to which no body has been found. The official list of the dead follows:

CHARLES MUTA, Bridgeton.
JOHN GRIVER, Bridgeton.
CHARLES ECKLER, Salem.
CHARLES P. MCGEAR, Bridgeton.
MR. AND MRS. TRENCHARD, Bridgeton.
S. P. MURPHY, Millville.
JOSEPH PETUS, Bridgeton.
J. D. JOHNSON, Bridgeton.
CHAS. D. BURROUGHS, Bridgeton.
CHARLES SOLY, Bridgeton.
H. F. BELL, Bridgeton.
W. C. LOOPER, Bridgeton.
MR. AND MRS. P. GOLDSMITH, Bridgeton.
SAMUEL THORNE, Atlantic City.
FRANKLIN DUBOIS, Clearfield, Pa.
J. EARNEST, Bridgeton.
MISS JENNIE SHEPARD, Bridgeton.
MARY WENTZELL, Alloway, N. J.
LIDIE BARR, Bridgeton.
PEARL MUTA, Bridgeton.
MRS. ELMER MAY, Palatine, N. J.
MRS. H. F. BELL, Bridgeton.
ANNA FREIS, Bridgeton.
EDWARD FARR, engineer; Atlantic City.
CHARLES SEBERT, Bridgeton.
CHARLES MAY, Palatine, N. J.
D. E. WOOD, shipping clerk; Camden.
G. B. TAYLOR, address unknown.
JAMES M. BATTEMAN, Bridgeton.
A. PETERS, aged 12 years.
REVA LOOPER, aged 12; Yorktown, N. J.
Part of a shirt found with name stamped "A. H. Fox."
TILLIE LEEDS, Bridgeton.
LYDIA CARL, Hancock Bridge, N. J.
MRS. HATTIE LOPER, Bridgeton.
NANCE CHENEY, Bridgeton.
UNKNOWN WOMAN.
UNKNOWN BOY.
MIZAEL MAY, Bridgeton.
WM. SPAULDING, Philadelphia.
ELMER WENTZEL, Bridgeton.
HENRY HUGHES, Bridgeton.
UNKNOWN WOMAN.
MRS. MARY FREASE, Bridgeton.
MRS. J. D. BATEMAN, Bridgeton.
WM. PRICKET, Bridgeton.
JOSEPH CHENEY, Bridgeton.
UNKNOWN MAN.
SAMUEL THORNE, Atlantic City.
CHARLES P. MCGILL, Bridgeton.
UNKNOWN WOMAN.
UNIDENTIFIED ARM, UNKNOWN WOMAN.

The Reading express train was the 5:40 from Philadelphia due here at 6:50 o'clock. The West Jersey train was the 6:30 special excursion carrying seven coaches filled with excursionists from Bridgeton, Salem and neighboring villages in south Jersey. It was an excursion of the Improved Order of Red Men, and five tribes were well represented. The first car on the Reading train and the second on the West Jersey were upset, but the third car on the latter caught the full force of the impact, and was literally cut in half and each half shivered to splinters. When it is remembered that this car, as well as every other, was jammed with human freight, the horror of the situation can be realized.

Collision on the Santa Fe.

TOPEKA, Aug. 4.—Santa Fe passenger train No. 1, which was due in this city at 4:27 yesterday afternoon, collided with the eastbound local passenger train No. 18 near Dean Lake, Mo., shortly before noon. One person was killed and eight injured. The dead:

FRED HEADY, Topeka, engineer on train No. 1.

The injured:

John McConnel, Bosworth, Mo., slightly.
John W. Mudee, Rodgers, Kan., not seriously.
Mrs. Smith, Oklahoma, head badly injured.
W. J. Morgan, Emporia, Kan., seriously injured.
Leads Budway, Wells-Fargo messenger, seriously.
Curtis Barber, Pullman porter, Chicago, slightly.
James Hickey, San Jose, Cal., fatally.

Four Thousand Drowned.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 2.—News of a terrible disaster with great loss of life has just reached here. A tidal wave, estimated to have been about five miles in length, swept in from the sea on Sunday last and inundated the coast of Hayehau, in the northeast of the province of Kiang-Su. The damage done was very great. Many villages were destroyed and it is estimated that at least 4,000 people were drowned. In addition an immense number of cattle perished, the rice fields were submerged and almost totally destroyed, with the result that a famine is feared in that district during the coming autumn.

Record-Breaker at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—At 3 p. m. yesterday the thermometer registered hotter than it has been at any time for two years, when it was 96 degrees. This figure has only been equaled twice since 1887, when it was 100 degrees in the shade and the rate of mortality was greater than the undertakers' could handle. The only death reported was Joseph Lapham, shoe dealer, of 227 West Lake street, who dropped dead near the Chicago Beach hotel.

Cash For Nebraska Indians.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning has instructed Captain Beck, agent of the Omaha and Winnebago Indians in Nebraska, to make a cash payment of $10 per capita to the Indians in lieu of the usual issue of annuity goods. This is the first time the annuities have been supplanted in this way at the agency and the action is allowed in case of expediency by congressional enactment.

Lacey Unanimously Renominated.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Aug. 6.—John F. Lacey was unanimously renominated for congress by the Republicans of the Sixth district.

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 nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c or $1.00 per bottle at A. F. Streitz's drug store. 2