

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. They shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, marry, mandamus, quo warrant, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

Section 3. That section four (4) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office, except as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of not less than five (5) years as the legislature may prescribe.

Section 5. At the first general election to be held in the year 1896, there shall be elected two (2) judges of the supreme court. Thereafter, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for each of the years (5) years, unless otherwise provided by law. Provided, That the judges of the supreme court whose terms do not expire at the time of holding the general election shall continue to hold their offices until they are respectively commissioned.

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, increase the salaries of the judges of the supreme court, and thereafter at each session shall increase the same until they shall be equal to the salaries of the judges of the supreme court of the State of Nebraska.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 24. The officers of the executive department of the state government shall receive for their services such compensation as shall be established by law, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the term for which they shall be commissioned, and they shall not receive for their own use any other compensation upon public moneys in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office or other compensation, except as may be hereafter provided by law for services performed by an officer provided for in this article shall be paid out of 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, and thereafter at each session of the legislature, increase the salaries of the officers named in this article. The compensation shall be paid out of the treasury, and shall be changed not more than once in four years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

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

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

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 such other courts created by the supreme court as may be created by law in which two-thirds of the members elected to each house concur.

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

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

Section 11. The legislature, whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur therein, may, in or after the year one thousand and ninety-seven and not oftener than once in every four years, increase the number of the supreme and district courts, and the judicial districts of the state, such districts to be formed on compact territory, and bounded by county lines; and such increase, or any change in the boundaries of districts, shall not vacate the office of any judge.

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

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

Section 6. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall not be infringed, except as may be provided by law, that in civil actions five-sixths of the jury may render a verdict, and the legislature may also authorize a trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men, in courts inferior to district courts.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of Nebraska, relating to officers of the executive department.

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

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 sworn in. If he dies, or is removed from office, his successor shall be elected and sworn in on the first Tuesday in January after his death, or removal from office, respectively. That at the first general election held after the adoption of this amendment there shall be elected free 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 and shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and sworn in. Approved March 20, 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 so as to read as follows:

Section 2. 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 two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof.

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 9. That section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 9. The interest and income derived from the investment of the permanent educational funds of the state, shall be invested in such securities as may be provided by law, and shall be paid to the trustees of the permanent educational funds of the state.

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, increase the salaries of the judges of the supreme court, and thereafter at each session shall increase the same until they shall be equal to the salaries of the judges of the supreme court of the State of Nebraska.

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

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

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 manufactures.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 2. That section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. The legislature shall have power to make donations to works of internal improvement and manufactures, and to make donations to any of the subdivisions of the state, provided that such donations shall not exceed ten per cent of the population of such county; provided further, That any such donation may, by a three-fourths vote, increase such indebtedness, in addition to such ten per cent and no bonds or evidences of indebtedness so issued shall be valid unless the same shall be endorsed hereon a certificate signed by the secretary and auditor of state, showing that the same is issued pursuant to law.

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 manufactures.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 2. That section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. The legislature shall have power to make donations to works of internal improvement and manufactures, and to make donations to any of the subdivisions of the state, provided that such donations shall not exceed ten per cent of the population of such county; provided further, That any such donation may, by a three-fourths vote, increase such indebtedness, in addition to such ten per cent and no bonds or evidences of indebtedness so issued shall be valid unless the same shall be endorsed hereon a certificate signed by the secretary and auditor of state, showing that the same is issued pursuant to law.

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The Semi-Weekly Tribune.

IRA L. BARE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Year, cash in advance, \$1.25; Six Months, cash in advance, \$0.75. 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—Moses P. Kinkaid. 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—A. A. CADY. For Senator, 30th District—J. S. HIGHLAND. For Representative, 5th District—J. H. ABBOTT. COUNTY TICKET. For County Attorney—T. C. PATTERSON. For Commissioner, Third District—JAS. S. ROBBINS.

The casual observer will notice that the free silver craze is not nearly so strong in North Platte as it was thirty days ago. It will be even less so in thirty days from this date.

For the past few days Mr. Bryan has been feted and dined by the bankers and brokers of wicked Gotham, the men who he has denounced as plutocrats, parasites and hellgramites. It is hoped these associations will not corrupt the good Mr. Bryan.

It is not a little strange that out in Utah, where a large majority of the people advocate free silver, all notes are made payable in gold, and land owners require their tenants to pay rentals in gold? If free silver means a stable and non-depreciating money why are the Utah money lenders and land owners so anxious to get gold?

MANY of the standard religious papers of the United States are this year for the first time in their history, taking an interest in politics, and it is gratifying to note that all of them are for sound money. A number of the prominent ministers of the country have also denounced the free silver craze. The popocrats will probably soon raise the cry that the churches have been bought by the "plutocrats."

JUDGE SCOTT is using his capacious mouth to excellent advantage in the interests of the republican campaign in this state. This statement must of course be taken inversely, because he is as a matter of fact filling a free silver engagement for the state, but he has already hoodooed the democrats and populists so badly that they would be glad to get rid of him if they knew how to do it. At Hastings the other day the judge made another of those "fool breaks" for which he is famous, when he asserted that for twenty years in Nebraska prices of grain products had been highest when crops were largest; and vice versa, that they had been lowest when the yield was the lightest. Taking this view of it, there is no reason why he should not be awarded a leather medal without further delay or ceremony.—Hub.

In June, 1874, before Senator Stewart, of Nevada, became the special champion of the silver mine owners, he delivered a speech in Congress in which he said: "I do not care how much you discuss it or how many resolutions you pass; they do not make any difference; you must come to the same conclusion that all other people have—that gold is recognized as the universal standard of value. It is the measure by which your wealth must be tested; and whether it be pennies or millions, matters not, it is the measure that must test all wealth. The wealth of the United States is tested by the same rule. It has been and always will be the touchstone of measurement; and when you depart from that and try to figure upon other measures which the world does not recognize, you get into confusion. Attempting to reconcile them it is idle to talk about. It is idle to talk about promising on any other measure of value; the world will not accept it. We have the experience of every nation that has tried it; and it has been tried in almost every civilized

BRYAN IS NOTIFIED.

GOVERNOR STONE TELLS HIM OF HIS NOMINATION. Intense Heat Does Not Interfere With the Enthusiasm—Remarkable Climax to the Tour of the Presidential Candidate Half Across the Continent.

FACTS ABOUT COINS.

THEORIES ARE BEAUTIFUL, BUT THEY ARE NOT RELIABLE. An Unanswerable Argument Against Free Coinage—Relation of Silver to Gold—The "Crime of 1873" Was Simply a Declaration of a Condition.

First. 1. Silver has always been measured by gold. 2. That by which something else is measured is the standard of value. The number of ounces of silver an ounce of gold would buy has always been the ratio. 3. Like all other values, the ratio of silver to gold has been controlled by supply and demand.

Second. 1. The ratio of 15 to 1, fixed by law, remained actually correct but a very short time. 2. Owing to admission of foreign coins which were inferior, no American gold or silver coins circulated. Coinage of silver dollars was suspended in 1804 and was not resumed until 1820. Then 1,000 were coined.

Third. 1. From 1878 to July 1, 1896, under limited silver coinage, we coined, in full legal tender silver dollars, \$429,289,916 at the ratio of 16 to 1. 2. In the 85 years prior to 1878 the whole amount of silver coined by the United States under free silver coinage was \$222,585,921.

Fourth. 1. The reason a new demand for free coinage of silver by the United States has arisen is that, owing to increased production, caused chiefly by improved methods of mining and better facilities for transportation, the output of silver became so large as to diminish its value in relation to gold. 2. Down to 1873 silver was more profitable to export than to coin, and that year only \$293,600 was offered for coinage in the United States.

Fifth. 1. The effect would be to flood the country with silver dollars worth 52 cents to 53 cents. 2. When the government was founded, the "daddies" believed and intended that 15 ounces of silver would purchase as much as one ounce of gold, or that 15 ounces of silver would discharge a debt which 1 ounce of gold would discharge.

Sixth. 1. Today 1 ounce of gold will purchase as much as 32 ounces of silver. If we coined silver at 16 to 1, therefore we would be forcing on ourselves a dollar of purchasing power or debt payable in gold for only one-half the present dollar of our currency, all its dollars being kept up to a value of 100 cents each by the existing gold standard.

Seventh. 1. There is not in the world today a first class nation that opens its mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver.—Chicago Times-Herald. Every vote for free silver is a vote to enrich a pack of millionaire mine owners.

BRYAN IS NOTIFIED.

GOVERNOR STONE TELLS HIM OF HIS NOMINATION. Intense Heat Does Not Interfere With the Enthusiasm—Remarkable Climax to the Tour of the Presidential Candidate Half Across the Continent.

New York, Aug. 13.—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska and Arthur Sewall of Maine were Wednesday notified of their nomination by the Democratic party for the offices of president and vice president at a meeting in the big Madison Square garden, which was a notable political event and a remarkable climax to the remarkable tour of the presidential candidate across half the continent. An army of unnumbered thousands filled the streets for several squares about the building in vain hope of securing admission. In the hall, which was a fiery furnace, Mr. Bryan spoke to 20,000 ticket holders for nearly two hours. His address dealt almost entirely with the financial question, was more argumentative and less eloquent than his historic Chicago speech, and only in a closing appeal to the citizens of New York did he speak in the strain in which he had captured the Chicago convention. He was surrounded by many of the silver leaders. The Democratic leaders of New York, with the exception of the former state treasurer, Elliott Danforth, who presided over the meeting, and Congressman William Sulzer, who organized the first Bryan club in the state, were not present. Mr. Sewall spoke briefly after Mr. Bryan and was heartily cheered. Governor Stone of Missouri delivered a stirring address, which declared that the work of the Chicago convention had been the work of the plain people and that Bryan was their candidate.

After the notification meeting Mr. Bryan was driven to the Hotel Bartholdi facing Madison Square garden, where he spoke again, standing on a balcony with Mr. Sewall and Mrs. Bryan, who shared with her husband all the honors and attentions of the day. The second audience standing in the street seemed to be composed mostly of workmen and Mr. Bryan exhorted them to support the cause of free silver with one of the most effective and open speeches which he has made in the campaign. Lesser lights of the party and single tax men held six overflow meetings on the streets around Madison square and made speeches during the night.

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At 8:20 when Senator Jones stepped to the front of the box and lifted his hand for order. The response came in the form of calls for Bryan. After a moment the senator was able to hear himself introduce Mr. Danforth as the chairman of the meeting. Mr. Danforth in his turn pounded with a gavel on the rail and in his turn was showered with calls for Bryan. Mr. Danforth's speech was brief and of a formal introduction of Governor Stone, Governor Stone read his notification from printed slips, but his voice carried to almost the ends of the hall. His statement that the last national convention was convened under the call of the Democratic national committee, and evolved a platform of Democratic principles were received with applause, while his reference to the Republican platform as an upholder of foreign policy called forth hisses. Turning to the presidential candidate who sat at his elbow as he finished his speech, with the formal address to Mr. Bryan, the Missouri governor placed in the Nebraskan's hand a roll of parchment bearing the notification paper.

Ten minutes of chaos followed. Mr. Bryan stood alone at the front of the hall with outstretched hand, asking for a cheer while the audience stood on their chairs cheering fiercely and repeatedly, and shouting his name in chorus. After three or four minutes of this scene Bryan, tired of waiting for an opportunity to speak, sank into his chair and the band broke into a patriotic air.

Then Mr. Danforth came to the rescue with his gavel, and finally the speech was begun talking from railroad trains had only lately upon the candidate's voice. His business was apparent and it could not begin to fill the hall until he warmed up to his task. Unlike his Chicago speech, Mr. Bryan read his address from the manuscript. He spoke slowly and was interrupted by volleys of cheers.

Mr. Bryan spoke for one hour and 50 minutes, and the hands of the clock pointed to 10:35 when he finished the eloquent peroration addressed to the citizens of New York speaking with uplifted arm and with manuscript thrown aside. The terrific heat had made the upper galleries unendurable and before Mr. Bryan had finished, a majority of their occupants had fled through the doors.

Candidate Sewall was very heartily cheered when he stepped forward after him, with "Silver Dick" Bland and other leaders on the stage had grasped Mr. Bryan's hand in congratulation. Mr. Sewall wore a black frock coat, buttoned about his chest tightly. Two Girls Drowned. ATLANTA, Miss., Aug. 12.—Lena Rivitt, aged 16, and Cora Grommet, aged 10, were drowned while bathing in Pine-dale pond.

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 vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centers in the stomach, gently stimulates the liver and kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids in 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

ROBERT J. IS KING OF THE TURF.

The Fastest Four Consecutive Heats and the Greatest Heat Ever Faced or Trotted. Columbus, O., Aug. 7.—Robert J. demonstrated yesterday that he is the greatest pacer ever harnessed to a sulky. Frank Agan was the favorite in the free-for-all pace, and relying upon his remarkably performance at Cleveland I nearly every horseman on the track backed him to win. Previous to the second heat of the great race Robert J. had few backers in this town outside of Hamlin and the attaches of the Village Farm stables. When Robert J. took the second heat, however, by a fine spurt at the finish, he became a hot favorite. It was evident from the first that Robert J. was to be driven to win, and the fact that Agan was so heavily backed made it certain the race would be hotly contested. And so it was. It was the greatest race of the year, the fastest four consecutive heats and the greatest fourth heat ever paced or trotted on any track being made. In the first heat, paced in 2:03 1/2, Agan lowered his record half a second and broke the track record.

The second and third heats, in 2:04 1/2, were considered phenomenal, but the crowd was not prepared for the great surprise when the fastest fourth heat ever paced or trotted was made, the time being 2:02 1/2. LOUISVILLE AND HER VISITORS. Country Runs Were the Feature of the Day's Program for West-Enders.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 12.—Louisville and her friends of League of American Wheelmen guests were wheel yesterday. Country runs were the feature of the day's program, and those that attracted the greatest interest among the visitors were the spins to the numerous stock farms a few miles from Louisville. Heat had no terrors for the enthusiastic wheelmen and wheelwomen. Fountain Perry park too had its throng of capped and knickerbockered racers, who followed intent upon gathering information as to the form and relative ability of the contestants in the events which, beginning Thursday, will absorb all interest in the meet. All the fast men were out, paced by everything from singles to quints. The crowds of League of American Wheelmen members and visitors were increased by several hundreds, but the big rush is expected to come for the races. Mayor Todd has issued a proclamation declaring Thursday afternoon a half holiday. On that afternoon the city hall will be closed and city employees will be given an opportunity to attend the races.

Matabeles Routed. CAPE TOWN, Aug. 8.—Details have been received here of the decisive victory won on Wednesday by the 700 British troops composing Colonel Plummer's column over a native force estimated to have numbered from 5,000 to 7,000. The latter fought most desperately and bravely, charging up within a few yards of the British rapid firing guns. About 500 of the Matabeles were slain during the engagement, which lasted several hours, and the loss of the British included Major Kershaw, Lieutenant Harvey, four sergeants, about 30 soldiers killed and six officers, several non-commissioned officers, and about 700 men wounded. According to official figures, the Matabeles and their allies were commanded by the big chiefs Sokombeo and Umlungulus, and were divided into five impi, or regiments, each of over 1,000 men, well supplied with arms and ammunition.

Bloomer Girls Cause a Riot. ELK POINT, S. D., Aug. 11.—Elk Point was the scene of riotous proceedings for an hour or more this afternoon. The Boston Bloomers, so called, were arrested at the close of a ball game by Deputy Carter and his son Fred. A mob of 400 men and boys came to the scene, and they were taken from the officers by force and hastily driven out of town. Deputy Fred Carter was roughly used by some of the crowd.

Illinois Inheritance Tax Upheld. QUINCY, Aug. 13.—Judge Carl Epler in a long opinion in the case against the estate of Abram Benton, a deceased millionaire. This is the first decision on the tax, although it has been in the courts for many months on application to assess a tax against the John B. Drake estate.

Death of Judge Edgerton. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 11.—Alonzo G. Edgerton, judge of the northern district court, for South Dakota, and former United States senator from Minnesota, died here of Bright's disease. He was 69 years old, and had been in failing health for a year.

Disconting American Paper Money. TONONTO, Ont., Aug. 10.—The Standard bank has given notice that after today American \$1 bills or silver certificates will be discounted at the rate of 10 per cent. The other city banks will adopt the same rule.

Wheat, Corn, Oats and Provisions Closed Lower. CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—All the speculative markets were weak and demoralized with liquidation part-ary of nearby deliveries. Wheat and September wheat at 45 1/2c and 45c below yesterday. Corn and provisions and oats closed lower. Closing prices: WHEAT—Sept., 54 1/2c; Dec., 56 1/2c. CORN—Sept., 25c; May, 18 1/2c. OATS—Sept., 15 1/4c; May, 15 1/4c. PORK—Jan., 56 1/2c. LARD—Sept., 32c; Jan., 32c. Cash quotations: No. 2 red wheat, 99c; No. 3 red, 95 1/2c; No. 2 spring, 96c; No. 2 corn, 25c; No. 2 oats, 16c.

South Omaha Live Stock. SOUTHERN OMAHA, Aug. 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,300; active; steady; native beef steers, \$3.50; 4:25; western steers, \$3.00 to \$3.75; Texas steers, \$2.00 to \$3.00; cows and heifers, \$2.00 to \$3.00; calves, \$2.00 to \$3.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00. HORSES—Receipts, 2,200; steady; heavy, \$2.00 to \$2.50; mixed, \$2.75 to \$3.00; light, \$2.25 to \$2.50; choice natives, \$2.50 to \$3.00; fair to choice westerns, \$2.25 to \$2.75; common and stock sheep, \$2.00 to \$2.50; lambs, \$3.00 to \$3.50.

TOLD IN A FEW WORDS

EVENTS OF CURRING IN ALL SECTIONS SUMMARIZED. Happenings From Home and Abroad Reduced From Columns to Lines—Everything but Facts Eliminated For Our Readers' Convenience.

Monday, Aug. 10. Judge Edgerton, United States judge for South Dakota, died at Sioux Falls. The Republican speaker, Warren, has assigned Senator Thurston to speak at Ottumwa, Aug. 15.—William J. Gilmore, one of the ablest and best known lawyers at the Ohio bar, died at Columbus.—Traveling men club to participate in a McKinley demonstration Aug. 15.—The earl of Limerick died in London.—J. W. Grubbs of St. Joseph, Mo., was attacked by a highwayman and fatally beaten and cut with a knife.—The 3-year-old son of S. A. Long named head of a steam boiler into a bath tub at Ripon, Ark., and was drowned.—Hiram Plynger, a farmer, while mowing grass in Mercer county, Pa., fell in front of a machine and was mangled to death.—George Foster, a carpenter of Georgetown, S. C., was thrown from a buggy and died from his injuries.—A. D. White, aged 70 years, engaged in the grocery business at San Angelo, Tex., fell from a delivery wagon and was run over by a horse and killed after he was Archer Robinson disagreed with his father-in-law, Albert Henderson, at Waco, Tex., and shots were exchanged. Robinson died from a wound in his neck.—Irving Marks, an inmate of the Kingsland jail, made a confession that he, with A. Benton, stole \$25,000 worth of diamonds from J. J. Cooper at Narragansett, R. I.—Major O. A. Brummel and Morgan R. Wise of Washington, D. C., have organized a company to run an extensive irrigation system in the valley of the Santa Cruz river, along the Mexican boundary.—The body of John H. Gregory, aged 19 years, was found in an unoccupied house at Providence, R. I. The police were attracted to the building by a pungent odor of gas. Gregory's father killed him in the same house by the same means.

Tuesday, Aug. 11. The business part of Jordan, Ky., was destroyed by fire.—The body of an unknown white man was found in the river near Louisville. The annual session of the chief began at Elk Lake.—The interstate G. A. reunion opened at Superior, Neb.—Miss Maggie Halpin of G. A. Coler, Neb., was drowned at Lake Erie on Wednesday afternoon. She voted to help in the construction of the Yankton and Southwestern railroad.—The advance guard of delegates to the annual League of American Wheelmen met at Louisville. Dan Wright and Ed Carter were at Elk Point, Mo., and pending a knife, Wright cut Carter's head nearly off. Carter died.—John Doe of Hillsboro, Tex., suspected that James Barr had had improper relations with his wife and went to a hotel in Hillsboro to find out. A constable of the Metropolitan Police arrested Barr at Chicago found a parcel near the Post street station containing the body of a dead infant.—Harry Chappel and Price McGinnis quarreled over a game of pool at St. Louis and from a fatal encounter they resorted to shooting. Neither was hurt.—While out driving, the horse of James O'Brien of St. Louis took fright and bolted. The rig collided with a telegraph pole, throwing O'Brien and his horse into the air. The horse was killed and the rider was injured. Thomas Stapleton filled his suit-in-law, Charles Deere, full of bullets at Anderson Ind. Deere urged Miss Stapleton to marry him against her father's will and shortly after the deed.—The body of a man named Pfeiffer, who was connected with a saloon at Dallas, Tex., was destroyed by fire. Mr. Pfeiffer, and children escaped, but his wife rushed back, thinking her little ones were in danger, and was badly injured.

Wednesday, Aug. 13. S. K. Martin, multi-millionaire lumber man, died at Alma, Mich.—Postmaster General Wilson will not sail for Europe until next week.—A coal tramp dead and another dying is the result of a collision between two sections of the Great Northern night train at Holt Park, Mich.—Complaint against the government of Mexico has been filed at Washington by a Colorado man for refusal to extradite two Mexicans who murdered his brother-in-law in New Mexico.—John J. Lyons was arrested at Richmond, Va., for forging a check for \$120 on the Chesapeake and Fort Worth Packing company. He was arrested in a long opinion in the case against the estate of Abram Benton, a deceased millionaire. This is the first decision on the tax, although it has been in the courts for many months on application to assess a tax against the John B. Drake estate.

Thursday, Aug. 14. The business part of Jordan, Ky., was destroyed by fire.—The body of an unknown white man was found in the river near Louisville. The annual session of the chief began at Elk Lake.—The interstate G. A. reunion opened at Superior, Neb.—Miss Maggie Halpin of G. A. Coler, Neb., was drowned at Lake Erie on Wednesday afternoon. She voted to help in the construction of the Yankton and Southwestern railroad.—The advance guard of delegates to the annual League of American Wheelmen met at Louisville. Dan Wright and Ed Carter were at Elk Point, Mo., and pending a knife, Wright cut Carter's head nearly off. Carter died.—John Doe of Hillsboro, Tex., suspected that James Barr had had improper relations with his wife and went to a hotel in Hillsboro to find out. A constable of the Metropolitan Police arrested Barr at Chicago found a parcel near the Post street station containing the body of a dead infant.—Harry Chappel and Price McGinnis quarreled over a game of pool at St. Louis and from a fatal encounter they resorted to shooting. Neither was hurt.—While out driving, the horse of James O'Brien of St. Louis took fright and bolted. The rig collided with a telegraph pole, throwing O'Brien and his horse into the air. The horse was killed and the rider was injured. Thomas Stapleton filled his suit-in-law, Charles Deere, full of bullets at Anderson Ind. Deere urged Miss Stapleton to marry him against her father's will and shortly after the deed.—The body of a man named Pfeiffer, who was connected with a saloon at Dallas, Tex., was destroyed by fire. Mr. Pfeiffer, and children escaped, but his wife rushed back, thinking her little ones were in danger, and was badly injured.

Friday, Aug. 15. The business part of Jordan, Ky., was destroyed by fire.—The body of an unknown white man was found in the river near Louisville. The annual session of the chief began at Elk Lake.—The interstate G. A. reunion opened at Superior, Neb.—Miss Maggie Halpin of G. A. Coler, Neb., was drowned at Lake Erie on Wednesday afternoon. She voted to help in the construction of the Yankton and Southwestern railroad.—The advance guard of delegates to the annual League