

NOT A NOODLE.

The Farmer Did Not Care to Stop the Wedding.

I was standing on the corner of Hawk and High streets when a frisky-looking old farmer came to me, says a writer in the New York World, and said excitedly:

"Stranger, does a minister of the Gospel live in yonder brick house with the green blinds?"

"Rev. Mr. Sawyer lives there," I replied.

"Thank goodness," he said, with a sigh.

"Sickness in your family?" I asked. "No sickness there, stranger," he replied, "but daughter Libbie run away from hum with a feller this morning. Soon's I heard of it I started after 'em an' got sight of 'em jes' outside the city an' kep' sight of 'em till they went into yonder house."

"Why don't you go into the house and stop the wedding?" I asked.

"Stop the weddin'? Me? Say, stranger, do I look like a noodle? Do I look like a gawk that would kick at havin' 28 years of care an' worry lifted off his shoulders in a minute?" he asked sarcastically.

"Not exactly," I replied.

"Guess not, stranger. I jes' run after the guilty pair to keep 'em from changin' their minds. I'll jes' wait here as happy as an angel with a new pair of wings 'till the happy pair come out, then I'll give 'em my blessin' an' hurry hum an' kill the fatted calf. Stop the weddin'? Nixey."

MUST OBEY HIS OWN LAW.

Why the Bartender Refused to Sell His Boss a Drink.

Because a man makes a law he may not always break it with impunity. Hiram Clayton, who keeps the Branchtown hotel and is quite a well-known character, made a rule some time ago for the government of his barroom, says the Philadelphia Record. He decided that when a man went to sleep in his barroom that was sufficient evidence that the man had had enough to drink. Upon awaking, therefore, the sleepy one was promptly refused any more liquor. The rule was rigidly enforced both by Clayton himself and by his brother-in-law, who acts as bartender. One day recently, however, the rule proved to be a boomerang. Clayton was sitting in his barroom. It was a very warm afternoon and the host gradually dozed off into a sound sleep. Some time later a customer came in. He wore heavy boots and the noise of his entrance awakened Clayton. The latter sat up and rubbed his eyes. "Come an' have somethin', Ill," said the customer. Clayton stood up against the bar and sleepily called for a beer. "Sorry," said the bartender, "but you can't have any drink." "What!" yelled Clayton, who was now thoroughly awake. "It's against the rules; you've been asleep," said the bartender, seriously. He stuck to it, and his boss realizing the justice of it was obliged to give in. The rule has since been abolished.

KIPLING'S LITTLE JOKE.

How He Gave Out a Policy for the Australians.

Rudyard Kipling is usually represented as being very cold and distant to young newspaper men, and proof against their efforts to interview him. There is evidently a kind side to his nature, however, as is shown by a story that is told by the Literary Digest. In regard to the statement in an Australian paper that he landed on that island at 12 o'clock and 16 minutes later "had formulated an Australian policy," Mr. Kipling, according to the Digest, makes the following explanation: "A young reporter cornered me just after I landed. I treated him kindly, but said firmly that I was not to be interviewed. 'I have not thought of interviewing you,' replied the reporter, with a sadness in his voice. 'I ask a much greater favor than that.' It turned out that the reporter had an Australian policy which he knew would be of the greatest benefit to the country. No paper would print it. His modest request was that Kipling would let him put forth his theory as the scheme of the novelist. 'They will print it,' he said, 'if I give it as coming from you.' 'All right,' agreed Kipling, 'fire ahead.' So the young reporter got in four mortal columns telling the people of Australia how to govern their country. 'I never read the article,' Mr. Kipling placidly says, 'but there must have been amazing theories in it from the storm it raised.'"

An Unexpected Answer.

On a recent Sunday night a minister was preaching in Belfast, when a young man in the congregation, getting weary of the sermon, looked repeatedly at his watch. Just as he was in the act of examining his timepiece for the fourth or fifth time, the pastor, with great earnestness, was urging the truth upon the conscience of his hearers. "Young man," said he, "how is it with you?" Whereupon the young man with the gold repeater bawled out, in the hearing of nearly the whole congregation: "A quarter past eight." As may be supposed, the gravity of the assembly was very much disturbed by the occurrence.

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. I shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, civil cases in which the state shall be a party, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction, as may be provided by law.

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

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

Section 5. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 6. 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 and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 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 29, 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 2. The officers of the executive department of the 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, or 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 had 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 2. The government of any city of the metropolitan class and the government of the county in which

Section 11. The legislature, whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur thereon, may, in its discretion, increase the number of judges of the supreme and district courts, and the jurisdiction 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 district, shall not vacate the office of any judge.

Approved March 29, 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 6. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may provide that in civil actions the jury shall not render a verdict, and the legislature may also provide that a jury of less than twelve men, in cases 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 Tuesday after the first 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; and the state books, public records, books and papers thereon, shall perform such duties as may be required by law.

Approved March 29, 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 elected, created, or appointed by an act of the legislature which is concurred in by not less than three-fourths of the members elected to each house thereof.

Provided, That any office created by an act of the legislature may be abolished by the legislature, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring.

Approved March 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 stipul 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 bonds or registered school district bonds of this state, and such funds with the interest and income thereon are hereby solemnly pledged for the purpose 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 or order of treasurer or collector is issued in pursuance of an appropriation by the legislature and secured by the levy of a tax for its payment, shall be presented to the state treasurer for payment, and there shall not be any money in the proper fund to pay such warrant, the board created by section 1 of this article may direct the state treasurer to pay the amount due on such warrant from moneys in his hands belonging to the permanent school fund of the state, and he shall hold said warrant as an investment of said permanent school fund.

Approved March 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 in a proposition so to do as may be submitted by authority of law to the voters of such city and county and received the assent of a majority of the voters 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:

Sec. 2. No city, county, town, precinct, municipality, or other subdivision of the state, shall ever make donations of 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 3d 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.

Newspapers in the Campaign.

In the present campaign, newspapers will be the greatest of educators, in teaching the voters of the land the proper way to solve the political questions of the day. The Republic of St. Louis, is without doubt the most able instructor published on the Democratic side, as it explains in almost every issue, by editorial or learned article why the mass of the people should vote for the Democratic Presidential candidate. In addition, it prints all the news of the doings of both parties and all the speeches of statesmen. The Republic is only \$6 a year, \$1.50 for 3 months, or 65 cents a month by mail. Semi-Weekly Republic \$1.00 a year.

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