

INGERSOLL ON MONEY.

The Colonel States Some Plain Truths in His Own Unique Way.

Following is an extract from the speech of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll at Chicago on October 8:

Money that is money needs no guarantee, needs no backer; it is always good. No matter how many nations go down to dust, good money remains forever the same. We have a man running for the presidency on three platforms, with two vice presidents, that says money is a creature of law. If the government can make money by law, why should the government collect taxes? According to Mr. Bryan, our fathers were the friends of silver, and yet our dear old fathers in all their lives minted only 8,000,000 of these sacred dollars. Now, see what the enemies of silver have done. Since 1873 the enemies of silver have coined over 430,000,000 of these dollars, and yet silver kept going down. We are coining now over \$2,000,000 a month, and silver keeps going down.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, in 1873, voted for the law of 1873. He said, from his speech in the senate, that God had made gold the standard. He said that gold was the mother of civilization. Whether he has heard from God since or not I do not know. But now he is on the other side. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, was there at the time, but voted for the act of 1873, and said that gold was the only standard. He has changed his mind. No government can afford to be a clipper on coins.

A great republic cannot afford to stamp a lie on silver or gold or paper. Honest money for an honest people, issued by an honest nation. You cannot make a paper dollar without taking a dollar's worth of paper. We must have paper that represents money. I want it issued by the government, and I want behind every one of those paper dollars either a dollar in gold or a silver dollar worth 100 cents, so that every greenback under the flag can lift up its hands and swear: "I know that my redeemer liveth!" That was where I was 20 years ago, and that is where I am tonight.

For nations and individuals, at all times, everywhere and forever, honesty is the best policy. Better be an honest bankrupt than a rich thief. Poverty can hold in its hand the jewel honor—a jewel that outshines all other gems. A thousand times better be poor and noble than rich and fraudulent. Nobody can be helped by free coinage except the few people who could pay their debts if they were willing. Some say that it would help the mine owners. It would not. Coining this bullion into dollars would not increase its value, because you could coin the bullion of the whole world and the supply would be greater than the demand. Have free coinage tomorrow, and there is not a silver mine owner that would make a dollar—not one—by changing it into American coin. It would be worth only what the bullion is worth in the open market.

We want good money—good, honest money. And there was never any real prosperity for a nation or an individual without honesty, without integrity, and it is our duty to preserve the reputation of the great republic.

Cuba's Discouraging Experiment.

Cuba is furnishing a nearby example of the beauties of government regulation of the value of money on the Bryan plan. Capt. Gen. Weyler had a deficient supply of cash, and so he had the Banco Espanol put out a lot of paper money and issued a stringent edict that everybody should take it at a par with gold. As the island is practically under martial law, there was government control of the currency at its best. If you didn't take the bank bills at par, you were liable to be shot. Even Bryan couldn't do more for silver than that. But did the edict keep the bank notes at par? Not for a day. Almost instantly they were at a discount, which soon amounted to 20 per cent. Even with guns and bayonets you cannot make 80 cents equal a dollar. Weyler has had to give up trying. He has finally allowed the Havana stock exchange to quote the value of the bank bills in gold. We were going to say that this proves the powerlessness of law to establish the value of money, but we remember in time that Cuba has less than 2,000,000 population to our 70,000,000; that she never put down the greatest rebellion of modern times; but her inhabitants are not the richest, proudest, most intelligent people on earth, and so we are not so sure. Her case is only a part of universal experience, but we have changed all that.—N. Y. Post.

Confiscation of Property.

A farmer who had his crop of wheat stored in the granary or a manufacturer who had his warehouse filled with the products of his factory would think it an outrage if the government should insist upon confiscating one-half of his wheat or his goods. What better is it by the adoption of free silver coinage to confiscate one-half of the wage of the laborer or one-half of his accumulated savings, or one-half of the dower of the widow, or one-half of the pension of the soldier?—Philadelphia Record.

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 so as 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 until 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 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 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 and 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 for 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 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) of 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 five-sixths of the jury may render a verdict, and the legislature may provide that in criminal cases a jury of less 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, for 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, public accounts, and treasurer shall reside at the capital during their term of office; they shall keep the public records, books and papers thereof, and 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 created, except by an act of the legislature which is carried 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 at any time, and the members elected to each house thereof concurring.

Approved March 29, 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 same shall be invested in bonds of 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 thereof are hereby solemnly pledged for the purposes for which they are so invested, and no part thereof shall 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 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 such city is located may be merged wholly or in part when a 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 those cast in such metropolitan city at such election.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

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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 such city is located may be merged wholly or in part when a 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 those cast in such metropolitan city at such election.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

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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 such city is located may be merged wholly or in part when a 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 those cast in such metropolitan city at such election.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

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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 manufactures.

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 manufacture, unless a proposition so to do shall have been first submitted to the qualified voters 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 been authorized by a resolution 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 hereto 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.

DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY are dangerous, and you should not be without a bottle of Beggs' Diarrhea Balm in the house at this season of the year, as it relieves at once. No bad results follow. Sold by Taylor.

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Mr A. L. Armstrong, an old druggist and a prominent citizen of this enterprising town, says: "I sell forty different kinds of cough medicine, but have never in my experience sold so much of any one article as I have of Ballard's Horehound Syrup. All who use it say it is the most perfect remedy for Cough, Cold, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs they have ever tried." It is a specific for Croup and Whooping Cough. It will relieve a cough in one minute. Contains no opiates. Price 25 and 50 cents.

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THE LITTLE GIANTS ARE HERE and come to stay. Taylor, your popular druggist, has just received a new supply. They are the only guaranteed pill on the market. Be sure to get Beggs' Little Giants. Ask for sample.

A SOUND LIVER MAKES A WELL MAN. Are you bilious, constipated or troubled with jaundice, sick headache, bad taste in mouth, foul breath, coated tongue, dyspepsia, indigestion, hot dry skin, pain in back and between shoulders, chills and fever, etc. If you have any of these symptoms your liver is out of order and your blood is slowly being poisoned because your liver does not act promptly. Herbene will cure any disorder of the liver, stomach or bowels. It has no equal as a liver medicine. Price 75 cents. Free trial bottles at Taylor's drug store. 5 22 15

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Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

Ripans Tabules for sour stomach.

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H. M. Blossom, senior member of H. M. Blossom & Co., 217 N. 3d St., St. Louis writes: I had been left with a very distressing cough, the result of influenza, which nothing seemed to relieve, until I took Ballard's Horehound Syrup. One bottle completely cured me. I sent one bottle to my sister who had a severe cough, and she experienced immediate relief. I always recommended this syrup to my friends. John Cranston 908 Hampshire street, Quincy Ills., writes: I have found Ballard's Horehound Syrup superior to any other cough medicine I have ever known. It never disappoints. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Taylor the druggist.

BEGGS' DIARRHEA BALSAM positively has no equal in diarrhea, dysentery and inflammation of the bowels. It relieved quickly, and being purely vegetable, no bad results follow. You cannot afford to be without it at his season of the year. Sold by Taylor.

BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT.

This wonderful Liniment is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Lakes to the Gulf. It is the penetrating Liniment in the World. It will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Wounds, Old Sores, Burns, Scalds, Sore Throat, Sore chest and all inflammation after all others have failed. It will cure Barbed Wire Cuts, and heal all wounds where proud flesh has set in. It is equally efficient for animals. Try it and you will not be without it. Price 50 cents. Sold by Taylor, the druggist.

Ripans Tabules cure bad breath. Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.

Beggs' Blood Purifier and Blood Maker cures all blood disorders. All eruptions of the skin can be removed by the use of this wonderful medicine. It has no equal, and is purely vegetable. Taylor keeps it, as well as all other first class goods.

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We also have a choice line of SEED POTATOES. GIVE US A TRIAL.

Bawks Nursery Company, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

Bond's Cream Eye Salve cures inflammation of the Eyes, Granulated Lids, Weak, Watery Eyes, and all kinds of Sore Eyes. It is Cooling, Healing and Strengthening. Every Box Guaranteed. Price, 25 cents.

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