PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL

AMENDMENT NO. ONE.

AMENDMENT NO. ONE.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th. A. D. 1912.

"AN ACT for a joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1 and Section 10 Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, and supplementing Article entitled "Amendments."

Pe it Resolved and Emacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1. That at the general election for state and legislative officers to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendment to Section 1 and Section 10 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 2. That Section 1 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is hereby amended to read as follows:
Section 1. The legislative authority of

of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The legislative authority of the state shall be vested in a legislature consisting of a senate and house of representatives, but the people reserve to themselves power to propose laws, and amendments to the Constitution, and to enact or reject the same at the polls independent of the legislature, and also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act, item, section, or part of any act passed by the legislature.

Section 1A. The first power reserved by the people is the initiative. Ten percent of the legal voters of the state, so distributed as to include five per cent of the legal voters in each of two-fifths of the counties of the state, may propose any measure by petition, which shall contain the full text of the measure so proposed. Provided, that proposed Constitutional Amendments shall require a petition of fifteen per cent of the legal voters of the State distributed as above provided. Initiative petitions (except for municipal and wholly local legislation) shall be filed with the Secretary of State and be by him submitted to the voters at the first regular state election held not less than four months after such filing. The same measure, either in form or in essential substance, shall not be submitted to the people by initiative petition (either affirmatively or negatively) oftener than once in three years. If conflicting measures submitted to the people at the same election shall be approved, the one receiving the highest number of affirmative votes shall thereby become law as to all conflicting provisions. The Constitutional limitations as to scope and subject matter of statutes enacted by the ligitature shall apply to those enacted by the legislature shall apply to those enacted by the legislature shall apply to those enacted by the legislature shall apply to those enacted by

subject matter of statutes enacted by the legislature shall apply to those enacted by the linitative.

Section 1B. The second power reserved is the referendum. It may be ordered by a petition of ten per cent of the legal voters of the state, distributed as required for initiative petitions. Referendum petitions against measures passed by the legislature shall be filed with the Secretary of State within ninety days after the legislature enacting the same adjourns sine die or for a period longer than ninety days; and elections thereon shall be had at the first regular state election held not less than thirty days after such filing.

Section 1C. The referendum may be ordered upon any act except acts making appropriations for the expenses of the state government, and state institutions existing at the time such act is passed. When the referendum is ordered upon an act or any part thereof it shall suspend its operation until the same is approved by the voters; provided, that emergency acts, or acts for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety shall continue in effect until rejected by the voters or repealed by the legislature. Filing of a referendum petition against one or more items, sections, or parts of an act shall not delay the remainder of the measure from becoming operative.

Section 1D. Nothing in this section shall

yoters or repealed by the legislature. Filing of a referendum petition against one or more items, sections, or parts of an act shall not delay the remainder of the measure from becoming operative.

Section 1D. Nothing in this section shall be construed to deprive any member of the legislature of the right to introduce any measure. The whole number of votes cast for governor at the regular election last preceding the filing of any initiative or referendum petition shall be the basis on which the number of legal voters required to sign such petition shall be computed. The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures initiated by or referred to the people. All such measures shall become the law or a part of the Constitution when approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon, provided, the votes cast in favor of said initiative measures or part of said Constitution shall constitute thirty-five per cent (35) of the total vote cast at said election, and not otherwise, and shall take effect upon proclamation by the governor, which shall be made within ten days of the completion of the official canvass. The vote upon initiative and referendum measures shall be returned and canvassed in the same manner as is prescribed in the case of presidential electors. The method of submitting and adopting amendments to the Constitution provided by this section shall be supplementary to the method prescribed in the article of this Constitution, entitled Amendments. and the latter shall in no case be construed to conflict herewith. This amendment shall be self-executing, but legislation may be enacted especially to facilitate its operation. In submitting and the referendum, the Secretary of State and including the name of the first petitioner. Submitted in pursuance hereof shall be submitted in a non-partisan manner and without any indication or suggestion on the ballot, and when two or more measures have the same title they shall be enacted except by bill. No bill shall be enacted except by bill. No bill shall be enact

yeas and mays shall be entered upon the Journal.

Section 4. That at said election on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, on the ballot of each elector voting thereat there shall be printed or written the words: "For proposed amendment to the Constitution reserving to the people the right of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum," and "Against proposed amendment to the constitution reserving to the people the right of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum," And if a majority of all voters at said election shall be in favor of such amendment the same shall be deemed to be adopted. The returns of said election upon the adoption of this amendment shall be made to the state canvassing board and said board shall canvass the vote upon the emendment herein in the same manner as is prescribed in the case of presidential electors. If a majority of the votes cast at the election be in favor of the proposed amendment the governor, within ten days of the result is ascertained, shall make broclamation declaring the amendment therein proposed shall be in force and self-executing.

Approved March 24, 1917."

I. Addison Walt, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State, of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office and that said proposed amendment is submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office and that said proposed amendment is submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office and that said proposed amendment is submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Thosday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1912.

In Testimony Whereof, I have herenness to the hand and affixed the Great Seal of Section 4. That at said election on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, on the ballot of each

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereints set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln this 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve, and of the Independence of the United Stares the One Hundred and Thirtiest hand of this State the Forty-sixth ADDISON WAIT.

Secretary of State.

At the new party convention yes-terday sixteen delegates were elected to attend the national convention.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL

AMENDMENT NO. TWO.

1012.
"A JOINT RESOLUTION on proposing an amendment to Section 4 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska.
Be it Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska.
Section 1. That at the general election for state and legislative officers to be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, 1912 the following be submitted as an amendment to Section 4 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

of Nebraska:

Sec. 4. At the first election of members of the legislature held after the adoption of this amendment members of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall be elected for the term of two years. Both senators and representatives shall each receive pay at the rate of six hundred dollars for each regular session of the Legislature, during their term, and ten cents for every mile they shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature, on the most usual route. That neither members of the legislature nor employes shall receive any pay of perquisites other than their salary and mileage. Each session, except special session, shall not be less than sixty days. After the expiration of twenty days of the session, no bills nor joint resolutions of the nature of bills shall be introduced, unless the governor shall by special message cail the attention of the legislature to the necessity of passing a law on the subject-matter embraced in the message, and the introduction of bills shall be restricted thereto.

Provided, that the general appropriation bills may be introduced up to and including the fortleth day.

Sec. 2. That at said election on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, on the ballot of each elector voting thereat there shall be printed or written the words: "For proposed amendment to the constitution fixing the term of office and salary for members of the legislature." And if a majority of all the voters at the said election shall be in favor of such amendment the same shall be nease of presidential electors. If a majority of the votes cast at the election be in favor of the proposed amendment the same shall be deemed to be adopted. The returns of said election upon the adoption of this amendment shall be made to the State Canvassing Board and that Board shall ranvass the vote upon the amendment the governor, within ten days after the result is ascertained, shall make proclamation declaring the amendment to be part of the constitution of the

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL

AMENDMENT NO. THREE. The following proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full,* is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"A JOINT RESOLUTION to amend Section nineteen (19) of Article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska creating a Board of Commissioners of State Institutions.

Be it Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1. That Section nineteen (19) of Article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1. That Section nineteen (19) of Article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 19. The Governor shall, prior to

Section 1. That Section nineteen (19) of Article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 19. The Governor shall, prior to the adjournment of the Thirty-third session of the legislature, nominate and, with the consent of two-thirds of the members of the Seante in Executive Session, appoint three electors of the state, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party and no two of whom shall reside at the time of their appointment in the same congressional district, as members of a board to be known as a "Board of Commissioners of State Institutions." Said members shall hold office as designated by the Governor for two, four and six years respectively. Subsequent appointments shall be made as provided and, except to fill vacancies, shall be for a period of six years. The Board of Commissioners shall have full power to manage, control and govern, subject only to such limitations as shall be established by law, the State Soldiers' Home, Hospitals for the Insane, Institute for the Deaf, Institute for Feeble Minded Children, Nebraska Industrial Home, Orthopedic Hospital, the State Penitentiary and all charitable, reformatory and penal institutions that shall be by law established and maintained by the state of Nebraska. They shall each give bonds, receive compensation for service, perform all duties and comply with all regulations that shall be established by law. The powers possessed by the Governor and Board of Public Lands and Buildings and shall become vested in a Board of Commissioners of State institutions of the state, or such as are vested by him and increase of law, authorized and middled to the state, or such as are vested by him and comply with all regulations that shall be printed or witten "For proposed amendment to the Constitution creating and Board of Commissioners of State Institutions of the state, or such as are vested by him and complete the powers heretofore vested in or exercised by the Governor by the laws or constitution

The Frontier, \$1.50 per year.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. FOUR.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to evoted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.
"A JOINT RESOLUTION to propose amendments to Section five (5) of Article held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.
"A JOINT RESOLUTION to propose amendments to Section five (5) of Article six (6) and Section thirteen (13) of Article six (6) and Section thirteen (13) of Article sixteen (16) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska as found in the Compiled Statutes of Nebraska for 1999 (Section thirteen (13) of Article eighteen (18) of Cobbey's Annotated Statutes for 1999, relating to time of electing judges of the supreme court, fixing the time of the general election and providing for holding over of incumbents until their successors are elected and qualified.

Be it Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section Five (5) of Article Six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 5. That at the general election to be held in the State of Nebraska in the year 1916, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six (6) years; that at the general election to be held in the State of Nebraska in the year 1918, and each six years thereafter there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the State of Nebraska in the year 1920 and each six (6) years thereafter there shall be elected a chief justice of the Supreme Court, who shall hold his office for the period of six (6) years. Provided, That the member of the Supreme Court whose term of office expires in January, 1914 shall be chief justice of the Supreme Court during that time until the expiration of his term of office.

Section 2. That Section Thirteen (13) of

justice of the Supreme Court during that time until the expiration of his term of office.

Section 2. That Section Thirteen (13) of Article Sixteen (16) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska as found in the Compiled Statutes of Nebraska for 1909 (Section thirteen (13) of Article eighteen (18) of Cobbey's Annotated Statutes for 1909 be amended to read as follows:

Section 13. The general election of this state shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in the year 1914 and every two years thereafter. All state, district, county, precinct and townships officers, by the constitution or laws made elective by the people, except school district officers, and municipal officers in cities, villages and towns, shall be elected at a general election to be held as aforesaid. Judges of the supreme, district and county courts, all elective county and precinct officers, and all other elective officers, the time for the election of whom is not herein otherwise provided for, and which are not included in the above exception, shall be elected on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1913, and thereafter at the general election next preceding the time of the termination for their respective terms of office. Provided, That no office shall be vacated thereby, but the incumbent thereof shall hold over until his successor is duly elected and qualified.

Section 3. The form of ballot on the amendments proposed amendments to the constitution providing for general election once in two years."

Approved April 7, 1911."

I, Addison Walt, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska do hereby certify

viding for general election once in two
years."

Approved April 7, 1911."

I, Addison Wait, Secretary of State, of
the State of Nebraska, do hereby certify
that the foregoing proposed amendment to
the Constitution of the State of Nebraska
is a true and correct copy of the original
enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by
the Thirty-second session of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears
from said original bill on file in this office,
and that said proposed amendment is 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 5th day of November, A. D. 1912.
In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto
set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of
the State of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln,
this 20th day of May, in the year of our
Lord. One Thousand Nine Hundred and
Twelve, and of the Independence of the
United States the One Hundred and Thirtty-sixth and of this State the Forty-sixth.
(Seal)

ADDISON WALT,
Secretary of State.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. FIVE.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL.

AMENDMENT NO. FIVE.

The following proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Thesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"AN ACT for a Joint Resolution to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska.

Be it Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That at the general election for state and legislative officers to be held in the State of Nebraska on the Krst Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, the following provision be proposed and submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska:

Sec. 2. Any city having a population of more than five thousand (5,000) inhabitants may frame a charter for its own government, consistent with and subject to the constitution and laws of this state, by causing a convention of fifteen freeholders, who shall have been for at least five years qualified electors thereof to be elected by the qualified voters of said city at any general or special election, whose duty it shall be within four months after such election, to prepare and propose a charter for such city, which charter, when completed, with a prefatory synopsis, shall be signed by the officers and members of the convention, or a majority thereof, and delivered to the clerk of said city, who shall publish the same in full, with his official certification, in the official paper of said city, if there be one, and if there be no official paper, then in at least one newspaper published and in general circulation in said city, three times, and a week apart, and within not less than thirty days after such publication it shall be submitted to the qualified voters, voting thereon, shall ratify the same, it shall at the end of sixty days thereafter become the charter of said city, and supersede any existing charter and aliamendments thereof. A duplicate certificate by the City Cle

the Governor by the laws or constitution of the state, or such as are vested by him in any committee appointed by him any committee appointe

of the quained electors, approved a feeted, as provided in Section two hereof. The City Clerk of said city shall publish with his official certification, for three times, a week apart, in the official paper of said city, if there be one, and if there be no official paper, then in at least one newspaper, published and in general circulation in said city, the full text of any charter or charter amendment to be voted on at any general or special election.

No charter or charter amendment adopted under the provisions of this amendment shall be amended or repealed except by electoral vote. And no such charter or charter amendment shall diminish the tax rate for state purposes fixed by act of the legislature, or interfere in any wise with the collection of state taxes.

Sec. 5. That at said election in the year 1912, on the ballot of each elector voting thereat, there shall be printed or written the words—"For proposed amendment to the Constitution allowing cities of more than five thousand inhabitants in this state to frame their own city charter" and "Against proposed amendment to the constitution allowing cities of more than five thousand inhabitants in this state to frame their own clarters." And if a majority of all voters at said election shall be for such amendment the same shall be deemed to be adopted.

Approved March 29, 1911."

I. Addison Wait, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment is submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by the Thirty-second session of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-sixth and of this State the Forty-sixth. (Seal)

In man Items.

Inman Items.

Ed. Clark was an O'Neill visitor last Friday.

Rev. Levi Gamet is in Inman this week, visiting his family.

Clark D. Clarridge had business in O'Neill last Saturday.

George Wilcox went up to O'-Neill last Thursday, to look after some business.

Henry Fraka, who has been visiting at Norfolk the past week, returned home last Saturday.

W. W. Watson and son, Ira, went up to Long Pine last week in their car. They returned Mon-

social last Monday at the home

Mrs. Roy Sharp and children left for Battle Creek last Saturday to visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hedman.

The Misses Blanch and Grace Keyes returned from Wayne last Saturday, where they have been attending college.

Mr. and Mrs. James VanEvery were down from O'Neill last Sunday, to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. VanEvery.

Rev. George will be in Inman the 4th of August, at the M. E. church, at evening service. Everybody come out and hear Bro. George.

Mr. and Mrs. William Townsend came down from O'Neill last Sunday to visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Kelley and family.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Goree, who have been visiting with their daughter, Mrs. Frank Perry at Norfolk, returned home last Saturday evening.

Miss Maud Swingle, who has been visiting with her grandmother, Mrs. S. L. Conger and other relatives for the past month, returned to her home at Plainview last Saturday.

Geo. Bradt left for New York on business one day last week.

Walter Dowing, our general merchant and post master, went on a business trip to O'Neill last

On last Friday at II a. m. a slow steady rain set in and kept up for several hours. The resalt will be to still further improve pastures and meadows and promote rapid growth of the

Berger Bros. were doing a little haying last week. Will harvest the rest of their oats, which was later in getting ripe than the others and also their wheat, which they say is fine. The rest of the farmers will also harvest the balance of their small grain

In fulfillment of our promise, we will give a report of the specimens that we sent to the U. S. Geological Survey, of which we have just received a report of the Tragic and Romantic Episodes In same. While the report is not what we had hoped to hear, yet we were none the less gratified to find that it exceeded our expectations. Among the several specimens there is; two agates, one agatized petrified moor, one mica schist, and last but not by any means least in importance was one amethystine quartz, the rest of the 13 pebbles was practically the same as those mentionthe amethyst stone, it was too small as to size to be very valuable, but as to quality it is all O. K. We have it still and it can be seen at anytime by anyone that will take the trouble to call. It certainly is a beauty, consisting, as it does, of a stone of remarkable clearness, and reflecting a color of russet gold. What is of more importance, however, is the probabilitythat other pebbles of great value may be found here and its presence would certainly indicate that much. In order to determine, however, the presence of these stones in large quatities, we would need to do some excavating work in order to reveal what there is below. For this purpose some capital is needed, also some knowledge of the science of minerology. In the early history of this county, the old settlers in many instances, picked quite a large number of pebbles and no doubt carried them away with The L. D. S. gave a ice cream them when they left this county. It quite likely that some possessed of Nat Butler, all enjoyed the specimens of considerable value. regard my discovery of very much importance as I am convinced that a thorough investigation of the places that are similar to the places where I found that amethyst, would reveal beds of precious stones in sufficient quanties that would pay to mine, and that would greatly enhance the

CHINESE SIGNBOARDS.

value of real estate here.

Poetic Gems to Attract Business Shops In Peking.

W. Simpson in "Meeting the Sun' writes: "I saw in Peking a list of signboards, and a few samples of them will illustrate their general character 'Shop of Heaven Sent Luck,' 'Shop of Celestial Principles,' 'The Nine Feliciing Twilight,' "The Ten Virtues All Complete, 'Flowers Rise to the Milky Way.'

"In these signs we can see that the Chinese can combine the soul of a poer with the pocket of a shopman. Contrast such efforts with 'The Noted Eelple House' of the London streets and one must feel that we are outer barbarians. Carlyle quotes a Chinese signboard, 'No Cheating Here,' but could not find anything like it in the list. 'Good and Just According to Heav en' ought to satisfy the ideal notions of the author of 'Sartor Resartus.' "

"The Honest Pen Shop of Li" implie that other pen shops are not hones The "Steel Shop of the Pockmarked Wang" suggests that any peculiarity of a shopman may be used to impress the memory of customers. Snub nose squint eyes, lame legs and hump back might all be used in this way.

A charcoal shop calls itself th "Fountain of Beauty," and a place fo the sale of coal indulges in the title of "Heavenly Embroidery." An oil and wine establishment is the "Neighbor hood of Chief Beauty," a description the realization of which it is hard to conceive anywhere in Peking. "The Thrice Righteous" one would scarcely expect from an opium shop .- London Globe.

Blocked by an Iceberg. Discussing the iceberg question, Pro fessor John Milne of London writes that the year he visited Newfoundland one of these ice mountains had stuck in the Narrows, which is the entrance to St. John's harbor. The capital of Newfoundland was bottled up. fort pounded at the intruder for a time, but it might as well have pounded at the Karakoram mountains The monster stopped all traffic either in or out. On the third day, however it heeled over and sailed away."

Awful Ignorance. Young Man With Lavender Tie, Pink Shirt and Bright Purple Socks-Say Jim Lawrence is a queer duck. He pronounces his words so queer! The other day be was telling some girls about going to the Blank inn for a "tahbledote" dinner. As soon as we left the girls I asked him what he meant and come to find out he meant table de hotey! Ha, ha, ha!-Chicago

Tribune.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Its Historic Career. DEADLY BATTLE WITH A MOB.

The Bloody Climax to the Attempted Raid by the Lord Gordon Rioters-A Financial Coup That Was Spoiled by the Duchess of Marlborough.

No other banking institution has so romantic a history as that pertaining to the Bank of England, the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street."

One of the bloody episodes in the history of the bank is that embraced in ed in a previous report. As to the story of Charles Walter Godfrey. one of its early partners in the bank. It appears that Godfrey while crossing the channel in the midst of a terrific storm and laden with £60,000 in drafts for the aid of King William, who was just then besieging Namur against the forces of Louis XIV., insisted upon his right to deliver the warrant for the money into the hands of the king, then in the trenches under hot fire. As he handed the document to the king, saying, in response to William's growl of remonstrance, "Am I, then, more exposed to danger than your majesty?" a cannon ball swept away his head.

Not so very many years ago there stood over the massive fireplace in the directors' room of the bank three rusty specimens of the old "Brown Bess," together with a number of roughly shaped bullets. In these relics was embodied a picture of the November night in 1780 when the mob of Gordon rioters marched down from Newgate, setting fire to every Catholic chapel on the way and advancing with a force of 5,000 upon the bank itself.

The clerks, armed with muskets, were unprovided with shot. Before them lay rows of leaden inkstands, suggesting the possibilities of a new use. In less than half an hour the inkstands had been melted and turned into bullets. The muskets were loaded. At every window of the bank stood two marksmen, their guns trained on the mob below. Yet the rioters came on until they were within ten yards of the bank gates. Then sharp and clear above the frightful din rose the order to fire, and from the windows poured a deadly volley. When the smoke finally cleared away 250 lay dead or dying in the open space now covered by the esplanade of the Royal Exchange. The attacking army wavered, stopped, broke line and fled,

and the Gordon riots were at an end.

During the first part of the reign of George II. it was the practice of all banks to give a receipt in payment of a deposit, the receipts being passed from hand to hand and serving the same purpose as the check of today.

At that time Childs' bank, a private concern, which had the backing of a great part of the English nobility, exhibited such signs of future greatness that the Bank of England became greatly alarmed, especially in view of the fact that the "Cid Lady's" notes were at a discount of 10 per cent. So little by little, through their agents, the managers of the Bank of England bought up every receipt bearing the Childs signature, allowing the collections to accumulate each year until the time should be ripe, during a shortage ties Prolonged, 'Mutton Shop of Morn- of gold, to present the receipts in one great mass for payment. It was deemed a certainty that Childs' would not be able to meet the demand and would thus be ruined.

The principal figure in the drams that ensued was no other than the famous Sarah Jennings, in whom Childs' bank found its stanchest supporter. One night there came a wild clanging at the bell of the great gate of the town of Blenheim-a clanging that soon awakened every one in the town. A white faced, travel stained man staggered into the ducal hall, begging an audience with her grace. When the duchess, in her dressing gown, appeared, demanding to know the reason for this unseemly visitation, the man explained that the Bank of England held the Childs' receipts in the amount of £620,000, that those receipts would be presented for payment at noon following, that there was not at Childs enough gold to meet them, that unless the demand could be satisfied within eight hours Childs' was ruined and that there was but one person in the world-her grace-to whom they might

Whereupon the redoubtable duchess sat down and wrote out a check, which she handed to the agent. It was an order on the Bank of England for the payment of £700,000. He was instruct ed to take this check to the Bank of England and to say that if it hesitated for a single instant in paying it the duchess would proclaim it as a de-

faulter. At 12 o'clock that day there appear ed at the Childs' counter an agent of the Bank of England bearing a big bag ful of receipts and blandly suggesting immediate payment. At the same mo ment the Childs' agent was in Thread needle street receiving cash on the check of the duche

The cashiers at Childs' naturally tool their own time in scrutinizing the receipts, spending fully half an hour ever the first batch alone. They were at the end of the first hundred when their messenger arrived. Then they quick ened the procedure a little, and within ten minutes the Bank of England had been paid in its own coin. The net result was that Childs' was many thousands of pounds richer.—Harper's.

We never see the target a man aims at in life. We see only the target he hits.-Jordon.