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.'

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 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 sutherity 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 per cent 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 increaded by the legislature shall apply to those enacted by the initiative.

Section 1B. The second power reserved is the referendum. It may be ordered by the legislature shall apply to those enacted by

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

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 shull be had at the first regular state election held not less than thirty days after such files.

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PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. TWC.

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

A JOINT RESOLUTION on proposing an amendment to Section 4 of Article 2 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska.

brasks.

Be it Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebrasks:
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 Nebrasks.

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 or 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 call 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 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 canvass the vote upon the amendment 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 such amendment to be part of the constitution of the State, and when so declared the same shall be in-force.

Approved April 10, 1911."

I Addison Wait, S

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. FOUR.

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 be voted 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 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 1909 (Section thirteen (13) of Article eighteen (18) of Cobbey's Annotated Statutes for 1909), 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:

Section 5. That at the general election is section 5.

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 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 is amended to read as follows:

Section 13. The general election of this state shall be held on the Tuesday surceeding the first Monday in November in the year 1914 and every two years thereafter. All state, district, county, precinct and townships 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 first Monday in November, which we have the succeeding the first Monday in November in cities and the read of the sta

of the qualined electors, approved or jected, as provided in Section two hereof. The City Clerk of said city shall publish with bis official certification, for three times, a week apart, in the official paper of said city, if there be one, and if there he 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 be amended or repealed except by electoral vote. And no such charter or charter 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 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 Wsit, 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 a preasured of the State of Nebraska, as a preasured 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, be nearly that the foregoing proposed amendment is submitted to the Qualified voters of the State of Nebraska, as a preasured the submitted to the qualified voters of the State of the State of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord. One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twolve, and of the I

Supervisors Proceedings.

[Continued from fourth page]			
107	33351	350	1
208	12683		3
37	29206	300	1
38	22742	500	2
39	14386	400	2
40	12103	80	
41	33676	463	1
42	18057	300	. 2
44	108511	3500	2
46	27594	300	1
47	16605	451	2
48	18183	240	1
49	21467	525	2
50	19527		2
51	13449	350	2
52	17686	350	2
53	10753	320	2
55	19755	591	2
56	22638	200	1
57	21748	300	1
58	41377	516	1
59	14078	400	2
60	17399	No levy nee	de
62	21596	371	2
63	16427	350	2
64	19535	400	2
65	27279	250	1
67	26188		
68	9456	300	2
69	20262	180	1
70	38989	300	
71	14109	950	

(Continued next week.)

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Agee Items.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Oberly called at Geo. Bowden's Sunday. Monday evening.

Mrs. Geo. Ridgeway and Ethel were in O'Neill, Saturdayl

Web. Smith called on Miss Addie Hubby Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Hicks and family went to O'Neill Saturday, returning in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Hubby called at E. Rouses Thursday

Web. Smith accompanied by Miss Addie Hubby spent Thursday evening at E. Rouses.

Clyde Bowden has completely recovered from the races in O'Neill. Mr. Bowden says he Fresh and Cured Meats, Pure Home hopes they will have them sooner

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Simonson and children were seen auto rid- Naylor Block ing in Mineola Sunday.

Miss Lillie Bowden calledat C. J. Simonsonsand Lansworth's Satur-

You can't joy ride in a manure spreader but in many ways it is more useful than an automobile. so I advise you, who are talking of purchasing an auto, better get a manure spreader.

Elvin Bowden and sister Lillie were pleasant callers at S. E. Hick's Sunday. In the evening Mr. Bowden, Misses Hicks and Bowden were entertained by Awalt Spangler and family at the Spangler home.

Most of the Agee young young people attended the sur-

prise barn dance at Bushart's in honor of Miss Ida. She received them joyously and was sorry when they departed to their homes, but wished them back How Bullion In Transit Is Guard-

Inman Items

Lewis Downey of Page was in LOCKED IN ROOMS OF STEEL. Inman last Monday.

Levi Van Valkenburg is here from Petze, Colorado, visiting with old time friends.

Miss Olga Schwinck went to Neligh last Monday to have some dental work done.

Miss Lyle Butler went down to will learn dress making.

Miss Margaret Liedy commenced her school near Bliss last Monday.

to Page last Friday and Saturday to attend the carnival.

Miss Edith Killinger commenced teaching school in the Willow Lake district No. 111 last Monday. .

Mr Rp, Roy Clark and George Wilcox left for Wayne last Monday morning where they will attend school.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hancock went to O'Neill last Sunday to family.

Miss Creola Kelly went to Atkinson last Friday to visit with Miss Frances Johnson, returning cle room, situated next to the provi-Sunday.

Hartman Ek is here from Independence, Missouri, visiting with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ola Ek, his mother being very ill at the present time.

Ray Conrad of Inman and Miss Charity Berteill of Neligh were united in marriage last Sunday. They will make their home at Orchard.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smith and family of Sioux City are visiting Levi Gamet and family.

Rev. Niemann went to Madison last Tuesday to attend Con-

County Convention.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the state progressive party assembled in Lincoln on Tuesday, Sept. 3rd, a call is hereby issued for a county convention of the progressive party of Holt county to be held in O'Neill, Ralph Bell called at Hicks Nebraska, on Saturday, September 21, 1912, at 11 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of forming a county organization and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Each precinct is entitled to representation.

H. A. ALLEN, Temporary Chairman.

The Banitary

Meat Market



Rendered Lard.

C. M. Stratton

we count on?"

Considerate. X. (an incorrigible borrower)-Lend me a fiver, old man. Y. (weakly lending him £4 19s.)-I'm keeping the other shilling to pay for the postage of the letters which I shall have to write you before I get my money back. X. (coolly)-Keep 5 shillings, then. That will give me more time.-London Tit-Bits.

Something to Try. Tweed & Cheviot, tailors, wrote Livingstone Bigfront as follows: "We must have something on account by Saturday next. What can

And Mr. Bigfront promptly replied, Ever try an adding machine?

Jarred His Dad.

Father-No. indeed! My father never heard me tell a lie! Willie-Was grandpa as deaf and grandma?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Who love too much hate in the like

ed on an Ocean Liner.

After the Treasure Is Safely Stowed Away There Is Little Danger of Its Being Stolen During the Voyage. Shipping and Checking the Kegs.

The natural assumption would be that in the safeguarding of the treasure which the various countries are constantly sending one another by the big ocean liners there would be required the vigilance of many men. Neligh last Sunday where she This, however, is not generally the case, since, once the gold is stored away in the rooms set apart for that purpose on the big ships and the vessel is well out at sea, no armed guards are necessary.

Taking the specific case of one liner sailing under the British flag, we find A large number of people went that it has two strong rooms, the smaller of the two being in close proximity to the captain's office. This one compartment has no doubt sheltered gold enough to pay the cost of the liner many times over. The walls, the roof and the ceiling are lined with two inch steel plate, and the room contains nothing in the way of fixtures save shelving. The locks, which are of the double variety, are rendered still more secure by steel hasps covering the keyholes, and they are provided with massive padlocks. The strong rooms, being in the most frequented portion of the vessel, where persons are passing them at all hours of the day and night, thus receive the best protection, after all. There are two sets of keys, one visit with their son, C. P. and of which is retained by the agent in charge of the consignment of gold and the other of which remains with the

In the case of the British vessel mentioned there is another and larger spesion department. This is about twelve feet in length by four in width. It frequently happens that both strong rooms are filled to their utmost capacity, and on one occasion this liner carried some \$50,000,000 in gold bullion packed in small kegs bound with steel

Gold usually is brought to the vessel on which it is to be shipped the day before the date of sailing, and it is stored away carefully before passengers embark. It arrives at the pier in ordinary trucks under the guard of armed men. The customary method of getting the gold on board is to haul the kegs up an inclined chuts to the deck by means of a hoisting engine, but this method is not followed invariably. Sometimes each keg is placed in a sling and carried on board by men detailed for this service.

The receipt given by the steamship company sets forth that so many kegs have been received for shipment, not for any stated amount of gold to the value of so much. The kegs bear the government seal in many instances, and in such cases, when they have been safely put in the strong room, the iron doors thereof are sealed with government wax, the impression being broken only when the official on the other side comes to receive the gold. The kegs are checked thrice-when they are taken from the trucks, when they are placed in the strong room

Although no armed guard stands by the strong room, two men watch the room constantly so long as the ship is in sight of land. As a matter of fact, there is little danger of any one stealing gold in transit on a ship. It would be necessary that he should shoulder a keg weighing some 200 pounds and vanish with it without being seen. Masters of vessels declare gold is the safest cargo of any to handle.

The total weight of one consignment of gold shipped by the British vessel in question amounted to something like 36,000 pounds, or sixteen tons, and the freight charges amounted to \$12,-000, or, roughly speaking, one-eighth of 1 per cent. Specie thus shipped is insured at its full value.-New York

Mark Twain's Profanity. William Dean Howells read the "Tom Sawyer" manuscript and thought it the best story he had ever read. Clemens consulted him regarding the use of a certain vigorous expletive. Howells advised that it be cut out. Clem-

ens wrote back: Mrs. Clemens received the mail this morning, and the next minute she lit into the study with danger in her eyes and this demand on her tongue: "Where is the profanity Mr. Howells speaks of?" Then I had to miserably confess that I had left it out when reading the MS. to her. Nothing but almost inspired lying got me out of this scrape with my scalp. Does your wife give you rats like that when you go a little one sided?—Harper's.

Odorless. "Now, children," said the teacher, "who can tell me what the word 'odorless' means?"

Willie Jones was sure he knew. "Well, Willie, what does it mean?" "Odorless means without a scent,"

he piped.
"Right. Now who can give a sentence using the word correctly?" continued the teacher. "You may answer.

"Please, ma'am, when you are odor-less you cannot ride in the trolley cars."-Youth's Companion.

Ability doth hit the mark where presumption overshooteth and diffid