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of New Jersey.

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E. A. POLLARD.
County Commissioner, Second District,
GEORGE W. YOUNG.

AN EXCHANGE says that the campaign orator is now earning his bread by the sweat of his tongue.

AN EXCHANGE remarks that silver was not demonetized in '73, but the truth is demonetized in 1896.

OFFICIAL reports received from twenty one countries show that the coinage of silver during the year 1895 amounted to $113,672,200. These are big figures, and yet the decline of the metal goes on steadily.

SPEAKER Reed is sorely disappointed because of the failure of Candidate Bryan to visit Maine. He was desirous of having an opportunity of "showing up" the Nebraska orator and his free silver fallacy in his state.

IN A speech delivered in the house July 13, 1876, Garfield said of the free doctrine, "I never knew of any proposition that contained so many elements of vast rascality, of colossal swindling," and it is far worse now than it was then.

IN TODAY'S paper is reproduced the speech of Tom Fitch, made before the republican convention of Arizona, in which he gives his reasons for remaining in the republican party. It is convincing argument and should be read by everybody.

G. M. HITCHCOCK of the World-Herald now comes out with a letter denying that W. J. Bryan had anything to do with that paper when it was fighting free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. It is feared that even this great admission will not save Mr. Bryan.

THE people who left "drouth-stricken" Nebraska and went to Arkansas are now sorry they did so. In addition to a drouth, forest fires are raging and many people have been left entirely destitute as a result. Nebraska comes as near being all right all the time as any state in the union, and people ought to let well enough alone.

ROSS L. HAMMOND of the Fremont Tribune was nominated for congress by the republicans of the Third district at Columbus Thursday night. Mr. Hammond is a popular man and a good republican, and if newspaper endorsements count for anything he will surely be elected. There is a strong populist vote in his district, but Judge Maxwell's extreme age will be in Hammond's favor.

IN JULY, 1896, it was "a crown of thorns and a cross of gold;" in July, 1894, it was "the silver hook will be about all there is for democrats to catch a vote upon." Which sentiment do you prefer? That of 1896 or that of 1894? Or throw both aside and choose "to open up the mills of the United States to the labor of America rather than to open the mints of the United States to the silver of the world."

IN ARGENTINA a skilled workman now gets $60 a month where he got $40 before the depreciation of the currency; but the money in which he is paid has fallen 66 per cent, which means a net loss to him of 16 per cent. The same object lesson is presented in Columbia, where wages have increased 50 per cent, and the prices of food and clothing have advanced 180 per cent. These recent examples of the effect of cheap money on the interests of wage-earners should be carefully studied by the laborers of the United States whose votes are being solicited for free silver.—Globe Democrat.

NO CLASSES IN THIS COUNTRY.

There are no classes, thank God, in this country. There are no places of power or wealth to which the humblest boy may not aspire. Every president since Washington has come from the ranks, and all our prosperous business men are of the people and have climbed from the bottom. The pretense that 100,000 bankers and money lenders will be at each one of the 100,000 voting places influencing or controlling the vote of 14,000,000 voters, or that there have been in prior presidential elections, is an assumption more monstrous than the destruction of this earth by having swung around it the atmospheric tail of a flying comet. At Albany Mr. Bryan spoke sneeringly of confidence as the "confidence man," evidently meaning that the gold standard was a "confidence man," and the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 industrial and financial prosperity and happiness. The gold "confidence man," who has been governing this country since the war has paid off most of our national debt; has more than doubled the mileage of our railways and telegraphs and nearly doubled the number of our states; has furnished homes and employment for 70,000,000 of people to live better than 30,000,000 did before; has created the new south; has advanced wages and decreased the cost of living.

What has the free coinage of silver "confidence man" done? Let the distressed farmer and the unemployed millions of the United States answer at the ballot box. Lack of confidence has destroyed the purchasing power of the country, destruction of its purchasing power has ruined its market, the ruin of its markets has left the farmers' product unsalable on his hands. What the farmer wants is not more coinage, but more customers; what the wage earner wants is to exchange his labor for the best dollar in the world and the opportunity whenever he wants to get that dollar with his labor.—Chauncey Depew's speech.

FOR secretary of war, Ben Tillman of South Carolina with Waite of Colorado as first assistant. What a daisy cabinet that would be.

HENRY WATTERSON says he would bolt his own nomination if he were nominated by sound money democrats for the presidency. He believes in killing a snake by hitting it on the head, instead of tramping on its tail. He believes McKinley should be voted for direct.—Fremont Tribune.

TOM WATSON is floundering around rubbing his eyes and wondering if it is all a dream. He thought he had been nominated for the vice-presidency by a great national party, but he has received no notification of it as yet and he is not certain about it. Billy Bryan says "sh, sh" in a whisper to Windy Allen, and in the quiet shades of night while the stars are winking at the moon, he tells his demo-populist friends to keep still about it, as he has all the nominations he wants already now, and it is votes he wants.

TO THE partisans of the Hon. William Jennings Bryan who point with awe to his famous legislative achievement of getting an elevator for the Lincoln post office, an achievement duly commemorated on the elevator by a silver plate bearing the law-giver's name, the partisans of the Hon. Tomtom Watson reply, with a just pride in the great Georgian's fame, "Look at the Watson dog law!" And it is true that the Watson dog law may still keep the name of its maker green long after the Lincoln elevator and the Bryan plate on it have mouldered and crumbled.

SHOULD Bryan be elected and a law passed for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, the government would be relieved from making the 16 to 1 dollars worth more than their bullion value. It would stand on its own bottom. The owners of the bullion could take it to the mints, have it coined into dollars, and when turned over to them by the government that would end the government's part of the transaction. Under free coinage the government would buy no silver. It would simply coin other people's bullion for them, and would give no guarantee of its parity with gold. Gold would at once go out of circulation and these cheap dollars would pass at their bullion value and the value would fluctuate daily at the value of wheat, pork, beans, cabbage, or any other commodity. This would be as inevitable as the law of gravitation.—Seward Blade.

IN HIS eastern speeches Mr. Bryan abuses the newspaper men without limit and intimates that they are a corrupt and dishonest generation, and that the country would be much better off without newspapers so that the man with a great mouth would be the only dispenser of information and advice. Considering the sort of newspaper with which Mr. Bryan has for the past year or two been associated, and for which he has been nominally responsible, perhaps he is justified to some extent by his experience in revilling the press. His paper was certainly second to none in the country for its unreliability, its facility of flopping for a consideration, for its monumental cheek as a fakir of news and its readiness to misrepresent men and things. But the press generally can afford to smile at Mr. Bryan's poor opinion of its merits and his suspicion of its integrity. It is natural for a demagogue to believe that all men are as dishonest as himself, and that principle is a mere matter of barter for money or office.—State Journal.

TOM FITCH TELLS WHY HE IS A REPUBLICAN.

[At the late republican convention of Arizona, held to elect delegates to the St. Louis convention, Tom Fitch, one of the most noted free silver advocates in the territory, was called upon to speak, and responded in a speech which for simple eloquence and beauty of diction deserves preservation. His reasons why he should remain in the republican party are unanswerable, and should be read by all republicans. The reading will in no way dwarf their enthusiasm for the grand old party. The full text of Mr. Fitch's speech is as follows:]

"Gentlemen of the convention: I thought that the seclusion that the upper gallery grants, combined with other circumstances, would exempt me from any invitation to speak before this convention, but your repeated calls leave me with no alternative consistent with courtesy but to answer them.

"The speakers who have addressed you have spoken of the free coinage of silver as the cardinal principle of the republican party. I fear that the St. Louis convention may compel us to retrace some of our steps in this matter, and, as the statesmen who control this convention have not included me among those deemed fit to represent Arizona at St. Louis, I feel quite at liberty to tell the truth.

"I suppose no one will question my long devotion to the cause of free silver coinage. Years ago, at the inception of the movement, I, as vice-president of the national executive committee of the silver convention, in connection with A. J. Warner, the president of the committee, traveled through the south and west preaching the doctrine of bimetallism, and I never since had occasion to change my views with respect to the great benefits that might result to this nation from the complete restoration of silver as a money metal; and yet there are other circumstances quite as influential which must be potent in determining my future action, and the future action of many republicans in this matter.

"This morning a friend, who is a member of this convention, and who now honors me with his audience, said to me: 'Mr. Fitch, you have always been a pronounced advocate of the free coinage of silver, what will you do if the St. Louis convention adopt a plank in their platform favoring a single gold standard and denounce the free coinage of silver?' I did not answer this question then, but with your permission I will do so now.

"I belong to the republican party because its history is the history of the growth, the greatness and the freedom of this nation; because its purposes are patriotic; because it is the friend of labor without being the foe of thrift; because it is wise; because it is just; because its restoration to complete power will rekindle the furnace and start the turbines, and fill the land with the music of contended and well-paid toil, and put bread into men's mouths, and hope into their hearts.

"I belong to the republican party because it is the grandest political organization of freemen that the world has ever known; because under its wise guidance, star after star has been added to our flag, ship after ship has been added to our fleet, factory after factory has been added to our resources, millions upon millions have been added to our wealth, city after city has been developed from our villages, and the land has been laced with a network of iron rails, and furnace fires have illuminated the night, and the grand diapason of labor has been made to sound throughout the continent.

"I belong to the republican party because under its inspiration these United States, once a wrangling and discordant mass of commonwealths; these United States once shamed with slavery and decrepit with the disease of secession—these United States have become a country where no slave's presence dishonors labor, where no freeman's utterances are choked by the hand of power, where no man doffs his hat to another except through the courtesy of equals, where education is free, where manhood is respected, and where labor is protected.

"Under the patriotic rule of the republican party these United States have become a nation whose credit reigns at the head of the world's finances—whose flag floats proudly upon every sea, and whose armies would come to the drum-beat out of the hives of industry to swarm in defense of our country on every shore.

"Under the rule of the republican party these United States have become the greatest, freest, and most prosperous nation under the light of the sun.

"I belong to the republican party because it gave land to the landless, because it gave work to the industrious, because it gave freedom to the slave, because when the nation was in peril, it gave armies and treasure for her preservation.

"Forty years ago, then a lad of 18, I joined the republican ranks, and, too young to vote, I flung my blazing banner aloft for Fremont and Jessie. I was present as a newspaper reporter at the convention in 1860, when all Illinois shouted Abraham Lincoln into the presidency. I heard the song of John Brown's soul sung in bated breath and secret gatherings of his sympathizers, and four years later on these distant shores I almost caught the echo of its refrain when armies chanted it for their battle anthem. I enjoyed the eloquence and friendship of Baker and of Starr King, and Butler and Bingham, and Garfield and Conkling, and that noblest Roman of them all, James G. Blaine.

"WHO, THEN, IS THERE IN ALL THIS LAND THAT SHALL DARE TO ASK ME TO BETRAY THESE MEMORIES BECAUSE OF A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION CONCERNING THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH SILVER DOLLARS SHALL BE COINED?

"Who shall dare tell me it is my duty to leave the path along which my youth and my manhood marched, and where, when the evening bugle shall sound the final reveille, my age shall be found still marching? Rather will I turn to the republican goddess the same steadfast face that I wore when my locks, now whitening, were black as the raven's wing, and say to her as Ruth said to Naomi: 'Whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thy diest I will die, and there will I be buried.'"

HOKE SMITH'S departure from the pension department has up-to-date caused no shedding of tears among the old soldiers. He seemed to look with suspicion upon every man who wore the blue and never lost an opportunity to cut down a pension or retard an unfortunate in his efforts to obtain one. The passing of Hoke causes but one regret and that is that he did not resign three years ago.

THOMAS B. REED never covers up his logic with an array of pompous words. He goes after a proposition in such a manner that "a fool though a wayfaring man, may understand." In a recent speech he said: "This contest is not between the east and the west. There can be no such contest. Our interests are identical. With their growth comes our growth. We cannot go on alone. We have sent our children there, our money is there. No misfortune can happen to them that does not happen to us. We here have full esteem for the pioneers of the west, and rejoice in their prosperity. Every wise man agrees that beyond the Mississippi lies the great wealth of the days to come. In the development of this wealth we are all interested, and we, in the east are not the unwise men to believe that we are not concerned in the progress of the west. Unfounded sectional differences are without excuse, and it will be woe to those who try to foment them. The west is to vigorous not to find out the truth and it is too valiant not to follow it when found. All the west needs is loanable capital, which will develop its resources. No part of the union is so concerned in restoring confidence as the undeveloped territory."

Mckinley Club to Be Organized

The republicans of Rock Bluffs will organize a McKinley and Hobart club Saturday evening September 5. Hon. John A. Davies, Judge Spurlock, A. J. Graves and other speakers will be present to present the sound money doctrine. A cordial invitation is extended to everybody to attend.

The free silver club of Alma met last Saturday and had a regular old-fashioned testimony meeting. Some of the members were still testifying Sunday.

Elder Youtzy on Friday closed up a most successful two year's work in the Christian church here, and expects to enter the field as an evangelist. He has added ninety members to the church and nearly doubled the capacity of the building by his persistent efforts. Elder Youtzy is a pulpit orator of much power, and in his new and broader field he will be enabled to do more good work for the cause in which he has so jealously enlisted. Plattsmouth people will regret to learn of his intention to depart from their midst.

Death of Mrs. George Amick.

Another of the pioneers has been called to the other world in the person of Mrs. George Amick, her death having taken place Saturday and the funeral on yesterday. The deceased was seventy-eight years of age, and had been twice married. Judge Archer of this city being one of her children by a former marriage.

She removed to Cass county in 1856 and resided here continuously up to the time of her death. Her death was rather unexpected, the deceased having been in good health until about a week ago, when she was suddenly attacked with inflamation of the bowels, and passed away on Saturday evening. She was the mother of five children, too by her first husband and three by her second, all of whom live to mourn her loss.

The interrment took place yesterday afternoon at Eight Mile Grove cemetery, and the remains were followed to their last resting place by a large number of friends and relatives, the funeral being one of the largest ever held in Cass county.

He Is Penitent.

PLATTSMOUTH, Aug. 22, 1896. Mr. Edwards—You will no doubt be surprised to receive a letter from me but I owe you an apology for entering your store on the 29th of April without your permission. I have found out that the way of the transgressor is hard. I went before Judge Ramsey on the 21st and acknowledged my crime and for punishment I received two years and six months at hard labor in the state prison. I have made up my mind to lead a better life when I gain my liberty. Please do not bear hard feelings. I was in distress when I committed the crime. Yours,

J. J. SULLIVAN.

Whips! Whips! Whips!

August Gorder has some surprising bargains in whips. He sells the common whip at two for twenty-five cents; a first-class rawhide center whip for twenty-five cents; one of the best for fifty cents, and the very best whip made for seventy-five cents. Come in and see them at old stand of Fred Gorder & Son, Plattsmouth, Neb.

Cheap Rates Via the Burlington.

For the occasions shown below the Burlington route will sell round trip tickets at one fare for the round trip:

State G. A. R. reunion, Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 24-30. Dates of sale Aug. 24 to 29; return limit August 31.

National republican league, Milwaukee, Wis., August 25-27. Dates of sale Aug. 23 to 24; final return limit Aug. 29.

John Duke thinks he is a favorite of fortune. He received notification Saturday that his pension had been increased from $10 to $12 per month, with a back allowance of $382.

The Semi-Weekly News, $1.

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 8, 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. It 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 2. 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 3. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 5. At the first general election to be held in the year 1896, there shall be elected two (2) judges of the supreme court 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 30, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13) of article six 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:

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 three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Approved March 30, 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 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, and 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 30, 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 five-sixths of the jury may render a verdict, and the legislature may also authorize trial by a jury of a less number 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 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; they shall keep the public records, books and papers there and shall perform such duties as may be required by law.

Approved March 30, 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 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 therein 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 supply 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 or state securities or registered county bonds or registered school district bonds of this state, and such funds with the interest and income thereof 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 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 such 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 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 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 to 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.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic.
Castoria relieves Teething Troubles.
Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency.

Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Dr. Marshall, Graduate Dentist.

Dr. Marshall, fine gold work.
Dr. Marshall, gold and porcelain crowns.
Dr. Marshall, crown and bridge work
Dr. Marshall, teeth without plates.
Dr. Marshall, all kinds of fillings.
Dr. Marshall, all kinds of plates.
Dr. Marshall, perfect fitting plates.
Dr. Marshall, all work warranted.
All the latest appliances for first-class dental work.

We have $100,000 to loan at a low rate of interest on well-improved farms.

THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE CO.,
Plattsmouth, Neb.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by F. G. Fricke & Co., druggists, Plattsmouth.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.