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THE LARGEST CIRCULATION
Of any Cass County Paper.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
of Ohio.

For Vice President,
GARRETT A. HOBART,
of New Jersey.

State Ticket.

For Governor,
JOHN H. MC COLL,

For Lieutenant Governor,
ORLANDO TEFIT,

For Secretary of State,
JOEL A. PIPER,

For Auditor,
P. O. HEDLUND,

For Treasurer,
CHARLES E. CASEY,

For Attorney General,
A. S. CHURCHILL,

For Sup't. of Pub. Instruction,
H. K. CORBETT,

For Commissioner,
H. C. RUSSELL,

For Supreme Judges,
ROBERT RYAN,

M. P. KINKAID,
For Regent State University,
W. G. WHITMORE.

Congressional Ticket.

For Congressman, First District,
HON. JESSE B. STRODE.

County Ticket.

For County Attorney,
A. J. GRAVES,

For Senator,
J. A. DAVIES,

For Representatives,
T. T. YOUNG,

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

CANDIDATE PALMER says he thinks that McKinley will be elected, which goes to show that he does not permit his personal interests to prejudice his political judgment.

A DISPATCH from Cincinnati says the popocrats have given up Ohio and no political speeches will be made under the auspices of the national committee in that state.

If a national candidate is so distrustful of his own theories that he cannot carry them into his business affairs, what right has he to ask others to believe in them. Sewell professes to be a silver man, but draws contracts payable to him in American gold.—Ex.

An exchange wants to know what Bryan did with his rabbit's foot when the Yale college boys howled him down and refused to hear his speech. If his rabbit's foot is to be discounted so early we may expect that it will no longer act as a faithful omen of good luck.

The temperature in Kentucky has already reached the boiling point and joint discussions between the popocrats and sound money democrats have been declared off. The Kentucky temper is up and further joint discussions, it is said, are sure to end in bloodshed. The sound money phalanx in the bluegrass state is evidently worrying the silverites by the force of logic as well as numbers.

THACHER, the democratic nominee for governor of New York, who refused to run, has created great commotion in the east. Millions of campaign buttons were manufactured, as there was no record of a democrat ever having refused a nomination for office. Now that Thacher is off the ticket the campaign buttons are about as worthless as Mr. Bryan's political opinions will be after November 3rd.

Gov. ALTGELD is willing to knock off 50,000 from his estimated democratic majority of a week ago. He has been claiming 100,000 majority for himself and Bryan in Illinois, but his latest figures cut this in two. A week from now he will be willing to compromise on 25,000, and on the night of the election he will reluctantly concede about twice that number to McKinley and Tanner.

MR. A. M. BURNIDGE, a sound money democrat from Elgin, Illinois, who is visiting Mr. C. M. Root of this city, reports a complete landslide to McKinley and the whole republican ticket in his city and county. In the great army of workmen employed at the Elgin watch factory, there are only eleven men for Bryan. Illinois will bury Altgeld and her recent son, William Jennings Bryan, in a common grave on the 3d of November.—State Journal.

"Vote for free coinage and dollar wheat" was the significant language of a popocrat banner in Lincoln at a Bryan rally recently. It was significant for the reason that Bryan made the same promise four years ago with reference to free trade and the election of a democratic congress. The people took him at his word but when the test came his word proved worthless and instead of the farmers getting a dollar per bushel for their wheat, that cereal fell lower than ever before since the war. If Bryan's financial theory is to be tried, a test will show it a hundred per cent worse than his boasted step toward free trade as carried out in the Wilson bill.

TOM WATSON'S ESSAY.
Tom Watson has issued an essay on political ethics that has been spread broadcast before the public and is especially intended for populistic consumption. In this essay Tom undertakes to prove that the pops were horribly and inexorably hooded by "Mahjah" Jones, the chairman of the popocratic national central committee.

He charges the Chicago popocratic convention, first, with stealing the preferred candidate of the pop party for president. He avers that it had been for some time the unalterable determination of the pop defenders of the true faith to nominate William Jennings Bryan for president. He claims and with a considerable show of reason that Mr. Bryan is not a democrat and has never been one since he gathered the pops of Nebraska to his broad bosom in 1890 when he first ran for congress. Mr. Bryan had secured the democratic nomination for congress without making any pledges. In fact he was nominated as sort of joke because he was the only nominal democrat in the district who wanted the nomination.

The democrats had been so often trodden under foot in that district that they had ceased to hope for success. The candidate for congress was looked upon as either a martyr or as a man who was willing to be put up to be beaten for what advertising there was in it.

But Mr. Bryan was no such martyr. No sooner had he been put up by the convention than he began to bestir himself to get elected. He began to talk populism at once. A democratic friend remonstrated with him about his alleged predilection for cheap money. He told Mr. Bryan that the democratic party founded by Jefferson and Jackson and Benton and others had always been a hard money party and it wouldn't do to go back on its time-honored principles.

But Mr. Bryan pulled from his pocket a paper covered with figures and invited his friends to peruse it. It showed that the democrats hadn't votes enough in the first district to elect one side of a congressman, and he showed that if the pops and democrats all voted for the same man the man would be elected by a large plurality over a straight republican. "This is business," said Mr. Bryan, "not sentiment. I want to go to congress."—State Journal.

"The question to be decided is far deeper and more vital. The perpetuity of republican institutions has been threatened. Every loyal citizen should ally himself against the forces which controlled the Chicago convention—forces of lawlessness which are inconsistent with the maintenance of the republic. Henceforth there should be no republican, no democrat, but a Union of loyal citizens against the combined forces of repudiation and disorder."—Grover Cleveland.

WHILE everybody is kicking about the high price of anthracite coal and roaring at the trust which fattens under a protective tariff, it will be well to remark that the anthracite coal is on the free list and does not pay a tariff of one penny. The largest and most grasping trusts in this country are not fostered by a tariff at all.

INFORMATION AND OPINIONS.

A lieutenant from Fort Crook accompanied by several assistants and a complete camping outfit camped here over Sunday. They were surveying wagon roads and taking eight of hills on same for a correction of Uncle Sam's war maps which are corrected every five years so as to have reliable data, in case a sudden order to move was issued. The war department evidently believes in being at all times ready for hostilities.

The threatened collapse of the Bryan campaign has taken place. He cannot be elected. His own friends here in Lincoln privately admit that he is beaten. There is no doubt about the band wagon, and Nebraska will be found in a front seat on the morning of election day.—State Journal.

Attorneys W. L. Browne and Woolly debated at Wabash last night the leading issues of the present campaign. Woolly took the proposition that the crime of 1873 was more far-reaching in its destructive influence than Adam's transgression. Mr. Browne proved by reliable statistics that stopping the coinage of a dollar that refused to circulate was not criminal, but quite the reverse, and intimated that general prosperity would abound once more if Woolly and others would stop chewing the rag and give capital some encouragement to seek investment.—Ex.

The importance of giving Nebraska's eight electoral votes to McKinley cannot be overestimated. The votes will not be needed to secure his election, but we need to give him as a pledge to the people of the east that it is our desire and our unalterable purpose to pay our debts in full and in the best money of the civilized world. It will be worth more to Nebraska in the next five years to maintain and enhance our credit than to elect a dozen cheap money presidents.—Ex.

F. Joe Sands, living one mile southeast of town, was visited by burglars Thursday night. The thieves entered the cellar and helped themselves to canned goods and fruits.—Nebraska City Press.

Give us but the opportunity to labor, and the whole world of human life

will burst into tree and flower. To the seventy-five millions of people which make up the great republic of ours opportunity to labor, means more than all the world besides. It means the development of resources great beyond the comprehension of any mortal, and the diffusion among all of riches to which the glories of the Arabian nights are but the glitter of the pawn shop, and to which the sheen of all jewels of this earth are but the gleam of the glow worm in the pallor of the dawn.—Hon. Thomas B. Reed.

Another big republican rally will be held in this city Wednesday evening next, when Secretary of State Piper, Attorney General Churchill and other state officers will be present to address the meeting, while able orators from abroad will also assist in entertaining the crowd. It will be a swell affair which the Bryanites must contemplate with.

THE NEWS-LETTER NO. 18.

(Cut this out and put it in your pocket for reference.)

The stock in trade of the free silver advocates is assertion. They make statements without attempting to bring forward proof of their accuracy and in most cases for the reason that proof is impossible. Unless answered, however, these assertions frequently misled those who hear them. It is important, therefore, that those who want to understand this important question should know the answers, to the most important of these stock assertions.

Here are some of the most frequent assertions of the friends of free coinage and the facts which answer them. 1. That the free coinage of silver will make money plenty. It will drive more than \$600,000,000 of gold out of the country, and it will require years to replace this amount with silver.

1. That silver was demonetized in 1873.

To "demonetize" means to abandon the use of as money. Up to 1873 we had coined only \$,000,000 of silver dollars, since that time we have coined 423,000,000 silver dollars and they are all in use and all full legal tender.

3. That the present hard times result from the gold standard.

One cause of hard times is the continual agitation for cheap money. The other is suspension of manufacturing, due to increased importation of manufactures under the Wilson law.

4. That the gold standard has ruined the country.

The wealth of the country more than doubled from 1870 to 1890.

5. That the gold standard has cut wages in half. From 1870 to 1890 wages increased 28 per cent and their purchasing power 51 per cent.

6. That silver is not a legal tender. Silver dollars are legal tender to any amount; subsidiary coins are legal tender to the amount of \$10.

7. That free coinage will make 3711 grains of pure silver sell at \$1.

Three-fourths of the earth's population have free coinage of silver, but 3711 grains of silver sell for 35 cents.

8. That this country is big enough to adopt free coinage and restore silver's value independently of the rest of the world.

If three-fourths of the people of the world have failed how can 70,000,000 succeed?

9. That the "money power" has cornered gold and made money scarce. There is \$600,786,437,000 of gold in the world, and no combination could possibly corner it.

10. That we are being driven into bankruptcy by scarce money and high interest.

In 1873 our circulation was \$18.04 per capita, in 1895 it was \$22.96. The increase in the total money in the country was much greater. Since 1873 rates of interest have fallen 50 per cent.

11. That the larger the volume of currency the higher are prices.

France has \$35.77 per capita. Switzerland has \$9.97. Prices are the same in both countries.

12. That primary money only is a measure of values.

Gold is the primary money of both France and Greece. France has \$22.13 gold per capita. Greece has only 23 cents. Prices are the same in both countries.

13. That the silver men demand bimetalism.

In his centralia speech, W. J. Bryan said: "The democratic party has declared for a single standard of silver." That means silver monometalism.

14. That free silver will raise wages. From 1865 a 49 cent paper dollar raised prices 116 per cent, and only raised wages 43 per cent, while the purchasing power of the money received for wages was reduced 66 per cent.

Declines to Run.

O. A. Davis, who was nominated for the office of county commissioner in the Second district by the national prohibitionist party, has refused the nomination and his name will not appear on the ticket. Mr. Davis is a republican and will use his influence for George Young, the regular nominee, whose election seems a certainty. Mr. Young's three years experience as a conservative member of the board which has made a record that can not be surpassed for economy and safe business methods in the history of the county, makes his election essential to the continued good work of the board.

They are so little you hardly know you are taking them. They cause no gripping, yet they act quickly and most thoroughly. Such are the famous Little Pills known as Dr. Witt's Little Early Risers. Small in size, great in results. F. G. Fricke & Co.

CITY AND COUNTY.

SATURDAY.

Perry Gass left today for Lewiston, Idaho, on a business trip that may detain him several months in the far west.

The Dovey flambeau club, with D. B. Smith as drill master, is the largest and best drilled uniformed club ever before organized in this city.

Judge Broady and the silver Bell of Colorado will speak in this city tonight on the mistaken issue of 16 to 1, or "how a man can lift himself by pulling up on his own boot straps."

"Judge" Chapman, the genial pedagogue from Maple Grove, is in town today shaking hands with his friends. He reports Maple Grove as being right up to the front enjoying a boom in McKinley sentiment.

G. D. Curtiss, of Hillsdale, while seeing the town last night got overloaded with corn juice and had to go to jail and rest up. He paid Judge Archer \$5.25 this morning for the fun he had and thought he got off cheap.

The races at the county fair next week do not begin until Thursday, yet there are already more horses on the grounds than in any two years put together. The fair will be the greatest success ever before enjoyed by the agricultural society.

Levi Churchill has some choice winter apples of the following varieties that are the finest we ever saw: White Winter Pearmain, Belleflower, English Rambau Milan, Grimes Golden, Ben Davis and several others. They are ready to market now and Mr. Churchill can be seen on his farm near Rock Bluffs.

J. F. Doud, who has been a life-long democrat, desires to meet some man representing Bryanism and publicly discuss the currency question. Mr. Doud has made the money question a study for some time and is a faithful adherent to the theory of sound money. THE NEWS HEREBY ASKS THE SILVERITES to trot out their man for open discussion.

D. K. Barr returned this morning from a pleasant trip to Chicago where he was called on legal business. He visited national republican headquarters and was delighted with the courtesies shown there. The officers and visitors were positive of McKinley's overwhelming election. Everything indicated a genuine landslide toward the sound money column.

Wm. Rose, of Nehawka, brought to this office Tuesday, a corn stalk which measured seven feet. He said it measured an inch or two more when it was green and stood up straight. He also brought a dozen ears of corn which averaged fourteen inches. It is the finest lot of corn we have seen yet. This office is also under obligations to Mr. Rose for half a bushel of fine sweet apples, which he presented us with, to pickle for this winter.—Weeping Water Republican.

MONDAY.

J. W. Barnes of Lincoln was in town today.

Mrs. Humphrey is in Chicago taking medical treatment from a specialist there.

Dr. Britt stopped over a few hours in town today on his return home from Iowa.

Attorney J. E. Douglas of Weeping Water was in the city on legal business today.

Mrs. A. N. Sullivan departed last evening for Kansas City for medical treatment.

Banker Nietzel, S. M. Chapman and Byron Clark were Lincoln passengers this morning.

A. L. Timblin, the Weeping Water attorney, was in town today looking after the interests of clients.

D. S. Guild accompanied his wife to Omaha this afternoon to see her off on the Sioux City road for Minneapolis.

Mrs. D. S. Guild departed this afternoon for Minneapolis, where her mother resides. She expects to bring her mother home with her on her return the last of the week.

Hon. M. M. Tipton, an able speaker from Illinois, will address the people of Greenwood Saturday evening, October 10, in the interest of sound money, protection and prosperity.

Plattsmouth republicans and citizens generally will have an opportunity to hear an able speech Saturday evening, October 10, when Hon. Allen W. Field of Lincoln will be here. Rev. G. M. Couffer and his highly esteemed family are leaving the city today for their future home. Their presence here will be missed by a large circle of warm friends, whose best wishes for the future go with Mr. Couffer and family to their new home.

Laid it Over.

The petition to vote precinct bonds in Eight Mile Grove for the construction of a bridge across the Platte at Cedar Creek, came up before a special meeting of the commissioners today, and, after some discussion, final consideration was deferred to the next meeting of the board next week.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The pain is gone, the system is restored, and the patient is cured. Sold by F. G. Fricke & Co., druggists, Plattsmouth, Neb.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section six (6) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to trial by jury.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section six (6) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 2. The right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and in civil cases the jury shall be composed of twelve men, in cases inferior to the district court, of six men.

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 2. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, and railroad commissioners, each of whom shall hold his office for a term of two years, and shall be elected on the first Tuesday in January after the first election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Each officer shall hold his office for a term of two years, and shall be elected on the first Tuesday in January after the first election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Each officer shall hold his office for a term of two years, and shall be elected on the first Tuesday in January after the first election, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

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PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3, A. D. 1896:

A joint resolution proposing to amend sections two (2), four (4), and five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of judges of the supreme court and their term of office.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section two (2) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 2. The supreme court shall consist of five 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 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 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 shall be for a term of not less than five (5) years as the legislature may prescribe.

Section 4. 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, and at each general election thereafter, one shall be elected for a term of five (5) years, unless otherwise provided by law. Provided, that the judges of the supreme court whose terms have not expired at the time of holding the general election of 1896, shall continue to hold their office for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively commissioned.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of supreme and district court judges.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 2. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, payable quarterly.

Section 2. That the judges of the supreme and district courts shall at their first session after the adoption of this amendment, receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, payable quarterly.

Section 3. That the judges of the supreme and district courts shall at their first session after the adoption of this amendment, receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, payable quarterly.

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Section 27. That the judges of the supreme and district courts shall at their first