L. J. Simmons.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1896.

Republican National Ticket WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

GARRETT A. HOBART. State Ticket.

For Lieutenant-Governor, ORLANDO TEFFT.

For Secretary of State, JOEL A. PIPER.

P. O. HEDLUND.

C. E. CASEY. For Attorney General,

A. S. CHURCHILL of Public Instruction H. R. CORBETT.

For Commissioner Public Lands & Buildings, For Supreme Judges, ROBERT BY AN,

For Regent of the State University, W. G. WHITMORE. For Presidential Electors.

J. E. HOUTZ, F. J. SADILEK A. J. BURNHAM SOL DRAPER G. A. DERBY.

J. L. MCPHEELEY, Congressional Ticket. For Member of Congress, 6th District, A. E. CADY

CADY'S POSITION.

Sr. Paul, NEB., July 22,-[To the Edtor of the St. Paul Phonograph:] LEAR SIR:-I have read your account of the North Platte convention which resulted in my nomination for congress, and I wish to thank you for the kindly The respect and confidence of the people with whom I have cast my lot is to me far dearer than the accomplishment of any political ambition my abilities would permit me to attain. I observe would permit me to attain. I observe that your one objection to my candidacy, and which you call particular attention of your readers, is that I stand upon a platform opposed to the least intermediate the government assumes no responsibility and its value must and will be determined by the price of silver throughout the world. Do you for one reconstitution platform opposed to the best interests of the people of this state. I say to you frankly, if I believed this to be true, if I hought my success, or the principles

to the burdens that now oppress the peo-ple of Nebraska, I would withdraw from have lived since the days of my early manhood—here was the first home buildng, here my children were born. Every tie of home, friends and material intermine who re The panic that ensued lost to this nation as much money as was required to suppress the late rebellion, and it left the country so poor that in 1840 an agent was sent to Europe to borrow ten millions of dollars to pay the running expense of the government, and be could find so one with enough confidence in our ability to pay to make the loan. A popular loan was advertised and a few hundred thousand dollars subscribed at rates of interest running as high as 32 per cent. The cry of the workingmen was, a-cording to papers of that date, "Give us work, give us work at your own terms. Our families are starving." And during this period there was on the statute books a law providing for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, but no protection. The pext tariff re-The panic that ensued lost to this nation

1, but no protection. The next tariff re-form measure was followed by the panic of 1867 with all its attendant miseries, and when in 1861 Abraham Lincols took

In Sioux County Journal.

[INTERING 1888.]

[INT the money question. We caunot forget that when we had exactly the same money conditions and different turiff we were prosperous, and we know that if a policy is adopted that will again give the people employment, again make them wage earners and circulators of money, look to the future with hope. But we are given to understand that the tarill question is settled, that this is the ideal oudition, that the results are satisfac-

> Lo you candidly think that the settlement of the money question by the same party and with similar results would be satisfactory? And yet what more have we to hope for? I abserve with what persistency reference is made to the republican platform as "gold," and its advocate as a "gold bug," and with the hammidan refers to the "dog of a christian," and with equally as much reason The republican platform demands that present gold standard be maintained until an international agreement for the free coinage of silver can be perfected. There is but one interpretation: that all of our money, gold, paper, or silver, shall be of one and the same value, and the standard of that money shall be gold, as it is and has been during the prosperous years of our nation's life. I cannot understand what possible objeccertainly do not want silver and paper to be worth less than gold. I observe that in free comage discussions care is taken to insist that silver will advance to a parity with gold, so that standard appears to be the free silver man's ob-

> I am in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver under such conditions we have and receive a permanent bene-fit of all additional coinage. Can pru-dence go farther? Would you be willing to adopt the converse of this proposition?

Your objection to me is that I do not advocate the policy of allowing the mine owners to take piece of silver worth fifty cents to the mint and have it stamped a dollar. I certainly believe it to be fraught with the greatest danger and it carried out productive of results seriouto every interest in the country. The commercial value of the silver that enters into the composition of a dollar is approximately one half the value you propose to stamp on its face. The government stamp will not raise its value perceptibly. Why? Because the coin rests entirely on its own value, it is not agine that by the passage of a law by the United States the value of all the silver in the world can be doubled? And yet unless that be true this country would advocate, would either continue or add go to a silver standard at once, the \$625,000,000 of gold will go out of circulation and instead of having more money will have infinitely less. You

Everything I have in the world, every hope, every ambition, lies within the boundaries of my adopted state. Here I contraction of the currency? And yellow lived since the days of my early you must concede that this result would inevitably follow unless you succeed in doubling the value of silver throughout the world. How is this to be accomests, appeal to me, and to have said that plished? India has \$950,000,000 of silver. I would advocate a policy opposed to the best interests of our people sounds to me not unlike a charge of treason. Can you is should do so? There is none. It becomes then a question of judgment and experience to determine who represents to the following the purchase to determine who represents to the following the property of the many passes the dreams of the indian juggler. China has \$750,000,000 silver and by the transfer to determine who represents to the following the property of the many passes the dreams of the indian juggler. the best interests of the people. Let me is this to be transformed and become a briefly give the reasons for the faith that is in me. The two cardinal principles of that if the law of this country makes sittle republican platform are protection ver worth \$1.29 an ounce it must be so the republican platform are protection and sound money. My devotion to the former is based upon the country's experience with and without it. Every deviation previous to the war resulted disastrously. The revenue tariff of 1820 in silver. That is true today. In advoration the working men into idleness and destroyed the home market of the Amer. destroyed the home market of the American farmer. The value of wheat at
that time can be determined in the fact
was formerly at par with gold the mints that time can be determined in the fact that it required a barrel of flour to pay for a pound of tea. A revenue tariff in 1887 closed our factories, and for the first coinage. The only countries of consequence whose mints are now open are opened to feed American workingmen. Wheat sold in Ohio for 8 cents a bushel.

The panis that ensued lost to this action of the world to the free coinage of silver is upped as the reason for its coinage. silver is urged as the reason for its depre-ciation and if this is true is not the diffi-

amine. There is a constant recurrence in the statement that the people of the world have had taken from them one-half of their money. In 1878 the coined silver of the world amounted to \$1,816,000,000, today it is \$4,000,000,000. Does not that show that the silver money of the world has been more than doubled during the last tweeters.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebrasks, 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 Constitation 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 Legisla-ture of the S ate of Nebraska: Section 1. That section two (7) of article six (8) of the Constitution of the state of Nebraska be amended so as to read as fol-

Hection 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be sected 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 (4) years as the

period of not less than five (2) years as the legislature may prescribe.

Be thou 3 That as thon five (3) of artic's six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebrasta, 'e amended to read as follows:

Section 3. At the first general election to be held in the year last, there shad 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 hidding the general election of life, shall continue to notd their office for the rumainier of the term for which they were respectively commissioned.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13) of article aix of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of supreme and district court

of Neuragas:

Bection 1. That section thirtoen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Neura, as be amended so as to read as for

of Neora ke be amended so as to read as follows:

Nec. 13 The judges of the supreme and district course shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, payable quarterly.

The registature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to see h house concurring, establish their sompensation. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once indoor years, and in no eyest unusative thirds of the members elected to see h house of the ingisiature concurring approved March 30, A. D. 1808.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to com-

State of Neurasas he 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, with a shall be neither more and nor diminishes during the term for which they shall have uses commissioned and they shall not residue to their own nessay few. coas, interests, upon public mone, a in their hands or under their control, perquisities of office or other compensation and all fees that may heraster 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 challent three-fifths of the numbers elected to such house of the legislature concurring, establish the salaries of the officer named in this article. The compensation consumits the salaries of the officer named in this article. The compensation consumits the salaries of the officer named in the article. The compensation consumits the salaries of the officer than once in the form of the members elected to each house of the legislature consumblement. Approved March 20 A. D. 1805.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article siz (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebras-

ks, relating to judic al power. Be it received and searced by the Legislature of the State of Nebra-ka:
section I. That section on (1) of article six
(6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraskale amended to each as follows:
Section I. The juditian power of this state
shall be vested in a supreme court district
souris, county course justices of the
pen s, police magistrates and in each other
course inferior to the supreme court as may
be counted by law in which two-thirds of
the members sected to each house
numbers. Approved March 29, A. D. 1886.

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

Be it reserved and emoted by the Legislabure of the state of He-racks; section 1. That section eleves (II) of article at (6) of the Constitution of the State of Hebracks to assessed to rend as fol-

thirds of the members secreted to see h house shall concur therein may, in or after the year one thou seed vight hundred and ninety-nerm and not oftener than one in every cour years, necroses the number of judges of structure and districts of the state, see h districts shall be formed of compact territory, and bonness by county lines; and each with increase, or any change in the brandaries of a district shall not vacuate the office of any judge.

A joint resolution proposing to an section six (6) of article one (1) of the estitution of the State of Mobras relating to trial by jury.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature

A foirt resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of Nebraska, relating to officers of the executive depart-

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legisla-ture of the Siz e of Nebraska: Section 1 That section one (1) of ar-ticle five () of the Constitution of the rians of Neuraska to amended to read as forticle five () of the Constitution of the risis of Nourasia te amended to read as for lows:

Section 1 The executive department shall consist of a governor, lientenant-governor, secretary of state an iter of pub is accounts, treasurer, an eintendent of pub is instruction, attorney general, commissioners of puboic lands and buildings, and three railroad commissioners call to the first respective for a term of two years from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January, after his election, and until his successor is exected and qualified. Each relived commissioner shall hold his office for a term of three years beginning on the first Thursday after his election, and until his successor is exceeded and qualified. Each relived commissioner shall hold his office for a term of three years beginning on the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January a ter his eaction, and until his successor is elected and qualified Provised, however. That at the first general election held after the ado that of this amendment there shall be elected three railroad commissioners, one for the period of two years, and the capital during their term of officity shall keep the public records, looks and papers there and shall perform such duties as may be required by law.

Approved March 20, A. D. 1805.

A joint resolution proposing to mend section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, limiting the num- July, in the year of our Lord, One Thouber of executive state officers.

Be it resolved and ensered by the Leg-Be it resolved and enaced by the Leglianture of the Niste of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section twenty six (3) of
article five (3) of the Constitution of the
State of Nebraska be amended to read as
follows:
Section 25. No other executive state officers ex-ept these named in setion one (1)
of this article shall be created, ex-ept
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 aboutshed of
the legislature, two-thirds of the memlers elected to each house thereof concurring.

Approved March 80, A. D., 1833

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

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legisla-ture of the State of Nebraska; Section i. That section nine (f) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amounted to read as fol-

Provided. The board created by section I of this article is empowered to sell from time to time say of the securities belonging to the permanent a hool 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 is-used in pursuance of an appropriation by the legislature and secured by the levy of a tax for its payment, shall be presented to be state treasurer for payment, and there shall not be any money in the proper fund to pay such warrant, the board created by section I of this article may direct the state treasurer to say the amount due on such warrant from moneys in his hands belonging to the permanent school fund of the state, and he shall hold said warrant as an investment of said permanent school fund.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1804.

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

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legis-lature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That article twelve (17) of the Constitution of the State of Neuraska be amended by sidding to said article a new sec-tion to the numbered section two (2) to read as follows: tion 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 essent of a mejority of the votes cost in such city and also a majority of the votes cost in such metropolitan city at such election.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1865

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section aix (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, prescribing the Be it resolved and emented by the Legislat-ire of the State of Nobraska: Section 1. That meetion six (5) of article even (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nobraska be assended to read as fol

A joint resolution proposing to State of Mebraska, relative to donations to works of internal improvement and

he is resolved and ouncied by the Lag-sisters of the Pinte of Rebracks; Section 1 That are not two (2) of article curtoes (14) of the Constitution of the tate of Mobracks, be assessed to read as

Scate of Mobracha, be amended to real as fallows:

See. 2 Me city, county, town, precised, municipality, or other substitution of the state, shall over make densions to any works of internal improvement, or manufactury, unless a proposition so to do shall have been first submitted to the qualified conform and ratified by a two thirds vote as an election by authority of law; Provided That such donations of a county with the donations of such suid-visions in the aggregate shall not exceed to per county frovided further. That any city or county man, by a three-fourthe vote, increase such indebtedness five per cont, in addition to such ten per cent and no bonds or evidences of indebtedness so issued shall be valid unless the same shellaw endirest thereon a or infeate signed by the secretary and suffer of state, showing that the same is issued pursuant to law.

Approved March 28, A D. 153

I, J. A. Piper, secretary of state of the state of Nebrasks, do bereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebrasks 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 Nebrasks for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 3d day of November, A

In testimony whereof, I have here anto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Nebraska.

Done at Lincoln this 17th day of sand, Eight Hundred and Ninety-Six, of the Independence of the United States the Oi , Hundred and Twenty First, and of this state the Thirtieth. J. A. PIPER,

Secretary of State.

GRANT GUTHRIE.

Attorney-at-Law.

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