

The Sioux County Journal.

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H. J. Simmonds, Editor.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1896.

Republican National Ticket.

For President, WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

For Vice-President, GARRETT A. HOBART.

State Ticket.

For Governor, J. H. MACCOLL.

For Lieutenant-Governor, ORLANDO TEFFT.

For Secretary of State, JOEL A. PIPER.

For Auditor, F. O. HEDLUND.

For Treasurer, C. E. CASEY.

For Attorney-General, A. S. CHURCHILL.

For Supt. of Public Instruction, H. R. CORBETT.

For Commissioner Public Lands & Buildings, H. C. RUSSELL.

For Supreme Judges, ROBERT RYAN, M. P. KINKAID, W. G. WHITMOKE.

For Presidential Electors, J. E. HOUTZ, F. J. SADILEK, A. J. BURHAM, A. C. FOSTER, SOL DRAPER, G. A. DEBBY, J. L. MCPHEELEY, M. L. FRIESE.

Congressional Ticket.

For Member of Congress, 6th District, A. E. CADY.

Legislative Ticket.

For State Senator 16th District, W. B. ELY.

For Representative, 3rd District, SMITH P. TUTTLE.

Be careful how you vote.

Don't fail to vote for the proposed amendments to the constitution, as their adoption will save the expense of a constitutional convention.

Vote for Tuttle for representative and you will vote for the interests of north-west Nebraska.

Vote for Ely for senator for he will so conduct himself as to be respected by his associates, instead of being ridiculed by them.

Vote for Cady for congress and thus avoid sending a man there who would disgrace the district because he cannot control his appetite.

Any man who has been a republican in the past and thinks he will vote for Bryan will find he has simply wasted his vote. McKinley will be elected and will get as well into the band wagon.

Wheat has been going up and silver has been going down. The metal in a silver dollar is now worth less than 50 cents, but silver dollars still go for their face, because people know that they are backed up by gold. The silver fellows have stopped talking about wheat and silver going up or down together.

It was a year after the "crime of 1878" that Senator Stewart made this utterance: "The question never will be settled until you determine the simple question whether the laboring man is entitled to have a gold dollar if he earns it, or whether you are going to cheat him with something else." If you don't believe it, see Congressional Record, June 12, 1874, page 4606.—Kearney Star.

Chairman Hanna, of the republican national committee, put an end to the charge that employees were being coerced into the support of McKinley. He issued a statement that the entire membership of the republican committee is at the disposal of any one for the prosecution of any employer who is suspected of attempting to coerce an employee, and he further offered to co-operate with the national democratic committee in protecting employees in the free and unfeigned exercise of their franchise. He further stated that if Mr. Jones or Mr. Bryan knew or had information of coercion they were equally guilty with the employers in not reporting the same for prosecution. Now if any one knows of a case of a voter being coerced into support of McKinley, don't whine about it, but take steps to have the guilty party punished.

Do you remember ever having asked a lawyer some unusual legal proposition that he did not first have to consult some authority before answering? It is said that before Chauncy Dapew was ever heard of outside of a small circle of acquaintances, that the elder Vanderbilt, having some question for which he desired a quick answer, and was unable to get it from his lawyers, by chance met Dapew, and mentioned the subject pressing on his mind. The problem was solved for him as easy and quickly as A, B, C, and it proved to be the tide that led on to fortune for Mr. Dapew. His talent had run him on to one who was able to utilize it profitably to both of them. Yet there are men who denounce such cases as Mr. Dapew as coming to their country, and all because he possessed the talent that enabled him to do the above his fellow men. There is an element of the population that would rejoice if all men were ignorant as dumb as themselves, but until nature shall cause the earth to cease revolving on its axis, the undesirable fact will remain that all men cannot be equal in either intellect or wealth.—Alliance Club.

If Bryan is so cock sure of being elected why does the price of silver keep going down?

After next Tuesday business will begin to be the occupation of the people, but it will not assume its normal proportions until after McKinley moves into the White House on the 4th of March, 1897.

One of the significant straws as to how the election will go is the postal card vote of the Chicago Record. It shows almost beyond a doubt that the working men are for McKinley.

It is hoped that the men who compose the next legislature will have brains enough to amend the election laws in some particulars, no matter what party they represent. The copy for the ballots was received here at noon on Saturday and to get the ballot in shape, print it and still give the county clerk time to send it sixty miles across the country to some of the polling places. A great many of the laws of the state are all right for the counties near the capital where the railroads run in all directions, but are very inconvenient for the counties at a distance, especially large ones where great distances have to be made by team. The election law should be so amended that all copy for ballots should be in the hands of the clerks of the various counties not less than twenty days before election, and not even the courts have a right to delay it beyond that time.

Before another issue of THE JOURNAL the election will have passed and the country will be relieved from the strain under which it has been struggling for months and people will have an opportunity to again devote their attention to business. So far as the result is concerned that is settled now, for nothing of an ordinary nature could be done in the days remaining which would change the sentiment of enough of the voters to make any difference. So far as such a thing can be certain before the votes are counted, it is certain that McKinley will be elected by a large number of electoral votes, and from all that can be learned from the most reliable sources Nebraska will elect the McKinley electors, and the entire republican state and congressional ticket. It was considered a doubtful state up to a very short time ago, but the change in sentiment has become so marked that the above statement is practically admitted by all, so that any who may have contemplated voting for the combination ticket, in part or as a whole, will realize that they will simply throw their vote away.

Final Proof Notices.

All persons having final proof notices in this paper will receive a marked copy of the paper and are requested to examine their notice and if any errors exist report the same to this office at once.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Alliance, Neb., Oct. 15, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before M. J. Biewert, Clerk District Court at Harrison, Neb., on November 21, 1896, viz: Jacob Marking, of Montrose, Neb., who made H. E. No. 278 for the lot 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 sec. 3, sec. 2, tp. 23 n., r. 27 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jackson Krieger, Stephen Serres, Joseph Hoffman, all of Bolare, Neb.; Jacob Wasser, burgess, of Montrose, Neb.

If no protest be filed against this proof on or before day set for taking same, testimony already submitted will be considered.

J. W. WENZ, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Alliance, Neb., Oct. 15, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before M. J. Biewert, Clerk District Court at Harrison, Neb., on Nov. 21, 1896, viz: Solomon L. Ellis, of Harrison, Neb., who made H. E. No. 278 for the lot 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 sec. 3, sec. 2, tp. 23 n., r. 27 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Walker Woodruff, S. M. Thomas, N. D. Hamlin, A. R. Dew, all of Harrison, Neb.; also Philip D. Dana, of Harrison, Neb., who made H. E. No. 274 for the lot 1 and 2, tp. 23 n., r. 27 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Corwin Lewis, S. M. Thomas, James Nolan, George Turner, all of Harrison, Neb.

J. W. WENZ, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office, Alliance, Neb., August 7, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that David Anderson, of Ardmore, S. D., has filed notice of intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before M. J. Biewert, Clerk District Court at Harrison, Neb., on the 24th day of Nov., 1896, on timber culture application No. 75, for the S. 1/4 of section No. 27, in township No. 25 N., range No. 24 W.

He names as witnesses: Richardson, August Meyers, Hiram Richardson, J. M. Plumb, all of Ardmore, S. D.

J. W. WENZ, JR., Register.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Alliance, Neb., October 12, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before M. J. Biewert, Clerk District Court at Harrison, Nebraska, on Nov. 21, 1896, viz: Michael A. Hennes, of Gilchrist, Neb., who made H. E. No. 283 for the lot 1 and 2, sec. 31, tp. 23 n., r. 27 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. W. Smith, F. K. Murphy, Louis Ruffing, John Mack, all of Bolare, Neb.

J. W. WENZ, JR., Register.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the District Court of the County of Sioux, and State of Nebraska, upon a decree rendered by said court in favor of Samuel Southworth, plaintiff, and against Lewis M. Bab, a single man, Adelle J. Dungan and William G. Dungan, defendants, I will on the 31st day of October, A. D., 1896, at the hour of 3 o'clock, p. m., at the east front door of the Court House in Harrison, Neb., sell to the highest bidder, the highest bidder to satisfy said Order of sale in the sum of Two Hundred and Forty-two and 10/100 Dollars, together with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 27th day of November, A. D., 1895, and costs and carrying charges thereon, as follows: D. B. BARNETT, Sheriff of said County.

Attest T. Clark, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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 so as to read as follows:

Section 2. The supreme court shall consist of not less than five (5) nor more than seven (7) judges, who shall be chosen by the electors to form a quorum or to pronounce decision. I shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, writs, 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 term of not less than five (5) years as the legislature may prescribe.

Section 5. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 5. At the first general election to be held in the year 1897 there shall be elected by the electors of the state 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 shall continue to serve until their office for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively commissioned.

Approved March 20, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to 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 so as to read as follows:

Section 13. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law.

The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, provide for the members of the supreme court whose terms have not expired at the time of holding the general election to continue to serve until their office for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively commissioned.

Approved March 20, 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 so as 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 in no case diminished during the term for which they shall have been commissioned and they shall not receive for 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 hereinafter 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, elect two-thirds of the members of each house of the legislature occurring thereafter.

Approved March 20, 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 so as to read as follows:

Section 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts, justice of the peace and police magistrates, and in such other courts as may be established by law, and no power shall be exercised by any court or judge of the same except as provided by law.

Approved March 20, 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 so as to read as follows:

Section 11. The legislature, whenever two-thirds of the members assembled to one house shall concur therein may, in or after the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety seven and not oftener than once in every year thereafter, increase the number of judges of the 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 districts shall not vacate the office of any judge.

Approved March 21, 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 so as to read as follows:

Section 6. The legislature, whenever two-thirds of the members assembled to one house shall concur therein may, in or after the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety seven and not oftener than once in every year thereafter, increase the number of judges of the 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 districts shall not vacate the office of any judge.

Approved March 21, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section two (2) of article four (4) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to work 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 four (4) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. No city, county, town, precinct, municipality, or other subdivision of the state, shall ever make donations to any works of internal improvement, or manufacturing, unless a proposition so to do shall have been first submitted to the qualified voters 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 been reduced through a certificate signed by the secretary and auditor of state, showing that the same is issued pursuant to law.

Approved March 20, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State 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 so as to read as follows:

Section 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, an independent assessor, an inspector of public lands and buildings, and three railroad commissioners, each of whom 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 Tuesday after the first Tuesday in January, after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. The governor shall remain in office for a period of one year, one for the period of two years, and one for the period of three years. The governor shall remain in office for a period of one year, one for the period of two years, and one for the period of three years. The governor shall remain in office for a period of one year, one for the period of two years, and one for the period of three years.

Approved March 20, 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 so as 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 or not less than two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof.

Approved March 20, 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 so as 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 thereon 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.

Approved March 20, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section twelve (12) of article twelve (12) 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 twelve (12) of article twelve (12) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 12. 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 thereon 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.

Approved March 20, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to 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 so as to read as follows:

Section 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts, justice of the peace and police magistrates, and in such other courts as may be established by law, and no power shall be exercised by any court or judge of the same except as provided by law.

Approved March 20, 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 so as to read as follows:

Section 6. The government of any city of the metropolitan class and the government of the county in which it is located may by merger, 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 county and a majority of those cast in such metropolitan city at such election.

Approved March 20, 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 so as to read as follows:

Section 6. The government of any city of the metropolitan class and the government of the county in which it is located may by merger, 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 county and a majority of those cast in such metropolitan city at such election.

Approved March 20, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section two (2) of article four (4) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to work 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 four (4) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. No city, county, town, precinct, municipality, or other subdivision of the state, shall ever make donations to any works of internal improvement, or manufacturing, unless a proposition so to do shall have been first submitted to the qualified voters 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 been reduced through a certificate signed by the secretary and auditor of state, showing that the same is issued pursuant to law.

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GRANT GUTHRIE, Attorney-at-Law. Prompt attention given to all legal matters in Justice, County and District Courts, and before the United States Land Office. Fire Insurance written in reliable companies. Legal papers carefully drawn. HARRISON, NEBRASKA.

B. L. SMUCK, Fashionable Barber & Hair Dresser. OPEN SUNDAY FROM 9 TO 12. RAZORS AND SHAVINGS PUT IN ORDER. Give me a call.

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.

Ripans Tabules. Ripans Tabules cure nausea. Ripans Tabules at druggists. Ripans Tabules cure dizziness. Ripans Tabules assist digestion. Ripans Tabules cure biliousness. Ripans Tabules cure flatulency. Ripans Tabules: one gives relief. Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic. Ripans Tabules: cure constipation. Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative. Ripans Tabules: cure liver troubles.

North-Western LINE

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