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For President—
WILLIAM H. TAFT, of Ohio.
For Vice President—
JAMES S. SHERMAN, of New York.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3rd, A. D. 1908.

A JOINT RESOLUTION to amend Sections two (2), four (4), five (5), six (6) and thirteen (13) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to Judicial Powers.

Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. **Amendment proposed.** That Section two (2) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 2. (**Supreme Court: Judges: jurisdiction.**) The Supreme Court shall consist of seven (7) judges; and a majority of all elected and qualified judges shall be necessary to constitute a quorum or pronounce a decision. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction in all cases relating to the revenue, civil cases in which the state is a party, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

Section 2 (**Amendment proposed.**) That Section four (4) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 4. (**Supreme Court, judges, election, term, residence.**) 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 six years. And said Supreme Court judges shall during their term of office, reside at the place where the court is holden.

Section 3. (**Amendment proposed.**) That Section five (5) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 5. (**Supreme court, judges, election, term; chief justice.**) That at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1909, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; that at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1911, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1913 and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who shall hold his office for the period of six years. Provided that the member of the supreme Court whose term of office expires in January 1914, shall be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court during that time until the expiration of his term of office. And provided further, that upon the adoption of these amendments by the electors of the State, the Governor shall, immediately upon issuing his proclamation declaring said amendments adopted, appoint four (4) judges of the Supreme Court, two (2) of whom shall be appointed to hold said office until their successors shall be elected at the general election in 1909, and have qualified; and the other two (2) shall hold their office until their successors shall be elected at the general election held in 1911, and have qualified.

Section 4. (**Amendment proposed.**) That Section six (6) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 6. (**Chief Justice.**) The Chief Justice shall serve as such during all the term for which he was elected. He shall preside at all terms of the Supreme Court, and in his absence the judges present shall select one of their number to preside temporarily.

Section 5. (**Amendment proposed.**) That Section thirteen (13) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 13. (**Judges, Salaries.**) That judges of the Supreme Court shall each receive a salary of $4,500, and the Judges of the District Court shall each receive a salary of $3,000 per annum, payable quarterly.

Approved April 8, 1907.

I, Geo C. Junkin, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by the Thirtieth session of the legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1908.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-third, and of this State the Forty-second.

GEO. C. JUNKIN,
[SEAL] Secretary of State.

Primary Election Returns.

The results of the late primary election did not develop a very extensive vote over the county. By the official count we see there were 270 republican, 112 democratic, 113 populist and 11 socialist ballots deposited. Sheldon for governor on the republican ticket received 222 votes; Dahlman 45, Shallenberger 23 and Berge 24 for the same office on the democratic ballot, and Shallenberger 24 and Berge 76 for governor on the pop ticket. Kinkaid won the congressional nomination on the republican ballots by 177, Ross getting 21 and Sibley 35. The senatorial vote in this county gave Culley 166, Clark 70 and Gould 24, but Buffalo gave Gould such a big vote that it gave him a majority in both counties that he landed the nomination, while Deets got the dem and pop nominations for the same plum by 80 and 83. The vote in this county for representative gave Ojendyk the republican nomination by a vote of 136 to McKinnie's 119; while Brown, with no opposition, captured the pop and dem nominations. The nomination for county attorney on the republican ballots gave Fisher 136 and Starr 117, while Mathew did up E. A. Smith for the pop and dem nominations by a vote of 152 to 61. In the supervisor districts, I. A. Maiefski, populist, was nominated without opposition in No. 1: W. O. Brown, republican, in No. 3, without opposition; C. J. Peters, populist, in No. 5, with no opponent, while in No. 7, E. H. Allen, republican, and F. R. Wyman, populist, received the nomination of their respective parties.

The results over the state-wide nominees are yet in part undecided. On the republican side, Sheldon for governor, Hopewell for lieutenant governor, Junkin for secretary of state, Brian for state treasurer and Thompson for attorney general, had no opposition for re-nomination, while for auditor Barton seems to be the winner, for land commissioner the fight is on between Cowles and Shively, with the former in the lead, Bishop looks an easy winner for state superintendent and Williams seems booked for renomination as railway commissioner. For congress in this district, Kinkaid easily gets the nomination from the republicans. In this senatorial district, Gould is an easy winner for the republican nomination. On the democratic side, a merry race is on for governor between Dahlman, Shallenberger and Berge, with pretty sure first purse for Shallenberger, though Cowboy Jim says he will contest with Shallenberger, should the latter show not over 2,000 to the good apparently. Garrett wins the democratic nomination for lieutenant governor, Mattes for secretary of state, Price and Luikart nearly a tie for auditor, Fleharty winner for attorney general, Eastman walks away with land commissioner possibilities and Cowgill is picked to contest for railway commissioner.

PRIMARY NOTES:

McGuire bests Fitzsimmons for the democratic congressional nomination in the first.

Latta easily wins over Howard for democratic contestant in the third congressional district.

Banker G. H. Kinsey of Arcadia won out for the republican senatorial nomination at the primaries.

Peter Mortensen, ex-state treasurer, was nominated by the republicans of Ord for representative, over Editor Rood of North Loup.

In Hall county one candidate was defeated for nomination because of his confirmed habit of patronizing the mail order houses. A new element being injected in politics.

In the fourth congressional district, Hinshaw, republican, puts it all over Aldrich by more than two to one, while on the democratic side it is close as yet, with Gilbert seemingly the winner.

The democratic nomination for congress in the Big Sixth seems in favor of Judge Westover, present judge up in the sandhills, and who with Judge Kinkaid handled the court business in that district from its organization up to the time the latter was elected to congress, and who is yet "in it" up there as one of the best jurists in the state.

To show the beauties of the new primary law, reference is made to the fight for nomination on the republican ballot for railway commissioner, in which Aarons, a wholly unknown quantity over the state, came nearly defeating Williams for re-nomination. Aarons was the first name on the ballot while Williams was the last. Probably not one voter in a hundred ever heard of Aarons before the voting was on.

Apropos of the late primary election in Sherman county, the returns on the state senatorial candidacy, while they were not strong enough to secure the nomination of A. P. Culley, yet that gentleman feels proud over his vote in this his home county, which endorsed his candidacy by an overwhelming majority over his highest competitor. In conversation with Mr. Culley he wishes to return his heartfelt thanks to those who gave him such loyal support and with the assurance that he will always remember most gratefully their confidence in him as expressed at the primary.

Up to yesterday noon, the eighth dry after the primaries, no candidate had so far filed his expense account with the county clerk.

A wager of $10 Tuesday evening on our streets by a Bryan man that the Democratic Billy would carry Nebraska was quickly taken by a Taft man. The Bryan man then said he could have a man here inside of 24 hours who would wager $5,000 that the sage of Fairview would carry Nebraska was as quickly taken by the Taft man, who insisted that he could not make that amount so easy by any other known method. It now remains for the Bryan believer to appear with the necessary stuff.

If Bryan's dollar contributions come in as fast as they have in Ray county, Missouri, where Democrats are as thick as flies around a molasses barrel, he might have enough to carry him through when he runs in 1920. In April one of the Democratic papers at the county seat announced that it would receive dollar contributions from the farmers and urged them to send in their money. Last week the editor announced that up to date he had received $1 and would add it to his dollar and send it in. There are over 3,000 Democratic voters in that county and only one of them contributes a dollar on Bryan's call. If that is any criterion to go by Bryan will lose out by greater odds than he did last time he run.

The present National campaign seems to have inspired the anarchists to old time frenzy. At a mass meeting of unemployed at the Cooper Institute in New York City on Labor Day, the meeting was turned into an anarchist riot, red rag speeches being made by leading anarchists, resulting in the arrest of two of the most noted and the breaking up of the murderous gang of cut-throat creatures. This is the outcome of the unlawful so-called "free" speech ideas of the numerous tail-end leaders against the present courts of justice and the government of today. Such men as Hearst, Debs and others should be muzzled before their inflammatory utterances result in inciting mob rule in the place of law and order.

The democratic and populist county central committees were organized last Saturday according to law as follows: Democrat: Oak Creek, Wm. Lewandowski; Logan, W. R. McCullough; Washington, Andrew Anderson; Elm, Andrew Coppersmith; Webster, L. P. Squires; Loup City, Louis Rein; Ashton, S. S. Polski; Rockville, Chris Neilson; Clay, F. G. Casteel; Harrison, Henry Beck; Scott, Henry Diefenbaugh; Hazard, John Boecking; Bristol Fred Novy. Populist: Oak Creek, Wenzel Rewolinski; Logan, Hans Johnson; Washington, Wm. Mizner; Elm, Chris. Zwink; Webster, R. D. Hendrickson; Loup City, John Minshull; Ashton, John Jezewski; Rockville, L. H. Currier; Clay, N. T. Daddow; Harrison, E. A. Slote; Scott, Frank Wyman, Hazard, Thos. Donahoe; Bristol, E. A. Snyder.

Last Saturday, according to the new primary law, was the time for the organization of the new county central committees. As we understand it, the law reads that each party candidates shall meet at the office of the secretary of the old county central committee and re-organize. However, that seems not to have been so in the case of the republican, W. O. Brown, one of the republican candidates being present at the office of Secretary Starr for that purpose, while at the same time, Bill Fisher, candidate for county attorney on the republican ticket, did not appear but on the contrary took the bull by the horns and organized the new central committee all by his own lonesome at the Gibson-Fisher office, ignoring Messrs. W. O. Brown and E. H. Allen, the only two other candidates who, according to law, have the right, in conjunction with the candidate for county attorney, to select the new county central committee. Mr. Fisher has not favored the North western with the list of his committee.

MAJESTIC
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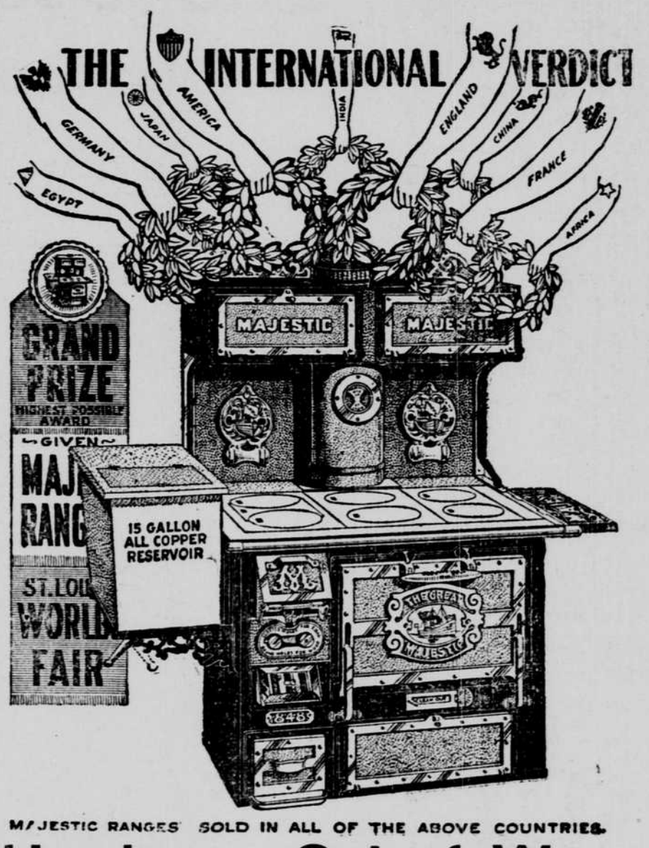
One Week--September 28th to October 3rd, 1908



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We heartily invite our friends to call any day during the above mentioned week and we will demonstrate the superior qualities of the

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The MAJESTIC MALLEABLE and STEEL RANGE as formerly turned out by the Majestic people has been considered throughout the entire country par-excellence, and far ahead of any other range made. But with the NEW CHARCOAL IRON BODY in place of Steel, making it double its value, and the fact that it is the only range in existance made of Malleable and Charcoal Iron, you can readily see that if quality is considered, the Majestic leads by a big margin. WE WANT YOU TO CALL at our store during this week, and let us explain this new feature —CHARCOAL IRON BODY; let us explain why it is the best material for range bodies, and incidently, why it is not used on other ranges. We want you to call if you intend to buy or not, as the information gained will serve you in the future.

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Come any day during this week and have buttered hot biscuits and hot coffee. Biscuits baked on a Majestic in three minutes, while you wait.

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Come in any day, you are welcome whether you intend to buy or not

HAYHURST-GALLAWAY HARDWARE COMPANY,
Loup City, Nebraska.

Mr. Bryan On Wills.

There are certain things that come naturally by descent, and reforms come by descent. You cannot convey a reform by will. The president has tried to bequeath certain reforms to the republican candidate, but I am the next of blood in the reform business and they come to me. In fact, I think I could make it stronger than that. If a man dies and leaves no children the property goes back to his parents, and, so far as reforms are concerned, the republican party has died without heirs, and the reforms go back to the one from whom the republican party got the reforms.—From W. J. Bryan's Address at Salem, Ill., August 26, 1908.

Mr. Bryan's determination to make a fight for a share in the estate of a man who is no kin to him naturally recalls a somewhat celebrated case tried some years ago, in which Mr. Bryan made a fight to share in the proceeds of an estate, although his name was not mentioned in the will. In that case Mr. Bryan did not claim to be an heir, except on the ground that he had been promised something and he was expectant enough to carry his case into courts, where he was finally defeated.

The record in the Bennett will case is complete. The will was drawn by W. J. Bryan himself at Lincoln, Neb., where Mr. Bennett, a resident of Counecticut, was his guest. To Mrs. Bennett the will bequeathed $50,000 for "purposes set forth in a sealed letter" which accompanied the will. The letter bore this address:

Mrs. P. S. Bennett: To be read only by Mrs. Bennett and by her alone, after my death.—P. S. Bennett.

It was developed later in court that the sealed letter directed Mrs. Bennet to give Mr. Bryan $50,000 after Mr. Bennett's death, and she was specifically enjoined to observe the strictest secrecy about the transaction It has never been explained why Mr. Bryan, in drawing the will, should have omitted his own name or surrounded the deal with an air of melodramatic secrecy, particularly as he has always avowedly favored publicity in all money transactions. Perhaps his native modesty led him to seek to evade the advertisement that would naturally follow his coming in such a liberal share of a mere friend's estate. However, when it came to the question of publicity or the loss of the $50,000, Mr. Bryan decided for publicity and carried the case into the courts. After a lenghty hearing, the court held "that neither said envelope nor letter, nor said typewritten document be approved or allowed as part of said will." With an amount equal to a year's salary of the president of the United States at stake, Mr. Bryan appealed the case to the higher courts only to be beaten at every stage of the legal fight.

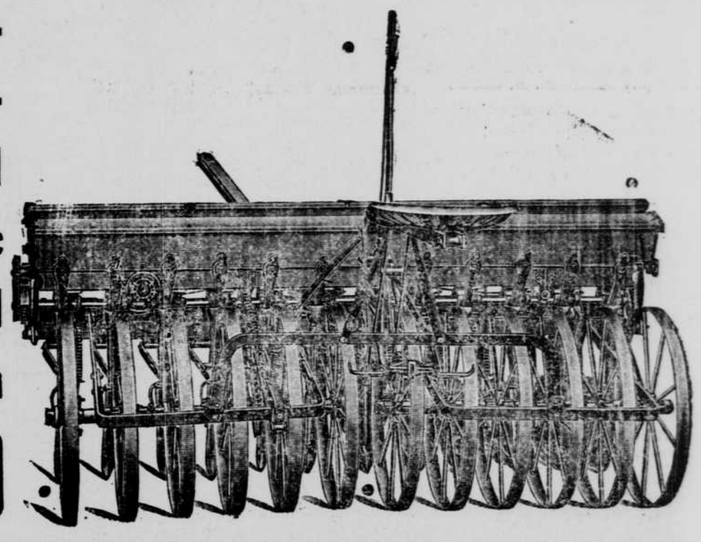
Mr. Bryan is not easily dismayed by defeats, either in the courts or in politics, and so he is going to make another fight to break the Roosevelt will for the purpose of sharing a political estate in the accumulation of which he has had no part, and even though his name was not mentioned in the list of bequests. The estate, however, is an exceedingly large one and Mr. Bryan is socialistic enough to think he should have his share of any good things in sight. His claim will, of course, be contested, and he may as well prepare to have it rejected by the court of public opinion which will pass on his case on Tuesday, November 3, 1908.—Omaha Bee.

The elevators in Loup City are paying Omaha prices for corn. This is mighty good for the farmer but how is it with the elevator men? It reminds one of the story of the man who got down on all fours to train a bull pup. In the melee the pup got a good hold on the old man's nose, who howled to his son to take him off. But the son, with admiration for the situation yelled "I know it's pretty tough, dad; but remember it's the making of the pup."

The New "Tiger" Press Drill

The most durable and easiest adjusted drill on the market. Call and see them

T. M. REED



To Voters of Sherman County:

Permit me to heartily thank you and to say to you, I am grateful and very proud of the support given me as your candidate for your State Senator at the primaries. For the support and confidence you reposed in me, I deeply feel, and am very grateful, and only hope to be able at some future time to repay you for your trust in my manhood and character. No office, however high, is worth the price when paid for by bribery or dishonor. Had I stood for railroad corporation interest, the result would have been different, but so long as I live, I shall own myself and stand for the interests of the plain common people. My vote in this county, 166, Mr. Clark, 70, Mr. Gould, 24. Thanking you again, I am yours,

A. P. CULLEY.

Public School Opening.

A new feature in the life of the public school was inaugurated by Supt. Jas. O'Connell last Monday morning. In response to a general invitation and announcement teachers pupils and patrons gathered on the school campus around the front entrance of the building where formal opening exercises were held and the following progam carried out. An invocation was offered by Rev. J. O. Hawk of the M. E. church, after which Rev. L. C. McEwen of the Presbyterian church delivered a short address emphasizing the relation that the parents, pupils and teachers sustain to the institution and the necessity of hearty co-operation on the part of each as an essential in the accomplishment of the best work. Following the address came a selection by Mrs. McCray, the raising and saluting of the flag, and the benediction by Rev. D. W. James of the Baptist church. Supt. O'Connell has the work well in hand and the auspicious opening gives promise of a successful school year.

Grave reports of a proposed attempt to murder Wm. H. Taft, republican presidential candidate, in the near future, has gained the ears of the authorities. The hellish utterances of certain political leaders is responsible for such plots and a curb should be placed on the mouths of the Debs-Hearst kind of fellows.

At this distance, the editor of the Northwestern wishes to tender best congratulations to his brother-in-law, Mr. E. P. Worcester, at Des Moines, Iowa, who has just finished his fifteenth year as manager of the mechanical departments of the Iowa State Daily Capital, and bids fair to retain the same responsible position to the end of his working days. Gene is the best all-around printer it has ever been our good fortune to know, as well as a writer of repute. He was the founder, wany years ago of the Thomas County Cat, a Kansas newspaper that at that time gained a National reputation in the strenuous times of county seat fights, when every man engaged in public affairs in that state carried a loaded arsenal around with him and had the nerve to use the same when occasion required. His history would make spicy reading in these times. The Capital of last Thursday contains quite an eulogistic article on his connection with that paper.

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Great Western Spreader
Is Made for the Man Who Wants the Best

It Has—Oak Sills—not pine, elm or maple; Oak Tongue—not pine; Hickory Double-trees and single-trees—not elm or maple; Mammoth Double Oak Bolster—not a frail, single bolster; Big, Heavy 15-inch Malleable Fifth Wheel—not small, light cast iron; Big, Heavy Front Axle, set well back under the load—not a light skeleton axle, set away out ahead of machine; Big, Heavy Rear Axle; Heaviest and Strongest Wheels found on any spreader; Wind Shield and Rake that make the work of the Great Western away in the lead; Endless Apron that is always ready to load. No complicated device needed to put it out of gear at the right moment: to prevent serious breakage. It does not throw a bunch at starting and another at the finish, but spreads uniformly from start to finish. Wheels track, making easy draft and just the machine for top-dressing or in corn fields. No worm gears, no bevel gears, no breaking, no trouble—a spreader that everyone swears by, but not at. Write just these words on a postal card or in a letter, "Send me your book, Practical Experience with Barnyard Manure, and Catalogue No. 100." They will be mailed free. Do it Now.

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For Sale by T. M. REED