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**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 appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

Section 3. (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 terms of office, except as hereafter provided, shall be six years. And said Supreme Court judges shall during their term of office reside at the place where the court is held.

Section 5. (Supreme court judges; election, term, residence.) 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, the electors of the State, the Governor and the members 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 6. (Chief justice.) That Section six (6) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 7. (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.
GEO. C. JUNKIN, Secretary of State.

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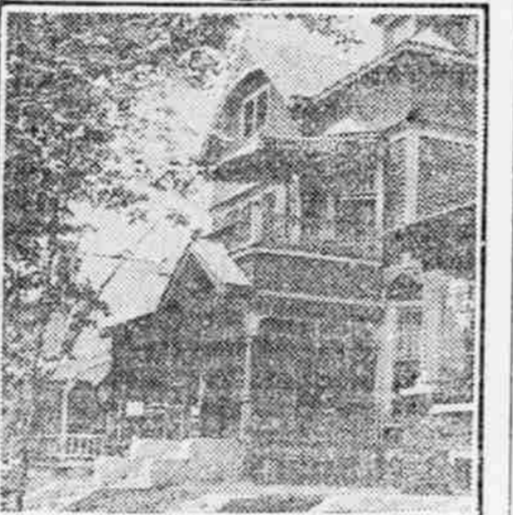
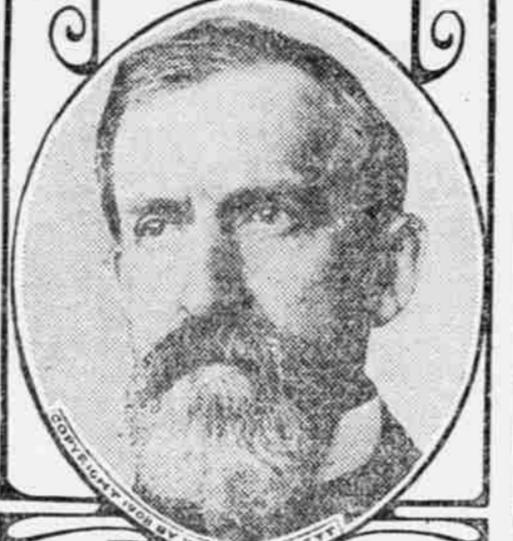
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John W. Kern
The Hoosier Statesman Who Runs on the Ticket With William J. Bryan—His Record, His Family and His Party Service.

INDIANA has the vice presidency now, and it was with the view of keeping the office in possession of the Hoosier State that the national Democratic convention at Denver named John Worth Kern of Indianapolis to run on the national ticket of the party with William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska. Of course that was not the only reason for the choice. There were many others, and good ones, too, but the leaders thought it would be a good thing to make an appeal to state pride in Mr. Kern's commonwealth by naming him to run for the office now held by that other eminent Indiana statesman, Charles W. Fairbanks. Some surprise has been expressed at the nomination of Mr.



JOHN W. KERN AND HIS HOME.

Kern for vice president in view of the fact that he was twice a candidate for governor of Indiana and was twice defeated, but in these campaigns, although defeated, he each time ran about 12,000 ahead of his ticket, and his record made him the leading Democrat of his state.

The Kerns came originally from Germany, but that was a good while ago—considerably over a hundred years. Adam Kern, great-grandfather of the vice presidential candidate, was born in the fatherland. He came to America before the Revolution. Mr. Kern's father and grandfather were born in Virginia, and the former, in obedience to the sentiment that westward the sway of empire takes its way, moved to Indiana and became one of the pioneers of the commonwealth. That was in 1836. John Worth Kern was



WILLIAM COOPER KERN AND JOHN W. KERN, JR.

born at Alto, Howard county, Dec. 29, 1849. When he was five years old his father, Dr. Jacob Kern, removed to Warren county, Ind., and remained ten years. When the Democratic statesman was in his early teens his mother died and his father took him and his sister back to their old home in Indiana. It was about this time that young John began attending the State Normal school in Kokomo, riding on horseback ten miles each way every day. He began teaching school himself as soon as he was old enough, and with money earned in this way he went to the University of Michigan and took a course in law, being graduated in 1869. He hung out his shingle in Kokomo as soon as he was of age, and he was only twenty-one when he was first nominated for the state legislature. He was not successful in that canvass, but in 1878 was elected city attorney of Kokomo and held the office for six years. In 1881 he was chosen official reporter of the state supreme court and to discharge the duties of the post removed to Indianapolis, which he has since made

his home. In 1892 he was elected a member of the state senate, serving four years, and from 1897 to 1901 he served as city attorney of Indianapolis. His first nomination for governor of Indiana was in 1900, when he ran against William T. Durbin and was defeated, and in 1904 he was defeated by Governor Hanly.

Mr. Kern has a reputation not only as an eloquent speaker, but as a lawyer who understands constitutional questions. He received the complimentary vote of his party for the United States senatorship in 1905. Mr. Kern belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Order of Elks and is a thirty-second degree Mason. He is president of



MRS. KERN AND MISS JULIA KERN.

The Commercial club of Indianapolis and belongs to the University and Century clubs. He is not wealthy, but has enjoyed a comfortable income from his law practice. He and Mr. Bryan have been close friends for over a dozen years, and Mr. Kern delivered many eloquent speeches in behalf of the election of the Nebraskan to the presidency in the two campaigns in which he ran for the office before.

The Kern home is a hospitable looking mansion at 1386 North Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, and as the Kerns have long been prominent in the society of the Indiana capital the residence has become known as a social center. The family consists of Mrs. Kern, a daughter, Miss Julia, about twenty-three, and two sons, John Worth Kern, Jr., aged eight, and the baby of the family, William Cooper Kern, aged four. Mr. Kern has been twice married, and Miss Kern is a daughter of the first wife. The present Mrs. Kern is prominent in the civic life of Indianapolis and is a leading member of the Women's council. She divides her attention between her children and philanthropic work, kindergarten education appealing especially to her interest. She is a woman of much personal charm and has a large circle of admirers.

MISS EVALYN WALSH.

A Noted Beauty and Her Approaching Nuptials.
Society in several cities is much interested in the nuptials of Miss Evalyn Walsh and Ned McLean, son of John R. McLean of Washington and Cincinnati. Miss Walsh is the daughter of Thomas F. Walsh, the Colorado multi-millionaire. The family for several years has spent its winters in Washington and its summers in Newport. Miss Walsh met with injury



MISS EVALYN WALSH.

in an automobile accident three summers ago. Her brother Vinson, who was with her at the time, was killed. To assist his daughter in recovering her health Mr. Walsh had a boudoir automobile constructed, fitted out with lounge, reclining chair and other conveniences, and in it Miss Walsh spent some time traveling in search of health and vigor. She was educated in part abroad and is very accomplished.

Amos Allen of Maine.
Congressman Amos Allen of Maine is one of the quietest men in the world. He does not take to speech-making, but no man attends legislative sessions more closely. He was a classmate of the late Thomas B. Reed, was his secretary while Reed was speaker of the house and was elected his successor when Reed decided to quit public life.

OLD CLOTHES IN AFRICA.

The Natives Often Make Dreadful Mistakes With European Attire.
The "ol' clo' man" is a familiar figure in American streets and one by no means without picturesque quality, but no American dealer in old clothes has established a business of such extent of interest as that of John Hyman of London, whose specialty is to purchase showy costumes and discarded military and official uniforms for disposal in the orient and Africa.

Even the retiring lord mayors of London have become almost by official tradition his customers, and the cocked hat, gold laced coat and knee breeches at which during one season London has gazed with awe in the famous pageant of the lord mayor's procession are likely the next season to delight the eyes of darkest Africa upon the proud person of a darkest African.

"I have visited most of the great oriental bazars and watched our goods being purchased," says Mr. Hyman. "I have seen blacks solemnly walking around with waistcoats buttoned behind instead of before and even men wearing ladies' costumes. I have seen enormously big fellows in clothes so small I could not imagine for the life of me how they got into them or how they could get out again unless the stitching gave way."

The Prince de Joinville when off the Gabon coast once received on his ship an official visit from two chiefs, father and son, who must, one would think, have been Mr. Hyman's customers. They were known as Big Denis and Little Denis, and each owned for ceremonial occasions a military uniform.

That of Big Denis was a French general's, which his wives managed to get him into. That of Little Denis was a Hussar's, and its intricate cut, numerous buttons, straps and buckles and painfully small size proved quite too much for him. He sent the prince a despairing message begging help, and a relief party of delighted midshipmen was sent to dress him and bring him aboard.

They fulfilled their errand; but, with the mischievousness of their kind, they so tightened every fastening of his overtight attire that the poor youth was nearly bursting with combined pride and suffocation when he arrived, and it was evident he could never be got out of his unwanted finery by any method less drastic than cutting him out.

Still, no manner of wearing a complete costume ever equals in comic effect some of the savages' combinations of unrelated items. One venerable African chieftain received his European guests with an antiquated evening shoulder cape of pink flowered satin and spangles worn about his waist as an apron, while his white wool was mundanely crowned by a military helmet.

Still another conducted important negotiations with an exploring party clad simply and impressively in a lady's large Galusborough hat, a pair of cavalry boots and a necklace of glistening tin ornaments used to decorate Christmas trees.—Youth's Companion.

The Devil's Advocate.

In connection with the Roman Catholic ceremony of canonization there is an official called "the devil's advocate." When the steps preliminary to the canonization, an able man is appointed to assail the memory of the candidate and to bring against him all possible charges, which the other side must satisfactorily dispose of. This accuser is known as the "devil's advocate," and not until he is silenced by the disproof of his charges can the canonization be accomplished.

They Own the Soft Impeachment.

In an address to the Canadian club in Montreal, Mr. James Bryce said: "I do not think it would be advisable for me to say much, for I have the good fortune to be a Scotchman myself. I won't pursue the theme of what contributions Scotchmen should be able to make to Canada's literature and science, for the very simple reason which was given by a friend of mine, who said, 'I never argue with Scotchmen that they are a great nation—they admit it.'"

Cost of Courtesy.

The adage "Courtesy costs nothing" would if true offer sufficient reason to insure its observance by practically every member of the commercial community, it being fairly obvious to most of us that courtesy is an excellent lubricant for the machinery in business. To be always courteous in business, however, requires a very considerable expenditure of mental effort, which very few of us are capable of sustaining at all times.—Magazine of Commerce.

Bismarck's Love of Nature.

Speaking of the country and the long walks he took daily, Bismarck said he loved nature, but the amount of life he saw awed him, and it took a great deal of faith to believe that an "all seeing eye" could notice every living atom when one realized what it meant. "Have you ever sat on the grass and examined it closely? There is enough life in one square yard to appall you," he said.—Lady Randolph Churchill.

Proud.

"So you enjoy seeing your boy play football?"
"I should say I do," answered Farmer Courtois. "It makes me right proud to see him out there and realize that he is the young fellow I was once able to whip."—Washington Star.

Authors are the filament of the man.—Herodotus.

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