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All communications, to scoure estanties, must be accompanied by the full mane of the writer. We measure the right to reject any magneript, and cannot agree to return the same.—We desire a correspondent in every actual-district of Platte county, one of good judgment, and re-liable in every way.—Write plainly, each item separately. Give us facts.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1896.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, For Vice President:

GARRETT A. HOBART.

of New Jersey.

STATE TICKET.

Attorney General ... ARTHUR S. CHURCHILL First District. Second District Third District. ..G. A. DERRY

Congressional Ticket. For Congressman Third District, ROSS L. HAMMOND.

Senatorial Ticket.

For Senator Twelfth District. SIDNEY C. GRAY County Ticket.

For Representative......GEORGE C. SMITH

Concerning Mr. Jones.

TECUMBER has organized a Mary Bry-

A case of lockjaw is reported cure by antitoxin.

OMAHA has 300 regular teachers in the public schools, with 35 on the assigned

With McKinley and Protection we shall have more employment, more work, and more

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY STANDS FOR MONEST MONEY AND THE CHANGE TO KARN IT BY HONEST TOIL, - [WM. McKINLEY.

Ross Hammond will represent his dis trict in the house of representatives at Washington in manner highly satisfactory to the people residing in his dis trict.- [David City News.

GERAT earthquake in Japan, the northeast province and of the main island, on Monday of last week. The town of Rukogo was entirely destroyed and several others severely damaged. On the same day a typhoon caused extensive damage in Southern Japan.

CARL WIELUND was fatally injured at Omaha one day last week by a playmate named Charles Gustavison. A 22-caliher rifle did the business, and the boys were shooting pigeons when the weapon was accidentally discharged, the ball rod jog has put other settlers on land lodging in Wiklund's left lung.

. How. Ross L. Hammond has estab lished his headquarters for the campaign at Norfolk, and selected Phil. F. Sprech er, editor of the Norfolk Journal, as sec retary of the congressional central committee. The counties of Madison, Pierce. Antelope and Knox were placed under the special charge of John O. Licey. Mr. Hammond will devote his entire attention to the campaign.

THE democratic, national convention at Indianapolis was "gold standard and free trade," and Palmer, their nomines. can, by no conceivable probability, be seriously considered except as the lead-ing of a wing of the old party, holding muddle is perplexing and the cause of together for the purpose of keeping alive their part-of-a-party organization for the years beyond this, and the events that may follow upon the inauguration of McKinley next spring.

ever given before was that for Grant in mext Monday night, Chairman Dahl-1868, when he received 32.122. Lincoln | man of the Democratic state central in 1864 had 29,000; Grant in 1872 30,546. | committee wired the following measure Out of a total male population of 108.-805, 55,534, or more than one-half, are agriculture, fishing and meet, but when there comes a crisis in government affairs, the Green Mountain this challenge to Mr. Cockran and obtain boys are in the habit of shooting straight his reply. We will pay half expenses. at the mark. Vermont has set the pace.

slared his true republican principles in tion in such a way that it mot with the hearty approval of his friends and supporters. With Hammond from the Third district, MacColl for the state and Wm. McKimley for the United States standard bearer the republicance will mass to victory.—[Schwyler Sun.

漢玄羊出口の

George B. Curties in "Protection and Prosperity" puts the situation torsely as follows:

After the dismal failure of "tariff re form" of which we are now having experience, it is scarcely necessary to pursue the subject further. The free traders have proven themselves to be the most incompetent and unreliable body that has been entrusted with power since the government was formed. Lecking the capacity to govern, incapable of comprehending the needs and wants of the people, and unwilling to take advice from the leaders of the republican party, who have afforded them the greatest lessons in statesmanship to be found in recent history, their public career will be short.

THE Madison Chronicle says of the republican candidate for congress: "His editorial utterances on the questions of when he went to Colorado. His mother protection to American industries and a lives here with four sisters and a brother stable currency, have been so sound and convincing, that he has been quoted more frequently than any other republican editor in the state of Nebraska. While yet comparatively a young man he has gained a ripe experience by hard knocks in political contests with the leading politicians of the state, and always been more than able to hold up his end of the debate by the exercise of his broad mind and facile pen. Ross Hammond is a republican in all that the word implies. He stands for the best interests of all the people and not any particular class. He is clean, able, eloquent and the soul of honor. He is a man every way fitted for the honorable position to which he aspires. He JOEL A. PIPER | will be elected because he represents the PETER O. HEDLUND principles that are best for the majority CHARLES E. CASEY of the people of the state at large."

News comes from St. Paul. Minn. that Archbishop Ireland issued on the Judges Supreme Court. | ROBERT RYAN | 5th a letter announcing that hereafter Beant State University..... W. G. WHITMORE in the Catholic parochial schools no tui-Presidential Electors- | FRANK J. SADILEK | tion be charged, such tuition being con-A. J. BURNAM sidered an obstacle to the growth of the .. A. C. FOSTER schools. Pastors are to take the amount for the support of the schools from the ...J. L. M'PHERLY regular church receipts of the parish or body ought to know it. That bugaboo is M. L. FREESE rely upon extraordinary measures which their own judgment may commend. There is to be no thought of discontinuing the schools, but even more emphasis to be placed upon them "as a great religious work, the most fruitful of all institutions for the preservation and wealth of this country, all the great trusts, perpetuation of the faith in this coun-

occurred the death by fire of two children, belonging to the family of W. A. Chairman Jones has sent out an ap- Danley, assistant postmaster. Some the Ickelheimers are lying awake nights peal containing this sentence: "If Mc- unknown person had sprinkled kerosene Kinley is elected your children will be over the room where were sleeping Mr. serfs." This insult to the intelligence Danley and wife and babe in one bed, fighting hopest labor everywhere, all at of the public will be resented in No- and the bed of the older child. A comvember, but in the meantime the gentle-mon tin sprinkler was discovered in the can farmer and the American laborer, I feel just as the Irishman did who. man from Arkansas should be informed house, which had lately contained kero- when his employer said: "I'm afraid your that the percentage of illiteracy in the sene. The coroner's jury on Saturday | wages will be cut in two if you vote for other states is not nearly so great as it did not solve the mystery. Father and Bryan," replied: "If you thought it would, you would vote for Bryan too." is in the community he hails from. mother of the murdered children apneered several times before the coroner but neither, it is said, "displayed the fear somebody may think that I am not least sign of emotion or excitement at in accord entirely. I say to you here now least sign of emotion or excitement at any time."

IT WORKS A HARDSHIP

Inaccurate Boundary Line Survey Causing Trouble.

SETTLERS CALL A MASS MEETING.

Butto County Want Some Understand ing so to What Shall Be Done With Their In the Original Survey of the Land.

NIOBRARA, Neb., Sept. 8.-A mas neeting of settlers in the Ponca reservation strip in Butte county has been called for Sept. 21 for the purpose of coming to some understanding as to what shall be done with their locations on homesteads. This portion of the government survey was done in 1858-9, at the same time the Nebraska survey was made here, though that portion then was not a part of the state only as a reservation, and afterward went in as a

portion of Dakota territory. When it was taken into Nebraska by Senator Saunders' bill to straighten the porthern boundary of the state it was first allotted to the Indians entitled to it according to original survey. When settlers came in they were located on what was supposed to be the right corners, but complications have grown out of it when it was discovered that an 80not belonging to them, or rather setting those who made valuable improvements

80 rods west Senator Allen introduced a bill last section of congress to resurvey, but this does not meet with general satisfaction, as those who have made valuable improvements do not feel like run-ning the risk of a resurvey, since the government will, it appears, make no different arrangements in the location of the Indian allottments. The error is due to the survey agrees the Niobrara river at the time of the original survey. and the field notes and corners do not

The interior department has made various kinds of rulings, but what suits much bad feeling among a yery thrifty and worthy lot of settlers.

BOURKE COCKRAN CHALLENGED.

to West Sim to Divide Time Wit W. L. Groom of Ecarney. OMAMA, Sept. 8.—Learning that Bourke Cochran of New York City was to W. R. Hearst of the New York

W. R. HEARST, JOURNAL, NEW YORK: Beurke Cookran speaks in Omaha Mon-day night. Nebraska Democratic state sommittee hereby challenges Mr. Cockran to divide time with Hon. W. L. Greene of

Aumona, Nob., Sopt. 8. - W. lies to Glover & Farney for \$7,000 and has skipped out, leaving his creditors. His liabilities, as far as

known, are about \$8,000. Cady Ready to Dobate Green

TELLER AT OLD HOME

Colorado Senator Speaks at Morrison, Ills.

HIS OPENING CAMPAIGN SPEECH.

Chicago - No Will Go to Grand Ranida Mich. Where He Is to Smeak Next. MORRISON, Ills., Sept. 8.—Senator Henry M. Teller delivered his first cam-

paign speech in this place yesterday. The crowd that assembled was varicrowd that asset ously estimated at from 2,000 to 3,000 people. This is the former home of Senstor Teller. He came to Morrison from New York in 1858 and formed a law partnership with Mr. H. H. Jackson, which centinued until April, 1861, These are the reasons why the senator selected his old home as the place for making his first speech of the campaign. He left here this morning for Chicago, where he is spending the day with the executive committee of the Democratic party. He will then go to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he is announced to speak on Wednesday next.

After a full discussion of the financia question the senator closed his address

in the following words: I want to say to you today that I am a protectionist. I believe in protection to American labor. I have not changed views upon that question. But let me tell you that the Wilson bill is not a free trade bill. It is a protection measure. And I say here without fear of successful conmanufacturers of this country-I do not speak of the farmers—than the Republican bill of 1888. The people who make iron and steel rails tell us that the schedule on iron and steel was absolutely satisfactory and they did not ask any more. The great bugbear is free trade. You cannot have free trade and everybody

A people that has to raise \$500,000,000 a year to carry on its government, as we do, states have, must raise its revenue by import duties or internal revenue duties. And you can't have free trade and everynonsense, and in my judgment it is equal nonsense to say that legislation touching the tariff can bring prosperity to this country. It cannot do it. I believe that this is the most important campaign that has ever been made. I believe it will go down in history as the most astonial to man. When you consider that all the all the great corporations, and all the newspapers are on one side. I believe that the people, whatever may be their Last Thursday morning at Chadron politics, will rise up and have the courage to say that their interests do not lie with great had been its benefits to the toilers.

Do you believe that the Whitneys and aspect. He said: and looking after your interests. When I see all these agencies arrayed in one way, and when I hear these men who have been once begin to be serious about the Ameri-(Laughter and applause.)

Let me say one word about Bryan, for after an acquaintance of more than seven years with Mr. Bryan and a pretty close acxuaintance with him, too, that in the whole ranks of the Democracy, there was not a man better equipped and more worthy of nomination than he. He who calls him an anarchist is a slanderer of the vilest character. There is no man in the state of Illinois who has a better moral character than Mr. Bryan. There is no man in the state of Illinois with greater intellect or more moral courage. He may not be an Abraham Lincoln, but he has got all the elements that made Abraham Lincoln great. If he is elected president he will see to it that there is fair dealing; there will be no bonds sold at a discount to syndicate friends. I was delighted with his nomination and I shall be greatly delighted with his success.

HERBERT INTERVIEWED IN LONDON

Its Height and Is Declining LONDON, Sept. 8 .- The Daily News publishes a column interview with Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, secretary of the navy of the United States. Mr. Herbert ridicules the idea that there is any real dissensions between the north and south or between the east and west. The threats of western escession were hardly worth denying and none of them were heard of in America."

"No doubt," said Mr. Herbert, "some of the gold Democrats will feel obliged to vote for the Bryan ticket, because Bryan carried the Chicago convention; but many will not do so. In my opinion, the Bryan movement has reached its height and is now declining.

"I should be sorry to say," Mr. Herbert continued, "that the silverites are fanatics and fools. Many of them are good men. But I think the silver party is mistaken in its aims and policy."

Mr. Herbert said that his official position prevented him from speaking more

Vice President Mosts Jones. CHICAGO, Sept. 8.-Vice President enson was closeted with Senator Jones at Democratic national headquarters for two hours today. He declined to make any statement for pub-

Stavens Sent West by Jones CHICAGO, Sept. 8.-Hon. I. N. Stevens, was about to start for Washington. has been recailed by Chairman Jones and started for the west on preent business of the national committee.

Westerners Call on McKinley. CANTON, O., Sept. 8.—Among the callers at the McKinley home today were Judge Carter of California, Judge Johnson of Montana and Colonel Pisher

Onaha, Sept. 8.—No Labor Day demonstration occurred in the city, but at lot which they had. There were certain an carly hour the members of the vari- influences so strong, so powerful, that one organizations wended their way to men were afraid to exercise freely and Syndicate park, South Omaha, where a celebration was held under the auspices of the Central Labor union. A wall ar. of the Central Labor union. A well arranged program was carried out suc-cessfully and a number of prises were awarded to successful contestants Governor Holosub, Mayor Broatch, Edward Rosewater and S. J. Kent of Lincoln addressed the laboring men,

NIOBRARA, Neb., Sept. 8.—The silver versery, or twenty-fifth reunion of the German and Bohemian settlement

BALTHORE, Sept. 6.—Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska last night addressed an enthusiastic Republican gathering which pecked the Music Hall.

of an Australian ballot because the laboring men of this country compelled the
adoption of an Australian ballot law.
Now, my friends, among all the agencies
which for the past few years have been at
work bettering the condition and protecting the rights of the laboring men of this
country, I believe that the labor organizations stand first among them all. It
has brought them together where they PUTNEY, Eng., Sopt. 8.—"Jake" Gandaur of Toronto, champion caraman of America, after a most disappointing

and his own efforts to thank for such blessings as he has secured. Now my friends, some have criticized labor organizations. (A voice "Hanna." Applause.) There are some who believed feated James Stanbury of Australia, who recently beat "Wag" Harding for the championship of the world. The race was for the world's championship, 22,500 and the Sportsman cup. the water together. Stansbury had a slight lead at Craven steps, but soon after Gaudaur pulled up, took the lead and maintained it to the Crabtree, where a foul occurred. Stansbury

thereupon stopped and appealed to the referee. The latter, however, would

not allow the foot and Gandaur finished

Welcome For Clarkson. OMAHA, Sept. 8.—Major T. S. Clark-

of commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., was tendered a reception tonight at the city hall from 8 to 9:30 o'clock, un-

der the auspices of the Commercial club.

More Marines For Phillipine Islands.

MADRID, Sept. 8.—The cabinet has decided to send two battalions of marines

HE TALKS TO LABORERS

Bryan Addresses Chicago La-

bor Organizations.

EXTGLS THE VALUE OF UNIONA

Credite Laboring Mon With Securing the

Ameratian Ballot Law-Pavers Arbitra-

and Employes-Urges Laboring Mon to Right Their Wrongs at the Ballot Box.

OHICAGO, Sept. 8 .- The crowd gath-

ered at Sharpshooters' park, the spot selected for the Labor day parade, very

slowly. At I o'clock there was probably

not to exceed 1,000 people around the speaker's stand. Many of them were

dies. After that time there was a

steady stream of people flowing into the

rounds and the available places were

soon occupied. At 2:30 a mighty shout

went up from the outskirts of the crowd

and there was a great rush for the car-

riage occupied by Mr. Bryan, which had

just then arrived within the enclosure

of the park. Hundreds of people pressed

forward seeking to shake Mr. Bryan by

the hand, and the passage of the car-

riage through the crowd was somewhat

slow in consequence. He finally reached

the speaker's stand, where he was re-

ceived with prolonged applause. On

the stand were seated Judge McConnell.

Judge Prentiss and a large number of

representatives of the trades unions of

Chicago. At 2:30 Mr. Bryan began his

speech, being introduced by Edward

Carroll, president of the building coun-

cil in a brief and appropriate address.

Mr. Bryan began by extolling the value

of organized labor and showed how

His discourse soon took on a political

Let me dwell for a moment upon the object of government. In this land it is

our boast that our government derives its

inst powers from the consent of the gov-

erned. What kind of government will

people consent to when they are free to

consent? There is one kind of govern-

(A voice: "Bryan's government." Ap

and where the government treats them

all alike without regard to position in

Our government is the best form of gov

mon the statute books every law needed

form of government known among men, because it is possible under our form of

government to have just as good govern-ment as the people deserve. Ours is the best form of government because it is

possible for the people to make it reflect

the best intelligence, the highest virtue and the broadest patriotism of all the peo-

ple. Let me warn you against confusing government with the abuses of govern-

nent. Andrew Jackson said that there

ere no necessary evils in government

He was right, my friends. There are no

necessary evils in government and no

man who understands the advantage of

hand against government itself. It is the

have the right to complain.

There are some who would silence every

criticism of existing law. There are those who would denounce every one who

vocates a change as a disturber of the

public peace. There are those who would call him a disturber, one who breeds dis-

content. I want to say to you that discon-

(Applause.) So long as you are satisfied you never go forward. It is only when you are dissatisfied with your conditions

that you try to improve those conditions. Why, my friends, had our forefathers been

satisfied with English political supremacy we never would have had a declaration of

independence. (Applause.) They were not content with the conditions under

which they lived and they put that ex-

of government and the monarchical. If you are discontented under a monarchy, how can you get relief? You can petition,

cannot be confined by party lines. The ballot is the means by which the people of

this country must right every wrong, and

Origin of Australian Ballot Law.

I honor the laboring men of this country, and organized labor standing at the head of the laboring men (applause) because they secured to the people of this

buses of government against which we

remment will ever raise his voice or

that its evils existed only in its abuses.

protect each citizen in the enjoyment

nment known among men, not because

20 lengths ahead in 23:01.

to the Phillipine islands.

Appliance) There are some who believed that banking organizations are joint associations; that managers of railroads should join associations; that everybody was entitled to join an association except the laboring man. (Applause.) The laboring man's association has been the means by which he has protected himself in his warfare against other organizations among other people. Now, my friends, the labor organization has done much of good, and yet there is a good that society can do that will add to and supplement the work of the laboring men themselves.

The laborate in Arbitration.

I want to speak of it here—the principle of arbitration of differences between corporate employers and their employes.

That principle has been forced upon the attention of the American people. I believe in arbitration. (Applause.) Arbitration is simply the extension of the idea of the court of justice. It The Bee Publishing Company, is merely instituting a tribunal—an im-partial tribunal before which men may go and settle their differences instead of resorting to violence to settle those dif-ferences. You say the laboring men are terested in arbitration. Yes, they have so expressed themselves, but I want to say to you, my friends, that society has a higher interest even than the laboring man in the principle of arbitration. Society has a right to protect itself against these contests between labor and capital. Society has a right to say to both employer and employe, instead of asserting a right or a claim and defending it by force, you shall, in the interest of society, submit that to an impartial tribunal and let jus-tice be done by those who can see both

Now, I appeal to you to take the intere In the government that you ought to take. I want you to take an interest in politics. I am not here to tell you what opinions you should hold. I am not here to suggest to you what measures would, in my judgment, bring relief, but I have the right as an American citizen, speaking to other American citizens—I have a right, I say, to beg of you that you shall recognize the responsibilities which rests upon you as citizens and prepare yourselves for the intelligent discharge of every duty imposed upon you. My friends, if you find a large number of men out of employment, you have a right to inquire whether idleness is inflicted upon the human race by natural laws, by the act legislation which is wrong. If from wrong legislation then it is not only your right but your duty to change that legislation Greatest Menace to Labor

The greatest menace to the employed aborer today is the increasing army of the unemployed. It menaces every man who holds a position and if that army continues to increase, it is only a question of time when those who are, as you may say, upon the ragged edge, shall leave the ranks of the employed and join those who are out of work. My friends, I am one of those who believe that if you increase the number of those who cannot work and yet must eat, you will drive men to des peration and increase the ranks of criminals out of those who would be earning bread under better conditions. The New complained of the increase of crime. My friends, if you find crime increasing, you find idleness growing it is not a privilege only, it is a duty that you owe to your selves and to your country to see whether you can change conditions and improve the conditions that surround you.

nent above all other kinds that they love. Now, when you come to the ballot, I want you to remember that that ballot is plause.) And a government which knows given to you not by any man who employs no favoritism, a government in which every person stands on the same plane, you. That ballot was given to you by law. You had it before he employed you; it will be yours when your employment ceases. You do not tell him that if he society, or even without regard to wealth; does not vote according to your opinion government which gives equal rights to you will quit working for him; and yet, but confers special privileges upon you have just as much right to say that to none. (Applause.) (A voice: "Good boy.") That is the kind of government that aphim as he has to you, that you have got to buit working for him if you do not vote seals to the affection of the common peothe way he wants you to. My friends when I say this, I am not afraid of offend ing anybody. because if there is an employer in this country who believes that he has the right by paying wages, to con-trol the vote of those to whom the wages every law is good, not because we have go, I say, if there is such an employer. cannot offend him because that man can-not be offended by anything.

I cannot impress upon your minds any his right. Our government is the best

more important truth than this, that your ballot is your own to do with it what you please, and there is nobody that must be satisfied with your vote except your judgment and your conscience. (A voice You will be satisfied.") Just at this point the limb of a tree

broke down. Don't worry, my friends. (A voice: They are coming down out of the gallery.") He has not made the mistake that some make-he does not saw off the limb that is under him as some men are trying to do when they destroy the producer There is only one citizen in this country who can prove himself unworthy of the ballot which has been given to him, and that if the citizen who either sells or per-mits it to be wrested from him under

Mr. Bryan took the 5:30 train on the Burlington road for Lincoln, Neb., stopping at Aurora, Ills., for a 20minute speech at about 6:30.

Bicycle Relay Race Ended. NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The Examiner Journal bicycle relay race from San Francisco to New York was finished at Oity Hall park 29 minutes past three clock this afternoon, the entire race taking 18 days 26 minutes 4 1 5 seconds. The number of miles covered was 3.-885. The last relay from Kingsbridge to the finish was run by Frederick J. Titus, the well known racing man, who wheeled his part in 26 minures and 13

pression of discontent in the form of a declaration of independence, and they maintained that declaration with their bleed and it gives us this form of govern-CLEVELAND, Sept. 8. - Ex-United States Senator Henry B. Payne suffered a stroke of tparalysis last Wednesday, and has been unconscious most of the but your petition may be disregarded. Dis-content under a monarchy may end in de-spair, or it may end in revolution. Dis-content under our form of government time since. Little hope is entertained for his recovery. He is nearly 90 years old and one of the wealthiest men in content under our form of government ends in reformation through the peaceful means of the ballot. (Applause.) I am not going to violate the proprieties of this occasion by entering into a discussion of partisan questions, but I desire to call your attention to certain broad questions which

New Swimming Record, MILWAUKER, Sept. 8 .- C. J. Whittaker of the Chicago Athletic association has established a new 100-yard swimming record in 1:09, lowering Arthur Kenney's world record of 1:09%.

The South For Protection if the people have not the independence, if they have not the intelligence to right their wrongs at the ballot box, they have not the courage to secure their rights in When the south depended upon the la bor of its slaves and employed little or no free labor, it was as earnest an advogate of free trade as is England today. is placed upon the same footing as northem producers. It is compelled to pay a article five (5) of the Constitution of like rate of wages for a day's work and the State of Nebraska, relating to comtherefore demands protection against the foreign producer, whose product is made foreign producer, where the producer of grown by a cheaper labor. And we find all through the south a demand for protection to American industry against section 1. That section twenty-four (20) of article five (3) of the Constitution of the grants of Nebraska be amended to read as followed. destruction and determined to possess the American market.—Hon. William McKinley

Business Bolices.

because they secured to the people of this country an Australian ballot. (Applause. "That ballot will put you in, too." Removed applause.) That ballot did not come down to you from above; the ballot is the result of your own demand. It is the result of your own influence. The laboringman today enjoys the advantage of an Australian ballot because the labor-

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THAT'S THE FORTY-SEVENTH TIME this week he's taken an excursion trip. Well old man, are you going to spend your lift chasing hogs? Come in and get some of the Page Woven Wire Fencing and see how easy is to keep them where they belong.

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PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The following proposed amename 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 8, 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 Legisla-ture of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section two (2) of six (6) of the Constitution of the of Nebraska be amended so as to read

of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2 The supreme court shall until
otherwise provided by law, consist of five
(5) 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 revenue, civil 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:

of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as fol-lows:
Section 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office, eg-cept as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of not less than five (5) years as the legislature may prescribe.

Bection 3. That section five (5) of articles six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Ne-braska, be amended to read as follows:
Bection 5. At the first general election to be held in the year 1996, there shall be elected two (2) judges of the supreme court of of whom shall be elected for a term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (1) years, and at each general election them two (2) years, one for the term of four years, and at each general election the after, there shall be elected one judge the supreme court for the term of \$(5)\$ years, unless otherwise provided law; Provided, that the judges of the spreme court whose terms have not expirat the time of holding the general eletion of 1896, shall continue to hold the office for the requirements.

office for the remainler of the which they were respectively gioned. Approved March 29, A. D. 1896.

A joint resolution proposing as amendment to section thirteen (18) of article six of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of supreme and district court

Be it resolved 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 fol-

of Nebraska be amended so as to read as fol-lows:
Sea 13 The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, payable quarterly.
The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring, establish their compensation. The compensation so es-tablished shall not be changed oftener than once in four years, and in no event unions two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur Approved March 30, A. D. 1886.

term for which they shall have been cominissioned and they shall not receive to their
own use any fees, costs, interests, upon public
immeys in their hands or under their control,
perquisites of office or other competisation and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for services
performed by an officer provided for ja
this article shall be paid in advance into the
state treasury. The legislature shall at its
first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to
each house of the legislature concurring, establish the salaries of the
pulsation so established shall not be changed
oftester thats once in four years and in no
event unless two-thirds of the members
elected to each house of the legislature concurthereis.

A joint resolution proposing to amend

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the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to judicial power. Be it resolved and enacted by the Legisla-ture of the State of Nebraska;
Section 1. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebruska be amended to read as follows:
Section 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts justices of the pence, police magistrates, and in such other courts inferior to the supreme court as may be created by law in which two-thirds of the members elected to each house

Approved March M. 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

flows:

Section 11. The jeginisture, whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur therein, may, in or after the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety seven and not oftener than once is every four years, increase the number of judges of supreme and district courts, and the judical districts of the state. Such districts shall be formed of compact territory, and beausied by county lines; and such increase, or any change in the boundaries of a district, shall not wonte the office of any judice.

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.

Approved March 80, A. D. 1885.

Be it resolved and exacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebruska;
Section 1. That section six (6), article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Ne-

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legisla-ture of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section one (1) of ar licie fire (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-Section 1 The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, suitior of public accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction afternor superintendent of public instruction.

treasurer, superintendant of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner
of public lands and buildings, and three
railroad commissioners, each of whom,
except the said railroad commissioners, each of whom,
except the said railroad commissioners, shall hold his office for a term of
two years from the first Thursday 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 Thursday
after the first Theaday in January a'ter
his elected and qualified: Provided
however, That at the first general election held after the adoption of this amendment there shall be elected three railroad
sommissioners, one for the period of one tion held after the adoption of this amendment there shall be elected three railroad sommissioners, one for the period of one year, one for the period of two years, and one for the period of two years, and one for the period of three years. The governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, and treasurer shall reside at the capital during their term of office; they shall keep the public records, books and papers there and shall perform such duties as may be required by law.

Approved March 30, A. D. 1885,

A joint resolution proposing to seal of the State of Nebraska. smend section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the July, in the year of our Lord, One Thou-

State of Neurona.

Section St. No other executive state offeers except those maged in section one (I)
of this article shall be created, except
for an act of the legislature which is
somewhere 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 abolished by the legislature, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof omour-

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

Bo it resolved and exacted by the Legisi ture of the State of Nebruska: for educational purposes, the inferent and parame whereof only are to be used, shall be decided from the franch half by the state and the state shall remain flower thereof that may in any minuter accords to these of that may in any minuter accords to thereof the state shall remain flower invitable and undiminished, and shall not be in the state of the st bonds or registered school district bonds of this state, and stock funds with the inter-

two (2) relative to the merging of the

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legis-lature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That article twelve (12) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended by adding to said article a new sec-tion to be numbered section two (2) to read 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 ar in part when a proposition so to do has been authentited 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 also a majority of the votes cast in such metropolitan city at such election. Approved March 29, A. D. 1886.

A joint resolution proposing an emendment to section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, prescribing th 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 Nebrusha be amended to read as fol-

A joint resolution proposing to amend section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relative to donations to works of internal improvement and manufactories.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the may render a verdict, and the legislature may also authorise trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men, in courts inferior to the district court.

Approved March 20. A D. 1888.

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 enseted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Be it resolved and enseted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Be of the State of Nebraska:

Be of the State of Nebraska:

Be of the State of Nebraska:

A provided first such denations of accounty with the donations of such subdivisions in the aggregate shall not exceed tem per cent of the assessed valuation of county; Provided, further. That any edity or county may, by a three-fourths county is addition to such ten per cent, in addition of such ten per cent, in addition of such ten per cent, in addition of such ten per cent, in addition to such ten per cent, in addition of such ten per cent, in addition to such ten per cent of the such center in per cent of t

> I. J. A. Piper, secretary of state of the state of Nebraska, do hereby certify amendments are submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Nebracks for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on

In testimony whereof. I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great

Tuesday, the 3d day of November, A.

Done at Lincoln this 17th day of Secretary of State.

M. C. CASSIN.

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State of Nebraska, limiting the num- sand, Eight Hundred and Ninety-Six, of the Independence of the United Be it resolved and emected by the Leg-histure of the Hate of Nebrasha; Section 1. That section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as (Seal.)

States the One Hundred and Twenty-First, and of this state the Thirtieth. (Seal.)

J. A. PIPER,

Omaha Meat Marke