WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1804.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY. of Ohio.

For Vice President GARRETT A. HOBART. of New Jersey.

STATE TICKET.

JOHN H. M'COLL Lieutenant Governor.ORLANDO TEFFT retary of State......JOEL A. PIPER PETER O. HEDLUND ... CHARLES E. CASEY HENRY R. CORBETT Attorney General ... ARTHUR S. CHURCHILL Com. Pub. Lands and Bldgs H. C. RUSSELL Judges Supreme Court.. | ROBERT RYAN MOSES P. KINKAID Regent State University W. G. WHITMORE ...A. J. BURNAW First District .. A. C. FOSTER Becomd District

SOL DRAPER

..G. A. DERBY

J. L. M'PHEELY

M I. PREESE Congressional Ticket.

Third District.

Fourth District

Fifth District

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

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

MAINE !!

on returns from 300 towns, of 52,000 republican plurality for the state. Republicans may well congratulate themselves; the plurality in 1892 was 15.508. HURRAH for Maine.

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

MONREY MONRY AND THE CHANGE TO BARY IT BY MONEST TOIL - [WM. McKINLEY.

contracts in grain and mill products, as or more than three times as much as manipulated on the exchanges or boards | the land had cost in the "good old of trade. THE Telegram says that thousands of

A LAW goes into effect in Germany

democrats will cast their vote for Mr. Hammond "in preference to voting for a renegade republican whose only principle in life has been office-seeking by any road that promised success."

CARLISLE'S ERRORS.

A CHAIN OF FLOUNDERING FINAN-CIAL FORECASTS.

Democratic Government - The Surplus

In 1898 Secretary Carlisle gave his ticipating a surplus of revenue over exare of \$6,120,959. A year later. in 1894, he revised this estimate and predicted a deficiency of \$30,000,000. Both prognostications were wrong, for the deficit reached \$42,805,223. In 1893 he was \$49,000,000 out in his financial ideas, and in 1894, only six months before the close of the 1895 fiscal year, he was \$32,805,223 wrong. In 1894 Secretary Carlisle gave us his

off, and five months ago changed his fig-ures to a deficiency of \$17,000,000, a alight difference of nearly \$46,000,000 are that the actual excentof expenditures over revenue for the 1896 fiscal year ending June 30 will be \$32,000,000. This will be a difference of \$60,814,920 from his estimate in 1894, and a difference of \$15,000,000 from his guess of

five months ago. For the fiscal year 1897 this free trade financier expects another "comfortable surplus," though hardly so "comforta-ble" as his first expectations for 1896, as he puts it at only \$6,908,927. Let us is he puts it at only we, we, and it marting the existence of the mort-full wages without "reducing extariff for revenue only." They will be gage became the rule rather the dy facts to carry around.

For Seeal year ending June 20, 1804. 660, 121, 300 \$372,602,400 \$37,210,607 For Seeal year ending June 20, 1804. 564,627,766 \$390,272,305 \$4,054,546 \$24,627,766 \$390,272,305 \$4,054,546 For facel year ending June 80, 1804. 607,007,007 | "9430,000,000 | 555,507,007 621,007,007 | "9430,000,000 | 11,007,007

moial incompetence, how can any mocratic politician or any Democratic er have the branen impertinence to offer advice or suggestions to Republican leaders or to the American people

upon any fiscal subjects? No Messy For Tax The existing tariff is chiefly a question have and bounties.—New York World, 1992. And now we have a tariff of debt elencies, of hard times and free

or for bounties honestly earned. uring Markets of the World.

AFFECTS FARMERS.

REE SILVER AGITATION IS SERIOUS-LY CROWDING THEM.

ors Chary About Renewing Mertgages -Former Dictator of Torms

which you had before the crime of '73" is a favorite argument of the free silver demagogue, especially when ad-dressing an audience of farmers. All the fills and woes that mankind has fallen heir to since the memorable day. when congress is said to have relegated silver to its natural position as subsidiary coin are recounted and mutiplied with harrowing details for the purpose of impressing upon the minds of the rural voter that the panacea for all ills is the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. So persistently has this been dinned into the ears of the farmer, months and months before this campaign opened, that it has in many places come to be considered as an incontrovertible fact, just as the theories that the earth was flat or that the sun moved were for centuries regarded as beyond question.

Within the last few weeks, however there is more than an indication that farmers are beginning to have their misgivings on the free silver millennium, either present or future. Things are not ripening as they had been led to believe would be the case. The only things that mature are mortgages, and, while in past years there has been little or no difficulty in renewing these at the borrowers' own terms, this year things are just a little different. The consequence is that farmers are doing a little more than their usual amount of independent thinking and are not slow to discover that the glittering promises made by the silver agitators are only silver plated at best, and that if things continue to rub the wrong way a little while longer as they have acquired the knack of doing recently, even the silver-plating will wear off and leave but common pewter. The silver agitator has invited farmers to look back over the past in order to color the picture which he holds out for the future. And farmers, especially the farmers of central mlinois, have begun to look

back, and this is the picture they see. er debtors and creditors more forcibly than tons of campaign literature could depict. Men who for decades have Away back in 1866, when the "crime of '73" was still unhatched, the great dictated their own terms to lenders corn belt of central Illinois was settled suddenly discover themselves in the by the sturdy yeoman who, following position of suppliants anxious and Horace Greeley's advice after the close humble as the ne'er-do-weels who were of the war, had "gone west." The II- the scorn of the community for their linois Central Railroad company, the shiftlessness. The consciousness of a greatest of all pioneers in this state, wrong intended makes moral cowards had for sale sections of land from one of men who have grown gray "lookend of the state to the other which | ing the world in the face." And the were then being freely sold at \$6 to \$8 | beginning is but yet, if this insane ing about farming beyond realizing expurgated from the agricultural comthat it meant hard work settled upon munity.-Chicago Post. this soil which by dint of assiduous labor they presently converted into rich farm lands. While these farmers The silverite wants a larger volume were toiling and sweating to make the of money, but professes to want sound best of the opportunities offered them, money-every dollar at par. At the the dark "crime of '73" was perpesame time he insists on the ratio of trated. The panic of '73 which no-16 to 1, and opposes every proposition body has yet accused of relationship to restrict the coinage to United to the "crime" of that year, like-States silver. Then the question sugwise intervened to offset the prosperigests itself, if the silverite is honest ty, which was settling in all over he in his demand for a larger circulating country. Disasters enough medium, why does he insist on a ratio momentarily shock the very of 16 to 1 and that the United States mints be open to the coinage of the

foundations of national commerce fell thick and fast. Yet despite all this havoc and ruin, he unskillful laborers who had become farming "business-men," as Bryan calls them. found themselves in 1876, three years after the panic and "crime," in a position to sell their holdings of Illinois the first of next year, forbidding future lands for an average of \$25 an acre, days" before the "crime of '73" was

The effect of this era of prosperity soon became manifest. Where formerly miles and miles of prairie farms had been innocent of the vestige of anything like a municipality, villages and towns sprang into existence. Men who had gone into the farming business as a venture and who had forsaken the beaten paths of ordinary commerce "to go west and grow up with the country" found themselves possessed of a snug little capital upon which to embark in more congenial business than that of agriculture. The "business-men" of the villages were the men who had sold their farms. still leaving a goodly portion of their capital invested in the shape of mortgages on their lands. True, there was not quite so much in it for the lender first estimate of the 1895 fiscal year, an- on farm mortgages as there had been in the good old days when 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. interest and 5 per cent. commission was the regular rate for farm loans. But still there was enough to warrant the retired farmers loaning their savings or acting as

Presperity Follows the "Crime."
For nearly twenty years under the changed condition of affairs consefirst prophecy as to the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1896. Then he looked for a "comfortable surplus" of and their creditors managed to strug-\$28,814,920. But again he was away gie along somehow without any very keen agitation for free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 worying them. The entire country blossomed and prospered. farmers grew rich, many of them retired to join the ranks of small capitalists, while those who stuck to the plow were so content with what nature and their own industry gave them that no sooner was a piece of land spoken of as being for sale than there were a dozen farmers whose lands adjoined, bidding for the farm that was on the market. As machinery improved the task of cultivation became easier and the crops grew more and more plentiful. To clear off a farm

brokers for other small capitalists

seeking giltedge security for invest-

exception. New obligations were undertaken almost exclusively for the purchase of additional lands, and the proceeds of the mortgage in actual eash going to swell the savings of the quickly increasing ranks of village bankers and tradesmen. Thousands of successful firms, anxious to give their children the benefits of city education, moved to Chicago and many of these men are today counted among the leading citizens of the western metro-

Meantime the price of the farm land in central Illinois has risen from \$25 an acre in 1876 to \$75, \$80 and in some cases \$100 an acre in 1894 and 1895. And as every succeeding rise in value of land meant a corresponding addition to the number of small capitalists caser to invest their savings in farm mortgages competition for this class of investment grew proportionately keenr, leaving the borrowing farmer bread with no money to pay the taxes the option of picking and choosing who should be his creditor, and, in short, practically dictating his own terms for the loan. Not a word about the free coinage of silver, except here and there by a few agitators whose and there by a few agitators whose creakings nobody heeded outside the circle of village loafers at the corner during the ourset fiscal year.

groceries. The "crime of "73" A SOLDIER OF FREE SHIVER caccably in its grave, and even "Coin's Financial School" had not yet started on its mission of mischief BY T. C. HARBAUGH

to convert contented farmers into dis-gruntled and contentious agitators. An era of low prices for agricultural products, not confined to this state comrade knelt beside only, nor yet to this country, but uni-

versal wherever men obeyed the might say.

scriptural injunction to "till the earth," offered the first setback to The silver warrior blu the uninterrupted quarter of a century "Like my fifty-three cent dollar, this land I soon shall go,

of progress and plenty. Farmers all the world over, who never heard and probably never will hear, of the I would send some mesages tant friends of mine, For I was born at Salem near the In crime of '73," suffered no loss than the farmers of Illinois from the fact jeanny line. that nature and science had outrun

the demand of the non-productive por-Tell Sewall that his railroad bonds tion of mankind. Commercial disaswill comfort his old age, ters, such as the business community I was but a noodle head thought himself a sage, passed through twenty years previousmade the summer of 1893 memorable as an epoch of general ruin.

sible on the former occasion It

brought the free silver agitation.

their lovalty to sound political princi-

ples, dazed by the unnatural and pro-

longed depression, fell easy victims to

the sophistries of the free silver agita-

farmer realized. Speculation and

overproduction had injured his mart.

and for the first time in the history

back threatened the farming communi-

ver agitator caught the unsettled farm-

er, instilled into his mind the per-

nicious doctrine of repudiation, and

for a while at least threatened to con-

vert the honest farmer into a dishonest repudiator of his just debts.

Fortunately for the good name of the

farming community the free silver agi-

tation has reached its zenith just at

the time when its effects begin to show

with telling force upon its misguided

followers. Already the difficulty of

renewing mortgages has shown farm-

ers that the will-o'-the-wisp which

they have been pursuing can but lead

them to a quagmire. Already the haste

to renew loans, which will not mature

for months to come, betokens a

changed state of affairs between farm-

silver agitation is not speedily

Why Not Be Honest? Chicago Eight Hour Herald (Labor):

world's silver? If our only desire is

to coin gold and silver on a common

level why do we not agree to put a

dollar's worth of metal into both coins

and restrict the coinage to the product

of American mines until the supply

proves inadequate? Simply because

when we talk free silver we are talk-

ing for a depreciated currency and in-

Cart, Then Horse.

ers' products can be found than the

workingmen of our own country, but

they cannot be customers unless they

have employment and wages. Our

Democratic friends, as usual, get the

cart before the horse. They would

have the price of the farmers' prod-

ucts increased without giving the

farmer customers. There are more

consumers than there are producers of

farm products, for while the farmers

themselves are producers, they are also

large consumers of their own prod-

ucts while men of the shops, mills and

factories are only consumers of the

farmers' products. When labor is fully

employed at good wages there is no

trouble about good prices and large

production of the fruits of the hus-

bandmen's toil.—Mansfield (O.) News.

NOT DOING MUCH.

Owing to the general depression in

ensiness the work the Pennsylvania

Railroad company commenced late last

year is not being pushed as vigorously

as it was the intention to do. While the

work has not stopped, the bears to the

contrary notwithstanding, the amount

to be spent each month is limited. No

new operations are being sanctioned.

but as soon as there is an improvement

several large undertakings will be com-

It scarcely seems possible that this

can be true of the Pennsylvania Rail-

road company. Hardly a month has

passed since its president, Mr. Roberts, discussed the political situation and

said, "The tariff can wait," while he

knows perfectly well that the business

prosperity of the country depends upon

a settlement of the tariff question in

favor of protection. The work on Mr.

Roberts' road will be "pushed as vigor-

ously as it was the intention to do'

when a protective tariff policy is re-

stored or its restoration is assured. Then

The Currency Question

The official record of the entire 21

mouths of the Gorman tariff shows a

deficiency of \$83,253,407. The details

1894. Receipts. Expenditures. Deficit. September... \$22,621,226 \$30,222,018 \$7,701,719 October.... 19,130,240 \$2,712,000 12,572,000 November... 19,411,408 22,477,198 9,085,785

27,125,460

34,505,467

25,004,005

25,714,957

22,900,676 20,556,213

21,062,009

38,500,184

24,200,451 24,500,425

27,199,200 55,814,217

20,740,986 27,344,680

.9530,500,040 9612,000,747 1900,300,407

1,212,780

are as follows:

mber.... 21,866,136

..... 24,247,888

25,278,078 25,615,674 29,000,607

77,540,678 27,501,748 25,506,508

r.... 26,286,967

ary 28,000,200

*Surplus. + Net deficit.

29,227,679

24,302,000

ebruary ... 22,804,300 february ... 22,888,057 farch 25,670,573

menced. —Wall Street Daily News.

Railroad Fools the Go

No better customers for the farm-

flated prices.

American agriculture a lasting set-

hoped to beat McKinley, of that I had but, alas! I won't be "in it" when But, unlike the panic of twenty years votes are counted out. ago, when the agricultural community ong to see the other land quickly recovered after the spasm had

our troubles cease. assed, the year 1893 brought in its share some silver paradise wake a blight more lasting and more Mary Yellin Lease. hurtful than anyone had dreamed pos-To see on Peffer's blessed beard the radiant sunlight shine, s it shines on distant Salem near Levelheaded farmers, unswerving in

Injeanny line. Tell Jones who got me in this scrape to add unto his pelf. crawl behind some chicken co gently kick himself.

tor. That something was wrong the whisper unto Tillman with South Carolina eve. To fall upon his pitchfork quick like a Roman die; pon free silver's battlements, which now the foemen hold,

Go hang my borrowed crown of thorns, ty. And at this functure the free silmy stolen cross of gold; tried to cheat the people with lar's bogus shine. ut no one would believe me on the In jeanny line.

There's another, not a sweetheart; he will weep when I am dead. You'll know him by the crimson rag that floats above his head: 'Neath anarchy's red ensign which was once his hope and joy He lead my columns to defeat 'way down in Illinoy.

Go tell him not to mourn for me, nor sigh with drooping head When McKinley goes to Washington with gay and glorious tread; But when the cold frosts dallies with the modest pumpkin vine To think of one from Salem near the

Injeanny line." His voice grew faint and fainter till he failed to raise his nead, and the soldier of free silver on battlefield lay dead: The comrade gently closed his eyes and breathed a prayer so low, And on them lay two dollars that were

golden moon rose slowly and winker as she looked down Upon that ghastly battle plain with silver's wreckage strewn; But proudly on Sound Money's spears her ambient light did shine. -Dayton (O.) Journal.

coined in Mexico;

RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

THEY ARE ORGANIZING TO FIGHT FREE SILVER.

All Over the Country the Men Who Denend on the Railroads for a Living Are Declaring for Sound Money-Legical Argument for the Wage Earner. The cierks and other employes of the railroads here are organizing a sound

money club to fight free silver. Misslonary work will be set on foot and the work will be energetically carried These clubs are being organized all over the country. The total number of railroad employes in the United States is in the neigborhood of 800,000.

It is thought by those who are interested in the organization o. sound money clubs among these employes at before the campaign is over there will be 1,000 such clubs. While the arguments used among ailroad men are especially applicable

to them, the logic of the arguments is applicate to all wage earners. There is no class of wage earners who would suffer more under free coinage than railroad employes. This would apply to the general manager as well as to the more humble flagman at a crossing. The railroads are probably the largest debtors, outside of the banks. in the country. They owe many millions of dollars for which they have given their mortgage bonds. When they borrowed this money they got it in gold or its equivalent. Seventy five per cent, of these bonds are in terms payable, principal and interest, in gold? And with the premium on gold that would be one of the first results of free coinage, the gold debt of the ranroads would be increased to

just that extent. On the contrary the railroads would not only have to accept from passengers and shippers a 53-cent dollar, but would not be able to change the rates, as these are generally fixed by law. The upshot of it all would be that the fixed charges of the road would be doubled while tueir earnings would at test remain where they are. Under these circumstances they could hardly be expected to increase

wages, and these wages would be paid in 53-cent dollars. Even if the roads could stand this strain and would not be compelled, many of them, to reduce the number of employes, those employes would still be working for the old wages while the prices of every necessity of life would be rapidly

While this presentation of the case applies with special force to railroad employes, the logic of the argument applies to every wage earner. If the they will find that the prices of clothing, furniture and food would go up ten times as fast, and ten times as high.-Columbus (O.) Dispatch.

Mr. Free Silver, If-Laborer-"Mr. Free Silver, if it is so enough to buy a bushel of potatoes now, how will it help me to have the price of a bushel doubled?" Farmer-"Mr. Free Silver, if it

it help me by charging him twice as much as I am now offering them at?" Mine Owner-"Mr. Free Silver if you are going to give those fellows a 50of my bullion?"

Debtor-"Mr. Free Silver, if you are going to keep your promise to me that I can pay my debts at 50 cents on the dollar?" Old Soldier-"Mr. Free Silver, if

dollar, how can I get more than half of the pension which Uncle Sam owes are going to make a 100-cent dollar. why not use the present dollar. If you are going to change the present dollar, why trade it for one worth not half so much?"

Uncle Sam-"Mr. Pres Silver, of I

abtors are to be given the chance to

build the mill, work for nothing, and pay all the expenses why should I let you been and take all the grist?"

For Your Country's Good. Heads of departments and other employes holding supervisory positions Paul road are distributing copies of the following circular among the workmen under them:

"You have before you an one ty such as has rarely been given to any class of men in history—the opportunity to be the controlling influence in saving your country.

"Therefore, organize! This is no question of Republican or Democrat, but of your own protection as wage-earners. Organize for the preservation of sound money—in defense of your own wages—in support of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, you will be cheerfully furnished with the proper passport via Omahs and Chicago. Please note that your own wages—in support of the Chicago of the Chicago, Council Bluffs & Omaha Short Line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, you will be cheerfully furnished with the proper passport via Chicago of the Chica "Therefore, organize! This is no

ever man put his hand to. Organize now and work, and when November comes and free silver is defeated the people will know that the railway men did their part nobly for the country's salvation.

Pledged to Sound Money. Sound money clubs with an aggregate membership of nearly one thousand have been organised by the employes of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at various points along the company's lines in Maryland and West Virginia. The movement was only started about two weeks ago and it is estimated a total membership of 5,000 or more will be reached before the election. The organizations are strictly non-partisan, the obligation taken by those joining merely binding them to vote in favor of sound money.

Ged Bless Him For It.



HOW "MELTONS" ARE MADE. British "Woolens" Shipped Here Withou an Ounce of Weel. BRADFORD, July 6, 1896.

"Well, Ben, and how is trade?" This I said by way of introduction to a manager in one of our shoddy factories just outside town, and I got the confessional answer: "We're very busy indeed. In fact, we are thinking soberly of enlarging our place, not being able to get goods out fast enough. I want to tell you how we make our meltons. Here is a blend of materials typical of all the lot: it's just come off the machines-1,750 pounds of mungo, costing 11/ pence per pound; 84 pounds white Texas cotton at 7 pence per pound. This yarn, when mixed together, is scribbled and spun to nine skeins weft yarn. We find that scribbling, spinning and weaving cost us 1 shilling (25 cents) per yard per whartron (6 pounds equal a whartron); so, then, a pound of yarn, when made of this shoddy, costs at the rate of 61/4 pence, or 18 cents, per pound in the court and their term of office. cheapness. For making these unions a Lancashire cotton yarn is used for the warp, which costs about 6s. 6d. added, such as mill expenses, dyeing and finishing (which I will give later) we are able to produce a melton cloth weighing 11 to 12 ounces to the yard, 50 inches wide, at the nominal figure of

9% pence (19% cents) per yard."
"Why, that is very cheap," I said. 'And how much profit do you reckon you have when you have sold a whole

"We generally find that we get is. 9d. clear for every piece turned out, and that we consider a fair, respectable

This is just one sample of how this shoddy is done and made up, and your buyers, I have good grounds for knowing, are paying 11 pence (22 cents) per yard for this class of goods in Bradford. Of course there are better qualities, but when you get up to a 24 cent dress melton, 50 inches wide, it is considered here that you are buying a good article, while Charles Scarth of Morley and Leeds is making such stuff at 5% pence (11 cents), 42 and 50 inches wide. Is this the stuff to keep out your blissards State of Nebraska, relating to comand cyclones? YANERE.

The South Well Cared For. Southern states and American farmers will have their interests well cared for as long as Hon. Jeter C. Pritchard of North Carolina is a United States senator. When the house bill to amend section 3355 of the revised statutes. concerning the distilling of brandy from fruits, was before the senate, he offered an amendment providing for special rates of duties upon clays or earths, lime, marble and stone and their manufactures, iron ore, lumber and its manufactures, leaf tobacco, live stock, breadstuffs, hay, rice, honey, eggs, onions, beans, potatoes, dairy products, vegeta-bles, fish, fruits, meats, lard, poultry, coke, and last, but not least, a duty of 5 cents per pound upon all raw cotton imported into the United States. Sens. tor Pritchard is a firm believer in the hard for me to find any man to buy policy of protection for the United my bushel of potatoes now, how will States.

What Will Happen. With an upright candidate, a sturdy platform and the utmost confider

cent dollar, how are you going to keep the justice of their cause, the Republican your promise to me to double the price party will place William McKinley in the presidential chair, to the gratifica tion of the great majority of the people going to double the prices of the bull- of the United States and to the advanion of those silver kings how are you tage of the country as a whole.—Bos-going to keep your promise to me that Free Weel Results. With imports of \$1,228,905 pounds of

foreign woolen cloths during nine

months of the current fiscal year, as

against imports of 14,411,338 pounds

during the corresponding months of the previous year, it is small wonder that our woolen mills are shut down or running only on part time.

8,722,68

To Chicago and the East.

Passengers going cost for business, will naturally gravitate to Chicago as the great commercial center. Passengers re-visiting friends or relatives in the castern states always desire to "take in" Chicago en routs. All classes of passengers will find that the "Short Line" of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, via Omaha and Council Bluffs, affords excellent facilities to reach their destinations in a manner that will be sure to give the utmost estimation. sure to give the utmost satisfaction. A reference to the time tables will indicate the route to be chosen, and, by asking any principal agent west of the Missouri river for a ticket over the Chicago in ample time to connect with the express trains of all the great through car lines to the principal eastern cities
For additional particulars, time tables
maps, etc., please call on or address F
A. Nash, General Agent, Omaha, Neb.

DARN THAT HOG.



THAT'S THE FORTY-SEVENTH TIME this

T week he's taken an excursion trip. Well, old man, are you going to spead your life chasing hogs? Come in and get some of that Page Woven Wire Feating and see how easy it is to keep them where they belong.

Sold and put up by

C. S. EASTON, Agent,

19febtf Columbus, Nebr.

B. P. DUPFY. WM. O'BRIEN DUFFY & O'BRIEN. LAWYERS.

Special attention given to Criminal Office: Corner Eleventh and North Sta

COLUMBUS. : NEBRASKA.

A LBERT & REEDER. ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Office over First National Bank,

Sijantf

V. A. MCALLISTER. MOALLISTER & CORNELIUS.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

COLUMBUS.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The following proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebrasks, as hereinafter set forth in full. are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3, A. D., 1896: A joint resolution proposing to

amend sections two (2), four (4), and five (5,) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of judges of the supreme Be it resolved and enacted by the ture of the State of Nebraska:

the warp, which costs about 6s. 6d., and this nine skeins shoddy weft is used for filling. For weaving these pieces, from 90 to 100 yards long, we pay the weaver 8 shillings (or \$1.92). Our weavers earn from 10 shillings to 12 shillings per week on an average. We find that when all other charges are Bection 2. That section four (4) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State 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 except as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of not less than five (5) years as the legislature may prescribe.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section thirteen (18) of article six of the Constitution of the pensation of supreme and district court

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

Section 1. That section thirteen (18) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as fol-

Sec. 18 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 ecompensation. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years, and in no event unsees two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring.

Approved March 80, A. D. 1888.

Be it resolved and exacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraeka:
Bection 1. That section twenty-four (20) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraeka be amended to read as fol-

A joint resolution proposing to amend

The Inter Ocean

is the Most Popular Republican Newspap of the West and Hes the Largest Circ

PERMS BY MAIL DAILY (without Sunday)......\$4.00 per year DAILY (with Sunday).....\$6.00 per year The Weekly Inter Ocean—

As a Newspaper THE INTER OCEAN hoops abreast of the times in all ALL THE NEWS AND THE BEST OF CURRENT LITERATURE

The Weekly Inter Ocean As a Family Paper Is Not Excelled by Any. It has comething of interest to each member of the family. It

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT is the very best of its kind. Its LITER ARY FEATURES are unequaled.

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the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to judicial power. Be it resolved and enacted by the Lagislature of the State of Nebra-ka:
Section 1. That section on · (1) of article six
(8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska
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
peace, police magistrates, and in such other
tourns inferior to the supreme court as may
be created by law in which two-thirds of
the members elected to each house
comment. Approved March 29, A. D. 1886

A joint resolution proposing amend section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska relating to increase in number of supreme and district court

Be it resolved and exacted 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 to read as followed. fection 11. The legislature, 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 in every four years, increase the number of judges of su-presse and district courts, and the judical districts of the state. Such districts shall be formed of compact territory, and bounded by county lines; and such in-eresse, or any change in the boundaries of a district, shall not vacute the office of any judge.

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 81, A. D. 1895.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska;
Section 1. That section six (6), article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebreaks'be amended to read as follows:
Section 6. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legis'ature may provide that in civil actions five sixths of the jury may render a verdict, and the legislature may also authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men, in courts inferior to the district court.

Section 1. That section one (1) of article five (3) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-

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 State of Nebraska, limiting the num- sand, Eight Hundred and Ninety-Siz,

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 concur-

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

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 loases thereof that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall remain forever inviolate and undiminished, and shall not be invested or insued except on United States or registered echool district boads of this state, and such funds with the interest and income thereof are hereby solemning piedged for the purposes for which they

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska by adding a new section to article twelve (12) of said two (2) relative to the merging of the politan class and the government of

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

Section 1. That article twelve (12) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended by aiding to said article a new sec-tion to te numbered section two (2) to res-Section 2. The government of any city of the metropolitan cines and the government of the county in which it is located may be merged wholly, or in part when a proposition so to do has been asbenisted by anthority 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 20, A. D. 1884

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section six (6) of article even (7) of the Constituti State of Nebraska, prescribing the Be it resolved and enacted by the Legisle ure of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section siz (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fel

Approved March 29, A D. 1985.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section two (3) 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 Nebrasha: Section 1. That section two (2) of article fourteen (1) of the Constitution of the Approved March 20, A D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of Nebraska, relating to officers of the executive departno bonds or evidences of indebtedness issued shall be valid unless the same of have endorsed thereon a certificate sign the secretary and auditor of skewing that the same is issued pursuant

Section 1 The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, an itior of public accounts, treasurer, superinteedent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner af public lands and buildings, and three railroad commissioners, each of whom, except the said railroad commissioners, ashall 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 his election, and until his successor is 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 year, one for the period of three years. The governor, secretary of state, and three thall be elected three railroad sommissioners, one for the period of the years. The governor, secretary of state, and there apital 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 20, A. D. 1825.

In testimony whereof, I have here-I, J. A. Piper, secretary of state of

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

Done at Lincoln this 17th day of July, in the year of our Lord. One Thonof the Independence of the United Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-inlature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section twenty-six (25) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as States the One Hundred and Twenty-Secretary of State.

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