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All communications, to secure attention, must be accompanied by the full name of the writer. We reserve the right to reject any manuscript, and cannot agree to return the same. We desire a correspondent in every school-district of Platte county, one of good judgment, and reliable in every way.—Write plainly, each item separately. Give us facts.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1896.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President:
WILLIAM McKINLEY,
of Ohio.

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

STATE TICKET.

Governor	JOHN H. M'COLL
Lieutenant Governor	ORLANDO TEFFT
Secretary of State	JOEL A. PIPER
Auditor	PETER O. HEDLUND
Treasurer	CHARLES E. CASEY
Supt. Pub. Inst	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
Presidential Electors-at-Large	FRANK J. SADILEK, J. E. HOUTZ
First District	A. J. BURNAM
Second District	A. C. FOSTER
Third District	SOL DRAPER
Fourth District	G. A. DERBY
Fifth District	J. L. M'PHEELY
Sixth District	M. L. FREESE

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
For County Attorney.....C. J. GARLOW

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

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY STANDS FOR HONEST MONEY AND THE CHANCE TO EARN IT BY HONEST TOIL.—[WM. McKINLEY.

PLAINT OF WOOL GROWERS.

Sheep and Wool of Colorado Have Been Demonetized.

A wool grower in Colorado writes as follows:

"We of Colorado have much to complain of. Not only has silver been demonetized, but last and worst the sheep and wool of Colorado have been demonetized.

"We have got along with the demonetization of silver for more than twenty-three years, and we still produce $15,000,000 worth of silver annually. This is more than three times as much as produced at the time of the demonetization. The highest value of our silver product in any one year was in 1892. We then produced a little more than $17,000,000 worth. This year we will have produced about $14,000,000 worth. By the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law our annual silver product has declined about $2,500,000.

"But the demonetization of sheep and wool has hurt us worse than that. In 1892 our wool clip sold for nearly $6,000,000. This year it will scarcely sell for $1,500,000. The sheep and wool industry of Colorado in 1892 was worth to the state about $8,000,000; in 1896 it will hurry it to amount to $2,000,000.

"In other words our loss by the demonetization of sheep and wool is about $3,500,000, more than our loss by the demonetization of silver.

"While the Sherman silver law was in existence, silver averaged $2.445 cents per ounce; but since the repeal it has averaged 64.133 cents per ounce. This is a decline of about 31 1-2 per cent.

In 1892 wool in Colorado was worth 15 cents per pound; but this year our wool growers are offered 2 cents per pound. This is a decline of 86 2-3 per cent.

"In 1892 mutton sheep in Colorado were worth an average of $3 per head; now they are worth about $1. This is a decline of 66 2-3 per cent.

"So you see the demonetization of sheep and wool has hurt us in Colorado worse than the demonetization of silver."

Free Trade Results.

No branch of manufacture has made progress.—Dun's Review, Jan. 18.

What's the matter? We still have free wool. We still have the Gorman tariff. And we still have a Democratic administration. Is this the trouble?

Senator Pritchard's Sentiment.

It is the policy of the Republican party to not only extend ample protection to the manufacturers of the New England states, but it is the policy of the Republican party, as evinced by all the legislation it has enacted in the past, to likewise extend protection to every article in which the southern people are interested. — Hon. Jeter C. Pritchard.

He Demonstrated It.

If we attempt to discharge our duty to the people without complete party harmony in patriotic action, we shall demonstrate our incompetency.—Hon. Grover Cleveland at Villard Dinner, Nov. 17, 1892.

And the "incompetency" has been very clearly demonstrated, Mr. Cleveland.

Democratic "Revolutions."

It is a revolution, and no Republican can ever hope to see his party again in power for a long term of years.—New York Times, Nov. 10, 1892.

Not so very long, neighbor. There have been other "revolutions" since 1892. Another one is predicted for 1896.

Cheese Market Captured.

The way we captured the cheese markets of the world last year is represented by a decrease of 26,065,000 pounds in our shipments as compared with 1894, and a money loss of $2,154,000.

3RD DISTRICT NOMINEE.

Sketch of the Republican Congressional Candidate.

THE CAREER OF ROSS L. HAMMOND.

Never Before a Candidate For Any Office. Born and Raised a Quaker—Went From the Farm Into the Printing Business. Seventeen Years a Resident of Nebraska. A Successful Business Career.

The names of few men in Nebraska are more familiar to the public than that of Ross L. Hammond, the Republican nominee for congress in this, the Third, district.

Mr. Hammond should, perhaps, not be designated as a politician, yet he has been identified in some degree of prominence with the fortunes and political warfare of his party. Being the editor of a partisan newspaper he has projected his opinions into all campaigns with such vigor as to command attention.

Mr. Hammond was born in the village of Le Grand, Ia., May 13, 1861. He comes of Quaker parentage, was reared in a Quaker neighborhood, surrounded by Quaker influences and educated in the public and Quaker schools. Until 18 years ago he lived at home, assisting on the farm and caring for live stock, his father being somewhat extensively engaged in the business. He was given a thorough schooling in the rugged virtues of industry and frugality, and to this early inculcation of these traits he attributes

ROSS L. HAMMOND.

a large degree of such success as he has attained. In 1878 he graduated from Friends' academy, Le Grand, afterwards attending school at Penn college, Oskaloosa.

The first taste of the printing business, in which he has been engaged for 17 years, was had when a boy of 15 or 16. At that time he and his brother procured a small printing press and some type and began to learn the fascinating "art preservative." They pursued this pastime evenings and rainy days, and soon their little printing office grew to such dimensions that their mother surrendered her pantry to their use. Though loving the farm, they were led to believe they saw an inviting occupation in this new one which had germinated in their mother's pantry. And so the farm was ultimately abandoned for the printing business.

In 1879 Mr. Hammond came to Nebraska and located at Fremont, where The Tribune was purchased and where he with his two brothers have since been engaged in the successful management of a newspaper plant and publishing business. In the division of work the editorial management fell to the subject of this sketch. His conduct of the newspaper has been characterized by an intelligent aggressiveness that has made The Tribune conspicuous among the newspapers of Nebraska. The manufacturing business of the firm extends over a half dozen or more states. It is the largest labor employing institution in the city of Fremont, annually paying out for this item something like $20,000. The concern has always pursued a liberal policy with its employes. Their rights and interests have ever been considerately regarded. As a result there has never been any dissatisfaction among employes and never a strike or labor trouble of any sort. It is one of the few institutions that is going through the present era of depression without a single reduction in wages. His firm and his newspaper have always contributed liberally to the upbuilding of their city. Every public enterprise has always been vigorously promoted.

Mr. Hammond has been prominently identified for many years with the Nebraska Press association. He has been its secretary and president, and has for several years past been selected to represent it as a delegate to the national association meetings. He is married, has one child and a comfortable and cosy home. He has spent his time during three sessions of the Nebraska legislature at Lincoln in the interests of his paper and has in this way received some valuable insight into legislative methods that will be of service in a larger field. He has never before been a candidate for public office of any kind. The nomination for congress came to him as a graceful tribute from his party in recognition of his staunch service and as an evidence of faith in his intelligence and integrity. Possessing, as he does, the vigor, energy and ambition of young manhood, his friends believe him to be peculiarly qualified to represent the district in congress, and meet the pressing demands of a western constituency with credit and ability.

C. H. Town-send of the Bering sea commission, in an interview expressed the opinion that the seal herd in northern waters is being rapidly exterminated and the sealing industry ruined by the unrestricted pelagic sealing now indulged in by a large fleet of schooners.

What Protection Will Prevent.

The total American consumption of our own manufactured goods, of our farm products and the foreign goods which we imported in 1890 reached nearly $12,000,000,000. The total foreign imports of all other countries in the world, representing those foreign markets, aggregated a little more than $7,500,000. Our own home market is worth to us nearly $4,500,000,000 a year more than the foreign trade of all other markets of the world, even if we could hope to secure the whole of it. The policy of free trade is to throw our greater and better market open to cheap labor competition and to pauperize our wage earners. The policy of protection is to prevent this.—Charles R. Buckland, Editor American Economist.

Congressman Hermann.

It is a relief, sir, to know that the day has already dawned for a return to American policies and American institutions.—Hon. Binger Hermann of Oregon.

Free Trade Crushes Them.

Free trade offers no protection to trusts.—New York World, 1892.

It crushes them, then they neither need nor deserve protection.

"The glory of his country and the welfare of its people are the touchstone of his principles and his conduct."

ONLY WAGES CHEAP.

DEMOCRATIC PROMISES OF 1892 PROVE FALLACIOUS.

Prices of Goods to Consumers Make a Sharp Advance—"Cheap" Things Existed Only In the Minds of Free Trade Lies—How the People's Burdens Were Reduced.

The effort of congress will be to reduce the burdens of the people, not to increase them; to cheapen living, not to render it more costly.—New York World, Nov. 14, 1892.

This is a sample of the Democratic promises of 1892. Every paper and every politician that favored free trade was, at that time, spreading broadcast the wildest statements as to the wonderful cheapness of goods that would follow their success in the national elections. We have shown, from facts compiled by Dun's review, that prices in cotton goods, woolens, silk, iron manufactures, boots and shoes were all higher at the end of 1895 than at the opening of that year. But Bradstreet's has examined this subject of "cheaper prices" even more extensively, and, in its issue of Jan. 11, 1896, gave such interesting facts that we quoted them more fully because they give the lie direct to every free trader's promise of "cheapness:"

"Among food products which are higher than on April 1, 1895, are wheat, eggs, butter, milk, molasses, mackerel, sugar, peas, apples, peanuts and raisins; as compared with six months ago the list is found to be smaller, consisting of eggs, butter, cheese, mackerel, milk, molasses, sugar, peas, raisins and currants, while as compared with quotations for Oct. 1, 1895, higher prices for food products include those for wheat, flour, beeves, sheep, mutton, eggs, butter, cheese, molasses, mackerel, sugar, rice, peas, apples, cranberries, peanuts, raisins and currants, indicating a much more extensive advance in quotations for staple food commodities during the past three months than had been presumed from some market reports."

This list comprises pretty nearly every commodity that the average family needs for its daily existence. A "much more extensive advance in quotations for staple food commodities" is not quite the same as the promise of "cheaper prices." But let us look at the clothing list:

"Quotations for textiles, raw and manufactured, which are higher than they were on April 1 last, include cotton, wool, hemp, silk, flax, print cloths, eastern sheetings, ginghams and southern sheetings, and the list is practically the same for those higher today than on July 1 last, the exception being southern sheetings."

Besides the advance in the prices of articles of food there has also been a "much more extensive advance in quotations" of wearing apparel and household articles. Now for the products of the mines:

"Quotations today as contrasted with July 1, 1895, show advances for iron ore, No. 2 southern pig iron and lead, and as compared with prices on April 1, 1895, present quotations show advances for iron ore, eastern anthracite, No. 2 southern pig, bessemer pig, steel billets, rails and beams, copper, lead and quicksilver."

More money has to be paid, too, for articles made of iron, lead, steel and copper. Fire and light, as well, are more expensive, as the following shows:

"Circular prices for bituminous coal, southern and Connellsville coke are higher today than on Oct. 1 last and as compared with July 1 last, when an advance for anthracite coal must be added. The like is true when prices are compared with quotations on April 1, 1895. Crude and refined petroleum, castor oil and turpentine are all higher today than they were on Oct. 1, but as compared with July 1 the list for those which are higher today includes refined petroleum, cottonseed oil, castor oil and turpentine, and as contrasted with prices on April 1, 1895, higher prices today are those for crude and refined petroleum, naphtha, castor oil and rosin."

Even the sick man has to pay more money for his castor oil. Other drugs and chemicals are dearer too.

Not much inducement is offered either for the wage earner who wants to build a home for his family. With free lumber he was promised a "cheap" house. Lower duties on nails and glass were to help every man to own his own castle. Those were the promises. These are the facts:

"Among building materials brick, nails, glass, pine, spruce and hemlock are higher than they were three months ago, and the like is true as compared with six months ago, with the exception of hemlock, and a similar statement may be made in reference to nine months ago, with the exception of the quotations for brick and for hemlock."

We might enlarge the list. But it is not necessary. Friends of protection have proof enough that the Democratic cry of "cheap prices" was a fraud. Almost the only "cheapening" has been in wages.

BRYAN AND WOOL GROWERS.

Extracts Which Show the Candidate Is a Free Trader.

From the Canton (Illinois) Register, we clip some extracts from the speech Bryan made upon the Wilson-Gorman tariff, as follows:

"Wool, for instance, is the chief raw material in the woolen industry, and it has been placed upon the free list. Whether the tariff on wool has raised the price of wool to the sheep grower above the point it would have reached without a tariff is a question which has been discussed rather than settled. Speaking for myself, it is immaterial in my judgment whether the sheep growers receives any benefit from the tariff or not. Whether he does or not, whether the wool manufacturer collects a compensatory duty from the consumer of woolen goods and pays it over to the wool grower, or collects it and keeps it himself, or doesn't collect it at all, and therefore does not need it, I am for free wool in order that the vast majority of people who do not raise sheep, but who do need warm clothing to protect them from the blasts of winter may have their clothing cheaper; and in order that our woolen manufacturers, unburdened by a tax upon home grown wool—may manufacture for a wider market.

"The committee has left—not only upon carpets but upon iron, and upon woolen goods and cotton goods and all through the bill—far more tariff than anybody can justify, even if it could be shown that any protection is needed at all or could be rightfully asked."

The above extracts from Bryan's speech show he is an ultra free trader. Remember this was relating to the Wilson bill, a much stronger bill than the one finally passed, called the Wilson-Gorman bill. In that speech he says the tariff in the Wilson bill is far too high. How do Republicans relish these principles of the Democratic candidate?—Ogden Press.

For Fiat Money.

One by one the Popocrats are throwing off the mask and admitting that they want no bimetallism, but silver monometallism. H. L. Louks of South Dakota, a leading Populist, admits that he wants silver "because it is a step toward fiat money." The Nebraska patriot, Edgerton, admits that fiat money will follow silver. A Kentucky silver man joins in the song in the Louisville Courier-Journal:

"If the people want bimetallism at all, they want the currency depreciated, and this is what would be done if the ratio of 16 to 1 should be adopted. It is not parity which we want; it is not concurrent circulation; if gold does not circulate here it will circulate elsewhere, as it is now doing; it will still form a portion of the world's money supply. We will have no need for gold; silver will be our money, and it will be what we want, a depreciated currency." — McCook (Neb.) Republican.

MORE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Nearly $100,000,000 Lost by Wilson Tariff In Twenty-one Months.

Total treasury receipts first 21 months of the Wilson law, compared with first 21 months of the McKinley law:

Receipts McKinley law first 21 mos.		Receipts Gorman law first 21 mos.	
1892.		1894.	
October	$20,222,174	September	$22,621,828
November	20,678,674	October	19,139,949
December	27,648,515	November	19,411,422
1893.		December	21,608,189
January	26,810,288	1895.	
February	29,273,173	January	27,804,388
March	29,427,455	February	22,998,057
April	25,446,221	March	25,470,575
May	27,681,849	April	24,247,889
June	31,289,205	May	25,572,073
July	34,158,264	June	25,615,474
August	29,173,981	July	29,580,867
September	27,265,454	August	23,952,892
October	28,446,582	September	27,849,673
November	26,904,887	October	27,901,748
December	27,646,515	November	28,268,508
1894.		December	26,298,987
January	30,283,678	1896.	
February	30,698,944	January	29,936,670
March	29,638,698	February	28,068,289
April	25,971,234	March	26,040,149
May	28,228,880	April	24,252,889
June	30,058,617	May	24,043,717
Total	$628,106,019	Total	$580,350,111

Loss in 21 months under Democratic "tariff for revenue only"..... $95,755,908

PROTECTION IS AMERICAN.

Our Prosperity Rests on the Perpetuity of Industrial Independence.

The strife between nations for financial supremacy will never cease, and the tale of commercial progress is the continued tragedy of the ages.

Nations, like men, are selfish in so far as they follow heaven's first law—that of self preservation. The fortification of our power in time of war and of our prosperity in time of peace rests in the perpetuity of our industrial independence.

Among these confederated states there is and should be free trade, for our people owe allegiance to one common flag, are subject to the demands of a common system of law, are united in the accomplishment of a common purpose and are trending toward a common destiny.

The bonds of national patriotism create mutual obligations between the different sections of this union. These obligations are regarded or disregarded as the representatives from the states vote for or against the protection of the industries of each from foreign competition.

Farmers Favor Protection.

The lowest price that medium Ohio wool ever sold at from 1850 to the end of Harrison's administration was	30c.
Under Cleveland the price was	18c.
Value of sheep in 1893, under protection, was	$125,909,264
Value today, under Cleveland and free trade	68,688,707
Imports of woolen goods in 1894, under protection	16,000,000
Imports of woolen goods in 1895, under Democratic low tariff	57,000,000
Average imports of wool during 1891-4, under Republican protection	Pounds. 133,667,000
Imports of wool in 1895, under Democratic free trade	248,000,000
Average annual imports of shoddy, rags and waste in 1891-4, under Republican protection	944,971
Imports of shoddy, rags and waste in 1895, under Democratic free trade	29,716,000

INTEREST BEARING DEBT.

Protection period, 27 years.	
Average annual decrease	$64,714,884
Free trade period, 3 years.	
Average annual increase	879,168,667

The People to Be Congratulated.

American interests may be safely intrusted to President McKinley's hands, whether occasion calling for the exercise of his careful judgment may arise during the declining days of the nineteenth century or in the dawn of the new century, that will, we trust, find him the true, honorable and upright president of the United States as he has been one of its true, honorable and upright public and private citizens. While we congratulate Major McKinley upon his nomination, we still more congratulate the American people upon their representative, who will lead the party of protection to victory.—American Economist.

Its Fundamental Argument.

The fundamental argument for protection is its benefits to labor. That it enables the manufacturer to pay more and better wages than are paid to like labor and services anywhere else will not be disputed.—Hon. William McKinley.

The Bells of 1897.

[With apologies to the late Mr. Poe.]

Hear the factories with their bells—
Labor's bells!
What a world of happiness their melody foretells!
How they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle
In the balmy air of morn!
While the hands that overspringle
All the factories seem to twinkle
With a feeling newly born,
Keeping time, time, time,
Working for the long last dime.
To the music of the spindles that now regularly wells
With the bells, bells, bells, bells,
Bells, bells, bells—
From the cheerful jingling, ringing of the bells.

Hear the mellow noonday bells—
Dinner bells!
What a world of hungriness their harmony foretells!
To the workman's dinner pail!
How they ring out welcome hail
From the mellow golden notes,
And all in tune!
What a liquid ditty floats
As the workman lifts the lid, while he gloats
On the spoon!
Oh, from out its savory coils
What a meal of homemade delicacy wells!
How it smells!
But it dwells
Not in the pail! Hunger tells
Of the pleasure it impels
With the swinging and the ringing
Of the bells, bells, bells,
Of the bells, bells, bells, bells,
Bells, bells, bells—
The dining to the chiming of the factory bells!

Hear the loud alarum bells—
Brazen bells!
What a tale of wakefulness their turbulency tells!
Startling labor out of sleep,
Urging him from bed to leap!
Too much thunderstruck to speak,
Thinking that there's work this week,
Out he jumps.
In his stippered feet he rushes to start up the kitchen fire,
With a glad circulation as the flames are mounting higher,
Leaping higher, higher, higher,
While his bottle bubbles up,
And he fills his breakfast cup.
Now, now once more to work
Where idleness too long did lurk.
Oh, the bells, bells, bells!
What a tale the alarum tells
To labor!

—C. R. B.

QUEER ECONOMICS.

FREE TRADE IDEA AS EXPRESSED BY ITS EXPONENTS.

Increased Indebtedness the Height of Business Prosperity—Bennett Starts a School. First Lesson a Laughing Stock of Students.

Paradoxical as it may seem to those imbued with the false mercantile theory, there can be no real prosperity in any nation's foreign commerce except in years when the imports exceed in value or productiveness the exports—i. e., when there is an "adverse balance of trade" (so called).—New York Herald.

Of course this is one of James Gordon Bennett's attacks upon American labor and industries. No other newspaper on earth would publish any such stuff, much less refer to England, "now the wealthiest nation on the globe," in corroboration of the "undisputed fact."

In the first place, England is not "the wealthiest nation on the globe." According to Mulhall, "the United States occupies the first place" with £12,834,000,000 of wealth against only £9,400,000,000 for the United Kingdom. But Bennett perhaps knows more than Mulhall. He should give to the world a new dictionary of statistics. Then we could "make the country ring with them."

If Bennett started any such trade theories in England, it is no wonder that the life of the London edition of the New York Herald was so brief. Forewarned is forearmed. Englishmen are not fools as a race, whatever else they may be. But they made a fool of Wilson just as surely as Paris is progressing in the same direction with Bennett.

If an excess of imports makes a country wealthy, why is it that British papers, especially the London Economist, are congratulating the English people because last January's exports from the United Kingdom were 16 per cent larger than in January, 1895? Why is it that, in speaking of a decrease in their imports of raw cotton, they say that "the entire burden fell upon the United States?" If Bennett's theory were the correct one—that "the import is really the goose that lays the golden eggs"—then England is to be pitied for losing some of "the golden eggs." But England pities us, the exporter, saying that "the entire burden fell upon the United States." Why? Because we sold less.

Again, the British papers refer to the excellent increase of £10,345,000 in their exports to all countries during 1895, showing that £9,199,000 of the amount was due to the low Democratic tariff that we now have in the United States. Over 90 per cent of their enlarged shipments were made to this country, and they are glad of it. They are not clamoring for more imports. When they decline, "the entire burden" falls upon the United States. They don't transact business on theory, but on a hardpan, bedrock, pounds, shillings and pence basis. Were it otherwise the English papers would not say that the United Kingdom has "at last entered upon a period of fresh activity in trade," and that "the entire burden" of its smaller imports falls upon the United States.

Bennett should open a school for economics. We doubt, though, whether it would be as successful as his school for scandal. He is anxious to teach the theories of economics, and says "there should be a campaign of education on this exceedingly important matter." Go ahead with the "campaign." It is amusing. But don't tell us how rich the British trader is getting when he imports more than he exports. At least don't do it when he is rejoicing because his trade is directly the opposite. Wait a little till he has got over his early enthusiasm and has stopped saying that "the entire burden" of his lighter imports, "falls upon the United States." England is not cackling and crowing because she is losing "the golden eggs" of trade. Not much, "paradoxical as it may seem." England is wise, and Bennett's paper—well, otherwise.

Yankee Notions Needed.

There has been in the commercial and financial conduct of our business affairs too much submission to British notions. What we want and what the American people want are Yankee notions in the United States. The blame, which was first given to the Democratic party for the repeal of the McKinley tariff, is now transferred to those Republican senators who fail in appreciating that it is their "duty" to try and repeal its substitute, but who are passive under the maintenance of a measure of "perfidy and dishonor."

Dignity.

As becomes a man who is not given to chasing rainbows, William McKinley will not take the stump in this campaign. This is in consonance with the dignity of the great office for which he has been named. He will stay at home and let "the office seek him" instead of chasing over the country after it. This feature of the campaign will certainly appeal strongly to the good sense of those who in the years gone by have advocated the idea "that the office should seek the man, not the man seek the office.—Republican, McCook, Neb.

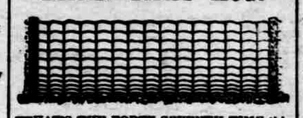
To Chicago and the East.

Passengers going east for business, will naturally gravitate to Chicago as the great commercial center. Passengers re-visiting friends or relatives in the eastern states always desire to "take in" Chicago en route. 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 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, Council Bluffs & Omaha Short Line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, you will be cheerfully furnished with the proper passport via Omaha and Chicago. Please note that all of the "Short Line" trains arrive in 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 week he's taken an excursion trip. Well, old man, are you going to spend your life chasing hogs? Come in and get some of that Page Woven Wire Fencing and see how easy it is to keep them where they belong.

Sold and put up by C. S. EASTON, Agent, Columbus, Nebr.

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31jantf

W. A. McALLISTER. W. M. CORNELIUS

McALLISTER & CORNELIUS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

COLUMBUS, - - NEBRASKA

31jantf

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

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

A joint resolution proposing to amend sections two (2), four (4), and five (5,) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of judges of the supreme court and their term of office.

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

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

Section 2. The supreme court shall 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:

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.

Section 3. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 5. At the first general election to be held in the year 1898, there shall be elected two (2) judges of the supreme court one of whom shall be elected for a term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, and at each general election thereafter, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of five (5) years, unless otherwise provided by law; Provided, that the judges of the supreme court whose terms have not expired at the time of holding the general election of 1898, shall continue to hold their office for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively commissioned.

Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13) of article six of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of supreme and district court judges.

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 follows:

Sec. 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 established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years, and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

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

Section 1. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 24. The officers of the executive department of the state government shall receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the term for which they shall have been commissioned and they shall not receive to their own use any fees, costs, interest, upon public moneys in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office or other compensation and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for services performed by an officer provided for in this article shall be paid in advance into the state treasury. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring, establish the salaries of the officers named in this article. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to judicial power.

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

Section 1. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended 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 courts inferior to the supreme court as may be created by law in which two-thirds of the members elected to each house concur.

Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

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

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

Section 1. That section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 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 supreme and district courts, and the judicial districts of the state. Such districts shall be formed of compact territory, and bounded by county lines; and such increase, or any change in the boundaries of a district, shall not vacate the office of any judge.

Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section six (6) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to trial by jury.

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

Section 1. That section six (6), article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 6. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature 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.

Approved March 29, 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 department.

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

Section 1. That section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 1 The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and three 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 the first Tuesday in January, after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Each railroad commissioner shall hold his office for a term of three years, beginning on the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January 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 commissioners, one for the period of one year, 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. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, limiting the number of executive state officers.

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

Section 1. That section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 26. No other executive state officers except those named in section one (1) of this article shall be created, except by an act of the legislature which is concurred in 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 concurring.

Approved March 30, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, providing for the investment of the permanent educational funds of the state.

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

Section 1. That section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 9. All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and income whereof only are to be used, shall be deemed trust funds held by the state, and the state shall supply all losses thereof that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall remain forever inviolate and undiminished, and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States or state securities, or registered county bonds or registered school district bonds of this state, and such funds with the interest and income thereof are hereby solemnly pledged for the purposes for which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses;

Provided, The board created by section 1 of this article is empowered to sell from time to time any of the securities belonging to the permanent school fund and invest the proceeds arising therefrom in any of the securities enumerated in this section bearing a higher rate of interest, whenever an opportunity for better investment is presented;

And provided further, That when any warrant upon the state treasurer regularly issued in pursuance of an appropriation by the legislature and secured by the levy of a tax for its payment, shall be presented to the state treasurer for payment, and there shall not be any money in the proper fund to pay such warrant, the board created by section 1 of this article may direct the state treasurer to pay the amount due on such warrant from moneys in his hands belonging to the permanent school fund of the state, and he shall hold said warrant as an investment of said permanent school fund.

Approved March 28, A. D. 1895.

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 constitution to be numbered section two (2) relative to the merging of the government of cities of the metropolitan class and the government of the counties wherein such cities are located.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature 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 section 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 in whole or in part when a proposition so to do has been submitted by authority of law to the voters of such city and county and received the assent of a majority of the votes cast in such city and also a majority of the votes cast in the county exclusive of those cast in such metropolitan city at such election.

Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, prescribing the manner in which votes shall be cast.

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

Section 1. That section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 6. All votes shall be by ballot or such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided the secrecy of voting be preserved.

Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

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 Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2 No city, county, town, precinct, municipality, or other subdivision of the state, shall ever make donations to any works of internal improvement, or manufactory, unless a proposition so to do shall have been first submitted to the qualified electors and ratified by a two-thirds vote at an election by authority of law; Provided, That such donations of a county with the donations of such subdivisions in the aggregate shall not exceed ten per cent of the assessed value of such county; Provided, further, That any city or county may, by a three-fourths vote, increase such indebtedness five per cent, in addition to such ten per cent and no bonds or evidences of indebtedness so issued shall be valid unless the same shall have endorsed thereon a certificate signed by the secretary and auditor of state, showing that the same is issued pursuant to law.

Approved March 30, A. D., 1895.

I, J. A. Piper, secretary of state of the state of