A. K. TURNER & CO. Columbus, Neb.

M. E. Tream & Co.

Ill communications, to covers estention, man accompanied by the full name of the writer, reserve the right to reject any manuscript, cannot agree to return the man.—We desire correspondent in every school-district of to county, one of good jedgment, and re-in every way.—Write plainty, such lieu-utely. Give us facts.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1898.

REPUBLICAN TICKET. For President:

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

WILLIAM MCKINLEY,

STATE TICKET.

Lieutenant Governor.....ORLANDO TEFFT Supt. Pub. Inst..... HENRY R. CORBETT Attorney General...ARTHUR 8, 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- FRANK J. SADILEK First District. Second District Third District. G A DERRY ..J. L. M'PHEELY Birth District ...

Congressional Ticket.

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

For Senator Twelfth District SIDNEY C. GRAY Representative Ticket.

For Float Representative Nance and County Ticket.

For Representative GEORGE C. SMITH

LEWIS KELLEY of Bassett, tried on a charge of receiving stolen cattle, was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY STANDS FOR TT BY HONEST TOIL .- | WM. McKINLEY.

not much wonder. He is now reported as saying that the success of Bryan cannot be secured unless Sewall will withdraw from the race. A.vicious St. Bernard dog attacked a

the other day and two of them were so badly injured that they will die. One little girl was almost torn to shreds. SENATOR THURSTON declares that Illi-

nois. Indiana and other middle western states, which the Bryan managers have couragement? placed in the doubtful column, will be republican by tremendous majorities.

Twenty-seven years of protec-\$262,329,630.

THE sound money democrats were represented in a state convention at Omaha Thursday and nominated a full state ticket, headed by Robert S. Bibbs Hughes of Cuming county was nominated for congress for the Third district.

STRENO B. Colson died Monday of last week at his residence in Fremont. For over thirty years he had been a steaded an eighty-acre tract of land, which he owned when he died. He was an ardent republican, and a man of exemplary character and habits.

THE Florida death list from the tornado last week is still growing. The destruction to buildings, crops, timber, railroads, live stock, etc., is now estimated at millions of dollars. In many districts not a vestige was left of the growing crops. The storm was not expected in the interior and many persons were had they been warned.

TEE Platte Center Signal, heretofore democratic, has announced a change of politics on its part. We reproduce some of the sentiments expressed:

"There is no democratic party this year. It has nearly all gone over to the

district in preference to-any other candidate now or that may hereafter be in the field, and in order to be consistent. will this year advocate the election of every other republican on the national and state ticket."

"O. S. Moran has written another letter to the democratic central committee. In this letter he declares that all previous decisions are cancelled, and ne mas decided to make the race for the office for which the democrats nominated him. There is plenty of time for him to change his mind several times yet. It seems that he does not know what he

ists. Editor Mokler savs:

We believe the best way to recent such action is to support and vote for the republican candidates. It does no good to put democrats in nomination, for the showing would not be great enough to have the desired effect upon the fractionists but away man the asionists, but every man who is tisfied with fusion should vote where it will do the most good, and that is for the entire republican ticket.

Treat the alleged democrats and popusaverage of 12 working months in the to all alike by turning them down all

AND STILL THEY COME. Postmaster D. F. Davis' letter last mittee, refusing to come down to them with a \$150 contribution to the campaign fund, was one of many eyeopeners. The payment had been urged

with all gentle persuasiveness, but Mr.

Davis, in his published reply says: "I respectfully decline to contribute any funds to aid the cause of populism, repudiation and d—d foolishness. I do not desire to contribute to the pulling of any 'hair-trigger mouths' like Mr. Bryan's. I am not in favor of consorting with populist office-seekers, free silver republicans or deluded, weak-kneed democrats. I believe in sterling democracy, which has steadily main-tained the cause of honest money, from the time of Jefferson, and no matter the time of Jenerson, and no matter how feeble my voice may be, it shall ever be lifted in the defense of national honor, as exemplified in the principles taught by those who repudiate repudia-tionists; denounce anarchy and abhor Altgeldism, Tillmanism and Bryanism."

Judge E. R. Dean of David City, at a public meeting in that city on last Friday night, arose and told the audience that he had decided to join the repubican ranks, and that his reason for so doing was the same reason that impelled him in 1861 to take up arms for the salvation of the country. He said the republican party had saved the union from dismemberment and had brought prosperity to American homes for thirty years; that the democratic party came into complete control of this government in 1893, and that since that time he had seen nothing but disaster, and that after the democratic panie of 1893, with the years of depression that have followed, he believed that if the democratic party was again returned to power, it would mean complete distrac-

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

Mines of Silver.

WEALTH IN THE SUGAR BEET

Industry-Favors American Sugar for American Sweetening.

The agricultural and stock-raising interests of Nebraska have suffered seritle profit, sometimes none, in either grain or live stock. This loss of profit is partially owing to overproduction, to a great extent to overcompetition, and in a considerable degree to the partia! paralysis of our home market. Nebraska farmers can recover from these backsets in time, but the recovery will be slow and will be brought about largely by the development of latent resources and the building up of new industries which will take them out of the mad whirl of competition in those products which Warson is becoming disgusted, and are already yielding an over supply. Oheap labor produces a cheap product. At the present time the Nebraska farm-

er, situated long distances from the markets, is suffering from this compstition in wheat and cattle, which in the past have been his greatest sources of wealth and profit, as never before, and party of school children at St. Joseph | the injury to these staples acts sympathetically to depress corn and oats, and sheep and hogs. It is therefore becoming evident that he must look to greater diversification for the solution of the agricultural problem that confronts him. But what new line of agriculture can he embark in that offers sufficient en-In Nebraska.

In referring to the beet sugar industry of Nebraska it is not necessary to go into the history of the sugar beet in this tion (1865 to 1893) decreased our state. It is sufficient to say that it has public debt \$1,747.301.878.- been proven that our soil is adapted to Three years of free trade (1893 it, that beet cultivation has been sucto 1896) increased our public debt | cessfully carried on, and that it is developing into one of the great industries which promises more than any other one thing to lighten the burden and improve the condition of agriculture in our state. Under an act of the last legislature of the state of Nebraska, the farmer who raises beets gets a bounty of Gage county for governor. M. J. of \$1 per ton from the state for beets that meet the required test. Under the wise provisions of this act beet growing has been greatly stimulated, the effect being that the factories at Grand Island and Norfolk had more applications for beet contracts in 1896 than they could handle. Had there been other factories constant sufferer from asthma. He in the state, at least double the present came to Fremont in 1859, and home- beet acreage would have been planted this season. So it will be seen that our farmers are not waiting now to satisfy themselves that beet growing is a good thing, but that they are waiting for the establishment of more sugar factories

and refineries.

It has been my good fortune to gain an interview with Mr. Sprecher, publisher of the Norfolk Journal, and to secure from him some valuable and interesting information which is not only good reading at all times, but particularly pertinent in view of the attitude of killed who might have sought shelter the various political parties and candi-

dates in the pending campaign.

Forty-five hundred acres were planted in sugar beets this season to supply the Norfolk factory alone. The product of this acreage is estimated reasonably at 60,000 tons, the beets being worth to the grower \$5 per ton, or a grand total of

2300.000. This all goes to the farmer. populists, but The Signal prefers to go
with the republicans."

The Signal prefers to see Ross L. operation 24 hours a day until March 1,

The Signal prefers to see Ross L. operation 24 hours a day until March 1, works two shifts of men with 150 in each shift, or a total labor roll of 300. In addition, the clerical force, and one inspector and two weighers, will add 25 men to the rolls. The pay roll for the entire time will reach \$5,000 a week, or \$80,000 for the season of five months.

But the \$390,000 that will be paid out for beets and factory labor is only about one-half of the expense of producing the refined sugar. The factory uses 75 tons of coal each day, costing \$3.50 per ton. Also 50 tons of lime rock each day, costing not less than \$2 per ton. And in addition 10 tons of coke each day, costing about \$10 per ton. Then there are many thousands of wards of the same many thousands of wards of the same many thousands of wards of the same range of control on the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use, and for which they pay \$100,000,000 annually."

The people of this state are interested in other things than the currency question. In a previous paper it has been shown how Mexican cattle importations have paralyzed our cattle industry. A Republican tariff will revive it. This one-half of the expense of producing the refined sugar. The factory uses 75 tons costing not less than \$2 per ton. And are many thousands of yards of jute filter cloth, 100,000 each of outside and inside bags for the sugar, and many other things in the line of chemicals, calphur, soda, oils and tallow, incidental expenses, repairs of machinery, insurance and taxes, etc., which run the cost of production and maintenance into the hundreds of thousands, and

benefits directly many other lines of business and industry. year. It will be borne in mind that this refers alone to the Norfolk factory,

ply all of the above figures by two to arrive at the net product and net resul in the state for the season of 1896-97. Sebreska Product But a Drop In the He-

The product of the Norfolk and Grand Island factories for the current season will be about 20,000,000 pounds. If consumed entirely in the state it would supply our people about 13 weeks or three months. Eight factories the size of the present ones would, therefore, be necessary to supply the local Nebraska

Imports of sugar by the United States in 1895 were 1,804,866 tons, or 3,609,782,-000 pounds. More than half of this sunply came from the beet sugar producing sections of Europe. Yet every pound that enters into the national consumption can be produced in the United States. If a factory of the capacity of those at Norfolk and Grand Island was

located in every one of the 90 counties of Nebraska, and produced each 10,000. 000 nounds each year, they would supply but a small part of the sweetening equired by the American people. In deed, it is estimated that along with the stimulation of the consumption of sugar attendant upon the development of so great an industry, coupled with the present normal supply, which by reason of hard times has been comparatively light, 800 to 900 factories would be required to supply the American demand alone, with not a pound for export. It will, therefore, be seen that the industry cannot be overdone in this state, because with 90 factories in Nebraska each of them would be but about one in ten of the entire number, and there are probably

fectly adapted to the cultivation of the sugar beet.

That which has happened at Norfolk and Grand Island would be repeated at tion to the business interests of this other points where factories would be located. Land values have gone up considerably near these two cities. Mr. Sprecher states that people are already looking for land near Norfolk for beet growing, either to buy or rent, and that values have been increased considerably because of the profit in the sugar industry. I ands in the vicinity of Norfolk rent for \$5 and \$6 an acre, and the rates

are advancing. Local business has been greatly benefitted in these towns, enabling the farm-Nebraska Soil Far Richer Than ers to find a better home market for their produce and particularly for poultry and butter and eggs, which are the great money-makers of the farm when it is the record contiguous to the factory. So there is a mutual benefit to town and country which extends far beyond the immediate

range of the industry itself. A great benefit would also be wrought indirectly through the development of the sugar industry in Nebraska. Many thousands of acres now devoted to the cultivation of wheat and corn and oats, which pay but poorly, would be planted safeguard around the expenditure of public funds and the transaction of public business. Governor Holcomb knows this, but just at present he is making a the sugar industry in Nebraska. Many able industry would not only be opened, but a decreased acreage of the cereals would tend to enhance their price through the curtailment of production. This diversification would in a brief time equalize the interests of the farm. and through the interdependence of the farm and factory there would be a nearly perfect adjustment of the industrial equilibrium. The benefit would accrue to all classes and Nebraska would become one of the most prosperous states of the union. The Sugar Beet in Legislation and is

A Republican legislature enacted the first sugar bounty law in Nebraska. The Grand Island and Norfolk factories were made a success as a result of that legislation. A populist legislature repealed the law. Again, a Republican legislature in 1895 re-enacted it, but improved upon it by giving the bounty direct to the farmer, instead of to the manufac-turer. This has been satisfactory, and insures the farmer \$5 a ton for his beets if they meet the required test, which is made by an inspector who represents the state and not the factory.

The McKinley law provided for a

bounty of 2 cents per pound, and had not that provision been repealed by a Democratic congress the number of factories in Nebraska would have been quadrupled ere this. As it is, not one beet sugar factory has been built in the United States since the Wilson bill became a law. A Democratic comptroller even refused to pass favorably upon the claims for bounties earned before the repeal of the bounty provision of the Mc-Kinley law, and did not finally do so until the supreme court of the United States had sustained the validity of the

The records of our state legislature and of congress therefore show that the Republican party has been the friend of the beet sugar industry, and the record shows just as clearly that the Democratic and Populist parties have not. To perpetuate the sugar industry in Nebraska it will be necessary at the coming election to return a Republican

egislature. To build up a great sugar industry in the nation, it will be necessary to elect a Republican president and a Republican

congress.
William J. Bryan is opposed to bounties no less than he is opposed to a protective tariff. In 1894, when the sugar tariff was under consideration in con-gress, Mr. Bryan said: "If congress cannot properly give a bounty directly to the sugar industry, neither can it properly impose a tax upon sugar, for the avowed purpose of protecting the sugar industry. It is as easy to justify a bounty as a protective tariff, and it is impossible to justify either." Democratic and Populist candidates for congress

stand upon this proposition.

The duty of the hour is to secure a Republican legislature in Nebraska, to prevent attack from within; and to insure a Republican congress for the na-tion, which will restore the bounty pro-vision repealed by a Democratic con-

As an assurance that the Republican party will, if restored to power, foster the sugar industry of the United States, and as an evidence to the voters of Ne-braska that its policy will promote the

Republican nationel platform, to which William McKinley and every Republican candidate for congress stands com-"We condemn the pres

paper proves, or ought to prove, that the full fruition of the sugar industry means as much to Nebraska as a proper settlement of currency and tariff controver-sics. What does the Nebraska farmer think about it? What is the Nebraska voter going to do about it? M. A. BROWN.

The State and County Tiel In the excitement of a national campaign let us not forget our state and county officers. The work of redemption must be thorough, and no office too small to be of some importance in weighing results in November.—Hart-ington Herald.

ral Fund Warrants Not "See Populist Clap-Trap.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 6 .- A number of Populist and Democratic conventions have adopted resolutions censuring the state officers composing the board of educational lands and funds for refusing or failing to invest the money in the permanent school fund in state securities. Populist speakers also touch upon it occasionally, and Governor Holcomb not get the board to invest the funds as directed by law, the inference being, of course, that the purpose is to keep funds idle in the treasury for the beneat of the state treasurer.

Your correspondent has taken the pains to examine the records closely, and to acquaint himself with the facts from other sources, the result being that the governor is convicted of being a cheap pettifogger and that the allegations are absolutely and entirely without foundation.

Governor Holcomb contended for ong time that a warrant of the state reneral fund was a state "security," and could therefore be made the basis of investment of the school funds. The not more than 10 states that are perhas declared that such a procedure is publican Party, 1896. one fund to another, a course that is unconstitutional and contrary to law. This is the course that the governor insisted upon following, and that he blames the board for not adopting, in the face of the decision of the highest court of the state that it can not be done.

It is a fact that the board of educational lands and funds has invested in all bonds of the various counties of Nebrasks that have been presented, except in one instance where the action of the governor compelled it to buy a block of onds from a broker and pay a bonus of \$2,500 which could have been saved to the state if the governor's action had not caused the sale to brokers instead of to the state direct. It is therefore surprising to note that he still refers to the matter occasionally and strives to get a little cheap glory through a distortion of

As a matter of fact the state officials have acted conscientiously and accord-ing to law in all matters during the two years that they have been at the capitol.
They have not only given the state faithful service, but have also conducted the business economically and thrown every no way to build himself up except by tearing somebody else down.



andlord Bookwalter's Farms in Pawner County Tell Their Own Story.

Pawnee county has one locality that presents a great contrast. It is in that part of the county where the thousands of acres owned by John W. Bookwalter are located. The Bookwalter system of tenant farming, judging from appearances, is not a success. The landlord and his mortgage system bears heavily upon the tenant and where homes and home improvements ought to be are only the evidence of hastily cultivated fields and temporary improvements of the cheapest character. Surrounded as these 10,000 acres are with splendid farms owned by individual farmers, owned by farmers who have their great red barns and commodious houses, who have herds of stock, fine groves and loaded orchards, the barrenness and neglect that marks the Bookwalter acres stamps that landlord and tenant system as a greater failure than words easily picture.

The owner of these lands, John W. Bookwalter, is a silver man and he has written a book upon the silver question. With a liberality not noticeable in other dealings with his tenants he has presented them with copies of his book, but they will maintain their independence in voting this year the same as they have done heretofore. The people of Pawnee who are acquainted with some of the records at the court house think that they know one reason at least why the proprietor of the Bookwalter acres is for allyer.

Neglected Our Shipping. This country has been so busy developing its internal resources that we have wholly neglected our commercial marine. We have not protected that interest as we have our manufacturing interests, whereby we have made the nation in the world.

IRON ORE IN JAPAN.

Iron Yielding Countries. The Japanese are investigating the

extent of the iron bearing strata of their ountry with encouraging results. The best mine thus far discovered is that of Kamaishi in Iwate prefecture, which, according to Professor Noro and another expert, is capable of yielding about 29,-000,000 tons. The Sennin mine, also in the same prefecture, is supposed to contain half a million tons, and the Akaiwa mine in Niigata prefecture is put down for 1,360,000 tons. Many other mines have also been discovered in Iwaki, Shinano, Kyushu and so forth. In short, Japan may be considered as one of the richest iron yielding countries in the world. Moreover, the ore found there is not inferior in quality to

the imported metal.

Already the Osaka arsenal has substituted homemade cast iron for imported The amenal has further found that Japanese iron can be made into steel of quality so excellent that it is expected by and by to excel the imported article. The results of experiments conducted at the Yokosuka dockyard confirm those obtained in the arsenal. By substituti

SCHOOL LAND FUNDS be a great saving of expense even in the matter of transportation, for the freight of cast iron bepresents 75 per cent of its cost, that of wrought iron 27 per cent,

and that of steel about 40 per cent. American Shoop Rejotes To all our products, to those of the mine and the field as well as those of the shop and factory, to wool, the prodnote of the great industry of sheep hus-



board took the opposite view, which is ens of the mill, we promise the most ustained by the supreme court, which ample protection.—Platform of the Re-

> \$1,601,347,187 1.591.564.988 \$79,762,904 Cutlery Imports. BANK CLEANINGS FOR FIVE MONTHS. 18,557,430,336 20,876,151,109

Comfort to California. Every Thursday morning, a tourist sleeping car for Salt Lake City, San

Francisco and Los Angeles leaves Omaha and Lincoln via the Burlington Route. It is carpeted: upholstered in rattan: has spring seats and backs and is provided with curtains, bedding, towels, conductor and a uniformed Pullman porter accompany it through to the Pacific Coast.

While neither as expensively finished nor as fine to look at as a palace sleeper. it is just as good to ride in. Second class tickets are honored and the price of a berth, wide enough and big enough for two, is only \$5. For a folder giving full particulars,

call at the nearest B. & M. R. R. ticket office. Or, write to J. Francis, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Burlington Route, Omaha, Nebr. 30septo25apr

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Advertisements under this head five cents WM. SCHILTZ makes boots and shoes in the

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Fathogs	E. 1000 6
Fat cows	\$2 00@25
Fatsheep	\$ 150@20
Fat steers	\$3 2568 6
Peeders	\$2 50@2 7

LEGAL NOTICE.

To William Meniere, non-resident defendant:
You will take notice that on the 24th day of
September, 1896, Minnie Meniece filed a petition
in the district court of Platte county, Nebraska,
the object and prayer of which is: That she may
be divorced from you, that she may be awarded
the custody of the children, the issue of your
marriage, for the reason, that you, disregarding
your duties as a husband, on or about the first
day of September, 1894, wilfully deserted her,
the plaintiff, and for more than two years last
passed you have been wilfully absent from her
without a reasonable or just cause.
You are required to answer said petition on or
before 16th day of November, 1896.
Dated at Columbus, Nebr., Sept. 24, 1896.
J. N. KILIAN,
Tocti

THE

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DARN THAT HOG.

THAT'S THE PORTY-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 cet some of that Page Woven Wire Fencing and see how easy it is to keep them where they belong.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Sijantf

PROPOSED

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The following proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Ne brasks, 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:

of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Bection 2. The supreme court shall until
otherwise provided by law, consist of five
(5) judges a majority of whom shall be necesmary 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.

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 follows:

of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows:

Bection 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.

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

Bection 5. At the first general election to be held in the year 1896, 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 whose terms have not expired at the tine of holding the general election of 1896, shall continue to hold their office for the remainler of the term for which they were respectively commissioned.

Approved March 29, 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

Approved March 29, A. D. 1805.

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

A joint resolution proposing to ction twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to comensation of the officers of the executive

house of the legislature con-catablish the salaries of the named in this article. The com-on so established shall not be changed than once in four years and in no unless two-thirds of the members

The Inter Ocean

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ARYFEATURES are unequaled. It is a TWELVE PAGE PAPER and contains the News of the World. POLITICALLY IT IS REPUBLICAN, and gives its readers the benefit of the ablest discussions on all live political topics. It is published in Chicago and is in accord with the peop e of the West in both politics and literature.

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THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to judicial power.

Bo it resolved and canced by the Legisla-ture of the State of Nebra-ka:
Section 1. That section on-(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.

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 num-

Be it resolved and emeted by the Legislatlows:
Section II. The legislature, whenever twothirds 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 judical
districts of the state. Buch 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
ludge.

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

Section I. That section siz (6) of article
seven (7) of the Countitution of the State
of Nebraska be amended to read as fellows:
Section 6. All votes shall be by hallet, or
such other method as may be preserved.

Approved March 29, A D. 1885.

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:

Section 1. That section two (1) of article fourteen (14) 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.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legisla-ture of the State of Nebruska: Section 1. That section one (1) of ar-icle five (5) of the Constitution of the State f Nebraska be amended to read as fol-

Approved March 30, A. D. 1805.

A joint resolution proposing to seal of the State of Nebraska. amend section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the July, in the year, of our Lord, One Thou-State of Nebraska, limiting the numher of executive state officers. Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg- States the One Hundred and Twenty-

Section 1. That section twenty-six (26) of First, and of this state the Thirtieth. ritide five (5) of the Constitution of the tate of Nebraska be amended to read as (Scal.)

J. A. PIPER, 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.

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

Approved March 20, A. D., 1805.

Section 1. That section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as folof Nebraska be amended to read as lower lows:
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 accurities, or registered county bonds or registered school district bonds of this state, and such funds with the interest and income thereof are hereby solemally pledged for the purposes for which they by pledged for the purposes for which they by pledged for the purposes for which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be a securities.

Provided. The board created by section I 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 preand 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 I 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 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an State of Nebraska by adding a new ion to article twelve (12) of said two (2) relative to the merging of the

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

Section 1. That article twelve (12) of the Constitution of the State of Nebrusha 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 metroscolitan the metropolitan class and the government of the county in which
it is located may be merged whelly
or in part when a proposition so to do has
been submitted by authority of haw 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.

State of Nebraska, prescribing the

A joint resolution proposing to amend section two (3) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relative to donation to works of internal improvement and manufactories.

remain inviolate, but the legislature may provide that in civil actions five-sixths of the jury may remder a verdict, and the legislature may also anthorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men, in courts inferior to the district court.

Approved March 29, A D. 1893.

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.

Sec. 2 No city, county, town, precinct, municipality, or other subdivision of the municipality, or other subdivision of the municipality, or other subdivision of the municipality, or other subdivision 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 anthority of law; Provided That such donations of such subdivisions in the aggregate shall not exceed ten per cent of the assessed valuation of section of the county; Provided, further, That say only or county may, by a three-fourthe vote, increase such indebtedness five per cent, in addition to such ten per cent and no bonds or evidences of indebtedness for per county and anditor of state.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1888.

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 sand, Eight Hundred and Ninety-Siz. of the Independence of the United

Secretary of State. M. C. CASSIN,

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Also Tobacco. Morphine and

other Narcotic Habita

the state of Nebraska, do hereby certify treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner 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 a ter his election, and until his success for 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 two years, and some for the period of two years, and three trails and each of said proposed amendments are submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 3d day of November, A.

Approved March 50, A. D. 1895. that the foregoing proposed amendments