year, by mail, postage prepaid\$1.50

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1804.

REPUBLICAN TICKET. For President: WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of Obje.

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

STATE TICKET.

ary of State.....JOEL A. PIPERPETER O. HEDLUND .CHARLES E. CASEY Attorney General ... ARTHUB 8. CHURCHILL Com. Pab. Lands and Bldgs.... H. C. RUSSELL Jadges Supreme Court. | ROBERT RYAN | MOSES P. KINKAID Regent State University W. G. WHITMORE

.....A. J. BURNAN First District..... Third District.G. A. DERBYJ. L. M'PHEELY Fifth District Mixth District ...

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

Senatorial Ticket. For Senator Twelfth District SIDNEY C. GRAY

Representative Ticket. County Ticket.

For Supervisor, Districts 6 and 7. JOHN WIGGINS lure us across the danger line.—[Will-For Assessor JOHN BROCK iam McKinley.

FREE TRADE takes away from a good part of the home market. How will free silver restore it?

...... THE REPUBLICAN PARTY STANDS FOR BONEST MONEY AND THE CHANCE TO BARN IT BY HONEST TOIL .- [WM. MCKINLEY.

Twenty-seven years of protection (1865 to 1893) decreased our public debt \$1,747,301,878.— Three years of free trade (1893 to 1896) increased our public debt \$262,329,630.

Sain a Nance county voter a few days ago, "I have been voting for Samuel Maxwell for some office ever since l came to Nebraska. I am going to quit it this fall." And there are others.

of the business that would follow upon the receipt of wages.

and whatever thrilling there may be about nual assessment has been taken and are disposed of before the next one comes

there would be neither deficits nor bond cales, but a return to an increase of the debt-paying power of the government.

Business would be revived and increase Business would be revived and increase of \$10 per head was laid upon the provisions of \$10 per head was laid upon would be in the neighborhood of \$3 per head. No feeding of grain is required after they reach the north, and indeed they cannot be feed on grain until they have been here a year.

If shipment was made by rail the cost would be in the neighborhood of \$3 per head.

fewer unhappy marriages."

about \$8.50 a head and the tax would be but \$0 cents on that valuation. This brings a Mexican steer over the line for \$3, are principally to Chicago and Kansas of this country and experimenting with a new and untried theory, is found in the Populist Norfolk Independent:

"Bo long as the rural districts are arrayed against the rural districts, the mutual interests of both are seriously impaired. It is a condition that has no legitimate cause for existence. Neither locality can prosper and thrive independent of the other, and it is only ignored. And this is \$1 more than the average valuation upon which taxes were paid was \$3.96, virtually \$1 per head. Considering the fact that the cause of the other, and it is only ignored. And this is \$1 more than the average valuation was \$5.117, the estimated that at least twenty-five the cattle industry in this country will be an or large valuation was \$5.110, the cattle industry in this country will be an or large valuation was \$6.117, the estimated that at least twenty-five and the tax would be but \$0 cents on that valuation. This brings a Mexican steer over the line for \$3, the stock yards at the latter point are filled nearly all the while with Mexican cattle. This product is used largely by packers and goes into cans to compete with native beef. The meat is not so good, but when it is once in the effect has been, says our informant, to reflect has been, says our infor norant boors and restless malcontents, ket after they have been admitted to the surface the well being of all would otherwise harmoniously float."-[Nor-

THE country needs international bimettalism and a protective tariff. The republican party has always favored both, and with a congress pledged to these and reciprocity, can surely give the tariff and make the strongest business puch for international bimettalism. Another very strong point with repubme will be the special attention to be sizen our shipping interests. Give full ne to all our interests, thus making made, whether products of the mine, the farm, the shop, the studio, the office, secure markets for the surplus. The necessity for the solid, sensible, fruitful and just policies of the republican party and in the conduct and bearing of the two candidates, McKinley and Bryan are epitomized the two parties now conesting for supremacy.

make ends meet in supporting the county and state governments. The valuation for this year is \$4,208,752, which is an inwening by ex-Governor Forsker in his speech was that the free silver cry of the crease of \$76,058, or 21 cents per head, for osition is a substitute and in this country the people are not particularly

The deduction is inevitable, in the light of the above showing, that more than natural causes have been undermining the cattle industry in this state. What these favorable to substitutes: the democratic party, seeing that it was besten to a ndstill on the tariff question, sought and improvised a new issue—the free

the date of October 19, 1894, and comment

perity, vis: that it would take some time to restore complete prosperity, but that in twenty years the new financial system would have adjusted itself so that all who faithfully labored could be prosperous, and then we will have a country which will be an example for all other nations. That Nebraska and- the referred to above reached the Chicago ience, like people in general, have no notion of following the ignis fatuus of free and unrestricted coinage of silver, at the Union stock yards, Calcago, October 20, 1894, one day after the appearance of the above teleg am in the World-16 to 1, through a long night of twenty years, when they are well aware that

Herald;
"Mexico shipped her first cattle to Chicago today. There were cieven cars in the shipment, consisting of 24 steers, averaging 87 pounds, which sold at \$2.45, and fifty cown, 782 pounds, at \$2.25. The cattle came from the George L. Cheeseman ranch at Habinas, Mexico, and were shipped by H. Gonmiez. They creased the line at Easte Pass and the advalorem duty on the whole .ot was \$6.4, which was about 10 per cent of their valuation on this market. The freight was \$161.55 per car, and the cattle netted \$10.55 per head. Mr. Cheeseman is well pleased with this trial shipment and will, continue to send cattle to this market." the other Jack o'lantern of tariff reform has been the main cause of the night of three years last past of troubles consequent upon a lowering income and an To the success of republicanism along greasmen of his way of thinking because,

Mr. Cheeseman certainly had reason to pleased with a net profit of nearly \$11 head and if he is still in the business he is undoubtedly milking the markets of the United States with the cheap cattle of

On October 26, 1894, only three days after this shipment was received at Chi-cago, ex-President Harrison made the following reference to Mexico's great oppor-tunity under the Wilson bill, and the consequent loss to this country, in a speech belivered at Richmond, Ind.: "I have been reading an afternoon paper as

"I have been reading an afternoon paper as
I came over. In it I noticed a dispatch from
Mexico, to the effect that trade has greatly
wakened up in the exportation of horses,
mules and cattle. Under this new tariff bill
they have taken the markets which belong to
Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. In Canada business is also improving. These people can
bring goods in cheaper than ever before, because there is more of a market, and it is perfectly natura! for trade to be good in Canada
and Mexico." His reference to the markets of Ohio,

of McKinley, and ride into power four years from now. Let us elect republiladiana and Illinois would have applied can congressmen to support McKinley just as well then to the markets of Iowa. Nebraska and Wyoming. The effect beand then the whole scheme will fall to gan to be felt in the states west of the Mississippi and on the Rocky mountain the ground. Vote for Ross Hammond. slope immediately. The telegram first Tue republican party has not been, quoted above and the extract from the Drovers' Journal and ex-President Harriand is not now, opposed to the use of silver money, as its record abundantly son were used in the Sixth congressional shows. It has done all that could be district in this state two years ago, but the evil was then so new that the farmers done for its increased use with safety of that section could not be aroused to a and honor to the United States, acting realization of its magnitude. It affects apart from other governments. There now the entire state and all of the Missisare those who think that it has already sippl and Missouri valley states, and is gone beyond the limit of financial pru-tions that appeal to the interests and inwe can go no farther.

With McKinley and Protection we shall have more employ-

A Tale of Two Nations With a Local

ment, more work, and more

wages.

silver question. He then read Senator

Teller's answer when asked what would

be the effect of the adoption of free

silver coinage upon the return of pros-

with the election of McKinley for presi-

dent, we should be sure to have con-

supposing that a tariff law could be

placed upon the statute books, the silver

senators will do their worst to cripple

the government in getting money

enough by way of revenue to pay the

expenses of the government. Republi-

cans have never sought, tried or even

wished to starve an administration when

in an honest endeavor to conduct the

ferent. THE JOURNAL believes that their

possible, and, by obstructing good legis-

increasing deficit.

Application.

WHERE IS THE WEBRASKA STEER?

The story has not heretofore been told

Every silver dollar coined in the United States, under the benevolent to drift through, the cows drop-United States since the awful "crime of 73"—about \$430,000,000 in round numbers, all there is in use—was done under laws passed by republicans, yet the republican party is accused of being "unfriendly to silver!"—[Seward Reporter.]

Granted States and entered into competition with our western cattle, the effect being a great diminution of the number of the pay of herders, which there would be neither deficits not bond. There are discovered to the silver into Texas and sought a market in Kaneas City, Omaha and Chicago. Since that time many hundreds of thousands of cattle from Mexico have come into the United States and entered into competition with our western cattle, the effect being a great diminution of the number of the pay of herders, which will average about 25 cents per head. No feeding of grain is required after they

Business would be revived and increased, and prosperity again smile upon every section of the country.—[William McKinley.

Miss Vesta Gray, a lawyer of Fremont, in a recent paper written by her for the Woman's Club of that city, on "Life in co-educational schools," stated her belief that "if girls were taught to look upon a college education as being better than the first, second or even third offer of marriage, there would be in the neighborhood of \$9 per tead was laid upon eattle importations to the United States. This tax really placed a prohibition on eattle importations, and by protecting the bome cattle-raiser enabled him to control the home market and sell his beef on the boof at a profitable price. It will also be just as readily remembered that when the Wilson bill went into effect, August 27, 1894, it changed the tariff from \$10 per hand, specific, to 20 per cent, ad valorem. This 30 per cent on the appraised valuation is virtually no bar at all, affords no protection to the native industry, and amounts to nothing as a revenue producer, because the average valuation is ducer, because the average valuation is about \$8.50 a head and the tax would be

other causes are will be shown further on. The Beginning of Mexican Cattle Imper-The telegram which is printed below was clipped from the regular telegraphic columns of the Omaha World-Herald of

upon it is unnecessary.

"BAR ARTONIO. Tex., Oct. II.—A trainlend of best cattle from the Cheeseman runch in the state of Coshitain. Mexico., peased through here yesterday, destined for the Chicago market. This is the beginning of heavy shipments of cattle from Mexico under the Wilson bill reduction of duty. It is estimated that the northern states of Mexico will contribute MO. Of head of fat cattle to the markets of the United States during the next few months." As an evidence that the trainload of cat-

affairs of government according to a pledged policy. The Bryanites are difmain effort now is to elect as many congressmen of their way of thinking as lation, during the next four years, seek to bring discredit to the administration

Men who are in the business of importing Mexican cattle to the United States are not very communicative when asked for information and for this rea-on it has been difficult to get at the inside of the business as at present conducted or to learn from a person competent to make a statement just what the effect of Mexican importations has been. Such a person was found, however, who has been engaged in the business for two years, has been in the cattle business all his life and whose patriotism is in excess of his love of gain at the expense of the cattle raisers and in antagonism to the best interests of his state. This gentleman gives many

important facts, the only stipulation being that his name should not be used. The gentleman giving this information, who is a prominent man and well known to thousands of people in Nebraska, states that during the nine months ending September 1, 1896, 315,000 head of Mexican cattle were brought over the line into the United States. Of this number, he says

cattle were brought over the line into the United States. Of this number, he says that about thirty thousand head have gone into western Nebraska and that not less than fifteen thousand have replaced Nobraska grown cattle.

There are many buyers in western Nebraska and eastern Wyoming. They do brown has braska and eastern Wyoming. They do buy large he ids and bring them over the old Texas trail. These herds start overall hand about April 1 and it will be noticed that they get into Nebraska siter the an intellect that they get into Nebraska siter the an eligible of the trip. The cattle are permitted to drift through, the cows drope ping their young in transit, and bringing them through without loss. Five thousand is a small herd. There are many ferds ranging from 5,000 to 15,000, but a bard of 7,500 is about the average. They graze all the way through and fatten as they travel, the only expense of transport that they are the north, and indeed they cannot be fed on grain until they have been here a year.

If shipment was made by rail the cost would be in the neighborhood of \$3 per head.

The average about 25 cents per head. No feeding of grain is required after they reach the north, and indeed they cannot be fed on grain until they have been here a year.

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The average about 25 cents per head. The per shipment with the mental per shipment with the shipment was made by rail the cost would be in the neighborhood of \$3 per head.

The vertical per shipment were imported under an average price of \$15 per head. The shipment were imported under an ave FREE TRADE or a low tariff transfers the work of the factory to foreign workmen of wages, and our merchants of the business that would follow upon

India.
Rail shipments to American markets

It is estimated that at least twenty-five thousand "feeders" have been consumers

As before stated, Mexican eattle range in an atmosphere of perpetual summer. The ranges are of great extent and cost the cattle raisers comparatively nothing. No fences are required. Immense herds roam at will for months. If herders are needed, and not a very great number is ever required, their compensation does not exceed 25 cents per day, never in fact acceeding 37 cen s. all in Mexican money, of course, we that the present time but 10 cents, gau. e. by the American standard. No Nebraska comer can escape the payment of taxes, seet is a fixed value to his lands, the color of raising and feeding is based on the American system and cost of labor, and he could not, if he would, he able to compete now or ever with everything fitted to the advantage of his Mexican standard. hing fitted to the advantage of his Mex-

thing fitted to the advantage of his Mexican competitor.

A wealthy citizen of Lincoln is fitting up a large ranch or haciends in Mexico. He sees an opportunity there for investing the capital that he has accumulated in this state in farming and cattle raising, because Mexico furnishes cheap lands, cheap labor and a desirable climate, while the United States supplies the market for cattle at enormous profits. Uncle Sam furnishes the market "for a song," and even sings the song himself. Lands worth 225 to \$50 an acre in the United States are offset against lands equally good in Mexeven sings the song him evil. Lands worth \$25 to \$50 an acre in the United States are offset against lands eq .ally good in Mexico, producing two crops a year, for \$1 peracre in Mexican money, or \$2 conts in American coin. The Lincoln gentleman referred to, writing over his own signature, says: "THE ONLY RELIEF TO THE FARMERS OF THIS COUNTRY WILL COME THROUGH PROTECTION." That this is true of our cattle industry there is not a particle of tie industry there is not a particle of doubt, and it is of the cattle industry alone that this article is intended to treat.

Some Observations Made in Foras. A resident of the Republican valley in Nebraska, who spent con-iderable time in Texas two years ago, before and after the Wilson bill went into effect, had his atten-Wilson bill went into effect, had his attention drawn to this matter very sharply through frequent association with cattle men and familiarity with the cattle ranges. The Texas cattle raises, who has a decided advantage over the northern farmer in cattle raising, declared that he could not compete with the Mexican, with the change to a 20 per cent tariff, owing to the great difference in cost of raising in favor of the Mexican. It was considered in Mexican that there was a good profit in favor of the Mexican. It was considered in Mexico that there was a good profit in a steer when sold on a basis of \$1 for each year of its growth. That is, \$1 for a yearling, \$2 for a two-year-old, and \$3 for a three-year-old. It seems unreasonable to suppose that a steer could be sold according to such a scale of prices, but the Mexican can do it and be good money ahead. The small farmer in Mexico could not do the occurred but farming in Mexico to it, of course, but farming in Mexico is conducted by wealthy men and the raising

nense herds. The cattle-raisers of Texas have tens The cattle-raisers of Texas have tens and tens of thousands of acres of grazing land under fence at great cost. The land has a cash value and demands a rental in American money that would buy nearly two acres of land in Mexico. They also maintain large establishments, pay their herders good wages, and consequently were not prepared for the competition that was thrust upon them by the Wilson bill. There are government contractors in There are government contractors in Texas as well as in the northwest, who have large contracts to supply the tribes in the Indian country, and these contract-ors were the very first to buy their beef cattle on the Mexican side and leave the Texas cattle-raiser to hold the sack. So there has been a great loss to the cat-tle industry in Texas and the complaints

from that state, all of which ar ble, are both long and loud. Robert P. Porter on Cattle Imp Rebert P. Perter en Cattle Impertationa.

The distinguished statistician, Robert P. Porter, compiler of the census of 1800, in an article printed since the above was written, and printed in the Omaha Bee on Sunday, September 13, goes into this matter of cattle importation at considerable length. Briefly summarized, we find: First, that under the McKinley law the tariff was \$2 on cattle one year old or less and \$10 on cattle over one year old. Second, that under the Wilson bill the duty was changed to \$20 per cent ad valorem, which opens the way for "fraudulent invoices and undervaluation." On this head Mr. Porter states that Mexico might, for instance, send in cattle and value them at \$3 per head, duty \$0 cents; Argentine at \$3 per head, duty \$1. The following table shows the importations for six years, the year 1805 being the first full year under the Wilson bill: 890.....\$ 171,916

1801 9,658 1800 2,636 1898...... 3,119...... 1,280.....

as they have proved disastrous.

What Should the Nebraska Farmer Def
It ought not to be necessary to ask this question. There is but one thing to do, and that one thing is to vote for Republican candidates for congress, who will when elected assist in placing a tariff on cattle importations that will again give the farmers of this country the control of the American live stock markets.

In no one respect has the farmer lost so much as in this one industry, and his loss will soon run beyond computation if the evil is permitted to continue. He is assailed on all sides by the cheap farm labor of other countries, who can sell to him on his own doorstep cheaper than his own cost of production. He cannot go out of business. He must live. Self-preservation is the first law of nature. He has learned that there is such a thing as a protective tariff that protects, and it is dawning upon him that in no one particular is this so true as in its application to the cattle industry.

The facts here we again a server to the

age value of Mexican cattle upon the market are trey have been admitted to the United States and the tariff has been paid.

The returns of the assessors in 1965 showed a reduced total of 1,068,807, valued as 4,118,794, or an average of 83.87 per head. The loss shown in 1895, as compared with 1894, is 222,461 head. The loss shown in 1895, as compared with 1894, is 222,461 head. The loss shown in 1895 are head. The loss shown in 1895 are head. The loss shown in 1895 are head of the loss shown in 1895, as compared with 1894, is 222,461 head. The loss shown in 1895 are head. The loss shown in 1895 are head. The loss shown in 1895 are head of the loss of the average valuation of 9 sents per head. This loss was not only to farmers and cattle raisers as sources of wealth, but was also a loss to the state for purposes of taxation and deriving revenue.

Before passing to the assessors' returns to the state for purposes of taxation and deriving revenue.

Before passing to the assessor's returns to the state for purposes of taxation and deriving revenue.

Before passing to the assessor's returns to the state for purposes of taxation and deriving revenue.

Before passing to the assessor's returns to the state for purposes of taxation and deriving revenue.

Before passing to the assessor's returns for 1995 it is fair to say that there was considerable loss to the state in the number of cattle caused by the decouth of 1894; but that will only partially account for the loss, and a very considerable portion of its must be attributed to the workings of the but that will only partially account for the loss, and a very considerable portion of its must be attributed to the workings of the but that will only partially account for the loss, and a very considerable portion of its must be attributed to the workings of the but that will only partially account for the loss, and a very considerable portion of its must be attributed to the workings of the but the will be attributed to the workings of the but that will not be attributed to

built up to July 1, and the record in

extension has been checked by the conditions of the past few years, and there are no substantial signs that any large relative increase is to be expected in the near future. Only with the restoration of protection and prosperity can we look for a return of the expansion of our railroad systems such as occurred in the early years of the present decade.

There are 7,750,000 people in the United States engaged in agriculture, more than one-eighth of our entire population, far exceeding in number those engaged in any other profession, numbering twice those employed in manufactures and seven times greater than those employed in conducting trade and transportation. Therefore you constitute the largest body engaged in any single calling in the United States, while the value of the agricultural products of this country exceeds that of any other nation in the world.—Hon. William McKinley.

Business Belices.

WM. SCHILITZ makes boots and shoes in the best styles, and uses only the very best stock that can be presured in the market. \$2.4f COLUMBUS MARKETS.

EF Our-quotations of the markets are obtain Tuesday afternoon, and are correct and reliab at the time.

PRODUCE. LIVESTOCK.

REPORT OF THE COMDITION

Columbus State (Charter No. 97), AT COLUMBUS. In the State of Nebraska, at the close of

business, September 30, 1896.

Total, LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in \$82,000 00
Undivided profits 7,255 91
Individual deposits subject
to check. \$25,569 98
Demand certificates of deposit. 17,986 02
Time certificates of deposit. 88,666 25-112,095 25

STATE OF NERBASEA, } es:

County of Platte

I, M. Brugger, cashier of the above-name thank, do solemnly swear that the above stament is true to the best of my knowledge a belief.

[Attest:] M. Brugger.

LEANDER GERRARD, Directors.

WM. BUCKER,
Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of October, 1896.

PROBATE NOTICE. STATE OF NEBRASHA, } so:
Platte county,
To all persons interested in the estate of Joi
England, deceased:
Whereas, Maria England of Bennett, Allegher
county, Paragraphysis, her first persons, and the county persons are considered and the county persons and the county persons and the county persons are considered and the county persons and the county persons are considered and the county perso Whereas, Marie England of Rennett, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, has filed in my office a duly authenticated copy of an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of John Ragland, deceased, and of the probate of wills court of Allegheny county, of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and a petition praying that a time and place may be fixed for hearing of the same; whereupon I have appointed Thursday, the 29th day of Oct., 1895, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at my office in said county, as the time and place of proving said will at which time and place you and all concerned may appear and contect the probate of the same.

It is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in said estate of the pendency of the petition and the time and place set for hearing the same by causing a copy of this order to be published in The Columbus Journal, a legal newspaper, for three consecutive weeks previous to the day set for said hearing.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 12th day of October, 1896.

J. N. KILIAN,

14oct3

County Judge. LEGAL NOTICE. To William Menioce, non-resident defendant:
You will take notice that on the 24th day of September, 1895, 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 Heptember, 1894, wilfully deserted her, the plaintiff, and for more than two yours 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, 1895.

Dated at Columbus, Nebr., Bept. 21, 1896.

7. N. KILLIAN,

Established 1882. THE

COLUMBUS, NEB.

Capital Steek Paid in \$100,000.0

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS . ANDERSON, Pres't. J. H. GALLEY, Vice Pres't. O. T. ROEN, Cashier A. R. MILLER G. ANDERSON. P. ANDERSON. J. F. BERNEY.

-BICYCLES! Gerrard - Wheel - Works BAMBLER, EAGLES and IDEALS.

half up to July 1, and the record in 1894, only 495 miles between Jan. 1 and July 1, showed how decisively extension work had been stopped. Figures as to the new track built in the first half of the year for seven years past make some interesting comparisons:

1884, only 495 miles between Jan. 1 naturally gravitate to Chicago as the great commercial center. Passengers point on the great commercial center. Passengers provisiting friends or relatives in the centern states always desire to "take in" (Glicago en route. All classes of passengers point on the great commercial center. Passengers point on the great commercial center is a passenger point on the great commercial center. Passengers point on the great center Passengers going east for business, will sure to give the utmost satisfaction.

'A reference to the time tables will in dicate the route to be chosen, and, b dicate 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, Milwankee & 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 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 the old man, are you going to spend your lit chasing hogs? Come in and get some of the Page Woven Wire Fencing and see how easy is to keep them where they belong. Bold and put up by C. S. EASTON, Agent, 19febtf Columbus, Nobr.

B. P. DUFFY. TUFFY & 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,

OLUMBUS. Slienti W. A. MCALLISTER.

MOALLISTER & CORNELIUS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA

DRADACEN 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 8, A. D., 1896:

A joint resolution proposing to amend sections two (3), 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: flection 1. That section two (2) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to rend as follews:
Section 2 The supreme court shall until otherwise provided by law, consist of five (3) 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.

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 folall (a) of the Constitution of the Siste of Nebraska, he amended to read as follows:

Section 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected, shall be for a copt as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of not less than five (b) years as the legislature may prescribe.

Bection 3. That section five (c) of article size (d) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska.

Bection 5. That section five (d) of article size (d) 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 1881, there shall be elected for a term of two (f) judges of the supreme court one out one of whom shall be elected for a term of two (f) years, and at each general election there after, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of five (d) years, unless otherwise provided by law; (f) years, unless otherwise provided by an act of 1861, shall continue to hold their office for the remain leer of the term for the term of the state of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Secretary of State.

A joint resolution proposing to make a joint resolution proposing to a file of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska.

Done at Lincoln this 17th day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand, Kight Hundred and Ninety-Siz, State of Nebraska:

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

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature with the constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Bection 1. That section twenty-siz (29) of article five (3) of the Constitution of the United States the One Hundred and Twenty-siz, and of this state the Thirtieth.

Section 2. A pripage of the supreme court which is concurred in by not less than three-fourth by an act of the legislature which is concurred in by not less than three-fourth

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

of Nebraska:

Bection 1. That section thirteen (18) of article stx (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as folpayable 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 unsees two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurribles.

A joint resolution pr

Approved March 20, A. D. 1886.

Be it received and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebruska:

Section 1. That section twenty-four (20) of article five (3) of the Constitution of the State of Nebruska be amended to rend as folon M. The officers of the exec curring, establish the salaries of the effects named in this article. The companions so established shall not be changed effect than once in four years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur

A joint resolution proposing to amend pection one (1) of article six (6) of the counties wherein such cities are COLUMBUS,

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THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago

ka, relating to judicial power. Bott resolved and exacted by the Legi-age of the State of Nobra-ka;

A joint resolution proposing to mend 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

fows:

flection 11. The legis'sture, whenever twethirds of the members elected to each house
shall concur therein, may, in or after the year
one theusend 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. Such districts shall
be formed of compact territory, and
hounded by county lines; and such inerense, or any change in the boundaries
of a district, shall not vecate the office of any
judge.

A foint resolution proposing to amend ection six (6) of article one (1) of the elating to trial by jury.

Approved March S., A. D. 1895.

Be it resolved and exacted by the Legislature of the State of Mebraska:

Section 1. That section six (6), article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nephraska:

Siction 1. That section two (7) of article presents to constitution of the State of Nephraska:

Section 1. That section one (1) of ar ticle five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Hebraria to amended to read as followed.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State | Nebraska, providing for the investment of the permanent educational funds of

Be it resolved and enseted by the Legisla-ture of the State of Nebruska: Section 1. That section nine (9) of article cight' (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebruska be amended to read as folof Nebreeks be amended to read as follows:
Section 2. All fun is 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

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 precede arising therefrom in any of the securities commercial in this section bear-ing a higher rate of interest, whenever an opportunity for better investment is not an opportunity for better investment is precented;
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
lovy 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 each
warrant, the board creeted by meetica 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 etnic,
and he shall hold said warrant as an invariance of mid permanent school fund.

Approved March 21, A. D. 1865.

A joint resolution proposing an State of Nebraska by adding a new metion to article twelve (12) of mid two (3) relative to the merging of the

He is received and enacted by the Legis-lature of the State of Nebrasks:
Section 1. That article twelve (II) of the Constitution of the State of Mearanin be amended by adding to said article a new sec-tion to be numbered section two (I) to rank flection 2. The government of any city the motropolitan class and the erament of the county in with it is located may be marged where in part when a proposition so to do been submitted by authority of law to voters of such city and county and evited the assent of a majority of votes cust in such city and also a major of the votes cust in such metropolitan city as a selection. Approved March M. A. D. 1888.

seven (7) of the Com Be it resolved and exacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebruska: Section 1. That section six (6) of as seven (7) of the Constitution of the section of the section of the section of Nebraska be assented to read as form:
Section 6. All votes shall be by ballet, such other method as may be preseribly law, provided the secrecy of voting preserved.

Approved March 29, A D 1886. A joint resolution propor amend section two (2) of article form State of Nebraska, relative to donation to works of internal improvement and

manufactories. then twelve men, in courts inferior to the district court.

Approved Morch 29, A D. 1868.

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 exected by the Legislature of the State of Mobraska:

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Be it resolved and exected by the Legislature

Section 1 The executive department shall consist of a governor, Section 1 The executive department shall consist of a governor, Section 1 The executive department of public instruction, authorized public instruction, authorized commissioners each of whom except the said railroad commissioners, each of whom except the said railroad commissioners, shall hold his office for a term of two years from the first Thursday after the first Thursday 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 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 each year, one for the period of the years, and see for the period of two years, and the copital during their term of office; they shall keep the public records, books and pepere there and shall perform such during their term of office; they shall keep the public records, books and pepere there and shall perform such during their term of office; they shall keep the public records, books and pepere there and shall perform such during their term of office; they shall keep the public records, books and pepere there and shall perform such during their term of office; they shall keep the public records, books and pepere there and shall perform such during their term of office; they shall keep the public records, books and pepere there and shall perform such during the first period of the state of Nebraska are true and correct copies of the original enrolled and engrossed the original enrolled and engrossed the true true and correct copies of the original enrolled and engrossed t I. J. A. Piper, secretary of state of

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