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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1898.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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

STATE TICKET.

Governor: JOHN H. MOELL. Lieutenant Governor: ORLANDO TRIPP. Secretary of State: JOEL A. PIPER. Auditor: PETER O. HEDLUND. Treasurer: CHARLES E. CAREY. State Printer: HENRY E. CORBETT. Attorney General: ARTHUR A. CHURCHILL. Com. Pub. Lands and Bluffs: H. C. RUSSELL. Judge Supreme Court: ROBERT RYAN. Judge State University: W. G. WHITMORE. Presidential Electors: FRANK J. RADLICK, St. Louis; J. E. ROUTZ, First District; A. J. BURNHAM, Second District; A. C. DRAPEE, Third District; G. A. DREBY, Fourth District; J. L. WYTHELY, Fifth District; H. L. FREEZE, Sixth District.

Congressional Ticket.

For Congressmen Third District: BOSS L. HAMMOND.

Senatorial Ticket.

For Senator Twelfth District: SIDNEY C. GRAY.

Representative Ticket.

THE POLICY NEEDED.

The thing of urgent, vital importance for the government of this country is to change the policy from that of Cleveland in putting the country further into debt by the issue of bonds during times of peace. There would have been no necessity for this had there not been first the threat of, and afterwards the actual repeal of the McKinley tariff act. Our money was good enough four years ago, in fact it has been perfectly good ever since the resumption of specie payment.

It will be remembered that the republicans party not only declared for resumption, but that it fixed a day for actual resumption, and then took due and proper measures to make resumption a success. It had so well provided for the same that on the day fixed there was available for the purpose in the treasury \$135,962,639 of gold coin and bullion, and in addition \$23,476,095, in silver coin and bullion, the gold alone nearly equal to forty per cent of the United States notes then outstanding.

We remember well the time, and also that very many good citizens were fearful a task had been undertaken utterly impossible of accomplishment, but it was done, and the very fact that the government policy was declared to make all our dollars good as any nation's dollars, and meet all our obligations by honest payment of the same, has kept the credit of the nation good all these years, and the same policy now will keep it so.

We verily believe that the overwhelming election of McKinley and a congress to support him will enable his administration to put us again in line with four years ago, excepting the \$262,315,400 in interest-bearing bonds that the Cleveland administration added to the public debt—bonds payable in thirty years and which in the meantime will have cost us, in interest alone, \$244,778,480, making altogether \$507,093,880.

Four years ago there were a number of voters in the United States who said they thought the country needed a change to free-trade, tariff-reform or whatever they were pleased to call it at that time, and Bryan was one of these. We got the change. The increased bonded indebtedness above alluded to, and the loss of untold millions of dollars in wages and business consequent upon the change in policy and reversal of administration from republican are the undoubted monuments of the success of Cleveland's election.

had to say about his political, official and administrative acts. He is condemned by leading members of the party that elected him, and the fact that no Democrat has taken his gun in hand to find any fault with his administration will probably be construed by many Populists as a verification of the wide open suspicion that his Populism is not even skin deep while his democracy is bred in the bone.

Some Light Thrown on the Mystery of Holcomb. Previous to the nomination of Silas A. Holcomb for district judge by the Populists of the Twelfth judicial district he was unknown outside of Broken Bow, where he had hung up a lawyer's shingle, but was engaged in the more lucrative occupation of loaning money to Carter county farmers at rates of interest that were not only ruinous, but exorbitantly so. The judicial convention was held at Eddyville, on the new line of the Kearney and Black Hills railway, and somebody's manipulation had secured the location there to prevent too much local pressure on the part of the friends of a couple of Populist candidates from Kearney. Indications pointed to the nomination of John Barrd or W. L. Greene. Holcomb was unknown and unthought of. He had never, at that time, been identified with the Populist party and was only known politically as a Democrat of the old school, holding none of the modern ideas of the embryonic Demosops of that day.

When the convention met it was easy enough to engineer a deadlock. The convention continued nearly the whole of one night, over 80 ballots being taken, and at the conclusion Holcomb, the dark horse, won the nomination.

Who was responsible for Holcomb's candidacy? John H. Hamilton, president of the Kearney and Black Hills Railway company. Hamilton was a Virginia Democrat. He had made Holcomb's acquaintance and there was an affinity between them. Moreover, Mr. Hamilton was building a new railroad through Buffalo, Dawson and Carter counties, all in the Twelfth judicial district, and no one knew better than himself the advantage to accrue from having a "friendly Injun" on the bench. So the loan agent and the creature of a railroad president, became the candidate of the anti-monopoly party in the district.

Judge Hamer had incurred the hostility of the loan agents of the district through his partiality for the farmers in mortgage foreclosure cases. The result was that every real estate loan agent in the district supported Holcomb, who was elected by a small majority, notwithstanding the large Populist majority in the district, and he owed his election to the manipulation of a loan agent.

The Issue of the Campaign.

The great demand by the people throughout the United States that McKinley shall be nominated at the St. Louis convention is simply a declaration by them that by such a nomination they are indicating a reversion of the tariff that will produce revenue sufficient for all the purposes of government and that the tariff will be the leading issue of the coming campaign.—Springfield (Mo.) Republican, May 28.

A Bold Step Assured.

The platform and the personnel of the ticket will make these normally Democratic states in presidential elections—New Jersey, New York and Connecticut—strongly Republican this year. The vice presidential nomination is all right. It involves neither entangling alliances nor a heritage of political feuds. Upon Mr. Hobart all New York factions can unite and assure the party a solid east.—Burlington Hawkeye.

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The Inter Ocean

is the Most Popular Republican Newspaper of the West and Has the Largest Circulation. TERMS BY MAIL. DAILY (without Sunday) \$4.00 per year. DAILY (with Sunday) \$4.00 per year. The Weekly Inter Ocean—\$1.00 PER YEAR. As a Newspaper THE INTER OCEAN keeps abreast of the times in all respects. It spares neither pains nor expense in securing ALL THE NEWS AND THE BEST OF CURRENT LITERATURE.

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As a Family Paper is Not Equalled by Any. It has something of interest to each member of the family. Its LITERARY DEPARTMENT is the very best of its kind. Its LITERARY FEATURES are unequalled. 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 people of the West in both politics and literature. Please remember that the price of THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN is ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Address THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

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The Constitution of the State of Nebraska

relating to judicial power. Do it received 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 by adding to said article a new section to be numbered section two (2) to read as follows: Section 2. 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 such courts consent. Approved March 21, A. D. 1885.

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.

Do it received 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 21, 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.

Do it received and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section six (6) of article one (1) 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 21, A. D. 1885.

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 manufactures.

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