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FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, Editor.

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CHANGE IN ADDRESS—When ordering a change in the address, subscribers should be sure to give their old as well as their new address.

Republican Ticket.

NATIONAL.

President—
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Vice-President—
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

Presidential Electors—
F. A. BARTON, Pawnee.
A. C. SMITH, Douglas.
A. C. ABBOTT, Dodge.
T. L. NORVAL, Seward.
W. P. HALL, Phelps.
M. A. BROWN, Buffalo.
H. H. WILSON, Lancaster.
J. C. ROBINSON, Douglas.

STATE.

United States Senator—
ELMER J. BURKETT.

Governor—
J. H. MICKEY.

Lieutenant Governor—
E. G. McGILTON.

Secretary of State—
A. GALUSHA.

Auditor—
E. M. SEARLE, JR.

Treasurer—
PETER MORTENSEN.

Superintendent—
J. L. McBRIEN.

Attorney General—
NORRIS BROWN.

Land Commissioner—
H. M. EATON.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Congressman, Third District—
J. J. McCARTHY.

A NEW FEATURE.

We are glad to promise the readers of the weekly Journal, still more for their money than they have been enjoying. Besides strengthening the news department materially with the aid of the Daily Journal, we expect next week to add a German department consisting of two pages. This plan has grown out of the requests of many of our German subscribers, who feel that a county paper in a county where there is so large a percentage of Germans, should contain enough German to interest the older people, many of whom do not read English, and at the same time enough to give their children pactice in reading the language of the Fatherland We shall say no more at this time except to repeat that it is our purpose to make the Weekly Journal not only the newsiest paper in Platte county, but the best advertising medium for.

Judge Parker informs the 6,000,000 democrats, with whom he voted for silver in two campaigns, that the gold standard is irrevocably fixed, and he tells the delegates who declared that "protection is a robbery" that he favors a "reasonable revision of the tariff." There is room for overtime in the democratic explanation department.

It would be interesting to have a list of the democratic congressmen who are seeking re-election in the middle and western states on their argument that the "gold standard is irrevocably established." Judge Parker's statement that the republican senate would prevent the democrats from doing any damage for the next four years was probably just his way of reassuring the American voters.

TWO ELECTIONS.

Vermont and Arkansas have held state elections. There was a certain similarity in result, though not in methods. In Vermont, all the citizens have the privilege of voting; in Arkansas probably a third of them have that privilege. In northern states the ratio of vote to population is on what economists might call a quantitative basis; in the south it depends on the color of the applicant for suffrage.

Since the race question is one of only local application, the result of the Arkansas election is not significant as regards the national campaign, though it might be noted incidentally that the usual democratic majority was slightly reduced this year. But the Vermont vote has been regarded for many years as a certain index of the political trend of the nation. It has been noted that the republican majority in Vermont has only twice fallen below 25,000, and on both these occasions the national election has resulted in democratic victory. This year the republican majority is more than 30,000, being not only above the danger mark, but even more than the majority in 1900 when the issue was free silver and Bryanism and the democratic ticket got only a complimentary vote in the eastern states which are north of the Mason and Dixon line.

It is admitted that New York may be comparatively close, in consideration of the fact that Tammany and Wall Street are supporting Mr. Parker. But in the light of the result in Vermont, the republican ticket is safe in the eastern states. Non-partisan papers and magazines have universally anticipated the Vermont vote as a reliable index of the result in the national election of November. If there is not a republican land-slide this fall then a much-trusted sign has failed.

ANOTHER APOLOGY.

"A few weeks ago you publicly charged that the democratic members of the board of supervisors of Platte county in recent years had always ran to the full limit of the law in making county levies. Your attention has been repeatedly called to the fact that your statement was untrue. Under such circumstances a gentleman must make an apology."—Telegram.

The editor of the Telegram seems wholly unable to distinguish between a "charge" and testimony introduced to support that charge. He also seems unwilling to quote the Journal's argument to his readers.

The question of whether or not Platte county supervisors have made the levy up to the limit of the law is not an issue.

We refuse to enter into a personal argument through the columns of the Journal. It matters not to the taxpayers of Platte county whether the editor of the Journal is a "gentleman" or not. That question is as far from being at issue as the amount of levy made by the supervisors is and the Telegram's argument may fall as far short of convincing the taxpayers on that point as it did of proving that there is no deficit in Platte county's treasury.

Every single statement made by the Journal in regard to the county deficit has been made either on the authority of a democratic county official or has been based on the records as kept by democratic county officials, whom the Journal regards as honest men.

The editor of the Telegram insisted that Platte county voters should vote against republican candidates because of the existence of a state debt which he falsely charged was due to extravagant and dishonest republican officials.

We gave statistics to prove that fusion administrations were partners of republican administrations during the increase of Nebraska's debt, and we explained that neither fusionists nor republicans but a defective revenue law was responsible for that debt.

We called attention at the same time to a deficit in Platte county's treasury and charged that deficit either to the same defective revenue law or to the extravagance of county supervisors.

The editor of the Telegram dared not admit that the deficit was due to the defective revenue law for such an admission would be an invitation to every democrat to vote for Joseph Henggler and against John Bender.

Then he attempted to explain the deficit away by charging it to floods.

We replied by showing that $9000 of the $13000 deficit was to be found in the general fund and not in the road and bridge fund.

Unable to prove the absence of extravagance by resorting to the flood theory and not having the moral courage to admit that the new revenue law was necessary to remedy the Platte county deficit, he attempted to switch the argument to an insignificant statement about the levy which is not vital to the argument.

A democratic county official, who is honest and efficient in the administration of his office and whose business it is to know the levies, told us that the levy had been made up to the limit of the law for the last two years. He was mistaken. We repeated his statement, not as a charge against the supervisors, but merely as evidence to prove a defective revenue law. Everyone knows that the supervisors have a right to levy all the law allows. It is no charge of dishonesty, therefore, to say that they made the levy up to that limit. However, as soon as we learned of the mistake of the democratic official, we corrected it in the Journal in two issues. The issue of September 7 contained the following:

"Why do not the supervisors take the levy high enough to provide for that amount? The Journal admits that they could have increased it two mills. But, as we pointed out last week an increase of two mills, or in other words, a levy up to the full limit of the law, would have fallen short about $8000 of covering the present deficit. That is to say, the supervisors of Platte county were powerless under the old revenue law to provide enough money to pay the county's expenses which have accrued since the levy was made."

The issue of August 24 contained the following:

"The assessed valuation of Platte county in 1903 was $2,754,620.

The levy for 1903 was 13 mills for county purposes. The law permits a levy of 15 mills.

An increase of 2 mills in the 1903 levy would have yielded $5509. This would have reduced the present deficit to about $6000.

In other words, Platte county's income could not have been made large enough in 1903 to meet the county's expenses under conditions as they were."

Now brother, who is the "gentleman" who owes an apology to other gentlemen for false statements?

If you possess all the qualities you demand in your contemporaries, please quote the following questions from the Journal, and answer them by "yes" or "no."

Were not Platte county tax-payers paying 7 per cent interest on $13,225 worth of warrants when you declared to them that "there is no county deficit?"

Is it not true that Platte county supervisors could not legally have made the levy high enough in 1903 to pay the county's expenses during the period for which the levy was made?

Is it not true that you juggled the records when you gave figures to show that Platte county's deficit was due entirely to "unusual rains"?

Is it not true that the clerk's books show that only $3768 of the present deficit is charged to the road and bridge funds while more than $9000 of it is charged to the general fund?

If all the above statements are true, do not the tax-payers of Platte county need Joseph Henggler in the next legislature to see to it that our new revenue law which has provided a remedy shall remain on the statute books?

If misrepresentation of facts on the part of the democratic organ is necessary to continue the operation of the democratic machine in Platte county, is it not time that the rank and file of the democratic tax-payers were bolting that machine and electing a man like R. W. Hobert for county attorney to guard their interests?

It is mighty comforting to have a president who writes good English. Reading presidential papers now-a-days has become (as they say in the shaving soap ads) a positive pleasure.

ECONOMY.

It was a Democrat, no doubt, who wrote to the New York World, suggesting that the collection of all the burnt matches for kindling would prove a wise economy in this wasteful age. There once was an old adage about saving a pin and pick it up and the boys of half a century ago were advised to save all the pieces of string they found for kites and tops. Those old economic saws were all right in their day, for pins and strings were not as cheap then as now. The man who would go about picking up pins or collecting burnt matches for kindling would possibly earn five cents a day and find it very unprofitable employment.

Economy is not to be despised, but there always has been two kinds of economy, one of the miserly saving and the other of economic and wise expenditures of one's talents. The Scriptures condemned the servant who saved his talent without putting it to use and commended the servant who invested his and multiplied it ten-fold.

The criticisms of republican extravagance by the democratic orators are on par with those of the man who lectured the people on not saving burnt matches. Economy is a watch-word with the democratic party, and for years it has been promising to economize in expenditures if entrusted with power. They tried it twelve years ago and the result was a happy one. They expended less but it was more than their income. Their economies compelled the people to pick up matches or any other thing and patronize the public soup kitchens. The Cleveland Administration expended more than its income every year and sold bonds to secure money to pay the ordinary expenses.

The republican party has not followed that economic policy. It has not despised burnt matches, but it has not had the people to pick them up because it has given them more profitable employment. It has followed business principles and encouraged the earning of more money that more might be spent for the comforts and even the luxuries of life. The republican party has not looked upon the working man as one who should be compelled to drudge and slave and save by picking up pins and collecting burnt matches. It has tried to so conduct the business of the government as to encourage enterprise as well as economy and create work and wages that would enable the people to live in comfort. It has been successful enough to keep wages on the increase and ever gaining on the cost of living. The policy of protection has shut out the pin picking and burnt match collecting labor of Europe and enabled our workingmen to give their attention to better things. It has the better kind of economy. The last Cleveland administration was a good example of democratic economy and in four years increased the interest-bearing debt from $585,000,000 where Harrison left it to $847,000,000 or more than $263,000,000. This was in four years of peace. The McKinley administration had to deal with a foreign war and the insular questions which followed that war, but it only increased the interest-bearing debt $198,000,000 and the Roosevelt administration has made a reduction of $131,500,000 even with the increased cost of the army and navy. This is the kind of economy which is in harmony with business methods.

REMEMBER.

Remember 1893-1896 and the days of industrial gloom.

Remember 1893-1896 and the home comforts which were wanting.

Remember 1893-1896 and the wives and children wanting clothes.

Remember 1893-1896 and the thousands of capable mechanics looking in vain for work

Remember 1893-1896 and the fulfilled promises made by the republican party in the campaign of 1896.

Remember 1893-1896 and the delusive promises made by the Democratic party in the campaign of 1892.

Remember 1893-1896 and the landlord waiting at the door for the rent money which could not be provided.

Remember 1893-1896, when the factory whistle failed to blow for another day's work, another day's pay.

Remembr 1893-1896 and the countless number of women and children waiting, faint with hunger, for the bread which never came.

Remember 1893-1896 and the heart-sickness, the worry, the unpaid and unpayable debts, and all the many ills that attend the man out of work.

Remember 1893-1896 and the hundreds of thousands of laborers walking the streets from sunrise to sunset looking for the work which could not be found.

Remember 1893-1896 and the un-American soup houses and other forms of charity necessary to relieve those who need no relief when they can get work.

VOTE FOR IT.

The state that has grown till it enjoys the distinction of having the largest creamery in the world, the largest broom factory in the world, the largest individual cattle feeding station in the world and that has the third largest meat packing industry in the world, is burdened by a constitution made for a "grasshopper" state; made by men inspired by "grasshopper" fears; made to contain restraints on law makers and law administrators necessary to protect the pocket books of "grasshopper beset" tax-payers.

Many a good law passed by a Nebraska legislature has been nullified by this grasshopper constitution. Every department of our state government is hampered by it.

The tax-payers of Nebraska can find relief from this condition by voting for a constitutional convention this fall. The demand for a new constitution is the demand of no political party, but a demand growing out of the business and social necessities of a growing state.

Platte county voters, republicans, democrats and prohibitionists, should all vote for a convention to amend Nebraska's "grasshopper" constitution.

Let every republican be present at the Roosevelt club meeting, in the council chamber Thursday evening. The object is to make arrangements for big doings when Cannon comes to town.

COLUMBINES.

P. J. R.

We are more in favor of socialism at the opening of the coal season than any other time.

* * *

There is nothing that makes us so tired as these cheap jokes on a man's name or nationality. The Baltic fleet has sailed all right, but we shall resist the temptation to indulge in any feeble witticism on the name of Vice Admiral Whatinthedevilsky.

* * *

A man in St. Joe, Missouri, wants to go to Sing Sing for a rest. We tend to be around St. Joe some ourself, and while we must admit that there is some argument in favor of Sing Sing, we still think there is room for an honest doubt between Sing Sing and St. Joe. It is the old question of difference in tastes. Sing Sing is possibly more restful, but St. Joe has a greater variety of attraction. The society is about the same.

* * *

The time is approaching when arguments against football will be in order, accompanied by statistics showing the aggregate number of legs and the approximate number of ribs that have been more or less fractured in the great college game. These outpourings of spirit grow very wearisome, but they are in accordance with natural law. The man who doesn't smoke thinks smoking is sinful; the man who can't dance thinks dancing is a wicked or at least foolish practice; the man who knows nothing about music thinks the cultivation of musical talent an extravagant and useless practice; and so on. It would seem that everything that contributes to the enjoyment of humanity is condemned by those members of the human tribe who happen not to share in the enjoyment. There is no need to deny that some people are hurt playing football, that some people smoke too much, that a good fiddler is no good for any thing else. Everybody can see the disadvantages in everything, but before you can appreciate the advantages you have to share in them, generally speaking. Some day possibly somebody may turn up who has played football or has watched it understandingly and who disapproves of it, and when such a one turns up his argument will have some weight.

I like to see some husky corn-fed bloke,
Whose golden hair is hanging down his back,
Get all his slats caved in and both legs broke
And then get shuffled to the bottom of the pack,
While other huskies swash him round
Upon the dark and bloody ground.
These are the sights I like to see
And praise the Lord it isn't me.

From Joseph Henggler.

In answer to the article in the Telegram last week under the caption, "Truth and Other Things", while I make no complaint against the article, I may suggest that the republicans of Platte county are not worried the least this fall about the need of "dough" for the campaign. Right minded republicans and right minded democrats will vote without first looking over the garden wall for dough.

Besides the Telegram may be surprised to learn that although Mr. Hoare and myself are pioneers of Platte county an introduction would be necessary before that degree of intimacy is established necessary to the interchange of "dough".

The Telegram may learn how republicans bake bread without "dough" this fall.—Joseph Henggler.

Theodore Roosevelt.

"The true welfare of the nation is indissolubly bound up with the welfare of the farmer and the wage-worker, of the man who tills the soil, and of the mechanic, the handicraftsman, the laborer. If we can insure the prosperity of these two classes we need not trouble ourselves about the prosperity of the rest, for that will follow as a matter of course."—Vice-President Roosevelt at opening of Pan-American Exposition, May 20, 1901.

"It is, of course, a mere truism that we want to use everything in our power to foster the welfare of our entire body politic. In other words, we need to treat the tariff as a business proposition, from the standpoint of the interest of the country as a whole, and not with reference to the temporary needs of any political party."—President Roosevelt at Minneapolis, April, 4, 1903.

"Our average fellow-citizen is a sane healthy man, who believes in decency and has a wholesome mind. He therefore feels an equal scorn alike for the man of wealth guilty of the mean and base spirit of arrogance toward those who are less well off, and for the man of small means who in turn either feels or seeks to excite in others the feeling of mean and base envy for those who are better off."—President Roosevelt at Syracuse, N. Y. Sept. 7, 1903.

"There is no worse enemy of the wage-worker than the man who condones mob violence in any shape, or who preaches class hatred; and surely the slightest acquaintance with our industrial history should teach even the most shortsighted that the times of most suffering to our people as a whole, the times when business is stagnant, and capital suffers from shrinkage and gets no return from its investments, are exactly the times of hardship and want and grim disaster among the poor."—President Roosevelt at Syracuse, N. Y., 7, 1903.

"It is almost as necessary that our policy should be stable as that it should be wise. A nation like ours could not long stand the ruinous policy of re-adjusting its business to radical changes in the tariff at short intervals, especially when, as now, owing to the immense extent and variety of our products, the tariff schedules carry a duty on thousands of different articles."—President Roosevelt at Minneapolis, April 4, 1903.

"This is an era of great combinations both of labor and of capital. In many ways these combinations have worked for good; but they must work under the law."—President Roosevelt at Charleston, April 9, 1903.

When the people are satisfied with the existing conditions and are willing to continue their prosperity, there is no excitement during the campaign. This is the condition this year. Everything is quiet. No one is talking politics but the people have made up their minds that the republican administration is good enough and will go to the polls and vote to retain it.—Falls City Journal.

Russia's Baltic fleet has weighed anchor at Cronstadt and started for the war. The name of the gentleman in command of this fleet is Rojestvensky. This of course is only his last name. It is guaranteed in all but the matter of spelling and pronunciation.

The Soldier's Home of Grand Island has made farming a success this year. They have raised 60 acres of good corn, 600 tons of alfalfa, a quantity of oats, a large garden, 250 young shoats, and they have forty milk cows. —Scotia Register.

THE STATE PRESS.

They can all poke fun at Pat McKillip's "glory crown" but they can't deny that it is wonderfully becoming.—Humphrey Democrat.

Simmered down to a few words the Democratic platform is well put in the language of Senator Daniels: "We're tired of being in the minority."—Central City Non-Pareil.

My objection to Judge Parker is that he goes before the country on a cowardly and straddling platform that can only appeal to cowards and straddlers. I object to loaded dice.—W. J. Bryan.

"I believe incidental protection to our own industries is right and proper," said Henry G. Davis who pronounced as "admirable" the St. Louis platform who declares that protection is "a robbery of the many to enrich the few."—Seward Blade.

Don't reason that "the publisher can get along without the small sum I owe him." There may be five hundred arguing along the same line, and if they back it up by neglect or refusal to pay, the newspaper man is going to be in dire distress.—Fullerton Post.

When McKillip asks a populist to vote for him he can spring his government ownership of railroads plank for effect, but he doesn't mean it, because he knows how hard the same plank was turned down by the makers of his party's platform at St. Louis.—Monroe Republican.

We are very anxiously waiting some utterance from Judge Parker relating to his views upon the tariff question. He accepts the democratic platform which calls protectionism robbery. If he would be a little more explicit and explain to us who is being robbed we would be the better able to judge of just where he stands and how far revision would go were he in a position to advocate a change in our present tariff laws.—Fullerton News-Journal.

Two men by the name of McKillip are candidates for congress in this district. There is the McKillip who favors the free coinage of silver, the sub-treasury plan, flat money, government ownership of banks, livery stables, sausage factories and railways. Then there is the other McKillip who favors a state bank currency, the gold standard, Wall street, the Standard Oil Monoply and Parker. The Howell's Journal offers to hire a hall if arrangements can be made, for a joint debate between McCarthy and McKillip, but fails to designate which one of the McKillips it prefers.—Genoa Times.

Susan B. Anthony.

In the matter of clothes the dress-reformers cannot claim her. They thought they could once, and they almost did—not the modern dress-reformers, but their earlier predecessors. For one year in the early 50's Susan B. Anthony wore the bloomer "costume." Then she gave it up, and wrote to Lucy Stone, "Oh, I cannot bear it any longer." Later she said, "I hoped to help establish the principle of rational dress. I found it a physical comfort, but a mental crucifixion. It was an intellectual slavery; one never could get rid of thinking of herself, and the important thing is to forget self. The attention of the audience was fixed upon my clothes instead of on my words. I learned the lesson then that to be successful a person must attempt but one reform."—September Woman's Home Companion.

RUSSIANS SHOULD SINK PRIDE

French Correspondent's Uncensored View of Liao Yang Defeat.

Paris, Sept. 13.—The Journal's Liao Yang correspondent, having ridden to Tien Tsin, sends thence the following uncensored dispatch: "The first part of the campaign may be considered lost. The Russian army has retreated northward in the direction of Tie pass or further. The Russian army's inferiority in men, guns and enthusiasm prevented Kouropatkin's resisting longer at Liao Yang or achieving at Yentai a victory which would have obliged the Japanese to fall back. The Japanese will shortly triumphantly enter Mukden. The Russian general staff now estimates the Japanese forces at from 400,000 to 500,000. The Russian army will reconcentrate in the north, but it needs several months to fill the losses in a number of corps, which must be doubled. Above all, it is essential to restore the morale, affected by almost unprecedented trials and difficulties. A Russian offensive movement will be impossible for a long time. Should Russia be determined to continue the effort it might still vanquish, but at a cost wholly disproportionate to the results. As an impartial witness, I am convinced that it would be to the best interest of the belligerents to sink national pride and by mutual concessions end a war which will otherwise ruin both."

Japs Advancing Rapidly.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 13.—The Viedomosti's correspondent at Tie pass telegraphs to his paper as follows: "The Japanese, who have been accused of moving forward slowly, are now advancing very rapidly. Little avails the Russian increase of troops, for the Japanese are receiving reinforcements from New Chwang. The initiative will remain in the hands of the Japanese and their tactics will always be repeated."

With the lull in military operations and an almost entire suspension of dispatches from the front, St. Petersburg has again fallen back on rumors. Countless stories are afloat regarding the Russian defeat at Liao Yang, some of which are absolutely absurd.

Inheritance Law is Lame.

Des Moines, Sept. 13.—It is found that the Iowa inheritance tax law, which has now been on the statute books about ten years and under which a vast amount has been collected for the state from estates not directly inherited, is weak in that it undertakes to discriminate against the foreign holder of property in Iowa. It requires a higher payment from the alien than from the resident of the state. The German consul in Chicago has called the attention of the Iowa authorities to the fact that under treaties with Germany this cannot be done.

MOB ATTACKS WOMEN

Dragged From Street Car at Chicago and Badly Beaten.

ONE IS STRUCK WITH A BRICK

Seven Colored Men Also Assaulted by Union Sympathizers and One of Them Kicked Nearly to Death. Eight Persons Injured.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—Two savage attacks were made upon nonunion workers at the stock yards and in the fights that followed eight people were injured, four of them so severely that it was necessary to take them to hospitals. The first disturbance occurred at the intersection of Halstead and Root streets. Several men and boys, with the aid of two or three women, boarded a street car and dragged two young women, Annie Cook and Mamie Jasper, to the street. Both were badly beaten before the police arrived. They were taken to the hospital. Mamie Jasper was struck with a brick and her face and forehead were badly cut. Another car which happened to pass during the trouble was struck by several of the missiles and two of the passengers, Fremont Sloan and Annie Crodone, were injured. Antone Ashutra, a driver for a brewery, tried to drive through the crowd and was hit in the back of the head with a brick and knocked from his wagon. His scalp was badly cut. Policemen soon arrived and charged the crowd, which scattered. Policeman Christ Lyons was knocked down by a stone, but was not badly hurt.

A second riot took place in Root street, near Princeton avenue, where seven colored men employed in the stock yards were attacked by a large crowd of sympathizers with the stock yards strikers. John Sims, one of the colored men, was knocked down and kicked nearly to death.

FREIGHT RATES TOO HIGH

Munroe Tells Reason for Discrimination Against Denver.

Denver, Sept. 13.—Judge C. C. Prouty, member of the interstate commerce commission, began hearing evidence in this city on charges of discrimination in freight tariffs against this city, which have been made against all western railways. Cattlemen allege that for years the railroads have been steadily advancing live stock rates and are now threatening to put them still higher. George J. Kindel, a manufacturer, presented evidence showing that goods shipped to Denver from both the east and west are booked as first class, which are transported to any other state at third and fourth class rates.

J. A. Munroe, freight traffic manager of the Union Pacific, testified that competition between the cotton mills of New England and those of the south made discrimination in freight rates a necessity. The density of population along the Missouri river also controlled rate schedules. Mr. Prouty thought that volume of traffic rather than density of population should rule. He asked the railroad attorney what the Almighty had done for the cities along the Missouri that they should be given lower freight rates than Denver. The question was not fully answered when a recess was taken.

FRIENDS GUARD SLAYERS

Florida Mob Defies Sheriff to Arrest Men Charged With Homicide.

Cordele, Ga., Sept. 13.—A party of about fifty friends are standing guard with loaded Winchesters around a house in Baxter, Fla., in which are Charles Altman and Hillary Altman, two men who are accused of killing a negro and a white man on an excursion train near that place. These friends of the Altmans fired upon Deputy Sheriff Thrift, who had attempted to arrest the men. The two men killed were Jackson Duncan, a young white man, and Jim Riley, a negro. The latter was killed by a stray bullet. W. M. Duncan, the father of the white man who was killed, was shot at from ambush four times today.

PACKERS TAKE BACK MEN

About Forty-Eight Hundred Union Men Resume Places at Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—It is estimated that about 12,000 men applied for work at the stock yards. About 4,800 of the applicants were taken back by the packers.

Many of the nonunion men failed to report for work, but a number appeared on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and other railroads, giving rise to much dissatisfaction among the union men. Few clashes, however, were reported, chiefly fistiffs between negro strike breakers and white unionists. About 14,000 nonunion men are still at work in the yards.

Alleged Bank Robbers Arrested.

Lincoln, Sept. 13.—Policemen effected an entrance to a room occupied by two men giving the names of George Dowd and Frank Todd, and arrested them on the charge of robbing the postoffice at Swedeburg Friday night and cracking the safe of the Bank of Palmyra early yesterday morning. Both men, the officers say, are ex-convicts, and the evidence against them, they assert, is nearly conclusive. In the room they occupied was found a quantity of dynamite, caps, fuse and burglar's tools.

Locomotive Firemen Meet.

Buffalo, Sept. 13.—The ninth biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen was called to order here. The report of Grand Master Hannahan shows that the organization is in a prosperous condition; that in the last two years there has not been a strike of firemen on any road on which the brotherhood is organized, all differences having been settled without delay. An important question to be considered is the removal of the headquarters of the order from Peoria, Ill., to Buffalo.

Romaine a Prevaricator.

La Junta, Colo., Sept. 13.—Robert Romaine, the prisoner at Topeka, Kan., who has confessed to complicity in the explosion at the Independence depot, Cripple Creek, on June 6, was, it has been discovered, in La Junta on that day. He worked in the Santa Fe shops at La Junta for about two months, it is said, going under the name of I. O. White. But little credence is placed in his confession, in which he implicated several mining union officials.

JAPS CAPTURE SASSALITCH

Rumor That Russian General and 3,000 of His Men Are Prisoners.

London, Sept. 13.—The sanguinary side of the Russo-Japanese conflict is not now in evidence and with the practical suspension of news from the front the interest for the time being centered in rumors that Viceroy Alexieff has resigned, as reported Sunday; that General Kouropatkin is to be replaced by Lieutenant General Linevitch, now in command of the forces at Vladivostok, and other statements which cannot be traced to authentic sources, but all of which, if true, would have a most important bearing on the situation. One Russian correspondent points out that when the Japanese withdraw from the Russian front, it is usually the precursor of their appearance on the flank, and he thinks the indications point to a winter campaign. Interest again turns to Port Arthur and to the effect which the Russian defeat at Liao Yang is likely to have on the garrison there, and the fear is expressed that the siege will soon end in disaster for Russian arms.

The Morning Post says that official Russian dispatches received in London announce that Lieutenant General Sassalitch, who commander the portion of the Russian rear guard south of the Hun river has been severely wounded and captured, with 3,000 out of his 5,000 men.

The Daily Mail's correspondent with the Japanese repeats from Tien Tsin the report that General Linevitch, with 50,000 men, invaded northeastern Korea and cut General Kuroki's communications with Feng Wang Cheng.

THE JOURNAL FREE WALL MAPS WILL NOT LAST LONG. YOU WILL HAVE TO HURRY.

COLUMBUS MARKETS.

Wheat, new	92
Wheat, old	92
Corn	39
Oats—⅌ bushel	24
Rye—⅌ bushel	55
Barley	27
Hogs—⅌ cwt	5 10@ 5 30
Fat steers—⅌ cwt	4 00@ 4 50
Stock steers—⅌ cwt	2 55@ 3 55
Fat cows—⅌ cwt	2 30@ 3 05
Potatoes—⅌ pk	35
Butter—⅌ lb	15
Eggs—⅌ dozen	15@

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The following proposed amendment to, and convention for the revision of, the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth, in full, is 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. 1904:

(SENATE FILE NO. 114.)

A Bill for a Joint Resolution recommending to the electors of the state to vote at the next election of members of the Legislature for or against a convention to revise, amend and change the Constitution of the State of Nebraska in accordance with Section 2, Article 15, of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska.

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

1. That it is deemed necessary to call a convention to revise, amend and change the Constitution of the State of Nebraska.

2. That the electors are recommended to vote at the next election of members of the Legislature for or against a convention to revise, amend and change the Constitution of the State of Nebraska.

3. That at such next election of members of the Legislature on the ballot of each elector voting at such election, shall be printed or written in such manner that the elector can indicate his preference under the law the words: "FOR calling a convention to revise, amend and change the Constitution of the State of Nebraska," and "AGAINST calling a convention to revise, amend and change the Constitution of the State of Nebraska"; and if a majority voting at said election shall vote for a convention, the Legislature shall, at its next session, provide by law for calling the same.

I, Geo. W. Marsh, Secretary of State of the State of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, and providing for a Convention for the revision of said Constitution of the State of Nebraska, is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled bill passed by the Twenty-eighth session of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, as it appears from said original bill, on file in my office, and that said proposed amendment and revision of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is 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 8th day of November, A. D. 1904.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska.

Done at Lincoln this 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four, of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth and of this State the Thirty-Eighth.

(GREAT SEAL.) GEO. W. MARSH, Secretary of State.