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FREDERICK H. ABBOTT, Editor.

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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.

REPUBLICAN FLOAT CONVENTION.

The republican float convention for the 25th representative district is hereby called to meet at Monroe, Neb., on Tuesday, October 11, 1904, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for representative for said district. J. A. Osborne, Committeeman for Nance County. R. G Strother, Committeeman for Platte County.

Hobart and Henggler—nothing against either—everything in favor of both.

Mr. Parker has expressed the opinion that he will never be a candidate for a second term. There are those who would gamble some on that same.

Political "rings" are being knocked out all over the country since Roosevelt set the example of exposing frauds and punishing the defrauders. If you want the Platte county court house ring busted, vote for Hobart.

Edward Atkinson says the Republican adminitsration costs more than a Democratic administration. Yes, and the men who were idle under a Democratic rule, will tell you that the Republican administration is worth more.—Schuyler Sun.

McCarthy stock grows stronger every day, and it would seem that the more said about Mr. McKillip, whether by his friends or his opponents, the more McCarthy stock goes up. The McCarthy record is like the Mickey record; in order to impeach it you have to talk about it, and to talk about it is to call attention to the fact that it is absolutely invulnerable.

Columbus has a fine wholesale house, one of the best brick yards in the country, one of the few wooden shoe factories in the United States, an up-to-date and growing creamery, an ice cream and candy factory, two fine roller mills, a number one brewery which will be made "A1" by the new and enterprising management, and the finest lot of retail stores of any second class city in Nebraska. We will soon have a gas plant added to our electric light plant. And watch our smoke when the power canal is opened.

Congressman McCarthy is standing on his record made in the last congress, while his opponent, McKillip relies on his ability to carry the fight by standing upon two platforms at the same time—the one adopted by his party at St. Louis and also the Kansas City promulgation. McKillip will have a hard job to convince the voters of the great Third district into believing that he can do justice to the planks in these two platforms at one and the same time.—Madison Chronicle.

McKillip is placed in anything but a pleasant position by being the nominee of both the democrats and populists for congress. Some of the populist papers are calling upon him to state whom he is supporting for president. All must know that a good democrat he is supporting Parker, but to put an end to a lot of foolish newspaper talk McKillip should come out and tell the people in plain English his position. It is a nice thing to be elected to congress, but it is a braver thing to be honest with the people and tell them where one stands. We are an admirer of McKillip, believe his democracy is Simon-pure, but want him to put all doubts at rest by telling the people of this district just where he is at.—Howells Journal. (Dem.)

You All Know Him.

"As a whole we believe the law to be a good one, and to have been framed with the object of reaching all property in the state and to impose upon all taxable property its due share of the public burden. That it may fail in some instances does not require us to condemn it as a whole."—CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN J. SULLIVAN OF COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA, ON THE REPUBLICAN REVENUE LAW.

The attitude of the republican party in Nebraska on the new revenue law should not be a defensive attitude. Republicans should assume the offensive, regarding the work of their last legislature, and should urge democratic voters to send republicans to the legislature to preserve that excellent law against which the democratic "ring" in Platte county has levelled its attack.

Here are a few reasons why the new law should be preserved by the election of republicans to the legislature.

1. Since 1859 delinquent taxes in Nebraska have accumulated to the amount of $2,208,000, nearly enough to cancel the state floating debt. The new law contains a "scavenger" clause, by which property can be seized and sold to prevent the accumulation of delinquent taxes and the increase of our state debt. Do you want a democratic legislature pledged to repeal this law and to permit the continuance of our state debt?

2. The valuation of the railroads of Nebraska under the new revenue law, by a republican assessment board has been increased 70 per cent while the valuation of other property in the state has been increased only 54 per cent. Do you want a democratic legislature to repeal this law and to lighten the burdens of the railroads?

3. Platte county tax-payers are paying 7 per cent interest on $13,225 worth of warrants on the 1904 fund. The 1903 levy, under the old law, could not have been made high enough to pay the expenses of Platte county last year, as administered by democratic supervisors. Tax-payers, do you want a democratic legislature pledged to repeal the new revenue law, without which a democratic board of supervisors could not raise enough money to pay expenses?

4. The increase in the valuation of various classes of property in Platte county under the new revenue, law as compared with the 1903 valuation is approximately as follows:

Farm real-estate, 142 per cent; railroads, 73 per cent; horses, per head, 49 per cent; hogs, per head, 40 per cent; cattle, per head, decreased 8 per cent.

The county levy in 1903 was 17 mills. This year, under the new law it is 9½ mills. The tax-payers of Platte county will pay on the various classes of property, the following amounts, where they paid one dollar last year, PROVIDED THEY WERE HONEST AND RETURNED ALL THEIR PROPERTY BOTH IN 1903 AND 1904; Farm real estate, $1.55; railroads 97c; horses, 83c; hogs, 78c; cattle, 51c.

That is to say, the farmer who listed the same number of cattle this year that he did last, will pay 51c where he paid a dollar last year, while the railroads in Platte county will have to pay 97c where they paid a dollar last year. While the owner of farm real estate will have to pay more, evreyone knows that the value of real estate in Platte county has nearly doubled during the last ten years while the taxes on real estate have remained nearly the same, and that the law is simply working justice to all taxpayers in raising land valuations.

Do you want to vote for a democratic legislature to repeal the new revenue law and increase taxation on the owners of live stock?

5. The new revenue law has uncovered over a half million dollars worth (assessed valuation) of other personal property in Platte county, that escaped the assessor in 1903 and increased by that amount the burden of the honest taxpayers. Do you want a democratic legislature to repeal a law that lowers the tax on the honest man by making the tax-shirker pay his share?

6. Remember that if your assessment is too high, that fact is not chargeable to the new law but to your democratic assessment officers.

Finally, will you agree with Judge Sullivan and vote to preserve this law by voting for Joseph Henggler for the legislature?

STILL UNIMPEACHED.

We asked the editor of the Telegram to point to a single official act of Governor Mickey that would prove his subserviency to any railroad or corporation.

His first "specific" charge contains the statement that "Governor Mickey was a pass distributor" for a railroad for twenty years. There are two defects in this charge. First, it does not refer to an "official act"; and second, it is not "specific".

However, we waive the objection that it has no reference to an "official act", and ask that our brother name the railroad company; the recipients of the passes; and specify the time and place of the distribution. And then, we ask him to show how and why the office of "pass distributor" influenced Governor Mickey as the representative of Nebraska tax-payers on the state board of assessment to raise the tax of Nebraska railroads 70 per cent, while raising the tax on other property only 54 per cent.

His second charge accuses the governor of appointing Charlie Rigg assistant secretary of the state board of assessment. That charge is true, all except the statement that Rigg was appointed assistant secretary. Governor Mickey had no authority to appoint anybody assistant secretary. The law specifies the officers for the board, and it makes no mention of an assistant secretary. Rigg was made a clerk, a sort of adding machine for the board. This adding machine turned out some figures at the close of the session of the board, that showed and increase of 70 per cent in the assessment of Nebraska railroads, while the assessment of the Nebraska property was increased only 54 per cent. This may prove Gov. Mickey's subserviency to railroads, but the property owners of Nebraska will insist on the use of more adding machines like Rigg in future sessions of the board.

His third "specific" charge is a repetition of the charge of oil inspector Hayes who was discharged by Gov. Mickey for being "short" in his accounts. We argued this question out with our brother once. If he wishes to bring all facts before Platte county tax-payers again, we suggest that he reprint in full our editorial in the issue of the Journal of May 11th. That editorial gives both sides of the argument. Of course if he thinks he could make a better argument on the question another time, we shall be glad to take it up again for we should like to make a few more votes for Gov. Mickey.

Meanwhile we recall that the result of our previous argument was to prove that Gov. Mickey has never permitted the admission of a single car of oil into Nebraska that has not fully satisfied the legal test, except that which was in transit at the time the law took effect. Furthermore, we observe that Gov. Mickey and a republican legislature are entitled to the credit for forcing Rockefeller to provide Nebraska people with oil 10 per cent better than was ever before required. Let us have some more of Coal Oil John.

COAL OIL JOHN.

"Nebraska is being required to pay the fearful price of the burning to death of helpless women and innocent children for support rendered the Mickey administration by the Standard Oil company."

The foregoing is from the World-Herald. The explanation is hardly necessary for those who have been readers of the eminently respectable sheet which issues from Mr. Hearst's Omaha branch office. It might be explained further that it is a political editorial.

The chain of argument is as follows: Since July numerous accidents have occured in Boyd county from explosions of kerosene. All kerosene which is shipped into the state is inspected by a state official. Some of this has exploded. Therefore Governor Mickey is charged with the murder of helpless women and innocent children.

The great religious daily fails to say why accidents with coal oil have not curred in other counties than Boyd. It does not say whether the oil exploded of its own motion or whether somebody dropped a lighted match into it. It does not give the name of the deputy oil inspector whose duty it is to examine the Boyd county oil. In short, it gives no particulars. It never does, in its arguments which are based on Governor Mickey's official record.

There is hardly a man in the state who does not know the truth of the situation with regard to the Standard Oil Co. One Hayes was chief oil inspector. He was removed from office by the governor and found short in his accounts. He made a public accusation against the governor to the effect that he had admitted some oil at the governor's direction which did not grade up to the new standard of the law which had just been passed. Governor Mickey answered Hayes' charges categorically and showed that the only oil admitted below the 112 test was one shipment which was in transit when the law took effect and which graded higher than the old law required. Mr. Hayes never made any rejoinder to the governor's answer. The incident has been threshed over so often that the World-Herald is hardly wise in bringing it up again. The World-Herald writing gives evidence of its trust in the short memory of the voters of the state, and is utter lack of argument against Governor Mickey.

If it were not for a law passed by a republican legislature and signed by Governor Mickey, the people of Boyd county would now be using kerosene that grades 100 intsead of 112. Of course, if the World-Herald is proceeding on the premise that all the kerosene admitted to Nebraska must be non-combustible, then it must be conceded that its brilliant argument is unanswerable.

FLOAT REPRESENTATIVE.

It is understood that Nance county is entitled to name the candidate for float representative for Platte and Nance counties. But Nance usually waives this privilege and may do so at the convention to be held at Monroe on October 11th.

If the choice is left to Platte county it should be easy to name a man who can be elected. George Scott lacked only eleven votes two years ago and he could be elected "hands down" if he would consent to run again this year. It is to be regretted that he firmly asserts that he will not be a candidate again.

However, if he persists, some other strong man will doubtless be found who if he cannot poll as large a vote as Mr. Scott, will climb out with a good safe majority.

Straight democrats as well as populists are sick of the fusion crowd and will vote the ticket straight for Roosevelt, McCarthy, Hobartand a republican legislature.

All that is required to make votes for Hobart is for the voters to be acquainted with the candidates for county attorney. Hobart has only one qualification for the office, namely, perfect fitness to discharge the duties of the office to the financial advantage of the taxpayers of the county. Does he need any more recommendations?

THE ALBION NEWS.

An illustrated edition of the Albion Weekly News marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of its life, came to our table this week. It is not only a monument to the enterprise and business ability of its editor, A. W. Ladd, but it is also a valuable and permanent contribution to the history of one of the best counties, containing some of the best people that the sun ever shone upon. The pages of the paper are replete with sketches and cuts tracing the material progress of a country that twenty-five years ago was over-run by Indians and devastated by grasshoppers. The history of Boone county is closely interwoven with that of Platte, as Columbus was the base of supplies for the hardy Boone county pioneers. A page of matter from the News will be interesting reading for Columbus people. The following extract from the description of the first law suit in Boone county will suffice to illustrate the close relation between Boone and Platte counties in those days when Boone county had no jail for her criminals, and Platte county had no money to pay board for them when they were sent here. "The first law suit in Boone county occurred in 1872. The prisoner was tried before S. P. Bollman, W. J. Nelson appearing for the prisoner. He was found guilty and sentenced to three months in jail. As the county had no jail he was taken to Columbus and placed in the Platte county jail, but in a week the Boone county sheriff was notified that Platte county had no money to expend to feed our prisoners, and as Boone county was in the same predicament the fellow was turned loose and no more was heard of him. W. J. Nelson received as his fee for defending the prisoner an old squirrel gun that the fellow had thrown away when he took Mr. Mattison's gun.

Boone county had no court house at that time and the trial was held in the shade of the first building built in Albion standing on the corner of what is now called Church and Second streets near Hart's livery barn."

Editor Ladd started with eleven subscribers. He now has one of the largest country lists and one of the neatest printing offices in Nebraska. We younger fellows will strive to emulate his example.

IT WON'T FLY.

The democratic kite that carries McKillip's fate is a tail-less kite and the breeze of republican prosperity which it is attempting to ride is a very strong one. The makers of the kite wanted it to ride high on the wind. They could not find a single tail that measured up to their ambition so they went in various directions got three tails and spliced them together. A dispute arose among the tails as to which should be attached closest to the kite. One was a free-silver tail, one was a gold-standard-trust tail, and the other a government-ownership-anti-trust tail. When the tails could not settle the dispute they passed it up to the McKillip kite. The kite refused to settle it in favor of either disputant, fearing the other two would refuse to form the outer end of the fusion tail, and so decided to make the ascent without any tail at all.

Well, the kite is cutting the usual antics of tail-less kites. The other day it went up against a strong McCarthy breeze that carried it quickly over the boundary line into Canadian soil where it became entangled in the tops of some tall trees. It cannot possibly be disentangled until after November 8th. In the meantime the trees will be cut, and if McCarthy has his way, they will be cut up into lumber and sold to Nebraska pioneers free of duty. For McCarthy, like Roosevelt and Cummins, believes in tariff revision in the interest of his constituents.

Columbus will have hundreds of visitors today. These visitors will be welcomed by Columbus people. Every courtesy will be shown them. It is a republican meeting but democrats will vie with republicans to maintain Columbus' reputation as a city of hospitality.

COLUMBINES.

P. J. R.

This department has adjourned for the day, out of respect for Uncle Joe Cannon. Let every democrat turn out to hear him tonight.

AWKWARD QUESTIONS

Democrats Object to Answering Financial Interrogatories.

When the "gold" message of Alton B. Parker reached the Democratic convention at St. Louis William J. Bryan suggested that the currency views of Mr. Parker ought to be more explicitly defined in some detail, and that the convention therefore should prepare a list of questions connected with the various phrases of the currency issue for the candidate to answer, but Master of Ceremonies Williams rushed to Parker's defense with the statement that the candidate should not be asked "A LOT OF FOOLISH QUESTIONS."

This was the same "public be d——d" attitude that arrogant corporations used to take in refusing to answer questions of pertinent interest to their stockholders or to the general public, until the Republican party remedied matters by passing a law compelling publicity, and especially established the bureau of commerce and labor to secure it.

Mr. Bryan, all the Democrats in the convention at St. Louis, and in fact all American voters of whatever political belief, had a perfect right to expect detailed and explicit publicity from Candidate Parker of his views on governmental financial policies, so that they could know whether or not, or to what extent his views were their views. But this publicity was denied them, because the managers of the convention deemed it of more importance to protect their candidate from questions which he would not want to answer for fear of making a "break," than to protect the voters of the country from possible misunderstanding as to financial views which might not bear the limelight of public discussion.

The managers of a corporation conducted on unsound lines are always apt to consider as "foolish" questions, which, if answered, might result in an expose. And it is the same way with the Democratic managers, who think their only safe policy on the currency question is to refuse to give information as to what their policy really is.

POINTED EXPRESSIONS FROM ROOSEVELT'S LETTER.

We intend in the future to carry on the government in the same way that we have carried it on in the past.

* * *

We are content to rest our case before the American people upon the fact that to adherence to a lofty ideal we have added, proved governmental efficiency.

* * *

No other administration in our history, no other government in the world, has more consistently stood for

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

the broadest spirit of brotherhood in our common humanity, or has held a more resolute attitude of protest against every wrong that outraged the civilization of the world, at home or abroad.

* * *

It has behaved toward all nations, strong or weak, with courtesy, dignity and justice; and is now on excellent terms with all.

* * *

Our foreign policy has been not only highly advantageous to the United States, but hardly less advantageous to the world as a whole. Peace and good will have followed in its footsteps.

* * *

Within the limits defined by the national constitution the national administration as sought to secure to each man the full enjoyment of his right to live his life and dispose of his property and his labor as he deems best, so long as he wrongs no one else.

* * *

It is but ten years since the first attempt was made, by means of lowering the tariff, to prevent some people from prospering too much. The attempt was entirely successful.

* * *

To uproot and destroy the protective system would be to insure the prostration of business, the closing of factories, the impoverishment of the farmer, the ruin of the capitalist and the starvation of the wage-worker.

* * *

During the last five years more has been done for the material and moral well-being of the Filipinos than ever before since the island first came within the ken of civilized man.

* * *

We did not take the Philippines at will, and we cannot put them aside at will.

* * *

We have striven both for civil righteousness and for national greatness; and we have faith to believe that our hands will be upheld by all who feel love of country and trust in the uplifting of mankind.

* * *

We hold ever before us as the all-important end of policy and administration the reign of peace at home and throughout the world; of peace which comes along by doing justice.

* * *

The constitution must be observed positively as well as negatively.

We do not have to guess at our own convictions and then correct the guess if it seems unpopular.

* * *

A party which, with facile ease, changes all its convictions before election cannot be trusted to adhere with tenacity to any principle after election.

* * *

As for the navy, it has been and is now the most potent guaranty of peace; and it is such chiefly because it is formidable and ready for use.

* * *

If on one great issue they (the Democrats) do not mean what they say, it is hardly safe to trust them on any other issue.

* * *

Free trade and reciprocity are not compatible.

* * *

They (the Democrats) have occupied three entirely different positions (on the Philippines) within fifty days. Which is the promise they really intend to keep?

* * *

Since the close of the war with Spain there has been no substantial change in the rate of annual expenditures.

* * *

Where there is no respect there can be no trust. A policy with so slender a basis of principle would not stand the strain of a single year of business adversity.

* * *

If a tariff law is passed aimed at preventing the prosperity of some of our people, it is as certain as anything can be that this aim will be achieved only by cutting down the prosperity of all our people.

* * *

There is not a policy, foreign or domestic, which we are now carrying out, which it would not be disastrous to reverse or abandon.

* * *

This government has been true to the spirit of the fourteenth amendment in the Philippines. Can our opponents deny that here at home the principles of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments have been in effect nullified?

* * *

If continued in power we shall continue our foreign policy and our handling of the navy on exactly the same lines in the future as in the past.

Under the Republican policy of protection our manufactured products have become one-third of those of the civilized world, and American workmen secure almost double the pay for their labor that similar labor receives in other countries.

History shows that a Democratic tariff has always been followed by business adversity and a Republican tariff by business prosperity. Why not accept the verdict of history?

Sir, I hold to the opinion that all war is barbarous. I am against war, civilized or uncivilized except it be necessary to redeem people from oppression, or be for national defense, or to sustain the national honor in the protection of American citizenship.—Senator Fairbanks in the senate, May 20, 1897.

NOTHING TO TAKE BACK

How Will Bryan Explain His Hostility to Parker?

William Jennings Bryan has been officially engaged by the Democratic national committee to make speeches in New York, Indiana and other places. The former candidate for the presidency has something of a reputation as an agile political contortionist, but he will have the time of his life explaining his record during the present campaign. Mr. Bryan has been on a good many sides of a good many different questions, and yet he lives to tell the tale. But just how he proposes to advocate the election of Parker is a mystery.

Bryan was opposed to Parker before the convention met at St. Louis. He was opposed to Parker every day during the sessions of that inharmonious gathering. When Parker sent his telegram supplementing the Democratic platform Mr. Bryan rose from a bed of sickness to denounce the nominee as a traitor and a dictator, and his dramatic appearance on that Saturday night was one of the most extraordinary episodes of an extraordinary convention. Bryan lashed Parker and he dared the convention to send a telegram to the nominee demanding his honest opinion on other well-known Democratic principles.

Later on Mr. Bryan, in his paper, The Commoner, while the events in the convention were fresh before him, openly charged that Judge Parker was a party to a corrupt attempt to deceive the convention and that his nomination had been secured by improper means. It was then that the former candidate for the presidency put himself on record by saying in The Commoner of July 13, less than a week after the nomination: "I have nothing to take back."

It seems a curious thing to find a man who has "nothing to take back," appearing on the stump favoring the election of Alton B. Parker for the presidency. If Mr. Bryan has "nothing to take back," he should in common honesty when he appears on the stump in Indiana, and elsewhere, repeat to his audiences exactly what he said in The Commoner of July 13, which was printed exactly one week after the Democratic convention was called to order and only four days after Judge Parker was nominated for the presidency and had sent has telegram repudiating the Democratic platform.

In this issue of The Commoner Mr. Bryan said:

"It was a plain and deliberate attempt to deceive the party. The New York platform was vague and purposely so; because the advocates of Judge Parker were trying to secure votes from among the people who would have opposed his views had they known them. The nomination was secured, therefore, by crooked and indefensible methods."

As an exhibition of political gymnastics Bryan's campaign speech for Parker ought to be worth going miles to hear. If, as he says, he has "nothing to take back," how will he explain matters to the people? What did he mean when he said in The Commoner: "The nomination of Judge Parker virtually nullifies the anti-trust plank?" Was it true on July 13 that Parker's nomination had been secured "by crooked means?" If it was true then is it not true now?

Mr. Bryan in The Commoner said: "I shall not appeal for votes for the ticket on false grounds." How can he appear on the stump, therefore, and seriously ask the workingmen of the country to vote for the Democratic nominee after The Commoner had declared that "The labor plank as prepared by Judge Parker's friends on the subcommittee was a straddling, meaningless plank?"

Was Mr. Bryan lying when he said in his paper, "A Democratic victory will mean very little, if any, progress so long as the party is under control of the Wall street element?"

If the party was under the control of the Wall street element when Mr. Bryan wrote that editorial, is it not just as much under the same control while he is on the stump?

Perhaps Mr. Bryan can explain away these things. Perhaps he can answer these questions.

Perhaps not.

A man who is weak enough to put his candidacy in their (Hill's and Belmont's) hands before the convention would not be strong enough to resist their influences after election, if he were by any possibility successful.—William J. Bryan.

Would It Be Wise?

It is conceded that the Democrats are not on record on the tariff question. This being the case, would it not be unwise to trust tariff revision to the party opposed to the principle of protection, the result being practically free trade, bringing industrial depression, hard times and the inevitable lowering of prices on farm products?

The last low tariff law, the Wilson law, was repealed in July, 1897. An official statement, prepared by the department of agriculture, shows that during the last year of the Wilson law the imports of agricultural products amounted to $400,271,868. In 1898, the first year of the Dingley tariff, these imports dropped to $314,291,796. The difference went into the pockets of American farmers.

Like the Indian, who, when unable to find his camp and it was suggested he was lost, replied, "Me no lost, wigwam lost," so the Democratic party insists, notwithstanding its constant change of front, that the country, not the party, is lost. The Democratic party, without a fixed policy, would be as safe a guide as the Indian in a strange wilderness.

Balfour, the prime minister of England, in a speech delivered at Sheffield, declared that Cobden, the apostle of free trade, was "a great man, but he failed to foresee the developments of the last half century which had made free trade an empty name and a vain farce."

Silence has grown weary listening for the reply that comes not from Esopus to Tom Watson's query, "What is Judge Parker's position on the negro question?"

Announcement

We are making a specialty of Ladies' ready-to-wear garments, and still retain the agency and exclusive sale of the most reliable makes.

We are now receiving the latest styles in Suits and Jackets. We fit you perfectly,—no "hand-me-down" appearance to our suits. Very few know how to make the little alterations often necessary to adapt a garment to the figure, without spoiling the effect, but we have a competent dress-maker, skilled in that line, and you will not be annoyed by unfavorable criticisms about the fit of your garments if bought of us.

F. H. Lamb & Co.

The Omaha Horse Show.

Several hundred entries have been received for the horse show which will open in Omaha on Monday, September 26. The equine festival will continue throughout the week, closing on Saturday night. The indications are that there will be a splendid array of beautiful and stylish animals here from all the surrounding towns, as well as from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Denver. The show will place on exhibition more costly and high bred horses than have ever before been congregated on a single occasion in a city of the middle west.

The Auditorium will be a-glitter with color and resonant with music throughout the week. The scene will be one of kaleidoscopic brilliancy. Satin-coated horses in gayest trappings, and red-coated attendants and gleaming equipages will make the display one of the most attractive ever seen in the city.

The horse show colors of red and white will be seen on all sides, from the tiny buttonhole bow to the great flags and pennants, scarfs, and streamers, flaunting from point, pinnacle and pillar.

The stalls are completed and the arena is well under way. It looks many times more commodious under a roof than it would in the open.

The ring resembles a veritable race course and is so deceptive in its appearance that it will require an expert to guess anywhere near its real dimensions. But an ellipse of 200 feet is a fair course in or out of doors. A great many carpenters are still hammering and sawing away at the tiers of boxes and general seats, while over all floats the stars and stripes and labyrinths of bunting. In addition to the fifty brilliant arc ilghts that will be strung throughout and over the arena proper, there will be a wilderness of incandescent bulks flooding the whole auditorium with their soft luster rivaling that of mid-day, and under which it will be a pleasing occupation to study the beauty in the boxes and the beauty in the ring.

Reduced rates, one and one-third fare, have been made for this event.

Tickets on sale September 26 to 30, good returning to October 3. One fare and one-third for round trip. Inquire of any Union Pacific agent.

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J. A. KUHN,
A. G. F. & P. A.

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.

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

A. C. ONG, A. M., LL. B., Pres., Omaha.
PROF. A. J. LOWRY, Princ.

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G. J. GARLOW

— Lawyer —

Office over Columbus State Bank — Columbus, Neb.

A. M. POST

Attorney : at : Law

Columbus, Neb.

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DANVILLE, ILL., Dec. 27, 1902.

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