

THE PRESIDENT AS A CITIZEN.

Mr. Harrison's Visit to Indianapolis and How His Predecessors Have Voted.

POLITICS AND THE EXECUTIVE CHAIR.

How Washington Bought Votes with Whiskey and Some of Jefferson's Tricks—Slanders on the Father of His Country.

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 30. (Special to THE BEE.)—President Harrison believes that it is every man's duty to cast his vote at the polls, and he thinks that every American citizen should take part in the government. He will, if possible, go to Indianapolis next Tuesday to cast his ballot and he has been a regular attendant at the polls on election days since he became of age. He is following the example of the presidents of our latter days and it is now quite the thing for the president to leave Washington for the state and national elections. President Arthur voted regularly in New York city while he was in the white house, Cleveland not only went to Buffalo, but he gave his check for \$10,000 to pay a part of the expenses of one of the elections, and Arthur not only gave liberally to the campaign funds, but he sometimes visited the state to regulate party nominations. This was the case at the time Judge Folger's nomination for governor in 1882 and this act undoubtedly did Arthur's prospects for a re-nomination considerable injury. The only president who went home to vote back of Arthur was Buchanan, whose home was at Lancaster, not so very far from the capital, and who went there regularly to vote during his administration. President Lincoln never saw his home in Springfield after he was made president. His career in the white house was such a busy one that he had no time to think of his own affairs, though he undoubtedly kept his fingers on the political wires and manipulated them toward the great ends of preserving the union which his genius largely aided in accomplishing. There was no doubt about Andy Johnson's politics. He was a temperate partisan, but he did not go to Tennessee to vote his ballot during the election of Grant never voted after 1860, when he was a Republican democrat, until 1880, when he voted in New York. He had never voted the republican ticket until sixteen years after he was elected as the republican president, and Chief Justice Carter, who had much to do with getting Grant to accept the republican nomination, said that the matter was pushed because the party feared that the democrats would take up Grant and nominate him.

There is nothing wrong in the president going home to vote and there is nothing wrong in his taking part in politics to a limited extent. All of the presidents of the past have been more or less of politicians. George Washington was a first-class politician, and he did not scruple to use liquor in his elections. When he was a candidate for the house of representatives in Virginia he kept an account of his election expenses, and among them was a hoghead of whiskey and a barrel of wine, which were used at the polls. Jefferson spent something like \$10,000 for wines and liquors while he was president of the United States, and a large amount of this went to conciliate discontented voters. Jefferson was always laying political wires, and he was no more scrupulous in his means of accomplishing his ends. Even while he was in Washington's cabinet he kept a man in the department under him whose chief duty was to write political articles against Washington. These articles were published in the anti-administration papers, and Jefferson would mark them and send them to Washington. Few people appreciated how Washington was slandered during his administration. The papers then called him the stepfather of his country, and the American Caesar. They accused him of wanting to become a king and in 1796 the New York Journal had an article on Washington as a thief. This was written by the clerk of the house of representatives and it accused Washington of having overdrawn his salary \$5,130. It was John Randolph of Roanoke who proposed the toast at a dinner, "George Washington, may he be d—d," and one of the loudest cheers was given to the man who had committed murder during the time that he was in Bradock's expedition. It was at this time that he noted several of the resolutions of the private office which Jefferson receives in his annuals, in which he got into a towering rage and said: "He had never repented but once of having slipped the noose of a rope round his office and that was every moment since," and he went on "By G—d, he had rather be in his grave than in the present situation," and would rather be on his farm than the emperor of the world and yet they were charging him with wanting to be a king. Even congress went back on him during his last days and would not pass complimentary resolutions to him and when he finally left the executive chair the opposition papers were full of rejoicing.

The Adams family was made up of born politicians. Old John Adams was a fussy little fellow as far as politics was concerned. He was very angry when he found he had to leave the white house and he went away bag and baggage the night before Jefferson's inauguration and he would not stay to see his enemies exalted. He was very jealous of Washington, and one day when one of his friends, in speaking of some occurrence that had lately happened, referred to George Washington and John Adams as having taken part in it, he interrupted the speaker and said: "I would not have you say that George Washington and John Adams, by you should say John Adams and George Washington." It was the same with John Quincy Adams. He was a politician before he was out of school and at the age of fifteen was drawing a government salary as secretary of legation at St. Petersburg. He got out of the school at the age of sixteen and the salaries which he received from Uncle Sam amounted to about half a million of dollars. He was a politician about it was said, by a political bargain which he made with Henry Clay, and after he left the white house he again entered politics and time.

During the days of Jackson and Van Buren the government had no use for any man who was not a democrat. Jackson was one of the most violent partisans who ever sat in the white house and he schemed for the success of his party during the whole of his two administrations. He helped Van Buren to become his successor because he considered him a first class democrat, and it was during his administration that the famous doctrine was brought forth which is embodied in the catch words, "To the victors belong the spoils."

Other political presidents. President Harrison's grandfather was a politician and he was nominated for the presidency. Polk stomped the state of Tennessee for a year and was nominated for the presidency and was noted as a politician. He was a baby kisser long before he was thought of for the presidency. He never had any idea that he would be nominated at Baltimore, and when he received the news of his nomination he was trying a ten-dollar justice of the peace case. His brother commiserated the fact to him, but he would not believe it, and it was some time before he could be persuaded that the fact was a genuine one. Fillmore was a politician, and Frank Pierce had a long political career before he was nominated for the presidency. Taking the presidents all in all they have done their duty in keeping up the political machine, and after all it is only the meekworms who think that such actions are anything to their discredit.

Garfield was constantly by his side both day and night, and his nervous system at this time underwent such a strain that he has not been well since. A part of his duty was the fitting of Garfield in bed as the doctors suggested, and in doing this he hurt his back by that he has not been able to ever since. For a long time he wore a wide band of leather around his waist as a back support and for the past two years he has been in such a nervous condition that the least over exertion has made him sick. Garfield's illness was a very poor job for him. The committee that revised the will, recommended that he be paid \$1,000 in addition to his salary for his extra work. The treasury cut down this amount to \$500 and this is all he ever received. He was getting sick as a consequence of this action. He was not able to fill his position after the death of Garfield and President Arthur had to choose a new steward. He opened a lunch room in the house, but this did not succeed and he has not been doing well since.

Garfield was by no means a mascot to those who were employed about his bedside. He refused Crump and his sickness was the death blow to his health and mind. He had the biggest practice in Washington at the time Garfield was shot. He was making between \$25,000 and \$30,000 a year. He was up to the neck in debt to the president and for months did nothing but attend to him. After the death he asked for \$15,000 as his fee for the auditing board but this was refused. He left the white house with a broken constitution to find that his splendid practice had almost gone and that he had to go to work to live. He was not able to get on his feet and after months of doing nothing he came back to Washington looking twenty years older than he did before the death of Garfield. His hair was gray and his shoulders were bent. After a time he began to fall off mentally and he died a year or so ago a disappointed man. I have had many talks with Dr. Bliss, and to that terrible sickness and I don't think the world understands what a strain it was upon his attendants. Crump, about not long ago. He tells me that Garfield thought he was going to get well, as long as Mrs. Garfield's hopes of his recovery were as she gave up he felt that all was lost and he began to fail. He was very quiet and very resigned throughout the whole sickness and he was not at all fastidious in eating or drinking about himself and his case. He once said to Crump that he could not see why Gaitano shot him and thought he might have waited until he returned from his little vacation. Dr. Bliss was not a great friend of Mrs. Garfield. The two did not get along well together. Their views sometimes came into contact with one another.

Garfield's Gastronomic Tastes. I talked with Mr. Crump as to Garfield's table. He said that President Garfield had the dyspepsia when he was inaugurated and all the time he was in the white house he would eat nothing but the plainest of food. He was very particular about his breakfast and he ate breakfast always at half past eight, dinner at three and a light tea at 7 p. m. He was very fond of a good beefsteak and he always had baked potatoes for his breakfast. He had a way of his own for fixing these. He would have the potatoes broken open as soon as they came upon the table and press a white, may made out upon his plate and poured cream over them. He liked this dish so well that he often made a whole meal out of it, and he once told me that he had had more and more digestible than potatoes with butter. He was also fond of a piece of nice bacon fried to a crisp. He ate beefsteak for dinner but neither he nor Mrs. Garfield ever cared for much of anything and his table was by no means so elaborate as that of President Hayes.

What were President Hayes' favorite dishes? "President Hayes," replied Stewart Crump, "had a very tasty dinner. He liked good steak or mutton chops for breakfast and he always ate a good breakfast. He began with fruit followed this up with some oatmeal or grits and then after he had had his breakfast he had some cakes. He was very fond of cakes and Indian meal and he thought a breakfast was not complete without the best of coffee. He had a store of fine Mocha coffee. This breakfast usually took place in the private dining room at 8 o'clock. At 1 o'clock I served his lunch. This consisted of cold meats, roast turkey, duck or beef cut down in slices and a salad. This with bread and butter, coffee and tea constituted the noon meal. Our biggest meals were at dinner which was served at 6 p. m. It was served in courses, first there were the oysters on the half shell, then a fillet of roast lamb with some kind of croquettes and vegetables. Following this we usually had a course of game and then dessert consisting of cakes, fruit, candy and nuts. There was always cake on the table and Mrs. Hayes' dearly loved angel's food cake. We finished the dinner with a cup of afternoon coffee and the first part of it was always washed down with some sparkling water. President Hayes was very fond of candy. He dearly loved on duck and he had a special aversion to pork in any shape.

There referred to the charge that Hayes saved a great deal of money while he was in the white house and that he scratched every penny. Stewart Crump denied this was true, and said: "I believe that President Hayes spent as much in the white house as any man who ever occupied it. He had state dinners cost him \$17 per plate. I was instructed to get the best I could in the market without regard to price, and Hayes never criticized my receipts. I never found any riggardness about him and I don't believe he saved a cent of his salary. He always had lots of people to dinner, and during the last part of his term there was an average of thirty-seven every day to dinner and we always had a house full of guests. He did not save money, it is true, but he made it in other ways. He was a much nicer man to work for than Arthur, and he kept decent hours. Arthur never had his dinner before 8 o'clock and his friends often sat at the table as late as 12 or 1. This would ruin the dishwashing away on into the night, and I found I could not stand the pressure. Garfield's dinner cost him \$100 a day. He would not eat anything but a cracker and a cup of coffee for breakfast, and he took this often as late as 10 o'clock in the morning.

President Hayes had wine only once on his table while he was in the white house, and this was when the Grand Duke Alexis was in the city. He was in the white house, but Arthur's dinners were noted for the

presence of their wives. The and Andrews Johnson had a special brand of sherry which was very popular. Johnson was very fond of whiskey and kept a jug of old bourbon always near him. He was drunk at his inauguration as vice president and became so from having been on a spree the night before and going to the capital on an empty stomach. He was very fond of himself very faint and asked John W. Forney if he could not give him a drink. Forney was, I think, the clerk at the time and he said: "I will give you the whisky and hand it to Andy Johnson. Johnson took a good drink, and it did him good. He said that he had drunk the whole of it in three swallows. It scared Forney to see him do so and as the burning fluid swished around in his empty stomach it was no wonder that it made him drunk. About two minutes after he stood up to be made vice president and to the horror of all began to make a speech. Every one could see that he was drunker than the traditional boiled owl, and though there was an attempt to hush the matter up it was all vain. One of the greatest items of Arthur's dinners was the cost of his wines, and the last nine dinners he gave while in the white house cost him nearly \$100,000. He was always accompanied by Pittsburg or Birmingham. Surrounding it are 600 square miles of the finest coal lands in the world, producing an average of 10,000,000 tons per year. The coal is of the best quality which is driving all eastern coals out of the western market. The coal is shipped freely all over the country to the east and the south, the Missouri river and the Gulf and south-west almost to the Pacific coast and Old Mexico.

The immense mountains of iron ore that lie little back and have been explored and are soon to be brought into market. With the large smelting and iron and steel industries that must soon be established in Trinidad, the outcome of this rare and happy combination of raw materials, it is certain not only that Trinidad will become one of the great manufacturing cities of the country, but also that Colorado will ultimately establish her claim that she is as rich in the more humble but highly valued mineral coal iron as Pennsylvania and Alabama, and at the same time maintain her high rank as the second greatest producer of iron in the world. Trinidad Land and Improvement Co., Trinidad, Col.

MARRIED FOR SIXTY YEARS

The Long Wedded Life of Mr. and Mrs. Van Anda of Fremont.

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY.

The Aged Husband Tells How they Have Gone Hand-in-Hand for Almost the Alotted Term of Human Life.

Several friends, correspondence of the Chicago Tribune gives the following account of the celebration there by Mr. and Mrs. Van Anda of the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding, a brief dispatch about which appeared in THE BEE: All the children who are alive were present, some coming a thousand miles or more to greet their venerable parents, and hundreds of other relatives and friends came from far and near to commemorate the event and wish Mr. and Mrs. Van Anda many more years of married life. Presents in abundance were bestowed upon the old people, and the sitting-room, where the man and wife for so many years have spent their evenings in front of the old open fire-place, was almost filled with tokens of love and remembrance. The friends of the old folks in the east who could not attend did not forget them, and yesterday the express office employees were kept busy delivering boxes and parcels at the Van Anda homestead. Presents in abundance were bestowed upon the old people, and the sitting-room, where the man and wife for so many years have spent their evenings in front of the old open fire-place, was almost filled with tokens of love and remembrance. The friends of the old folks in the east who could not attend did not forget them, and yesterday the express office employees were kept busy delivering boxes and parcels at the Van Anda homestead.

James Van Anda was born in 1808 at Williamsport, Pa., and his wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Gutchall, first saw the light of day two years later at Lewisburg, the same state. Catherine and James met and loved, and October 21, 1820, the couple were married at Shamokin, Pa. It was not a runaway match. The parents of both the girl and young man blessed the union, and for sixty years Mr. and Mrs. Vanda together have passed through the vicissitudes of this life and together have enjoyed the sweet part of it. This evening the old man, whose hair is as white as snow, in a voice that is not vigorous as it used to be, called his children about him and said: "I want to say to you, my children, that I love Catherine just as much today as I did when I met her at the altar, and may your wedded life be as happy as ours has been."

The venerable old white haired man held his wife's forehead hand when delivering this affecting address, and at the conclusion of his words tears came to his eyes and his devoted companion fell sobbing on his breast. The old people are in excellent health, and it is not at all unlikely that they will celebrate their diamond wedding. Mr. Van Anda's steps as firm as it was ten years ago, and his wife still attends to some of the household duties. Ten children have blessed the union, and at the fifth anniversary of their marriage he and his wife, and now down to the family dinner. Four have passed away since that time, however, and today six were at their places at the table. Their names are: The Rev. Cornell Van Anda, D. D., pastor of the First Methodist church at Indianapolis, Ind.; Joel Van Anda, a Methodist minister at San Francisco, Cal.; John Van Anda, a farmer near Fremont; Apollas Woodward Van Anda, another farmer in Nebraska; Mrs. Carrie Bluet, wife of a carpenter in Texas; and Mrs. Biggers, wife of a merchant in Fremont.

Among the other relatives present was Mrs. G. L. Lasher, aged seventy-nine, of Oak Park, Ill., a sister of Mr. Van Anda; Mrs. Jennie Betzel, a niece, of No. 2344 Lake avenue, Chicago; Father Lasher of Oak Park, Ill.; Mrs. J. C. Brockbank, a niece, of No. 228 Dearborn avenue, Chicago; Mrs. George P. Colvin, a niece, of No. 337 La Salle avenue, Chicago; Mrs. W. P. Sweatman, a niece, New York; G. A. Van Anda, a nephew, of Cleveland, O.; P. L. Van Anda, a nephew, chief of police of Pawtucket, R. I.; Arthur Van Anda, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Members of the Van Anda family for several generations have lived in the old country. The grandfather and grandmother of Mr. Van Anda lived to be over eighty, and the father of Mr. Van Anda, whose name was Peter and who was also born in Pennsylvania, lived until he was ninety-four, and his wife, who was from Connecticut, did not die until she was ninety-five years of age.

October 21, 1880, was the first time in twenty years all the children had been together. One of the daughters, Mrs. Emma Mitchell, who is now the wife of a mine-owner in Idaho, was determined to attend the golden wedding, notwithstanding the perilous journey in those days from Idaho to Nebraska, and she traveled 500 miles by stage in order to reach Fremont. Her trip caused the woman's death. She never recovered from the fatigue and hardships of the long stage ride and died in the old homestead here two months after her arrival.

The Van Andas are quite wealthy, the couple having come here when the site of the city was nothing but farming land. Mr. Van Anda purchased about three hundred acres, and the property is now the center of Fremont. The land was cut up into lots, and the sale of the property has netted a comfortable fortune. An interesting ceremony took place at the Van Anda residence in the morning in the presence of the old couple and the hundreds of guests. The ceremony was a great-grandchildren at the Van Anda residence, with their parents, and Mr. Van Anda expressed a desire to see the little ones baptized. This was done, the ceremony taking place on the large lawn in front of the Van Anda residence.

Dr. Birney, nose and throat, Bee bldg. Coal, Coke and Iron. Trinidad, Col. has air to become another Pittsburg or Birmingham. Surrounding it are 600 square miles of the finest coal lands in the world, producing an average of 10,000,000 tons per year. The coal is of the best quality which is driving all eastern coals out of the western market. The coal is shipped freely all over the country to the east and the south, the Missouri river and the Gulf and south-west almost to the Pacific coast and Old Mexico.

Planta Beatrice. WHAT IT WILL DO. Produces a Beautiful Complexion. Removes Moths and Liver Spots. Frees the Skin from all Tans. To Travelers it is Indispensable. Keeps the Skin perfect in any Climate. PIANNA BEATRICE, PER JAR. \$1.25. FLESH WORM PASTE. Skin Refiner and Pimple R-mover. Will cure a COARSE, ROUGH, POROUS SKIN, a positive cure for FURUNCLES, eruptions, and entirely removes the disagreeable REDNESS with which so many are afflicted. For Jar \$1.25. These goods are also sold PURE and HARMLESS and can be obtained at the following representative druggists: Kohn & Co., Corner 15th and Douglas Streets, and North 24th and Bell Lines. J. A. Fuller & Co., 149 Douglas Street. Wholesale Agents: Richardson Drug Co., 100 and 101 Jones Street. Of Sole Manufacturers, London Toilet Bazar Co., 39 and 40 West 23d St., New York. Wholesale Office, No. 21 East 17th St. Treatise on the complexion, at above address free of cost on any address on receipt of acts.

FOR LADIES' SHOES. ALMA POLISH. Try one bottle and you will use no other polish on your shoes. Only one Dressing ever awarded a silver medal. ARC and INCANDESCENT. Isolated Electric Light Plants. (The U. S. System.) Electric Motors and Generators. Write for prices and estimates. H. H. HUMPHREY, Agent. New York Life Building Omaha, Neb.

GERMAN CANARIES. A New Lot of the Well-known "Hartz Mountain" Canaries. Has just arrived. This week \$3, instead of \$3.75 each. Every Bird Sold with a Guarantee. MAX GEISLER, 417 S. 15th St., Omaha.

DR. KENSINGTON. - Eye and Ear Surgeon - 1310 Dodge Street. Spectacles accurately fitted.

DRS. BETTS & BETTS. Physicians, Surgeons and Specialists. 1400 DOUGLAS STREET OMAHA, NEB.

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Max Meyer & Bro. Co. Watchmakers, Jewelers, Importers and Opticians. Largest, Finest and Cheapest JEWELRY HOUSE WEST OF CHICAGO. 16th and Farnam Streets, Omaha, Nebraska. (Successors to MAX MEYER & BRO. Established 1866.)

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Wedding Presents a Specialty. We can show you Over One Thousand Articles to select from at prices ranging from \$1 up to \$500. Note the following: 175 Fine Mantel Clocks, French styles, with half hour strike attachments and Cathedral gongs, at \$5, \$6, \$7-50, \$8, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$20, \$25, and upward. 100 Fine Silver Table, Banquet and Piano Lamps, with silk fringed Parasol Shades at \$4, \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25 and upward. 500 Pieces Bronze, Bisque and Terra Cotta Ornaments, Statuettes, Vases, Decorated China, Etc., at \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$8, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$20, \$25 and upwards. Fine Carving Sets, Pearl Handled Knives, Silver and Fin. Plated Flat and Hollow Ware, Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, Sugar Shells, Ladles, Napkin Rings, Cups, Bowls, Cake Baskets, Pickle Castors, Syrup Jugs, Water Pitchers, Tea Sets, Waiters, Soup Tureens, Bake Dishes, Bon Bon Trays, Toilet Sets, Mirrors, Brushes, Combs, Bow King Boxes, Match Safes, Buckles, Garters, Shoe Buttons, Fan Chains, Key Rings, and hundreds of other Trifles in silver from 50c each up.

1,000 FINE SILK UMBRELLAS, Natural wood, silver and gold handles, from \$3 up. This is the largest line of Umbrellas ever shown in Omaha, and every one is a bargain at the price asked for it. A WAGON LOAD OF JEWELRY, Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Scarf Pins, Collar Buttons, Cuff Buttons, Vest Chains, Charms, Necklaces, Bracelets, Lockets, Hair Pins, Queen Chains, Glove Buttons, Etc. in solid gold, sterling silver and best rolled plate, at prices to suit all. FINE SPECTACLES AND EYEGASSES. At reduced prices for one more week. Solid Gold Spectacles from \$3 up. Fine Steel Spectacles from \$1 up. You Eyes Tested and a fit Guaranteed.

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Moline, Milburn & Stoddard Co., CARRIAGES. Special Sale During Next Thirty Days. Harney and 13th Streets, and Ninth and Pacific Street.

PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, A joint resolution was adopted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska, at its twenty-first session thereof, and approved March 30th, A. D. 1879, proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the constitution of said state, and that said section as amended shall read as follows: Section 13: That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows: Section 13: The judges of the supreme court shall each receive a salary of thirty-five hundred dollars (\$35,000) per annum, and the judges of the district court shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, and the salary of each shall be payable quarterly. Section 14: Each person voting in favor of this amendment shall have written on the constitution, relating to the salary of judges of the supreme and district court, the following: "I have hereto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Nebraska, Done at Lincoln, this 24th day of July, A. D. 1880, and the twenty-fourth year of the state, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fourth year." JOHN M. THAYER, Secretary of State.

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