Somewhat Short Per Capita, but Long in Expressiveness.

POLITE AND OTHERWISE

Astonishing Number of Popular Nicksames for the Medium of Exchange - Recalling Old Forms of Coinage.

It is a fact well known to every linguist that language reflects not only the thoughts. feelings and aspirations of those who use it. but, also, in no small degree the every day apetal life of the people. Language changes with a change in the circumstances and surroundings of those who use it, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and periods of national prosperity or adversity are often indicated by the class and character of the words and expressions that come into being at such times. Our own civil war, for instance, was prolific in new words; dozens of them came into being on both sides in that great struggle. The period of southern reconstruction was equally productive. Times of peace are not generally so rich in new expressions, the blessedness of a nation whose annals are dull being easily set forth without a resort to unusual words or forms of expression, but periods of war and in-tense political or social excitement are certain to have their effect on the language the people, sometimes to such an exten that, were the new words of a tabulated chronologically, it might be quite possible to determine the kind of convulion undergone by the nation from the charof the expressions invented to set forth the state of popular feeling. Only a period of war could have produced such a word as "skedaddle" only intense political hatred could have brought into being a word like "woolyhead" as applied to a political party; while "ku-klux klan." "buildoze" and similar words carry a world of history in their syllables, WORDS AND SOCIAL LIFE.

The manner and extent in which a lan guage may reflect the social life of the people using it is strikingly illustrated by the statement made by an eminent philological authority, that the Arabic has fifty-two synonymous names for the aword and but eight religion. From the dawn of their his a certain sense their hand was against every and every man's hand was against They have never learned, even in modern times, to employ the Improved pons of civilization, and, although the of gunpowder was forced upon them their firearms are of the most primitive and wretched description. The sword is now, and always has been, their favorite weapon. and the effectiveness with which they use it has been attested on more than one battlefield where the troops of civilized states. with all the advantages conferred by re-peating firearms of the most recent construction, rapid-firing cannon, and the strategy developed by the ingenuity of able military leaders, have not always been able to contend with naked Arabs armed only with the sword. The Arabs have always the sword in hand; they swear by the sword; they worship the sword. Religious less are not inspired by their faith as they are by the sword, so they have few names for religion and a multitude for their fa-vorite weapon. A critical investigation of the different leading languages will show something of the same general truth, that the temper and habits of a nation are in no inconsiderable degree reflected by its language. If it is commercial, there will be found in its language as wealth of commer cial and business terms; if scientific, the terminology of science will show that fact; if agricultural pursuits or mechanical employments engross the attention of the masses of its people, these facts will be faithfully reflected in the language. THE LOVE OF MONEY.

If the philologist of future times attempts from the language of America to ascertain what may be the prevalent passion of the people of this country he will be easily excused for concluding that it is the love of money. The conclusion would be legitimate were it drawn from only listening to the conversation of the people one meets on Two men are earnestly con ferring in an office; in ninety-nine cases in one hundred they are talking about money; twenty couples of clerks or business men are going home in a street car; nineteen of them are talking about money; you pass two strangers on the streets, and the magic word "dollars" floats back to your ears as they go by. Bonds and mortgages, loans and interest, rents and profits, pur-chases and sales, personal and household expenses, the price of meat and bread, the cost of bonnets and dresses, the thouwomen most commonly discuss when they discuss anything at all, are of importance solely as they relate to money. During the last few months the streets of every city last few months the streets of every city in the country have resounded with a coaseless jargon of gold and silver, of ratio and parity, of 16 to I and the dollar of our daddies, of demonetization, remonetization, hard times and the crime of 1873—all about money. Nor is it strange that it should absorb so large a share of our thoughts, for, as under the present conditions of society money represents most of ditions of society, money represents most of the things that makes life worth living. Carlyle says: "Whoever has sixpence is sovereign over all men, to the extent of the sixpence; commands cooks to feed him philosophers to teach him kings to mount guard over him, to the extent of the six-pence." The dollar, even the silver dollar, when in hand, is a friend that never fails, and means education and refinement, good clothes and books and opera tickets, small bottles and fine houses and horses, pretty wives, delicate viands, pews in fashionable churches, soul-stirring pulpit oratory and delicious choir music

NAMES FOR MONEY. The immense number of names for that, the love of which Paul assures Timothy is the root of all evil, is not, therefore, strange when the universal desirability and usefulness of the article in question are considered. It is, however, remarkable how, in nearly every case, the name bestowed on the medium of trade is, or at one time was, a slang or cant expression. Even the word gold was once undoubtedly slang, for, whether it be derived from the Old German or Old Celtic, in the one case it meant "the yellow," in the other "the bright," and only by a figure of speech could it have been The name dollar was once slang, being applied to the ounce pieces coined by a certain German, Count Joachim, who in a thal, or valley, in his rather limited dominions, had a silver mine. The pieces became well known thoroughout Germany, and, in allusion to the place where the silver was mined, they were called "thalers," or "vaileyers." The name proved popular, was generally adopted, and finally emigrated to England, where they became "dollars." and allusion to the place where the silver was mined, they were called "thalers," or "vaiwas in common use as early as the time of Shakspeare, in whose plays it is once or twice found. The English pound was orig-inally what its name implies, a pound of silver, which was divided by weight into twenty portions, each of which was called a shilling from an old Saxon or German word signifying to weight. A slang name for English days was esterling, and, as their and by and by, shortened to sterling was applied to English coin of the required standard of weight and quality. The franc was originally the coin of the Franks or French, a name that seems to have been estowed upon it in some other country than France, and adopted there after it had become familiarized by use abroad. AMERICAN SLANG.

The American language, rich in slang of every description, is particularly so with reference to money. In this respect there are several kinds of slang. There are national varieties, slang names which are applied and understood all over the United States and local designations which obtain in limited geographical areas. The latter, however, it must be confessed, are not nu-merous, for the railroad and telegraph have made all American communities next door readers, neighbors, and a word current in one is not onym fo slow in finding its way to the rest. The money terms, was once the name of a will speedily cure them all.

CIRCULATION OF MONEY SLANG newspapers, always on the watch for an interesting item, are quick to give publicity interesting item, are quick to give publicity to a new bit of slang, and if written in atto a new bit of slang, and if written in attractive form, a paragraph embodying a fresh slang term is sure to go the rounds and he quoted in the press of every large city in the country. Money slang in the most quotable variety, and if a new name, 25 cent piece, was also at one time a having popular qualities, is invented for coin, equal in value to one-half the money in any quarter of the country, howit will be on the tongues of city men and be heard in the banks and offices and on the streets of New York, Chicago and St. Louis. No people on earth are fonder of variety than our own; no people are quicker to adopt a new idea, fashion or word. In some countries, England for instance, there seems to e a prejudice against novelty, but there none among us. A new political nickname is certain to obtain popularity if it has appropriateness and euphony; a new slang name for money has just as much chance adoption, for even in slang there are The slang of one age becomes the fashlons. urrent speech of the next, and thus it that in seriousness we use many words which our grandmothers solemnly prescribed to their children lest these should be thought vulgar on account of using slang.

GOVERNMENT NOTES. The notes issued by the government during and since the war have been known by many slang names. The demoninations of the notes have given rise to several. \$100 notes were, almost immediately after their appearance, denominated "conturies," a term which did not come into great popularity, not because it was not appropriate, but because comparatively few persons handled or even saw the notes of this deiomination. The notes for \$19 were more ommon and were with equal promptness names not quite so appropriate. The notes for \$5 were, on account of their value, called v's, fives and fivers, just as the notes for \$1 were called ones, oners and the like. The color of the notes gave nicknames that proved instantly popular. The name green-backs, as applied to the government's notes, justified its own use, both by the predominant color on the back of the nites and by the appropriateness of the designation. Nobody ever thinks of this name at stang; indeed it is now used in the official reports as an authorized form of expression to designate these notes. Many St. Louis residents recall an issue of city notes during an emerency that arese a quarter of a century ago. These notes were printed on paper the reerse of which was of a brown color, and soon after their appearance they were nicknamed the brownbacks, and continued to bear this name during the whole time they were in circulation. Attempts were often made to nickname the government notes from the protraits that ap-peared upon them, but these were never auccessful. Calling a note a Washington, or a Jefferson, or a Franklin, never, for some reason, caught the fancy of the people, and such nicknames did not prove pop FOR PAPER MONEY.

The name "paper money" is, of itself, of slang origin, dating from the war issues of government currency, but there were many others which also proved exceedingly ular, and some are still in suc. " Sam's I. O. U.'s" was a favorite euphemism during the war, and is even new occasion-ally heard, while "bills," an expression borsal. "Certificates" can hardly be called : slang term, being an appropriate name, sug gested by the fact that one form of our cur rency bears on its face the statement, "This certifies that there has been deposited in the Treasury of the United States five all ver dollars, payable to the bearer on de mand." This note is, therefore, in the strict est sense of the word, a certificate of de posit, and has a good right to its name. 'Circulating medium," often applied to our paper currency, is an expression borrowed from the war-time statutes which used it to designate the various issues of currency and "legal tender" comes from the state ment made on certain of our national notes. witnessing that they are a legal tender for on imports and interest on the national debt. "Rags," as a slang name for paper money, dates from the time of the greenback craze, this idea being facetiously known as the "rag baby," from a series of cartoons drawn by a noted eastern cari-caturist, and intended to ridicule the theo-ries of the advocates of this scheme. "Plasters" probably took its origin from the suggestion that a government note is a poul more in special need of plastering than the human elbow. "Toeplaster" was a name given to the subsidiary notes issued by the government during the war, and, no doubt, was suggested by their smaller size, as ompared with the "shinplasters." "Sinews of war" appears in the Congressional Rec erd of the first year of the war, though it is as old as the time of Plutarch, who puts it in the mouth of Cleomenes, and "ways and means" unquestionably arose from the name of the house committee whose duty it is to look after the financial affairs of the government.

THE SILVER DOLLAR. The coin which has caused the silver advo-cates so much mental disturbance during the last few years has at the same time given the facetions no little opportunity to sharpen their wits. The "dollar of our daddies" is a misnomer, it having been coined, not in the days of these venerated men, but in those of their daddies, and, therefore, would be better known as the "dollar of our granddaddies," but any attempt to correct a along usage is labor wasted. The "al-mighty dollar" is said by one authority to have for its inventor no less a personage than Washington Irving, though half a dozen other names are credited with it, while "cartwheel" bears the earmarks of its popular origin. "Almighty dollar" is almost classic in its dignity. "Cartwheel dollar" comes up into literature from men who are more familiar with horses than with books, with pitchforks than with pens. It is near of kin to "conclushed dollar," which, however, is evidently an attempt to improve upon it, to make it aristocratic, to put good clothes on it and introduce it into society. "Financial circles." as a name for the big silver coin, is rather artificial, while cats" and "simoeleons" savor strongly Shakespearean origin, but "counter ringers" and "pocket weights" are thoroughly pop-ular, as well as thoroughly American is character, and no wonder can be felt at their widely extended use. "Round moons." as a nickname, is suggestive, but rather too fanctful for common use; our people are of so practical a turn of mind that the moon in imagery is at a discount, nor is there any special connection between finance and astronomy, though "Roll on, Silver Moon," a love song popular when our fathers were courting our mothers, might well be revived nowadays for the benefit of the silver en-thusiasts. "Plunk." "plunkers" and "plates" are good enough, in their way, for slang use, but a clergyman who invited his congregation to "shell out their sheekels" for the benefit of the heathen would proba-bly be regarded as lacking in dignity;

FOR SMALL CHANGE. The \$100 note has but one nickname, and that is exceedingly appropriate as well as dignified. It needs no more, for there are thousands of persons in this country who have never seen a note of this denomina-tion, but everybody has seen small change, though, perhaps, not as much as he wished to see, and the commonness of this species of money has suggested scores of sobriquets, appropriate and the reverse, grave and gay, effusively funny and humorously pathetic. The "nickel," as a name, was suggested by the common idea that this metal entered most largely into the compo-sition of the coin. It is thus a misnomer, as the piece consists of 75 per cent of conper and only 25 per cent of the metal which | New York is commented on by Consul Gen-gives it a name. "Car fares," a stang name | eral Ellis Mills at Honoluiu in a report to for the same piece, illustrates the universality of this method of transportation, while this year are almost double t "chicken feed," as a name not only for the year, reaching \$8,748,026 for Contesen reed, as a name not only for the year, facining 45,48,425 for the year, 5 cent pieces but also for other small change, undoubtedly came from the rural districts.

"Flipper-up" suggests a frequent use to around Cape Horn direct to New York, instead of going via San Francisco. One cies. "Pennies" and "pleayunes" indicate large shipment has gone around the Horn

and at one time, during our colonial days, than to cents. When the English shilling and AND lation, the chances are that in a few weeks the Spanish pistereen were supplanted by it will be on the tongues of city men and be our own familiar "quarter," the names re ng after the coins had disap-"Shilling" has now finally disapmained long after peared from use, save along the Canadian border, where prices are frequently made in both kinds of money, but the "bit" we

GENERAL NICKNAMES.

There are great numbers of slang names for money in general without regard to the material or the denomination of the notes In tough circles it is denominated "slush. "balsam," "tips," "dough," "moss," "echre-edful," "open sesame," "pewter, "the ready," "dust," "scads, "salt." "sand." and "spondulix." Nor does this catalogue exhaust the list, for there "the wherewithal,"
"what-we-work-for," "the world "swag, spelter, soap, slats, screeds, rocks, rhino. SUGAT. "screeds," "rocks," "rhino,"
"new lights," "lucre" and "filthy quids. "horey," "jinglers," "jocks," and fishes," "greed," "gelter," "fat," "doots" and "dooteramus," and "darby," "cases" and "cans," "blunts" and "antes," besides huntiper antes a ucre," "horey," "jinglers," loaves and fishes," "greed," tips." dreds of other, some quite unfit for the ears is the more flexible or adaptable language is a question about which philologists will perhaps always differ, but in its capacity for slang the English is certainly not surpassed by the German or any guage spoken on the earth, and this capacity has been tested to the uttermost by people who speak the English tongue when discovering or inventing names for the most knowledge. Various attempts have been made by enthusiastic reformers to better our speech by the elimination of all slang terms, and even the dictionary makers, whose legitimate business it is not to re form language, but to record the usage of the day have lent their assistance in this direction by neglecting or refusing to record slang names, as not being a legitimate part of the language. There are however things beyond the control of even so po tential an authority as the maker of a dic tionary, and slang is among the number As long as there is money there will be familiar and slang names for it; the people will discover or invent them for themselves, and, though the purists may rage and the makers imagine valu things, corrent of slang will flow on undisturbed. TWENTY VOTES FOR M'KINLEY

One Nebraska Family Will Afford that Many This Fall,

HERMAN, Neb., Sept. 1. - (Special.)-Twenty votes in one family, and all Mc-Kinley shouters from 'way back, is a pretty good record in Nebraska," said the man of populistic appearance, "and this state so badly needed by Bryan, too, at the coming election. But such is the fact, and you can verify it for yourself if you like."

T. G. Davis of Herman was the speaker He went on: "I have nine sons, three sons in-law and seven grandsons, all voters, which, including myself, makes twenty votes in all.

"I was born in 1818, in Washington county Ohio, at what is known as the foot of the long reach at the head of Batton Grape island. I was married in 1834 and emigrated to this state in the fall of 1862 and homesteaded a piece of land in Burt county, near where the town of Blair now stands and lived there continuously till about three years ago, when I moved to town. Say, but this was a wild looking country then got here and had none. If anyone had told me then that I should live to see a railroad running by my farm and be but a couple of hours' ride from a metropolitan city like Omaha I should have said he was crazy. It almost seems like a dream when I stop to think what there was here then and what there is now. The changes have come so fast I can hardly keep track of

wedding anniversary, and when we came to invite our old friends and neighbors we "In rollities I was first a whig and voted for General William Henry Harrison for president in 1840. I was at the birth of the republican party in 1853 and have regularly ever since voted that ticket and all of my family has always voted it and I am gains to vote for Welfinley and Holpari am going to vote for McKinley and Hobart

Mr. Davis is hale and hearty and say he has never had a headache or toothache in his life. He believes in observing the laws of nature and moderation in all thing and to this and a contented nature he thinks are due his strong vitality at his ad-vanced age. From present appearances he will probably outlive many younger men.

TUMBLER MAKERS REFUSE A CUT Agree to Finish Work Now on Hand

and Will Then Walk Out. BEAVER FALLS, Pa., Sept. 1 .- A meet ing of the employes of the Rochester tumbler works was held in Freedom this afternoon and by an almost unanimous vote it was decided not to accept the 20 per cent reduction proposed by the firm. The reduction included every employe of the plant and was to take effect tomorrow morning. The men, at the request of the company, agreed to work out the glass now in pots at the old wages, after which they will refuse to continue until their old

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with hich ladies may use Syrup of iFgs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article look for the name of the California Fig Syrup company, printed near the bottom of the package. For sale by all responsible

Austria's Sugar Laws. partment has received a report from Con sul Muth at Madgeburg, Austria, as to the new Austrian sugar laws, framed in cooperation with Germany. The consumption tax is raised from \$4.45 to \$5.25 per 100 kilos, and the total amount of expert bounty to be granted by the government is increased from \$2,302,000 to \$3,641,400. The new law went into effect August 1 last. The effect of this will be to further aid the development of the Austrian sugar industry. Con sul Muth says France has advanced the du ties on sugar in order to keep out the com-petition of German sugars, and he predicts that this autumn France will increase the export bounties in order to meet German sugars in the world's markets.

FOR NERVOUS WOMEN.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Dr. J. B. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C., says: "It is pleasant to the taste, and ranks among the best of nerve tonics for nervous fe

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The diversion of Hawaiian trade from San Francisco to the State department. He says the exports this year are almost double those of last large shipment has gone around the Horn to Boston.

the contempt, more pretended than real, into which our smallest coins have failen.

The latter name, like "bit." preserves a morsel of history not familiar to general ache, billousness, indigestion and constipareaders. "Picayune," now used as a syn-tion are caused by neglect or by unsvoidable onym for the smallest value expressed in circumstances; DeWitt's Little Early Risers

HOTTEST PLACE ON EARTH

well It is Not Tophet, Nor Arizona, but a Region of Persia.

WATER IS MIGHTY SCARCE

Degrees of Temperature in the Shade that Outclass Chlengo and New York-Genuine: Hot

When we wilt, swelter and perspire under the afflicting temperature of our hottest summer days, we have one unfalling consolation: It is hotter somewhere else. In one region only of the terrestrial surface is such relief denied. That region is the hottest place on earth-the unhappy area in which the agonized inhabitant is overwhelmed by the fact that anywhere else in the world the weather is delightfully cool-

by comparison, writes Marvin Dana. All will be glad to know just where the hottest plece on earth is. In times past there has been much disputation over the subject, but the authorities are now agreed on the spot I am about to name. Curiously enough, this territory is not a desert, not even the Arizona plains, although a poet described them by declaring that the spirits, wandering from their inf abodes, stood on the border of that region, with eyes blinded by the sun's reflected glare, then in terror hurried back to their sulphurous lakes-to avoid the heat! No, the hottest place in the world is, with all respect to ocean summer resorts-on the scashorel

The region of maximum temperature is an extensive area on the Persian gulf, a of the southwestern coast of Persia. Aval. islands. Throughout this belt heat is something tremendous. June, July and August are terrific, unendurable, save natives, and hideous to them. Day after day the mercury will mark more than 100 degrees in the shade. By day here I mean the diurnal twenty-four hours. Think you who look with fearful eyes on the thermometers that register 100 at noontime. Imagine the horror of striking match at midnight and reading 110. It hardly seems possible, yet it is officially declared that this frightful heat is not excessive-in that country! Often 140 degrees n the shade is attained in the afternoon.

The islands are a small group named after the largest, Bahrein. They lie between lattude 25 degrees 30 minutes and 26 degrees 0 minutes north, and longitude 50 degrees and 50 degrees 30 minutes east. Bahrein itself is about twenty-seven miles long and ten miles broad. The population is fairly abundant, numbering 75,000 in the of islands. The natives are for the most part Arabs, governed by a sheikh, who pays tribute to the sultan of Oman.

The Island of Bahrein is the one peculiarly cursed. In the interior the ground is hilly with a fertile soil that produces wheat, barley, dates, figs and the like. There are abundant springs of good water. This is the interior. On the coast there is the awful heat that shrivels this part of the world and-there is no water, only the un-irinkable salt waves of the Persian guif. There are no springs. Those of the interior are practically unavailable in that land of rude conveyances and clumsy methods of transportation. One can scarcely imagine the termenting position of these Arabs. Of course, they are not so badly off as Americans would be under like conditions, since they have never acquired our taste for iced drinks-especially ice water.

However, their case is a desperate one, it would seem to us. Yet they manage very and very lonesome. Sometimes we would well for they do procure a little water. The not see a stranger's face for weeks, and way in which they acquire the precious fluid well, for they do procure a little water. I never realized what society was till I is sufficiently curious. They get it out of got here and had none. If anyone had the sea. How? you ask. They have no mysthe sea. How? you ask. They have no mysterious process, whereby the salt is removed from the sea water and brine is made a thirst-assuaging beverage. No, the water they get comes out of the sea, but it is not ea water.

A mile from the shore of Bahrein are the

treasured springs of fresh water. The spark-ling wells bubble up through the sands—in the bottom of the harbor. There is a depth tice of considerable efficacy for many ailments, both of person and pecket-book, but how "shinplasters" ever came into being is how "shinplasters" ever came into being is thought much about it till three years ago. gone, never to return, but time has dealt kindly with us and I am very thankful.

"In politics I was first a while and the city of Manahmah, a thelying commercial." of years. Hidden in the ocean's city of Manahmah, a thriving commercial center, and all the others towns, and every separate but of the coast, gain all the water that is used for drinking purposes.

The means taken for securing the water,

before it mingles with the brine, are, at once simple and arduous. Divers are sent down from boats stationed over the springs. The divers invert their goatskin sucks over the gushing waters, so that the jets may en ter the bags' mouths. Each bag when filled is closed water tight, and the thing is cone. These divers are a numerous class, and one whose employment never ceases, since the demands of thirsty are constant is estimated that 1,000 sacks are filled

CANNOT SWALLOW PRESS SILVER.

Writes to His Democratic Brethren. BUTTE, Neb., Aug. 24, 1896.—To the Dele gates of the Boyd County Democratic County Convention: Gentlemen-I take this method and opportunity of resigning the office of chairman of your honorable body. For twenty years I have been a consistent demo-crat and in an humble way have worked and labored for the success of democratic doctrines, believeing them to be right and just. In those long years it has been my sorrow, in common with thousands of other democrats, to almost invariably go down to defeat, but we went smilingly, cheered with the reflection that in the advocacy of the principles of the immortal Jefferson and Jackson we were doing our duty as good citizens, and though defeated our causwould ultimately triumph. Such eventual proved the case, but in the meanwhile the became engrafted in our party false do trines that have resulted in a divided democracy, with, what I consider, the false and deluded element in the ascendancy.

I will briefly state a few of my personn reasons for boiling the nominees of the party and my support of McKinley and Hobart. It will probably prove an unpalatable dose, but I propose to prove to you that the man now posing as the candidate of democracy for president. Bryan, is the responsible head for the de struction of the democratic party in Ne braska and bids fair to eternally disrupwhat is left of that grand old party in the United States.

In 1890 the democratic vote of this state was 71,000, the republican vote 65,000, the populist vote 70,000 and the prohibition

In 1891 J. H. Broady, nominee for supreme judge on the democratic ticket, was, at the instance of the Bryan crowd, withdrawn and no democratic votes were polled

that year, In 1892, under the leadership of Bryan and his free silver followers, the democratic vote was reduced to 44,000, while the republican vote stood 18,000 and the popullat vote 68 000.

In 1893 Frank Irvine, one of the most highly respected citizens of the state, and against whose democracy not one word could truthfully said, was the nominee of the democratic party for supreme judge. He had always been a stanch supporter of W. J. Bryan, but on the money question they dif fered and in that campaign Mr. Bryan then and there taught us how to bolt by bolting the regular nominees of his party and his personal friend. That year the democratic yote took another slump and the returns showed as follows: Democrat, 37,000; republican, 72,000; populist, 65,000; prohibition, 6,000; on the face of which it looks as though everal thousand democrats took the water route that year. In 1894, still under the leadership of the

man who was demonstrating his ability to swamp the party, the official returns show that the democratic party of the great state of Nebraska only polled 6,985 votes! It will thus be seen, and the official re

urns will bear out the statement, that unde the leadership of Mr. Bryan the den ote of this state from 1890 to 1894, dwindled lown from 71,000 votes to less than 7,000. With a loss of over 64,000 votes in five years s it any wonder that I refuse to longer acknowledge the leadership of this man who has preached and tried to have adopted In 1895, the democratic party having finally become divided on the money question, a free silver candidate for supreme judge wa put up by the Bryan crowd and one by the sound money wing. The result showed that the Bryan candidate only got 10,079 votes. while the candidate of the sound money men In the light of these facts and figures the

national convention of the alleged democratic party at Chicago saw fit to throw out the delegation of the regular democracy of this state and honor the delegation of this past master party wrecker with high stools in fanatical zeal, after a wild burst of

oratory, they placed Bryan in nomination for the highest office within the gift of the people, upon a platform that advocates depased money, that insults the highest tribunal in the land, that throws a protecting arm around anarchy and lawlessness and that is an open bid for the support of all the disorderly elements of society.

It is unnecessary for me to rehearse the second act in this national drama, the cul-mination of the liason between the democratic and populist party at St. Louis, It is enough to bring the blush of shame to all true democrats, and, mark the predic tion, the head with two tails of this political monstresity will never wiggle into the

white house. reasons we could not support the Bryan ocratic party, hence we tender our resigna tion as your chairman and earnestly ask you, one and all, to assert your manhood, your patriotism, sink partisanship for the nonce and vote for the welfare of this great land by casting your ballots for McKinley and prosperity. Very respectfully,

T. S. ARMSTRONG. Ex-Chairman Boyd County Democratic Central Committee.

Many a day's work is tost by sick head-ache, caused by indigestion and stomach troubles. Dewitt's Little Early Risers are the most effectual pill for overcoming such

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

since the demands of thirsty are constant. It is estimated that loop sacks are filled daily from the submarine wells.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, For the purpose of securing the interior hills of sahrein, or they may exist in the most situation ridges of the maintain Anylow, there are the spous with them the sea horder would be uninhald. Anylow, there are the spous water by artesian wells are even when the metal them the sea horder would be uninhald. Anylow, there are the spous water by artesian wells are even when the water that these springs were taked. The most extraordinary part of the whole matter is the fact that these springs were the sea to the fact that these springs were the sea to the sale of the water. Are was above the surface of the water. Are was also the water was a surface of the wa

記点点点点点点は良点:写可可可可可可以 S. Armstrong of Boyd County **SIDEBOARDS**

ARE MADE BEAUTIFUL

with cut glass in combination with GORHAM & SILVER: Wine and Beer Sets, Decanters, Whiskey Jugs, Liqueur and Cordial Flagons, etc. The richness and beauty of these designs are highly pleasing to the artistic taste, while the sense of propriety is satisfied with the knowledge that they are unquestionably of Starling quality. It is it is it is



Too good for Dry Goods Stores-Jewelers only.

C. S. RAYMOND,

Madadada : DDDDDDDD

S. E. Cor. 15th and Douglas

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL **AMENDMENTS**

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to b held Tuesday, November 3, A. D. 1896;

A joint resolution proposing to amensections two (2), four (4), and five (5), of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of judges of the supreme court and their term of office. Be it resolved and enacted by the Legis

lature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section two (2) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as fol-

Section 2. The supreme court shall until otherwise provided by law, consist of five (5) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pro-nounce a decision. It shall have original necessary to form a quorum or to pro-nounce a decision. It shall nave original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, eivil cases in which the state shall be a party, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction, as may be provided by law. Section 2 That section four (4) of article six 69 of the Constitution of the state of Neuraska, be amended so as to read as fol-lows.

lows:
Section 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electers of the state at large, and their term of office, except as hereinalter provided, shall be for a period of not less than five (5) years as the legislature results.

a period of not less than five (a) years as the legislature may prescribe.

Section 3 That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 5. At the first general election to be held in the year 1895, there shall be elected two judges of the supreme court one of whom shall be elected for a term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, and at each general election thereafter, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of five (5) years, unless otherwise provided by law: Provided, That the judges of the supreme court whose terms have not expired at the time of holding the general election of 1896. not expired at the shall continue to hold their office for remainder of the term for which were respectively commissioned. Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendnent to section thirteen (13) of article six of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of supreme and

relating to compensation of supreme and district court judges.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1. That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska he amended so as to read as follows:
Sec. 13. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, payable quarterly.
The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring, establish their compensation. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years and in 50 event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring to amend.

A joint resolution proposing to amend.

A joint resolution proposing to amend cetion twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska relating to compensation of the officers of the

executive department.

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

Section 1. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 24. The officers of the executive department of the state government shall receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the term for which they shall have been commissioned and they shall not receive to their own use any fees, costs, interests, upon public moneys in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office or other compensation, and all fees that may bereafter be payable by law for services performed by an officer provided for in this — is shall be paid in advance into the state treasury. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring, establish the salaries of the officers named in this article. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Approved March 29. A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to emend ection one (1) of article six (2) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating

stitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to judicial power.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legishature of the State of Nebraska.

Section 1. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such other court is sent to the supreme court as may be created by law in which two-thirds of the members elected to each house concur.

ton eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to increase in number of supreme and district court judges.

of Neuraska be amended to read as follows:
Section 11 The legislature, whenever twothirds of the members elected to each house,
shall concur therein may, in or after the
year one thousand eight nundred and
ninety-sevan and not offener than once in
every four years, therease the number of
judges of supreme and district courts, and
the judicial districts of the state. Such
districts shall be formed of compact territory, and bounded by county lines; and
such increase, or any change in the
boundaries of a district, shall not vacate
the office of any judge.

Approved March 36, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section aix (6) of article one (1) of the Con-

stitution of the State of Nebraska, relating solved and engeted by the Leg-Islature of the State of Nebraska.

Section 1. That section six (5), article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is amended to revol as follows:

Section e. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may provide that in civil actions ave-sixths of the jury may remier a versiet, and the legislature by also authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men in courts infection to the district court.

Approved March 28, A. D. 188.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of Nebraska, relating to officers of the executive department.

the executive department.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska.

Section 1. That section one (1) of article flyc (3) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amstided to read as fol-

of Avidana I. The executive department shall consist of a governor, fleutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and three tailroad commissioners, each of whom, extallroad commissioners, each of whom extallroad commissioners. instruction, attorney general commissioner of public lands and buildings, and three railroad commissioners, each of whom, except the said failroad commissioners, shall hold his office for a term of two years, from the first Thursday after the first Taesday in Jahuary, after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualific? Each railroad commissioner shall hold his office for a term of three years, beginning on the first Tousday after the first Tuesday in Jahuary after his election, and until his uscessor is elected and qualified; Provided, however, That at the first general election held after the adoption of this amendment there shall be elected three railroad commissioners, one for the period of one year, one for the period of one year, one for the period of three years. The governor, secretary of state, anditor of public accounts and treesurer shall reside at the capitol furing their term of office, they shall keep the public records books and unpers there, and shall perform such duties as may be required by law.

Annewed March 20 A. D. 1875.

Approved March 30, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, Hmit-ing the number of executive state officers. Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section twenty-six (25) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

article five (5) of the Constitution of the Sinte of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 26. No other executive state officets except those named in section one (1) of this article shall be created, except by an act of the legislature which is concurred in by not less than three-fourths of the members elected to each house thereof;

Provided, That any office created by an act of the legislature may be abolished by the legislature, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof;

Approved March 30, A. D. 1805.

A joint resolution proposing to amend ection nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, providing for the investment of the permanent educational funds of the state.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska. Section I, That section nine (9) of article cight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-

cight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amender to read as follows:

Section 2 All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and income whereof only are to be used, shall be deemed trust funds held by the state, and the state shall supply all losses thereof that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall remain 122**err inviolate and undiminished, and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States or state securities, or trustered county bonds or registered school district bonds of this state, and such finas, with the interest and income thereof are hereby solemnly pledged for the outposes for which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses.

Provided, The board created by section 1 of this article 2 empowered to sell from time to time any of the securities belonging to the permanent school fund and invest the proceeds arising therefrom in any of the securities enumerated in this section bearing a higher fate of interest wherever an opportunity for better investment is presented.

And provided further, That when any warrant upon the state treasurer regularly issued in pursuance of an appropriation by the legislature and secured by the levy of a tax for its payment, shall be presented to the state treasurer for payment, and there shall hold said warrant as an investment of said permanent school fund.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1895.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendto the Constitu Nebraska by adding a new section to article twelve (12) of said constitution, to be num-

ing of the government of cities of the metropolitan class and the government of the counties wherein such cities are lo

cated.

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

Section 1. That article twelve (12) of the Constitution of the State or Nebraska be amended by adding to said article a new section to be numbered section two (2), to read as follows:

Section 2. The government of any city of the metropolitun class and the government of the county in which it is located may be merged wholly or in part when a proposition so to do has been submitted by authority of law to the voters of such city and county and received the assent of a majority of the votes cast in such city and also a majority of the votes cast in the county exclusive of these cast in such metropolitan city at such election.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1895.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1895. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, prescribing the manner in which votes shall

lows:
Section 6. All votes shall be by hallot, or such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided the secrecy of voting be preserved.

Apply 20 A. D. 1985.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relative to donations to works of internal im-

Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relative to donations to works of internal improvement and manufactories.

Be it resolved and concted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska.

Section 1. That section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 2. No city, county, town, precinct, municipality, or other subdivision of the state, shall ever make donations to any works of internal improvement, or manufactory, unless a proposition so to do shall have been first submitted to the qualified electors and ratified by a two-thirds vote in an election by authority of law! Provided, That such donations of a county with the donations of such subdivisions in the aggregate shall not exceed ten per cent of the assessed valuation of such county. Provided, further, That any city or county may, by a three-tourths vote, therease such indebtedness tive per rent, in addition to such ten per cent and no monds or evidences of indebtedness as issued shall be valid unless the same shall have endorsed thereon a certificate supped by the secretary and auditor of state, showing that the same is issued pursuant to law.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1825.

L. J. A. Piper, secretary of state of the

state of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska are rue and correct copies of the original enrolled and engressed bills, as passed by the Twenty-fourth session of the legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bills on file in this office, and that all and each of said proposed amendments are 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 3d day of November,

A. D., 1896. In testimony whereof, I have thereunted set my hand and affixed the great scal of the state of Nebraska.

Done at Lincoln, this 17th day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Twenty first, and of this state the Thirtieth.

Seal.) Secretary of State

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