

CHEAP MONEY—CHEAP LABOR

Mexico's Alleged Prosperity Founded on Twin Evils.

PAY ROLL FACTS FOR WORKINGMEN

Wages of Smelter Employees in Omaha Compared with Those of Workingmen in Mexico

Mr. Walter B. Stevens, the noted Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, who is traveling in Mexico in the interest of that journal, furnishes the following comparisons of wages paid to the employees of mining works in Monterrey, Mex., and in Omaha:

In wages on a silver basis the mine owner of Monterrey finds his margin. In wages on a silver basis the smelters of Mexico figure out a great advantage over those of the United States. The Omaha smelter is one which offers a fair comparison with this Guzmanblat plant of Monterrey.

Mr. Stevens, the noted Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, who is traveling in Mexico in the interest of that journal, furnishes the following comparisons of wages paid to the employees of mining works in Monterrey, Mex., and in Omaha:

The pay of the Omaha smelter averages \$2 a day, or \$60 for the 30 laborers, the equivalent of \$1,800 in Mexican money. The pay of the Monterrey smelter averages \$1 a day, or \$30 for the 30 laborers, the equivalent of \$900 in Mexican money.

There is a difference of \$1,200 Mexican money or \$400 in the pay of the laborers. The Mexican silver smelters are said to be making \$10 in Mexican money where the American smelters are profiting \$1 in American money.

In an subsequent letter, from Las Virras Mountains, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, dated Aug. 25, Mr. Stevens details the manner in which Mexican workingmen live, and compares the wages paid them with the wages paid to the laborers in the United States.

Let those who have not seen it scoff at Mexican labor. The mine owner who hires the tenderfoot lifts his head from his coat to wonder what that soft vocal melody means. Thirty feet away a mass of Mexican miners are working in silence.

While the mess eats slowly the members of it talk of the weather, of the mine, of the mountains in the distance, of the valley, which 2,500 feet below, look about as large as a irregular as the patches in the crazy quilts of twenty years ago.

Breakfast finished in a leisurely manner and the inevitable cigarette smoked, before 6 o'clock in the morning the Mexican miner is at the water, which he carries on his neck, and the sandals made of heavy cotton leather cut to the shape of the flat of the foot and bound in place by thongs crossed over the arch.

MIRAGES OF THE PANHANDLE

Airy Images that Bother Railroad Engineers

Phantom Trains Test Their Nerve

Distressing Attempt of One Engineer to Run Down a Ghost-Supernatural Apparitions of the Drummer—The Midnight Special.

Stink Smith, as he is commonly called, is one of the oldest and most trusted locomotive engineers that run the Port Worth and Denver railroad. For years he has been on one of the Pan Handle divisions, and it is said to his credit that no human being has ever lost life or limb on his train during all that time.

"Sometimes the country I run through is the grandest most beautiful in the world," he remarked to a correspondent of the New York Sun, "and sometimes it's about the roughest in the world."

"Mirage," he said, "is the name for the air, that's about the size of it," continued the speaker. "Out in our country, though, we just call 'em ghosts, 'cause they're so maddening to look out of the cab window.

"It'll be a long time before I forget my first run with one. I had been running a passenger on the road for some time then and had never seen anything extraordinary.

"I'll make me a long time to forget what I saw. There on the track right in front of me and not 100 yards ahead was a big monster locomotive with a long trail of black smoke pouring out of its smoke stack and bearing down on me with a full head of steam.

"I suppose next time you see a ghost on the road you'll run right over it, won't you, Jink?" suggested a listener.

"Not much," answered Jink decidedly. "The fellow tried that once, but he was part of the business on our road is hauling cattle. In the spring we haul hundreds of carloads of them from Texas to the range in Colorado and Montana."

"How about wages of section hands?" the official asked.

"On the Texas division," he said, "foremen get \$40 a month in American money. The laborers get \$10 a month in American money. The section hands get \$10 a month in Mexican silver, and laborers 62 1/2 cents, both in Mexican silver."

THE MAKING OF NEWSPAPERS

Advancement of Fifty Years in the Printing Business.

The Far-Going Progress of the Industry

The far-coming progress of the industry, the rapid and efficient means of intercommunication between all parts of the world, with the cheapening and broadening of all educational facilities, constitute, says the Scientific American, the most notable feature of the progress of the world during the past half century.

"In the printing business," says the Scientific American, "the progress has been rapid. The printing press has become the great disseminator of knowledge, the cheap educator of the people.

"The printing press was used by Benjamin Franklin in London, in 1725. The press is constructed almost entirely of wood, though the rollers and type cases are of iron.

"The printing press was used by Benjamin Franklin in London, in 1725. The press is constructed almost entirely of wood, though the rollers and type cases are of iron.

"The printing press was used by Benjamin Franklin in London, in 1725. The press is constructed almost entirely of wood, though the rollers and type cases are of iron.

"The printing press was used by Benjamin Franklin in London, in 1725. The press is constructed almost entirely of wood, though the rollers and type cases are of iron.

"The printing press was used by Benjamin Franklin in London, in 1725. The press is constructed almost entirely of wood, though the rollers and type cases are of iron.

"The printing press was used by Benjamin Franklin in London, in 1725. The press is constructed almost entirely of wood, though the rollers and type cases are of iron.

"The printing press was used by Benjamin Franklin in London, in 1725. The press is constructed almost entirely of wood, though the rollers and type cases are of iron.

JOHN BARDSLEY MAY BE PARDONED

His Crime was a Crime of Passion

Prison Term of Five Years

HARRISBURG, Sept. 2.—The board of pardons at a special meeting this afternoon voted to recommend the pardon of John Bardsley, the assassin of Philadelphia, now serving a fifteen-year sentence in the State Prison at Philadelphia.

"It was a crime of passion," said the board, "and Bardsley was a man of good character and has been reformed since the commission of his crime.

"The board of pardons at a special meeting this afternoon voted to recommend the pardon of John Bardsley, the assassin of Philadelphia, now serving a fifteen-year sentence in the State Prison at Philadelphia.

"The board of pardons at a special meeting this afternoon voted to recommend the pardon of John Bardsley, the assassin of Philadelphia, now serving a fifteen-year sentence in the State Prison at Philadelphia.

"The board of pardons at a special meeting this afternoon voted to recommend the pardon of John Bardsley, the assassin of Philadelphia, now serving a fifteen-year sentence in the State Prison at Philadelphia.

"The board of pardons at a special meeting this afternoon voted to recommend the pardon of John Bardsley, the assassin of Philadelphia, now serving a fifteen-year sentence in the State Prison at Philadelphia.

"The board of pardons at a special meeting this afternoon voted to recommend the pardon of John Bardsley, the assassin of Philadelphia, now serving a fifteen-year sentence in the State Prison at Philadelphia.

"The board of pardons at a special meeting this afternoon voted to recommend the pardon of John Bardsley, the assassin of Philadelphia, now serving a fifteen-year sentence in the State Prison at Philadelphia.

"The board of pardons at a special meeting this afternoon voted to recommend the pardon of John Bardsley, the assassin of Philadelphia, now serving a fifteen-year sentence in the State Prison at Philadelphia.

"The board of pardons at a special meeting this afternoon voted to recommend the pardon of John Bardsley, the assassin of Philadelphia, now serving a fifteen-year sentence in the State Prison at Philadelphia.

"The board of pardons at a special meeting this afternoon voted to recommend the pardon of John Bardsley, the assassin of Philadelphia, now serving a fifteen-year sentence in the State Prison at Philadelphia.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Amendments Proposed to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska

Amendments Proposed to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as heretofore set forth in full, are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 2, A. D. 1896:

Section 1. That section two (2) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to the number of judges of the supreme court and their term of office, be amended to read as follows:

Section 2. The supreme court shall consist of five (5) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce the law. The term of office of each judge shall be six (6) years, to be elected on the first general election to be held in the year 1898, and on each subsequent general election thereafter.

Section 3. At the first general election to be held in the year 1898, there shall be elected to the office of judge of the supreme court one (1) judge for each of the counties of the State of Nebraska, to be elected for a term of two (2) years, to be re-elected on the first general election thereafter.

Section 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office, unless otherwise provided, shall be six (6) years, to be elected on the first general election to be held in the year 1898, and on each subsequent general election thereafter.

Section 5. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office, unless otherwise provided, shall be six (6) years, to be elected on the first general election to be held in the year 1898, and on each subsequent general election thereafter.

Section 6. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office, unless otherwise provided, shall be six (6) years, to be elected on the first general election to be held in the year 1898, and on each subsequent general election thereafter.

Section 7. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office, unless otherwise provided, shall be six (6) years, to be elected on the first general election to be held in the year 1898, and on each subsequent general election thereafter.

Section 8. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office, unless otherwise provided, shall be six (6) years, to be elected on the first general election to be held in the year 1898, and on each subsequent general election thereafter.

Section 9. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office, unless otherwise provided, shall be six (6) years, to be elected on the first general election to be held in the year 1898, and on each subsequent general election thereafter.

Section 10. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office, unless otherwise provided, shall be six (6) years, to be elected on the first general election to be held in the year 1898, and on each subsequent general election thereafter.

CASORIA

For Infants and Children.

For Infants and Children.

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as heretofore set forth in full, are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 2, A. D. 1896:

Section 1. That section two (2) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to the number of judges of the supreme court and their term of office, be amended to read as follows:

Section 2. The supreme court shall consist of five (5) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce the law. The term of office of each judge shall be six (6) years, to be elected on the first general election to be held in the year 1898, and on each subsequent general election thereafter.

Section 3. At the first general election to be held in the year 1898, there shall be elected to the office of judge of the supreme court one (1) judge for each of the counties of the State of Nebraska, to be elected for a term of two (2) years, to be re-elected on the first general election thereafter.

Section 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office, unless otherwise provided, shall be six (6) years, to be elected on the first general election to be held in the year 1898, and on each subsequent general election thereafter.

Section 5. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office, unless otherwise provided, shall be six (6) years, to be elected on the first general election to be held in the year 1898, and on each subsequent general election thereafter.

Section 6. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office, unless otherwise provided, shall be six (6) years, to be elected on the first general election to be held in the year 1898, and on each subsequent general election thereafter.

Section 7. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office, unless otherwise provided, shall be six (6) years, to be elected on the first general election to be held in the year 1898, and on each subsequent general election thereafter.

Section 8. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office, unless otherwise provided, shall be six (6) years, to be elected on the first general election to be held in the year 1898, and on each subsequent general election thereafter.

Section 9. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office, unless otherwise provided, shall be six (6) years, to be elected on the first general election to be held in the year 1898, and on each subsequent general election thereafter.

Section 10. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office, unless otherwise provided, shall be six (6) years, to be elected on the first general election to be held in the year 1898, and on each subsequent general election thereafter.

FOR RELIABLE POLITICAL NEWS

And to keep informed of the progress of the Presidential campaign

You must Read The Bee Every day.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: That section twenty-six (26) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as amended to read as follows:

Section 26. No other executive state office shall be created by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, except such as may be created by an act of the Legislature, which is contained in a bill passed by a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature.

Section 27. That any office created by an act of the Legislature, which is contained in a bill passed by a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature, shall be abolished by an act of the Legislature, which is contained in a bill passed by a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature.

Section 28. That any office created by an act of the Legislature, which is contained in a bill passed by a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature, shall be abolished by an act of the Legislature, which is contained in a bill passed by a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature.

Section 29. That any office created by an act of the Legislature, which is contained in a bill passed by a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature, shall be abolished by an act of the Legislature, which is contained in a bill passed by a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature.

Section 30. That any office created by an act of the Legislature, which is contained in a bill passed by a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature, shall be abolished by an act of the Legislature, which is contained in a bill passed by a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature.

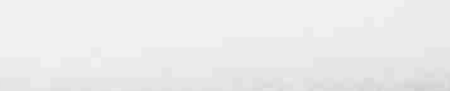
Section 31. That any office created by an act of the Legislature, which is contained in a bill passed by a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature, shall be abolished by an act of the Legislature, which is contained in a bill passed by a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature.

Section 32. That any office created by an act of the Legislature, which is contained in a bill passed by a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature, shall be abolished by an act of the Legislature, which is contained in a bill passed by a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature.

Section 33. That any office created by an act of the Legislature, which is contained in a bill passed by a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature, shall be abolished by an act of the Legislature, which is contained in a bill passed by a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature.

Section 34. That any office created by an act of the Legislature, which is contained in a bill passed by a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature, shall be abolished by an act of the Legislature, which is contained in a bill passed by a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature.

Section 35. That any office created by an act of the Legislature, which is contained in a bill passed by a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature, shall be abolished by an act of the Legislature, which is contained in a bill passed by a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature.



Dr. J. C. Piper, Secretary of State, Aug 1 Dto Nov 3-morn only.