Most of the Spoils of National Politics Blanketed with Civil Service.

OFFICIAL JOBS ARE MIGHTY SCARCE

Few Soft Sunps Left for the President to Give Away Far-Reaching Control of Civil Service Roles.

The next president of the United States will be in one way the poorest man that ever nempted the white house, says the Philadelphia Times. He will have hardly any gifts to distribute, in the shape of offices, among his friends and supporters. The civil service law has spread its blanket over nearly all the positions in the government service, and under it the present place holders rest in accurity. They cannot be removed to make room for new appointees. The misfertune-if such it chall be called-was made complete a year ago by Mr. Cleveland's order extending the law in question to the government printing office and to consuls drawing salaries between \$1,000 and \$3,500 per conum. In short, to put the case crudely, but truthfully—the po-litical rie plate is empty.

What a change in twenty years! Only so

short a time ago an incoming president had at his disposal 80,000 offices, without count-ing postmasterships—enough to satisfy a great army of political adherents. Now he has only about 2,000, outside of the postoffice department-scarcely a sufficient number to when the appetite of the greedy place. Twelve thousand clerks are ployed in the executive department at Washington. All of them draw fat salaries and chuckle over the fact that their situations are secure, no matter who wins the election DIVISION CHIEF SAFE.

Hitherto chiefs of divisions in the departments have been changed with each new administration. These lobs are exceptionally well paid and easy. Many of them are almost sinecures. There are hundreds of them, and they have been bestowed customarily upon specially favored political and personal ac-quaintances of the president and members of the cabinet. Mr. Cleveland's recent or made them situations for life, practition to all messengers and laborers in the departments. The former get from \$60 to \$70 a month, and the latter \$40 to \$50 Uncle Sam gives nearly twice as much for clerical and manual work its is paid by business firms. Where else than in governmen employ do women get \$1,000 to \$1,800 a year for typewriting and other tasks requiring no greater skill, with a month's vacation and another menth allowed for sick leave.
The next president will have no places to give in the departments except a few as sistant secretaryships, auditorships and such important posts, filled by and with the con sent of the senate. The most important fea-ture of Mr. Cleveland's recent order was the paragraph which extended the civil service law to the government printing office. This establishment, which is the largest printing office in the world, has 3,000 employes. No places there are left open save those of the public printer and a few confidential men same executive proclamation included 150 employes of the interstate com-

ing and printing, with its 1,500 employes, nearly half of them women, has been covered by the civil service law for many years. The same remark applies to the in dian service, except for the agents, who are appointed by the president and confirmed the senate. Some very profitable jobs still remain in the president's gift, though they are not many. The best of these are in the consular service. Most desirable of all from the financial point of view is the consulship at Liverpoof, which thanks to remunerative worth about \$30,000 a year. comes the place of consul general at London which yields \$25,000. The post of consul-general at Paris is nearly as good, having an income of about \$20,000 attached to it. The there are a few very juley con-sulates, at Bradford and Manchester, in England; at Lyons and Bor-deaux, in France, and at Hamburg and Chemnitz, in Germany. There is quite a list of diplomatic posts abroad, to be filled by ambassadors and ministers at \$17,500 per annum, but it can hardly be said that they are desirable for the sake of the salaries. The persons who hold them are obliged to

maintain such a style of living that it

have private fortunes. More in this way

red of an ambassador than of a

ister; yet congress did not see fit to raise the

merce commission. The bureau of engray

en ministers at certain posts were There is no longer such big money in consuiships as was formerly the case. All the fees obtained by United States consuls used to go into their own pockets; now the bulk of them must be handed over to the treasury That is why the consular service costs this government less than nothing, being not unity a source of revenue. The official feet of the consul general at London run beyond \$60,000 per annum. Consuls have a first-rate apportunity for peculation, but the wrongful withholding of fees by such an official is punishable as a felory. Even now-adays consulships are among the most eagerly sought of government places. cidentally, it is worth mentioning, that consul ranks with a captain in the navy of a colonel in the army. When he visits the flagship of an American squadron in a

FEES DISPENSED WITH.

foreign part, he is entitled to a salute of

The president is still at liberty to appoint collectors of ports. These places used to be exceedingly profitable, those who held them getting such a rake-off in the shape of fees that four years of incumbency was equivalent to a fortune. But now the fees matter. United States marginals at a sur-were able to gather in the dollars at a surmatter. United States marshals formerly prising rate. It was no extraordinary thing for such an official to carn \$20,000 a year. Fees for arresting people, for transportation of witnesses, for mileage, etc., ran up to bigh figures. But the new law has reduced the fees greatly. Of course, all postoffice clerks, railway mall clerks and carriers are under the civil service law, and their pla can be filled only by competitive examination. Leaving aside the postmasters, nearly all the vast army of federal officeholders on all of Washington is under the blanket

the so-called Chinese system. Now, it would be entirely within the power of the new president to upset the whole of this business by withdrawing the operation of the civil service law from certain branch s of the public service. He could even annu-it to all intents and purposes for a time Then he might discharge as many of the government employes as he chose, replacing them with other clerks and officials of his own selection. The law in question does not control the chief executive, but merely permits him to extend the system over such arts of the civil service as he sees fit. But t may safely be said that no president would dare, without obtaining the approval of congress, to sbregate the civil service law. would not even venture to withdraw its application to any great extent, for to do so would excite widespread popular indignation and the emphatic disapproval of the national legislative assembly

FEATURES OF THE LAW. The civil service law is widely misunder-stood. It does not forbid any head of a de-partment to dismiss as many of the employes as he likes. But he cannot appoint to the vacancies any persons other than those who are offered by the Civil Service commission after having passed satisfactory examinaons. Thus the incentive to discharge sub-idinates for political reasons is removed. This reform has had a marked effect on politics. Naturally, there is not so much enthusiasm nowadays among political workers of the office-seeking class. At the same time the army of office seekers at the opening of a new administration is almost as numerous The number of available places be ing limited there are 100 applications for one position where erstwhile there were only half a dozen perhaps.

ere are many hardships incidental to the presidency, and of these not the least is office seeking nuisance. At the begin-ing of the present administration Mr. eveland made a lamentable outcry about the aunoyance, declaring that the eagerness

EMPTY IS THE PIE PLATE of a certain class of African citizens to secure situations in the government's emsecure situations in the government's em-ploy was shameful and indecent. Appar-ently, he forget that he himself had been so recently an office seeker and a successful After the white house had been sub-ted to a siege for several months he pua stop to the whole business by referring place hunters of whatever description During the first three months of Mr. Cleve-land's present term 5,000 letters a day were received at the white house. They did not bother him to any extent, because the bulk of them were handled by his cierks and he saw only those which he wanted to see.

The president, though he never sees them gets an immense number of letters from lunatics of all persuasions. There are thou sends of them on the se-called "crank file" people who have gone crazy over religion, and there are usually quite mecherent. Some of the religious cranks keep up a regular correspondence with the white house year after year. If the function are satisfied with communication through the mails there would be no harm, but they are apt to start right away for Washington whenever they get out of the asylum. Some of them object to the president's occupancy of the white house, because they say they own it; others | about? are proprietors of the whole of the Unite s and want the chief magistrate to take the territory in trust for them; yet other have patents to exhibit, and occasionally on turns up with a gold mine to sell

PERSISTENT OFFICE SEEKERS. Women are the most persistent office seek crs. They have two methods—fascination and tears. The former is employed only by the young and pretty ones; the latter is the more usual resort. Not infrequently they wear mourning, in order to elicit sympathy They are willing to do anything-even scrub, if required. Once having succeeded in getting employment, not thirty days clapso efore they ask for more pay and extra their regard. Old Jerry Rusk once sold People usually consider me a hard-headed practical business man, but I am a d-d foo where petticouts are concerned. Men ad-fress to me the most piteous appeals for employment, and I coldly refuse; but a little woman in a black dress will come tato my office, flop over on my desk, and the firs thing I know I am hustling around to find a position for her with a comfortable salary." Presidents, like princes, are frequently as used of ingratitude to their friends. Cer ainly one exception to this rule, if such I be, was Mr. Pierce. After his election an application was made to him by William P. Obleock for the place of collector of the port thrive, as a collector. All the congressmen from a glation. outh Carolina were opposed to him. Never-North Carolina that Colcock would get the some at night on one occasion in company,

es run from \$300 up, and are paid quarterly, partly in silver and partly in rice.

NEW NAMES IN POLITICS.

the Boston Transcript. When events get too big for the vocabulary as it has been approved up to date they make such additions or combinations as may be necessary to express their feelings and fit the situation as they regard it. However much the lexicographers may perstent on regist. The root is they regard it. However much the lexicographers may perstent on regist. The root is situation as they regard it. However much the lexicographers may perstent on regist. The root is situation as they regard it. However much the lexicographers may perstent on regist. The root was held and the position of the root was their feelings and fit the situation as they regard it. However much the lexical property of the root was held and the position of the root was a few crade cooking utensity and sometimes as the root was a few crade cooking utensity and the mats upon which the occupants sleep: The room's continuous and which the occupants sleep: The room's continuous and which the occupants sleep: The room's continuous and which the occupants sleep: The root was a few crade cooking utensity and contain mother crade cooking utensity and she was a few crade cooking utensity and contain mother crade cooking utensity and the root wood, and contain ographers may protest or resist, the peo-ole eventually conquer and compel their free and unlimited coinages to be accepted at parity with the unquestioned verbal val-es that have passed current for centuries. There is no question but that some of the ew words and phrases strike us as clever | will drop out." adaptations to new situations. Thus the word "skedaddle," which came into being during the war, and has maintained a footg ever since might without violence have en derived from the Greek word signifyng to hasten. But for the purpose requir it was more expressive than any word the dictionary authorized us to use. It means a panicky retreat, a stampede, and, as troops in the field or on the march frequently act without formal authority, they adopted the term and held on to it. Our political contests, however, are the sooms in which are fabricated the largest amount of fresh and fantastic vesture for our thoughts. It always has been so, but the process never before seemed so active or irresponsible as at present. The diction-ories now allow "doughface," though, as in the case of a number of other words, they affix a sign in brackets, to indicate that those who use it are talking United States, and not English. "Copperhead," with all its venom, has come to stay, and it is as ugly as its source. It really means a man who wants to be a traiter, but hasn't the courage. "Mugwump" is an adaptation from the Indian but it his been invested with new each meaning. Like "Yankee Doodle," conferred at first in derision, it has come to be wern fall

interested by the terms "Goo-Goos," "Gaoos" and "Garoos." The present campaign has certainly started out full of promise for further additions, among them "popocrat" and the "middle of the roads." The last name, applied to the traightout populists, as distinguished from the fusionists, has such a wild western flavor that il would hardly be a surprise to learn that Rain-in-the-Face and Old-Man-Afraidof-His-Horses were among the delegates. Truly, when the irrespressible American gets desperate with ideas too big for utterance, he acts upon the old Latin phrase, with a ariation: Inventam verbum aut faciam.

TRICKS OF DIAMOND DEALERS.

Unscrupulous Vendors Skillfully Tint Interior Stones.
One of the latest frauds exposed in the liamond business is that of skillfully tinting dium? Can congress make a bushel a inferior stones so that they will impose on anyone who is not an expert. Diamond experts here, says the New York Sun, say that a way has been found to tint yellow stones of low grade so that detention is very diffi-cult. A woman was arrested in Washington three months ago who had been treating cheap diamonds in this way and selling them for large prices, it is only when the yellow, or low grade, and the white diamonds are placed side by side that the average person would notice the difference, and then The stones selected very pronounced. thring are usually those in which little skill has been shown in cutting. They have rough edges in comparison with the "knife edges" that are worked on the high grade stones, and a very slight touch of the color-ing matter on these rough edges will give such a stone the beautiful effect of a white diamond. The white diamond is worth about twice as much as the other, and hence the profit to the manipulator. This description is not practiced in the trade here, of course, for an expert would very soon disclose it but it has been worked successfully lime to time by confidence operators. liamond business thrives on mutual confince, and it is said the importers here who cet their diamonds directly from European utters in scaled packages have known them to fall below the grade for which they were invoiced. A diamond dealer said several days ago that his business hadn't given any evidence of hard times, nd that the demand for these stones was increasing constantly. The recent slight ad vance in the price of diamonds in South

retailers here.

cent of our exchanges effected? With a commercial currency manufactured every Table unexcelled. FRANK HILDITCH, Mgr. retailers here.

BOTH GHOST DANCE AND FAKE

Captain Jack Crawford's Description of the Cheap Money Craze.

HIS VIEWS ON THE REAL ISSUE

An Opportunity to Earn a Dollar is What the People Want A Bit of Experience with a Silver Mine Owner.

Captain Jack Crawford, the "Post Scout." is about to take the stump and preach the ductrines of sound money and protection until the polls close on November 3. His views on the issue of the campaign are set forth in the following letter to the Scrauton (Pa.) Truch:

I have been asking myself during the last six months this question: What is it all

I am beginning to think it is "much ado about nothing" and I guess a good many of my countrymen are thinking the same thing. It reminds me of the crevice that a wag

of a Pennsylvania editor once discovered in the West mountain. He had been up there one summer afternoon, and the next day his paper came out with flaming headlines telling of the great crevice. He said it was nearly an eighth of a mile at its widest part and so deep that a stone thrown in sent back no sound. As soon as the paper came out there was a rush of citizens for the West mountain. They went on foot and they went i horseback and they looked for that erev e in vain. Those who were returning from the scene bated to admit that they were footed and they answered all inquiries by telling them to go and see for themselves Of course the big crevice was in the imagination. The mountain was solid just as this country is solid, and as it is going t be after election. You can get up an excite ment about anything if you can only get enough people to listen to you. That's how the sea serpent, and the bear story, and the big meteor that falls every year in Kansas thrive, and that's the secret of this money a good many don't know what they are say

PLAIN TALK NEEDED.

were going that the average politician can get it through twelve hours' dexterous work making boxes, in company, his cranium? Yes, there is a reason. The filling them with matches, labeling and when they were obliged to cross a stream average politician thinks he knows it all other light work. when they were obliged to cross a stream known as Goose creek. Pierce got over all right, but Colcock fell in the mud and shouted to his companion to extricate him from the bog. "I can't possibly give you any assistance," replied Pierce, "but if it will do you any good, I will come back and sit down you any good, I will come back and sit down any good, I will come back and sit down people. Then again there are the "smerial." The later of the smerial of the light work. After my visit to the natch factory, which was made accompanied by an English and an American gentleman. I took an able translator, son of a high official of Japan, and made an exploration of this entire district, including the famous people. Then again there are the "smerial." you any good, I will come back and sit down in the mud with you." True to Venable's people. Then again, there are the "special serediction Colcock was appointed to the Collectorship.

The plan of appointing employes under the a pair of scales, so as to be able to locate.

Because he shoots over the heads of the "special mentioned in Japanese drama, which answers to the Whitehapel read, London, the Bowery, New York, or Scotland road, Liverproblems, and the properties of the people of the shoots over the heads of the Sakaya-Marin, of Osaka, a street often mentioned in Japanese drama, which answers to the Whitehapel road, London, the Bowery, New York, or Scotland road, Liverproblems, and the people of the people of the Sakaya-Marin, of Osaka, a street often mentioned in Japanese drama, which answers to the Whitehapel road, London, the people of th The plan of appointing employes under the a pair of scales, so as to be able to locate, see and weigh well their arguments. The sometimes referred to sneeringly as the Chinese system. It is true that the Chinese system in the chinese system is true that the chinese system in the chinese system is true that the chinese system is the chinese system. It is true that the chinese system is the chinese system in the chinese system in the chinese system is the chinese system in the chinese system is the chinese system in the chinese system is the chinese syst Chinese system. It is true that the Chinese have pursued this method since time immerial. The executive departments at Pekin capen at noon and close at 5 p. m. Cooks are regularly hired at the emperor's cost to suppose the control of the control regularly hired at the emperor's cost to sup-nity them with meals. The clerks are not on duty every day, but are divided into squads which report for service alternately. Salar-ties run from \$300 up, and are paid quarterly. have a poultice on that part when he went Tommy wanted to say something, but they would not hear a word from him. The more they wanted to talk the more they wanted to talk the more they wanted to talk the more they wanted thim to keep still. So the grandmother got the poultice ready and the mother got the poultice ready and the mother got the poultice ready and the mother got the poultice was about to be applied.

Tommy wanted to say something, but they would not they would not they wanted to say something, but they price for these edibles consisted. The price for these edibles to take the scale of the center, is in vogue to the poultice ready and the mother got the poultice ready and the mother got the stick to see that Tommy did not demur.

Tommy wanted to say something, but they would not they would not they wanted to say something, but they price for these edibles consists of the price for these edibles to take the scale of the center, is in vogue to the poultice ready and the mother got the poultice ready and the mother got the poultice was about to be applied.

Tommy wanted to say something, but they would not hear a word from him. The more they wanted that the more they wanted that the more they wanted that the nore they wanted to talk the more they wanted that the nore they wanted to talk the more they wa Tommy. "Ziop!" said the mother, and in less than another minute Tommy's foot was nicely bandaged and the bedelothes tucked closely about him. "There, now!" said the times frightful, especially in the summer,

Just as the solicitous pair were about to emigration from the country.

In purchasing power here the Japanese

it on the wrong foot!" ON THE WRONG FOOT.

And so it is with the politician and the man of learning, they have got in on the wrong foot. Gentlemen with the statistics, now, I consider it is absolutely as much a waste of time for a confirmed gold standard man and a free silverite to discuss this queation as it would be for a Methodist and a Mohammedan to discuss religion. I happen to be the fortunate or unfortunate owner of more mining interests than any other single individual in the United States, barring nane, and having expended over \$50,000 in money and fourteen years' hard labor on my mining claims. I have never had one dollar in return, and I have very rich and valuable property, estimated at over \$1,000,000. Why with all its don't I realize? I lack the capital to de velop. It will require \$30,000 perhaps to develop one mine, and yet \$1,000 might be sufficient, but in owning a huge group of minea one is compelled to do \$109 worth of work or each claim each year, for even though you had \$10,000 expended on one claim and you fall to do assessment work before the first with more or less pride by those to whom the name is applied. The differentiation in of January each year any citizen "or anyonclaiming his or her intention of becoming New York local politics last year could only be expressed to the satisfaction of those most inal discoverer. If, however, there is \$500 worth of work done on a claim the holder may apply for and receive patent, but that costs \$5 per zero, or twenty acres for \$100 and about \$100 more for mapping and sur-Vev. So year after year the poor man keeps the wherewith to patent until the capitalia omes along and buys him out if he has sure thing. One more point in this connection and no doubt the average reader will doubt this assertion, but it is true as death is sure. There has never been as much money taken out of the ground as there has been sunk in getting it, and there is not one mine in 1,000 that pays. Now, then, let us copy some of the simple statistics and be impartial on the money question which I took upon as the worst kind of A GHOST DANCE AND FAKE.

Let me ask first how can congress increase or diminish the volume of our exchange meand a half, or a yard a yard and an inch? Put your finger into a bucket of water, pull it out and look for the hole. Now this is all Greek to a gold standard or free silver man because they know it all. They have finan-cial convictions—faith without reason or legic. I am not an advocate of the free coinage of silver, but I have failed to find any one who could point out to me a country on earth that has suffered to any per-ceptible extent by a depreciation of the purchasing power of its exchange media. Some point to Mexico. That country never has been so prosperous or money so plen-tiful. Now, if there is no foundation for these alarming predictions of disaster to stand upon, why should not the calamity howler die of the excessive heat? Every-body knows that a deprectating currency is bad, but I believe that an appreciating one is worse. The first is hard on the creditor The latter on the debtor. So that in either case one or the other is hurt. This, I think, explains why the creditor east is for single gold standard, while the debtor west and south demands the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1. I national honor and patriotism are omers for selfishness and personal interest It is just like the tricks in trade, each hopes to profit at the other's expense. Both are wrong and both will be disappointed. Let us see what all this wrangle, jangle and roar is about. The statistician tells us that we have \$2,000,000. 000 of government money, and that only 5 per cent of our exchanges are effeeted by it, and this 5 per cent is what is causing the tremendous outburst of "you're

With what is the other 95

another

and beyond the control of the president or the law makers. Money is but a reedium of exchange, and whatever affects nineteentwentieths of our exchanges must be con-sidered a very effective part of our volume of currency; and yet, despite the fact that only \$2,000,000,000 of currency is used in the exchange of \$40,000,000,000, half the people are going wild lest a few sliver dol lars be added to the tremendous 5 per cenflood, while the other half declare that un less we have this free colbage addition this land of the free and the home of the dud-and the mugwump is going to his Satanity

what the people want most is not the money, but a chance to earn it, and this continual agitation of the money question by ignoramuses who think they know it, but on second thought they don't is causing a lot of innormal, hamnless needle lots. ing a lot of innocent, harmless people of trouble. We have already more silver coin than can be kept in circulation; why coin more unless it is required. Commerce needs, and will always select its own trade tools, and when it has aumeient exchange media with which to do its money work it will use no more, and which it needs more it makes it. If Benjamin Harrisch had been elected at the time the American voters were laboring under an attack of temporary usanity nearly four years ago there would Where is the giant intellect that can solve this stapple troblem, for simple it must be no discussion of the monetary question as most questions are that seem perplexing.

I am beginning to think it is "much ado labor and industry would have had protect." tion under the McKinley law. Reciprocity would have flourished and produce would have been 50 per cent better, while Cuba would now be a sister republic and Major McKinley would have had no opposition or his triumphant march, representing tens of thousands of men who believe in silver and believe that bimetallism is the proper thing, but who do not intend to desert their party because one plank does not suit them. Kinley will be elected by binetallists.

CHEAP LIVING IN JAPAN.

Food for Three Cents and a Funeral for Eighty Cents.

The industrial activity of Japan is frequently held up as an example of the adwages paid and the manner in which the working classes live is carfully avoided, as the details of either, contrasted with like afford. conditions in the United States, would demolish the oriental argument. Hon, Robert P. Porter, in a late letter in the Cleveland World, thus describes the cost and manner of living in a Japanese city: The question which naturally occurs to

me used to other conditions and environments is, how do these people manage to live on the wages paid? The average earn-ings for adults in these localities are cerback on a friend. Pierce and Colcock had been in congress together, and according to a story told by Venable, they were going that the average politician can get it through After my visit to the

of sheps on Nagoya-machi offer some kind of food. The most numerous are those which the denizens of this locality call vegetable shops, where cut-off ends of vege-tables are offered for sale. Next come fish grandmother; "tomorrow morning Tommy's when statistics show that it reaches in this foot will be better and the naughty splinter district 492, against 231 births. The loss,

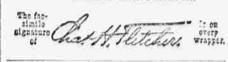
leave the room and the threatening stick in purchasing power here the Japanese was put away. Tommy spoke him thus: sen is fully equal to our cent, and the fact "Well, I guess it's all right; but you've got that it takes 10 rin (siso a current coin) to make one sen, indicates that purchases can be made for even that small coin, about 2,000 of which can be purchased for an American dellar. Throwing out Jurikisha men and cart drawers, it will be found that the average carnings are less than 5 sen, or 21g sen a day. Here is the daily outiny of a man carning, say, three American

> Pand to Jizo festival.....

Total ... Total 5.3 Thus, we have the rock-bottom facts. All over this amount, and, of course, the average well-to-do laborer bers will carn from 20 to 25 sen (cr 10 cents or 1246 cents) a day, enables him to improve the character and quality of his food, and to supply such luxuries as a masquito not and a bed quilt. Where living is so cheap, what does it

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HOTELS.

BARKER HOTEL. THIRTEENTH AND JONES STREETS.

cost to die? Statisticians, they say, for low us from the craile to the grave, and hence I have learned something as to the cost of a funeral on the Nagoya-machi. When a family in these quarters of Osaka is stricken with such misfortune it is a in accordance with the legal process, an in obedience of immemorial custom, involve the enormous expenditure of more than a

Less than a dollar to bury a man in good This cost can be somewhat reducby a certificate to the authorities asserts the poverty of the family, but this is rare done. Those better off generally assist, at even the poor neighbors of the locality the event of death send in mourning prese of a few sens each, and in this way to discrace of a pauper funeral is averte What would the esteemed British labors who looks forward with equanimity to en ing his days in the "ouse" and a pauper grave, think of these independent who may eat mighty close at times, but are too independent to accept calmiy the life of a pauper, even though it means a comfortable bed and plum pudding and roast beef at Christmas?

One thing that strikes outsiders with curi-esity about the dwellers in these quarter of Tokio is their religious predisposition. amall, half-decayed tabernacle, where a ston image of the Buddha is cushrined, is foun in each nook and corner of this street. The one-tenth to two-tenths of a sen a day the religious ceremony fund, and on the two days of the 13rd and 24th of July in every year a religious festival is held, when the street presents the most gallant specia which the fund admits, and when the hare ship of the year is unbent. In the joys an rollicking of those days may the toilers the Nagoya-machi forget their sorrows for vantages of free silver. Reference to the few hours and in the happy-go-inchy disp themselves by such pleasures as these fete

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Missouri Valley Local Leaves CHICAGO R J. & PACIFIC Arrives Omaha Union Depot, 19th & Maron Sts. | Omaha

EAST. 16 45 nm. Atlantic Express (ex. Sunday), 5.35 pm 7.86 pm. Night Express, 8.115 am 4.56 pm. Chicago Verthaded Limited, 1.35 pm 4.55 pm. St. Paul Vestibuled Limited, 1.35 pm WEST.

S:15am Sioux City Accommodation 8 00 pc 12:30pm Sioux City Express (ex. Sun.) 11 55an 6:15pm St. Paul Limited 3:10an

Leaves | MISSOURI PACIFIC. Arrives Omnia Depot, 45th and Webster Sts. | Omnia nunnan Nebraska & Kansas Limited... 9130nm - Kansas City Express. nunnan Nebraska Local tes. Sun.i... Leaver Stott X CITY & PACIFIC Omaha Depet, 15th and Webster Sta ... St. Paul Limited 9110mm

STOUX CITY & PACIFIC

enves | WAUASH HAILWAY Cimilia Union Depot. 19th & Mason CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, For the purpose of securin cllowing promissory notes, executed I. Halsey and Smith, Limited, for a schalf of Peters Dash company and C company, to wit. fellowing promissory notes, executed to J. H. Halsey and Smith, Limited, for and in behalf of Peters Duch company and Columbus Buggy company, to-wit; One dated March 10 1896, due August 14, 1896, for \$1,855,32; one dated April 14, 1896, due August 23, 1896, for \$2,329,94; one dated April 14, 1896, due August 26, 1826, for \$1,833,42; one dated April 11, 1896, due August 28, 1896, for \$1,833,42; one dated April 14, 1896, due August 28, 1896, for \$1,736,55; one dated April 14, 1896, due September 4, 1896, for \$1,736,55; one dated April 14, 1896, due September 4, 1896, for \$2,291,87; one dated April 14, 1896, due September 8, 1896, for \$2,291,87; one dated April 14, 1896, due September 18, 1896, for \$2,201,87; one dated April 14, 1896, due September 12, 1896, for \$2,201,87; one dated April 14, 1896, due September 13, 1896, for \$2,201,87; one dated April 14, 1896, due September 13, 1896, for \$2,201,87; one dated April 14, 1896, due September 13, 1896, for \$2,201,87; one dated May 1, 1896, due September 13, 1896, for \$2,201,87; one dated May 1, 1896, due September 13, 1896, for \$2,201,87; due dated May 1, 1896, due September 13, 1896, for \$2,201,87; due dated May 1, 1896, due September 14, 1896, due September 14, 1896, due September 15, 1896, for \$2,201,87; due dated May 1, 1896, due September 14, 1896, due September 15, 1896, for \$2,201,87; due dated May 1, 1896, due September 15, May I. 1256, due October a. 1895, for \$3.57, and cated May I. 1885, due October 6, 1825, for \$1,591,311 one dated June 15, 1886, due October 28, 1886, for \$2,461,29; one dated June 15, 1886, due October 29, 1896, for \$2,244,39; one dated June 15, 1896, due November 3, 1896, for \$2,244,39; one dated June 15, 1896, due November 3, 1896, for \$2,231,55; one dated June 15, 1896, due November 4, 1896, for \$2,231,55; one dated June 15, 1896, due November 5, 1896, for \$2,451,21; one dated June 15, 1896, due November 6, 1896, for \$2,571,28; one dated July 11, 1396, due November 11, 1886, for \$1,771,28; one dated July 11, 1896, for \$1,771,28; one dated July 11, 1896, for \$1,690,99; one dated July 12, 1896, for \$1,690,99; on the Dath day of July, 1896, Gorge M. Paters and Chaton D. Firestone partners under the firm name and style of columbus Huggy company and Peters Dash company, executed and delivered a chattel mortgage to J. H. Halsey & Smith, limited in the sam of \$22,766,79, linon the following described goods and chalters, bowlet, All of a certain stock of buggles, brastons, surreys, carringer, vehicles, nations, bloyches, whins robes and merchands owned by the made in the payment of the above mentioned notes of in any part thereof, at the time limited for such payment, then all of said obligations should become due, and then it should be lawful for the said J. H. Halsey & Smith, limited to take such goods and chattels and dispose of the same at public or private sale, and out of the money arising from such sale to pay the costs of selling the same and the amount due upon said obligations.

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the first of the above mentioned notes, and J. H. Halsey & Smith, limited have declared all of said notes due, and that there is due J. H. Halsey & Smith, limited, thereon 259,765.9 and no suit or proceedings have been instituted to recover the debt secured by the said mortgage, or any part thereof, and said mortgage was filed for record in the office of the county cierk of Douglas county, Nebraska, on the lat day of August 188.

Therefore, Notice is hereby given that the undersigned mortgagess will sell all of the above described property at the building known as 168-160-161; Harney street, in the ICty of Omaha, Nebraska, on Tuesday the 8th day of September, 186, at eleven o'clock in the forencon of said day, at public sale to the highest bidder thereon for cash, and that the proceeds thereof will be applied to the payment of the said mortgage debt.

Dated at Omaha, August 17th, 186.

applied to the payment of the said mort-gage debt.
Dated at Omaha, August 17th, 1896.
J. H. Halsey & SMITH, Limited,
By Bartisti, Baldrige & DeBord, attor-neys.
A18d20tm

Searles & Searles SPECIALISTS IN Nervous, Chronic

Private Diseases. WEAK MEN SEXUALLY, Freatment by mad SYPHILIS

Cured for life and the person throughly elemand from the avatem PILICS FISTULA IN RECTAL ULCERS, HYDROCELES AND VARICOCELE permanently and successfully cured. Method new and unfailing

STRICTURE AND GLEET at home Dr. Searles & Searles, 110 S. 14th 91



PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL **AMENDMENTS**

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as bereinafter 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 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 Leris ature of the State of Nebrasko: 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

otherwise provided by law, constant of five (5) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to propunes a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, will desert in which the state shall be a jurisdiction in cases relating 'e revenue, civil cases in which the state shall be a party mandamus, quo warranto, nabeas vorpus, and such appellate jurisdiction, as may be provided by law.

Section 2. That section four (4) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the state 5f Nebrassa, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. The judges of the supreme ours shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office, except as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of not less , 5.0 live (5) years as

a period of not less the free to years as the legislature may prescribe.

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

Section 5. At the first general election to be held in the year 1896, 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 ourt whose terms have not expired at the line of holding the general election of 18%, shall continue to hold their office for the emainder of the term for which they were respectively commissioned. Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13) of article six of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska clating to compensation of supreme and istrict court judges.

in the court pugges.

The it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Neimaska:
Section 1. That section thirteen (I3) of riticle six (6) of the Constitution of the state of Neimaska be amended so as to each as follows: State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:
See II. The indiges 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 in anioution of this amendment three-fifths of the manufers elected to each house concurring establish their compensation. The compensation so established shall not be changed afterer than noice in four years and its property than once in four years and its property than the second of the decidence of the second to be seen and the second there are the second than a second th

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

the light of continuous of the others of the xee sitive department.

Be it removed and enacted by the Legisture of the State of Nebranka;
Socilon 1 That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of State of Nebreska be amended to tead follows: setion 24 The officers of the executive arranged of the state government shall give for their services a compensation (ive for their services a compensation of their own use any free, costs, interests or many their moneys in their bands or many their compensation, and all fees that may their compensation, and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for scribles conformed by an officer provided for in the half by and the notyance into the state trensury. The legislature shall it is first session after the indeption of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring, establish the entaries of the officers mused in this critics. The ampensation to established shall not be obtained of them. The indeption of the legislature concerning the content of the members elected to each house of the legislature concern there one is four years and in no event nuless two-thirds of the legislature concern there one is four years and in the event nuless two-thirds of the legislature concern therein.

A joint resolution proposing to amond ection one (i) of article siz (#: of the Constitution of the State of Nebruska, relating

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

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

Section 1. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebruska be amended to result as follows:
Section 1. The judicial nower or this state shall be yested [1] of supreme court, displayed courts county courts, supreme court, displayed courts county courts, supreme courts.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1893. A joint resolution proposing to amend sec-

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.

and district court judges.

He is resolved and enacted by the Leg-slature of the State of Nebraska;
Section I. That section eleven (ii) of arti-le six (b) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as for-

of Nebraska be amended to read as follows.

Section 11. The legislature, whenever twothirds of the members chected to each house
shall concur therein. Buy, in c. after the
year one thousand eight pundled and
macy-seven and not oftener than once in
every four years, farcases the number of
ludges of supreme and district courts, and
he 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 yacate
the office of any judge.

Approved March 36, A. D., 1825.

A joint resolution proposing to amoud

section six (6) of article one (1) of the Con-

stitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to trial by jury.

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

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

Section 6. The right of trial by may shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may provide that in civil actions aye-aixths of the jury may render a versuit and the legislature by also authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men in courts inferior to the district court.

Approved March 29. A. D. 1895.

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

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-dature of the State of Nebruska. Section I. That section one (i) of article we (i) of the Constitution of the State f Nebruska be amended to read as fol-lows: of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section I. The executive department shall consist of a governor, leditedual governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and three railroad commissioners, shall hold his office for a term of two years, from the first Thursday after the first Thursday after the first Thursday after the first Thursday in January, after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Each railroad commissioner stall hold his office for a term of three each, beginning on the first Thursday in January, after the first Thesday in January ofter his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Each railroad commissioner stall held his office for a term of three each, and until his uncessor 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 three years, and one for the period of three years, and one for the period of three years. The governor, secretary of state, suddior of pubme accounts and treasurer shall reside at the capitet turing their term of office; they shall Esch the public records, books and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be required by law.

Approved March 20, A. D., 1895.

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 limiting the number of executive state officers.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1. That section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows.

ollows.

Section 25. No other executive state offiers execut those named in section one (I)
of this article shall be created, except by
on act of the legislature which is concurred in by not less than three-fourths
of the members elected to each house
herrof:

hereof; Provided, That any office created by an act of the legislature may be abolished by he legislature, two-thirds of the members dected to each house thereof concurring. Approved March 20, A, D, 4885. 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-slature of the State of Nebraska: Section J. That section time (3) of article ight (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-lows:

Section 9 All funds belonging to the state

cent is presented.

And provided further, That when any arrant upon the state frequency regularly issued in pursuance of an appropriation by the legislature and secured by the vy of a tax for its payment, shall be resented to the state treasurer for payment, and there chain not be any money manent school fund of the shall hold said warrant as f said permanent school fund. Approved March 29, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska by adding a new section to article twelve (12) of said constitution, to be numsered section two (2), relative to the merging of the government of cities of the metropolitan class and the government of the counties wherein such cities are lo-

sated.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-ishture of the State of Nobrieka:

Section I. That article twolve (12) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be maculed by adding to said article a new section to be numbered section two (2), to read an follows:

Section 2 The government of any city of

Section 2 The government of any city of the metropolitum 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 submuted by authority of law ic the voters of such city and county and received the assent of a majority of the votes cast in the county exclusive of the votes cast in the metropolitum city at such election.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1835.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment o section six (6) of acticle seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, preeribing the manner in which votes shall e cast.

to cast.

To it resolved and enacted by the Legslature of the State of Nebraska;
Section 1. That section as (5) of article
seven (7) of the Constitution of the State
of Nebraska be amended to read as foliws: Section 6, All votes shall be by ballot, or Section 6, All votes shall be by ballot, or uch other method as may be prescribed y law, provided the secreey or voting be reserved.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1895. A joint resolution proposing to amend

ection two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relaive to donations to works of internal inttive to gonstions to works of internal the provement and manufactories. Be it resolved and emeted by the Legis-lature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section two (2) of article fourteen (10) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as

State of Nebraska, be amouded to read as follows:

Section 2: No city county, town, precinet, 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 at an election by authority of law! Provided That Such donations of accurry with the aggregate shall not exceed to per cent of the aggregate shall not exceed to per cent of the aggregate shall not exceed to per cent of the aggregate shall not exceed to per cent of the aggregate shall not exceed to per cent of the aggregate shall not exceed to per cent of the aggregate shall not exceed to per cent of the aggregate shall not exceed to per cent and to bonds or over the same against the same is instead pursuant to the same is issued pursuant to law.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1895.

tate of Nebraska, do hereby certify that he foregoing proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska are true and correct copies of the original enolled and engrossed bills, as passed by the I'wenty-fourth session of the legislature of he State of Nebraska, as appears from aid original bills on file in this office, and hat all and each of said proposed amendnents are submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Nebranka for their adoption r rejection at the general election to be eld on Tuesday, the 3d day of November,

In testimony whereof, I have thereunto et my hand and affixed the great scal of he state of Nebraska.

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

J. A. PIPER. Sceretary of State

Aug 1 DioNov3-morn only-