stitution of Nebraska, relating to officers of

Approved March 30, A. D., 1895.

ing the number of executive state officers.

A joint resolution proposing to amend

section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the

Constitution of the State of Nebraska, pro-

viding for the investment of the permanent

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as for-lows:

Section 9. All funds belonging to the state

educational funds of the state.

f said permanent school fund. Approved March 29, A. D., 1895.

cated.

be cast.

A. D., 1896.

Thirtieth.

the state of Nebraska.

A joint resolution proposing an amend-

ment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska by adding a new section to article

twelve (12) of said constitution, to be num-

bered section two (2), relative to the merg-

metropolitan class and the government of

the counties wherein such cities are lo-

He it resolved and charted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1: That article twelve (12) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended by adding to said article a new section to be humbered section two (2), to read as follows:

A foint resolution proposing an amendment

to section six (6) of article seven (7) of the

Constitution of the State of Nebraska, pre-

scribing the manner in which votes shall

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-

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

A D 1895

A joint resolution proposing to amend

section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the

Constitution of the State of Nebraska, rela-

tive to donntions to works of internal im-

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legis-lature 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

Section 2 No city, county, town, precinct, municipality, or other subdivision of the state, shall ever make domations to any works of internal improvement, or manu-

factory, 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; Pro-vided, That such donations of a county

In testimony whereof, I have thereunt

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

Chicago courts sustain their reputation

Aug 1 DtoNov3-morn only.

expeditious divorces.

Secretary of State

Approved March 29, A. D., 1895,

provement and manufactories.

the executive department.

# SPECIAL NOTICES.

Advertisements for these columns will be taken until 12:30 p. m., for the evening and until S p. m. for the morning and Sanday editions.

Advertisers, by requesting a numbered check, can have answers addressed to a numbered letter in care of The Bee, Answers so addressed will be delivered on presentation of the check only.

Rates, 1 1-2e a word first Insertion: te a word thereafter. Nothing taken for less then 25c for the first insertion. These nevertisements must be run consecutively.

WANTED\_SITEATIONS.

WANTED, A POSITION AS COMPANION FOR An invalid gentleman. Address K & Car-Omaha Bee. A -572-118

#### WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED, AN IDEA: WHO CAN THINK OF some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas, they may bring you wentle. Write John Wedderburn 2 Co., Dept. V., Patent Altorheys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,80 price offer and a list of 200 inventions wanted. B=371 WANTED-2 GOOD EXPERIENCED BOX makers, Cady Lumber Co. D-94.5

WANTED, SALESMAN OF EXPERIENCES & good appearance; must be up-to-date man; good salars; Apply to J. H. Mellowski, manneger Smith Premier Typewriter company, Omaha. B-51.3 9

SOLICITOR WANTED WHO CAN APPROACH merchants and man of means; liberal pay Address X 63, Bec. B-M521 10\*

WANTED, FIRST CLASS SALESMAN IN linen department at Boston Store, Omaha. Must have A 1 references and be theroughly experienced; no other need apply. B -522-10 WANTED-AGENTS: 120.00 A WEEK SURE TO workers. New goods. New plan. 10's a win-ner. Every family needs it. Sells at sight. H. S. Co., Box 42t, Cincinnatt, Obto.

BALESMEN WANTED, TO HANDLE FIRST chins specialty in cigars. Introductory order small. Four handsome premiums. Attractive sample outfit. Easy seller; good side line. McLachian & Burton, 914 Guaranty Loan, Minneapolls, Minn. MEN EVERYWHERE TO DISTRIBUTE SOAP

samples and manage branch factory. No capital needed: \$60 salary; steady work; send reference and stamp. D. D. S. Co., Camden, N. J. B.—M534 10\* GENTLEMEN OF GOOD ADDRESS, WITH \$30.00 cash, can secure business engagement paying \$40.00 weekly. See Fawkes, room 1 Hotel Karbuch. B—MM5.10\*

#### WANTED FEMALE HELP.

WANTED FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENE ral housework, 1112 Georgia ave. C-931-9 WANTED, LADY TO ASSIST IN A GEN-store in a small town. Address X 53, Bec. C-M538 10\*

#### FOR RENT\_HOUSES.

HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY. THE O. F. Davis Company, 1505 Farnam. D-272 HOUSES, BENEWA & CO., 108 N. 15TH ST. MODERN HOUSES, C. A. STARR,925 N. Y. LIFE D-214 STEAM HEATED STORES AND FLATS Howard Ranck, agent, 1610 Chicago street. D-275

CHOICE HOUSES AND COTTAGES ALL OVER the city, \$5 to \$50. Fidelity, 1702 Farnam. D-276 LARGE LIST OF HOUSES. THE BYRON D-277 HOUSES, WALLACE, BROWN BLK., 16TH D-278

FOR RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED house, 8 rooms; modern. 600 Park avenue. MODERN FURNISHED HOUSE-INQUIRE N. E. cor. 29th and Leavenworth Sts. D-231 11 160 S. 267H AVE., 10-ROOM HOUSE, OAK floor and finish, modern in every respect, grates, mantles, furnace and laundry; best built house in the city, \$37.50 per month. Omaha Real Estate and Trust Co., 211 So. 18th st.

TWELVE-ROOM MODERN HOUSE ANI brick harn; 2232 Farnam, Apply to J. W. Robbins, rooms 3 and 4, Davidge bldg. D-Ma28

FOR RENT, FOR THE WINTER, NINE-ROOM house, furnished, modern conveniences, one block from Perk car line, on South 29th st. hear Park school; will rent cheap to suitable persons. Hest of references required, Address X 24, Bee. D-M352 12\*

A 4 AND 6-ROOM MODERN FLAT, 1112 SO 11th. D-200 9\* FOR RENT, FIGHT-ROOM MODERN HOUSE with barn, \$25.00, Inquire 2511 Pierce St., o 1764 Farnam. D-457-11

2533 ST. MARY'S AVE., 9-ROOM MODERN house, \$25. Garvin Bros., 1613 Farmam. D-475

FLAT, \$20,00; 6 ROOMS, MODERN, CLOUSER blk., S. E. cor. 16th and Jones, Garvin Bros., 1613 Farnam D-474 MODERN PLATS, LANGE BLK., 606 S. 12TH. ALL SIZES FROM \$5.00 UP, F. D. WEAD 16th and Douglas. D-178-31

BIX-ROOM COTTAGE, 2572 HALF HOWARD BEVEN-ROOM HOUSE; MODERN IMPROVE ments. 2552 Jones. D-M409 12\*

FOR RENT, 7-ROOM COTTAGE OF LARGE dimensions; with modern conveniences; including bath room, with porcelain tub and stationary wash stand; newly finished in the most attractive manner; large yard, with fine trees; rent, \$25 per month; location, Bh st., third door north of Lake. Apply to W. B. Melkie, 564 First National bank building.

D-M540

HOUSE FOR RENT, 5 NICE LARGE ROOMS city water, \$11.60. 1529 N. 19th St.; good loca tion. EIGHT-ROOM MODERN FRAME, DETACHED, 2719 Poppleton avenue; choice; 230. Eight-room modern, 32rd and Harr sts.; \$23. IG-room modern brick, 520 N. 23d, \$35.90. S-room modern brick, 614 S. 20th, \$25.00. 12-room modern, 23th and Woolworth, \$22.50.

6-ROOM MODERN HOUSE IN EXCELLENT condition; nice locality, \$13, 2731 Seward. In-quire 2819 Seward.

D-530-11\* SEVERAL DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR RENT J. H. Sherwood, 421 N. Y. Life. D-M556 12\* FOR RENT, 520 N. 19TH ST., 10 ROOMS, MOD

ern, \$40.00.
1999 California st., 7 rooms, \$15.00.
1937 Davenport st., 7 rooms, \$20.00.
Houses for rent in all parts of the city.
BRENNAN-LOVE CO., 420 Faxton blk.
D-M341 N10

# FOR RENT\_FURNISHED ROOMS.

FURNISHED ROOM; MODERN. 6114 S. 197H E-M557 115 NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS; HOUSEKEEP ink, 2623 St. Mary's. E-M5H 14\*

FOR RENT, FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OF without board; steam heat and all improvements; special low rates for th ter. Milland hotel, 16th and Chicago,

ALBANY-2101 DOUGLAS, ROOMS, FUR rished or unfurnished; prices to suit the times table excellent.

F-325 23

Must give best of references and state wher employed. Address N 23, Dec. F-M253 12\* FINE SUNNY ROOMS: BOARD OPTIONAL private family; desirably situated; detacher residence; references, 722 North 15th st. F-Marz 10\*

LARGE ROOM, SUITABLE FOR TWO, WITH mantel and grate, gas, furnace beat, but with board, in private family. Address A: Rec. F-M531 11\*

FOR RENT\_UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

FOR RENT 3 ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSE-keeping. Bath and water; references required.

FOR REAT STORES AND OFFICES.

FIRST-CLASS BRICK STORE BUILDING, 1011 Farman; three stories and basement; will after to suit tenent; low rent. 214 Ist Nat'l B'k blug. OR REST, THE 4-STORY BRICK BUILDING at 516 Farnam St. This building has a freproducement insument, complete steam heating fix tures, water on all floors; gas, etc. Apply of the office of The Res.

### AGENTS WANTED. AGENTS WANTED, ASSORTED COMIC

motto and company butness, but the per dog; \$1.25 per 110, post prid; \$2, 1,000 by express, "ampaign supply Arch St., Boston, Mack. VANTED-AGENTS TO MAKE BIG MONEY With our Comic Buttons; best asserting the best first Manufacturer, ("J-M518 GENTS WANTED TO SELL THE HEST Actual Cutagen inhaber in the world. Ex-clusive territory, Address Dr. Worst, Assa-land, O. J.—Mass 11\* und, O. J-MS29 119
AGENTS MAKE 28 TO 118 A DAY INTROducing the "Center," the only 11 smap race
camera made. The greatest reliev of the century, general and local agents wanted at
over the world. Exclusive territory. Will
today for terrina and samples. Alten-Gleaver
Co., X 25, La Crosse, Wis. J-M340 129

# WANTED-TO REST.

p. 10, 40, 10 ACRE TRACTS, THREE TO FIVE miles; also forms ten to fifty miles of Omana Bemis, Poston block. K-M452 N4

STORAGE. PACIFIC STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO. 908-910 Jones. General storage and forwarding M-282

OM. VAN & STORAGE, 1415 FARM, TEL, 1539 M-283

## WANTED TO BUY.

WANTED, A ROLLER TOP OFFICE DESK and chair; must be in good order and cheap for cash. Also good letter press and stand. Call on the address J. W. Dean & Son's, 607 and 605 Dec 50dg.

FOR SALE\_HORSES AND WAGONS. DURABILITY TALKS; CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, phaetons, bottom prices. A. J. Simpson, 169, Dodge.

### FOR SALE\_MISCELLANEOUS.

CHEAPEST HARDWOOD WOVEN CORN-CRIB-bing made. C. R. Lee, 201 Douglas. Q-285 COR SALE SURREY, PHAETON AND Columbus Concord buggy, with full leather top nearly new; bargain. T. J. Rogers, 11th and Farnam. FOR SALE, A GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO FOR saic. Call at \$17 South 16th st. Q-M490 10\* FOR SALE, CHEAP; ONE SMITH PREMIER typewriter, with desk; one bank check punch; two four-wheel trucks; one letter press. J. H. Dumont, Receiver, 141 marney saves. Q-ME4 MEDIUM SIZE, "SPLENDID" HASE-BURNER bargain. Call Saturday, 3719 N. 17th St Q-528-9\* FOR SALE, GOOD SQUARE, KNABE PIANO \$60.60, 2728 Conden Ave. Q-231-11\*

MRS. MARY FRITZ, CLAIRVOYANT, 821 N 16th. S-M363-17\*

# MASSAGE, BATHS, ETC.

MME. SMITH, 1121 DOUGLAS, ROOM 5; MAS sage and steam baths. T-M425 10 MRS. DR. LEON, ELECTRIC MASSAGE PARtorg; refreshing and curative; don't fail call. 417 S. 11th st., upstairs. T-M491 11\* MISS AMES, VAPOR BATHS, MASSAGE. 5 S. 12th St., room 3. T-ME99-N6\*

### PERSONAL.

MISS VAN VALKENBURG DESTROYS PER 8-ROOM MODERN CORNER FLAT. 2401 LEAVmanently by electricity superfluous hair, moles warts, etc. Room 416 N. Y. Life Bldg. U-286 RUPTURE CURED; NO PAIN; NO DETEN-tion from business; we refer to hundreds of patients cured. O. E. Miller Co., 397 N. Y. Life building, Omaha, Neb. U-287 BATHS MASSAGE. MME. POST, 31942 S. 15TH. U-288 VIAVI, HOME TREATMENT FOR UTERINE troubles. Physician in attendance, Consulta-tion or health book free. M6 Bee bldg. SEE CARTER HARDWARE CO., 1465 DOUG-las, for mantels, grates, tiles, marble work, etc. U-262

MONEY TO LOAN\_REAL ESTATE ANTHONY LOAN & TRUST CO., 315 N. Y. L. Quick money at low rates for choice farm loans in Iowa, northern Missouri, eastern Nebraska W-291

CITY LOANS. C. A. STARR, 925 N. Y. LIFE. W-292MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED OMAHA real estate. Brennan, Love Co., Paxton block, W-232 LOANS ON IMPROVED & UNIMPROVED CIT' property, W. Farnam Smith & Co., 1320 Farnan W-234 BUY REAL ESTATE SECURITIES, THEY are safe. We can offer gilt-edged mortgages, secured by good Omaha real estate, and choice Nebraska and lowa farms. If you have \$1.000, \$5.000 or \$20,000 to invest, call and see us. The Hicks' Real Estate Agency, 305 N. Y. Life bldg.

# MONEY TO LOAN\_CHATTELS.

MONEY TO LOAN, 20, 60, 90, DAYS; PURNI ture, planus, etc. Duff Green, room 8 Harker bit X-291

# BUSINESS CHANCES.

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700 lbs. agate, 150 pair two-third cases, 40

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best location in village; all in first class order;
18 recens in main building, if desired 4 additional across the street; terms fair; Oct.
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Y-438-11\*

IF YOU DESIRE TO PURCHASE FINE VA-cant property, cheap lots or houses and lots for cash, or on very easy terms, do not fall to see the Fidellity Trust Co., southeast corner of Bee building. Their list is large and they recommend nothing but bargoins. Re—598 ABSTRACTS. THE BYRON REED COMPANY

FARM LANDS, C. P. HARRISON SH N. Y. L.

GEORGE P. GELLENBECK, BANJO, MANDO in and guitar teacher. Room 412 Bec 1815

Steinway Grand; bargain, instruments .enter 318 McCague Aldge 404

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UPHOLSTERING. PURNETURE PACKED, FINISHED, RE-paired; mattreases unde and renovated. Try Walkie, IIII Coming; tel. 15al. 264

COST, A BLACK NOTE BOOK ON REAL estate mostgages, commwhere on 16th men lard at. Apoly to W. B. Meike, From 19 1st Nat. bk. bldg. Reward, & Lout-Mid il

RICYCLES AND REPAIRING.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL YOUR BI-

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-dature of the State of Nebranka; Section L That section one (1) of article ve (5) of the Constitution of the State I Nebraska be amended to read as fol-ass. SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING. A. C. VAN SANT'S SCHOOL, MI N. Y. LUTS

## PAWNSHOKERS.

H. MAROWITZ LOANS MONEY, 68 N. 16 ST

DANCING SCHOOL. MORAND'S NOW OPEN FOR LADIES' GIN-tiemen, culturer and private classes. For par-ticulars and terms please call 1510 Harney St. 699 OU.

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# PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL **AMENDMENTS**

The following proposed amendments to the onstitution of the State of Nebraska, as percinafter set forth in full, are submitted o the electors of the State of Nebraska, to e voted upon at the general election to be

ield Tuesday, November 3, A. D. 1896: A joint resolution proposing to amend sections 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

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature 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 folws:
Section 2. The supreme court shall until
herwise provided by law, consist of five
judges, a majority of whom shall be
cessary to form a quorum or to proounce a decision. It shall have original nounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, civil 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 (6) of the Constitution of the state of Noisyratea be amended as as to read as follows:

Section 4. The judges of the supreme

braska, be amended so as to read as fol

Section 4. The judges of the supreme court 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 than five (5) 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 18%, 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 therefore, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court whose terms have not expired at the time of holding the general election of 18% shall continue to hold their office for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively commissioned. ere respectively commissioned. Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

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

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the tate of Nebraska:

State of Nebraska:
Section 1. That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:
Sec. 13. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their screives 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 maxbers elected to each house concurring stabilish their compensation. The compensation so established shall not be chans, a free than once in four years, and in n. even? unless two-thirds of the members et ated to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Approved March 20, A. D. 1894

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of N. braska, elating to compensation of the officers of the xecutive department.

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:
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 hereafter be payable by law for services performed by an officer provided for in 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 concurring. Approved March 29, A. D. 1805. Approved March 29, A. D. 1805.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to judicial power.

to judicial power.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature 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 magisfrates, and in such other courts inferior to the supreme court as may be created by law in which two-thirds of the members elected to each house concur.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section 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.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-Islature of the State of Nebraska: Section I. That section eleven (II) of arti-cle six (9) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-Section 11. The legislature, whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur therein, may, in or after the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and not oftener than once in every four years, increase 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.

he office of any judge. Approved March 39, A. D., 1895. A joint resolution proposing to amend section six (6) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to trial by jury.

to trial by jury.

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 jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may provide that in civil actions five-sixths of the jury may render a verdict, and the legislature by also authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men, in courts infe for to the district court.

Approved March 26, A. D., 1834 Toledo woman applied for asparation, and within two haves after the complaint was filed she was granted a decree, together with \$150,000. The fact that she was the wife of a millionaire tended to lubricate the

A joint resolution proposing to somened WHAT IF IT TAKES A LEG?

There's Money in It f the Owmer is Properly Insured.

COMMON METHOD OF SWINDLING

Who Maim Themselves to Realize on Their Accident Policies Some of the Noted Pallures.

of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:
Section 1 The executive department shall consist of a governor, leutemant evernor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and three railroad commissioners, each of whom, except the said railroad commissioners, shall hold his office for a term of two years, from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January, after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Each reffrond commissioner shall hold his office for a term of three years, beginning on the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January after his election, and until his uscessor is elected and qualified; Provided, however, That at the first recent 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, auditor of public accounts, and treasurer shall reside but the capitol during their term of office, they shall keep the public records, books, and papers there, and shall perform such quities as may be required by law.

Approved March 30, A. D., 1895 "The woods are full of fellows who would take \$2,500 for an arm or a log," said a prominent attorney representing several accident insurance companies to a reporter of the Chicago Tribune. "The statement sounds strong, but nevertheless it is a fact. You would be astonished to know the great number of swindlers who endeavor maining themselves, shooting off an arm can easily corroborate this statement by astonishingly short time before the accident interviewing the representatives of the sevinterviewing the representatives of the sev-

A foint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, limit. Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-Islature of the State of Nebrazka: Section I. That section twenty-six (25) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: of policies were willing to main themselves for the benefit of the premium of their policies. Many of the plots are well nigh State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:
Section 25. No other executive state officers 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 concurring.

Approved March 33, A. D., 1855. just belief, and certainly required for their execution a remarkable degree of physical courage. Almost every agency has suffered more or less from such schemers, and although in many instances it has been impossible to establish conspiracy or intentional injury on the part of the man insured. ional injury on the part of the man insured the companies are, nevertheless, morally certain that plans have been deliberately

laid for robbing their treasuries.
One of the cases which seemed most neredible involved several companies, both in New York and Chicago. The story was teld by the secretary of one of the largest egencies on LaSalle street. It occurred several months ago and created a widespread nterest, not only among insurance people, out in the section of the state in which the man lived. A few months previous to the accident this man, who lived in a little town in southern Michigan, took out a number of accident policies, both in New York and Chicago, amounting to almost \$100,000. He was a cashier in a leading bank of the small city in which he lived. He was apparently in good circumstances, and it was hard to believe that he would resort to any questionable device to obtain money.

of Nebraska be amended to read as forlows:
Section 9. 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 forever inviolate
and undiminished, and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States
or state securities, or registered county
bonds or registered school district bonds
of this state, and such funds, with the
interest and income thereof are hereby
solemnly piedged for the purposes 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
I of this article is 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 rate of interest,
whenever 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 not be any money
in the proper fund to pay such warrant,
the board created by section I of this article may direct the state treasurer to pay
the amount due on such warrant from
moneys in his hands belonging to the permanent school fund of the state, and he
shall hold said warrant as an investment
of said permanent school fund.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1895. BY THE BUZZ-SAW METHOD. Several weeks after taking out his last accident policy the cashier drove some dis-tance out into the country to a large sawmill. At the time he said that he had made the trip to see about getting some lumber to build stairsteps at the side of his house but for some reason he failed to get the material. A second time he went to the sawmill without accomplishing anything. A third time he went out, and this time he ecomplished the act for which his nerve had apparently failed on the two previous

When he arrived at the mill the third time it was almost quitting time and sevnan had just thrown the large belt from a buzz saw and was about to stop the machinery. The cashier asked him to put the belt back on the buzz-saw for a moment, as he wanted to saw a piece off a board. The engineer started the saw for him and scream, half yell rang out in the building while his right hand lay on the ground on the other side of the saw. The case was thoroughly investigated by the insurance companies and it was pretty clearly demonstrated that the man had deliberately sawed off his hand. The man's lack of familiarity with the actions of a person who has been suddenly deprived of an arm or leg pre-vented the full success of his scheme. Having no knowledge on the subject he did just exactly what a man would do who intentionally cut off a hand. When the men at tracted by his screams ran to his assistance they found him tightly grasping his wrist read as follows:
Section 2. The government of any city of the metropolitan 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 those cast in such metropolitan city at such election. with the other hand and not more than a spoonful of blood had been spilled from his arm. This plainly proved that he had grasped his wrist tightly and then shoved it against the saw; if it had been otherwise other hand his arm would have waved and jerked about in the air from the nervous shock for more than a minute before he could have seized it, and nearer a pint of blood than a spoonful would have been

spilled. Not long ago there was snother odd case n Chicago in which the beneficiary of the insurance policy made a tremendous mistake which prevented him from pressing his claims against the company. The man was an ex-detective, and still lives on the south side. A short time after taking out his policy a telephone message came to the offices from the man stating that he had that himself in the foot. The secretary of the company went at once to the man's house to see about the sceident. The man's wife met him at the door and said that her husband had ruined his foot and was sick in bed in the next room. Then the secre-lary began asking the woman questions about the accident. She stated that her husband was sitting in the room cleaning a re-volver when it was accidentally discharged the bullet going clear through both his shoe nd foot. The insurance man asked to see the shoe. The woman seemed rather nonplussed at this and said that the shoe was muddy and away some place at the back of the house. The secretary, however, in-sisted on seeing it, and atter a long discussion over the quiestion, and objections on the part of the wife, she showed the shoe to the agent; there was no hole in it. Then efore letting the woman see her husband the secretary insisted on going in and seeing him alone. Evidently the couple had not been expecting a visit from the agent, for they hadn't even fixed up a story together and the man told an entirely different tale from his wife. He said he had been welk-ing along the street carelessly snapping his cevolver, thinking it was not loaded, when auddenly it was discharged and a ball should the construction of this new ten-passed through his foot. The man wilted inch gun be authorized of the dimensions and confessed everything when told whe his wife had said. The man pleaded poverty

vided. 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-fourths vote increase such indebtedness five per cent, in addition to such fen per cent and no bonds or evidences of indebtedness so issued shall be valid unless the name shall have endorsed thereon a certificate signed by the secretary and suditor of state, showing that the same is issued pursuant to law.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1855. as an excuse for his act. RISKED BOTH LEGS Almost every accident company in Chicago was interested in a great case that hap-pened during the World's fair. A man from out of the city had taken out insurance state of Nebraska, do hereby certify that olicies in a large number of companies, ag-regating \$114,000. Not long after taking out the policies the man had both legs out the foregoing proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska are off by a street car near one of the entrances to the World's fair. If the companies had all sattled with him in full he would have received almost \$70,000 for the loss of his two legs. The companies, however, were so suspicious en account of the circumstances. rolled and engrossed bills, as passed by the Twenty-fourth session of the legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bilis on file in this office, and n the case that they declined to pay the full amount and the case was compromised that all and each of said proposed amendments are submitted to the qualified voters nost of the companies paying him a small of the state of Nebraska for their adoption ercentage of the amount demanded.
There have been few cases in the history or rejection at the general election to be f accident insurance in which any one who as endeavored to swindle the company has oluntarily come forward and confessed the held on Tuesday, the 3d day of November, set my hand and affixed the great scal of

lot in detail of the intended crime. As is known there is only one confes on recorded in full and on file in the offices any company in the country. This one in the reasession of a Chicago agency be man who made it apparently reformed nd became the secretary of the Young fen's Christian association in Galveston ec. A short time after taking this pos-ton he decamped with several hundred others belonging to the association and has

not since been heard from. Extracts from the confession of his crime in Chicago, dated buty 24 1893, are as follows:

\* \* 'My injuries were self-inflicted the lat or about June 27, Last, at the intersection of Adams street and Michigan conue, when and where I voluntarily threw myself under a street car at about 11 o'clock p. m.; did it for the purpose of having the atreet car pass over my left hand and wrist and so lajure the same that it would have be amputated at that point, but miscal- partment of the government and placed in

not make a non-fatal injury benefit myself I might be able to make a fatal injury benefit to my mother. At about 8 o'clock p. m. of July 4 I went into Groveland park for the one purpose of carrying out my plan, but at the last moment my courage failed me, and as my original idea of benefiting myself I went over fully. My object from first to last was to raise money, and I was perfectly willing to risk my life or limb to secure it."

HARD TO PREVENT SWINDLES.

The great difficulty in preventing swind-ling of this nature is that the alleged ac-didents always happen when no one is around except the man who is busy being injured. therefore extremely difficult to prove his injuries were self-inflicted. Se there have been cases of pronounced fla-grance in which the policy holder has sucto fleece accident insurance companies by creded in collecting money from agencies through the aid of an average injury. In nearly all of the suspicious cases policy or a leg or something of that kind. You holders have taken out the certificates in eral insurance companies."

Officers of some of the most responsible accident insurance companies in Chicago give remarkable instances where holders the fingers of his left hand in place of the right. The records of companies show that for every four right hands cut, sawed or shot off there is a loss of about thirty-three left bands. The amount ordinarily paid for the loss of a hand or foot is about \$2,500, al-000, and sometimes even more. Everything, from a man's social standing to his assets and income is considered when he is accepted as a good risk by an insurance com-pany. Some men could not be over-insured,

as it is called. The ordinary, everyday citizen could be. If he applied for a policy and it was found he was insured for a goodly sum in several other companies, he would be called over-insured, and his application would be denied.

An interesting case of an over-insured man occurred not long ago. He misrepresented himself in four or five instances and obtained, all together, \$78,000 worth of irsurance. One agency he told that he was a traveling man, to another he said he was a broker and speculator, and so on, deceiving each one and telling each that he was not insured in any other company. Soon after getting all the policies he shot himself in the foot, as he claimed, acci-dentally. The foot had to be amputated.

and the settlement of the damages has yet to be tosted in the courts. There have been a number of cases in which men took out heavy policies for one day only, and were, strangely enough, badly injured on that same day. One man took out a policy because he said he was afraid dogs would bite him. This man happened to shoot his arm off the day he took out his policy. before a dog got a chance at him. INGENIOUS SWINDLE.

Several companies in Chicago have a sad recollection of a man whose house burned down out on the edge of Terre Haute, Ind. The old man, who was living there alone, had a number of policies issued in favor eral men had already left their occupations had a number of policies issued in favor burned down, was away on a visit. the burning down of the house the alleged bones of the man, his pocket knife, several other trinkets, and a badge or two were found in the ashes. This at first seemed conclusive evidence of the death of the old turned a way to look after something in man. This was a very good scheme, but connection with the machinery. A few section after his back was turned a half expert member of the medical profession was called to examine the bones and they were found to be the bones of a female within hearing. All the men ran back to Agents of the company traced the whole the buzz-saw, and there was the cashier case through from first to last. The old the buzz-saw, and there was the cashier case through from first to last. The old tightly holding the wrist of his right arm, man had sent to St. Louis for a skeleton

# TO FIRE TWELVE MILES.

A Rifle to Be the Most Powerful in the World.

After repeated efforts during the last six years, says the New York Times, the Brown Segmental Wire Gun company has succeeded in obtaining a contract from the Board of Ordnance and fortification of the War department for the purpose of building for

\$33,000 a rifle under the Brown system. This gun is to be of ten-inch caliber, and will weigh thirty tons, and be capable of per square inch without overstraining. The length of the new gun will be forty-five feet and the chamber will extend back thirty seven and one-half feet. With a suitable charge of powder this new gun will throw a shot weighing 600 pounds a distance of twelve miles and over, and this shot will penetrate with ease it is said the armor

least three miles. The muzzle velocity of the shot, with a maximum pressure of 50,000 pounds per square inch, would be 2,800 feet per second and could readily, according to the inventor. be increased to 3,000 feet per second by allowing a pressure of 60,000 pounds per square inch, which velocity far exceeds anything ever obtained from any ten-inch gun in the world. The penetration thus obtained, in wrought iren, would be twentyseven inches, and in steel twenty-two inches These figures apply to a gun prescribed by the Board of Grdnance and Fortification. The Brown Segmental Gun company ha been carrying on experiments since April

1899, with a gun composed of a subdivided inner case in longitudinal segments, segments are wound with wire. More guns have failed for want of longitudinal strength, in consequence of the fact that the wire jacket has no longitudinal strength whatever, and the amount of solid metal in the case is only about one-half of that of a solid gun. In the Brown guns, how ever, it is claimed that, while the amoun of solid metal is the same as in other wire guns, the strength of the metal is double and will, therefore, equal the "built-up gun in longitudinal strength.

When this new-ten-inch gun is built, i

will be the largest ever completed under the Brown patents. The largest gun com-pleted and experimented with previous to now considered practical abroad, and which may be readily handled on the Gordon and Crozier disappearing gun carriages, a gun can be constructed which will give a muz zle velocity of 4,000 feet per accord, which is equivalent to a muzzle energy of 65,630 foot tons. This enormous engine of war would penetrate, it is figured, forty inches of wrought iron, about thirty-two inches nickel steel, or about twenty-five inches ligracylized plate; it would have near double the efficiency of the thirteen-inch na-val gun, with its present service charge, and its striking energy would be four times that now obtained from the Krupp or the Arm strong guns of the same caliber with their

present surface charges.

The date at which this new segmental gun may be expected has not been announced, but probably by next summer it may be ready for proving. The process of construction is necessarily slow, but the esults are expected to more than repay

for the delay.

Up to the present time two guns of this character have been constructed and suc-cessfully tested. The first was a small our, ferty-four inches long, with a bore of one inch in diameter, and weighing only sev-enty pounds. It was tested for the first time April 12, 1890, and, with a charge of we and one-half ounces of powder, it dis-barged a shot weighing fifteen and threeurths ounces, giving a muzzle velocity of over 2,000 feet per second, with a muzzle energy of 25.9 foot tons. This shot pene-trated three inches of wrought from at the muzzle, and at 1,000 yards' distance it would have penetrated two and one-half inches of

wrought from The construction of the second gun was completed in May, 1893. It is nineteen feet long, with a bore of five inches in diameter and weighs 9,000 pounds. It is capable o resisting a powder pressure of over 100,000 pounds per square luch. In the spring of 1593 it was turned over to the Ordnance de-

culating the time and distance, the wheels the hands of Captain Heath at Sandy Hook culating the time and distance, the wheels of the car, notwithstanding the car was deralled, passed over the back of my hand without breaking a bone.

"July 4, 1893, I bought a revolver, fully determined to end my existence that night. I reasoned that if I could powder pressures of over 37,000 pounds per square inch; seventy rounds with powder pressures of over 50,000 pounds per powder pressures of ever 50,000 pounds per square inch; seven rounds with powder pressure of over 60,000 pounds per square inch; four rounds with powder pressure of over 70,000 pounds per square tuch, and one round with a powder pressure of over 75,000

at the last moment my courage failed me, and as my original idea of benefiting myself came to my mind again I shot myself through the left hand and then went to a sanitarium for treatment, which was also a part of my scheme every detail of which a part of my scheme every detail of which a part of my scheme, every detail of which When it is remembered that the maximum pressure used in the new high-pressure guns of the navy is 33,600 pounds per square inch, and in the army guns about \$7,000 pounds per square inch, the enormous test to which this five-inch gun was sub

mitted may be realized. The trouble with the advancement of the Brown gun heretofore has been the impossibility to secure the proper financial trustees of the Brown company were not able to pay for the building of a ten-inch the matter has dragged along until now, when the Board of Ordnance and Portification has taken the necessary steps to secure a gun of the larger caliber.

### RUBBER AS A CONDUCTOR.

Electrical Discovery that Upsets an It has been discovered by William P. Smith superintendent of the electrotyping department of the Bureau of Government printing, that hard or vulcanized rubber is a conductor of electricity, and not a non-conductor, as has been heretofore believed. He has utilized his discovery by inventing a process of producing a pattern and costing it by depositing upon the surface thereof metallic nickel for the reproduction of half-tones, wood cuts, engravings or sound records. Scientific men who have carefully inspected Mr. Smith's process have declared that it will prove to be of very great service to the electrotyping business because of the economic principles of the process, which saves the very great waste of wax under the system in vogue, and results in obtaining a much better reproduction of half-tones and

wood cuts. In reply to questions by a Washington "In many of the processes now in vogue for the reproduction in wax of fine engrav-ings or sound records it has been found that there is a loss from the sharpness of the original by molding the same in wax and depositing a shell of metal, say, copper, by a current of electricity produced by a lynamo or other source of electricity. By my process I overcome this defect, and am abled to deposit nickel on the non-conduct g substance and obtain an exact fac simile the design or subject matter with all the ineness and sharpness of lines, dots and impressions that are found in the original; at the same time the nickel forms a hard material, from which copies may be readily

obtained with great nicety.
"In carrying out my invention I take a sheet of suitable material, for instance, hard rubber or vulcanite, and place it in a press, to which steam or hot water is admitted through a pipe for the purpose of rendering the hard rubber soft and pliable. While the hard rubber is in a heated condition, I take the engraving, wood cut, sound record or other form and press it face downward upon the rubber, whereby the rubber readily takes the impress of the former. The muchine is then chilled by cutting off the flow of steam or hot water and discharging what remains in the press through a pipe and opening another pipe through a pipe and opening another pipe and admitting cold water to the press, this admission of cold water occurring while the impression is still on the mold of hard rub-

ber, in order that any contraction of the hard rubber while chilling may take place while the impression is still on. "After the hard rubber has fully cooled it is removed from the press and placed on a metal case coated with wax or paraffin, a strip of this wax being run around the hard rubber mold to cause it to be temporarily held to the wax case. Then, by preference, I make one or more, preferably four, connections just outside of the hard rubber mold by scraping off portions of the When this is done. I make a hasty compound of black lead or graphite and al-cohol, and I coat the wax case and the ater face of the hard rubber mold with the ame, using for this purpose a fine brush, y means of which the paste is evenly dis-

tributed over the face of the said care and mold, the alcohol soon evaporating. "The brushing of the black lead upon the surface of the hard rubber mold and wax case, and the subsequent removal of any remaining particles of the lead, or the polishing of the face in a black lead ma-chine, will result in the face of the hard ubber mold and wax case being completely etallized, so that they will serve to take deposit of metal as nickel.

"The rubber mold and wax case are then vashed with a solution, composed of one ounce of phosphorus to one quart of pure ounce of phosphorus to one quare of phosphorus alcohol, which solution is then washed off with water. When this has been done they are suspended in a vat containing the well known nickel solution, by means of one or more hooks on one edge of the case, engaging a rod or other means, constituting the negative pole or battery, the con-nection with this pole being through the metallic backing of the case. When the ase with the hard rubber mold adhering to t is suspended in the vat, the current of lectricity is turned on, and the nickel anode, which is located in the vat opposite the metallized face of the hard rubber mold is dissolved and the metallic nickel is de-posited in a thin film upon the whole of such surface and of the wax case, the deposit commencing first at the points where the electrical connection is made, namely, where the wax has been removed to expose the metal backing of the case, and then gradually creeping over the entire metal-lized face of the hard rubber mold, the

current returning through the metal back-ing of the case and the suspending hooks.

When a sufficient amount, or shell, of nickel has been deposited upon the hard rubber mold, the mold is removed from the nickel vat and piaced in a copper vit, and the shell is then completed with coper in the usual manner, producing a shell of nickel, with copper backing, to give it stiffness. When the shell has been re-moved, it will be found that all the fine lines, dots, and other marks or impres-sions will be found exactly reproduced in nickel, and with all the sheepness that is characteristic of the original; at the same time the nickel is much harder and more

durable than the copper and many other metals which have been used for deposit upon other substances."

Mr. Emith is a firm believer in his discovery, and of its ultimate adoption by all electrotype foundries. For the grame-phone and phonograph he declares it can not be excelled and that when used the not be excelled, and that when used the sounds reproduced will have the clear me-tallic sound that is now lacking.

Make it a point to see that your blood is purified, enriched and vitalized at this seaon with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has been setting he style for fall lingerie by wearing some equisite silken underwear with elaborate signs in hand embroidery. Some of her waskirts have rufflings of embroidered hiffon in a rose design. The daintiest chemise of the new sult is of morning-glory tilk, filmy and cloud-like, finished with raffles of Valenciennes. The neck was out back and front in the shape of morning glory petals, and turned back and faced, they lowers being embroidered on the surface. Another whole suit had small rose buls woven in the material, and pieces of rese-tinted sits formed a yeke, which was pro-cusely trimmed with lace and loops of narrow scafoam green ribbon. The cibow sleeves were bell-shaped drapings of the silk. Mme. Hernbard's eccentric idea of having beetles, dragon files and small butterflies in the floral design for the borders of petticoats is not likely to become popular.

# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

