## CHEAP MONEY, HIGH TAXES

Activity and Thrift of the Tax Gatherer in Free Silver Mexico.

TWO CHEAP DOLLARS TO ONE IN GOLD

All Kinds of Business and the Professions Doubly Taxed to Compensate for the Declining Dollar Details of the Revenue System.

The fascinating charms of free silver Mexico, its wonderful growth and prosperity a Lick telescope would fail to discover them: It is immaterial if their evistence is denied by investigators and residents of the favored land. Doubt and denials serve to what the imagination of free coiners to such a degree of activity that the weird and windy product would overtax a nail factory supplied with automatic hammers.

There is one delightful "charm" about Mexico which the free coluers fall to ring the changes on. That is the charm of being taxed to death. Walter B. Stevens, corretaxes levied, as well as completeness of a

One of the hief causes of high taxation, Mr. Steven wints out is due to fluctua-tions in the value of allver currency. National and municipal bonds were sold for gold and the interest is payable in gold. This fact necessitates the collection of two silver dollars in taxes to pay one gold dol-lar of the interest.

The City of Mexico has a debt of about \$11,000.000 in gold bonds. These bonds were issued six years ago to carry out plans for drainage and water works. There is no doubt the money was well spent, but by the fall of silver the City of Mexico must pro-vide about \$1,100,000 in Mexican money to pay the annual interest of half that amount

CHEAP MONEY.

How severely this difference of the standard is felt in interest charges may be further seen by the provision necessary for Mexico's national dept. The minister of finance. Senor Limantour, evidently has no faith that aliver will in the near future go to parity with gold at 16 to 1. In his budget to the Mexican congress he states that for the fiscal year of 1897 there will be required \$6,679,000 in gold to meet the interest on the gold bonds of Mexico's national debt. He asks that congress appropriate \$13,140,900 of Mexican money to pay this \$6,070,000 in gold interest. His estimate is that it will take two Mexican dollars to pay \$1 of interest next year on the foreign debt. The Mexican minister not only asks for double the amount of the interest to meet the pros-pective difference between silver and gold. but he also includes an estimate of \$35,000 for commissions to brokers or bankers who will take the \$13,140,000 of Mexican silver

and pay \$6,070,000 of gold interest due.
This item of \$85,000 for commissions only another revelation of the tax which the fluctuation between the standards imposes on all transactions in exchange. The revenue of the republic for 1897 is estimated at be tween \$45,000,000 and \$47,000,000. About oneird of this total revenue, according to Minister Limantour's estimate, will be required for the interest on the public debt. If silver was on a parity with gold the republic of Mexico would be able to discharge her interest obligations with one-fifth of her revenue. The City of Mexico would be able to relieve the vocatious of the burdensome liceuse system to the amount of \$500,000. Of the revenue to be derived from the occupation or license tax 26 per cent will go to the municipal and 74 per cent to the federal treasury.

THE LICENSE SYSTEM.

The license system of taxation went into effect on the lat of July. It takes the place of the internal customs duties previously charged on goods brought into the federal district. It in no way modifies the national and other taxes which were in force. All transactions call for government stamps just as they did before. One cannot send a telegram without paying a centavo extra for the government stamp. A ticket to the free reading room must be stamped. The license system has nothing to do with the national taxes. It provides a new way of raising revenue for municipal purposes within the district, which includes the City Here are some of the kinds of business

required to take out licenses:

Monthly License Tax

Chies four classes 50 to 25 to larses every stables, five classes e-cream shops, four classes Tailors, carpenters, photographers.

and all the keepers o, snops where trades are carried an pay from \$2 to \$30 a month. Every tobacco manufacturer, wholesale or retail, pays a tax of 25 per cent on the tobacco store pays a monthly license of from 75 cents to \$15. Each billiard table in the federal dis-

trict, "according to the importance of the establishment in which it is situated," is taxed from \$5 to \$15. Bowling alleys pay \$6 a month; games of skittles \$4 a month for each alley. Places where games of cards and chess are played are licensed at MY UNCLE THRIVES.

Pawn shops must pay within the first four days of each month I per cent on the amount of money leaned by them the preceding month. They pay 2 per cent on the value of pawned articles sold. They also pay 2 per cent on the value of pawned articles which they buy. And finally, there is a collection of I per cent on the value of the articles forfeited to the pawn broker. It might be supposed that this would discourage the pawnbroking business, but it doesn't. There are pawn shops all over the City of Mexico. The doors are wide open. From the numbers of people with bundles standing at the counters. it is fair to presume that business is rushing. It is quite the thing in this country

to pay frequent visits to "my uncie."
A permit to construct a new building or
to repair an old one carries a tax of 50 cents a day until the work is done.
At the abettoirs there must be paid on head of cattle slaughtered a tax of \$1.50, and on every sheep and every goat a tax of 50 cents. There is no way of avoiding this tax, for the law requires that all animals butchered for most to fred the inhabitants of the federal district must be killed in the public abaltoirs. On meat products from outside of the federal district crought in for consumption the taxes are: On beef, mutton or kid, about a cent a pound; on lard, about 2 cents a pound; on ham, baron, sausage, and other pork pro-

ducts, about 1 cent a pound.

There is one curious section of this new license law of the Federal district of Mexico which permits discretion on the part of the authorities. It says:

"Licenses must be obtained for opening certain establishments when for reasons of police or public nearth there is required in-spection on the part of the authorities. These licenses shall not exceed \$5 per

THE TAX ON LIQUOR VENDERS. Those who keep cafes, bar rooms, candy stores, restaurants, cake shops, grocery stores, taverns and any kind of place in which wines and liquors are sold must take out separate licenses of from \$15 to \$120 monthly for the liquor business. licenses do not entitle the keepers of the places to sell beer. For all beer selling, wholesale or retail, there is a separate tax of from \$2 to \$30 monthly. The liquor and beer licenses only permit the sale from 5 a. m. to 9 p. m. If the manager of any of the open after 9 at night or to be open before 5 in the morning he must apply to the governor of the Federal district for a special license. case he obtains it he must pay from \$4

Meat shops, in which only beef, mutton and hid are soid, are required to take out licenses of from \$3 to \$13 monthly. No public amusement or performance can

to \$10 for each additional hour he does

formance the manager must pay to the local government the value of ten of the highest priced seats. Public dances are

Cotton mills are licensed at 5 cents a spindle and \$1.50 x loom monthly-Paper mills are taxed from \$10 to \$20 nonthly on each roll.

Betting stands at race tracks and ball games pay from \$5 to \$20 monthly.

Nobody who does business no matter how insignificant is spared. Stands of fruit or vegetables and estables in the doors of houses must pay, according to their importance, from 5 to 10 cents a day. The retail milk stands pay from 10 to 50 cents a day, and the little charcoal stores, 19 cents.

The commission which framed this license Mexico, its wonderful growth and prosperity system to make good the money heretofire are a source of boundless joy to the advo-cates of cheap money. It doesn't matter if \$188,000 was about what the dealers in peck products ought to contribute in the way of lirect taxation. Pork more than bolds its own with beef in Mexican estimation. Those who sell pork are divided into six classes. They pay licenses of from \$50 to \$250 per month. For the sale of lerd, even though direct intimidation, the silver magnates have it may be in the same shop as the pork is already remitted east the great corruption sold, another license is required, ranging from \$30 to \$100. To sell map requires a special license of from \$25 to \$100 a month.

TAXING THE PROPESSIONS. None of the professions escape. The preachers are licensed at from \$1 to \$10 a. These mines produced last year \$32,250,-booth to preach. The lawyers and the 000 worth of allver at the coinage value. spondent of the St Louis Globe-Democrat, in a letter from the City of Mexico, details the method of collection and the amount of persons, are taxed from 50 cents to \$10 a

	TOTIONS.			
	Monthly	Liene	in t	Thx.
1	ACCURATE	1.00 1		20,00
	Locations	7:100.8	40	50.00
	PROTEINGERS	- THE		5:80
	E-140, 100 perfy, military titre, mroutifunce-	1.00 2		5 60
1	Bisiding swerseers	50.1		20.00
1	L'aymetana	1.00 t		201.000
4	Notaties	1.00 1		20.03
.1	2010A13A68	58.4	6	5.60
4	ACTURIDATE SUPERIORS	TH 1		5.00
	Committee on merchants	10.70.1	16	75.60
	Published agenties	15.60 t		20 00
	Milling agencies	G-00 t		15.00
	Edition brakers	\$0.80.8	0 1	38.00
		HOL 06 1	N 2	20.00
	Hardware merchants	75, 86 7	0:4	09,65
П	Liniagricts	£9.00.1	0 3	26,66
	CATHERES	49.00 t		00,63
K	Phrices	\$5,80 L		£6.00
d	Mining companies	4.00 t		40,00
ч	Buillway companies	50,00.1		26,46
	Lanway contractors	15.09.1		201,000
	Wood and roal dealers	5.10 t		06,765.3
П	Agricultural implements	E.60 t	0	40.00
	Telegraph and telephone com-			
П	Danier	19.09 1		20:50
Н	Messenger companies	7,89,1		40,56
	Gas and electrical companies	20.00 t		00,00
	Laundries	1.40 1		12.60
1	Powder Inctories	2,00 t		20,00
1	Blackels agencies	2.00.1		29.40
9	Plane and musical concerns	5.00.1		20.00
4	Plumbers	5.80.1		95,00
1	Tatlers	E.00 T		75-09
	Jawelry	10,00 1	0:3	06.60

The maximum, and minimum rates of ommission. The commission fixes the northly smount to be paid after considering the earning capacity of the person of business taxed. In deciding just what a dergyman shall pay the commission is supto take into consideration the salary

MINE OWNERS OPPOSE BRYAN.

His Principles and His Trainers a

tates are not shouting for Bryan. At least three of them refuse to sacrifice their poitical principles for temporary gain. They realize that the inevitable distress which a change of the monetary standard would involve would react on the promoters of free oinage, and whatever might be their temorary gain would be awallowed up eventually by intensified business depression and

Mr. Rippenberger, an extensive mine operator of Helena. Mont., in a letter to Congressman Hariman, a few weeks ago, vigorously resented the congressman's re-flections on his loyalty to his state and to labor. He asserted that there was no example in the experience of the world to support the claim that free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 would result in aught else than a liver contained in it. In his opinion, free ilver meant cheaper money, a scaling of ebt, reduced wages and commercial and

ndustrial disester. A few days ago the dispatches contained a hort letter from J. J. Hagerman, owner of number of silver mines in Colorado, in which he gave briefly his reasons for de Uning to contribute to the free silver cam-naign fund. In a subsequent letter to a riend in Chicago, Mr. Hagerman gives the ollowing reasons for the faith that is in

"I think we agree pretty well on politics. Whatever I may think about silver, I am afraid to trust this great government in the hands of the men who would inevitably have great influence with Bryan if he were eleced, and I am not sure that he would not be as wild as any of them, although he might not I believe he is a conscientious man, and that a sense of great responsibility would tame im, but seventy millions of people cannot oford to take such an awful risk. should win, it would mean a grand read-justment of our whole monetary system. In all my reading of history I have never known that to be successful when attempted without the hearty co-operation of great capitalists. In the case of Bryan it would be impossible for him to get any such co-operation. If the silver question is to be settled it certainly should be in the hands of a party able to successfully carry on a great government. The democratic party has, in my opinion absolutely proved its

unliness for such work.
"One great trouble with Bryan is that be is an intense free trader, and if there is anything we do not want at the present time it s free trade or anything approaching it. the republican party is elected and if the gold standard cannot be successfully maintained without selling bonds, it will not take long to find it out, and whatever it is necessary to do to put the finances of the nation on a sound basis will be done. The leaders of the republican party know that Its salvation depends on the reign of uncer-tainty which has continued for four years being ended. What you want, what I want and what every other business man wants, is some certain, well established, safe policy on which we can 'c our business with confi-dence and sleep nights. This condition the republican party must bring about, and will bring about, or the McKinley administration will be the most colorsal failure ever known in the history of this country."

Another mine owner who has no faith in e coinage of silver as a panaces for hard times is Captain William H. Stevenz of Detroit. Stevens was sponsor at the chris-tening of Leadville, and holds one-fifth of the stock in a body of silver said to be worth

"I do not believe in free silver," he said to reporter of the Detroit Free Press. "I believe in sound money and an honest dollar These matters of silver and gold will regu-late themselves. Silver has gone down Very well; more gold is being produced Last year \$60,000,000 in gold was produced by the United States as opposed to \$50,000,000 the year before Soon silver will go up ngain and we will resume business at out-tuine. I am 78 years old, and will live to see our mine operated most profitably, would buy more stock in it today if I had the available cash. There is now about \$21 per capita in the country. We could casily stand \$30, redeemable in gold. I want to see all silver redeemable in gold. Of course we can't pay our debts in effver. All such silver talk is idotic

"Our vein or body of ore is 1,200 feet ong, 400 feet in width and 100 feet doep, so far as we know. That is it contains 48,000.000 cubic feet of good ore. When silver was \$1.29 an ounce we were able to pay \$400,000. in dividends annually. When it went down to 80 cents we could just pay our way. When it reached 75 cents we lost money, and so we closed the mine, waiting until the overproduction of gold would again make conditions favorable.

make conditions favorable.

"Will Bryan be elected? Not at all. He hasn't the remotest chance. At first many people were with him, misled by defusions. Now they have had time to think, and the battle has been lest for some time. I know crib; that is, he's a born politicism. I don't think he believes a word be preaches. I call think he believes a word be preaches. I call think he believes a word be preaches. I call think he believes a word be preaches. I call think he believes a word be preaches. I call think he believes a word be preaches. I call think he believes a word be preaches. I call think he believes a word be preaches. I call think he believes a word be preaches. I call think he believes a word be preaches. I call think he believes a word be preaches. I call think he believes a word be preaches. I call think he believes a word be preaches. I call think he believes a word be preaches. I call think he believes a word be preaches. I call the man. Another ting he drove a blind. The Loadville subscriptions are not yet think he believes a word be preaches. I call the man. Another ting he drove a blind. The Loadville subscriptions are not yet think he believes a word be preaches. I call the man. Another ting he drove a blind. The Loadville subscriptions are not yet think a man came and took the animal of the man. Another ting he drove a blind. The Loadville subscriptions are not yet think a man came and took the animal of the man. Another ting he drove a blind. The Loadville subscriptions are not yet the man. Another ting he drove a blind. The Loadville subscriptions are not yet the man. Another ting he drove a blind. The Loadville subscriptions are not yet the man. Another ting he drove a blind. The Loadville subscriptions are not yet the man. Another ting he man and the interior the man and the man and the interior the man and the man and the man and the man another ting he drove a blind. The Loadville subscriptions are not yet the man and the

Bryan Campaign Fund.

HERE ARE THE FACTS AND FIGURES

Over \$300,000 Raised in Colorado to Ald in Securing \$16,000,000 in Profits for Mine Owners-More to Follow.

William Shaw Bowen, staff correspondent of the New York World, writing from Dener under date of October 11, says:

The Colorado silver producers have guar anteed a boodle fund of \$100,000 to help elect a 16 to 1 populistic presidential ticket. Veluntarily on the part of many and through a species of fat-frying and direct and indirect intimidation, the silver magnates have already remitted east the great corruption fund.

fund.

for want of money."

This circular, which is signed "The National Finance Committee for Colorado," bears the legend "He gives twice who gives

More money will soon follow. In the quickly, state of Colorado the total valuation of silver mining properties is \$122,350,000.

These mines produced last year \$32,250,-With "free silver" the valuation of the mines would be raised to the stupendous figure of \$244,700,000. It would, moreover, Other vocations are taxed as make valuable countless mining properties not included in the above because now valueless and abandoned. According to the official estimate of the populist newspaper, owned by Thomas M. Patterson, a member of the campaign board committee, the Colorado mine owners would make an additional profit of over \$16,000,000 per annum if the United States mints are opened to the free coinage of silver. A pretty prize

Soon after the Chicago convention a private meeting was called in this city by Charles S. Thomas, a prominent corporation lawyer, whose specialty is mining law. Associated with him as a committee were Dennis Sullivan, a mine owner and capitalist, and fermer Governor J. B. Grant, of the Omaha and Grant Smelting and Refining company, the leargest silver reducing company in the world.

Each member of the committee has great nterests hinging on the success of a 16 to coinage scheme. The Omaha and Grant company holds the

rights in two million ounces of refined DOMINATED BY SILVER MINE OWNERS. silver, on which heavy advances have been

DAZZLING PROFITS FOR MINE OWNERS. of A gain of 64 cents an ounce, which the The Utah Silver League secretary openly says The maximum and finitiment the law. The liver teague secretary opens discusse taxes are fixed by the law. The free silver would mean to them, would be application of the amount within these equivalent to a clear profit of \$1,250,000 for

Former Governor Grant's stake is likewise a pretty one. There were present at the meeting a number of representative mining capitalists and others directly or indirectly affected by the success of inflated money. Lawyer Thomas stated that the meeting was called at the especial request of Heavy M. Teller United States sensor. of Henry M. Teller, United States senator from Colorado. As a result of the delibera-tions it was decided that as the east could Mennce to the Country.

not be relied upon to aid in swelling a All the silver mine owners of the mining great boodle fund, it should be raised by

dent.)
Philadelphia Smelting and Refining company, Pueblo
Simon Guggenheim, general manager Philadelphia Smelting and Reger Philadelphia Smelling and Reining company
Pueblo Smelling and Refining company (W. W. Allen, manager).
Tolorado Smelling and Refining
company (A. Gilers, president)
Colorado Fuel and Iron company (J.
C. Ozgod, president)
Aspen county silver mine district,
contributions by about fifty silver-mine owners (D. M. Hyman,
collector)

contributions by about fifty silver-mine owners (D. M. Hyman, collector)

Aspen county silver mine owners, through Moffet & Smill.

Stockholders in the Tomboy Mining company, Teluride, Colo.

The Amethyst, Holy Moses and other companies of Creed
Leadville silver mine operators, through A. V. Hunter, John F. Campion, D. H. Dougan, Fingley S. Wood, John Harrey, N. Sherwin, Ebbin Smith, Henry I, Higgins, Franklin Ballou and J. H. Widdle, committee

Silver mine interests in Gilpen company, Clert Creek county, Idado Springs Ward, Central City, Georgetown and Silver Plume.

Jacob Robinson, Superintendent Dives and Pelican mines, of Georgetown forced contribution from the minere.

Denver Chamber of Commerce.

Contributed through Thomas M. Patterson

Rocky Mountain New—Assessments upon miners employed in 115 mines in Colorado un to last week (another levy to be made soon).

Outside mining citizens, mining ciube Raised in mining towns (Denver

ractical-minded men of the world, gen-rally as destitute of sentiment as the stony liffs of their great mountain ranges. was thought that \$300,000 would be the proper quota for Colorado to contribute. Mr. Moffet's first remittance was \$20,000. remainder of the sum pledged was probably sent last

ecription. He is Mr. Moffet's partner. Min-ing companies in which Mr. Smith is in-terested have also subscribed. His first subription was \$10,000. On Thursday last J. Smith and, I understand, D. M. Hyman

Scuator Hill, president of the Boston and Colorado Smelter, is a wealthy silver operator, with property valued at about \$3,000. With property valued his comparatively small subscription as follows: He is the owner of the properties newspaper, the Denver Tom grew up around the shop, and about fall the learned was the trade of his father. When he became of age he was married, and soon after opened a shop for himself at Maryville, but later moved to Rockford, where he spent at least ten years of his life. In this view former Senator Hill was He was known over the country as an

Union Smelling company, the Carbonate National bank, the American National bank, of twenty-eight producing silver mines, and of such merchants and salconkeepers as could be induced to subscribe, including at it. In Knoxville he has held four returns arms in the country of the licensed at from \$20 to \$30. Bull fights must contribute 15 per cent of their gross receipts. For other amusements from \$20 to \$60 is charged for each performance.

I Lillie IVA A Dit State

A Dit State

National bank, the American National bank, preach of twenty-eight producing aliver mines, and of wenty-eight producing aliver mines, and of such merchants and saloonkeepers as from the could be induced to subscribe including at it.

This amount will be costiderably increased his lift.

The total sum already subscribed, \$306,-

Active work is new joing on in Leadville and at all points in Colorado where
dollars may be forthcomize. Before Forember 1. It is probable that \$50,000 will be
added to the fund. The failowing is an
ing but study. Early in the fall he will
extract from a printed circular new before
me, that has been sent to assumed friends
of free coinage. We are fighting the great
battle against the descructive policy of
first proposition 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 amend
section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the
sections two (2), four (6), 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

Betty the dear marks therevice concurring.

Approved March 10, A. D. 1896:

A joint resolution proposing to amend
sections two (2), four (6), of
article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of
judges of the supreme court and their term

Betty the dear marks therevice concurring.

Approved March 10, A. D. 1896:

A joint resolution proposing to amend
sections two (2), four (6), of
article eight (8) 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 amend
sections two (2) four (6), or
article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of
judges of the supreme court and their term

Betty transmitted 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 amend
sections two (2), of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of
judges of the supreme court and their term British monometallism. If besten in this contest the cause will suffer a serious if not a fainl reverse. Bryan can be elected unless the empaign shall fail

Three hundred and fifty thousand dot-

lars from a single one of the silver states affords an idea of the axient of the great it. Almost everybody feels poor in Colorado who depends on mining for a fortune. Many are closed. The companies have secured advances on accumulated output to the extent that eastern banks will furnish money. MILLLONS IN BRYAN'S ELECTION.

A contributor to the fund informed me that, in view of the interests at stake, the sum from Colorado alone should have been \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000 even, instead of \$300. 000. "If we had the money we ought to give millions, if necessary, to elect Bryan!" he exclaimed. One mine operator with very small interests stated to me that he would at once gain \$150,000 were free silver to be

not liquidate if they were to try. Under Cadmus, but at last a lucky blow broke the ree silver they would be not their properities snake's neck, and he was stretched on the or the time being and stand forth in the ground. He measured over five feet in light that beams on the holders of vast wealth. Some of those who have contributed to the silver boodle have strained to obtain the money

Colorado is today dominated by the silver nine owners. In one sense the people of the state are ensiaved by the powerful scattiment worked up by those interested in obtaining a double price for their silver product. The intelligent people generally are not at heart wedded to mesound money. The pressure of the great mine owners their business and social influence—is felt everywhere, and a spirit of outracism is shown toward all who do not join in the cry for cheap money. There is an excellent indication of this fact displayed in the amount of the subscription of the Denver Chamber of Commerce-only \$7.67% notwithstanding the city of Denver has been drummed assid-lously for subscriptions. Merchants in the retail trade assured me that they gave some-thing to the fund out of policy, not daring to refuse.

subscriptions appears that of Jacob Robinson, the superintendent of the Dives and Pelican mines of Georgetown. Robinson turned over \$1,225 to Treasurer Moffet last week, of which \$1,000 was raised from the miners under him. Robinson is a typical mine boss—a pushing, loud-mannered man, loud-mannere and determined to obtain the pound of fesh from those who toil under him. Robinson proclaimed here in Leaves that under him. son proclaimed here in Denver that unless inspetthe men contributed he would have no use which

The same applies to other mines that are working. The mine owners are desperately struggling to increase the pledged amount of the Colorado boodle, and it may possibly \$,000 be awoilen to \$400,000.

SENATOR TELLER'S ROLE. "Desperate games require desperate means 12.000 to win them." said a silver operator to this correspondent. With the millions of money to be made if their great scheme proves successful, the silver kings will not stop at triffes. The Mephistopheles of Colorado at trifles. The Mephistopheles of Colorado sliver populistic politics, Senator Henry M. Teller, cut no figure in the boodle-raising except to secretly encourage it. The wily old man is really a rich man, but he keeps his property out of sight and pleads poverty. He has large real estato interests, which are in his brother's and others' names. He is really a resident of the senation of the senation of the city council, duly adopted, to assess as follows:

the a study course, and some day he will doubt-

Smith and, I understand, D. M. Hyman alled on Mr. Smith at his office in the Equitable building in Denver and obtained (5,000 additional area dent). Small blacksmith shop alongside the K. & A. railroad track, about three miles beyond Rockford. Here he remained until a few Rockford.

D. M. Hyman was chiefly concerned in raising the money. Dight thousand dollars were apportioned to be the contribution of J. J. Hegerman of Colorado Springs, a rich mine upon a cross tie, and when the train came owner.

WHY MOLLIE GIBSON'S OWNER GAVE NOTHING.

Unfortunately for the silver combination. Hegerman is well acquainted with Mark in a little frame but 16st beyond the Rock-Hanna, the two having been associated in an iron ore business in Michigan. Hanna late one night, riding horseback, and rode gave Hegerman information that led the latter to decline to give a cent. He is the ling on him, and neither was able to get up

gambling houses. Vivals and had 390 conversions. During all out will be considerably increased his life of drunkenness he says his good in a few days.

She days. he has had a strong desire to attain more knowledge, but has never had the time nor The total sum already subscribed. \$306.

527, does not include the completed list the means. He is now preaching throughout of subscriptions to the silver boodle fund. Treasurer J. B. Grant and D. M. Hyman have personally been soliciting in Denver. \$50,000 MORE FROMISED.

Active work is now going on in Lead-Active work is now going on in Lead-

> Without doubt the most wonderful remedy for pain is Salvation Oil. It sells for 25c.

> NEW JERSEY SNAKE STORY. Three Men Concerned in it, but the Amdivit is Lacking.

The queer spectacle of two men standing on the top of a water cask, with an immense black anake attempting to reach them, was and an area of the except of the great plot of the silver interests. This sum is seen recently in Hawthorne avenue, Bloom not subsfactory to those engaged in raising field, N. J. And the scene was made more interesting when a third man, attracted by their cries, appeared and was chased by the snake.

Ernest H. Cadmus, a carpenter, while on the roof of a house he is building in Haw-thorne avenue, heard cries for help in the yard and descended to find the cause. Richard Jacobus and a colored man named cask used by the masons to get beyond the reach of a black snake. The snake, with uplifted head and forked tongue angrily dis-

played, was circling the cask in a vain effort to get at the men. Cadmus spied a boe lying on the ground and, as he started to get it, the snake spied David H. Moffet, the Vanderbilt of Colo-rado, could not realize over \$6,000,000 today on his property. Men credited by popular imagination in the east as being multi-millionaires in the Rocky mountains could prove the color of the color

How the snake got into the yard is a mystery, the only plausible theory being that it crawled into a load of sand loaded at a sandpit which is infested with snakes.

The king of pills is Beecham's-Beecham's

NOTICE OF THE SITTING OF THE CITY COUNCIL AS A BOARD OF EQUALI-ZATION.
To the owners of the lots, parts of lots and

real estate abutting on or adjacent to the streets, alleys or avenues herein named or situated in whole or to part within any of the districts herein speci-fied.

within any of the districts herein specified.
You and each of you are hereby notified that the city council of the city of Omaha will sit as a Board of Equalization, in committee room "A." in the city hall, Omaha, Neb., on Friday, the 23d day of October, 18%, from 8 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of considering and equalizing the proposed levy of special taxes and assessments as shown by "Proposed Plans of Assessment" new on file in the office of the city rierk, and correcting any errors therein, and of hearing all complaints that the owners of property so to be assessed and taxed may make.

inspection, amounting to the sum of 887.50, which said sum it is proposed by report of the city council duly adopted to assess as follows:

On lot 28, Horbach's 1st fidd.
On lot 3, block 2, Paddock Place...
On lot 4, block 2, Paddock Place...
On lot 14, block 1, Wood's Place...
On lot 15, block 1, Wood's Place...
On lot 15, block 1, Wood's Place...
On west 122 feet of tax lot 14, sec. 18, 

125.53 On east 122 feet of tax tot 18, see, a. 164 29
To cover the cost of permanent sidewalks laid by John Grant, contractor, as per estimate of September 1st, 1886, including cost of inspection, amounting to the sum of \$396.34, which said sum it is proposed by the second of the city council duly adopted, to

Dense Supermitendent
Dives and Pellean mines, of
Georgetown ferced contribution
from the miners
Denver Chamber of Commerce
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Dives and Pellean mines, of
Georgetown ferced contribution
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BEECHER HIGHY, City Clerk.

Omaha, Nebraska, October 15th, 1896.

Oct16-d-7t-m

# PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL **AMENDMENTS**

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hersinafter set forth in full, are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebruska, to

judges of the supreme court and their term of office.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legis-lature of the Sinie of Nebraska; Section 1. That section two (2) of article six (9) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as fol-

Section 2 The supreme court shall until Section 2. The supreme court shall until otherwise provided by his consist of five (5) Judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce 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 Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows:

six (6) of the Constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows:

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

Section 5. At the first general election to be held in the year 1898, there shall be elected two judges of the supreme court tops of whom shall be elected for a term of two (2) years one for the term of four (6) years, and at each general election thereafter, there shall be elected two judges of the supreme court considered the term of four (6) years, and at each general election thereafter, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of four (6) years, unless otherwise provided by law; Provided, That the judges of the supreme court whose terms have not expired at the lime of holding the general election of 1856, shall continue to hold their office for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively commissioned.

A joint resolution proposing an amend-

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13) of article six of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of supreme and twelve (12) of said constitution, to be numdistrict court judges.

be relied upon to aid in Realizab by all because it is also carry the sixer-producing states to carry the sixer-producing states to carry the sixer producing states to carry the sixer state of me in low toxes as we stood in the sixer business is a former Governor J. B. Grant, D. M. Hommon and D. R. C. Brown, mine owners, and D. R. C. Brown, mine owners, and D. R. C. Brown, mine owners, and the sixer business is a former Governor J. B. Grant, D. M. Hommon owners, and the sixer in the sixer state of the central west receives a good effect in the central good of a state of the central west receives a good effect in the central good of the central good of a state of Newtonian devices the central good

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 magistrates, 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. 1896. 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 tudges.

Be it resolved and enocted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1 That section eleven (ii) of arti-cle six (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as folof Nebraska be amended to read as fol-lows.
Section II 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 indiges of supreme and district courie, and the judicial districts of the state. Such districts shall be formed of compact terri-tory, and bounded by county lines; and such increase, or any change in the boundaries of a district, shall not vacants the office of any judge. he office of any judge. Approved March 30, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amoud stitution of the State of Nebraska, relating

A joint resolution proposing to amend compared to reight years what never went to graph of reight years what never went to graph of reight years what never the cost of shating minstance on the an interesting career; in fact, it is remarkable to take an interest of a shating to the same one of the leading evangelists of the country. His home is in Maryrille, which is also were of the leading evangelists of the country. His home is in Maryrille, which is also were of the leading evangelists of the country. His home is in Maryrille, when the would be a man state of Blound country and who as well as the son of both of the country. His home is in the proposed by report of the city of the country. His home is in the proposed by report of the city of the country and who as when the would be a minister of the gaspel. He was born near Clarkwille, Ga. and is the son of both of the country and the country an

A joint revolution proposing to amend sec-

tion twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, limit. ing the number of executive state officers. Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska; Section 1. That section twenty-dx (35) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as

follows:

Section B. No other executive state officers except those named in section one (I) 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 may be abolished by the legislature, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring.

Approved March B, A. D., 1856.

Be fit resolved and enacted by the Log-slature of the State of Nebraska: Section I. That section nine (5) of article cight (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fof-

cight (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 2 All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and income whereof only are to be used, shall be deemed trust funds held by the state, and the state shall supply all losses thereof that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall remain forever inviolate and undiminished, and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States or state securifies, or registered county bonds or registered school district bends of this state, and such funds, with the interest and income thereof are hereby solemaly pickered for the purposes for which they are granted and set spart and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses;

Frovided, The board created by section of this arricle 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 of the securities

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska by adding a new section to article bered section two (2), relative to the merg-

district court judges.

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

Section 1. That section thirteen (12) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 12. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, payable quarterly.

The legislature shall at its first session after the adoction of this amendment, three-fifths of the marbers elected to each house concurring established shall not be chang, a "tener than once in four years and in n. even; unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-four (24) of article five (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be manded by adding to said article a new section to be numbered section two (2), to read as follows:

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

Section 1. That article tweety (12) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be instanced by adding to said article a new section to be numbered section two (2), to the county section of the constitution, to be numbered in two (2) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska be instanced by adding to said article a new section to be numbered section two (2), to the county section of the constitution of the state of Nebraska be instanced by adding to said article a new section to be numbered section two (2), to the county section of the county in which it is located may be fire county and received the assent of a majority of the votes cast in such metropolitan city at such election.

Approved March 20, A. D. 1836.

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

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legbiliature of the State of Nebraska;
Section I. That section six (5) of article
seven (7) of the Constitution of the State
of Nebraska be amended to read as follows;
Section I. All votes thall be by ballet, or
such other method is may be prescribed
by law provided the creey of voting be
preserved.
Approved March 25, 74, 1883.

A joint resolution proposing to amend Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relative to donations to works of internal improvement and manufactories.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legis-lature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section two (2) of article fourteen (4) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 2 No city, county town, precluct, 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 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 ten per cent and no bonds or evidences of indebtedness so issued shall be valid unless the same shall have endorsed thereon a certificate signed by the secretary and auditor of state, showing that the same is issued pursuant to law.

Approved March 28 A. D., 1855.

state of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska are true and correct copies of the original enrolled and engrossed bills, as passed by the Twenty-fourth session of the legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bills on file in this office, and that all and each of said proposed amendments are submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 3d day of November,

In testimony whereof, I have thereunte set my hand and affixed the great seal of

the state of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this 17th day of July, in section six (6) of article one (1) of the Con- the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Twenty-first, and of this state the Thirtieth.

Seal.)

J. A. PIPER. Secretary of State Aug 1 DtoNev3-morn only.

### WOMEN

Who read The Omaha Sunday Bee Have the benefit of a Woman's department Replete with Fashion News. Gossip about famous women,

activity, Notes about woman's

Reports of woman's

influence And all the features of

a clean, bright, wholesome newspaper.