STORY OF QUEER PLAY

Pitcher Strikes Out Player and Makes Out Himself.

Rube Kissinger Recovers Lost Ball From Behind Catcher's Mask in Time to Retire Batsman and Win Game for His Team.

Odd occurrences in baseball are of interest to the fans, especially if they are acquainted with the players who figure in them.

Arthur Irwin used to tell of how he won a game for Boston with a hit that bounced through a knothole in the fence, and of another occasion when he scored from first base on the infield grounder when the ball got tangled up in the shortstop's sweater coat.

Al Shaw hit a ball in Macon that bounced into the pocket of a workman's coat, which was hanging on the fence. A smart outfielder secured the ball in time to hold Shaw on second.

But Elmer Steele, Toronto's pitcher, has a story that puts all these plays in the remote background.

It is no less than a pitcher making a strike-out by himself, and thereby winning the game.

The pitcher was Rube Kissinger, well known in Toronto and on the International league circuit, and the game in question was played at Newark, with Providence and Newark the competing clubs. Steele was pitching for the Grays.

Newark led by 2 to 1, but Providence had two men on bases in the ninth and two out. A hit would win the game, but Kissinger was equal to the emergency. He cut one across the middle of the plate.

"Strike one," the umpire said.

A spitter fooled the batter, who missed it a foot, and the count was "strike two."

Then followed two "wasters," but the batter would not bite. Another spitter right over the heart of the plate.

The batter took a good healthy swing, there was a tick of the bat, and everybody started to run.

Larry Spahr, who was catching for Newark, looked around aimlessly in vain search for the missing ball.

"Stand still, Larry," yelled Kissinger, "don't move," and he ran towards the plate.

Spahr followed instructions implicitly, and stood stock still.

Kissinger came running up, reached for Spahr's neck, and pulled out the ball, which was stuck between the mask and the pad.

"Foul ball, three strikes, batter out," announced the umpire, and the game was over."

Kissinger was given the putout in the official score, as he made the play, and Steel says he is the only pitcher that ever struck a batter out in this manner.

SHECKARD IS REAL VETERAN

Cub Outfielder Has Been Playing Professional Baseball for Over Seventeen Years.

Men who play with their heads as well as their hands have proved that it is possible to stay a long time in professional baseball. There are several men still very much in the game who may yet break or at least equal Cy Young's record. They are not, however, pitchers. James Tilden Sheckard is one of the veterans in whom the baseball public is very much interested. Jimmy broke into the game as far back as 1895, when

Jim Sheckard

he played with the Marietta and Lancaster semi-professional teams. Thence he moved to Portsmouth, Va., going in the following year to Brockton, in New England.

Brooklyn corralled him next, and after one year with Baltimore he went back across the bridge again. With the rest of his baseball career every small boy is familiar, especially the small boy of Brooklyn, where James was popular. Toward the close of his term with the Brooklyn team Sheckard's work fell off, and there were those who said that he was shirking. He spruced up promptly when he went to Chicago.

There is a great deal of good baseball left in Sheckard, and it would not be surprising if he were to stay in the lists as long as Young and Willie Keeler. Sheckard knows "inside baseball," as well as the next man and should be credited with some of the Chicagoisms that have heretofore been attributed to more famous members of the Cubs. Johnny Evers has had most of the limelight and it has been the custom to attribute most of the clever moves to him.

WOLVERTON TO REMAIN WITH HIGHLANDERS

Manager Harry Wolverton of New York Americans.

Within a short time Harry Wolverton, manager of the Hill Top forces, will put his signiature to a contract to manage the club next season. President Farrell is pleased with the measure of success that has greeted the light-haired boss. Wolverton has had more to contend with than any manager that ever broke into the big leagues, and through it all he has shown remarkable fortitude and patience.

There has been much speculation as to whether Wolverton would be retained by President Farrell as leader of the Highlanders in 1913, but he feels satisfied that Harry has done as well as anybody could under the circumstances.

Not only did the two promising infield recruits, Dolan at first and Gardner at second, fail to make good, but the pitching staff failed to show anything until lately, while the star outfielders of the club, Wolter and Cree, had to quit the game for the season on account of injuries received early in the season.

Among the Baseball Players

Tesreau seems the only regular winner on the McGraw staff.

Ted Easterly certainly is going great guns for the White Sox.

In a recent Central league game the battery for Grand Rapids was Smith and Schmidt.

Manager Wolverton says Del Paddock, his Dubuque recruit, will be a fixture at third base.

George Stovall, manager of the Browns, is the latest golf recruit from the baseball ranks.

Atlanta of the Southern association has had nineteen pitchers on its roster since the first of the season.

The White Sox now have four players named Johnson on their pay roll Will it be a case of "Too Much Johnson?"

Any space given to anything except what bears directly on the pennant race is velvet for the recipients these days.

Bobby Wallace is playing ball like a youngster and is responsible for many of the victories that the Browns are making.

Ted Easterly alone is keeping up the batting average of the Sox these days. As a pinch hitter he has few if any equals.

Captain Lord is developing into a first-class outfielder. He can go back or come forward on a hard drive as well as any of the stars.

Tommy Leach makes about as pretty a sight as the fans want to see when he is racing around the bases trying to beat out a home run.

Harry Davis is still undecided about his future plans. The chances are he will be able to get another job as a manager before the start of next season.

Topsey Hartsell, who is making a good record as leader of the Toledo team this season, is most likely to be appointed to manage the Naps next year.

Umpire O'Brien says the job of umpiring in the major leagues is easy. That's the reward an umpire gets when he does good work. Others please take notice.

Manager Griffith of the senators will have Walter Johnson and four other members of his pitching staff operated on for the removal of their tonsils after the season is over.

With the release of Chouinard and Curtis Des Moines has an entirely new outfield, in Collins, Morris and Wetzel. Curtis has gone to his home in Philadelphia. Chouinard may be back next year if his health permits.

Decide Against White Sox.

In a finding handed down by the National Baseball commission, the Elmira club of the New York State league is given the services of Player Leo Callahan. The White Sox had asked the commission to award the service of the player for the season of 1913 to Chicago, claiming that the player had accepted its terms. The commission held that there was no written acceptance or money advanced and that no other acceptance is binding.

TERRY TURNER "CAME BACK"

Clever Cleveland Infielder Playing Great Game This Season—Also Batting Quite Hard.

Terry Turner, the third baseman of the Cleveland team, is having one of the best years he has experienced since joining the ranks of the major leaguers. Terry has been hitting in fine shape all season and has been fielding like he did in the days when he broke into fast company and was known as the demon shortstop of the Naps. While the Clevelands, under Manager Harry Davis, have been a disappointment this year, the playing of Turner has been one of the bright spots in the work of the club. Terry, once regarded as among the greatest shortstops on the diamond, had considerable trouble with his arm, which kept him out of the game for a long time. It was reported at one time that he would never be able to play again, but Terry seems to have come around in good shape of late. He has been batting in the neighborhood of .320 all season and has regained the place in the hearts of the Cleveland fans he occupied a few years ago.

Terry Turner.

Unknown Makes Good.

Of the trade wherein Washington got three players from the Yankees, the only one to make good was an unknown. Williams is showing up well now, but Street and Knight, the other two ex-Yanks, have been handed the hook.

Jack Lelivelt's Improvement.

Those who have seen him since he came back to major league company say that Jack Lelivelt's improvement is due chiefly to the fact that he has rid himself of his slowness

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. ONE.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"AN ACT for a joint resolution proposing amendment to Section 1 and Section 10 Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, and supplementing Article entitled 'Amendments.'

Be it Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That at the general election for state and legislative officers to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, the following provisions be proposed and submitted as amendment to Section 1 and Section 10 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 2. That Section 1 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The legislative authority of the state shall be vested in a legislature consisting of a senate and house of representatives, but the people reserve to themselves power to propose laws, and amendments to the constitution, and to enact or reject the same at the polls independent of the legislature, and also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act, item, section, or part of any act passed by the legislature.

Section 1A. The first power reserved by the people is the initiative. Ten per cent of the legal voters of the state, so distributed as to include five per cent of the legal voters in each of two-fifths of the counties of the state, may propose any measure by petition, which shall contain the full text of the measure so proposed. Provided, that proposed Constitutional Amendments shall require a petition of fifteen per cent of the legal voters of the State distributed as above provided. Initiative petitions (except for municipal and wholly local legislation) shall be filed with the Secretary of State and be by him submitted to the voters at the first regular state election held not less than four months after such filing. The same measure, either in form or in essential substance, shall not be submitted to the people by initiative petition (either affirmatively or negatively) oftener than once in three years. If conflicting measures submitted to the people at the same election shall be approved, the one receiving the highest number of affirmative votes shall thereby become law as to all conflicting provisions. The Constitutional limitations as to scope and subject matter of statutes enacted by the legislature shall apply to those enacted by the initiative.

Section 1B. The second power reserved is the referendum. It may be ordered by a petition of ten per cent of the legal voters of the state, distributed as required for initiative petitions. Referendum petitions against measures passed by the legislature shall be filed with the Secretary of State within ninety days after the legislature enacting the same adjourns sine die or for a period longer than ninety days; and elections thereon shall be had at the first regular state election held not less than thirty days after such filing.

Section 1C. The referendum may be ordered upon any act except acts making appropriations for the expenses of the state government, and state institutions existing at the time such act is passed. When the referendum is ordered upon an act or any part thereof it shall suspend its operation until the same is approved by the voters; provided, that emergency acts, or acts for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety shall continue in effect until rejected by the voters or repealed by the legislature. Filing of a referendum petition against one or more items, sections, or parts of an act shall not delay the remainder of the measure from becoming operative.

Section 1D. Nothing in this section shall be construed to deprive any member of the legislature of the right to introduce any measure. The whole number of votes cast for governor at the regular election last preceding the filing of any initiative or referendum petition shall be the basis on which the number of legal voters required to sign such petition shall be computed. The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures initiated by or referred to the people. All such measures shall become the law or a part of the constitution when approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon, provided, the votes cast in favor of said initiative measure or part of said Constitution shall constitute thirty-five per cent (35%) of the total vote cast at said election, and not otherwise, and shall take effect upon proclamation by the governor, which shall be made within ten days of the completion of the official canvass. The vote upon initiative and referendum measures shall be returned and canvassed in the same manner as is prescribed in the case of presidential electors. The method of submitting and adopting amendments to the constitution provided by this section shall be supplementary to the method prescribed in the article of this Constitution, entitled 'Amendments,' and the latter shall in no case be construed to conflict herewith. This amendment shall be self-executing, but legislation may be enacted especially to facilitate its operation. In submitting petitions and orders for the initiative and the referendum, the Secretary of State and all other officers shall be guided by this amendment and the general laws until additional legislation shall be especially provided therefor; all propositions submitted in pursuance hereof shall be submitted in a non-partisan manner and without any indication or suggestion on the ballot that they have been approved or endorsed by any political party or organization, and provided further that only the title of measures shall be printed on the ballot, and when two or more measures have the same title they shall be numbered consecutively in the order of filing with the Secretary of State and including the name of the first petitioner.

Section 2. That Section 10, of Article 3, of the Constitution of the state of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 10. The style of all bills shall be "Be it enacted by the people of the State of Nebraska," and no law shall be enacted except by bill. No bill shall be passed by the legislature unless by assent of a majority of all the members elected to each house of the legislature and the question upon final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading and the yeas and nays shall be entered upon the journal.

Section 4. That at said election on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, on the ballot of each elector voting thereat there shall be printed or written the words: "For proposed amendment to the constitution reserving to the people the right of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum," and "Against proposed amendment to the constitution reserving to the people the right of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum." And if a majority of all voters at said election shall be in favor of such amendment the same shall be deemed to be adopted. The returns of said election upon the adoption of this amendment shall be made to the state canvassing board and said board shall canvass the vote upon the amendment herein in the same manner as is prescribed in the case of presidential electors. If a majority of the votes cast at the election be in favor of the proposed amendment the governor, within ten days after the result is ascertained, shall make proclamation declaring the amendment to be part of the constitution of the state, and when so declared the amendment herein proposed shall be in force and self-executing.

Approved March 24, 1911.

I, Addison Wait, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by the Thirty-second session of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is 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 5th day of November, A. D. 1912.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and of this State the Forty-sixth.

ADDISON WAIT,
[Seal] Secretary of State.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. TWO.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"A JOINT RESOLUTION on proposing an amendment to Section 4 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska.

Be it Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That at the general election for state and legislative officers to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, the following proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by the Thirty-second session of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is 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 5th day of November, A. D. 1912.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and of this State the Forty-sixth.

ADDISON WAIT,
[Seal] Secretary of State.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. THREE.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"A JOINT RESOLUTION to amend Section nineteen (19) of Article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska creating a Board of Commissioners of State Institutions.

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

Section 1. That Section nineteen '19), of Article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 19. The Governor shall, prior to the adjournment of the thirty-third session of the legislature, nominate and, with the consent of two-thirds of the members of the Senate in Executive Session, appoint three electors of the state, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party and no two of whom shall reside at the time of their appointment in the same congressional district, as members of a board to be known as a "Board of Commissioners of State Institutions." Said members shall hold office as designated by the Governor for two, four and six years respectively. Subsequent appointments shall be made as provided and, except to fill vacancies, shall be for a period of six years. The Board shall at all times be subject to the above restrictions and limitations. The Board of Commissioners shall have full power to manage, control and govern, subject only to such limitations as shall be established by law, the State Soldiers' Home, Hospitals for the Insane, Institute for the Deaf, Institute for the Blind, Industrial Schools, Institute for Feeble Minded Children, Nebraska Industrial Home, Orthopedic Hospital, the State Penitentiary and all charitable, reformatory and penal institutions that shall be by law established and maintained by the state of Nebraska. They shall each give bonds, receive compensation for service, perform all duties and comply with all regulations that shall be established by law. The powers possessed by the Governor and Board of Public Lands and Buildings with reference to the management and control of the institutions herein named shall, on July 1, 1913, cease to exist in the Governor and the Board of Public Lands and Buildings and shall become vested in a Board of Commissioners of State institutions, and the said Board is on July 1, 1913, and without further process of law, authorized and directed to assume and exercise all the powers heretofore vested in or exercised by the Governor or Board of Public Lands and Buildings with reference to the institutions of the state named herein, but nothing herein contained shall limit the general supervisory or examining powers vested in the Governor by the laws or constitution of the state, or such as are vested by him in any committee appointed by him.

Section 2. That at the general election, in November, 1912, there shall be submitted to the electors of the state for their approval or rejection the foregoing proposed amendments to the constitution in the following form: On the ballot of each elector voting for or against said proposed amendment shall be printed or written "For proposed amendment to the Constitution creating a Board of Commissioners of State institutions" and "Against said proposed amendment to the constitution creating a Board of Commissioners of State Institutions."

Section 3. If such amendment to Section nineteen (19) of Article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska shall be approved by a majority of all electors voting at such election said amendment shall constitute Section nineteen (19) of Article five (5) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska.

Approved April 10, 1911."

I, Addison Wait, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by the Thirty-second session of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is 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 5th day of November, A. D. 1912.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and of this State the Forty-sixth.

ADDISON WAIT,
[Seal] Secretary of State.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. FOUR.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"A JOINT RESOLUTION to propose amendments to Section five (5) of Article six (6) and Section thirteen (13) of Article sixteen (16) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska as found in the Compiled Statutes of Nebraska for 1909 (Section thirteen (13) of Article eighteen (18) of Cobbey's Annotated Statutes for 1909), relating to time of electing judges of the supreme court, fixing the time of the general election and providing for holding over of incumbents until their successors are elected and qualified.

Be it Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That Section Five (5) of Article Six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 5. That at the general election to be held in the State of Nebraska in the year 1916, and on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, 1912, the following be submitted as an amendment to Section 4 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Sec. 4. At the first election of members of the legislature held after the adoption of this amendment members of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall be elected for the term of two years. Both senators and representatives shall each receive pay at the rate of six hundred dollars for each regular session of the Legislature, during their term, and ten cents for every mile they shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature, on the most usual route. That neither members of the legislature nor employes shall receive any pay or perquisites other than their salary and mileage. Each session, except special session, shall not be less than sixty days. After the expiration of twenty days of the session, no bills nor joint resolutions of the nature of bills shall be introduced, unless the governor shall by special message call the attention of the legislature to the necessity of passing a law on the subject-matter embraced in the message, and the introduction of bills shall be restricted thereto.

Provided, that the general appropriation bills may be introduced up to and including the fortieth day.

Sec. 2. That at said election on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, on the ballot of each elector voting thereat there shall be printed or written the words: "For proposed amendment to the constitution fixing the term of office and salary for members of the legislature," and "Against proposed amendment to the constitution fixing the term of office and salary for members of the legislature." And if a majority of all the voters at the said election shall be in favor of such amendment the same shall be deemed to be adopted. The returns of said election upon the adoption of this amendment shall be made to the State Canvassing Board and that Board shall canvass the vote upon the amendment herein in the same manner as is prescribed in the case of presidential electors. If a majority of the votes cast at the election be in favor of the proposed amendment the governor, within ten days after the result is ascertained, shall make proclamation declaring the amendment to be part of the constitution of the state, and when so declared the same shall be in force.

Approved April 10, 1911."

I, Addison Wait, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by the Thirty-second session of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is 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 5th day of November, A. D. 1912.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and of this State the Forty-sixth.

ADDISON WAIT,
[Seal] Secretary of State.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. FIVE.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1912.

"AN ACT for a Joint Resolution to propose an amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska.

Be it Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That at the general election for state and legislative officers to be held in the State of Nebraska on the first Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1912, the following provision be proposed and submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska:

Sec. 2. Any city having a population of more than five thousand (5,000) inhabitants may frame a charter for its own government, consistent with and subject to the constitution and laws of this state, by causing a convention of fifteen freeholders, who shall have been for at least five years qualified electors thereof, to be elected by the qualified voters of said city at any general or special election, whose duty it shall be within four months after such election to prepare and propose a charter for such city, which charter, when completed, with a prefatory synopsis, shall be signed by the officers and members of the convention, or a majority thereof, and delivered to the clerk of said city, who shall publish the same in full, with his official certification, in the official paper of said city, if there be one, and if there be no official paper, then in at least one newspaper published and in general circulation in said city, three times, and a week apart, and within not less than thirty days after such publication it shall be submitted to the qualified electors of said city at a general or special election, and if a majority of such qualified voters voting thereon, shall ratify the same, it shall at the end of sixty days thereafter become the charter of said city, and supersede any existing charter and all amendments thereof. A duplicate certificate shall be made, setting forth the charter proposed and its ratification (together with the vote for and against) and duly certified by the City Clerk, and authenticated by the corporate seal of said city and one copy thereof shall be filed with the secretary of state and the other deposited among the archives of the city and shall thereupon become and be the charter of said city, and all amendments to such charter, shall be authenticated in the same manner, and filed with the secretary of state, and deposited in the archives of the city.

Sec. 3. But if said charter be rejected, then within six months thereafter the Mayor and council or governing authorities of said city may call a special election at which fifteen members of a new charter convention shall be elected to be called and held as above in such city, and they shall proceed as above to frame a charter which shall in like manner and to the like end be published and submitted to a vote of said voters for their approval or rejection. If again rejected, the procedure herein designated may be repeated until a charter is finally approved by a majority of those voting thereon, and certified (together with the vote for and against) to the secretary of state as aforesaid, and a copy thereof deposited in the archives of the city whereupon it shall become the charter of said city. Members of each of said charter conventions shall be elected at large and they shall complete their labors within sixty days after their respective election.

The charter shall make proper provision for continuing, amending or repealing the ordinances of the city.

Sec. 4. Such charter so ratified and adopted may be amended, or a charter convention called, by a proposal therefor made by the law-making body of such city or by the qualified electors in number not less than five per cent of the next preceding gubernatorial vote in such city by petition filed with the council or governing authorities. The council or governing authorities shall submit the same to a vote of the qualified electors at the next general or special election not held within thirty days after such petition is filed. In submitting any such charter or charter amendments, any alternative article or section may be presented for the choice of the voters and may be voted on separately without prejudice to others. Whenever the question of a charter convention is carried by a majority of those voting thereon, a charter convention shall be called through a special election ordinance, and the same shall be constituted and held and the proposed charter submitted to a vote of the qualified electors, approved or rejected, as provided in Section two hereof. The City Clerk of said city shall publish with his official certification, for three times, a week apart in the official paper of said city, if there be one, and if there be no official paper, then in at least one newspaper, published and in general circulation in said city, the full text of any charter or charter amendment to be voted on at any general or special election.

No charter or charter amendment adopted under the provisions of this amendment shall be amended or repealed except by electoral vote. And no such charter or charter amendment shall diminish the tax rate for state purposes fixed by act of the legislature, or interfere in any wise with the collection of state taxes.

Sec. 5. That at said election in the year 1912, on the ballot of each elector voting thereat, there shall be printed or written the words—"For proposed amendment to the Constitution allowing cities of more than five thousand inhabitants in this state to frame their own city charter," and "Against proposed amendment to constitution allowing cities of more than five thousand inhabitants in this state to frame their own charters." And if a majority of all voters at said election shall be for such amendment the same shall be deemed to be adopted.

Approved March 29, 1911."

I, Addison Wait, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by the Thirty-second session of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is 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 5th day of November, A. D. 1912.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and of this State the Forty-sixth.

ADDISON WAIT,
[Seal] Secretary of State.

HEAD DRESS A SYMBOL

MEANING IN ORNAMENT WORN BY THE RED MAN.

Significant to Friends and Enemies Was the Feathered Headgear So Proudly Worn by the Honored "Braves" of the Prairies.

Few ornaments worn by the Indians are purely decorative, as we are accustomed to believe. Almost every fantastic part of the "Brave's" garb, says the Boston Herald, was symbolic, and as such it was honored by the onlooker and esteemed by the proud possessor. Such was true especially of the feathered headgear known as the war bonnet. This ornament stood for the social relation, the interdependence, and was not directly connected with the supernatural, as were so many of the Indian's symbols.

With the Omahas, the materials required to make the bonnet were gathered by the man who wished to possess it, but its manufacture depended on the assistance of many persons. A sort of skull cap was made of dressed deerskin, with a flap hanging behind; a border of folded skin about the edge formed the foundation for the crown of golden eagle feathers, which were fastened so as to stand upright about the wearer's head. Each one of these feathers stood for a man; the tip of hair fastened to the feathers and painted red represented the man's scalplock. Before a feather could be fastened on the bonnet a man must count his honors which entitled him to wear the feather, and enabled him to prepare the feather for use in decorating the war bonnet.

When a warrior counted his honors, he held up the feather which was to represent them, saying: "In such a battle I did this," etc. At the conclusion of the recital the feather was handed to the man who was manufacturing the war bonnet, who then put the feather in its proper place. As many of these bonnets contained 50 or more feathers, and as each feather must have an honor counted upon it, and no honor could be counted twice, the manufacturer of a bonnet required several helpers and the task took considerable time—often several days. Strips of ermine, arranged to fall over the ears and cheeks, were fastened to the bonnet. The ermine represented alertness and skill in evading pursuit. A bird or some other symbolic object could be fastened on the crown of the skull cap. This object was generally some feature of the man's vision through which he believed he received supernatural aid in the time of need. Sometimes the flap was embroidered with porcupine work or painted with symbolic designs. Songs were sung during the making of the bonnet.

Before the advent of the horse among the Indian tribes the flap of the bonnet did not extend below the waist, thus avoiding interference while walking or the wearing of other ornaments; but after the horses became plentiful the flap was extended to a man's feet when standing; when the man was mounted it lay on the back of his horse. In former times a man could not deck his leggings or shirt with a fringe of hair except by consent of the warriors. Honors had to be counted on the strands of hair as on the feathers used in making the war bonnet, therefore each lock or tuft of the fringe stood for a war honor, and no honor could be counted twice. It was this custom that made garments of this character so highly valued. The hair for the fringe was generally furnished by the man's female relatives. Each of the locks forming the fringe was usually sewed in a heading of skin, frequently ornamented with quill work. The reason for the passing of these ancient and honorable decorations is obvious, since Uncle Sam has so rigorously forbidden war.

Passing of the Parlor.

Another sign of the times is the passing of the parlor and the making of the best room in the house the living room. Time was when the parlor was like a new suit of clothes, only to be used on special occasions. It was usually furnished with uncomfortable chairs that were covered up during the week and used on Sunday.

Times have changed, however, and people are furnishing rooms, instead of parlors. Here we find the piano and big, comfortable chairs that are ready for business all the time. Some of the big houses have the drawing room, but in the average home, the living room has taken the place of the parlor. It is only another sign that people are realizing the necessity of having a house furnished in real, homelike fashion.

Great Idea.

John, aged 7, was very fond of running with his younger brother through the ash pile near home. Their mother remonstratetd in vain about their shoes until she hit on the plan of making the boys clean them, John one day and little Arthur the next. This seemed a great joke until John had actually puffed over the task through the best part of an hour. He stuck it out, putting a shine on the four little shoes; then he went to his mother with serious face and said:

"Mother, I've got the idea. I won't ever run through the ashes any more—except on Arthur's day to clean!"

Uncle Pennywise Says.

I hate a man who goes around flashing a big wad of bills, and bragging that he didn't take a vacation.