The Semi - Weekly Tribune.

IRA L BARE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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THE WINNERS OF 1896.

NATIONAL TICKET. For President-

WM. McKINLEY, of Ohio. For Vice President-G. A. HOBART, of New Jersey. STATE TICKET.

For Governor-JOHN H. MACCOLL. For Lieutenant-Governor-ORLANDO TEFFT. For Secretary of State-JOEL A. PIPER. For Auditor Public Accounts-P. O. HEDLUND. For State Treasurer-CHARLES E. CASEY. For Supt. Public Instruction-HENRY R. CORBETT. For Com. Lands and Buildings-HENRY C. RUSSELL. For Attorney-General-ARTHUR S. CHURCHILL. For Supreme Judge, Long Term-ROBERT RYAN. For Supreme Judge, Short Term -MOSES P. KINKAID. For Regent of State University-W. G. WHITMORE.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET. For Congress, 6th District-E. A. CADY. For Senator, 30th District-J. S. HOAGLAND For Representative, 54 District-J. H. ABBOTT.

COUNTY TICKET. For County Attorney T. C. PATTERSON. For Commissioner, Third District, JAS. S. ROBBINS.

An eastern writer facetiously refers to Bryan as "the mouth of the Platte.

AND now it is announced that Samuel Marsh Elder, the one-armed populist soldier, and ex-populist speaker of the Nebraska legislature is out for McKinley and Hobart.

McKinley's epigram in regard to the mills and the mints has thus been metamorphosed by John Nollen, of Pella, Iowa: "It is better to open the mills to the millions than to open the mints to the millionaires. The thought could not be neater expressed.

Four years ago when Grover Cleveland was elected president over 5,000 democratic clubs assisted in that work. To-day there are but a trifle over 800 duly accredited Bryan clubs engaged in a desultory skirmish to win the presidency. Is any comment needed?

WHENEVER occasion presents popocrat papers and orators, in order to stir up a spirit of resistance to what they fain would pretend is a desire of Great Britain to interfere with American affairs they quote from some English paper or speaker. Here is an extract from a three-page article upon the political situation here, in the London Truth, by Henry Labouchere, one of England's foremost friends of labor: "I am one of the warmest admirers of the United States in Europe. I am a democrat of democrats in the true sense of the word. But, as a democrat and one desirous that the cause of democracy should prevail everywhere and as an admirer of the sterling common sense of the Americans, sincerely trust that Bryan will be defeated."

M. S. HAYES, corresponding sec-

retary of the Cleveland Central Labor Union, and late delegate to the St. Louis populist convention, is now out circulating a petition among union workingmen securing signatures pledging the subscribers to refuse to vote for Bryan and aid the socialist. He said he had decided upon that "course "because the populist party had disintegrated on the free-silver rock, and as the party was now practically a silver-shouting movement without organization, he and all 'middle of-the-road' populists of Cleveland would desert it." Next week the bolters expect to hold a meeting in that city, when they will mak arrangements for an active causpaign among the workingmen of Cleveland. The bolt is a seriou blow to the free silverites of tha city, as the workingmen had been depended upon to vote for Bryan. Here in Nebraska P. G. Bigiin, of O'North, an alternate to the Chicago convention, is now out working for Palmer and Buckner, the Indianapolis straight democratic nousinces. In Oregon Senator John H Mitchell, who has been advocating free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 last Friday in a speech at Woodburn, Ore., recommends al his friends to vote for McKinley as he believes that the move can only be successfully established through international agreement, and that with the success of the republican party, the prospects for this con-Bryanism goes bravely on, and by HIS IDEA OF 16 TO I.

One of the Nebraska followers of Mr. Bryan borrowed \$2,000 upon his farm a few months ago. He gave the necessary mortgage, and also agreed to carry fire insurance for the full amount of the loan. This condition he failed to observe, and the company from which he had borrowed the money called his attention to the matter in a number of communications. The tarmer became wearied by such importunity, and addressed the following remarkable note to his creditors:

"Dear Sirs-Yours in reference to insurance on loan No. 4028 at hand. I wish you would not bother any ing extract: more about this matter. I expect to pay this loan in free silver, and expect to buy silver enough to pay 16 to 1. I am sure the security is him. good for that at its present price.'

It is hardly necessary to say that the reply included a notification of the toreclosure, and that the political outlook now appears less rosy to the farmer than before.-Harper's Weekly.

HOW STEWART LOVES LABOR.

From the Chicago Record, [Ind.] The grievance of Columbia typographical union against Senator Stewart is that he deceives the public by using a Washington date line on his paper, the "Silver Knight," and giving out the impression that it is published at Washington, where wages of printers are \$18 per week, instead of, as it is, at Alexandria, where wages are only \$9 a week. The difference is explained by the fact that Alexandria has no union. Further than that, and much more important, is the fact that the populist handbook and ature have been published at Alexandria and sent out without bearing the union label. It has been

great quantities of campaign literthe special effort of Columbia union to have all campaign literature to bear the union label, and its efforts have been successful with all but Senator Stewart and the populist committee. The Senator said, when asked about paying his printers more than \$9 a week, that he was engaged in relieving the general distress of the country, and to pay more to printers would not do much toward that." That is all very well, but most people will believe that if he would pay his employes union wages he would do his full share in the relieving business. The millionaire Senator's proposal for a penny subscription is right in line with all his actions to date. Union

promise to pay them after election. COMPOSITOR.

printers have votes in November.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27. The following paragraph appeared in the Omaha World-Herald when the name of W. J. Bryan, editor, was still at the head

of its editorial column: "Every one who has money at his disposal can protect himself against loss through free silver by converting his money into land, houses and merchandise of various kinds. If, besides, he borrows more money and uses it for the purpose, he will make a profit on the transaction at the expense of the man from whom he

A more dishonest proposition was never made by a newspaper. It illustrates clearly the totally demoralizing influence of the silver craze on its followers.

WHY WALLACE WENT OUT.

Democratic Committeeman Resigns B cause of Bryan's Platform.

In resigning from the Democratic national committee, Hon. Hugh C. Wallace of Washington wrote to Chairman

To enact free coinage at 16 to 1 would be to overvalue silver by nearly onehalf. The consequences of such a change would be catastrophic. Such violent alteration of contracts and credits, of debts and values, carrying with it reduction of the purchasing power of wages, could not take place without general disaster. The mere thought of the consequences of such transfer of our money from one metal to the other, upon a ratio so false, cannot be enter-

tained without deepest alarm. Results of the change of standard thus forced, would be repudiation, pure and simple. Hostility to property is made the basis of this appeal to the people. "Moreover, the Chicago platform roposes to abolish the Democratic and constitutional right of private contract, by declaring that no one shall stipulate to pay in present standard money. * * *

From the disorders that would attend the loss of the present standard I shrink with apprehension and alarm, and I must, as a Democrat, condemn that departure from the principles and practice of the party which threatens so dire a

Mr. Bryan "believes" a great deal and thinks" a great deal more. He proves nothing. If Stewart and Altgeld really like a "native" and form an excellent "believed" all they said, would they put gold clauses in their business contracts?

Bryan's Ignorance.

An allusion made by Mr. Bryan to France is noteworthy. The Democratic candidate says that the Bank of France reserves to itself the right of paying its notes in either gold or silver, and, for all that, he adds, gold and silver have the same value in France. Mr. Bryan omitted to say that if the French 5 franc piece has a value equal to that of gold it is because, since 1873, 5 franc pieces are no longer coined in France. It would be impossible to do in Paris that which Mr. Bryan would like to see done in summation grow exceedingly Washington. One cannot bring to the bright. Thus the bolt against mint pieces of silver worth 2 france 50 centimes and have them transformed the middle of October there will be into 5 franc pieces. Bimetallism exists none but those willfully blind who in name only in France. In reality gold do not see that he does not stand is the only metal that the public can the show of being elected president get coined in the French mints .- Couthat Horace Greeley did in 1872. | rier des Etats Unis.

GREAT COMMANDER.

THE JOY HE BROUGHT TO A BRAVE BOY AND HIS FATHER.

Maurice Terraine's Interview With Washington-"Let Us Be Merry, For This My Son Was Dead and Is Alive Again; He Was Lost and Is Found."

In St. Nicholas Sara King Wiley has a romance of the American Revolution entitled "Maurice and His Father." A brave little English lad is separated from his father and falls into the hands of the Americans. His father afterward embraces the patriot cause, and his son is restored to him through the medium of Washington, as shown in the follow-

Maurice was informed that General Washington was there showing the works to General Lafayette, and his it for \$125. In gold that would be heart began to flutter and thump within

Barney was sitting beside him, looking at his master with bright and loving eyes, his little black nose quivering. "Barney," said the boy, "we're afraid, but we're not going to stop if

we are. And, picking up the dog, he took his way through the rustling leaves that lay like heaps of gold toward the house which one of the soldiers, from whom Maurice ventured to ask for directions, had pointed out to him.

"Yes, General Washington is there and alone," he was told.

Could he see him? "Sure, no, ye little bye," said the Irish sentry. "It's wore out the poor gintleman is, already, and it's mesilf wouldn't bother with all thim jabbering Frinchmen!"

Maurice was desperate. "Oh, please!" he said. "Beg, Barney; you beg too."

The little dog sat up at once, with drooping paws. "Sure, me own name's Barney. And

is your dog's name O'Reilly, too?" said "Oh, if he is your namesake," exclaimed Maurice, "you must let him in! Oh, see, you can hold him while I go in!" Maurice thought no one could

resist such an offer. "I'll see," said the soldier, and he stepped within, and, returning, said,

"Go on." Maurice yielded up Barney and stepped into the hall, went along it and paused just inside an open door. He was trembling. A voice said, "What is your errand?" a voice even, grave and

rather severe. Maurice raised his eyes. Just before the fireplace stood the great commander. To the boy's excited thought he seemed even larger than he was. Washington's hands were behind his back, his handsome head bent a little forward.

"What is your errand, my lad?" said he again, with a note of command in

"Oh, my father, my father!" he said. 'I have been lost from him so very

Something in the thrilling child's voice, something in the piteous and forlorn expression of his face, went straight to the warm heart that the general carried beneath his calm exterior. He crossed the room in quick strides, and, and they will prefer those who pay laying his hand on the boy's shoulder, said kindly: mion wages now to those who

"My poor child!" This was too much. Maurice had borne bravely the long strain of waiting, the repeated disappointments, but the unexpected sympathy broke down his self possession. He put his head in the crook of his arm and sobs came fast -sobs that shook him from head to foot. The general drew him aside, sat down in an armchair, and, taking the little hanging head in both his own, said, "There, there, stop crying and tell me

all about it!" Maurice choked down his sobs and told his story. At his father's name the general rose quickly.

"Colonel Terraine's son! Why, then, your father was here a short time ago. He may be up stairs now!" Maurice forgot even the great chief

and sprang for the door. But Washington caught him by the arm. "My dear boy-he does not know-I

Maurice stood still in the center of the room and pressed his hands hard together. The general went out and up stairs. It seemed to Maurice that be stepped very slowly.

Colonel Terraine sat in an up stairs room writing. He laid down his pen and rose as the general entered.

"Colonel," said Washington, "I have some wonderful news for you." He paused. The officer took a step forward and opened his lips, but did not speak.

"Come down stairs with me," continued the general slowly, "and rementber as you go that passage in the Scriptures, 'But the father said, Let us be merry, for this my son' "-Colonel Terraine caught the back of a chair-" 'for this my son-'" went on the sweet, grave voice, " 'was dead, and is alive again. He was lost and is-found."

Colonel Terraine stood an instant, with wide, questioning eyes. Then he rushed through the doorway and down the stairs. The general followed him quickly. There was a loud cry as the colonel entered the room, and Maurice sprang into his father's arms. General Washington closed the door and stood guard over it himself. Barney, having escaped from the soldier, tore in, and the general stooped from his great height to pat the little dog. If Barney had been a man, he would have seen that

To Take a Raw Egg.

Egg oysters are very good if swallowed way of taking raw eggs. Arrange them thus: Break a new laid egg into a glass containing half a teaspoonful of vinegar and season with pepper and salt.

Attack of the Silver Maniacs.

The stocks and bonds of Wall street are the medium of investment for tens of thousands of laboring men and women. The fact that they are used as a medium for speculation does not make them devices of the devil any more than trading in futures makes vicious corn. wheat and cotton. There are more "coupon clippers" among the poor and moderately wealthy than among the very rich, and the dividends of corporations go to tens of thousands of men and women who have put their little savings into stocks. The attacks of the silver maniacs on securities do more harm to people of modest means than to those of

A GREAT HISTORIC TABLET. Professor Petrie Finds a Record of the

Crushing of Israel by Egypt. I was permitted to excavate along a part of the ruin strewn desert at Thebes and to examine the sites of temples which stand there. On these few furlongs I found that there had been seven temples of the kings of the eighteenth and nineteenth dynasties, about 1450-1150 B. C. Most of these I entirely cleared out, the largest piece of allthe great buildings around the Rameseum-being the clearance of the Egyptian research account worked by Mr. Quibell. Each site gave us some return valuable of the sites, as it proved, was one of the least inviting. A field of tion of Merenptah about his Libyan war

5 feet wide and over a foot thick, of one flawless block of very fine grained granby one of the most sumptuous kings of Egypt, Amenhotep III, brilliantly polished as flat and glassy as a mirror and engraved with a scene of the king offering to Amen, the god of Thebes, and an inscription of about 3,000 hieroglyphs the god. His son Akhenaten, who so effaced most of his father's fine his companion. carving on this great tablet. This, however, was all re-engraved by Seti I, about 50 years later, as a restoration. Then, some two centuries after it had been erected in the temple of Amenhotep III, Merenptah cast an envious gaze on the splendid stone and stole it for

and his Syrian war and naming Israel.

his own purpose. Not taking the trouble to rework it, he simply built the face of it into his own wall and engraved on the comparatively rough back of the block. At the of the sculptored figures still remains as | ald. fresh as on the day it was done, for, as the tablet fell face forward when the temple was destroyed, the side belonging to Merenptah lay downward, while that of Amenhotep III was uppermost.

In the runis, then, amid the fragments of columns and foundations, heaped over with a foot or two of stone chips, this grand block had lain since about the time of the Trojan war. All Greek history, Roman and mediævalthe prophets, Christianity and Islamhave swept along while this was waiting unsuspected, with its story of the wars of Pharaoh of the Hard Heart and his crushing of Israel. - Professor Flinders Petrie in Century.

When Cod Become Blind.

Several large cod are kept in one of the tanks of the Amsterdam aquarium, necessarily near to the surface, and therefore exposed to a strong light from above. Now, the cod, though not a "deep sea" fish, is not a surface swimmer and lives at depths where the sunlight must be very much modified by passage through the water. It lives in what to us would be semidarkness. Every one of these cod exposed to the strong light is suffering from an extraordinary hypertrophy of the eye. The whole organ has become overgrown, as if in the effort to adjust itself to the use of more light rays it had become overequipped and then useless. The cod, in

fact, are blind. The most interesting feature in this change is the extraordinary rapidity with which increased supply of light rays has overdeveloped the organ for its use. It has taken place, not by slow degrees from individual to individual, but in a course of time to be measured by months and in every individual in the tank. If this example is a measure of the rapidity with which such changes take place among fish, the adaptation of those creatures which have migrated from the shallow waters to the deep seas, shown by the total loss of enormous development of their eyes and the growth of illuminating organs to light the abyss, may have been as rapid as it is marvelous. - London Spectator.

A Dog's Patience.

In The Ladies' Kennel Journal there is printed a story of George Eliot's favorite spaniel, which Mr. Robert Buchanan tells. One day when the novelist, George Lewes, and Mr. Buchanan were engaged in earnest conversation they were disturbed by a sudden yelp of pain from beneath the table. Examination revealed the fact that a child of 3 years of age or so had been amusing himself by spipping at the animal's ears with a pair of scissors, and the mangled condition of the dog showed how much torture he had borne before giving way or uttering a sound of 'protest. George Eliot was, naturally, violently angry, and was about to punish the child, but the dog, divining her intention, licked his little persecutor's face and mutely | the land. As the sun goes down the heat | Constitution of the State of Nebraska, begged him off the whipping he had richly deserved.

They Fear Nothing.

The followers of Menelek, king of Shoa, while not so large as the fierce Zulus of the south, are about the toughest warriors in the world. They do not know physical fear. I have seen a man jab a burnt stick several inches in his flesh without wincing, declares a writer in the New York Press. This apparent there were tears in the bright blue eyes. insensibility to pain is accompanied with a religious frenzy in battle that renders the soldiers unconscious of bodily harm. They have no fear of death, and their happiness is to kill.

The Sweet and Sentimental Murderer.

There is a story that the most famous of all Japanese robbers, Ishlkawa Goemon, once by night entering a house to kill and steal was charmed by the smile of a baby which reached out hands to him, and he remained playing with the little creature until all chance of carrying out his purpose was lost. It is not hard to believe this story. Every year the police records tell of compassion shown to children by professional criminals. Some months ago a terrible murder case was reported in the local papers-the slaughter of a household by robbers. Seven persons had been literally hewn to pieces while asleep, but the police discovered a little boy quite unharmed, crying alone in a pool

of blood, and they found evidence un-

mistakable that the men who slew must

have taken great care not to hurt the

child. - Lafcadio Hearn.

AN ARTFUL APPEAL.

A Mendicant Who Succeeds In Extracting

Silver From Passersby. An illustration of the depth to which one woman has sunk (or risen) in the art of begging may be seen any evening after dark on the down town streets of Chicago. This woman has no favorite street. She simply plays them all, usually side streets, where the young man with his best girl as often glides through because the crowds are not so

dense or the lights so brilliant. This woman has two confederates who dress and act like laboring men, Each carries his little tin pail, and each shows evidence of having been hard at work. A young society man and his girl of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as folin information or objects, but the most | shows evidence of having been hard at walk slowly along, indifferent to the stone chips showed where the funeral | world. Neither hears the almost inautemple of Merenptah had stood, and, dible appeal for help. As the young couleft in the ruins, I found the great | ple pass the mendicant the men with granite tablet bearing the long inscrip- their tin pails and grimy hands stop short and block the way.

This tablet is over 10 feet high, over help that poor, starving creature," says one of them.

ite, or rather syenite. It was first cut an extra quarter today, and I can just

spare a nickel." This not only attracts the attention of the lovers, but it brings tears to the eyes of the girl, and involuntarily the thought flashes through the young man's mind that if two laborers can give up a recording his offerings and glorifying portion of their hard earned money he can part with at least 25 cents and ofstrove after a higher faith, erased all tener more, owing largely to what sort figures and inscriptions of Amen, and of an impression he wants to make upon

And so a bright silver coin drops into the cup held by the poor, starving creature, a few muffled sounds of "Bless you, bunch of rags sitting upon the raised judges. step, and the little crowd of laborers, sweethearts and object of charity dissolves, each feeling happier and more

The young man never knows he has The young man never knows he has Sec. 13 The judges of the supreme and been "worked," so to speak, and neither district courts shall receive for their services does the next victim or the next, for top he figured a scene of the king offer- be it known that the programme related ing to Amen, and below an inscription above is repeated until there are no lov-very nearly as large as that of Amenho- ers parading up and down the side each house concurring, establish their tep III on the other side. The painting streets at night.-Chicago Times-Her-

A THRIFTLESS GENIUS.

The Hand to Mouth Existence That Was Lcd by Leigh Hunt.

haps an unpardonable vice, in a man who had a wife and children depending upon him. As long as he lived he was thriftless and needy, a lender and a borrower, so generous that he could never | department. afford to be just, bringing upon those den of debt and care. How reprehensible of article five (2) of the Constitution of the whom he loved sincerely a constant burthis was he seems never to have felt, though he blames himself freely and light heartedly, and if the reader of his autobiography is disposed to feel sorry for Mrs. Hunt it is not because her husband sets him the example. This was Leigh Hunt's one vice, never amended nor actively repented of. Yet he had had his warning It is pathetic to compare with each other the two following passages and to see how clearly Leigh Hunt foresaw his danger and

how incapable he proved of escaping it: "I have seen," he writes in 1808, "so much of the irritabilities, or rather the miseries, accruing from want of a suitable income, and the best woman of her time was so worried and finally worn | therein out with the early negligence of others in this respect that if ever I was determined in anything it is to be perfectly clear of the world and ready to meet the exigencies of a married life before I do marry, for I will not see a wife who loves me and is the comfort of my ka, relating to judical power. existence afraid to speak to me of money matters. She shall never tremble to hear a knock at the door or to meet a quarter day, "

And in 1832: "I never hear a knock at the door * * # but I think somebody is coming to take me away from my family. Last Friday I was sitting down to dinner | concur. * * * when I was called away by a man who brought an execution into my house for 40 shillings."-Temple Bar.

How the Air Is Purified. Motion, mechanical and molecular, the purification of the atmosphere. Its power as a purifier of the air is shown mechanically in the flow of rivers and

in the ocean currents. Molecularly it

serves the same purpose in the form of heat, light and electricity. When not in motion, air stagnates as water does and becomes offensive and bad, because it is easily impregnated with fine animal and vegetable dust as well as noxious gases. Certain physical conditions are always necessary for the continual movement of the air. know that the diurnal motion of land and sea air brings the warm days and cool nights as well as the rain and

wind. In the tropical regions as the run rises the heat of the day increases, and the breeze sets in from the sea to diminishes, and at sunset the temperatures of sea and land are equal. At night again the breeze is from land to sea until morning, when the temperature may become equal and the sea breeze return.'-Chautauquan, Velocity of Insects' Wings In Flight. E. J. Marey of The Science Record has been studying the flight of insects,

with the object in view of ascertaining the wing strokes per second in the different species. Those upon which the record is complete are as follows: Wing strokes per second in the house fly, 330;

drone bee, 240; working bee, 190; wasp,

110; hawk moth, 72; dragon fly, 28, and

cabbage butterfly, 9.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL

AMENDMENTS.

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3, A. D., 1896:

A joint resolution proposing

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 of office.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legisla-ture of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section two (2) of article six (d) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as fol-Section 2. The supreme court shall until otherwise provided by law, consist of five (5) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision. I shall have original jurisdi tion in cases relating to revenue civil cases in which the state shall be a party, mandamus, que warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction, as may be provided by

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 heir tin pails and grimy hands stop thort and block the way.

"Let's chip in a nickel apiece and nelp that poor, starving creature," says one of them.

"All right, Joe, I'll do it. I carned two (2) years, and at each general election there was as the period of not less than five (3) years as the legislature may prescribe.

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

Section 5. At the first general election to be held in the year 1896, there shall be elected two (2) 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 thereyears, and at each general election there after, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of five (5) years, unless otherwise provided by law; Provided, that the judges of the su-

preme court whose terms have not expired

at the time of holding the general elec-tion of 1896, shall continue to hold their office for the remainler of the term for

which they were respectively commis Approved March 29, A. D. 1805.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13) of article six of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to commy children, bless you," come from the pensation of supreme and district court

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section thirteen (13) of article six (8) of the Constitution of the State

of Nebraska be amended so as to read as folsuch compensation as may be provided by law, payable quarterly.

The legislature shall at its first session

compensation. The compensation so es-tablished 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 legi-lature concur Approve 1 March 30, A. D 1805.

A joint resolution proposing time or of money—a grave fault, per- amend section twenty-four (24) of and he shall hald said warrant as an inarticle five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: State of Neuraska be amended to read as fol

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 com ssioned and they shall not receive to their own use any fees, costs, interests, upon public perquisites of office or other compen sation and all fees that may here-after be parable by law for services this article shall be paid in advance into the state treasury. The legislature shall at its ent, three-fifths of the members elected to each house of curring, establish the legislature con officers named in this article. The com pensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years and in no elected to each house of the legislature concur

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebras

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska; Section 1. That section on (() of article six (6) of the Constitution of the Sta c of Nebrask. e amended to end as follows: Section 1. The judicial power of this state courts, county courts justices of the cour: sinferior to the supreme court as may be created by law in which two-thirds of the membe s elected to each house

Approved March 29, A. D. 1805.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of the great law of the universe, is first to Nebraska, relating to increase in numbe considered as a natural method for ber of supreme and district court

Be it resolved and concted by the Legislature of the State of Neuraska: section 1. That section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to real as fol-

Section 11. The legis ature, whenever two shall con ur therein, may, in or after the year one thou and eight hundred and minety seven and not oftener than once in every tour years mcrease the number of judges of su-preme and district courts, and the judical istricts 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 Approved March 3J, A. D. 1805.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section six (6) of article one (1) of the relating to trial by jury.

Be it resolved and anacted by the Legislature Section 1. That section six (6), article one 1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amend d to reid 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 may al-o au horiz : triai by a jury of a less numb : than twelve men, in coups inferior to the dis-Approved March 23, A D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of Nebraska, relating to officers of the executive depart-Be it resolved and enacted by the Legisla-ture of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section one (1) of article five (3) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as for-Section 1 The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, su crintendent of public intreasurer, su crintendent of public in-struction, attorney general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and three railroad commissioners, can hot whom, except the sail 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 railroad com-missioner shall hold his office for a term of three years beginning on the first Thursday missioner shall hold his office for a term of three years beginning on the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January a ter his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified: Provided, however, that at the first general election held after the adoption of this amendment there shall be elected three rairoad commissioners, one for the period of two years, and one for the period of three years. The governor, secretary of state, suditor of public accounts, and treasurer shall reside at to the capital during their term of office;

they shall keep the public records, books and papers there and shall perform such duties as may be required by law. Approve 1 March 30, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, limiting the number of executive state officers.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section twenty-six (36) of article five (3) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as

follows: Section 26. 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 Provided. That any office crested by an set of the legislature may be abolished by the legislature, two-thirds of the mem-bers elected to each house thereof concur-

Approved March 30, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, providing for the investment of the permanent educational funds of

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section I. That section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Neb. aska be amended to read as fol

Section 9. All fun Is 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 lossed except on United States or state securities, or registered county bonds or registered scho l district bonds of this state, and such funds with the interest and income thereof are hereby solemnly pledged for the purposes for which they are granted and set apart, and shall not

be transferred to any other fund for other Provided. The board created by section 1 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 avising therefrom in any of the securities enumerated in this section bearing a higher rate of interest whenever an opportunity for better investment is pre-

And provided further. That when any warrant upon the state tressurer reg ularly issued in pursuance of an appropr ation 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 crested of this article may direct the state treasurer to pay the amount due on such warmoneys in his hands Approved March 29, A. D. 1895,

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

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legis-Section 1. That article twelve (12) of the Constitution of the State of Neuruska be amended by adding to said article a new sec tion to be numbered section two (2) to read

Section 2. The government of any city of the metropo tan class and the gov-ernment of the county in which is located may be merged 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 re-ceived the assent of a majority of the votes cast in such city and also a majority the votes cast in the county excusive of those cast in such metropolitan city at such

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

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 Legislatare of the State of Nebrasks:

of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-Section 6. A'l votes shall be by ballot or such other method as may be prescribed by law provided the secreey of voting be Approved March 29, A D. 1805. A joint resolution proposing to

Section 1 That section six (6) of article

seven (7) of the Constitution of the State

amend section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relative to donations to works of internal improvement and manufactories.

Be it resolved and exacted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska; Section 1 That section two (2) of article ourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as Sec. 2 No city, county, town, precinct, municipality, or other subdividon of the ever make donations to any internal improvement. manufactory, unless a proposition so 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 suidivisions 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 vaid unless the same shall have endorsed thereon a ceruficate signed by the secretary and auditor of state, showing that the same is issued and auditor of state.

showing that the same is issue! pursuant to law. Approved March 29, A. D., 1803.

I, J. A. Piper, secretary of state of the 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, A.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Nebraska.

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 Thirtieth.

J. A. PIPER, Secretary of State.