he 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.

LINCOLN county will give the Mc Kinley electors a majority; it will give Jack MacColl a majority; it I give every candidate on the rea majority. This

> Jack Mac-'s election; it's brity.

populist ward rupted General av evening reat his inpertin-Political "smart come to grief.

McKinley town consin. A poll of ted the fact that silver man in town, ie democratic postwearing a McKinley

lev did before the perpetration of "the great crime of 1873." In the September election of 1872, the repubhave one of 46,000.

button.

THE Wallace Tug is authority for the statement that of all the voters present at the G. A. R. reunion at Curtis last week all but two wore McKinley buttons. The preference for McKinley at the state reunion was almost as unanimous.

JOE BEELER holds office not by the will of the people but by the vote of two populist commisioners Two years ago he was defeated by a majority that partook of the nature of a landslide; a similar fate will meet him on November 3d next.

ALTGELD pleads that he slipped the gold nippers on his Chicago tenants because the guldbugs had treated him in the same way. The excuse is worse than the offense, but but it can always be assumed that Altgeld, s meanest utterance is his lastest.

THERE is cumulative evidence that nearly all the good people favor the election of William Mc-Kinley. The members attending and aspires to his accomplishment the Methodist conference at Has- of arraying one section of the coun- lines, and the business men of the tings last week showed a preference try against another and his pur for the Ohio man at a ratio of sixty-one to seven.

CHAIRMAN JONES says Nebraska will go for Bryan by 30,000 majority This is a much wilder guess than the most enthusiastic populist in the state would make. If it is a sample of Jones' estimates, it is not strange that Gorman has been made general director of the free silver campaign.

IT is said that the present campaign is a "war" between the classes and the masses, and that Bryan represents the latter. Take this statement locally and what is the result-is it not true that large majority of the capitalists Mr. W. J. Bryan, and that Mr. W. J. low, but await until the policy of the are free silverites? Count noses and see.

So FAR this year eight congressmen have been elected and every one is a staunch republican. This indicates that the next president, of wage earners by the wages are ported by a strongly republican congress, and this is just what is needed to bring about the return of

sticks to the ticket and shows no sign of "weighing anchor;" whereat the hearts of the populist brethern are filled with grief and gall-

"Does it not appear inconsistent" pertinently asks T. V. Powderly, late workman of the Knights of Labor, "on the part of the defenders that they are opposed to English rule in America on the financial question after they have opened our factory and mill?"

THE daily pilgrimages of workingmen, old soldiers, business men and trades societies to Canton continue. Last week was the the banner one, thousands upon thousands of visitors paying their respects to Major McKinley, listening to his words of political wisdom and shaking his hand. A parallel can no where be found in the history of the big mountain wagon it was nothe United States.

IN A speech at North Platte Bil Green issued the broad challenge that he would debate the financial question with any man who stands driver's seat, but in his stead was a on Nebraska soil. Prof. R. H. Langford accepted his challenge but Bill again declined. Bill will become so fixed in that habit of declining before he knows it that he will de cline to be elected to congress. Grand Island Independent.

FRANK W. GUNSAULAS of Chicago taking a hand in the campaign. He is to make speeches in Michigan, and goes out with the campaign cry of "Up with the poor." says, "There are only two things and our nation's dollars.'

THE North Platte advocates of free trade, who promise so much for their theories, and blame so much on the coinage the great prosprity from 1873 up to the time the republican policy was 1892, during which time the country had neither free trade or free coinage. This is a matter that consider.

THE same democratic party of New York that now "unreservedly indorses and approves the platform adopted at Chicago" deciated right as soon as they get acquainted as follows on the 24th of last June: Free coinage of silver by the BRYAN is not doing so well as Gree- United States alone can have no their minds that he was safe and that other effect than to change our present standard to one of silvernow a depreciated coin. licans of Maine had a plurality of The proposition should be resisted only 17.216, whereas this year they with the fervor of both partisanship and patriotism by democrats everywhere, when the adoption of such course threatens, as it does untold evils to our nation's commerce and industry."

McKINLEY OR WATSON.

In Major McKinley's address to large delegation recently visiting Canton he said:

"I am opposed to free trade, be cause it degrades American labor. I am opposed to free silver because it degrades American money.

In contrast with this declaration Tom Watson expresses himself as follows:

"I am for unlimited coinage of silver; I am an unqualified free

Major McKinley in his public life, in every relation with the people, emulates the example of the immortal Lincoln. He inherits his political creed and has been loyal to and panic in this country commenced when worthy of his inheritance.

Tom Watson is the child of seces sion. Jeff Davis is his prototype. He reflects his political ambition pose is as vicious as that of the arch traitor.-Lincoln Call.

BRYAN'S CHINESE MIND.

He Regards the Laboring Man as Li Hung Chang the Coolies of China. We called attention the other day to the fact that Mr. Bryan's views of the wages to which labor is entitled were precisely identical with the views of Li Hnng Chang, who said in a semiofficial statement that if we wished to compete with foreign nations we must reduce the cost of production by reducing the cost of labor. Everything that Mr. Bryan says about the purchasing power of the dollar which is paid to our wage earners only tends to confirm our opinion that Li Hung Chang has no more contempt for the wage earner than has Bryan's plans for the degradation of la- government is changed. bor are as selfish and as brutal as are the practices of Li Hung Ch g in de- dustries of this country are afraid of grading in his own country an labor to the men who are managing the polithe importance of pieces of mechanism.

How, in the name of common sense, does Mr. Bryan expect to gain the votes of wage earners by telling them that William McKinley, will be sup- paid now have too great a purchasing power? How, under the sun, can any wage earner vote for the man who declares that the dollars in which we now pay wages buy too much for the man who earns them?-New York Press.

DESPITE of all reports Sewall GOOD MAN TO DRIVE, POLITICAL REINS MUST BE IN EX-PERIENCED HANDS.

> An Incident Which Happened in Colorado in 1893 Thut Serves as an Object Lesson in the Present Campaign-Confidence in a Good Driver.

It was in the fall of '93. The national panic was on. Banks were failof the Chicago platform to assert ing every day in Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, and all over the country. A group of men from several different states sat on the varanda of the Sunny Side hotel in Manitou discussing ports to the product of the English the situation, for it was very serious, 'What is the matter with the country, any way?" said a young lawyer from Denver. "It seems to be scared out of its boots. What is there to be afraid of? I would like to know." Just then a four-horse tallyho drove up to the hotel and the driver shouted, "All aboard." A party of eight had engaged the tallyho to take them to the top of Pike's Peak and had paid \$40 for the round trip. While these eight passengers were being seated in ticed by some of them that Bob Henderson, who had been recommended by the agent of the tallyho company as one of their trustiest drivers, and who was to drive the party on this" particular occasion, was not in the new man who appeared nervous and disconcerted, as if he dreaded the responsibilities of the drive. It was observed, too, that the horses were conscious of the new driver's presence. The leaders were tossing their heads, backing around, and otherwise "acting up," as one of the ladies expressed it.

"What's the matter with Bob Henderson?" said one of the party, the gentleman who had been most active in working up the excursion. "Was the noted Congregational divine, is it not understood that he was to drive

"Yes where is Mr. Henderson?" chimed in two or three ladies, who had been induced to undertake the somewhat risky expedition on the repand not, down with the rich. He resentation by the agent that Bob Henderson would hold the lines: that | produce. he was one of the most experienced more sacred than the Mayflower, com- drivers in all the mountain country, pact and the declaration of indepen- and that in all these years he had nevdence-these are our nation's flag er suffered an accident. All the mornsip among the party and the other guests of the hotel as to the danger or safety of the trip, and in all this gossip the agent had magnified Bob Henderson into quite a hero in the eyes of the passengers. And now when they saw that Bob Henderson was not in law of 1873, have never explained the driver's seat; that the man who had been substituted showed by his nervous manner that he had not full confidence in himself, and that even set aside by democratic success in the horses were afraid of the new driver, there commenced to be a panic among the passengers, and one by one they climbed out of the tallyho and refused to ride. The agent said that the opposition do not and dare not Bob had fully intened to go, just as had been represented, but in the last hour he had been taken with a serious illness, and the new driver had

> been substituted in his stead. "This driver is all right," explained the agent, "and the horses will be all wiht him." But it was no use. The passengers had learned to believe in Bob Henderson. They had made up they could trust him; and now under this new arrangement, with a nervous driver, and with the very horses in a panic of distrust, they refused to budge unless Bob Henderson held the

"Wait a moment," said the agent, who disapppeared into the hotel and soon returned with the famous "Bob," who announced that his headache was passing away, and that he was able to make the trip. In a moment every passenger was back in his seat and confidence was completely restored. As Bob Henderson mounted to his post and took the lines, the refactory leaders struck an attitude of obedience, as if they recognized the master hand. At a crack of the whip the whole team sprung into a gallop and whirled the gay party rapidly along the winding road and up the canyon. A cheer went up from the guests at the hotel. It was answered by a waving of a handkerchief from the flying coach as it swung round the curves of the mountain road and across the numer-

ous bridges of the canyon stream. "There's answer to your question," said a Nebraska man to the young lawyer from Denver. "People will not ride unless they have confidence in the driver. Neither will business men of a nation trust their money in business enterprises unless they have confidence in the men who hold the reins of the national government. The Ben Harrison and the Republican par-

ty were turned out of power. "Put 'em back," said the Nebraska man with energy, "put Ben Harrison or Bill McKinley or Tom Reed, or any other prominent Republican statesman into the driver's seat and give him the country will climb into the business wagon and the people all over the country will throw up their hats and

cheer to see them go.' Government is a matter of mind force and business sense. When the business men of the nation see that the best mind and business judgment of the country is in power, they have confidence in its ability, its patriotism and financial judgment, and then they will invest their money, enlarge their

enterprises, and that is prosperity. When there is confidence in the goverment there is proseprity. When there is doubt or uncertainty, there is depression. When this depression becomes acute there is panic. The business judgment and the political mind must agree. If the politicians and the agitators lead the people into a way that the business man thinks is dangerous, the business man will not fol-

The men who are managing the intics and the government. The result of this fear is to narrow every industry to its smallest possible capacity, and that means millions of unemployed laborers and an under-consumption of farm products.

The Democratic orators first talked business man, fearing they would ex- | jarities. - Carl Schurz.

ecute their threats, trimmed his business down to the narrowest possible limit and then said to these Democratic politicians, "Now do your worst, and do it quick, so we can see the result." Now what did these Democratic politicians do? After scaring the country with the threats of what they would do, they held it in suspense for two and a quarter years while they quarreled with the stubborn president over the distribution of the spoils and talked the industries of the nation into a panic before they passed the tariff

When the business man saw this Democratic tariff law he said: "Well we've got it at last; now let us make | ican industries: But in the fall of 1892 the best of it." He immediately began to adjust his enterprises to suit stopped the wheels of prosperity, but the changed conditions and hoped ul- turned them the other way, and sent timately to enlarge his industries and the country on a backward, down hill. employ all the labor. But no sooner had the work of reconstructing the industries began than a cratic majority in congress pledged to new set of Democratic orators opened the enactment of a free trade tariff. up on the country with a new scheme | Industry and commerce took in sail to which they had not thought of be- prepare for the storm. Manufacturers fore, and now they threaten to read- curtailed their operations. Imports just the money system of the country. | were largely diminished. The reve-Under this new threat business today nues of the government fell off alarmstands and waits and wonders what | ingly. There was a large and growing will happen next. The mind of the en- | deficit in the treasury, and the gold tire nation is dazed with uncertainty. reserve, for the first time since the re-The suspense in the minds of the people is appalling in its damaging ef- low the limit fixed by law. Meanwhile fects. When will this cloud of doubt the government, under the act of 1890. and uncertainty disperse and pass away? Will the election of Bryan and rate of 4,500,000 onces per month and his congress remove it? No. The suspense now is on the question of whether Bryan will be elected or not. When he is elected the suspense will turn upon the question, "Will these Bryanites do just what they have promised? When will they do it, and what other fabric, was rapidly disappearing. The new "isms" will they invent to sandwich in with free coinage, free trade, and free riot?" And when they have finally inaugurated this free coinage scheme, which will be in two or three | sion of congress. The purchase clause years from now, the business mind of the country will then still wait in suspense to see what will be the effect | ing deficit in the treasury and the obof changing the country from a basis structive opposition of the free silof practical bimetallism, as it is now, ver senate to all measures for replento a basis of silver monometallism. Bryan's election means four more

of idle labor and low prices for farm dling. Sixteen to One Explained.

The following explanation of 16 to 1 by Sailer & Stevenson, of Philadel framing a tariff bill which threatened phia, is right: "It means that sixteen | the industries of the country with new silver dolars. These sixteen ounces of silver can be bought in the markets of the world today for \$9.94. There would therefore, be a profit of \$8.66 on an investment of \$9.94, being about 87 per cent., if a holder of silver could take it to the mint and coin it without charge into silver dollars. The advocates of free coinage favor a law that will allow any holder of silver bullion-or, in fact, silver of any kind (as the latter can readily be melted

into bars)-the right to take the same

to any mint of the United States and

convert it into silver coin free of

charge, and force 53 cents worth of it upon his creditors as a dollar.' Silver Still Going Down. Baltimore American: One of the most significant and most hopeful s gns of the decadence of the silver craze came yesterday. Silver went down to 66 cents an ounce, the lowest price for more than a year. The decline has been over three cents an ounce since Bryan's nomination and the great part of this decrease has taken place since Bryan's speech in Madison Square garden. What does this mean? Simply that the holders of silver are getting rid of it and are willing to take the low price. They have very accurately measured the force of public sentiment; they see the rising tide of 'sound money" and the ebb of repudiation. They are not for free silver the profit that will come to them if they could take their silver to the mints and have it coined into dollars.

they are getting rid of it. Which to Choose. Which would the wage earner rather have for a day's work-a dollar in silver or a dollar in gold? Which would the pensioner rather

From the present indications they will

not be able to take it there, and hence

Which the man who withdraws his deposit from a savings bank? Which would he prefer to be paid to his family by the insurance company

after his death? Which would the farmer rather get for his wheat, his cotton, or his corn? Or the manufacturer for his plows, his boots and shoes, or his clothing? Which would all the world rather

There is only one answer to all these questions. Gold. The world would rather have it than silver thirty-two times over.-Cincinnati Commercial.

A recent Bryan song refers to him as "the young Hampden of the West." The likeness was not in the article of mouth, for history tells us that Hampden seldom made a speech. But at the wind-up. Hampden was killed too dead to skin. We presume, therefore, that in November Bryan will be the young Hampden of the West .- Troy (Kas.) Chief.

Republicans Friends of Silver. We have much more silver in use than any country in the world except India or China - \$500,000,000 more than Great Britain, \$150,000,000 more than France, \$400,000,000 more than Germany, \$325,000,000 less than India, and \$125,000,000 less than China. It is not proposed by the Republican party to take from the circulating medium of the country any of the silver we now have. On the contrary, it is proposed to keep all of the silver money now in circulation on a parity with gold by maintaining the pledge of the government that all of it shall be equal to gold .-William McKinley in His Letter of Ac-

Bryan's Happy State of Mind. The theory that free coinage will make and keep the silver dollar equal in value to the gold dollar rests upon absolutely nothing but Mr. Bryan's incessantly expressed personal belief. Fixed belief is a happy state of the mind. One of the strongest cases of belief I ever met with was a man who inthis country into fear by threatening flexibly believed that he was the pope to inaugurate free trade and to de- of Rome and could, if he would, fetch stroy reciprocity if they got into pow- down the moon. He was under treater. When they got into power, the ment by a specialist for mental peculBIT OF HISTORY.

WHAT HAPPENED AFTER CLEVE-

LAND'S ELECTION IN 1892. An Era of Prosperity Which Had Lasted for Twenty Years Gave Way to One of Depression - Some Reasons Why Mc-

Kinley Should De Elected.

No country in the world ever enloyed so high a degree of prosperity for twenty years as this one. During that period it was under Republican rule, administered on the basis of sound money and protection to Amersomething happened which not only headlong rush to ruin. A Democratic president was elected with a Demosumption of specie payments, fell bewas puchasing silver bullion at the issuing treasury notes redeemable in gold to pay for it, thus piling up the gold obligations of the government and adding to the already redundant volume of our silver, while the gold reserve, which supported the whole country took the alarm and demanded the immediate discontinuance of the purchases of silver bullion. President Cleveland called an extraordinary sesof the Sherman act was repealed with much difficulty. But with the increasishing the gold reserve, that redemption fund on which rested the whole years of suspense and four more years fabric of the public credit kept dwin-

Then, in the face of this condition of things, the Democratic congress proceeded to feed the fires of distrust by fied before its final passage, it greatly aggravated the difficulties of the treasury by diminishing the revenues and increasing the deficit. To maintain the constantly diminishing gold reserve it became necessary, by successive issues of bonds, to borrow

\$262,000,000 of gold And in the midst of all these difficulties of the financial situation resulting from the tariff policy of the administration, the silver propaganda raised more loudly than ever before the clamor for opening the mints to organized in every western and souththe capture of the Democratic organization, in which they finally succeeded. No one exaggerates the disastrous effects on the public credit of the forced southern and western states, reinforced by the Republicans from some of the frontier and Rocky mountian

But the serious part which the Democratic threat of free trade played in bringing about the financial difficul- the Constitution of the State of Nebrascommerce and industries caused by the threat of free silver.

Both these concurring causes of all the calamities and the depression which the country has been undergoing for the last three or four years are represented in the person of W J. Bryan, the Democratic-Populist candidate for president. The zealous champion for free trade and the fanatical devotee of free silver, he unites in his candidacy all the evils which have afflicted the country since the fall of

country ever flourished under the canopy of heaven. He is the embodiment of the spirit and the prophecy of good times coming-as Bryan is the incarnation of the spirit of bad times-St. Paul Pioneer Press.

What McKinley Stands For. The Republican party stands today, is it has always stood, opposed to the continuation of an industrial policy which cripples industries at home, robs labor of its just rewards and supplies insufficient revenues to run the government. It stands opposed to any change us upon a silver basis-and deprive us of the use of both gold and silver as currency. Involved in the contest, too, is that fundamental question of whether we are to have a government by law. The Republican party stands now, as always, for the maintenance of law and order and domestic tranquillity. -William McKinley.

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 Tnesday, 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 (6) 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. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, civil cases in which the state shall be a party, mandamus, quo warranto. habeas corpu-, and such appellate jurisdiction, as may be provided by 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 fol-Section 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office ex-

period of not less than five (5) years as the egislature may prescribe. Section 3. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Ne braska, te amended to read as follows: Section 5. At the first general election 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 thereafter, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of five (5) years, unless otherwise provided by law; Provided, that the judges of the supreme court whose terms have not expired at the time of holding the general elec-tion of 1896, shall continue to hold their office for the remain ler of the term for they were respectively commis-Approved March 29, A. D 1835.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13) of article six of the Constitution of the

State of Nebraska, relating to com-

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 (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as fol-Sec. 13 The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law. The legislature shall at its nest session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring, establish their compensation. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener

once in four years, and in no event unless

two-thirds of the members elected to

each house of the legislature concur

A joint resolution proposing amend section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section i. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (a) of the Constitution of the State of Neoraska be amended to read as fol-

Section 24. The officers of the executive lepartment of the state government shall receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the term for which they shall have been commissioned and they shall not receive to their own use any fees, costs, interests, upon public perquisites of office or other compen-sation and all fees that may here-after be payable by law for services performed by an officer provided for in this article shall be paid in advance into the state treasury. The legislature shall at its ment, three-fifths of the members elected to the each house of curring, establish each house of the legislature con-curring, establish the sularies of the officers named in this article. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur

Approved March 29 A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article six (6) of ka, relating to judic al power.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section on - (1) of article six) of the Constitution of the Sta e of Nebraska amended to read as follows: Section 1. 'The judicial power of this state courts, county courts justices of the reace, po'i e magistrates, and in such other be created by law in which two-thirds of the membes 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 Nebraska, relating to increase in number of supreme and district court

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska; Section 1. That section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State

Nebraska be amended to real as fol-The legis ature, whenever twoshall concur therein, may, in or after the year one thou sand eight hundred and ninety seven and not oftener than once in every tour years. crease the number of judges of sustricts 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 3), A. D. 1895.

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

Be it resolved and suncted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section six (6), article (1) of the Constitution of the State of Ne-Section 6. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legis ature may provide that in civil action, five sixths of the jury mar render a verdist, and the legislature ment. It stands opposed to any change also authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men, in course inferior to the district court.

Approved March 29, 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 (5) of the Constitution of the state of Nebraska be amended to read as fo Section 1 The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and three railroad commissioners, each of whom, rairoad commissioners, each of 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 commissioner shall hold his office for a term of three years, becoming on the first Thursday. missioner shall hold his office for a term of three years beginning on the first Thurs lay 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 railroad commissioners, one for the period of one year, one for the period of two years, and one for the period of three years. The governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, and treasurer shall reside at 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. Approved March 30, A. D. 1805.

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 Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section twenty-six (35) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as 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 created by an act of the legislature may be abolished by the legislature, two-thirds of the mem-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 1. That section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska 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 doemed 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 inand undiminished, and shall not be invested or loaved except on United States or state securities, or registered county bonds or registered school district bonds of this state, and such funds with the interest and income thereof are hereby solemn iy 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 createl by section 1 of this article is empowered to sell from time to time any of the securities belonging to the permanent s hool fund and invest the proceeds arising therefrom in any of the securities enumerated in this section bearing a higher rate of interest whenever an opportunity for better investment is pre-

And provided further, That when any warrant upon the state treasurer reg ularly issued in pursuance of an approp 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 of this article may direct the state treasurer to pay the amount due on such warto rant from moneys in his hands belonging permanent school fund of the state and he shall hold said warrant as an investment of said permanent school fund. Approved March 29, A. D 1895.

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 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 lature of the State of Nebraska; Section 1. That article twelve (12) of the Constitution of the State of Neuraska be amended by adding to said article a tion to be numbered section two (2) to read or in part when a proposition 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 of the votes cast in the county ex-usive

of those cast in such metropolitan city at such Approved March 20, 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 Legislat

Section 1. That section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-Section 6. A'l votes shill be by balot or such other method as may be prescribed by law provided the secrecy of voing be Approved March 29, A D 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to 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 Lezislature of the State of Nabraska; Section 1 That section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to real as Sec. 2 No city, county, jown, preciact, municipality, or other subjection of the state, shall ever make donations to any internal improvement. manufactory, unless a proposition so to do shall have been first submitted to the qualified electors and ratifical by a two thirds vote at an election by anthority of law; Provided That such donations of a visions 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 issuel pursuant to

Approved March 29, A. D., 1895.

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. D., 1896.

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.