the Trojan horse, by means of which the Greeks captured the city of Troy.

The story is familiar to nearly all and

need not be retold. Mr. Wolfe's appli-

cation of the legend is to show that the

Democrats had been using a "Trojan

horse" for the purpose of capturing the

Independent party; and he fears that

by means of this strategy "a sufficient

number of men armed with the weapons

of our destruction," have been placed

within the Populist walls with the same

intent. To this he pathetically adds: "I

hope not, and vet I fear it may be so."

appointment, and insinuating that the

and till the battle is finally won.

BRYAN AT MINNEAPOLIS .-

Crowds at the Flour City.

meetings in Exposition hall; Bridge

Yale place, a public square in the city.

Mr. Bryan rested in St. Paul all morn-

ing. He stayed in his room at the Hotel

was held in the West hotel and then

haires warriors, marched to the

hotel and formed a circle in the lobby.

When he came out they gave him a

M'KINLEY'S VISITORS.

Demonstrations.

Bands and a colored glee club furnished

the music. Owing to rain the delega-

CLOSED THE SERIES.

Baltimore Victorious In the Temple Cup

CLEVELAND, Oct. 9 .- The final game

Contest.

of the Temple cup series will go on rec-

ord as a hard fought contest, despite

the fact that the score was not as close

as it might have been. For infielding

the game was magnificent on both sides

and honors were easy. Cuppy pitched

a strong game, but towards the end hits

were bnuched on him and Baltimore

earned the victory well. Up to the

seventh inning hits were scarce and

scattered, but then a two bagger, fol-

lowed by a single, and Cleveland's only

error, gave two runs. There was no

quitting, however, and the runs in the

eighth were earned by hard batting.

Emslie and Sheridan did excellent work,

however, only one decision being ques-

tionable, that when Childs was called

out for stealing second in the fifth. At-

Another Victory For the Spaniards.

here today from official sources in the

province of Pinar del Rio say that an-

other battle has been fought between

the Spaniards and the insurgents under

Antonio Maceo, resulting in another

victory for the former. General Re-

hague was in command of the govern-

ment troops and Maceo led the enemy.

The fighting took place at San Diego

also say that the loss of the Spanish

troops was considerable, that the fight-

ing continues, and that no details are

Heavy Losses to Farmers.

from the farmers in Ohio and Indiana

are alarming over the losses from hog

cholera. The corn crop is very large

but the hogs are dying very fast. The

hog cholera has prevailed for some

weeks and during the last week the

losses have not only increased in the

infested districts, but the disease is

becoming general throughout the Ohio

Castle Is Ill In a London Jail.

the wealthy Californian who, with his

wife, is confined in Holloway jail on re-

mand, charged with stealing valuable

furs, etc., from shops in this city,

showed signs today of suffering from

his confinement in prison, and from the

worry incident to it. He said to a

friend: "I don't know how I can ever

buckle to again. I am dazed by this

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

LONDON, Oct. 11 .- Walter M. Castle,

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12. - The report

at present obtainable.

valley.

calamity."

HAVANA, Oct. 13. - Dispatches received

tendance 2,000. Score by innings:

and an octogenarian.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 13 .- William Jen-

After discussing the manner of the

The Semi - Weekly Tribune.

IRA L BARE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

SUBSCRIPTION BATES. One Year, cash in advance.

Entered at the North Platte (Nebraska) postoffice as second-class matter.

NATIONAL TICKET.

THE WINNERS OF 1896.

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.

Up to the hour of going to press Bill Green had not made affadivit to the effect that he was sober during his late visit at Sidney.

of Lincoln county are getting desperate and are resorting to tactics that are not commendable even in the heat of a political campaign. Certain deteat staring them in the face seems to make them furious,

NEARLY 400 McKinley banners are stretched across the streets of New York and less than a dozen Bryan banners. One of the McKinley mottoes is "Good Money Never Made Bad Times," a proposition Soldiers' home and the state penitenlikely to stand solid as long as the tiary afford reeking examples of this human race endure;

In the last month of Harrison's administration the debt of the United States was \$585,017.100. On to \$847,463,860, an increase of \$262,-346,790 Bryan is so busy with his paramount issue that he never menwere president.

SEVEN-TENTHS of the old soldiers who attended the re-union in this city this week are for McKinley This is not quite so unanimous as in this and other states, but for The republican party has been the friend of the old soldiers, and a majority them recognize this fact.

trades-union sent to Mexico to incan laborer, has returned and case. caution American laborers against going to that country. The members of this delegation made a thorough investigation and found the average Mexican laborer poorly fed and clothed and poorly housed Their general condition is wonder fully inferior to that of the average American workingman.

THE United States supreme court met Monday and opened the many Populists as a verification of the 1896-97 term. It is expected that wide open suspicion that his Populism the Wright irrigation law of Ca i- racy is bred in the bone. tornia which has been sustained by the state supreme court but declared invalid by the Uniten States circuit court. Western Nebraska is interested in this case, as a favorable decision will materially assist in the sale of irrigation district bonds. A decision in the Nebraska maximum freight rate case is expected at an early day.

THE postal card ballot of the Chicago Record continues to foretell disaster to the Bryan cause. The results announced Monday were more decidedly for McKinley than ever. The totals now are: For Bryan 7 .-941: for McKinley 27,813; for Palmer, 747; for Levering 233. Less than the Republicans are restored to power one ont of four of the people who under McKinley .- Omaha Bee. have thus far voted are for Bryan. This ballot, be it understood, is not confined to the readers of one newspaper. Every Chicago man who voted last April is sent a postal card. The vote therefore represents all the people. It is as fair an expression of public sentiment as it is possible to secure. Bryan has received but 22 per cent of the votes already cast, against 79 for McKinley. The same territory in 1892 gave 56 per cent of its vote to Cleveland and 41 per cent of it to Harrison. - Journal.

In a speech made a few days ago Bryan said that the "the laboring men of this country have secured the Australian ballot system, and tyranny stands outside while the voter goes inside." This was a bad admission for Bryan to make. It came at the tail end of his speech | FATE OF NEBRASKA "POPS." and it knocked out the howl against "coercion" which filled all the rest of the speech and the greater part of the other speeches which he has made recently. With the Australian ballot in operation in all the states except one or two, how is it possible to have "coercion?" The same scream has run through the utterances of his newspapers. yet occasionally all of them destroy the effect of their ravings by mak- democracy has been a source of unpleasing some sort of a reference to the ant reflection to many middle-of-the-Australian ballot. This conflict road Populists, and there is a very large between the different parts of the shricks of Bryan and the Bryan- to make their objections known at the ites makes great fun for the honest money side, and shows the stupidity of the popocrats' plan of campaign.-Globe-Democrat.

HISTORY IN RHYME.

June. Bryau. July, Tryin'. August, Sighin' September, Cryin'. October, . Lyin'. November, Dyin'.

Has Silas Holcomb Made a Good Governor? Considerable might be said on this score. Superficially, yes. Essentially, no. From the beginning he assumed to dictate to the law-making power. When acts had become crystallized into laws, and those laws did not suit his political purposes, he assailed their constitution. | the Popocratic ticket along with Goverality, and was invariably beaten. As a nor Holcomb for the office of commismember of the board of educational sioner of public lands and buildings. THE populists and free silverites | lands and funds, he has constantly advised the board to pursue an unconstitutional course in the investment of the permanent school fund in general fund warrants, even in the face of an adverse decision of the supreme court, and has gone out among the people and cast aspersions upon the law-abiding members of that board because they had actually complied with statutory requirements. In the appointment of the heads of state institutions he has been uniformly unfortunate in the selection of men who have been incompetent, bred scandals, and wilfully violated the law. The

dwell upon these counts. It is merely necessary to introduce another Populist witness, Mart Howe, formerly steward of the Soldiers' home. The charges preferred by Mr. Howe July 1 last the debt had amounted during the past winter against the management of the home are well remembered by newspaper readers. It will also be recalled that an investigation was reluctantly ordered by Governor tions these figures, or what he Holcomb. In the Nebraska State Journal would do to remedy them if he of March 14, 1893, Mr. Howe tells how that investigation was conducted, and how the whitewash brush was used. To quote from the article:

kind. It is not necessary, however, to

latitude would be given in the introducand the entire republican ticket. I tion of testimony, but when the time came the governor refused to admit a at a majority of the reunions held great deal of the testimony, both oral and in the form of affidavits. In addition Mr. Howe alleges that persons emwestern Nebraska it speaks well. ployed at the home were intimidated and refused to testify to all the circumstances with which they were familiar." Concerning the whole matter Mr. Howe | that he too had come out of the Demosaid: "If the legislature was in session I would demand an investigation by THE delegation from the Chicago that body, which has power to send for persons and papers, and with a fair vestigate the conditions of Mexi- hearing I would be content to rest the

In the State Journal of April 12, 1895, a correspondent scores Governor Holcomb severely for his veto of the mutual fire insurance bill, but this is not a poitical arraignment and it will be passed by, the intention of this article being principally to show what Populists have had to say about his political, official and administrative acts. He is condemned by leading members of the party that elected him, and the fact that no Democrat has taken his pen in hand to find any fault with his administration will probably be construed by an early decision will be given on is not even skin deep while his democ-

THE CROSS AND CROWN

Written for The Bee. It pierced the temples once of God's own son; The sacred emblem only all adorns, Profane as octation, do thou shun.

Prate not too loudly of a cross of gold, The cro-s He carried was so sanctified That but to name it makes the blood run cold. And shows the darkenel field on which He

Thy vain ambitions are too small for this, For mortal cravings let the earth suffice; The crown of Christ His cross, are both amiss,

They live to point the way to Paradise.

ISABEL RICHEY.

"Business confidence," says McKinley, "is what the country wants." It into office, but it will be found generally, had business confidence when the Re. If not always, at the expense of all the rest publicans were in control of the government under President Harrison. It will have business confidence again when

The wooing of the old soldier vote by the free silver press is not likely to be attended with much success so long as sneers and insults are continually hurled by these papers against the brave gen- to build a new one. Of the two, Mr. erals whom the old soldiers still love Bland shows the most sense, but there is and reverence.-Omaha Bee.

A vote for J. H. MacColl for governor is a vote for practical business administration of the state affairs, and Nebraska is sorely needing such an ad-ministration.—Broken Bow Republican. lowed up in victory." (our death, I mean, and their victory.) But my political bible

"The idea that the government can create wealth is a myth. The only thing out of the Omaha platform, until revised that can create wealth is labor."-Wil. or changed. liam McKinley.

And Swallowed Bodily by the Bryanized Democracy.

Foreseen by a Nebraska Populist-J. V Wolfe's Open Letter to Gov. Holcomb. A Tool of Democracy-Holcomb's Record and Political Origin.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 12 .- The tripartite deal in this state between Senator Allen, Governor Holcomb and William J. Bryan, the result of which has been the delivery of the Populist party of the state, bound hand and foot, to the proportion of them that not only resent the sale and delivery, but are disposed polls in the most effective manner, and in fact the only way now left to them. Ever since Governor Holcomb took up Ever since Governor Holcomb took up ment you can drive me from the party, the reins of office and began to show for you will find me a stayer, and, if his predilection for Democrats and a disregard for the Populists of the state who had made his further elevation possible, there have been many "kickers" in the Populist party who have not hesitated to charge him with betrayal of their political interests. Republicans have pretty generally held aloof and listened to the crimination and recrimination from afar off, and have not been disposed to take a hand in the family quarrel of the Populists and Democrats. Just at this juncture, however, when Governor Holcomb is running a personal campaign strictly for himself, and after having still further shown his Democratic proclivities by being a party to the further betrayal of the Populists of Nebraska into the hands of the national Democracy, it is not amiss to quote what a well known Populist of this state thought about him and wrote concerning him in 1895, less than 18 months ago. That person is J. V. Wolfe, who at the present time is a caudidate upon

On May 1, 1895, Mr. Wolfe published in the Nebraska State Journal a two column article over his own signature, in which he excoriated Governor Holcomb as few public men or officials have been scored in this state for political or official misdeeds Mr. Wolfe had been a candidate for warden of the state penitentiary, as a Populist, but the appointment was bestowed upon G.W.Leidigh a Democrat. Mr. Wolfe's complaint was not so much for himself, personally, as it was from the fact that the governor had shown a disposition to ignore the main body of his supporters, the Norfolk asylum, the Grand Island Populists, and reward a small minority of his supporters, the Democrats. There is probably nothing that a Republican might say that would be given credence or consideration by a Populist, but an arraignment by one of their own number is entitled to pass current among the members of the Populist party. Therefore, remembering this arraignment by Mr. Wolfe, the original has been brought to light and portions of it are given below. Mr. Wolfe says in the opening of

his letter to Governor Holcomb: Crimes and offenses of all kinds have generally at least one mitigating circumstance. They are generally committed in haste or without due consideration, but you undoubtedly do not regard the act as crime or even as an offense, but coupled with a number of other appointments of a "In regard to the investigation, he says | similar nature, and e-pecially with Mr. that the governor told him the utmost Dahlman's, another leading Democrat, made at the same time, and who was an applicant for the same position, you are charged with party perfidy and a deadly assault upon "the Independent party" organization in this state, and upon this charge you will have to go upon trial before the bar of our people, and may God

defend the right. After a somewhat lengthy defense of his own motives, in which he states cratic party, but that he considered the Populist party "humanity's last and only hope," Mr. Wolfe proceeds to say: I by no means think you are a bad man. I only think you have proven yourself a weak one. You are by no means the first man, even in Nebraska, whose "ambition has o'erleaped itself." The political highway is everywhere strewn with its wrecks. Men are more or less (and frequently more) like pigs. If fed on too rich food they develop too much flesh for the amount of bone, and especially backbone. The remedy, in the case of pigs, is to put them on a diet of skimmed milk, and I can see no rea on why it would not act as well in one case as in the o her. It may not be your fault. You have neither been in a po ition, nor in the condition, since our reform movement began, to be able to grasp its full meaning. You have been in good circumstances and drawing a liberal salary. Your mind has been occupied more with law and with loans than with distressed homes and an impoverished poopie. You did not, I believe, a tend either the Cincinnati or St. Louis conference, or the Omaha national convention. You have, therefore, probably not been baptized with the "baptism that is unto repentance." I | and the insurgents are alleged to have am not speaking of or dealing with your sustained enormous loss. The dispatches intentions. You are too good a lawyer not to know that all law presume; a man to intend the consequence of his own acts, and the sooner you recognize the fact that, when you are consorting with the Democratic or any other party, you are nursing at your bosom a torpid viper that, as soon as it is warmed into life by Populistic heat and strengthened by Populist nourishment, will turn on its benefactor with all the accustomed vigor and venom, the sooner you will see and realize the folly of your course. * * * They (the Democrats) may permit, and even assist, a chosen candidate now and then to come of the ticket; and so small a victory may mean more harm to us than a total temporary defeat. The old Democratic ship is down deep in the trough of the political sea, and of, and by itself, can never be safely harbored. It is both seaworn and unseawor hy, and Mr. Bryan and Mr. Bland have seen the approaching catastropho and have each lowered a silver lifeboat and struck for the shore. The one for help to save the old ship, the other a method in Mr. Beyan's madness. If you and the Independent party will get aboard Mr. Bryan's little silver skiff he will row

on out to the old wreck and, if you will

help it into harbor again, then will come

to pass the saying that "dea h is swal-

says that our party cannot live by silver

alone, but by every wo d that proceeded

Mr. Wolfe then reverts to Homer's

"Iliad" and brings forth the story of

The best salve in the world for cutruises, sores, ulcers, sait rheum, fever ores, teter, chapped hands, chilblains orns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required, It is guarant ed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents

For sale by A. F. Streitz

BEFORE BREAKFAST. Major McKinley Addresses. His Early

Callers from Indiana,

A delegation from Marion and Grant county, Ind., called upon the candidate Friday before breakfast. Major Mc-Kinley addressed them as follows: "My fellow citizens of the City of Marion and of Grant County: I congratulate you upon being first today. (Laughter.) No other delegation has yet preceded you. (Renewed laughter.) I give you, each and everyone of you warm and cordial welcome to my home. I welcome the Republicans and the citizens of the Hoosier state-the

state of that great old war governor,

Oliver P. Morton-(Applause)-and governor had been influenced by a privthat splendid president and patriot, ate secretary (Maret), or a Democratic Benjamin Harrison. (Great applause.) ex-congressman*(Bryan), or a United "You are here this morning, not to States senator (Allen), Mr. Wolfe closes honor me personally, but to honor the cause which you love and which you My grievance, however, is by no means a personal one. While I think I had a support that cause because you beright to expect different and better treatlleve it will insure your own best welfare and the best well-being of the ment, I have no spite to gratify. It is true that I have spent more time in trying country at large. (Applause and cries to build up and to advance the party's inof "That's right.") You believe in that cause because you have tried it, and terests than you and all your appointees put together, except Mr. Powers, and the having tried it, you know you have movement has cost me more money than been more prosperous in your occupayou all, without an exception, yet I only tions under the policy which it repreask that our principles be adhered to until sents than you have ever been under enacted into law. Don't think for a moany other policy. (Loud cries of "That's right.")

"If anything was needed to confirm necessary, a fighter, and I know the rank you in your devotion to that policy it and file too well to even imagine that they could be found in your experience of | which are not going to stand with me, and by the last four years. Under no other me, shoulder to shoulder, in the future, as policy, under no other principles, have in the past, as long as I stand for the right you enjoyed that degree of individual or national prosperity which for more than thirty years you enjoyed under Republican policy and Republican administrations-(Applause)-and you are Bilver Candidate Addresses Four Big here this morning to testify anew your devotion to Republican principles and your deep and abiding interest that nings Bryan came from St. Paul to her they may be successful throughout the sister city and Minneapolis received him

country next November. (Cries of with enthusiasm. He spoke to four big "That's right.") "You are interested in Indiana just as we are interested here in Ohio, both square on the banks of the Mississippi in agriculture and in maunfacturing. river just outside the hall; Lyceum theater to an audience of women, and any community. You know that where Ryan until after luncheon when he held know where there is a prosperous city an informal reception in the parlors, there is always prosperous agriculture. with Mrs. Bryan by his side. Mr. Bryan (Cries of "You are right.") The farms having expressed a preference to make about a little manufacturing city adthe journey between the twin cities by vance in value and the market of the trolley rather than in his private car, a farmer is enhanced every time you put the special elaborately decorated was en- up a new factory in any community Approvel March 30, A. D 1805.

gaged. Arrived here a second reception or in any city. as I recall, an industry which man-Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were driven ufactures glass, that used to be in to the home of State Senator S. B. the city of Canton. Am I right about Howard where they took dinner. Dur- that? (Cries of "Yes.") It is a ing their absence the Veteran Bryan good industry. Well, now, that fair- the State of Nebraska, relating to com-! Minneapolis, 200 gray ly illustrates my idea. That used to be, as I said, a Canton industry. We would very much have preferred to department. taken away. However, it did not get royal reception and ascorted him to Exposition hall, No such crowd has plause.) It went into a neighboring state, and therefore benefits the Amerbeen packed within the walls of that building since the day when the Republican convention nominated Benjamin do the work. We share in your good fortune and prosperity, but we would fortune and prosperity, but we would neither increased nor think that shall be neither increased nor which that shall have been comhave felt differently if it had gone on the other side and out of the United

Rain Interferes With the Contemplated "In a word, we want to do our manufacturing at home, and if we cannot do CANTON, Oct. 13 .- The first of the two delegations announced came in on a special train of 11 coaches. The party cries of "Good, good," and "What's the came from Roscoe and the Monongahela valley of Pennsylvania and was cannot do it in Canton, I do not know made up of citizens representing the of any city in Indiana in which I would various interests of that locality. They rather have it done than in the city of were very enthusiastic and organized Marion, (Applause.) into marching clubs, mostly uniformed.

"We want in this country good times, good wages, steady employment, a good home market, and then we want to continue the good, sound, round, tion was taken to the Tabernacle, where honest dollars with which to do our Mr. McKinley responded to the intro- business and pay our labor. (Tremendductory address of the venerable George ous cheering.)

"My fellow-citizens, I thank you for V. Lawrence, ex-member of congeess this morning call and bid you hearty welcome. It will now give me pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally." (Applause and cries of: 'Hurrah for McKinley.")

> When a woman goes to a iospital for an opera-

last the mistake she has made in disregarding what she thought were trifling symptoms. Whenever there is the slightest disorder of the organs distinctthreatened. A cure cannot come too quickly -a woman cannot be too careful. Loss of her health means more than loss of life. It means the loss of dearer things—the loss of husband's love, the loss of children's appiness, the loss of possible children. Whenever a woman is sick she should look for the cause in some disturbance of the purely feminine organism, and she should take prompt measures to stop it. She should take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription This wonderful medicine is the invention of a regularly graduated, skilled and expert specialist in the disease of women, and has had the most marvelous success of an medicine ever prepared.

Mrs F. B. Cannings, of No. 4329 Humphrey St. St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I am now a happy mother of a fine, healthy baby girl. Feel that your 'Favorite Prescription 'and little 'Pellet have done me more good than anything I ha ever taken. Three months previous to my con finement I sent for one of your 'Medical Advi ers,' read some of the most important point and felt satisfied to try your medicine. I took three bottles of the 'Prescription' and the littl 'Pellets' also. Consequences were I was only in labor forty-five minutes. With my first baby I suffered 18 hours, then had to lose him. He was very delicate and only lived 12 hours. For two years I suffered untold agony, and in the mean time had two miscarriages. Cannot speak to highly of your medicine, as I feel that it has saved both my child and myself. My baby was born 31st of March. She is not yet three weeks old and I do not think I ever felt better in my life took the 'Prescription' through my confine ment and am still taking it. Find it strengther ing to myself and to the baby."

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 to

amend sections two (2), four (4), and five (5,) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of judges of the supreme

court and their term 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 corpus, 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 Nebrasks, be amended so as to read as fol-Section 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office except as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of not less than five (5) years as the period of not less than five (5) years as the legislature may prescribe.

Section 3. That section five (3) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, te 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 two (2) judges of the supreme court one 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

they were respectively commis Approved March 29, A. D. 1835.

A joint resolution proposing ar amendment to section thirteen (13) of article six of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of supreme and district court

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State 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.

payable quarterly.
The legislature shall at its first 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 than the content of the changed oftener than the content of the cont than 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 to amend section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of pensation of the officers of the executive Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature

of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (3) of the Constitution of the State of Neoraska be amended to read as fol-Section 24. The officers of the executive term for which they shall have been com missioned and they shall not receive to their own use any fees, costs, interests, upon public moneys in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office or other compensation and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for services performed by an officer provided for in this article shall be paid in advance into the this article shall be paid in advance into the state treasury. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three fifths of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring, establish the salaries of the officers named in this article. The companions of the companion of the com pen-ation 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

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

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

ka, relating to judic al power. Boit resolved and enacted by the Legisla-ture of the State of Nebraska: ction 1. That section on · (a) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the Sta e of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court district courts, county courts justices of the pea e, poi c magistrates, and in such other be cleated 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 resolve land enacted by the Legislature of the State of Neoraska: 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-

thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur therein, may, in or after the year one thou and cight hundred and ninety seven and not oftener thin once in every tour years, increase the number of judges of supreme and district courts, and the judical districts of the state. Such districts shall be formed of compact territory, and bounded by county lines; and such in-crease, 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 enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section six (6), article (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amend d to red as follows: Section 6. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legis ature may pro-vide that in civil actions five sixths of the jury may render a verdict, and the legislature may also authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men, in cours inferior to the dis-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 for lows: 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, except the said railroad commissioners, shall hold his office for a term of two years, from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January, after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Each railroad commissioner shall hold his office for a term of the overal herinage on the first Thursday. mi stoner shall hold his office for a term of three years beginning on the first Thurs lay after the first Tuesday in January a terhis election, and until his successor is elected and qui fied: 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 ane 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 du-ties 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-Section 1. That section twenty-six (35) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 25. No other executive state officers except those named in section one (1) of this article shall be created, except by an act of the legislature which is concurred in by not less than three fourths of the members elected to each house thereof;
Provided, That any office created by an act of the legislature may be abolished by the legislature, two-thirds of the 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

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 remain ler of the term for the state. Be it resolved and enacted by the Legisla-ture 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, shell 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 invested or lossed except on United States vested or loaned except on United States or state securities, or registered county bonds or registered school district bonds of this state, and such funds with the interest and income thereof are hereby solemn-ly piedged 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 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-sented;

and provided further, That when any warrant upon the state treasurer regularly is-ued in pursuan e of an appropriation by the legislature and secured by the levy of a tax for its payment, shall be presented to the state treasurer for payment, and there shall not be any money in the proper fund to pay such warrant, the board created by section "I of this article may direct the state treasof this article may direct the state treas rant from moneys in his hands belonging to the permanent school fund of the state, and he shall hold said warrant as an in-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-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 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 it is located may be merged wholly or in part when a proposition so to do been submitted by authority of law to 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 exclusive 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 Legislat-ure of the State of Nebraska: Section 1 That section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-Section 6. A'l votes shall be by ballot or such other method as may be prescrived by law provided the secrecy of voing be

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.

Approved March 39, A D. 1895.

Be it resolved and e..acted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1 That section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to real as Sec. 2 No city, county, town, precinct, municipality, or other subdivision of the ever make donations to any works of internal improvement. manufactory, unless a proprition so to do shall have been first solunited to the qualified electors and ratified by a two thirds vote at an election by authority of law; Provided That such donations of county with the donations of such suidi-visions in the aggregate shall not exceed ten per cent of the assessed valuation of such county; Provided, further, That any eity 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 some shelf have endorsed the room a ce tificate signed by the secretary and smultor of state; showing that the same is issued pursuant to ed shall be valid unless the some she

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.

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 Thirtjeth. J. A. PIPER,

Secretary of State.