The Semi-Weekly News-Herald

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THE LARGEST CIRCULATION
Of any Cass County Paper.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

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WILLIAM M'KINLEY,
of Ohio.

For Vice President,
GARRETT A. HOBART,
of New Jersey.

State Ticket.

For Governor,
JOHN H. M'COLL.
For Lieutenant Governor,
ORLANDO TEFFT.
For Secretary of State,
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ROBERT RYAN,
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For Regent State University,
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Congressional Ticket.

For Congressman, First District,
HON. JESSE B. STRODE.

County Ticket.

For County Attorney,
A. J. GRAVES.
For Senator,
J. A. DAVIES.
For Representatives,
T. T. YOUNG,
E. A. POLLARD.
County Commissioner, Second District,
GEORGE W. YOUNG.

THE question of sound money is becoming so popular in the east that the preachers use it as a text for their Sunday sermons.

NOW that Bryan has secured the support of Li Hung Chang there is no longer a doubt that he will carry Nebraska by a good majority.

"THE rear end of a Pullman" is an appropriate place for Mr. Bryan's speeches. He can look back a long way and can see nothing ahead.—Ex.

PITCHFORK Tillman is indirectly involved in a state swindling scandal, perpetrated through the state liquor dispensary scheme in South Carolina. He is another of those "reformers."

BRYAN has very carefully arranged so that he will not come in contact with Tom Watson. He is taking advantage of Watson's absence from the south to stump that portion of the country.

REPORTS from Maine show that the election yesterday was carried by the republicans to the tune of 50,000. This shows how it helps the republicans to have a resident of the state on the opposition ticket.

MCKINLEY does not pretend to be a great orator, but it will be noticed that he makes much better speeches than the candidate who has been advertised as one of the most eloquent men of the age.—Globe-Democrat.

IN THIS country one man is as good as another as long as he lives up to the laws of the government. Therefore when a man attempts to annoy a part of the people against the rest he must be a demagogue or something like that.

IT IS remarkable how Major McKinley can greet new delegations every day, and have something to say to each that has not been said before. He is quite as able as Benjamin Harrison in the matter of knowing what to say and how to say it, and higher praise than this could not be given.—Beatrice Express.

SENATOR ALLEN said the other night in a public speech that while the republicans were putting $6,000,000 into this campaign Bryan and his party had nothing. Yet Senator Jones of the democratic national committee reports "We have plenty of money." Jones and Allen should get together and have an understanding.—Ex.

A VISIT of the editor of the NEWS yesterday at the state central committee headquarters convinces us that a most thorough organization is now completed and a vigorous canvass of the state is being made. The republican gains in the cities is without a parallel, and the defection among the farmers is chiefly in the mind of the ardent chasers of the free silver phantom.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS was a great orator and a patriotic man. When he ran for the presidency he did some stumping. The people poured out to see and hear him in such crowds as led many to think that he was fairly setting the world on fire and his supporters had no doubt of his election, but when the ballot boxes were opened it was found that, curious and interested as the people appeared to be, they had voted for some one else. Bryan is likely to have a little experience, and to be led to the conclusion that all in the world are liars if actions constitute an index.

HOW IS THIS?

"The silver agitators who insist on free coinage upon the dishonest ratio of 1 to 16 and refuse to have it upon the honest ratio—silver was at a ratio of 1 to 25 in 1893—are very anxious to delude the public into the belief that the demand for more currency and the demand for coinage upon the ratio of 1 to 16 are identical. They brand as gold bugs all who decline to believe in 50-cent dollars. In truth, however, the only honest bimetallist is he who believes in the free coinage of gold and silver, each taken at the market value and so coined, that one hundred cents of gold shall be in the gold dollar, and one hundred cents of silver shall be in the silver dollar."

[Taken from an editorial published in the Omaha World Herald, August 3, 1893, over the signature of W. J. Bryan.]

ONE OF BRYAN'S FALLACIES.

In a recent speech W.J. Bryan said: "I want to talk about that phase of the money question in which you feel the most interest and therefore I suppose I had better take up that question which is so often asked. I have heard men say: "What if we have more money in the country, how can you get any of it unless you have something to sell?' That is one of the common questions that have come to me. As a matter of fact every producer has something to sell and what he can get for what he has to sell depends upon how much money people have to buy what he has to sell. The producer of wealth is the arm that brings into existence the wealth which must be exchanged for money. Now people ask me, 'how are you going to get this money into circulation?' To my mind that is one of the absurd questions. I have never had any trouble in getting my money into circulation. You know that my trouble has been to keep my money from getting into circulation before I wanted it to" (Train pulled out.)

IN 1882 the shriekers who were sighing for a change assured us that "times could not be worse than they are now." Compared with the times of 1892, the times of '94, '95 and '96 were simply terrible. The same shriekers now assure us that times cannot be worse than they are at present, but in case of a step downward toward a degraded currency and repudiation, future history will give the lie to their assertion, and give us depression deeper, darker and more dangerous than now upon us as a result of the threats of the repudiators. Bad as times are, they can be much worse and, depend upon it, they will be if as a nation, we adopt national and individual dishonor as a cardinal doctrine of the dominant party. The way back to prosperity is reached by "right-about face." When you have evidence that you have taken a wrong road, retrace your steps.—Grand Island Republican.

AN HONEST dollar with a chance to earn it, seems to be a talismanic watchword with working men everywhere, who have learned that they can not tear down public confidence and ruin capital, and at the same time expect capital to employ labor. The Bryan theory of the masses against the classes which Herr Most used to preach may sound very nice, but it will not bear analysis. Capital is dependent upon labor to a lesser extent possibly than labor upon capital, but neither can prosper without the fair co-operation of the other, and the man who tries to inflame and engender strife between the two is not the laboring mans friend, but is his most insidious and dangerous enemy. Such a man is W. J. Bryan, and working men are—we are glad to note—seeing this matter in its true light as is evidenced by the recent state elections.

AFTER all the shouting of the ardent Bryan men over the supposed result in Arkansas, the official returns now in shows the democratic majority to be about 38,000, making a net republican gain of about 20,000 in that state. Democrats will no longer smile as they enquire, "have you heard from Arkansaw?" The mention of the state will start cold chills to chase up the back of the silverite almost as bad as Maine has done. Victory is in the air, the theory of a debased currency is understood by the people in every walk of life, and from every indication McKinley's election is as certain as the ides of November when the choice of the people shall be recorded.

THE prayer of the Bryanites that Watson might be stricken with paralysis or small pox, and thus be hurried off the earth, fails of a positive answer. The gallant Tom was quite sick up in Polk county, but he got well again, and speaks in Lincoln today. The Bryan and Sewall banner at the democratic headquarters we notice, has been taken down, doubtless out of respect for Tom's vocal organs which have been giving the democratic party some pretty hard licks below the belt. If some careful management is not shown, the Bryan machine will go to pieces very suddenly.

THE Maine victory cannot be viewed by intelligent men otherwise than as a peculiarly significant forecast of what the whole country will do in November. Bryan's nightmare, "plutocracy" has no home in Maine. Out of a voting population of 210,000, over 80,000 are farmers, and none of the great factories or trusts have a foothold in the pinetree state. The people are of the class to whom Mr. Bryan's anarchistic utterances have been specially appealed to, but like millions of others, they refuse to take stock in the demagogic watchword of the "masses against the classes."

THE MASSES FOR M'KINLEY.

It is a profitable study to enquire where Mr. Bryan is going to find the "masses" who are arrayed against the present money standard, and for free silver. It is very clear from the Maine and Vermont elections that the masses in those states are against free silver. The silverites do not claim the middle states, and most of them frankly admit that they expect a heavy majority to be polled against them. They expect to lose Iowa by a large vote. They admit that in Michigan, Wisconsin Indiana, Illinois and Minnesota, the the masses may go against them.

Taking their own figures, the only place where they can safely rely on the masses for support is the south, which is always democratic under all conditions, and the silver states, in which silver is a purely local issue.

McKinley has the masses for him in the east, the middle states and the westesn states, excepting the silver states.

Mr. Bryan's assumption that the toiling masses are for free silver exists only in his imagination.—Lincoln News.

BRYAN has at last been notified by letter of his having received the populist nomination for the presidency. The letter is signed by W. V. Allen, chairman of the notification committee, and, notwithstanding the fact that it is addressed to Mr. Bryan, it reads as though Bryan himself had written it. The drivel about asking no pledges and insisting that the candidate does not have to become a pop, or desert the democratic in order to get the pop votes, may be true and again it may not. The letter is a bold acknowledgement of the bargain and sale of the national pop party, and is one of the most puny efforts to disguise a fraud we have ever read.

WINDY V. ALLEN'S explanation to Tommy Watson that "half of the Bryan fusion electoral ticket is surely his'n fails to go down. That 70,000 pops should sell half of the electoral ticket to 10,000 popocrats, does not strike him as a sound business transaction. Besides since the pops have no hand in selected their half of the alleged Bryan electoral ticket, how do they know what sort of material their half will be made of? The middle-of-the-roaders have been betrayed by Allen and Holcomb and they know it.—State Journal.

"I AM here tonight because I believe the right of the American wage earner to receive the highest rate of compensation for services rendered, and the right to claim and receive the best kind of money in exchange for his labor, should not be interfered with."—Terence V. Powderly at New York before the McKinly club.

"IT IS not necessray to discuss the tariff quertion at this time," says Mr. Bryan. But the delegation of real workingmen who call upon Major McKinley seem to be more deeply interested in the tariff than in the finacial subject. Perhaps Mr. Bryan has not been properly authorized to state the real issues of the campaign.—Ex.

THE NEWS' LEAFLET NO. 3.

(Cut this out and put it in your pocket for reference.)

Is there a "conspiracy" to drive silver out of use as money?

This is a question which every voter will want to determine for himself, for it tests the honesty of the assertions daily and hourly made by the populist-democrats that silver is the victim of a terrible conspiracy, and that the success of this conspiracy has produced the present unsatisfactory business conditions.

To answer these questions, you must first find out what has really happened to silver in the last twenty-five years.

Prior to 1873 there was free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at our mints. As the government merely manufactured the coins for the owners of the bullion it did not feel itself bound to maintain their parity, and the parity was not maintained. So the class of coins containing the more value in metal always disappeared.

When the free and unlimited coinage of silver was suspended and the government began buying silver and making the coins and passing them out itself as a dollar, whether they contained a dollar's worth of metal or not, it then became responsible for them, and both the silver and the gold money remained in circulation in this country for the first time in its history.

Prior to that time, the only silver money coined by the United States which remained in circulation in this country was the subsidiary coins, and they remained because they contained less silver than their nominal value.

Other nations had similar trouble while they attempted to maintain free and unlimited coinage of the two metals. So, gradually, they changed their methods, and took to buying silver and coining it on government account, just as the United States now does. They have not ceased using silver as money or adding to their stock of it. On the contrary the silver money of the world has more than doubled since 1873.

If, however, the nations of the world agree upon an international bi-metallic system at a just ratio, the difficulties of maintaining the concurrent use of the two metals would be greatly diminished.

In the next leaflet we will discuss the quantity of silver in use as money today, compared with that in use prior to what the friends of free coinage denominate the "crime" of 1873.

$8 Fare—Cincinnati Limited—8 Hours.

For particulars please call upon H. R. Dering, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Short Line, 248 South Clark st., Chicago.

INFORMATION AND OPINIONS.

Did it give you any pain,
Billy Bryan,
When you heard the vote from Maine,
Billy Bryan?
If I read the signs aright
You are justified now quite
In surrendering the fight,
Billy Bryan. —Bixby.

***

T. S. Becker, the popular young attorney, filled his grip with campaign documents last night and started for Murray, Cass county, where he will assist in the organization of a McKinley club. Mr. Becker is a red hot republican and will cast this, his first ballot, for the next president.—Nebraska City Press.

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Candidate Bryan is greatly impressed with the strengtht of his nation which has, he thinks limitless power. We ought to have no drouths, no cheap wheat and no high priced coal because the government according to him can with its little stamp create value without limit. If his theories were correct there would be no poverty but a regular elysium. Bryan came a few years too soon he should have waited for the milleunium.

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Bryan says stamp 53 cents worth of silver one dollar, and it becomes at once worth that amount. A Chicago man in reply says its like branding a calf, "this is a cow" and then expecting to get milk. Another says the Bryan idea is best exemplified by taking a pint of milk and mix it with a pint of water and then tell the public it will make a quart of cream.

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At a meeting of the liar's club the correspondent of the World-Herald was elected to the presidency of the association and voted a pewter medal whenever he comes forward and discloses his identity. His description of the crowd that met Bryan certainly takes the cake.—Neb. City Press.

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The old Bryanite trick of trying to howl down a speaker on the other side was repeated at Omaha with little success, although the large size of the hall enabled the would-be disturbers to concentrate a number of cheap dollar clubs in one corner where they could act in concert under their organization. Our Mr. Schwind was apparently prominent in the Omana disturbance. He evidently belongs to the crowd that were quite active in Plattsmouth four years ago on the occassion of the Bryan-Field debate in that city. As was always the case Bryan made his speech without interruption. But the moment Judge Field rose to reply the Bryanites commenced to yowl and spit like so many cats on a back yard fence, and they kept it up until they found that in accordance with the judge's suggestion the chairman of the meeting was not counting the time they wasted against the judge, and finally they left off their howling. But it was evident to everybody that the disturbance had been carefully organized beforehand and was doubtless a part of the Bryan program.—State Journal.

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The Des Moines business men have studied the probable effect of silver on their industries in the event of the election of Bryan, and started out the other day to organize a non-partisan sound money league. Out of thirteen hundred and twenty-six business men approached to sign the list, just twenty-six refused, or one in fifty. Among the clerks and employes of business houses, about one in twenty-five refused. Other lists are out that will make the number of business men in Des Moines that became members over two thousand. Maine and Vermont will hear an echo from Iowa in a few weeks.—Ex.

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Frank Green, who has been on a missionary tour for the World-Herald up in the Black Hills country, returned home last evening. Frank has been reading the W.-H. so much that his vision has become distorted, and he now sees the dim outline of Bryan voters in the trees, behind the rocks, and in the air. If the election were more than six weeks away we should try to prevent his running at large, but with rest and quiet at home, it is hoped his condition may improve.

***

A smooth tongued fellow has been working a ghastly swindle in Iowa. He strikes a town and weepingly informs the preachers that he wants to inter the remains of his late lamented mother-in-law, soon to arrive from a distant point. Then the sexton and undertaker are shown a sample os his tears and the arrangements are about completed. Then he finds that he has lost his pocketbook, borrows money to pay expenses and skips the town, leaving his poor deceased relative to be buried in as many other places as possible.—Ex.

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William Dech was never ashamed of being called a populist, but when his people ask him to be a popocrat and go back on the principles he died for so many times, he left the unholy combination and will do battle to give political confusion a permanent black eye.—Bixby.

***

Tom Watson, the southern tail of the western presidential kite, addressed an audience in Lincoln yesterday on the ultra populistic issues of the campaign. The republican badges were in the majority in the audience and the incisive satire of the speaker was generously applauded, whether directed at the republican policy or the democratic unfulfilled promises.

Taken Up.

A black male hog with white points, at my farm 3½ miles north of Murray. The owner can have same by proving property and paying costs.

T. W. VALLERY.

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 Legislature 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 follows:

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 law.

Section 2. That section four (4) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows:

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 legislature may prescribe.

Section 3. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be 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 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 election of 1896, shall continue to hold their office for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively commissioned.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

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

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 follows:

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 once in four years, and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to 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 1. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

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 commissioned 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 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 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 therein.

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 Nebraska, relating to judicial power.

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

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

Section 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such other courts inferior to the supreme court as may be created by law in which two-thirds of the members elected to each house concur.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895

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 judges.

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 of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 11. The legislature, whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur therein, may, in or after the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety seven and not oftener than once in every four years, increase the number of 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 increase, or any change in the boundaries of a district, shall not vacate the office of any judge.

Approved March 30, 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 one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 6. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may provide that in civil action 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 courts 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 executive department.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature 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 follows:

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 three years beginning on the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January after 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. 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 (26) of article five (5) 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 thereof;

Provided, That any office created by an act of the legislature may be abolished by the legislature, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring.

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 the state.

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 follows:

Section 9. All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and income whereof only are to be used, shall be deemed trust funds held by the state, and the state shall supply all losses thereof that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall remain forever inviolate and undiminished and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States or state securities, or registered county bonds or registered school 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 uses;

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 arising therefrom in any of the securities enumerated in this section bearing a higher rate of interest whenever an opportunity for better investment is presented;

And provided further, That when any warrant upon the state treasurer regularly issued in pursuance 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 1 of this article may direct the state treasurer to use the amount due on such warrant from moneys in his hands belonging to the permanent school fund of the state, and he shall hold said warrant as an investment of said permanent school fund.

Approved March 30, 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 located.

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

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

Section 2. The government of any city of the metropolitan class and the government of the county in which it is located may be merged wholly 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 received 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 election.

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 Legislature 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 follows:

Section 6. All votes shall be by ballot, or such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided the secrecy of voting be preserved.

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 enacted by the Legislature 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 read as follows:

Sec. 2. No city, county, town, precinct, municipality, or other subdivision of the state, shall ever make donations to any works of internal improvement, or manufactory, unless a proposition so to do shall have been first submitted to the qualified electors and ratified by a two thirds vote at an election by authority of law; Provided, That such donations of a county with the donations of such subdivisions in the aggregate shall not exceed ten per cent of the assessed valuation of such county; Provided, further, That any city or county may, by a three-fourths vote, increase such indebtedness five per cent, in addition to such ten per cent and no bonds or evidences of indebtedness so issued shall be valid unless the same shall have endorsed thereon a certificate signed by the secretary and auditor of state, showing that the same is issued pursuant to law.

Approved March 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.

(Seal.) J. A. PIPER,
Secretary of State.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms.
Castoria allays Feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
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Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."
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