THE OHIO SENATOR DE-NOUNCES SILVER.

The Financial History of the United States Discussed at Length Declares that Workingmen and Pensioners Would be

Concurres, Ohio, Aug. 17.-The Republican State campaign opened here at I o'clock this afternoon in a great tent in the presence, it is estimated, of 10,000 people. At 1.30 o'clock, after the usual music and cheering of some well known men, Governor Bushnell, as chairman, formally opened the exercises with a short speech, after which he introduced United States Senator John Sherman, who was received with great cheering. As soon as order was restored, the veteran financier spoke, in part, as follows:

"Both the silver and tariff are vital questions of domestic policy of equal importance, but I propose on the occasion to confine my remarks one of gold. This issue is thrust upon us be the Democrat e-parts, or, with a his too Popul list beams of the Democratic parts.

"tions and silver coins are recognized by all commercial nations of the world as the best standards of value, as the measure of every article of desire, of everything that is bought or sold. These two meta's not only measure all other things, but they measure o'ch other. Their relative value constantly changes Twenty three years ago sixteen ounces of silver were worth more than one ounce of gold. Now thirty one ounces of silver can be bought

In 18 st, during the administration of Pre ident Jackson and under the leadership of Daviel Webster and Thomas H. Benten, Congrees adopted the ratio of 16 of silver to 1 of gold, by reducing the number of grains in the gold coin. Assilver was thus slightly under-valued it was not largely coined. Silver could be coined in France at the ratio of to to 1, and the owner of silver builton could send it to Prince and have it converted into coin at that ratio, thus receiving about 3 per cent more for his bullion than if coined at the American ratio of 16 to 1. Gold breame the only American coin in circulation, and the avowed pur-pose of the passage of the law of 1834 was to make gold the standard. This law, heartily approved by Andrew Jackson, would now be called 'The Crime of 1834.'

THE ACTION TAKEN IN 1853.

'In 1853, upon the report of Senator Hunter, when Pierce was president and when all branches of the government were under Demo-cratic control. Congress reduced the quantity of suver in the fractional coins thalf dimes, dimes, quarters and half dollars) more than 6 per cent, directed the purchase of the silver for their coinage on government account abolished the law for their free co nage and made them a full legal tender for \$5 only, leaving gold still practically the only full legal tender United States coin. At this time the silver deliar had disappeared from the current coinage of the United States and was practically and purposels demonstrated. This, I suppose, would now be called the 'Crime of 1853.' Silver was now be called the 'Crime of 1832.' Silver was practically demonetized by this act and the

act of 1884.
"It is cortain that from 1891, when Mr Jefferson became president, to the close of Buchaninistration in 1831, the Democratic party w - a gold party, opposed to silver and

all forms of paper money
"When the Republican party came into power in 1861, by the election of Mr. Lincoln it had to face a formid this rebellion. Gold and silver were althe banished from circulation and irredeemable paper money of all denomi-nations, from ten cents to \$1,000 was substituted in place of coin. When he war was over the Republican party sought to restore specie payment as soon as practicable. In March, 1°69, it pledged the faith of the nation to payment in coln or its equivalent of all bonds of States notes at the earliest possible moment in

THE 1873 REVISION OF MINT LAWS. the experts of that department and was printed and submitted to all persons in the United States who were supposed to be familiar with at any stage, and the reasons for this omission It was finally determined at the urgent insert among the silver coin- a trade dollar against its repeal

The bill passed both houses and became a law February 12, 1873, by practically a unanimous vote of both parti s, and was specially supported and voted for by the senators and bors from the - liver states This has been called the 'crime of 18:3' and

fact, a wise measure of public policy, carefully discussed and considered during three years When we test the outers against this net with the sober acts shown by official records, it appears simply ludicrous. The total number of silver dollars coined from 1792 to 1871 was 8,031. is while the number of trade dollars issued ider the coinage act of 18% containing soven and one-half grains more silver than the old dollar was 3) 95, 9.4 and the number of stand-ard silver dollars coinci under the Blant Aliton act of 1875 was 4 0,730,001, fifty-four times Lis number issued before 1872.

"It is strange that the very men who sup-ported and urged this coinage law of 18 3 and demanded the exclusive coinage of gold are the very men who now demand the free coin-age of eliver and denounce as "goldita" and robbers all who believe in the coinage of both

gold and silver. It has been said that the dropping of the thas been sain that the accepting of the silver dollar in the coinage act of 1873 was surreptitiously done. This charge is shown to be false by the debate in congress and especially by the declaration of the men who now make he charge. Sixteen months after the passage of that act Senator Jones of Nermia, in a de-bate in the Senate, June 11, 1-71, said: 'I am opposed to any proposition, come in whatever form it may, that attempts to overrule what Sol timed! has made for money I believe the sooner we come down to a purely gold tandard the better it will be for the country."

"Senator Stewart of Novada, in the same de-pate on the 1 th of June, 1834; "Sir. the laboring man and the project is entitled to have product and his labor measured by the same standard of the world that measures your national debt. There have been a great many battles fought again t gold, but gold has won every time. Gold never has compressised. Gold has made the world respect it all the time. The English people once thought they could get along without gold for a white, but they had to come back to it.

'On June 1, 1874, Fenators Jones and Stewart and all the representatives and senaters of the silver states were urgent and honest in saying that gold was the best and only standard of value, but they changed their minds when the largely increased and increasing production of silver in Nevada and other states reduced the market value of silver below that of gold at the

SHERMAN ON FINANCE established ratio of sixteen to one. Then they wanted a market for their silver. They wanted to pay existing debts and obligations con tracted upon a gold basis in eliver but took care in their contracts to stipulate for the payment of gold in them, and this has been and is

now the general practice in the silver states "During this period silver rapidly fell in market value below gold at the ratio of sixtees to 1. Prior and subsequent to 1872 many changes were made in coinage by the leading countries of the world. Germany in 1871 changed its standard from silver to gold. France, Italy, Switzerland and Belgium had in 183 entered into a treaty called the Latin un-ion to which others tecame parties and by which the coins of each of these countries are received and paid by all of them. This important arrangement was first modified and finally abine toned and gold became the stand-ard of values of these countries, but in all, silver was coin d and largely used as a subsidiary

coin precisely as in the United States.

Mr. Sherman here sketched at considerable length the history of the Bland-Allison act of 1875 and the Sherman purchase act and its repeal. Referring to the bimetallic declaration in the repealing act declaring it to be the policy of the United States to always maintain the parity of gold and silver, he said:

"This die aration, made by Congress and approved by the president at a time when the tion, is a wise statem out of public police that ought to be acted upon without regard to par-tr divisions. This bill passed a House of Repre-contatives fresh from the people by a voty of voi of 43 yeas against 32 mays. This act was not a party vote but it is, I believe, the expression of opinion of a majority of the two great parties of the country.

And here, follow citizens, we ought to stand. I appeal to Demorate and Republicans alike.
We are all interested in having a sount and
stable currency founded upon gold and silver.
We cannot by law us the value of either metal. or coin or of any of the articles that enter into

Wahad Jair t, last, in actual circulation. among the people of the United States, \$1,009, 72), 50, as stated by the report of the treasury department. We had also at that date '64', 51',351 in the treasury, mostly gold and silver, held for refemption of United States notes and silver certificates. All these forms of money have been maintained by the government at par with gold and the; travel the circle of the world without dimination of their purchasing power. Though silver bullion has fallen to hearly one half its former value fet we have used it and maintained silver coins made from

it at a parity with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.
"But now we are brought face to face with a proposition which, if agreed to will make all ver the sele standard of value for all debts and credits, for the wages of labor and the purchase and sale of property. If the free comage of silver is authorized, then the marget value of silver bullion becomes the s andard for pay-ments on all contracts made in the past, the present or the future and 41% grains of standard silver bullion, worth now or cents, can, with free coinage, be coin d into a dollar upon the demand of any holder of such billion. The government does not undertake to maintain its relative value with gold. government stamps it This is a dollar. purchasing power is fifty three cents but its debt paying power is one dollar of debt. It is the doctrine of the lopulist and Anarchist, but it is in direct opposition to the traditional policy of Jefferson. Andrew Jackson and the Democratic party.

"It is sometimes said of creditors that the are blood thirsty Shylocks, aristocrats, bloodsuckers, extertimers. It may be that there epithets, but the great body of the creditors of our country are among the thrifly, industrious and intelligent men and women of every com-

monity One great body of creditors here is the 270,-000 Union soldiers, their widows and orphans, who are creditors of the United States to the amount of over \$1.0,000,000 a year for services and sacrifices in the Union army. It would be an act of perfidy and meanness beyond expression for this great country to pay them with money of less purchas ng power than gold roin. merely because the overproduction of silver in the United States has rainced the market value on to payof silver bullion contained in a silver dollar.
I bonds of
the United
reduce the value of the pittance to those penmoreon in sioners is worse than to rob the graves of the

"By far the greatest injury resulting from "In order to carry out this pledge it became the free coinage of silver will fall upon the necessary to ravise the various coinage laws of workingmen. Their wages are now based upon the United States. This was promptly and moner of the highest value upon gold coin of very carefully done by a bill framed in the standard value. Under free coinage of silver Trensury department while Mr. Boutwell was the value of the silver dollar will fall to fifty. Secretary. It was thoroughly considered by mone, of the highest value upon gold coin of three cents in gold, or as I have already said, the 100 cents of the gold dollar will be worth 194 cents of the silver dollar. With free coin-States who were supposed to us tambat the coinage laws. The bill, containing sixty to demand enough silver for his date was seven sections, accompanied by a mass of information that fills a volume, was sent to Conent wages in gold. The struggle between and its passage was strongly recommended by an i no one knows bitter than the working man bim. This bill omitted from the coins of the how difficult it is to get an advance of pay. We United States the silver dollar, precisely as have strikes and strifts enough n.w., when the was done in 18.8, but provided for the coinage working man gets his pay in gold coin, or its was done in 18 8 but provided for the coinage working man gets his pay in gold coin, or its of the fractional parts of the dollar in accordequivalent but what will be the condition ance with the act of that year. The but was carepending in Congress for three years—was carepending in Congress for three years—was carefully considered in both houses and special atfully considered in both houses are considered in both houses and special atfully considered in both houses and special atfully considered in both houses and special atfu

Of all the evils which a gover ment can inflict none can be greater than cleap money. squest of members from the Pacific coast to whether of coin or pases. That dellar is the paset among the silver coin a trade dellar best dellar that buys the largest quantity of conthining 420 grains of stand rd silve. But this dollar was made like the minor coins, a dollar for it buys in re food and clothing than logal tender for \$50 only. There was but one any other dollar and will also buy a silver dollar and nay vote on the bill, and that was on lir for fifty-bree cents if the coinage of silver its made free at the ratio of 1 to 1 of gold.

Experience has shown that the United

States can make the silver dollar buy as much rs the gold dollar, but it can only be done by the government buying silver bullion as needed and coining it into deliars on government account. This has been tried.

the degradation of the stand or I of value in as the bill was under my charge in the Senate volves not only questions of money, but of was held to be the chief criminal. It was, in honor and good faith. When their honor is involved, the people never fail to respond. The have complied with every promise and paid every debt contracted since the organization of the national government, as it became due. They have paid four fifths of the debts contracted during the civil war, and the prospect was hopeful that all of it would be paid before the close of this century, but this reversing our standards of value has, like the fire bell at night startled and alarmed our people."

"Let us settle it be following the action of Washington, Hamilton, Jones Sun, Benson, Hunter, Lincoln and Grant, Lot us maintain silver and gold at par with each other at the legal ratio of 1 to 1 until a conference among ontions can prescribe common standards of value. In the meantime let no act by done, no policy be adopted, nonspedi at resorted to that will tarnish the honor of the great repul-

Kitten His Wife's Paramour.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 17. - Joseph L. Ronesteele, a bartender, went home about 5 o'clock this morning and shot and killed Frank Cole, a lodger at the house, whom he found with his wife. Cole came to Butte from St. Paul, where he held positions on the Pioneer Press and Globe. He was made ate; Senators Hale, Frye and Lodge city clerk of Butte two years ago, but the mayor, learning that he was living with a woman to whom he had not been married, recalled the appointment.

Coal Men Want Silver Rights.

LOUISAILLE, Ky., Aug. 17.-At a meeting of coal mere owners of hentucky a formal call was issued for a was issued last night for Lawyer national convention of coal mine oper- George S. Wilson, ex-secretary of the national convention of coal mine operators to demand that the government place them on an equal footing with the silver mine owners of the West, by issuing legal tender \$2 certificates for each ton of coal turned over to the trator of the estate of Mrs. Saliy Kennedy. government. The resolution was nedy. Wilson's side of the story has adopted unanimously.

FUSION IN THE SOUTH.

Republicans, Sound Money Democraty

and Populists May Unite. INDIANAPOLIS. Ind., Aug. 17. -It is not at all unlikely that a combination ticket will be put in the field by the Republicans, National Democrats and Populists in some of the Southern states. The executive committee of the National Democracy is in receipt of propositions looking to this end from Alabama, Texas and Florida and is inclined to look upon them with favor. The leaders of these three parties in the South have not yet dis-cussed matters of detail in the proposed fusion, but it is probable that if it is to be carried out they will fuse on the state tickets as nearly as possible in proportion to the strength that each one possesses and that electoral tickets will be made of men five (5,) of article six (6) of the Constipledged to vote against Bryan and

EXPRESSMEN ON A STRIKE

six Hundred Walk Out in New York and Jersey City

NEW YORK, Aug. 17. Six hundred employes of the Adams Express Com- read as follows: pany in this city and Jersey City struck to-day. They declare that since President Weir took charge of the company's affairs wages have been reduced about one-third and that many old and efficient servants have been discharged for trivial reasons.

At the office of the company here and Jersey City, it was reported that business was being transacted with but little delay, that porters had been sent on from Philadelphia and other points and that there would be little difficulty in filling the places of the strikers.

FUSION IN WASHINGTON.

Populists, Democrats and Silver Republicans Livide the Offices.

ELLENSBURG, Wash., Aug. 17.-Fusion of the Populists, Democrats, and free silver men who left the Republican party, has been effected in this state. The name of the new party will be the People's party. Under the agreement the Populists will name governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, land commissioner and two electors; the Democrats, judge of the supreme court, state printer, two electors and one congressman; the silver Republicans, attorney general and one con-

FIVE CHICAGO FAILURES.

soap, Iron, Wool, Hides and Liquor Deal ers Unable to Meet Their Liabilities. Cutcago, Aug. 17. - Five failures

were recorded to day as follows: The Chicago and Western Soap works, \$80,-300 assets, liabilities \$50,000; Louis Sibers and Sons, liquor dealers, \$35,. 900 assets, habilities \$10,600; the Chicago Consolidated Iron and Steel company of Harvey, \$200,000 assets, liabilities not known: Henry M. Hosick, wool, 195 Michigan street, \$200,-990 assets, liabilities \$125,000; George Obertie, dealer in hides and leather, \$200,000 ussets, liabilities \$125,000.

Headquarters in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 .- The pressare from the West to have the Demotratic headquarters in Chicago was more than the committee and the campaign managers could withstand. It was pointed out that the Repubican headquarters were practically in Chicago and that the hard fighting turing the campaign would be in the West. There will be maintained in Washington a branch headquarters wrking in connection with the con-Bressional campaign committee, which will attend to sending out all the necessary literature and will work also with such other campaign comnittees as may be established here.

Congressional Nominee Withdraws. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Aug. 17 .- A sensation was caused in political circles of the Twelfth congressional district by the announcement from Marshall Fulton, the Democratic nominee for tongress, that he has withdrawn from the race. In his letter to Chairman Onion of the Democratic executive committee, Mr. Fulton gives no reason for his action. Mr. Fulton is the secand Democratic candidate to withdraw from the race after the nomination had been made,

No Gold Ticket in Nebraska. Lincot. N. Neb., Aug. 17. - Whatever the gold standard Democrats may do at Indianapolis, it is quite evident that the state of Nebraska will not put up any gold standard Democratic It is well known that electors. Tobias Castor, N. S. Harwood, A. J. Sawyer and John A. Ames of Lincoln, D. T. Cook of Beatrice, and other gold standard Democrats, are opposed to any such move. They contend that such action would help Bryan more chan McKinley.

They Fought With Knives.

Owosso, Mich., Aug. 17.-George Russell, aged 58 years, quarreled with his wife over the disposition of some property to their children. As a result, both are at the point of death. Neither will talk, but it is evident that the couple had a desperate battle with knives. When discovered Mrs. Russell had a large knife imbedded in her cheek to a depth of five inches. Russell's throat was cut, but he way still able to speak. Both will die.

Sewall's Son Works Against Him. NEW YORK, Aug. 16 -The following speakers have been engaged to stump Maine for McKinley and Hobart: Harold M. Sewall, son of Bryan's associ-Congressmen Dingley, Boutelle and Deliver, ex-Governor Pitkin of Louis iana, ex-Senator Warner Miller, J. Sloat Fassett of New York and General Clark E. Carr of Illinois, ex-minister of Denmark.

A Warrant for a Wichita Lawyer. WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 17 .- A warrant not been heard.

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 tution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of judges of the supreme court and their term of office.

Be it resolved and engeted by the Leg-Islature of the State of Nebraska; Section 1. That section two (2) of ar-lele six (a) of the Constitution of the line of Nebraska be amended so as to State of No

Section 2. The supreme court shall until Section 2. The supreme court shall until otherwise prayided 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 prayided by law.

Section 2. The supreme court shall until the second of the same party of the second of the same provided by law. Section 2. That section four (4) of article six (6) of the Contribution of the State of Nebrusha, be amended so as to read as

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

for a period of not less than five (5) years as the bertslature may prescribe.

Section 2. That section five (5) of article six (9) of the Constitution of the State of Nebrarka, 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 after, there shall be elected one judge of the superme court for the term of five (5) years, unless otherwise provided by law, Provided, That the judges of the ru-preme cour; whose terms have not expired at the time of holding the general elec-tion of 199, shall continue to hold their office for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively commiswhich they were respectively commis-

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 fudges.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section thirteen C^m 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 pro-vided 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

Approved March 20, A. D. 1805.

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 Leg-islature 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

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 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-fitths of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring, established sattice. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in tour 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 Leg-He it resolved and enacted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska: Section I. That section one (I) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section I. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, dis-trict 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 Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska: Section i. That section eleven (ii) of ar-ticle six (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-

Section 11. The legislature, whenever two-Section II. The legislature, whenever twothirds 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 judicial 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 Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section six (6), article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of

Section 6. The right of trial by jury shall emain inviolate, but the legislature may remain investe, on the legislature may provide 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 tweive men, in courts inferior to the district court. Approved March 19, 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 if resolved and enacted by the Leg-Islature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section one (i) of ar-ticle five (5 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as

Section I. The executive department shall consist of a governor, heutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor of pubernor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney-general, commissioner of public hinds 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 Taursday after the first Fuesday in January after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified; Provided, ary after his election, and until his successor is cheeted 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 three years. The governor, secretary of state, auditor of public states and the period of he capital during their term of office, hey shall keep the public records, books hid papers there and shall perform such utles as may be required by haw, Approved March 2, A. D. 1855.

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,

He it resolved and enacted by the Leg slature of the State of Nebraska: Section I. That section ewenty-six (26) of article two (3) of the Constitution of the

Section 3. No other executive state officers except these named in section one G) of this article shall be created, except by in set of the legislature which is concurred in by not less than three-fourths of the members elected to Provided. That any office created by an act of the legislature may be abolished by the legislature, two-thirds of the mem-bers cleated to each house thereof con-

Approved March 30, A. D. 1895,

A faint 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.

He it resolved and concted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1, That section nine 69 of article eight 69 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-

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 there of 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

and undiminished, and shall not be invested or leaned 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.

Frovided, The board created by section i 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 commerated in this section bearing a higher rate of interest, whenever an opportunity for better investment is presided.

And provided further, That when any warrant upon the state treasurer regularly besued 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 for the form of the state treasurer for the form of the state urer to pay the amount due on such war-rant 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 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 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 gov-ernment 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 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 metropolita; city 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 east. Be it resolved and enneted by the Legislature of the Sinte of Nebraska:
Section 1. That section six (h ef article seven 6) of the Constitution of the Sinte of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 5. All votes shall be by ballot, or

tuch other method as may be prescribed by law, provided the secrecy of voting be Approved March 29, A. D. 1855.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section two (a) 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 Leg-

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska: Section I. 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 may corns of intercal improvement, or manufactory, unless a proposition so to do suall 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 subdi-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 fourth such county. Proceded further, That any city or county may, by a three-fourths vote, increase such indebtedness five per reat, 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 defilicate signed by the secretary and auditor of state, showing that the same is issued pursuant to law.

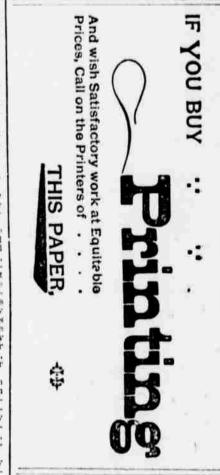
Approved March 29, A. D. 1886.

I, J. A. Piper, secretary of state of the state of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foreging 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 sent 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.



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