The Sioux County Journal.

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L. J. Simmons, - - Editor.

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THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1896.

Republican National Ticket.

For president,
WILLIAM McKINLEY.

For vice president,
GARRETT A. HOBART.

State Ticket.

For Governor,
J. H. MacColl.

For Lieutenant Governor,
ORLANDO TEFFT.

For Secretary of State,
JOEL A. PIPER.

For Auditor,
P. O. HEDLUND.

For Treasurer,
C. E. CASEY.

For Attorney General,
A. S. CHURCHILL.

For Supt. of Public Instruction,
H. R. CORBETT.

For Commissioner Public Lands & Buildings,
H. C. Russell.

For Supreme Judges,
ROBERT RYAN,
M. P. KINKAID.

For Regent of the State University,
W. G. WHITMORE.

For Presidential Electors,
J. E. HOUTZ,
F. J. SADILEK,
A. J. BURNHAM,
A. C. FOSTER,
SOL DRAPER,
G. A. DERBY,
J. L. McPHEELEY,
M. L. FRIESE.

Congressional Ticket.

For Member of Congress, 6th District,
A. E. CADY.

Now is the time to subscribe. Read our campaign offer.

The Alliance *Grip* has added a railroad supplement to its regular edition for the benefit of its patrons who are railroad employees. Its enterprise is commendable.

With Jack MacColl and Judge Kinkaid on the republican state ticket the handshaking part of the campaign will be well taken care of and thousands of votes be won to the ticket.

The people of Crawford are rejoicing over the fact that the populist congressional convention has been secured for that place. It will occur on August 18th.

Bryan says that "It is as easy to justify a bounty as a protective tariff, and it is impossible to justify either." And yet some people try to make out that the tariff is not going to be factor in the political campaign.

Under the Wilson-Gorman tariff law the number of cattle imported into the United States, mostly from Mexico, was increased in thirteen months 342,293, and the home grown cattle had to compete in markets with the cheap cattle thus brought in. Is it any wonder that the price of cattle has gone down?

Though the majority of the Bradfordians are bewailing the fact that there is every probability of another McKinley tariff, a small section are rather delighted at the prospect. That section is comprised of those who have investments out in America, and they recognize that the reimposition of a high tariff must of necessity improve the finances and general prosperity of that country.—Bradford, England, *Daily Argus.*

Chairman Post of the republican state central committee demonstrated that he understood his business when he selected Col. R. W. Montgomery, of Alliance, to be a member of the executive committee. He thereby recognized the northwest part of the state and secured for the committee a man eminently fitted to assist in the active work of the campaign, and when the returns are in it will be proven that he was in every way worthy of the place.

The writer has talked with a number of leading and influential democrats at the home of Bryan during the past week, and is informed that a large democratic element of the city of Lincoln will fight him as though he were a pronounced enemy of his country. Neither courtesy on the ground that he is a fellow citizen nor loyalty because he is a Nebraskan will influence them in the least. They do not consider it a question of politics but a matter of preserving the nation's honor.—Kearney *Hub.*

There is a phrase in Major McKinley's speech of acceptance which is worth a hundred generalities about "full dollars," "parity of the two metals" and dollars "as untarnished as our flag." "The money of the United States must not only be current at its full face value at home, but it must be counted at par in any and every commercial center of the globe." Now, there are only two ways of making every commercial center of the globe count our dollars at par. One is to persuade or compel all the nations of the earth to take at par American dollars which are worth less than par, and that is an enterprise rather too large for us. The other is, put forth no dollar that is not intrinsically worth par in the world's exchanges.—New York *Sun.*

Read our campaign offer. Now is the time to subscribe.

A company has been organized at Rushville and the *Democrat* purchased and it is now the *Recorder* and will advocate McKinley and Hobart and the republican platform. The republicans of Sheridan county are to be congratulated on the change, and an increased republican vote is looked for in that county this fall.

The republican organization of this district has been completed and is now in working order. P. T. Lambert, of Kearney, is chairman, and W. R. Stitt, of St. Paul, is secretary. Each is well qualified for the place he occupies, and they will put up a campaign for Mr. Cady which will result in victory at the polls. L. J. Simmons is member of the congressional committee for Sioux county.

There are now in circulation in this country over $800,000,000 in silver or about ten dollars per capita. Those who think Mexico is so prosperous because of the silver that is in circulation there should remember that there is less than half the amount per capita of money of all kinds in circulation there that there is of silver alone in this country. The Mexican people are really in the most abject poverty, living on a very few cents per day. There are a few nabobs who have all the wealth, while the vast majority have nothing. Our middle class and laboring men would not endure the conditions that exist in Mexico. There are some features about Isdes that recommend it, especially for a winter resort, but very few would like to have our country reduced to the conditions that exist there.—York *Times.*

The result of the assessment for the state for the year 1896 shows a decrease in the total valuation of property in Nebraska of $4,350,003 00 from that of 1894. A study of the returns gives additional proof of the need of changes in the assessment laws. The average valuation of improved land is $3 25 per acre and of unimproved land $1 74 per acre. The former includes all of the rich, highly improved, high-priced land in the eastern part of the state, and the later takes in all the deserted lands in the western part of the state. The difference in the valuations is a long way out of proportion. The average assessment of both horses and cattle throughout the state is lower than the average assessed valuation of such stock in Sioux county precincts. An earnest effort certainly should be made to have the assessment laws corrected at the next session of the legislature.

The result of the two national conventions at St. Louis last week was somewhat different from what was expected. The silver convention endorsed Bryan and Sewell and simply passed a resolution favoring silver. Most of the time was occupied with speeches, the object evidently being to defer action until the populists decided what to do, but becoming weary of delay the convention swallowed the Chicago ticket and platform and adjourned. At the populist convention matters were not going so smoothly. Nebraska was again honored with the permanent chairmanship, Senator W. V. Allen being elected to that position. There was a part of the delegates that favored the unqualified endorsement of the Chicago ticket and platform, thereby delivering the populist party bodily to the democrats, but to that the opposition was so strong that it had to be abandoned. A platform along the lines of former expressions of the party was adopted and then a halt was made. How to proceed was a problem. It was decided to name a candidate for vice-president. All indications were that the choice would not be Sewell. A telegram from Bryan was received by his manager instructing him to withdraw his name from before the convention unless both nominees of the democratic convention were endorsed, but notwithstanding that instruction the convention proceeded to nominate Thomas L. Watson, of Georgia, for vice-president, and then endorsed Bryan for president. The convention evidently was not certain of its ground for it empowered the national committee to put names on or to take names off the ticket should they deem it advisable. The result was far from satisfactory to either the element which controlled the convention at Chicago or to the populists. While none of the delegates left the convention, a great deal of dissatisfaction was expressed, the volume of which has increased since the close of the convention. In some instances the populists have announced that they will support McKinley, while in others the work at St. Louis is denounced as a betrayal or sell-out. Many populists who were formerly republicans recognize that it is an attempt to use them to further the interests of the democratic party and as they have had quite enough of that they will return to the republican ranks. It is not known what will be done by Mr. Bryan and his two running mates. If he declines to accept the endorsement of the St. Louis convention the populist national committee will put some one else on the ticket. If Watson is pounded off the ticket the populist party will have been killed. If Sewall is pulled off the ticket the defection in the democratic party will be greater than ever, and if Bryan attempts to run as the candidate of the two parties with a vice-presidential candidate on each, he will find himself in an awkward position. The situation is very satisfactory to the republicans.

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 follow:

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 1898, 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 1898, 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 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:

Section 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 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 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 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 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 officers of the 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 to vest 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 pay 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 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 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.

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