The Sioux County Journal.

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L. J. Simmons, - - Editor.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 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.

Bourke Cockran struck a true McKinley note when he said: "I know of no test of prosperity absolutely, except the rate of wages paid to laborers."

The pivotal states are all in the west this year, and they will not be pivotal when they come to decide between a free trade and a protection candidate for president.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

It is announced that early action will be taken in the matter of notifying Bryan and Watson of their having been nominated by the populist national convention. The time and place have not yet been selected.

The democratic state convention of Wyoming declined a proposition from the populists to fuse. Such action by various state democratic organizations go to show that help to elect the Chicago nominee without anything to be given to the populists in return is the object sought.

It does not look at all improbable that Nebraska may furnish a third presidential candidate. The sound money democrats hold their convention on the 2d of September and it looks very much as if the first place will be given to J. Sterling Morton. Nebraska seems to be strictly in line for honors in national politics this year.

The populist congressional convention at Crawford last week was quite an exciting affair and considerable bitterness is reported to have been engendered among the aspirants. The outcome was the nomination of Judge W. L. Green, of Kearney, which is the last chapter of the work of the combination made by Gov. Holcomb, Judge Neville, Judge Green and a few others as to the distribution of nominations. It will be hard work for the supporters of Judge Green to make a fight for their candidate for he is not just the kind of a man honest advocates of reform would like to go before the people with. It is peculiar that the populist party which was organized but a few years and was to be the party of the people, has so soon come to be completely dominated by a few schemers who get all the benefits while the people get nit.

The third in the list of the proposed amendments to the constitution has for its object the regulation of the compensation of the officers of the executive department of the state government, and also to guard against such officials receiving any other reward as payment for the performance of their duties. The rights and interests of the people seem to be well guarded and the proposition seems to be a good. The next proposition is to make it possible for the legislature to create a court, higher than the district court but lower than the supreme court. The ever-increasing number of people and business in the state causes a corresponding increase in the amount of litigation, and unless better court facilities are provided litigants will stand small chance of having their suits adjudicated during their lives. It seems to be a necessary provision. The next provides for the redistricting of the state for judicial purposes and providing more judges when necessary. Like the others it seems to have ample provision for the protection of the people and has for its object the advancement of the public welfare.

The speech of Bryan at Madison Square contained thirteen thousand words, but not one of them referred to the nomination by the populists at St. Louis, and of all the reports of the notification meeting noticed that given by Tom Watson's paper shows it up the least creditable to Watson's running mate. The situation of Bryan, Watson, and Sewall is very peculiar.

Dr. S. R. Razee, editor of the Curtis *Courier*, was shot last week by a man with whom he had a misunderstanding. The victim was unarmed and offered no resistance when assaulted upon the street. When a person resorts to other than legal redress, except in self-defense, it is pretty good evidence that he is in the wrong, and this seems to have been the case with the would-be murderer of Dr. Razee. It is not known whether the shots will prove fatal or not.

When a man who believes that a protective tariff is necessary for national industry and prosperity, but who have to some extent lost sight of protection in prominence given the silver question, is making up his mind how to vote, to recall the feeling of Bryan on the question of protection when he said: "Protection is a system of taxation which is legalized robbery, conceived in iniquity and born in fraud and corruption. I do not believe in stopping until the last vestige of protection is eradicated from legislation."

The government is having some trouble letting its contracts for river and harbor improvement under the continuing contract system. Large contractors are averse to taking contracts for work that is to cost millions of dollars and to employ thousands of men for several years without some understanding as to whether the money they are to receive shall be equal to the money in use when they make their estimates for the work. There is no politics in their action, but simply a business problem growing out of the political situation now before the people.

Ed. Catron, who has a reputation all over this part of the country as a great rustler, was arrested a few days ago by Sheriff McCluskey, of Cheyenne county, Kansas, near St. Francis in that state. The sheriff shot him in the leg and then jumped in and took his rifle from him. Catron is wanted in Sheridan county for stealing seventeen head of cattle at one time, and fourteen at another time, all of which belonged to Richards & Cairns, and he is also wanted in Grant county where he broke jail while awaiting trial on a similar charge. It may be that he will receive his dues this time.

The rate of $5.50 for the round trip to Omaha and return, including one admission to the state fair, which has been made by the Elkhorn road places the trip within the reach of all who desire to make the trip. It is five hundred miles from Harrison to Omaha and the admission to the fair is fifty cents, so that the railroad fare is but half a cent a mile. No one should miss the chance. The state fair will be the best in the history of the state, and the Elkhorn line is entitled to credit for thus affording the people of the extreme northwest corner of the state an opportunity to reach it so cheaply.

Last week Judd Woods stated in his paper, the West Union, Custer county, *Gazette*, that he probably would get out but one more issue. He says "There seems to have been no well defined provocation for its establishment in the first place and the experience of three years has demonstrated that there is surely none for its continued existence." Judd has conducted a paper which ought to have satisfied the most rampant populist, and that too, in Custer county, the cradle and hot-bed of the party, and the fact that it dies for lack of support right in so important a campaign forces the conclusion that populism must be on the decline, even in Custer county.

It seems that the crimes of the man Cochran, of whose arrest in the south part of Sioux county mention was made last week, were not confined to the rustling of the cattle found in his possession, but included the murder of Paul Rose, the man from whom the cattle were stolen. The body of the murdered man was found so near the line between Nebraska and Colorado that a survey will have to be made to ascertain which of the states the crime was committed in. It is reported that many express the opinion that in the case the execution should precede the trial as otherwise the dodging across state line and taking advantage of the delays of the law might result in the escape of the criminal. It seems sometimes that the only way to protect law abiding people from outlawry is by resorting to lynch law, but there should be no question of the guilt of the accused before such extreme measures are taken.

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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 whose 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 other be 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, the salaries 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 or compensation, on account of the money 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, two-thirds 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 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 31, 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 the civil actions of the jury may render a verdict upon the agreement of three-fourths thereof, and may also authorize a 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 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 29, 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 support all loses thereof that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall remain forever invulnerate and undiminished, and shall not be invested or loaned except upon 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 severally 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 legally 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) to 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 received by a two-thirds vote at an election to 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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Attorney-at-Law.

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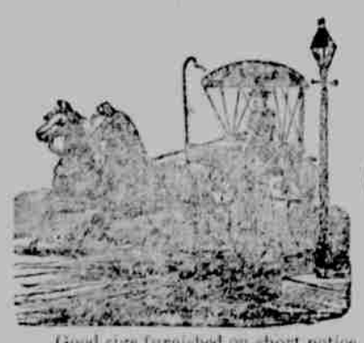

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