

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 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 appropriate 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, at the general election, except as hereinafter provided, shall be for a term of not less than five (5) years as the legislature may hereinafter provide:

Section 5. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended so as 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 to 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 four (4) 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 (6) 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:

Section 13. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their services such compensation as shall 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 shall receive for their services, 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 for their own use, costs, in any case upon public moneys in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office or other compensation, or any other benefit hereafter to be payable by law for services performed by such judges. Provided, That 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 compensation of the officers named in this article. The compensation shall be increased or decreased not more 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 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 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 for their own use, costs, in any case upon public moneys in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office or other compensation, or any other benefit hereafter to be payable by law for services performed by such officers. Provided, That 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 compensation of the officers named in this article. The compensation shall be increased or decreased not more 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, and 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, may increase the number of judges of supreme and district courts, and such districts shall be formed of compact territory, and bounded by county lines, and such increase or change in the boundaries of a district, shall not vacate the office of any judge.

Approved March 30, A. D. 1896. 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. The legislature shall provide that in civil actions five-sixths of the jury may render a verdict, and the legislature 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 lands, attorney-general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and three railroad commissioners, each of whom shall hold 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 Tuesday in January after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. That at the general election, the electors shall elect 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 duties, they shall keep the public records, books and papers there and shall perform such duties as they may be required to perform. Approved March 29, 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 9. 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 thereon, shall be deposited in a fund to be known as the permanent educational fund of the state, and the state shall supply all losses thereof that may be sustained by any means whatsoever, and 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.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13) of article six (6) 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:

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. That at the general election, the electors shall elect 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 duties, they shall keep the public records, books and papers there and shall perform such duties as they may be required to perform. 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 26. 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, and no more shall be created than three-fourths of the members elected to each house shall concur in.

Provided, That any office created by an act of the legislature may be abolished by the legislature, and no more shall be created than three-fourths of the members elected to each house shall concur in.

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 9. 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 thereon, shall be deposited in a fund to be known as the permanent educational fund of the state, and the state shall supply all losses thereof that may be sustained by any means whatsoever, and 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.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13) of article six (6) 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:

Section 13. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their services such compensation as shall 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 shall receive for their services, 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 for their own use, costs, in any case upon public moneys in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office or other compensation, or any other benefit hereafter to be payable by law for services performed by such judges. Provided, That 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 compensation of the officers named in this article. The compensation shall be increased or decreased not more than once in four years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

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The Semi-Weekly Tribune.

IRA L. BARE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year, cash in advance, \$1.25

Six Months, cash in advance, 75 Cents.

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

THE WINNERS OF 1896.

NATIONAL TICKET.

For President—WM. MCKINLEY, of Ohio. For Vice President—G. A. HOBART, of New Jersey.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor—JOHN H. MACCOLL. For Lieutenant-Governor—ORLANDO TEFFTT.

For Secretary of State—JOEL A. PIPER.

For Auditor Public Accounts—P. O. HEDLUND.

For State Treasurer—CHARLES E. CASEY.

For Supt. Public Instruction—HENRY R. CORBETT.

For Com. Land Buildings—HENRY C. RUSSELL.

For Attorney-General—ARTHUR S. CHURCHILL.

For Supreme Judge, Long Term—ROBERT RYAN.

For Supreme Judge, Short Term—MORDEcai P. KINCAID.

For Regent of State University—W. G. WHITMORE.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For Congress, 6th District—E. A. CADY.

For Senator, 30th District—J. S. HOAGLAND.

For Representative, 54 District—J. H. ABBOTT.

COUNTY TICKET.

For County Attorney—C. PATTERSON.

For Commissioner, Third District, JAS. S. ROBBINS.

FINANCIAL PLANK OF THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

ADOPTED AT ST. LOUIS.

The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879. Since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.

All of our silver and paper currency must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolable the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

The democratic national committee has refused to allow Bryan to make speeches in the New England states. The committee does not propose to allow Tom Reed to make a "monkey" of Bryan.

The free silver democrats of North Platte have been swallowed by the populists. This simplifies matters in the local campaigns. There will be but two parties in the future the republicans and the populists.

CHAIRMAN JONES, of the democratic national committee, says Bryan cannot carry any state north of the Potomac and east of the Alleghanies. North Platte free silverites, who apparently know more of the political situation than does Mr. Jones, are confident that Bryan will carry every state in the union.

MR. WHITNEY says the republican majority in New York will be 200,000 and Mr. Dana places it at 250,000. Col. McClure estimates the republican majority in Pennsylvania at 300,000. If these eminent democrats and veteran observers are near the mark the credit and business of this country are going to have a splendid boom in November.—Ex.

THE INDIANA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION has 50,000 members, comprising 27,500 republicans 20,500 democrats, 1,000 populists and 1,000 prohibitionists, and 42,250 of them are going to vote for McKinley and sound money. This indicates a republican gain of 15,000 over the presidential vote of 1892. "The silver sentiment is swiftly disappearing," says the president of the association, "and the Indiana farmers don't want any of your cheap money."

MR. BRYAN says: "It is as easy to justify a bounty as a protective tariff, and it is impossible to justify either." Those who are interested in the production of sugar beets should bear this in mind. It is a sugar bounty that has made beet raising possible and Mr. Bryan does not propose to protect the industry. He would rather see our sugar, as well as nearly all other articles produced in foreign countries, and American factories are closed and American labor is unemployed.—North Bend Republican.

The stock assertion of the free coiners that the prices of wheat and silver began to fall in 1873, the year of the "great crime," and have fallen continuously ever since, is easy to answer. It is not necessary to say that the statement is untrue. The market records show that wheat did not begin to fall until 1883. In 1882 it was several points higher than in 1874, 1875 and 1876; and in 1881 it was higher than it had been at any time during the past ten years, with a single exception. But in the same period, while wheat was keeping its price and frequently rising, silver fell more than 12 per cent. It is absurd, therefore, to talk about a connection between the two things.—Globe Democrat.

A GOOD comparison of the exports of western farmers' products between the republican administration with the McKinley law and the present administration with the Wilson bill is given as follows by a writer in the State Journal: In 1892, the last year of the republican administration, this country exported bread stuffs in value \$299,363,117. In 1895 the last year of the present administration, this country exported bread stuffs to the value of \$114,604,780. As additional comparison in the last three years of the Harrison administration this country exported 1,165,000 head of cattle and 318,765 head of hogs. In the last three years under the present administration the exports of cattle were 935,000 head and the export of hogs 35,058.

On February 11, 1874, Senator Stewart of Nevada said, and the speech is to be found on page 1392 of the Congressional Record: "Let everybody know what a dollar is worth. Then the man who goes west to buy produce will be under no necessity to insure himself against the fluctuations of the currency. He can pay the full value of the wheat then without fear that a change in the price of gold will break him down before he gets back to New York. The wheat will be measured by the same standard—gold—in Illinois as it is in Liverpool, and any man can figure it up. But it is a mystery; the whole subject of finance is a mystery; and what do we see every day? We see those who are making large fortunes out of this mystery." The argument for a stable currency is as good in 1896 as it was in 1874. The fact that Senator Stewart has a few mountains of silver to sell does not change the truths contained in this extract.

THE Omaha World-Herald, now so rampant for free silver, had the following to say on the free coinage question in its issue of August 3d 1893: The silver agitators who insist on free coinage upon the dishonest ratio of 1 to 16 and refuse to accept it upon the honest ratio of 1 to 25 are very anxious to delude the public into the belief that the demand for more currency and the demand for free coinage upon the ratio of 1 to 16 are identical. They brand as goldbugs all who decline to advocate 54-cent silver dollars. In truth, however, the only honest bimetalist is he who believes in the free coinage of gold and silver, each taken at its market value and so coined that 100 cents worth of gold shall be in the gold dollar and 100 cents worth of silver shall be in the silver dollar. The bimetalist who advocates free coinage of gold and silver on a ratio of 1 to 25 is as much a believer in an increase in the circulating medium as the man who demands coinage on the ratio of 1 to 16. The silverites in Chicago need not arrogate to themselves the championship of an increased currency. That is not their real purpose, nor is it the real effect of their agitation. They are the champions of silver.

WHY CORN IS CHEAP.

Corn is the most important crop of the great states of the mid-west which are the battle ground of the present presidential fight.

The farmer is therefore vitally interested in knowing why he is getting from 12 to 15 cents a bushel for his corn and in knowing how this may be remedied.

In the first place the farmer must know that his corn market is the home market. He sells very little corn abroad because foreigners have not learned to consume corn.

In 1895 we exported only 2 36 per cent of our corn crop, the remainder being consumed here.

In 1890 we consumed in this country 32.09 bushels of corn for every man, woman and child, whereas, in 1895 the consumption dropped to 16.68 bushels per head.

The farmer can't vote to restore his corn market by voting for free silver. He can restore it only by voting to restore a tariff that employs home labor and sets silent factories and idle men at work.—Fremont Tribune.

BLAINE MISQUOTED.

HE WAS PLAINLY AND UNEQUIVOCALLY FOR HONEST MONEY.

His Reported Declaration Concerning the Remonetization of Silver Were Garbled to Suit the Purpose of the Politicians. The Speech as Found in the Record.

The Populists recently have distributed in Indiana a large number of handbills containing the purported expressions of Secretary Blaine on the silver question.

"The greatest Republican statesman," as he is called in the handbill, is quoted as unconditionally opposed to the gold standard, and it is made to appear in the two paragraphs that the distinguished statesman would have repudiated the St. Louis platform if he had been alive today.

The handbill purports to quote from a speech delivered by Mr. Blaine in 1890, but Mr. Blaine made no speech on the money question of that year, and the author of the handbill is misleading. The paragraphs in question, however, are found in a speech delivered by Mr. Blaine in the United States senate on Feb. 7, 1878. Standing alone, these paragraphs make it appear that Mr. Blaine was a rabid anti-gold man, but when read in the order in which they appear in the text the dishonesty of the authors of the handbill appears.

The senate had under consideration free bill No. 1093, to authorize the free coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character. Almost at the outset of his speech Mr. Blaine said—and this is part of the quotation in the Indiana circular: "No power was conferred on congress to declare that either metal should be money. Congress has therefore in my judgment no power to demonetize silver any more than to demonetize gold; no power to demonetize either any more than to demonetize both. Few persons can be found, I apprehend, who will maintain that congress possesses the power to demonetize both gold and silver, or that congress could be justified in prohibiting the coinage of both, and yet in logic and legal construction it would be difficult to show where and why the power of congress over silver is greater than over gold—greater either than over the one or the other. If silver has been demonetized, I am in favor of demonetizing it. If its coinage has been prohibited, I am in favor of ordering it to be resumed. If it has been restricted, I am in favor of having it enlarged."

What Mr. Blaine Said.

Read by itself this appears to be a pretty strong denunciation of the action of congress, smacking strongly of the "crime of 1873" order of oratory which has been flooding congress for years past. In the very next paragraph Mr. Blaine said:

"However men may differ about causes and processes, all will admit that within a few years a great disturbance has taken place in the relative