The Semi-Weekly Tribune.

IRA L BARE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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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 TEFFT.
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. Lands and Buildings—
HENRY C. RUSSELL.
For Attorney-General—
ARTHUR S. CHURCHILL.
For Supreme Judge, Long Term—
ROBERT RYAN.
For Supreme Judge, Short Term—
MOSES P. KINKAID.
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,
T. C. PATTERSON.
For Commissioner, Third District,
JAS. S. ROBBINS.

THE Canton, Ohio, Repository very sagely says that: "If the mills are not open there is many a man who wouldn't know jnst how to earn a 53-cent silver dollar."

IN A speech delivered in the house July 13, 1876, Garfied said of the free silver doctrine, "I have never known any proposition that contained so many elements of vast rascality, of colossal swindling;" and it is far worse now than it was then.

SENATOR STEWART is finding himself compelled to say a good deal in explanation of his past record, but he carefully avoids all reference to his connection with the Emma mine swindle. That matter would stand a good deal of investigation.

THE indications point to the nomination of Henry Watterson and General Bragg at the sound money democratic convention in Indianapolis next week. These gentlemen would infuse a great deal of vigor and enthusiasm into the honest money campaign.

THE national democratic ticket to be named at Indianapolis shortly makes the Bryan populist-democrats swear one second and shiver the next. They say it will help them, which possibly explains why they will get out injunctions to exclude it from the ballots.

IF THE workingman is now receiving pay for his labor in "two-dollar dollars," as the free siver orator says, why should he vote into the hands of his employer the right to pay him in dollars worth only half as much? In other words, is it not absurd to say that the dollar is worth too much when such an assertion simply means that the laboring man can buy more with it than he ever bought with a dollar before?

THE democrats of the East St. Louis district point with pride to Jehu Baker as one of "the oldest republicans of Illinois" now that he is running on the democratic free silver ticket. Somebody once undertook to pay a similar compliment to an elderly renegade on the floor of the house at Washington, and Ben Butler interjected a few words which spoil d it all. "Does the gentleman not know," said he, "tha Judas was the oldest of the twelve?"

SENATOR SHOUP says Idaho can be counted in the republican column, Senator Nelson says Minnesota is safely republican and Senator Mitchell is of the opinion that Oregon will be in the grand column for McKinley and Hobart, sound money and protection. There has never been a time in the campaign when republicans felt better at the prospects of the outcome of the election than just at present, and this sentiment is bound to grow as the campaign goes on.

THE financial question as it lies before voters is delimited to one great question. It is not a battle between the gold standard and the silver standard avowedly. No one favors a silver standard. Neither party wants a gold standard as its ideal. But if a choice must be made, then one would choose the gold and the other the silver. Each is in favor of the double standard; one by international agreement, the other by the independent action of this country. One holds that if America attempts alone to lift silver to twice its present value it will fail, and will come with a crash to a silver basis. The other hopes that America alone can succeed in doubling the value of silver by legislation which would increase the demand. It is desirable that discussion should focus at that exact point. A hope and a conviction that we could corner the silver of the world and force it up a hundred per cent is not enough to justify the experiment, unless the evidence is very abundant and very satisfactory. Mr. Bryan realizes that the supply of silver may greatly increase, if its value be doubled, but thinks that in such an event the public could be protected. Our difficulty is in understanding how such protection could be had. When silver fell to half its value, the production kept on. If silver should double in value the increased supply would be instant and enormous. Doubtless now is the time to face that problem.—The North and West.

IT IS just as reasonable to say that rise in the price of cabbage enhances the value of iron as to declare that the fall in the price of silver has dragged the price of wheat down with it.—Albany Journal.

THERE is room for the suspicion that Bryan is simply advertising himself for a lecture tour after his foregone knockout next November. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

LUNGS, LUNACY, LARCENY.

Thus the Rev. R. S. McArthur Summarizes Silver Speeches.

In a sermon delivered in New York recently on the coinage question, Rev. R. S. MacArthur said the free silver speeches were made up of equal parts of "lungs, lunacy and larceny." Continuing, he said:

"A God fearing nation must have honesty in its politics. Politics is the science of government, and politics must have a place in our religion and teaching if this nation is to endure. We cannot admit the satanic teaching that there is no place in politics for the Ten Commandments and the golden rule. If a man cannot take his politics into religion the politics are bad. If a man cannot take his ballot into his prayers he had better let the ballot go. If a man votes for a dishonest platform he shares in its guilt. Each voter stands alone before God in his personal responsibility.

"No man with an enlightened and sensitive conscience will hesitate long between the Apostle Paul and the apostles of anarchy. The question, and the only great question, before the people now is one of national honesty. Certain men have tried to confound that issue by technical terms to cover a policy whose result is national dishonor. There can be little difference between the man who tries to give many counterfeit dollars for one honest one and the man who wants to give the people a debased coinage. When a man tells you that he has nothing to lose by trying free coinage, and he might as well try it, you are talking with a dishonest man, with a man you had better watch if you have any valuables around.

"The debasement of our currency would be a gigantic fraud, a national crime, and a sin against humanity. I put the man who deals in green goods on an equality with the man who wants to debase the currency."

When John Wanamaker, a self made, successful man of business, was at the head of the postoffice department, he said he found it impossible to run a government bureau like a business establishment. That was the experience of all his predecessors. Bryan would put the enormous railroad and telegraph interests of this country under the control of the government, where their management would cost 50 per cent more than it does at present, and this money would come out of the taxpayers.

Tom Reed's Good Advice.

Yes, my friends, you want all of you to stand up and vote for sound money, because it is the best thing for the restoring of confidence, and you want to vote for McKinley and Hobart because they represent that and other equally good things.

On the other hand, if you don't know what you want, if you have a vague idea that you want something and that all somethings are the same and that, if you get any one of them, you get what fits your case, why, vote for the triangular combination of Bryan and Watson and Sewall, and the Lord preserve you if you get what you think you want.—Speech of Hon. Thomas B. Reed.

Every fiat money experiment has brought disaster. Put the experience of the world against the theories of the scatter brained Popocrats, and the silver dollar, which Mr. Bryan says is a fiat dollar, will bring disaster to the United States and poverty to the people of the United States.

The Gainer by Cheap Currency.

Who would get the 47 cents lost by the holders of the depreciated dollars? If the person holding such a dollar had exchanged for it something worth 100 cents, the person with whom he had made the exchange would plainly be the gainer by 47 cents. If a man gave labor worth 100 cents and received in compensation a dollar worth only 53 cents, the employer would gain 47 cents by the transaction. A debtor who should pay off a debt in 53 cent dollars, which had been contracted in 100 cent dollars, would clearly gain 47 cents on each dollar by the transaction.—Los Angeles Times.

Bryan tells the people the president is a hired man. The people of the United States don't want a 53 cent hired man. Those are not American wages.

The Pops and the Pensioners.

The St. Louis Populist platform throws this sop to federal pensioners and applicants for pensions: "We favor just pensions for disabled Union soldiers." For "just pensions" read "pensions payable in a 50 cent dollar." The men who nominated Bryan at St. Louis, like the men who nominated Bryan at Chicago, want to cheat every pensioner out of half the amount of the pension.—New York Sun.

A SILVER STANDARD.

THAT IS JUST WHAT FREE COINAGE MEANS.

Gold Circulates as Money Nowhere In the World Where There Is Free Coinage of Silver—Lucid Statement of the Case by General Woodford.

In a recent speech at Columbus, O., General Stewart L. Woodford said:

There is today no such actual thing as free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver in any nation of the world. I put this statement in another form—gold circulates as money nowhere in this world where there is free and unlimited silver coinage. Where there is free and unlimited silver coinage gold is simply a commodity and is sold at its bullion value. Its price rises as the value of silver diminishes. Its price rises as the confidence of the people in paper diminishes. In other words, gold is fact. Paper money is fiat. Gold gets its value from the desire of the people to have it, and is worth what the people will pay for it. They will pay for it what it is worth to them, and, no matter what law you may make, gold will buy as much silver as the people of the world think it is worth. Gold will buy as much paper money as the people think the paper money worth. There is no intrinsic value in paper except the material of which it is composed, and that is precisely the fact with regard to gold.

It is precisely the fact with regard to silver. Paper, being made of wood pulp, is now very cheap. When you print it into money it gets just such value as you put upon the honor and good faith of the government that prints it, no more, no less, and that honor and good faith are finally measured by actual redemption in coin and by nothing else. This United States printed the continental currency and paid that continental currency out as the price of this nation's liberty. We did not redeem it, and that continental currency is today worth absolutely nothing. It is the epitaph of national dishonor.

The French monarchy printed the John Law currency in 1720. It broke its promise, and if any of that currency is today in existence it is only the badge of French profligacy and financial falsehood. It is only valued as a curiosity or as pulp.

The French printed the assignats and the mandats. The French republic never fulfilled its promise, and that paper currency is only a badge of French republican falsehood and is of no value except as a curiosity or as pulp.

The Southern Confederacy printed millions of paper money redeemable 6 and 12 months after the acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate states. That acknowledgment has never been made. It does not now seem likely to occur, and the Confederate currency is only a memory of brave effort in an unfortunate and misguided cause and has no value except as curiosity or pulp.

We have afloat 346,000,000 of greenback legal tender notes. We have also about 128,000,000 of treasury legal tender notes issued that we might give silver some artificial value. We bought great quantities of silver. We did for silver all that the most generous friends of silver ought to have done and more than wise men should have done. We spent our money. The nation did not succeed in the speculation. What business men could not do the nation neither did do nor could do. We thus have afloat nearly 475,000,000 of legal tender paper. Of this amount nearly 350,000,000 was issued to put down rebellion and save the nation. More than 125,000,000 was issued to put down gold and save silver. We did put down the rebellion; we did save the nation. These were within the possibilities of human faith and patriotic courage. We did not put down gold; we could not. The civilized world was against us. We did not save silver; we could not. The civilized world was against us.

My countrymen, let us brush away all theories and all fancies. Let us look facts squarely in the face. Let us remember that there are some things which government can do and some things which government cannot do. Government cannot create life. Government can decree death. Government cannot make two and two five. The result of adding two and two is four forever. Neither the czar of all the Russias nor the most eloquent citizen of Nebraska, backed by all the Populists and Democrats of this land, can ever change the laws of arithmetic, the laws of trade or the laws of gravitation.

The new Democratic ticket will give many voters who hesitate to vote for McKinley a chance to vote against Bryan. They will make Bryan's defeat doubly sure by voting for McKinley.

Investment of the Silver "Plutocrats."

The silver men show a disposition to spend money freely to advance the interests of Bryan. Somebody is paying out a great deal of cash to maintain the Democratic headquarters in Washington, and today we hear of the elaborate preparations making for a big political machine in New York city and in Chicago also. The Silver party and the Populists will have their separate and expensive establishments. Yet why should not the silver mine owners spend at least $1,000,000 on their campaign if Bryan's election would put from 20 to 50 times that sum in their pockets?—Hartford Times.

Are you going to sail under the pirate flag of repudiation or under the stars and stripes?

Insincere or Muddled.

Either Mr. Byan is a very insincere man, willing to fake an argument when he cannot conveniently come by the genuine article, or else he is not a clear headed one. In either case he is not a proper person to interpret the constitution of the United States for the voters of the country.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Protection Means Prosperity.

Major McKinley and Mr. Hanna and their associates have not been affected by the kindly Democratic advice to "drop the tariff question," and it will be kept well in the forefront of the campaign. Protection means more work and better pay. Under it the present business depression will disappear and the silverites can no longer appeal to the country in behalf of a disastrous financial policy by pointing to trade stagnation and advancing the specious plea that the currency is responsible.—Boston Traveller.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS MEET.

First Business Session of the Supreme Lodge at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 25.—Hundreds of Knights of Pythias marched into town this morning to attend the 18th biennial session of the supreme lodge and the national encampment of the organization. Reception of brigadier regiments and visitors occupied the forenoon. In the afternoon troops assembled in full dress uniforms in front of the headquarters. There the dedicatory exercises took place. The address of the centennial committee by Wilson M. Day, director general of the commission; the presentation of Camp Perry Payne, by Mayor McKisson; acceptance of the camp by Major General Carnahan, and the raising of the camp flag occupied the afternoon session. In the evening there was a band concert and at 8 o'clock the supreme council of the uniform rank met in special assembly at the headquarters of the major general. The reports of the officers of the grand lodge show a remarkable growth and development of the order.

W. B. RICHIE.

YOUNG CHRISTIANS IN SESSION.

Delegates Numbering Four Thousand Meet In Convention In Omaha.

OMAHA, Aug. 21.—The Young People's Christian Union of the United Presbyterian Churches of North America is in session here, delegates to the number of 4,000 being in attendance. Active work of the convention was taken up this morning, when officers were named as follows: President, John G. Quay, Denver; secretary, Mrs. Mary Porter Kyle, Southfield, Mich.; treasurer, W. J. Stewart, Parnassus, Pa.; chairman of press committee, Rev. Edgar McDill, Omaha.

There followed the report of the general secretary the most impressive service yet held. It was called "A quiet session with an address on 'The Practice of the Presence of God.'" It was conducted by Professor W. W. White, D. D. of Chicago. He is a professor in the Moody institute. In a few days he will sail for India, where he will give a course of two years' Bible study to over 2,000 English speaking students at Calcutta, the great educational center of the Orient.

The convention opened last evening in the Creighton theater, which failed to contain the crowd, and an overflow meeting was held in the large hall adjoining. Both meetings were addressed by Governor Holcomb and Mayor Broatch on behalf of the state and city. The Rev. A. J. Turkle of Omaha welcomed the convention on behalf of Omaha churches, and the Rev. Edgar McDill of Omaha on behalf of the local committee. A grand chorus of 150 voices sang anthems composed by its leader, Professor W. T. Wiley.

SPRING WHEAT CROP REPORT.

Prepared By H. V. Jones of the Minneapolis Journal—Small Yield.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 24.—The annual spring wheat crop report prepared by H. V. Jones, commercial editor of the Minneapolis Journal, covers the states of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, and the three states are estimated to have raised this year 108,000,000 bushels, against 195,000,000 last year and 120,000,000 in 1894. The acreage used by Mr. Jones is 9,500,000, or about 1,500,000 more than allowed by the agricultural bureau in Washington. The crop is not of the best quality, and it is yet a question whether a considerable acreage in North Dakota and northern Minnesota matures, because of possible frost injury. No allowance has been made for frost, however, in this computation. The late wheat is filling nicely and promises a good yield if not injured.

Sultan of Zanzibar Dead.

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 26.—The sultan of Zanzibar, Hamid Ben Thwain Bin Said, is dead. He was about 40 years of ago, was a nephew of the late sultan, Ali Khalifa and Burgash, and succeeded to the sultanate on the death of Sultan Ali, March 15, 1893. He was one of a number of claimants and was selected as being the most fitting by the British government, who exercises a protectorate over the sultanate.

PRICES STILL GOING DOWN.

Corn Makes a New Low Record and and Wheat Drops Half a Cent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Provisions and corn continued in the record-breaking downward course today. September pork sold at one time at the previously unheard-of price of $5 25 and closed at 5c below yesterday's close. Corn shows a decline of ½c, a new low record. Wheat suffered from persistent liquidation and closed ½c lower. Oats showed some degree of firmness and closed unchanged. Closing prices:

WHEAT—Sept., 56@56½c; Dec., 59¾@59⅞c.
CORN—Sept., 21@21½c; May, 25¾c.
OATS—Sept., 16c; May 17@17½c.
PORK—Sept., $5 42½; Jan., $6 77½.
LARD—Sept., $3.32½; Jan., $3.72½.
RIBS—Sept., $3.15; Jan., $3.42½.

Cash quotations: No. 2 red wheat, 60c; No. 3 red, 55@57c; No. 2 spring, 56c; No. 2 corn, 21c; No. 2 oats, 16c.

South Omaha Live Stock.

SOUTH OMAHA, Aug. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,40; stronger; native beef steers, $3.40@4 25; western steers, $2.75@3.65; Texas steers, $2.00@2.90; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.00; canners, $1.50@2.00; stockers and feeders, 10c higher, $2.75@3.50; calves, $3.00@5.25; bulls, stags, etc., $1.60@2.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,300; shade lower; heavy, $2.65@2.80; mixed, $2.70@2.80; light, $2 80@2.95; bulk of sales, $2.75@2.80.

SHEEP—Receipts none; steady; fair to choice natives, $2.65@3.35; fair to choice westerns, $2.40@3.40; common and stock sheep, $2.00@2.65; lambs, $3.00@5.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—HOGS—Receipts, 25,000; active, light firm, others steady to 5c lower; light, $3.25@3.60; mixed, $2.90@3.50; heavy, $2.60@3.30; rough, $2.60@2.80.

CATTLE—Receipts, 15,000; natives steady to a shade higher, others unchanged; beeves $3 10@4 80; cows and heifers, $1.20@3.90; Texas steers, $2.40@3.25; westerns, $2.70@3.80; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.65.

SHEEP—Receipts, 12,000; steady to stronger.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at A.F. Streitz's Drug Store. Regular size 50 cents and $1.00. 1

TRIPLE TRAIN WRECK

SEVENTY-FIVE PERSONS INJURED AND FIVE WILL DIE.

Through Freight Runs Into a Local Unloading at Valencia, Pa., Depot and an Eastbound Passenger Crashes Into the Derailed Cars.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 25.—A wreck on the Pittsburg & Western railroad at Valencia, 22 miles west of here, at noon yesterday, resulted in the destruction of three passenger coaches, 18 freight cars, and the injury of 25 passengers, five of whom will probably die. The names of those seriously injured and who may die are:

Mrs. W. B. Marsh, Talmage, O., frontal bone crushed, injured internally.

John Curry, Pleasantville, Pa., jaw broken and body badly mangled.

Mrs. J. W. Morse, Lodi, O., collar bone fractured and injured internally.

Maud Bennett, Alleghany, skull fractured.

Mary J. L. Smith, Verona, Pa., skull fractured.

The following were badly injured, but will recover:

Mary Bennett, Alleghany.
Walter Smith, Akron, O.
Mrs. E. M. Cramer, Jennie Cramer, Belle Cramer, Apollo, Pa.
Garrett Culbert, Allegheny.
D. B. Shantz, Harmony, Pa.
D. B. Houston, Newcastle, Pa.
E. J. Smith, Beaver Falls, Pa.
J. H. Weaverling, Newcastle, Pa.
J. C. Miller, Hazlewood, Pa.
L. L. Gray, Allegheny.
O. W. Crooks, Carnegie, Pa.
A. J. Naught, Buffalo, N. Y.
William Muehlbronner, Allegheny, Pa.
E. Jones, Carnegie, Pa.
Dr. J. L. Terney, K. H. Krill, Allegheny.
Mrs. C. White, Evans City, Pa.

The injured were all brought to the Allegheny hospital, where every attention possible was given them. The serious cases are still there, while the others were either removed to their homes in Allegheny or continued on their journey.

The wreck was a peculiar one, and one that involved three trains—the local freight, No. 27, the through freight, No. 25, and the eastbound passenger, No. 4, from Chicago. The local was standing at Valencia station unloading freight when the through freight came to the top of the grade just east of Valencia. The engineer, who was on the lookout for No. 27, put on the airbrrkes, but they refused to work, and his train went crashing into the local. Just at the time the two freights collided the passenger came along on the eastbound track and was struck by the freight cars which were derailed at that moment. The engine and baggage car of the passenger train got through safely and broke away from the balance of the train. The first passenger coach, in which were a great many ladies, was crushed by a carload of oil well tubing. The tubing was thrown with terrific force in every direction, causing most of the wounds received by the passengers. The wreckage was piled 25 or 30 feet high in places.

VENCEDOR LOSES ON AN ERROR.

The Canadian Yacht Canada Wins the International Yacht Race.

TOLEDO, Aug. 27.—The Canadian yacht Canada defeated the challenger Vencedor today and won the international race. The Canada won by 26 seconds time allowance after as pretty a contest as was ever sailed on Lake Erie. It was a hard race for the Yankee yacht to lose, for she had the race well won, but lost in a most unfortunate way. The course was five miles straightaway to leeward and return and repeat. On the second turn Captain Barber could not distinguish the stake boat. There were three boats in the line flying the American flag and there was nothing to indicate which was the real boat. Vencedor was headed properly for the right boat, but as she neared it, her captain seemed perplexed and undecided what to do. Finally he pulled away for the furthermost one and rounded them all. His error cost him the boat race, for he lost fully 2 minutes hunting for the right boat. Had he turned the boat properly the Vencedor would have won the race by about one and a half minutes instead of losing it by a little less than a half a minute.

Powder Works Wrecked.

XENIA, O., Aug. 27.—The dry house at the Miami Powder works, five miles north of Xenia, blew up this morning, shaking the country for miles around, and killing Frank Eich, powder boss, and Silas Figgius, engineer of the works. Several thousand pounds of powder exploded, and the loss to the company will be large.

Gold Standard Democrats.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—The gold standard Democrats are holding their state convention here. Colonel Fellows of New York, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin and Congressman William Everett are among the prominent Democrats who will address the convention.

Lowers Stallion Record.

RIGBY PARK, Me., Aug. 22.—The famous pacing stallion Joe Patchen lowered the world's stallion pacing record by one-quarter of a second, going the mile in 2:03 flat on the Rigby track yesterday afternoon. Two of the judges' watches showed the time to be one-fifth of a second less than 2:03.

Six Thousand Butchered.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—The Cretan reform committee has issued in this city a report of the massacres in the island of Crete. According to this report it is estimated that 6,000 Christians have been butchered in Crete since November last.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3, A. D., 1896:

A joint resolution proposing to amend sections two (2), four (4), and five (5,) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of judges of the supreme court and their term of office.

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

Section 1. That section two (2) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the state of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. The supreme court shall until otherwise provided by law, consist of five (5) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, civil cases in which the state shall be a party, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction, as may be provided by law.

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

Section 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office, except as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of not less than five (5) years as the legislature may prescribe.

Section 3. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 5. At the first general election to be held in the year 1896, there shall be elected two (2) judges of the supreme court one of whom shall be elected for a term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, and at each general election thereafter, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of five (5) years, unless otherwise provided by law; Provided, that the judges of the supreme court whose terms have not expired at the time of holding the general election of 1896, shall continue to hold their office for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively commissioned.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

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

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

Section 1. That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 13 The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, payable quarterly.

The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring, establish their compensation. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years, and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

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

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

Section 24. The officers of the executive department of the state government shall receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the term for which they shall have been commissioned and they shall not receive to their own use any fees, costs, interests, upon public moneys in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office or other compensation and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for services performed by an officer provided for in this article shall be paid in advance into the state treasury. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring, establish the salaries of the officers named in this article. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to judicial power.

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

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

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

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895

A joint resolution proposing to amend section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to increase in number of supreme and district court judges.

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

Section 1. That section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the state of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 11. The legislature, whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur therein, may, in or after the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and not oftener than once in every four years, increase the number of judges of supreme and district courts, and the 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 on appeal try a case 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 invest the proceeds arising therefrom in any of the securities enumerated in this section bearing a higher rate of interest whenever an opportunity for better investment is presented;

And provided further, That when any warrant upon the state treasurer regularly issued in pursuance of an appropriation by the legislature and secured by the levy of a tax for its payment, shall be presented to the state treasurer for payment, and there shall not be any money in the proper fund to pay such warrant, the board created by section 1 of this article may direct the state treasurer to pay the amount due on such warrant from moneys in the 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.

HARTSHORN & TOOLE