#### The Semi - Weekly Tribune.

IRA L BARE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETO

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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.

MOSES P. KINKAID.

For Supreme Judge, Short Term -

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 estimates of the sound money democratic vote of California is given as 15,000. If Nebraska's vote of last year upon supreme judge is any criterion the sound It Was Raised For Sound Currency-An money democratic vote in this state will surpass those figures.

ONE of the most satisfactory signs of the times to republicans, is the fact that to-day popocrats are toil. A depreciated currency, sudden beginning to admit that "if" Mc-Kinley is elected. Three weeks ago in their estimates of the outcome of | these things constitute the very harvest the presidential struggle there was no doubt of Bryan's election.

THE republicans of the Third district have nominated Ross Hammond, of the Fremont Tribune, for congress. Mr. Hammond is a brainy man, and the nomination is a fitting recognition of the service he has rendered the people and or they may hoard. But the laboring ally, and much of the income so emthe party. He has a pretty hard combination to beat, but it is a task in which he will score a vic-

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad" was never more forcibly illustrated than during the present campaign, and it presages the early doom of the free silver fallacy; for invariably when I would say to every owner of every double their contributions. Which is a sound money advocate effectually smothers a silver statesman with unanswerable statistics the latter becomes madder than a March of the country-I would say to every has a new and a peculiar interest in polhare and generally undertakes to man everywhere who wishes by honest litics this year. The dishonesty, the re- of the real murderers, named Courriol, of enions." The jeweler put his fingers resort to personal abuse.

THE free silver fellows are now asserting that the director of the Mexican mint states that the Mexican money now so generally in circulation in this country as an object leson in the fallacy of free it is unwise to try to strike at the Democoinage under present conditions, is a counterfeit production. Yet in the face of this the United States has an extradition treaty with Mexico which permits of the extradition of counterfeiters.

AT THE soldier's state reunion in Lincoln last week a poll was taken of the old veterans as to their presidential preferences, with the following result: For McKinley 961; for Bryan, 19. Still do we hear deluded demopops frequently allude to the lie that the old soldiers have a knife up their sleeve for the re- silver and gold dollars." publican ticket. It will only be drawn against those who oppose their interests.

From reports so far received by the Railway Age, it is estimated that ninety per cent of the railway men are for sound money, three per cent for free silver and seven per it worth as much as it was from the cent undecided. This leads the Globe-Democrat to remark that a Bryan dollar, coupled with his assertion that railway rates should up to 1857 the only silver there was cirhave tumbled faster, is pretty stiff culating in this country was Mexican medicine for a class who have had their full share of hard times.

Now comes the cheering news that Terence V. Powderly of Scranton. Pa., ex-grand master workman of the Knight's of Labor has announced his intention of supporting Maj. McKinley for president. It is said that practically Mr. Powderly has been a life long demothe Mexican silver dollar is now worth crat, and the change is a signifi- only 54 cents.-Letter From Hon. H. G. cant one. With the conservative Burleigh to Albany Argus. element of this once great organization Mr. Powderly has a reputation for honesty never enjoyed by its present head. Jim Soverign the ex-Texas cowboy and general extremist.

pondent at Brewster, Nebraska, writes as follows: "The populists are feeling pretty sore up this way on account of having been sold out to the democratic party. It hits them pretty hard to see Bryan styled the great democratic lead er. They are listening very in tently to hear Bryan say something about the populist party, but they listen in vain. It is hard for them to realize that after all their mid dle of the road buncombe they are effectually bottled and delivered over by Windy V. and Shylock Si to one of the parties that they have

been so industriusly kicking for the

past few years, and all on account

of the free sivler fake. If Billy

dosen't say a word for the populists

THE Lincoln Journal's corres-

soon he'll hear something drop in November." DURING the great famine in Russia a couple of years ago when thousands were suffering from starvation in that land, and a charitable Americans had donated to them stores of subsistence and supplies, William Jennings Bryan arose in his place in congress, and How do these men exist? By the latipassage of a bill carrying an appropriation for the transportation of those stores to the suffering Russtans. At the same time he knew, if well posted in the history of his country, that it was the attitude of the Russian government during the

### DANIEL WEBSTER'S VOICE.

ber our Russian-American citizens,

as well as the charitable native-

born, will remember and revenge

this broad minded philanthropy of

the popocratic candidate for presi-

Honest Dollar For Honest Work.

The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency | be flooded with silver. and who suffers most by mischievous who earns his daily bread by his daily changes of price, paper money falling between morning and noon and falling still lower between noon and nighttime of speculators and of the whole race of those who are at once idle and be known forever by one stroke of the | would be reduced in purchasing capachistorian's pen, those greedy of other ity by nearly one-half. men's property and prodigal of their

Capitalists, too, may outlive such times. They may either prey on the earnings of labor by their cent per cent man-what can he hoard? Preying on nobody, he becomes the prey of all. His property is in his hands. His reliance, his fund, his productive freehold, his all, is his labor. Whether he work on his own small capital or another's his living is still carned by his industry, and when the money of the country be comes depreciated and debased, whether it be adulterated coin or paper without eredit, that industry is robbed of its reward. He then labors for a country whose laws cheat him out of his bread. follows his own plow, and to every mechanic, artisan and laborer in every city attempts, under whatever popular cry, to shake the stability of the public currency \* \* \* stabs your interests and happiness to the heart."-From a

Speech of Daniel Webster. Some Democratic newspapers hold that cratic party through the mine owners. The fact is the free silver agitation was kept alive by the paid agents of the mine owners, and the people ought to know that behind this movement is a purely commercial speculation. A gospel based on dollars and cents will not have many

followers if its character is understood. An Object Lesson From Mexico.

We take The Argus, and I have read your editorial in today's (Saturday's) issue, "The Mexican Dollar as an Object Lesson," where you say:

"There was a time prior to 1857 when the Mexican dollar was a legal tender in this country by act of congress, and, strange to say, the Mexican dollar at that time went hand in hand with our

you speak of the Mexican dollar, with-

out any act of congress, was worth \$1.05 in gold, not only in this country, but in every country in the world. From the Revolutionary war up to 1857 there was less than \$1,000,000 of silver produced in this country. In 1895 alone there was \$36,000,000 produced in this country at its bullion value, and were Revolution to 1857 the production of 1895 would have been over \$72,000,000. If you will ask some of your old merchants in Albany, they will tell you that dollars, Spanish mill dollars and Spanish quarters, shillings and sixpences and a small Spanish coin called the pisterine, six of which passed for a dollar. The production of gold in the United States from the Revolution to 1857 was \$530,000,000 as against less than \$1,-000,000 silver during the same period. This is the reason why the Mexican silver dollar was worth more than gold those days. Since 1857 the bullion value of the silver produced in this country was \$370,000,000. This is the reason

France owns her railroads, and bureaucracy flourishes in that country. Government ownership of railroads means millions of dollars of the people's money spent for the hire of incompatent clerks, selected through favoritism. It means poor service at high prices.

STEWART WAS SENSIBLE.

He Talked Sanely About the Currency Twenty-two Years Ago. Here is what Senator Stewart said on the currency question in the United

States senate Feb. 11, 1874: "Let everybody know what a dollar s worth. The farmer will then know how to measure the difference in price between his wheat in Illinois and the wheat in Liverpool. The wheat will be measured by the same standard-goldin Illinois as it is in Liverpool, and any man can figure it up. But now it is a mystery; the whole subject of finance is a mystery, and what do we see every day? We see those who devote attention to it making fortunes out of this mys-

"Let us do as all the people of the world have been doing from the beginning - measure our values by gold, adopt the stundard that all can understand and get rid of this mystery."

Mr. Logan-What does the cenator want? Mr. Stewart-I want the standard of gold and no paper money not redeemed in gold, no paper money the value of which is not as certain, no paper money that will organize a gold board to speculate in it. Who pays for this gold board? Who pays these immense fortunes? How is it that millions and millions can be rolled up annually there? Did anybody ever calculate who paid for it? It comes out of the producers. by speech and vote opposed the tude which your depreciated currency gives to speculation, and nothing else. Persons who are speculating in your depreciated currency are making the money, and they will continue to do so as

long as you have a depreciated currency. "If the farmers would get rich, they have got to become skilled in this fluctuating currency and make corners and manipulate the market, and if they do civil war which prevented England | that they cannot farm."-Congressional from going to the assistance of the Record, Forty-third Congress, Last Sessouth. Upon the 3d day of Novem- | sion, Volume 2, Page 1392.

> Bryan says the statement that the silver production would be increased under free coinage is "conjecture." If the government offered a dollar a bushel for wheat, is there any doubt that the wheat crop would be increased? There are mines all almost doubled, every one of these mines would run overtime, and the mints would

#### legislation in money matters is the man | MAKING RELIGION COSTLY. How the Election of Bryan Would Affect

the Church. The census of 1890 enumerated 111, 036 regular ministers in the United States, not including lay preachers. The salaries paid to them are, on the average, small, amounting to less than the crafty, and of that other race, too, the | wages of mechanics. With the proposed Catilines of all times, marked so as to free coinage of silver their stipends

All the great and considerable churches maintain religious and charitable and educational institutions and enterprises upon which the aggregate expenditure is many million dollars annuployed is derived from mortgages and other investments, against which the Bryanite policy of repudiation is especially directed. Monasteries, convents, asylums, protectories, colleges, schools, and missionary organizations would all suffer from the blow which the Populist combination proposes to strike at property. The cost of the maintenance of them all would be nearly doubled under Bryanism, and hence they would have to curtail their activities greatly or induce the pious and the charitable to quarter section of land in the west, I | the more probable? Are they likely to would say to every man in the east who get in silver money twice the amount of the gifts they receive now?

means to gain an honest living: "Beware | pudiation, of which Bryan is the repreof wolves in sheep's clothing. Whoever | sentative, threatens every church and every minister. - New York Sun.

> Chairman Jones of the Democratic com nittee has given up everything east of the Alleghanies and north of the Potomac. The sound, good sense which makes New England so sure a supporter of the sound money standard will be felt in some of the western states, which have drawn their best blood from New England.

A Question of Honesty.

No honest man wants repudiation. Dishonest speculators may, but honest men do not. If a man has speculated and failed, if he has borrowed more money than his business or the value of his land warrants, if he has been gradually eating into his principal instead of curbing his expenditures, he must suffer. He ought not to expect to be coddled by government. He must not place his lack of success at the door of an honest financial system or indict a with which it has nothing to do. Most of the people of the United States are This is all very true, but at the time umphantly elected. —Hartford Post.

It is estimated that the profit of free stiver coinage to the mine owners will be \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000 a year. This will come chiefly out of the pockets of the wage earners.

Capture of a Slave Caravan.

Baron von Eltz, the German commissioner, made a plucky attack on a slave caravan on Nov. 21. For several days he had heard of a big caravan on its way to the coast from Mlozi's strong. hold. He had native allies as spies all over the country bringing him in news of the movements and whereabouts of the caravan. At last they were camped in between two large native villages, allies of the Germans. Von Eltz immediately dispatched messengers to the chiefs of the two villages, telling them to stay the caravan from passing through their territory-either to advance or retreat. The caravan was over 700 strong. There were 7 owners of ivory and 58 owners of slaves, and a host of slaves Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for and some followers. When Von Eltz had the caravan blocked, he embarked in his boat, proceeded posthaste to the spot, at once surrounded the whole caravan with native allies and compelled all to march down to his station at Parambira. He had only five Zanzibari tion, headache, fainting spells, or are soldiers, a noncommissioned officer, a pervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy few native recruits bearing rifles and a or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric host of native allies, but without firing Bitters is the medicine you n-ed. Health a shot he captured the caravan.—Diary and strength are guaranteed by its use.

Fifty cents and \$1.00 at Streitz's drug of the Late E. J. Glave in Century.

## HISTORIC TRAGEDY.

CONVICTION OF JOSEPH LESURQUES AND THE SAD SEQUEL.

Combination of Circumstances Caused the Execution of a Man Whose Innocence Was Afterward Established.

Although Lesurques was executed as far back as 1796, though his innocence was established in 1801, though his property was restored to the family in 1824, the corps legislatif, after the family had tried for over half a century to have his memory judicially rehabilitated, definitely refused in 1869 to perform this last remaining act of justice. The pedantry of French law forbade the questioning of -a jury's verdict by any one save the person directly interested. But though the law has failed to remove the stigma on the name of an innocent man, literature and the drama have made him a popular hero. "The Lyons Mail," in which his honor is the most popular of all French melodramas, and the combined genius of that being considered a mark of high remodern English stage.

Poor Lesurques, who, when he perishand a good citizen. He married, in 1790, Mile. Campion, a lady of respecthands me dowry. Their children therefore were very young and it was in order to give them the benefit of a superior education that he relinquished a to Paris, there to live on his own private fortune, which amounted to about 7,500 francs a year. He had but just arrived in the capital and was superintending ilarly figurative way by saying: "I kiss the thunderbolt fell.

On April 27, 1896, the mail coach between Lyons and Paris was attacked and plundered and the postilion and courier were murdered. There were no witnesses to the crime, but it was reported that a party of horsemen had through the west which are idle because been seen in the vicinity at about the Spanish eyes, is to offer a lady one's therein their ore is low grade and cannot be time it was committed. These horsemen mined profitably at the present price of had taken dinner at an inn at Montver. With the market price of silver geron. One of Lesurques' friends nam ed Guenot was arrested on suspicion and be looked upon as lamentably ignorant his private papers were seized. There of the laws of etiquette governing good was no evidence to hold him on except that he answered the description of one of the supposed murderers, and he was dismissed. Next day he was told to call for his papers at the central bureau. He was accompanied thither by Lesurques, the place of honor and should always an act of madness on the part of the latter had he been guilty.

It happened that just at that time the

judge was taking the depositions of wit-

nesses who lived in the neighborhood of the scene of the murder. Among these were two maidservants of Montgeron, who uttered simultaneous screams at the appearance of the two friends. They were put into the witness box and swore positively that two of the horsemen were present in the audience. When confronted with Lesurques and Guenot, they positively identified them. Both were arrested and thrown into prison. At the trial four other witnesses corroborated their testimony with equal emphasis as regarded Lesurques, but the two largest diamonds now in Paris. were doubtful about Guenot. The latter One day she received from her jeweler succeeded in establishing a satisfactory a telegram asking her to come at once alibi and was released. The former's at- to his shop. There she found a tall womtempted alibi seemed to break down badly when the daybook of the jeweler, Lagrand—to whom he swore he had sold a bill of goods on the very day of the murder-was produced in court and the date of the charge was found to have been altered. In vain the jeweler protested that the first date was a mistake, which he had immediately corrected, and he and all the other witnesses for "Hum, my good woman," she said, in Lesurques were looked upon as self con- a brusque manner, "you are very cool It appears, therefore, that religion victed perjurers. Lesurques was found guilty and executed, together with one who, on mounting the scaffold, confessed his own guilt, but declared the in- "Oh, very well," said Magnier, "if she nocence of Lesurques. Doubts began to is a queen." "She is a queen," anarise as to the justice of Lesurques' sentence and finally it was discovered that he had suffered through an extraordinary resemblance to one Dubose, the real criminal, who was brought to justice in

1801, convicted and executed. This deplorable case had most deplorable sequels. The unhappy Mme. Lesurgues went mad on hearing the news of her husband's condemnation. The children were as yet too young to under- Paris. But she never discovered the stand their trouble, but as they grew up one thought alone possessed them- Letter. that of vindicating their dead father. It is easy to understand how brooding over this purpose drove one daughter to the madhouse in which her mother had been

It is curious that one of the witnesses against Lesurques—the woman Alfrey -also went insane from grief and remorse at her error. Still another victim syndicate of goldbugs for something | was another daughter of Lesurques, who, worn out by the fruitless struggle with the pedantry of the French laws, drownhonest and that is why the present ed herself in the Seine. His son left standard of money will be maintained France, took service in the Russian and why Major McKinley will be tri- army and courted and found death there. As regards Lesurques' fortune, which had been confiscated, his unhappy family were more successful. In 1824, just 28 years after their father's death, they obtained a grant of 244,000 francs, supplemented in 1835 by another grant of 252,000 francs, -London Publie Opinion.

> Seasickness. Remedies for seasickness are so numerous that one need never be at a loss for something to try. They range from to a few bits of ice, chloroform or laudanum, or sugar, or brandy, or champagne, or porter. One of the most novel is based on the theory that seasickness is due to nervousness. To allay it, people on going aboard are recommended to bandage their eyes with a handkerchief, thus to avoid seeing the motion of the

ship. - New York Journal. Did You Ever your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tune to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipaTHE SOUL AND SORROW.

Ah, slay me not, O sorrow, in April days, For when the skies are warm I fain would When mounts the bluebirds' song I, too, would

And lift my heart with every living thing! The weight thou bring'st-yea, turn thy face And journey from me yet a little while

But leave me bright faced joy in April's day To wander with me through the forest aisle. One day, O sorrow, will I go with thee

And learn the strength that theu alone must Yea, one day thou shalt come and call for me

And I will walk thy way and learn to live! But not in April days-when I would sing. When south winds roam the ever greening And joy tumultuous in my heart doth spring O'er every wildwood bloom that springs to

ETIQUETTE IN SPAIN.

-Boston Transcript.

There the People Are Punctillously Polite at All Times.

that would prove surprising to the average easy going American. Take, for instance, the rules governing visits. thoroughly vindicated, has been one of When the first call is made by a lady, she is expected to arrive in a carriage, Charles Reade and of Henry Irving have spect. Should the person called upon be made it one of the great successes of the absent from home, the visitor is expected over, and in one corner is to be written ed en the scaffold, was but 33 years of the initials E. P., meaning en persona, age, was a good husband, a good father or in person. Upon ringing the bell the visitor is usually greeted by an unseen person with the words, "Quien es?" or able family in Douai and possessed of a "Who's there?" to which should be replied "Gente de paz," or persons of peace. Entering, the visitor is conductto a sofa and placed to the right of the public appointment at Donai and came hostess. On rising to take leave the proper form is to exclaim, in the case of a lady, "Senora, I place myself at your feet." She will answer in a simthe furnishing of his new home when your hand. May you depart with God and continue well!" Feminine visitors are saluted with a kiss, both upon their arrival and departure. It is considered an unpardonable breach of good manners for a gentleman to offer to shake hands with a Spanish lady. Another decidedly objectionable proceeding, in arm when walking with her. Should a Spanish gentleman so far forget himself society in the land of his birth.

when walking with a Spaniard in Spain it is considered the height of ill manners to walk on the inside. This is be given to the native. When a well bred Spaniard meets a lady on the street, he always passes to the outside, thus making way for her, but with men the wall on his right hand in the narrow streets is entitled to keep it.

These are some of the most noted peculiarities of the rigorous rules governing Spaniards of polite breeding. They are punctilious almost to the point of absurdity in most things, but their politeness is of a kind that wears well .-Detroit Free Press.

A Story of Two Big Diamonds. Marie Magnier of the Gymnase has an, thickly veiled, who held in her hands a case with two superb diamonds in it. "Mademoiselle," she said, "M. F. tells me that your fancy is to possess a pair of exceptionally beautiful earrings. Those are all that you can desire. Could you pay down for them before 5 tonight the 100,000 francs which I ask for them?" Mme. Magnier was startled. over the matter; you ask for 100,000 francs just as you would ask for a busnel on his lips and nodded deprecatingly. swered the lady proudly, shutting the case with a snap. But Magnier had been touched by the blaze of light which had just disappeared from before her eyes, so she said meekly: "All right. I hour I shall be back with the money, madame." And within the hour she possessed the most marvelous jewels which ever adorned a first night in identity of the veiled woman. - Paris

Disappointing Information. "Dear me, is this the ticket office?" exclaimed a peevish little woman with a face like a hatchet and a voice with nicks in it as she hurried up to the Central-Hudson ticket window the other

"No, madam," responded the calm and imperturbable agent, "this is a blacksmith shop, and we shoe horses here. Anything in our line we can do for you this morning?"

"Yes," she snapped, "you can give me a ticket for Schagticoke; that's what you can do, Mr. Blacksmith," and she darted a look at the courteous and urbane agent which cracked the glass in her spectacles.-Utica Observer.

She Knew the Feeling. Harry-She has jilted me, and I know I shall die. The disappointment will kill me.

Aunt Hannah-I know how disappointments affect one, Harry. But you will get over it I felt just as you do now when I set that yeller hen on 13 an empty stomach and a stringent diet eggs and only just got one poor chick out of the lot, -London Tit-Bits.

# PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Ne braska, as hereinafter set forth in full are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upor at the general election to be held Tues day, November 3, A. D., 1898:

joint resolution proposing

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 Legisla-ture 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 fol-

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 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 fol-

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 (a) years as the legislature may prescribe.

Section 3. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Ne-

braska, te amended to read as follows: Section 5. At the first general election to be held in the year 1896, there shall be elected Spaniards have some rules of etiquette 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 there-after, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of five (6) 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 elec-tion of 1896, shall continue to hold their office for the remainler of the term for to leave her card with one end turned which they were respectively commis-

Approved March 29, A. D. 1835.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13) of article six of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to comed to the best room in the house, led up pensation of supreme and district court

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 fol-

Sec. 13 The judges of the suoreme and district courts shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law. 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 Approve 1 March 32, A. D. 1805.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of Another noticeable custom is that the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: of article five (a) of the Constitution of the State of Neoraska be amended to read as fol-Section 24. The officers of the executive this rule is not observed. Whoever has re eive 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 con missioned 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 compen sation and all fees that may here after be payable by law for services performed by an officer provided for in is 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 con-curring, establish the sataries of the officers named in this article. The com-

> oftener than once in four years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur Approved March 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 judic al power.

pen-ation so established shall not be changed

Be it resolved and enneted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska; Section 1. That section on ( ) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the Stale of Nebraska be amended to ead as follows: Section 1. The judicial power of this state shill be yested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts justices of the pea e, po'i e magistrates, and in such other coar sinferior to the supreme court as may be c exted by law in which two-thirds of the membes elected to each house

Approved Murch 20, 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 numwill drive to my banker, and in an ber of supreme and district court

> Boit resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: article s.x (6) of .h.: Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to real as fol-Section II. The legis ature, whenever twothirds of the members elected to each house shall con ur therein may, in or after the year one thousand . ight 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 judical districts of the state. Such districts shall be formed of compact territory, and bounded by county lines; and such inof a district shall not vacate the office of any Approved March 3J, 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 snacted by the Leg of the State of Nebraska; Section 1. That section six (6), article braska be amend d to read as follows: Section 6. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but he legislature may provide that in civic actions five sixths of the jury marrender a verdict, and the legislature may also an horize trial by a jury of a less number than tweive men, in cours inferior to the dis-Approved March 23, A D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of Nebraska, relating to officers of the executive depart-

Be it resolved and exacted by the Legisla-ture of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section one (1) of article five ( ) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as foi-Section 1 The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, su edintendent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and three

or public lands and buildings, and three railroad commissioners, each of whom, except the sail 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. three years beginning on the first Thurs lay three years beginning on the first Thurs lay after the first Tueslay in January a ter his e'e tion, 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 ratiroad 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. Approve1 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 num-

ber of executive state officers. Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-islature 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 concur-Approved March 30, A. D., 1893.

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

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legis'a-ture 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 fol-Section 9. All fun ls 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 inwested 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

Provided. The board created by section t of this article is empowered to sell from time to time any of the securities belonging to the permanent s hool fund and invest the proceeds ariding therefrom in any of the securities enumerated in this section bearing a higher rate of interest whenever an opportunity for better investment is pre-sented;

And provided further, That when any warrant upon the state treasurer regularly is med in pursuance of an appropriation by the legislature and secured 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 inrestment of said permanent school fund. Approved March 29, A. D. 1805.

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 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

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legis-lature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That article twelve (12) of the amended by adding to said article a new se tion to le numbered section two (2) to read as follows: may be merged or in part when a proposition so to been submitted by anthority of law to the voters of such city and county and re-ceived the assent of a majority of the votes east in such city and also a majority

of the votes cast in the county exquisive

of those cast in such metropolitan city at such 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 Nebruska be amended to read as fol-

Section 6. A'll votes shall be by bal of, or

such other method as may be prescribed

by law, provided the secreey of voing be

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

B: it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section I That section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to real as Sec. 2 No city, county, town, precinct,

ever make donations to any works of internal improvement. 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 suidivisions 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 issue1 pursuant to

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.

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.