

The Semi-Weekly Tribune.

IRA L BARE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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THE WINNERS OF 1896.

NATIONAL TICKET. For President—WM. MCKINLEY, of Ohio. For Vice President—G. A. HOBAIT, of New Jersey.

STATE TICKET. For Governor—JOHN H. MACCOLL. For Lieutenant-Governor—ORLANDO TEEFT. For Secretary of State—JOEL A. PIPPER. For Auditor Public Accounts—P. O. HEDLUND.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET. For Congress, 6th District—E. A. CADY. For Senator, 30th District—J. S. HOAGLAND.

COUNTY TICKET. For County Attorney—T. C. PATTERSON. For Commissioner, Third District, JAS. S. ROBBINS.

SENATOR HOAGLAND is more than pleased with the condition of affairs in this district, and best of all, the prospects of republican success grow brighter each day.

CONGRESSMAN DOLLIVER, of Iowa, has come to Nebraska to make a few of his republican speeches. He addresses the people of Grand Island and Hall county to-day.

SEWALL, the nominee for vice-president upon the free-silver democratic ticket, has again published a statement over his signature that he positively will not withdraw from the ticket, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE republican state campaign is progressing very satisfactorily, and all doubt as to success of the republican ticket has practically been removed. Equally bright are the chances of Nebraska casting its electoral vote for Major McKinley.

THE election of the populist candidate for county commissioner means a continuance of the populist favoritism in the management of county affairs; while the election of Mr. Robbins means a business-like administration and careful expenditures of the tax-payer's money.

DOES Lucien Stebbins, the populist candidate for representative, still have the brotherly feeling for Gantt, Neville, Buchanan and Beeler as expressed in his public letter of two years ago? Was not the nomination given Mr. Stebbins in order to close his mouth against further attacks upon the above named quartette of populists?

MAINE will hold its state election on Monday next, and the result is awaited with considerable anxiety. It is a republican state, but as one of its citizens has been nominated for second place on the democratic ticket the result may show gains for the democrats, and that of course will be taken as a good omen by the free silverites. If the election shows republican gains it will be an indication of the triumph of the republican national ticket.

A SPECIAL telegram from Kearney to the Omaha Bee of Wednesday says: W. L. Greene to-day gave out for publication his reply to Cady's acceptance of his challenge. Mr. Cady insists on debating the questions raised by the Chicago platform and the St. Louis republican platform. Greene's reply is that he will debate nothing but the money question; that he is not standing on the Chicago platform; that he is a populist standing on the St. Louis populist platform; that he does not agree with the tariff views expressed by the Chicago platform. Heretofore Greene has always upheld the democratic view. This expression in his reply is intended to catch republican protective tariff votes. It is regarded here as a complete backdown from Cady, whom republicans believe Greene is afraid to meet.

SPEAKING of the omissions which Bryan received during his tour in the "enemy's country," an exchange says: The Bryanites make no allowances for the feeling of curiosity in the average person. Bryan filled the Madison Square Garden, yet there is not much doubt that that rock-ribbed democratic stronghold, New York City, will give a ma-

majority to McKinley, while McKinley's majority in the state, the New York "Herald" estimates, will reach nearly 200,000. Bryan could have filled the largest hall in Vermont even on the day last week when that state went with virtual unanimity against him. He would receive an "ovation" in every town in Pennsylvania which he would visit, but Pennsylvania will roll up a majority against him in November which will make Gor. Hastings' 241,000 lead in 1894 seem in comparison almost as small as Cleveland's was over in Blaine in New York in 1893.

A FARMER who had been reading "Coin's Financial School," had acquired an aggregated idea that the amount of debt owned by the United States—individual indebtedness, township, county, state and national indebtedness, and confessed that the very enormity of it staggered him somewhat, and he couldn't see how we were going to get money enough to pay such a debt. He happened to meet a republican, who had studied the situation somewhat, who put the question to him in this way: Let us suppose that you come to town with a thousand dollars to pay a debt you owe. You can also suppose that the one thousand dollars is owing by the man to whom you pay, and by him to another and another, until the hundredth man who, who owes you one thousand dollars. Now if you pay, and that fact entered each of the others in his turn to liquidate, and each is willing to pay up promptly, in less than half an hour \$100,000 of debts could be paid with the one thousand dollars, and the actual money be just where it started. Confidence in the near future as to certainty of work at good wages, by the man who relies on his labor; or certainty of fair returns for money invested, by the man who has accumulated means, is what counts in such a crisis.—Ex.

POLITICAL PUNCHES. Vermont's heaviest aggregate vote was 70,000 while her savings bank depositors number 82,239, with credits of \$27,066,855. Bryan's idea that "the masses" in this country are ripe for political and financial revolution is only one of his extraordinary delusions.

Bryan goes on saying that free coinage would enable any possessor of silver bullion to take it to the mint and get \$1.29 for it, but he does not state how many of the people have silver bullion to sell, and what would such an opportunity be worth to those who have none?

The story comes by way of Cleveland that Mr. Bryan has given his approval to a plan now well under way to have both Sewall and Watson withdraw as vice-presidential candidates and a compromise candidate selected at a joint meeting of the populist and democratic committees. The withdrawals, according to the Cleveland story are to occur simultaneously within ten days.—Kearney Hnb.

Democrats are taking note of the facts that in 1893 Mr. Bryan refused to support the democratic state ticket in Nebraska, and worked for the success of the populist ticket. In 1894 he went into the democratic state convention and forced it to endorse the populist ticket. In 1895 he was asked if he would support the democratic national ticket in 1896 if it was nominated on a gold platform. He said: "I will die in my tracks before I will support it." In 1896 in a speech at Mount Vernon, Ill., Mr. Bryan said: "I am not a democrat."

The Omaha World Herald is Mr. Bryan's official organ. It supported him when he ran for congress in 1890 and when he was up for re-election in 1892. It supported him in his senatorial ambition in 1894. He was its editor until his nomination for the presidency and it is supposed to voice his sentiments. It was the Omaha World-Herald, the paper that is Bryan's personal organ, that in its issue of November 12, 1892, less than four years ago, protested against paying pensions to the veterans of the civil war because a large portion "was never earned by any act of patriotism or heroic service." The same paper also expressed curiosity to know "how many more years it will take to exhaust the generation which feels injured by the war." This is the paper that is now appealing for the soldier vote for Bryan.—Omaha Bee.

Condensed Testimony. Chas. B. Hood, Broker and Manufacturer's Agent Columbus, Ohio certifies that Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal as a cough remedy. J. D. Brown, Prop. St. James Hotel, Ft. Wayne, Ind., testifies that he was cured of a cough of two years standing, caused by a gripple, by Dr. King's New Discovery. B. F. Merrill, Baldwinville, Mass., says that he has used and recommended it and never knew it to fail and would rather have it than any doctor, because it always cures. Mrs. Hemming, 232 E. 25th St., Chicago, always keeps it in her hand and has no fear of cough, because it instantly relieves. Free Trial Bottle at A. F. Streitz's drug store.

OBJECT LESSONS IN CURRENCY.

The Grocery Stores Sell Mexican Dollars in Laredo, Tex.

BLIGHT OF DEBASED CURRENCY.

Labor on the White Metal Basis—Mexico Will Profit if We Adopt Free Silver Coinage—Wages and Wants in 1873 and in 1896.

"Where is a good place to buy some Mexican money?" asked a traveler in search of financial wisdom. "You can get it at any of the grocery stores; they all keep it," replied the Laredo hotel clerk.

That prompted, the traveler entered a Laredo grocery store where clerks were selling sugar and other things by the pound and said: "A dollar's worth of Mexican money, please."

"In the rear," responded the clerk addressed, indicating the location by a toss of the head. "A dollar's worth of Mexican money, please," was repeated to the clerk.

Out came a drawer. Nimble fingers ran over the compartment. A handful of strange coins chinked on the counter. The American dollar went into another drawer. The clerk turned away. The sale was made. The customer gathered up a Mexican dollar, a Mexican half dollar, a Mexican quarter, a Mexican dime and a Mexican cent, total, \$1.96 in Mexican coin.

To the hotel clerk the inquiry was as usual as one for the direction to the postoffice. To the grocery man the transaction was simply the ordinary course of business. Upon the traveler was impressed the difference between "every dollar as good as gold" and "unlimited coinage of silver independent of any other nation."

Mexican money is a commodity in Laredo. It is bought and sold just as butter and eggs are. The grocery stores keep it. "Mexican dollars took another drop today," said the Laredo paper of this date, noting a market change. "They are quoted at 51 cents offered, 53 cents asked at the banks."

The same paper in its telegraphic report gave the rate of exchange of Mexican money at \$1.88 1/2. Thus it appears that Mexican money has its local and its foreign fluctuations, like coffee. It also appears that when the grocery man sold \$1.86 of Mexican money for an American dollar he exercised the inalienable right of the middleman to his profit. He was not in the business of selling Mexican money for his health. He was not giving change to draw custom or to accommodate. He had Mexican silver in stock just as he had other goods. He took care to sell it high enough to make the transaction swell his profits. There is a retail trade as well as a wholesale trade in Mexican money. There is a margin between the retailer and the wholesaler in Mexican money just as in any other commodity. If you want to buy a dollar's worth of Mexican money today you can get \$1.86. If you want to sell a dollar's worth, you must give \$1.90.

Tomorrow it may be a cent or two up or down. The man who has little in the one who is shaved closest. The small buyers contribute the great profits. This way of the world holds good on the border between the gold and silver standards. The poor are hardest pinched by the decline of silver.

It requires two trips over the foot-bridge between the Laredos to master the second lesson in free silver on the Rio Grande. Even then some doubt remains as to the precise difference between "United States of America" and "Republica Mexicana" stamped on the same amount of silver.

"How much, senor?" This to the grizzled toll taker who stands beside the barrier with a slit in the top of it. "Five cent," he answers.

Out comes a Mexican coin. "No, Americanos, five cent; Mexicanos, eight cent," sputters the old man with additional explanations which do not explain.

"How's that?" asks the confused traveler. A bright faced Mexican boy, with his wits sharpened and his language improved by early American contact, comes to the relief.

"You pay five cents, senor, in American money—a necktie—to go over," he says. "If you come back before dark, you pay another necktie and get your 4 centavos change. If you pay in Mexican money—"

"Hold on, my lad, let us get at this slowly." The nickel goes into the slit, and the passage is paid. On the return another nickel is offered, and the toll taker lays down with elaborate care 5 Mexican copper cents, each as large as 3 American cents.

That is half of the lesson. Now, for a trip on the Mexican basis. A Mexican quarter is offered. The old toll taker deals down the change with the same precision, coin after coin, until he has in a row a 10 cent piece, a 5 cent piece and 2 coppers, all Mexican. Thus the journey on the Mexican basis calls for an original investment of 8 cents in the coin of that realm. So much to cross into Mexico with Mexican money. The return brings the complication. How much ought the toll back to be in order to preserve the relationship between American and Mexican standards? He is able at finance who can figure out what the old toll taker is going to answer on the return trip to him—

"How much, senor?" "Four centavos," the old man responds without a moment's hesitation, as if there could be no other amount.

You have paid 3 American nickels and received a rebate of 4 Mexican copper cents for a round trip between the Laredos. You have paid 8 cents in Mexican silver and 4 Mexican copper cents for another round trip between the Laredos. With 6 grains more of pure silver in the Mexican dollar than in the American dollar and with the Mexican dollar today worth 51 cents in American gold, silver, nickel, copper or paper money, which of these round trips between the Laredos was the cheapest? Let some of the "Coin" Harveys wrestle with that problem. Two conclusions seem clear. One is, the American nickel, like the American silver, is as good as gold; the other is,

the Mexican copper has gone down with the Mexican silver.

There is a sobering side to this study of silver in a silver country. The time was when every one of these "cable dollars" was worth \$1.10 at any bank counter on the border. John F. Valla, the American vice consul general at Nueva Laredo, remembers that time very well. He was in business in Matamoros and deposited these Mexican dollars, getting \$1.10 credit for every one of them. Captain E. R. Tarver, the editor of the Laredo News, who has lived on the border for more than 40 years, has seen the Mexican dollar pass for \$1.10 all over this region and as far into the United States as San Antonio. From a value of \$1.10 it is worth today 51 cents. It was worth a week ago 53 cents. But the Mexican laborer of today receives just as many 51 cent dollars as his father received 110 cent dollars. No more, no less.

"I have known this country intimately and continuously," said Captain Tarver, "and for 30 years there has been no variation in the wages of herdsmen, of farm workers or of any class of common labor. For different kinds of Mexican labor the range is \$9 to \$15 a month, and it has been that year after year."

When the mail was opened at the American consul general's office today, it contained a letter from the Secretary of State, Rockhill, writing directing the consul general to furnish as quickly as possible a statement showing the prices now and in 1873 upon a long list of articles, such as gingham, flour, flannel, bacon and things which enter into general consumption in American families. The letter also called for a statement of wages paid labor of various kinds in 1873 and now. It is evident from the character of the letter that it has been sent to other consular offices in Mexico.

In 1873 the Mexican dollar was worth a little more than 100 cents. Now it is worth 51 cents. The state department wishes to show in comparison the prices now with what were paid for the same kinds of labor in 1873, when silver dollars were at par and silver at 51 cents. It will not take long to compile the statement of wages. When finished, that statement will show the wages of 1873 and the wages of 1896 to be the same in dollars, although the dollars have changed in value.

"A comparison of wages in this country is somewhat difficult to make," said Vice Consul General Valla. "You cannot say that one class of servants receives the same pay. Take the house servants. I have a good cook, to whom I pay \$10 a month, and another servant who gets \$5. There may be some house servants of tried capacity who get \$3 or \$3 more than others. But for the same kind of service we pay the same in Mexican money that we did in 1873 and before that. On the railroads the laborer receives the same as or a little less than the rate which has prevailed for years. On most of the haciendas the rate for labor has been 3 reals, or 37 1/2 cents, a day for years. Very little of it is paid in money. Every hacienda has its store. The peon trades out his wages. He rarely has anything coming to him. I have no idea that the comparison of wages now with what were paid for the same kinds of labor in 1873, when silver dollars were worth 100 cents, will show any increase."

Vice President Gabriel Morton of the Mexican National railroad system passed through Laredo today. He has been in the mountains near Asheville, N. C., and is on his way to the City of Mexico, hopeful that the United States will adopt free coinage. He believes it will be of advantage to Mexico. His views of this question of free silver are of more than ordinary interest.

"Wages," said Mr. Morton in reply to a question "have remained about the same in Mexico for years. They have not increased or decreased with the fluctuations of silver. Everything is on a silver basis with us. We have no gold in circulation. We don't take gold into consideration. Some gold is produced in Mexico, but it is sent off out of the country and sold as quickly as possible. Silver is the money we know, and it is only when we have to meet some obligation in gold outside of the country that we feel the difference in the value."

"About 25 years ago," continued Mr. Morton, "the railroads in Mexico for a time paid wages in gold. Silver was the basis of exchange. It was worth 2 or 3 cents more on a dollar than gold. The railroads received their exchange, deposited it in the banks and bought gold, because it was the cheaper money in which to pay employees. When silver ceased to be any more valuable than gold, the railroads paid in silver. They have paid in silver ever since. Wages have undergone very little change. There has been no change that can be attributed to silver. About ten years ago it took \$1.27 in Mexican money to make an American dollar. In 1890 silver returned to its former value and we went back to gold. Now the Mexican dollar is worth only 51 or 52 cents in gold. But wages have remained the same through these years. The cost of living has not undergone much change, except in such articles as are imported from countries on a gold basis. Those things have advanced in price to correspond with the depreciation in silver."

"How would free coinage of silver by the United States affect Mexico, Mr. Morton?" "I believe that in a general way it would be of benefit to the masses of the people. It would tend to improve their condition. If the money the Mexican earns should become as good as American money, there would be an advantage in various ways. The past two or three years have been bad crop years in portions of Mexico. The Mexican laborers consequently are in great deal of need. They have had to look to the United States for corn and have had to pay more for it than they would have paid if their money had been as good as American money."

"Of course," explained Mr. Morton, with a smile, "the theory that Mexico would be much benefited by free coinage in the United States presupposes that prices of products in that country are going to remain under free coinage about as they are under the present standard."

"All of your railroad business in Mexico is done on a silver basis?" "Yes, our passenger and freight tariffs are all calculated in silver. The only time we take gold into consideration is when we have to meet obligations abroad."

"Suppose the United States should adopt free coinage and be able to main-

tain silver on a parity with gold; what would be the effect on the railroads of Mexico?"

"We would pay dividends on our stock."

"Suppose the United States should not be able to maintain silver at a parity with gold, but should be forced to drop to the silver level with Mexico; what effect would that have on Mexican railroads?"

"No effect. We would be just where we are."

"How is the gold obtained to meet the interest on your railroad bonds?"

"We buy it; take our silver and pay the difference, about \$1.88 in silver for \$1 in gold at the present rate of exchange."

"Suppose American railroads had to buy gold to meet their interest charges and pay so much difference in silver as Mexican roads do; could they stand it?"

"It would fall pretty hard on some of them."

"The claim is made in the United States that Mexico has prospered greatly on the silver basis."

"That is true in a sense. Mexico has added largely to her wealth. Certain interests have made a great deal of money by raising products on a silver basis and selling them under the gold standard to other countries. Take coffee culture to illustrate. The Mexican coffee is a very superior article. It can be produced for 6 cents a pound. Mexican money. For a considerable period it has been sold in Vera Cruz for 19 cents a pound, American money. The profits have been enormous. They have prompted large American investments in Mexico. In other directions much money has been made by the difference between production on a silver basis and disposal on a gold basis. But the labor of the country has not shared in this benefit. The rapid increase in wealth has been limited in the main to capitalists. These, you will find, are opposed to the adoption of free coinage by the United States. Under present conditions, with American money worth twice as much as Mexican, the opportunities for investments in Mexico are very inviting. The opportunities are being taken advantage of. Naturally men with lands to sell or otherwise interested directly in these inducements to foreign capital prefer that the United States should continue on a gold basis."

"Mr. Morton, how would the Mexican government look upon the adoption of free coinage by the United States?"

"I think the government would be glad to see it. Of course, no official opinion could be expressed. It would be considered indecorous for the Mexican government to do that. But my impression is the Mexican government feels that free coinage by the United States would operate to the advantage of Mexico."—Laredo (Tex.) Letter in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HE KILLED THE ROBBER.

Engineer Spoils an Attempted Holdup Near Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 7.—An attempt was made Saturday night to hold up the Overland express train at Webster, six miles west of this city. E. Ingles was in charge of Engineer F. Ingles and Fireman Patrick Burns. As the train approached Webster, six miles west of Sacramento, a man crawled over the tender and covering the engineer and fireman with a pistol, compelled them to stop the train. The man guarded the engine while an accomplice, who had been waiting, prepared to rob the train. Engineer Ingles, seeing his captor off his guard, shot him dead and ran the train into Sacramento. A large force of men is scouring the country in search of the escaped robbers. The attempted holdup occurred near the same place as the robbery in which Bandit Jack Brady secured \$50,000 about a year ago. The train was crowded with passengers and there was a large amount of money in the express car.

GRAIN AND PROVISION MARKETS.

They All Opened Firm and Gained Strength as the Season Advanced.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—All grain and provision markets opened firm and gained strength as the season advanced. Expectations of a bullish market at crop time, combined with a desire to advance "D"ember wheat, kept corn closing 1/2 cent higher for September, but unchanged for later months. Cuts advanced about 1/2 cent and provision 1/4 to 1/2 cent.

WHEAT—Dec. 78 1/2; May, 72 1/2. CORN—Dec. 2 1/2; May, 25 1/2. OATS—Dec. 16 1/2; May, 12 1/2. PORTLAND—Oct. 47 1/2; Jan. 46 1/2. LARD—Oct. 23 1/2; Jan. 23 1/2. RIBS—Oct. 42 1/2; Jan. 42 1/2. Cash quotations: No. 2 red wheat, 98 1/2; No. 2 red, 102 1/2; No. 2 spring, 104 1/2; No. 2 corn, 19 1/2; No. 2 oats, 12 1/2.

South Omaha Live Stock.

SOUTH OMAHA Sept. 9.—CATTLE—Receipts 3,600; steady; native beef steers, \$3.60; 44; western steers, 2.85 to 3.75; Texas steers, \$2.00 to \$2.50; cows and heifers, \$2.00 to 3.00; calves, \$2.50 to 3.50; bulls, stags, etc., \$1.00 to 2.00.

HOGS—Receipts 3,800; a shade stronger; heavy, \$2.75 to 2.90; mixed, \$2.75 to 2.85; light, \$2.50 to 2.75; bulk of sales, \$2.50 to 2.85. SHEEP—Receipts 2,000; dull; weak; fair to choice natives, \$2.50 to 3.00; fair to choice westerns, \$2.40 to 2.85; common and stock sheep, \$2.00 to 2.50; lambs, \$3.00 to 4.25.

Lost the Trick.

Waggle—I'm hungry enough to eat a dry crust, good woman. Good Woman—Sorry I have none. Shut the gate when you go out.—Detroit Free Press.

The first regular silver coinage to be passed out in the order of business was in October, 1792.

The naturalists declare that the feathers of birds are simply modified hairs.

In Buffon's experiments he once found a Frenchman who could exert a force of 584 pounds with his jaws.

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 section 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. 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. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows: Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, limiting the number of executive state officers.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: 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 so as to read as follows: Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend 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 and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 13. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, payable quarterly. Section 2. That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: 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 so as to read as follows: Section 24. The officers of the executive department of the state government shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, which shall be neither more nor less than the compensation for the term for which they shall have been commissioned and they shall not receive for their services any fee, cost, or other compensation, and all fees that may be received after they shall have received their compensation 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, establish the salaries and compensation of the officers named in this article. The compensation shall not be changed oftener than once in four years and in no event unless three-fourths 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 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 so as to read as follows: Section 2. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts, justices of the peace and notaries public, and such other courts as may be created by law in such other parts of the state as may be deemed necessary. Section 3. The supreme court shall be composed of three judges, one of whom shall be elected by the electors of the state at each general election to hold office for a term of four years and in no event unless three-fourths 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 six (6) 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 six (6) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 2. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts, justices of the peace and notaries public, and such other courts as may be created by law in such other parts of the state as may be deemed necessary. Section 3. The supreme court shall be composed of three judges, one of whom shall be elected by the electors of the state at each general election to hold office for a term of four years and in no event unless three-fourths 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 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 so as 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 nine hundred and one, increase or decrease the number of judges of the supreme and district courts, and may divide the districts of the state, and such districts shall be formed of compact territory, and bounded by county lines, and may increase or decrease the number of judges of a district, and may vacate the office of any judge. Approved March 31, A. D. 1895.

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

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section six (6) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 6. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may provide that in civil cases five-sixths of the jury shall render a verdict, and the legislature may also provide that in criminal cases a majority of not less than twelve men, in cases inferior to the district court, shall render a verdict. Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to 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.) T. A. PIPPER, Secretary of State.

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 so as to read as follows: 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 so as to read as follows: Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend 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 and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 13. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, payable quarterly. Section 2. That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: 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