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. HOBART, of New Jersey.

For Governor-

STATE TICKET.

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.

CHAIRMAN FRENCH stated at Saturday evening's meeting that there world be 1300 republican votes in Lincoln county this fall. This means that the republicans will carry the county by about 150.

ceeded in having Mr. Garrison nominated for county commissioner do not feel encouraged over his prospect of election. It would have been much better had the court house populists keep their hands tranquillity of his fireside from the

"THE people have no money to come to see me. "says Bryan. 'Therefore I must go to see them." That is true. People who would spend money to go very far to see Bryan are not the kind to succeed getting ahead.-Cleveland Leader.

weeks hence they will be forced to and Green are even.

THE New York Herald continues to take poll of electors by postal card. They show many changes from Cleveland in 1892 and McKinley in 1896, and mighty few changes from Harrison in 1892 and Bryan in 1896, the ratio in many localities being as high as five to one in favor of McKinley. Among the new voters the proportion for McKinley is still greater.

will no doubt be glad to learn that he has recovered from that awful do-hold it there. "Nobody would Holland, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, attack af tonsilitis (?), which detained him in Sidney several days. If the people of this district should silver." And the man who is putdecide to send Bill to congresswhich they are not likely to do-we are afraid his attacks of tonsilitis would be frequent and prolonged.

"LABOR cannot wait. The capital of the workingman is in his strong right arm. If he does not use it today just that much of his capital has gone forever. The capitalist can wait on his dividends, but the workingman cannot wait on his dinner. And there is nothing so well calculated to injure labor as a depreciated currency."-Major York, delegation.

money now." But yet he knows American workmen. and statistics prove we never before Ocean.

GENERAL GROSVENOR, of Ohio. was remarkably accurate in his esvotes, or 54 more than sufficient to capital has gone forever. The capelect, and concedes 70 to Bryan, italist can wait on his dividends, vigorous republican canvass will be labor in the United States as a de- ing which period our circulation will Fifty cents and \$1.00 at Streitz's drug kept up to the end. In that event preciated currency.

The Semi - Weekly Tribune. McKinley will get a good many, if GOLD IS THE BETTER. not all, of the doubtful votes. But vigilance in this case, as in all others, is the price of liberty and the nation's honor.

#### COLONEL CODY'S SENTIMENTS. Chicago Inter Ocean.

Some time ago the Bryanites reported that "Colonel Cody, an oldtime republican, will take the stump for Bryan and free silver." Now comes a different version from a western paper: Colonel W. F. Cody says he has always been a democrat, lives in Nebraska, and knows and likes William J. Bryan. All the same he feels it is his duty to vote for McKinley and honest money, and he says, as a result of his wide observation in the west, that his fellow Nebraskan is going to get "whipped."

#### STABILITY FAVORABLE TO WORKINGMEN Samuel J. Tilden in 1840

Fluctuations in the currency produce the same fluctuations in money prices. They subject the mechanic and producer to the same uncertainty, miscalculation and disappointment in business that fluctuations in prices do the farmer, the merchant and the manufacturer. Not only this. Wages do not always rise and fall in exact proportion to prices, and it usually happens that when prices are high the mechanic and the laborer find their commands over the means of subsistance diminished, and that when prices are low they are often, especially if congregated in large establishments, deprived of their accustomed employment. On the whole, then, they suffer more by the vicissitudes in the business and currency than any other class and have consequently a greater interest than any other in the establishment of a stable currency. An unstable curiness and prices, is peculiarly in-THE court house ring which suc- jurious to the farmer. He ought not to be subject to the tremendous agency of an unseen cause which may disappoint his wisest calculations and overwhelm him in sudden ruin. He ought to be secure in the curse of an unstable and fluctuating

### SILVER AND EGGS. From the New York Post.

As a contribution to financial and economic thought the following utterance of Mr. Bryan, made in Kentucky on Tuesday, is the most remarkable vet offered even by him:

"If any man in this community One month ago the populists would offer to buy all the eggs prosaid they would not be satisfied duced at 25c a dozen, and was with less than ten thousand major- able to make good the offer, noity for Bill Green in this congres- body would sell eggs for less, no sional district, now they have cut matter what the cost of production, the figure down to 2.000, and three | whether 1c or 5c a dozer. So with silver. Free coinage would estabadmit that honors between Cady lish the market price of silver at \$1.29, and nobody would sell it for a

Why limit the price of eggs to 25c and of silver to \$1.29? If the reasoning is sound, the price in each case might easily be doubled, and the consequent benefit to the human race correspondingly increased. And why stop with eggs and silver? Why not mark up the price of everything you wish to buy, offer to pay double or treble what is asked for it, and keep on paying THE acquaintances of Bill Green that price to all comers-hold it so long as you held it. "So with ting forth such thought as this is 70,000,000 of people in the closing years of the nineteenth century.

# WE MUST HAVE GOOD MONEY

Maj. McKinley at Canton. My fellow-citizens, it must never be written that this nation either encourages or practices dishonesty. Good money we will continue to have. What we want now is a chance to earn more of our good remain equal to gold anywhere. money. We never had better currency in the world than we have to-McKinley to the Jamestown, New day, and we never had so much work for loans with silver ruling than they in our history as we had in 1893. What we want is good times and AFTER free trade had closed fac- the people are only waiting for an tories and workshops and brought opportunity in 1896 to vote back the widespread ruin astute statesmen principles and policies they gave of the world will be open to us, and discovered that it was "the lack of up four years ago. We want no instead of having to pay a high rate money" and "the crime of 1873" free trade in the United States. which had done it all. Bryan path- We want the American workshop rate-less than that which even now etically refers "to the good old days protected and defended against the prevails. before the crime" and "the lack of foreign workshop, for the benefit of

Free silver means free trade. had so much money in the land as Suppose you could pay the duty with doubtedly be released and used to a now, far more per capita than the a 53c dollar, would you not reduce amount we had in 1873 .- Inter the protection you now have almost one-half? My fellow-citizens, do not be deluded. No matter how much money we have or may have in this county, there is but one way to get it, and that is to give something timates as estimating McKinley's for it. What we want just now is strength in the convention. Now somebody who wants what we have he puts forth a table estimating Mc- to give him. Labor can not wait. Kinley's strength in the electoral The capital of the workingman is in his strong right arm. If he does college. He gives McKinley 278 not use it to-day just that much leaving 99 votes in doubt. But, of but the workingman can not wait leaving 99 votes in doubt. But, of on his dinner. And there is nothing so well calculated to injure

ITS SUPERIORITY OVER THE SIL VER PRODUCT.

Gold Is Also Cheaper When It Comes Borrowing Money-Higher Plane of Intelligence in Countries Where the Gold Standard Prevails - Some Comparisons.

One of the most urgent motives of the silver party is that they want cheap money. By that I suppose they mean money they can borrow cheaply or earn cheaply. Now, the cheapest money in the world is in the strongest gold country, viz., England. The dearest money in the world is in the silver countries. For example, money in London, today is 2 per cent. per annum, while in Mexico, China, Spain, India, and in fact in all the silver countries of the world, it commands a loaning value of from 12 per cent. upward. In the other gold countries of Europe, while money is not so low as in England, the rate varies from 3 to 5 per cent. to the borrower.

I may cite as a good example of the two currencies two states adjoining one another in South America-one British Guiana, a gold country, with money at 4 to 6 per cent. per annum; the other Venezuela, with like soil and climatic conditions, a silver country, where interest rules at 10 to 12

per cent. per annum. Circulation Would Be Decreased. Should we depart from a gold basis Europe would undoubtedly send in all the currency securities-that is, seccurities that may be paid in anything but gold-to us, requiring either an export of gold or its equivalent in trade. If it takes gold it takes that much of our money circulation. If it takes merchandise it takes that at a largely reduced value. The consequence would be that the shrinkage in money circulation would run into very large figures, while we could not put out silver or certificates sufficient to take their place for many months or years, so that during the next three or four years, instead of the circulation inrency, producing unstability in bus- time, no doubt, by putting their print- of people, with whom conscience, en-

Currency depletion means low prices for labor and everything else. Currency at a fair rate per capita means prosperity. Currency inflation means danger again.

We can only have one standard, be it of gold, silver, or anything else, and the experience of the world has been that gold was the best. Again, where the country is most sound on its currency question you will find the highest civilization. Where money is debased, or is other than the recognized standard of the world, civilization is on a much lower plane. We can find at the present time no silver country in the world, I think I might say without exception, that is in a prosperous condition, whose government securities command respect and

full prices in the markets o. the world. To this statement our friends from the west will probably take exception, and cite as an example of a silver country being prosperous and in good condition the case of Mexico; but they will find it difficult to support their assertions. The writer had occasion last month to buy in the City of Mexico \$50,000 of bonds issued by the Mexican government. These bonds were bought at the rate of 48 cents on the dollar in silver, the net cost to the purchaser being \$24,170 in Mexican silver. As the money to pay for these bonds came from this country, the amount of American funds used in the purchase of \$50,000 Mexican government securities was \$13,012.11, or about 26 cents on the dollar. Now, it seems impossible for any country to be in a sound and prosperous condition whose securities are so heavily

discounted as in the above case. From the Intellectual View. Looking at the matter from an intellectual standpoint, we find arrayed on the gold side the high intelligence there? That's all you have to of England, France, Germany, Italy, sell it for a cent less," says Bryan, and Canada. On the other side we find an inferior grade of intelligence, an absence of public schools, and a lower plane of morality, as in Spain, Portugal, South American states, Mexa candidate for the presidency of ico China, etc. On which side shall

1 array ourselves? course, it is understood that it is not a intention of that party in power, or the gold party, to disturb the present silver circulation of the country, which is now \$500,000,000. There is no desire to demonetize that.

On the other hand, the whole contention is that all of our circulation shall be kept on a parity with the gold standard, and that this \$500,000,000. instead of being reduced in value, will

Borrowers throughout the country will have to recognize the fact that undoubtedly they will have to pay more now do with gold.

Again, if gold remains the standard, and we give our indorsement of the principle that we believe it is the only standard for us, the money markets for money borrowed, the chances are we will have to pay a much reduced

It is estimated that London alone has many hundred millions of idle money in its banks waiting for this matter to be settled, which will unlarge extent on this side, if we commit ourselves unequivocally to the recognized standard of European nations. This course of events will be, if we make the change in accordance with the platform of the silver people, that in November, as soon as the silver president is elected, there can be no doubt at all that Europe will return our securities in large amounts. For these we have to pay gold or its

equivalent. Gold Will Advance. This will entail a large export of the gold we now hold or of commodities. Gold will at once advance to a substantial premium. No legislation can probably be made by congress until be very largely depleted by export and store.

hoarding. 'The return of securities has got to be at very much below the present valuation ruling on our stock exchange-probably 15 per cent. to 25 per

If we can avoid a serious panic during such a crisis we may regard our-

selves fortunate. Under the most favorable ircumstances we must look for great disturbances in value to all classes, disorganization of labor and a hardening of money and general financial trouble, which will be felt by all, whether the farmer, the laborer, the mechanic, or the capitalist.

Capital can always take care of itself, and will feel the trouble the least, as it can largely unload its burden on

Now, legislation in favor of silver, when it comes, must be at least from nine months to a year off, and at the best it cannot do anything which will speedily restore our circulation to its normal amount per capita, as it takes time to coin silver, the capacity of our mints at present being only about \$5,000,000 a month, or \$60,000,000 a

The following can almost be taken

No silver country is prosperous.

No silver country has stable and firm government. In no silver country is general labor well paid.

No silver country has its securities at par No silver country has good public

GEORGE D. BOULTON. DUNKARDS AND SOUND MONEY. This Religious Sect Has Decided to Vote

for McKinley. There is a well-known religious sect in the United States, called Dunkards, who partake somewhat of character of Quakers. They believe in baptism by immersion, but the neophyte must be immersed thrice. They add to the sacraments of baptism and the eucharist that of feet washing. They wear a plain, distinctive dress and practice separation from the world. They take no oaths, do not go to law with each other, and, as a rule, take no part in politics. They believe in the doctrine of non-resistance to evil. They are creasing, as silverites hope, it would a simple-minded, hard-working, thrifmaterially decrease. After a lapse of tv. peaceable and well-disposed body ing presses and mints to work, they lightened by revelation, is the supreme

The stronghold of this communion is at Mount Morris, in the state of Illinois, where there denominational paper is published. They are scattered throughout the country, but the states in which they have settled in colonies in the largest numbers are Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, Ilinois, Kansas, and West Virginia. The census credits them with a membership of 59,500 in these seven states in 1890. This has increased in the last five years, and perhaps it is safe to estimate their number at 100,000.

A reporter for the Chicago Evening Post has been looking up the Dunkards, and in an interesting letter he has made the statement on their behalf that, although they have never before voted at any presidential election, they have decided this year to cast their votes to a man for McKinley and sound money. They will do this because they regard the political issue now on trial as a question of morals, upon which they are bound to take the side of honesty between man and man. Free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 presents to their unsophisticated and uncorrupted intelligence the appearance of repudiation, which is a breach of the eighth commandment, against which they are bound to enter their solemn protest as a testimony against unrighteousness. They believe that the payment of a debt of \$1 with 50 cents, under cover of law enacted with the special purpose of enabling debtors to do that very thing, would be none less than an act of theft, of which they would not be guilty themselves, and which is no less heinous because sanctioned by the government.

Mr. Samuel Netzley of Batavia, Kane county, Ills., said to The Post reporter that in spite of their traditional habits, the Dunkards will undoubtedly vote at the coming election, and that their ballots will be, without exception, for honest money and the Republican ticket.

He was careful, however, to add that his brethren would not take part in any political discussions among themselves, their neighbors or their friends, and that they would go quietly to the polls deposit their ballots. and return home.

"The last time I voted," said this local leader. 'I cast my vote for Abraham Lincoln. After I voted I turned about and went directly to my home. This is the custom of our people, who avoid discussions of every kind and discourage the brethren from mingling in crowds where altercations and dissentions are likely to take

Their example is commended to all honest men, irrespective of party, who have sufficient moral sensibility to recognize the ethical nature of the struggle in which the opponents of free coinage of silver at a false ratio are now earnestly engaged.

Their newly awakened interest the present political situation is unquestionably one of the remarkable features of this presidential campaign.

The fact that the Democrats of Missouri have nominated a banker for governor should not be overlooked.

Senator Gray Is Not For Bryan. I have not indorsed Bryan and Sewall, nor do I contemplate doing so. I have been a Democrat all my life, and I do not propose to be driven out of my party at this time because my views on some questions differ from those of many of my fellow Democrats. The conclusions of the Chicago convention by no means met my approval. I am not in sympathy with this Altgeld-Tillman-Bryan free silver movement, and have never been. -Senator George Gray.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for 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, constipation, headache, fainting spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you n ed. Health well along in the summer of 1897 dur- and strength are guaranteed by it- use.

# WORKS ARE CLOSING.

SERIOUS EFFECT OF THE FREE SIL VER MOVEMENT.

Many Manufacturers Suspen! Until They Know the Result of the Election-No Desire to Sell Products and Receive Pay-

ment in Fifty-Cent Dollars. The threat of free silver and a debased currency is having a serious effect upon the industrial interests of the country. Many manufacturers are closing their works until after election solely for the reason that they cannot afford to manufacture their wares and sell them on long time on the basis of 100-cent dollars and take their chances of being forced to accept payment in 50-cent dollars. It would court shall be elected by the electors of the simply be ruin to them to do so and no state at large, and their term of office exsane man can blame them for taking cept as hereinafter provided, shall be for a sane man can blame them for taking every possible precaution against thisthreatened danger.

Many manufacturers are thus compelled to close their works to save themselves from certain disaster in case the Bryan ticket should be eleced. Others, yet running, are seriously crippled and embarrassed by the threat hanging over them. As an illustration of the damaging effect of the free silver movement the case of the Minneapolis Threshing Machine company is mentioned. Under the threat of going from a 160-cent dollar standard to a 50-cent dollar standard, this company, like hundreds of others, has been seriously embarrassed. Still it struggled on, doing its best to keep its works going and its men employed. Then when it became necessary on a pay-day to issue time checks to tide it over until it could make cash collections or raise the money to pay its workmen, the free silver organs, after having done all they could to embarrass the firm, pitched into it with the savagery of Indian scalpers and sought to make political capital out of the company's cramped condition. Notwithstanding the fact, the proof of which is abundant, that this company has done its utmost to keep its works running and its workmen steadily employed, these graveyard ghouls of free silverism have followed it relentlessly and maliclously in order to array the employes against their employers.

This is one illustration. There are scores of similar or equally serious cases. The manufacturers who are struggling along under the threat of free silver and the uncertainty of the outcome, deserve the sympathy of their workmen whose interests are also involved in this issue. Closed mills and factories mean unemployed

In this connection we are advised that all three of Michigan's thresher factories-two at Battle Creek and one some time and will remain closed until after election for purely business rea-Very largely the product of these factories is sold on three years' time-one-third due in the fall of each cent dollars are to be our money of past and are now. If McKinley and resume business with confidence in the employed in these industries as to the owners of them. It will mean plenty of the employer and the employe are identical and he is an enemy of both who seeks to make war between them. -Detroit Journal.

HIDDEN BLOW AT PROTECTION. Danger That Lies in the Raid of the

Bryanites. Believers in the Republican and American policy of protecting home industries by duties on foreign merchan- ka, relating to judic al power products of the United States, do not half understand the degree of danger that lies in the raid of the Bryanites upon the money standard of this repubit apears to be at first glance.

tatives. They know the record of his party, and they feel the crushing weight today of its tariff legislation in 1894. This part of the country, at least, is awake to the general danger of Democratic regulation of the duties on foreign products. What the friends of protection do not perceive is the intimate relation between the free coinage judges. movement and the well known emnity of the Democratic party towards pro-

of silver might make the money of the United States less valuable than gold, the duties on imports would be rethe Mexican level, and it would go there or thereabouts, it would take about half as much gold, which is the money of Europe, to pay the duties on any given quantities and kinds of forwould be precisely like a reduction of 47 per cent, in the rates of duties, as far as the obstacles in the way of foreign producers trying to gain possession of This statement refers to specific duties, which are levied on fixed quantities of merchandise, but it would apply to ad verlorem duties, which are gauged according to the price of the government of the United States should stoop to the humiliating expedient of calculating the value of foreign money in United States currency, not on the present scale, but one admitting a heavy depreciation in the money of this proud republic. The whole effect would be a great reduction of duties and much easier admission of foreign merchandise

Are the American people ready for a deadly blow at home industries, struck in the dark and in the name of free silver, such as no party would dare to advocate openly in the name of free trade?-Cleveland Leader.

# PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL

to the Constitution of the State of Neat the general election to be held Tresday, November 3, A. D., 1896:

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 I. That section two (2) of article x (6) of the Constitution of the State 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. I shall have original jurisdi tion in cases relating to revenue civil cases in which the state shall be a party, mandamis, 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-

ied of not less than five (5) years as the gislature may prescribe. Section 3 That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Ne-braska, te amented to read as follows: Section 5. At the first general election to be held in the year 1890, there shall be elected two (2) judges of the supreme court of whom shall be elected for a term 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

(a) years, unless otherwise provided by law; Provided, that the judges of the su

me 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 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 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 Neoraska be amended so as to read as fol-

13 The judges of the supreme and district cours 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 es-tablished shall not be changed oftener than once in four years, and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to ea h house of the legislature concur Approve 1 March 33, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to rant from moneys in his hands is longing mend section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to comat Port Huron-have been closed for pensation 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 (a) of the Constitution of the State of Neuraska be amended to read as fol-

Section 24. The officers of the executive department of the state government shall receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, whi h shall be neither mer ased nor diminished during the term for which they shall have been missioned and they shall not receive to their own use any fees, costs, interests, upon pu die moneys in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office or other compen ation and all fees that may herebe payable by 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 smend ment, three-fifths of the members ele-ted to each each house of the legislature con-curring, establish the startes of the of work and good wages. The interests officers named in this article. The compen-ation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years and is 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 Nebras-

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska; tion 1. That section on ( ) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the Sta e of Nebraska be amended to ead as follows: Section 1. The judicial power of this state The danger is much greater than shall be vested in a supreme court district courts, county courts justices of the cour sinferior to the supreme court as may be created by law in which two-thirds of the membes elected to each house Approved March 29, A. D. 1805

> 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

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Neuraska: section 1. That section eleven (11) of article six (3) of the Constitution of the State Nebraska be amended to reat as folsection 11. The legis ature, whenever two-

thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur therein may, in or after the year one thousand tight hundred and ninety seven and not oftener than much very our years. preme and district courts, and the judical ets of the state. Su h districts chail 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 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 r-solved and snacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska; Section 1. That section six (6) braska be amend d to it d as follows: Section 6. The right of trial b jury shall remain inviolate, bu the regis ature vide that in civic action. five-sixths of the jury render a verilist, and the legislature may al o au horiz tria by a jury of a less numb than tweeve men, in cours inferior to the dis-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 depart-Boit resolved and enacted by the Legisla-ture of the Stale of Nebraska:

Section 1 That section one (1) of article five (1) of the Constitution of the state of Nebraska te amended to read as for Section 1 The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state au iter of public accounts, treasur r, su e intendent of public in-AMENDMENTS.

treasur r. su e intendent of public instruction, attorney general commissioner of public lands and buildings, and three rainoad commissioners. each of whom, except the sail reflect commissioners, shall hold his office for a term of two years from the first Thursday after his election, an until his successor is elected and qualified. Each relificad commissioner shall hold his office for a term of the Constitution of the State of Ne
to the Constitution of the State of Ne
treasur r. su e intendent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner of public instruction, attorney general commissioners, and three raincast in the public instruction of public instruction, attorney general commissioners, and three raincast in the public instruction of public instructi braska, as hereinafter set forth in full, are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon State of Nebraska, to be voted upon the state of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, attention of the state of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, attention the state of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, attention the state of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, attention the state of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, attention to the state of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, attention and until his succession is elected and until his succession. November 3, A. D., 1896:

joint resolution proposing to dominication to be for the period of one year, one for the period of two years, 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 du-ties as may be required by law. Approve: March 80, A. D. 1805.

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 (36) of article five (3) of the Constitution of the State of Nebrasks be amended to read as follows: Section 26. No other executive state offi cers except those named in se tion on (1) of this article shall be created, except by an act of the legislature which is concurred in by not less than three furths of the members elected to each house Provided, That any office created by an act of the legislature may be aboushed by the legislature, two-thirds of the mem-bers elected to each house thereof concur-Approved March 30, A. D., 1835.

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 Legisla-ture of the State of Nebraska: Section I. That section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-

rection 9. All fun is belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and income whereof only are to be used, shill e deeme ; trust funds held by the state. and the state shall supply all losses there-of that may in an manner accrue, so that the same shall remain forever inviolate and undiminished and shall not be in-vested or ownel 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 whi h they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other

Provided. The board created by section of this article is empowered to sell from time to time any of the securities belonging the proceeds arising therefrom in any of the securities enumerated in this section bearortunity for better investment is pre ularly is ued in pursuan e of an approp ation by the legislature and secured by the ation by the legislature and secured by the levy of a tax for its payment, shall be presented to he 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 artice my direct the state treas-

urer to cay the amount due on such warto the permanent school fund of the state, and he shall hold said warrant vestment 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

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 Ne r ska be amended by a di ig to said article a new section to e numbered section two (2) to read Section 2. The government of the metropo tan class and the ernment of the county in it is located may be marged been submitted by autho ity of law to voters of such cit; and county and received the assent of a m jurity of the votes cast in such cit and also a majority of the votes cast in the county ex assive 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 Legislat-ure 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 fol-Section 6. A'l votes shill be by ballot or such other method as may be prescri ed by law provided the secrecy of voting 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 manufactories.

Be it resolved and e acred by the Leg-

Islature of the State of Nebraska:

Section ! That see too two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Cons in ton of the Sec. 2 No city, county, town, precinct, state, shall ever make denations to any works of int rnal improvement, or do shall have been first submitted qualified electors and ratificat by a two thirds vote at an election by authority of law; Provided That such donations of a county with the donations of such su divisions in the aggregate shall no 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 su h indebtedness five per cent, in addition to such ten per cent and

no bonds or evidences of indubte mess so

rive endorsed thereon a ce tificate signed

issued shall be valid unless the same shall

by the secretary and and or of state, showing that the same is issued 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.)

T. A. PIPER. Secretary of State.