

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 TEFPT. For Secretary of State—JOEL A. PIPER. For Auditor Public Accounts—P. O. HEDLUND. For State Treasurer—CHARLES E. CASEY.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For Congress, 6th District—E. A. CADY. For Senator, 30th District—J. S. HOAGLAND. For Representative, 64th District—J. H. ABBOTT.

COUNTY TICKET.

For County Attorney—T. G. PATTERSON. For Commissioner, Third District—JAS. S. ROBBINS.

If Robbins charged his school district \$7.50 for coming to North Platte and getting the school money (less than \$100) from the county treasurer, how much would he charge if he handled the county levy of \$2,400?—Era.

The editor of the Era has been wrongly informed or else he is guilty of a malicious falsehood. The \$7.43 which Mr. Robbins as treasurer charged up to District No. 59 was for money which he paid out of his own pocket in order to avoid suits against the district growing out of unpaid school orders.

Later these orders were placed by the purchasers in the hand of J. S. Hoagland and Grimes & Wilcox for collection with instructions to bring suit against the district. To avoid the expense of a civil action Mr. Robbins came to town and succeeded in affecting a settlement which averted the suit.

He presented a bill to the district for the expense he had incurred and it was allowed without a dissenting voice. That transaction was during Mr. Robbins' first term as treasurer; he was re-elected to the same position almost unanimously. Had the people of the district thought Mr. Robbins not entitled to the \$7.43, or that he was attempting a gouge game, it is not at all probable they would have re-elected him treasurer.

A majority of the voters in the Second commissioner district know Mr. Robbins to be an honorable man; a man of business ability; and they are fully determined that he shall represent them on the board of county commissioners.

In a recent letter to a friend Tom Watson, the populist candidate for vice-president, scores the fusionists in the following language: "The middle of the road populists all over the Union have my sympathy and admiration. They have been sold out and their party made a door mat for democratic politicians to wipe their feet upon under hypocritical pretense of patriotism. The fusionists have abandoned principle and gone into a mad scramble at the pie counter. If Bryan is defeated it will be the fault of the traders in his party and ours who have ignored the St. Louis compromise and tried to force populists to vote for Sewall, the bondholder, the national banker corporation plutocrat and gold clause millionaire."

The county commissioners virtually control the expenditure of the tax-payers money. Since 1891 the populist have had control of that branch of the county's business, and we would be glad to have some populist show us how ard where the taxes have been lessened or the floating indebtedness of the county reduced. During that time the general fund levy has been up to the limit and the floating indebtedness has rapidly increased.

The free silverite who ignores the law of supply and demand is at a loss to account for the rise in the price of wheat. He utterly refuses to believe that a shortage of 185,000,000 in the crop of 1896 has anything to do with the increase from sixty-three cents in August to seventy-five cents in October.

A LEADING populist of the city acknowledges that Mr. Beeler has a hard fight on his hands and admits that the chances for his election are against him. Other populists, were they as frank, would make the same admission.

McKINLEY puts the case clearly and forcibly when he says the people of this country do not want a thing which they must take for a dollar, and have it taken from them at its commercial value, which would be only about 50c under the free coinage policy. On the contrary, they want dollars that are always and everywhere worth 100c apiece.

The fact is worth noting that the large amount of foreign gold received in this country in the last sixty days has not caused any decline in the price of that metal, whereas, if the same amount of foreign silver had been received, a big slump in the price of the white metal would certainly have ensued. It is by such lessons that the money question is stupefied.—Ex.

The Chicago "Record's" canvass of Chicago, which Gov. Altgeld approved by letter before it began, stood on the 16th inst.: McKinley, 61,716; Bryan, 13,306; Palmer 1451; Levering, 554; scattering, 82. It is a remarkable fact that the majority indicated for McKinley in Chicago is considerably over 200,000. The Palmer percentage would give the Indianapolis ticket a total vote in Illinois of about 25,000.

The populists are concentrating all their energy on a campaign for Mr. Garrison. They know, as do all others, that with a minority representation on the board of county commissioners the "pap" which has fed the populist party of Lincoln county will be cut off. They realize that with two republicans on the board all work will be let to the lowest and best bidder and not given out regardless of price to some partizan.

WHEAT sold in Chicago last Saturday for 75 cents an advance of twenty-two cents, over the price in August last. We presume our free silver friends will claim that the money power is simply attempting to bribe the farmers into voting for McKinley by paying them an advance of nearly fifty per cent on their wheat. Wheat is going up in price and bar silver is going down, thus proving the fallacy of the Bryan statement that depreciated prices are due to depreciated silver.

In one of his recent speeches Senator Ingalls said: "While the republicans were in power from 1891 to 1893, to make it plainer, every time the clock struck, day or night, Sunday or week day, when republican policy prevailed, this government grew \$16,000 richer on the national ledger. Yet they tell us republican policy caused bankruptcy, and the only cure is free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Don't forget that we had the same financial system through that period that we have now."

ILL VOTE FOR BILL M'KINLEY.

"I guess I'll sell the farm, Jane Ann, and we will move to town; McKinley 'll be elected. And the wheels will all go round, and I will work in them that mill—Oh, now, won't that be nice? You can wear bloomers, ride a wheel, and skate upon the ice."

"Now, Silas Jones, you make me tired A-talkin' that ther way; You'd better think before you jump—You mind that, now, I say, Don't you member 'bout a year ago When them prospectors wuz out here A-spadin' round ther in them hills—Don't you think that mity queer? And one of them, I heard him say, They wuz full of silver ore, And he wended ther land, he said, He would not want for more, And now you had better get a pick And dig diggin' in them hills, Instead of talkin' like a fool 'Bout workin' in the mills. Now you want to vote for Bryan, Si, For Dave Binkley, he told me If Bryan was elected Why you could dig your silver out And cart it to the mill, And they would not care to coin And not charge you a cent. Then we would soon be millionairs And then we would not care For anything in this wide world Except our own welfare."

"Now, Jane, I've heard enough of this, I am a Christian man; And as for Bryan, I will do Him all the dirt I can; For he would want to dig out ore And cart it to the mills, And get it turned into dollars That would be worth only fifty cents! Do you want to see this country thrown into a panic and hard times. Now you want to vote for a favored few Who own the silver mines? It can never, never, be my Jane, I'd not rest in my grave; I will not vote for Bryan, But this country will help to save. And I will tell you just how I'll vote, I mean this coming fall; I'll vote for Bill McKinley. Come, help me, one and all."—Burlington Hawkeye.

Booklan's Arniea Salve. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by A. P. Streitz

THE SILVER TRUST.

MONSTER COMBINE OF THE MEN WHO OWN MINES.

Silver Trusts Have Nothing to Say About the Big Trust Which Has Behind the Silver Standard Movement, Nor of the Mischief It Has Worked.

The free silver orators have a great deal to say about trusts and combines and monopolies, as in some vague and unexplained way illustrating the evils of the gold standard. But they are careful to say nothing about that gigantic trust in whose service they are enrolled—many of them as its hired tools and agents. They say nothing about that inorganic combine of silver mine owners which is behind the silver standard movement. Between thirty and forty men control the great bulk of the silver output of America. But their aggregate realized wealth from their mines is computed at not less than \$500,000,000, while they are the possessors of many times more potential wealth in the hidden stores of their silver mines.

For twenty years, or since the first sharp decline in silver aroused them to the importance of uniting to procure legislation which would raise the price of their product, this colossal trust of multi-millionaires has been engaged in an unceasing conspiracy to make the government of the United States their instrument in forcing their product upon the American people. To this end they have filled the lobbies of congress with their paid agents; they have subsidized a mass of oratorical ability who were approachable to their seductions. They have organized literary and lecture bureaus supported by their contributions, and have kept them at work designing the country with free silver speeches, books and pamphlets. While the business classes were asleep on the subject, utterly unaware of what was going on in this monster combine of multi-millionaire mine owners has been busily at work, with an organized silver propaganda in the country, disseminating its arguments and appeals for opening the mints to the free coinage of silver. Their missionaries have controlled the Populist party. They have enlisted many of the leaders of labor organizations. Their hired agents have been everywhere for many years among the labor unions, among the farmers, among the rank and file of both political parties, in the effort to make them believe that the free coinage of silver was the sure panacea for all the real or imaginary evils or misfortunes they were suffering. With untiring perseverance they have been working through all these agencies to obtain control of congress and the government, in order to force the opening of the mints to the unlimited coinage of silver.

Twice they came near accomplishing their conspiracy, and the country was only saved from this calamity by the two successive compromise measures known as the Bland and Sherman bills, both of which were defeated by the same combine. In both cases their confidence that this wider artificial market for their silver would raise its price was disappointed. Under the latter act silver declined more rapidly than ever. Their enormous losses were made in three years had brought the government to the brink of insolvency and of a forced descent to the silver standard. Then came the panic of 1893 and the repeal of the purchase act in response to the universal demand of the country. Then the work of the silver propaganda was renewed on a far larger scale and with greater energy and activity than ever before, with a view this time to capture not only congress, but the president of the country.

To accomplish this purpose they allied themselves with all the forces of Populism, of anarchy and discontent. They organized the Bimetallic league. They flooded the country with specious and plausible promises of every sort. They multiplied their legions of hired orators and missionaries and re-doubled their efforts to obtain control of the organization of the Democratic party, as they had already obtained control of the Populist, and of a number of leading men in the labor organizations. As the final result of their twenty years' crusade this colossal silver combine has succeeded in dictating the Democratic nomination for president of one of their servants, William J. Bryan, backed by a fusion of the Democratic and Populist parties. Confident that as the result of twenty years of industrious propagandism they had sufficiently befuddled the reason and debauched the consciences of the rank and file of the American people, they have dared to risk their cause upon a final appeal, not to the reason, but to the supposed class hatreds, to the prejudices, to the discontents, and to the dishonesty of the masses. The American people have accepted this insulting challenge and they will give their answer next November.

And yet these men have the impudence to talk of trusts, these men who are enlisted in the service of the most monstrous trust that ever reared its head in any country in the world. For all other trusts and combines and monopolies that were ever organized by human selfishness sink into insignificance beside the colossal combine of the combine of the silver mines. Other trusts and combines are satisfied to raise in some not too exasperating degree the prices of their wares. But this monster silver combine deliberately proposes to make money for themselves out of the financial ruin and disaster of their country. They propose to make their profits through a more stupendous scheme of fraud and robbery than was ever conceived in the mind of the worst tyrant that ever afflicted the human race. For to find a market for their silver they propose to drag the country down to the silver standard, and thus swindle every workman in the land out of half his wages and his savings, every owner or depositor of money out of half its value, every creditor out of half his debt, every beneficiary of an insurance policy out of half his dues. To carry out their scheme would cost the wage-earners and the people of small means in this country probably not less than \$10,000,000. While they are talking about trusts, why are they silent about this monstrous trust which they are assisting to bind its chains upon the people of this country and to accomplish this stupendous conspiracy of fraud and spoliation?

Talk of trusts, indeed! Why, this one infernal silver trust—even if the people should rise in their might next November and crush it so utterly that it will never show its brazen head again—has already accomplished a hundredfold more mischief than all the other trusts, combines and monopolies that ever existed. During the last three or four years it is safe to say that through the apprehensions caused in business and financial circles by the threat of the free coinage of silver, the silver combine has cost the American people more than the entire money cost of putting down the rebellion.

Trusts, indeed! Look to your own

GOVERNOR BOIES' OATS.

Queer Argument Made by the Iowa Democrat.

Ex-Governor Boies made a queer argument at Ames Friday night. He took oats at 10 cents a bushel and tried to prove that the gold standard had cheapened everything. The governor's argument falls to the ground when we recollect that two years ago under the same gold standard oats were so expensive that we who live in town were compelled to sell our cows and horses because we could not afford to feed them. If the gold standard makes oats low now what made them high two years ago? The governor might have picked out any other thing to have established his point. Boots and shoes are cheap; newspapers are cheap; calico, pins and needles are cheap. How can the governor prove that the gold standard has anything to do with these prices when we practically have the same amount of money in the country now that we had in 1873? The governor knows that under silver inflation that we would all be rich. Finally, if his law would be getting more; we would not be getting more in fact. We would be like the boy who got a 50-cent piece converted into pennies in order to make his pocket stand out and create jealousy in the minds of his neighbors. He would have increased the purchasing power of his money though he had enlarged its bulk. When the governor explained that it took thirty bushels of oats at 10 cents a bushel to pay his night's lodging at the very House, he seemed to lose track of the fact that if he inflated the currency to increase the price of oats he would probably pay sixty bushels of oats for his night's lodging and neither he nor the landlord would lose or make by the so-called change in the future value of his money. He would apply when the governor should go to buy any other thing. The only way that he could be benefited would be in the payment of debts already contracted. Debts to be contracted in the future would be no more easily paid by inflated money than at present, for the debt would be larger. All this juggling with the value of currency to affect prices is simply foolishness on the part of honest men and rank disinterestedly on the part of those who know better, yet continue to advocate it. It could not help the laboring man and for a long time, at least, after it should go into operation it would give to what he buys a fictitious price before it gave his labor a fictitious value. Finally, if his law were to raise the amount of inflation that the currency had, he would be relatively in the same condition that he is today. Two dollars reduced to the purchasing power of \$1 would be practically to the laboring man the same as if he had lost half the amount of his money. He is surprised at Boies standing up and solemnly discussing a grave political question basing his argument on the low price of one crop which next year may be high, and that he is to be benefited by the law. Why is it at the present time wheat is increasing in price while silver is decreasing in value? We have been told that silver and wheat are inseparable; that they always went up and down together, and that we have to have both in Dakota or Oklahoma, where divorces are within easy reach. At any rate, a separation has taken place—Des Moines Capital.

Enlarging the Supreme Court.

Of these there are twelve in number. Provision has been made by statute so that a vote may be cast upon these amendments as a whole or with reference to each separately. The first amendment on the official ballot is to increase the number of supreme judges of this state from three, its present number, to five. The necessity for this increase becomes clear when we reflect that in the supreme court there are now undisposed of 1,675 cases and that the very highest average rate at which cases have heretofore been disposed of is 60 per annum. To clear the docket of pending cases would require the court as at present constituted, to work more than two years. The cases being commenced in the supreme court are at the rate of 740 annually, so that with a clear docket to commence with as fast as they are filed.

There is no danger that a majority of those voters who vote upon this amendment will vote against it. An amendment to prevail must receive a majority of all votes cast at the election at which it is submitted. For example let it be assumed that at the coming election there will be cast the highest number of votes for governor. If the aggregate number of votes cast for all the candidates for governor equals 800,000 a constitutional amendment to be adopted must receive 150,000 votes, for the requirement is that the amendment MUST RECEIVE A MAJORITY OF ALL THE VOTES CAST AT THE ELECTION AT WHICH IT IS SUBMITTED. From the figures as to the condition of the business of the supreme court above given, it would seem that this particular amendment will meet with no opposition. But this is not enough. A majority of the entire number of electors who vote in Nebraska on November third next must express themselves in favor of this amendment or it will not be adopted.

Waiting for the Word.

The American Economist says that probably there never has been so much business waiting and wholly dependent upon future events, as there is at this time. In answer to inquiries, 350 manufacturing establishments he reported to The Economist that they employed in July 78,700 hands, against 114,231 in July four years ago, and paid during that month \$4,469,712 in wages, against \$5,927,000 in 1892. There has been more decrease since July, these returns indicate a decrease of 22.3 per cent. In number of hands employed, and 37.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid per month, and adds The Economist, while it can never be certain, it is probable that they represent the state of all industries, they suffice to show why the consuming power of the people has been much reduced. There are not many important labor disturbances, and there is no distant prospect of any such. To represent the state of all industries, they suffice to show why the consuming power of the people has been much reduced. There are not many important labor disturbances, and there is no distant prospect of any such.

Absurd Inconsistency.

One of the absurd inconsistencies with which Mr. Bryan's speeches are honeycombed is the cheap-dread money doctrine. According to his teachings the free silver standard will increase confidence among business men, but an enormous business is deferred until the prospect is more clear. One of the absurd inconsistencies with which Mr. Bryan's speeches are honeycombed is the cheap-dread money doctrine. According to his teachings the free silver standard will increase confidence among business men, but an enormous business is deferred until the prospect is more clear.

Some Light Thrown on the Discovery of Holcomb.

Previous to the nomination of Silas A. Holcomb for district judge by the Populists of the Twelfth judicial district he was unknown outside of Broken Bow, where he had hung up a lawyer's shingle, but was engaged in the more lucrative occupation of loaning money to Custer county farmers at rates of interest that were not only usurious, but exorbitantly so. The judicial convention was held at Eddyville, Neb., on the 12th inst. The Earl and Black Hills railway, and somebody's manipulation had secured the location there to prevent too much local pressure on the part of the friends of a couple of Populist candidates for Kearney. Indications pointed to the nomination of John Barnard or W. L. Greene. Holcomb was unknown and nothing of. He had never at that time, been identified with the Populist party and was only known politically as a Democrat of the old school, holding none of the modern ideas of the embryonic Demopops of that day.

When the convention met it was easy enough to engineer a deadlock. The convention continued nearly the whole of one night, over 80 ballots being taken, and at the conclusion Holcomb,

THE DARK HORSE, WON THE NOMINATION.

Who was responsible for Holcomb's candidacy? John H. Hamilton, president of the Kearney and Black Hills Railway company. Hamilton was a Virginia Democrat. He had made Holcomb's acquaintance and there was an affinity between them. Moreover, Mr. Hamilton was building a new railroad through Buffalo, Dawson and Custer counties, all in the Twelfth judicial district, and no one knew better than himself the advantage to accrue from having a "friendly Injun" on the bench. So the loan agent and the creature of a railroad president, became the candidate of the anti-monopoly party in the district.

Judge Hamer had incurred the hostility of the loan agents of the district through his partiality for the farmers in mortgage foreclosure cases. The result was that every real estate loan agent in the district supported Holcomb, who was elected by a small majority, notwithstanding the large Populist majority in the district, and he owed his election to the good offices of a corporation official and the support of his brother loan agents in the counties of Buffalo, Dawson, Custer and Sherman.

As attorney and loan agent, as judge of the Twelfth district and as governor of the state, enjoying official position by virtue of Populist votes, he has ever been a Democrat, has given as little as possible in return for Populist friendship, has shown his preference for nearly every essential instance for Democrats and has conspired from the beginning of his official career with members of the Democratic party to turn the Populist organization of the state over to the Democracy. This is virtually Mr. Wolfe's arraignment. This is the summing up of the evidence in his case. This is the logic of the situation at this moment.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Necessity for Adopting the Amendment.

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 2. The judges of the supreme 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 of each house concurring, establish their compensation. The compensation shall not be changed oftener than once in four years, and in no event less than two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein. Approved March 20, 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.

Section 1. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 2. The officers of the executive department of the state government shall receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall not be changed oftener than once in four years, and in no event less than two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein. Approved March 20, 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.

Section 1. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 2. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts, and in such other courts as may be established by law. The compensation to be established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years, and in no event less than two-thirds of the members elected to each house concur therein. Approved March 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 number of supreme and district court judges.

Section 1. That section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 2. The judges of the supreme and district courts, when the number of judges of the supreme and district courts, shall be increased by law, shall be increased by law, and in no event less than two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein. Approved March 20, 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.

Section 1. That section six (6) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 2. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolable, but the legislature may provide that in civil actions five-sixths of the jury shall be sworn, and in criminal actions three-fourths of the jury shall be sworn, and in no event less than two-thirds of the members elected to each house concur therein. Approved March 20, A. D. 1895.

A Joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of Nebraska, relating to officers of the executive department.

Section 1. That section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 2. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, an independent public instructor, attorney general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and three railroad commissioners, each of whom, except the said railroad commissioners, shall hold his office for a term of two years from the first Tuesday after the first election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Each railroad commissioner shall hold his office for a term of two years from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January, and until his successor is elected and qualified. However, that at the first general election held after the adoption of this amendment there shall be elected three railroad commissioners, one for the period of one year, one for the period of two years, and one for the period of three years. The governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, and treasurer shall hold their offices during their term of office.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

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

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

Section 1. That section two (2) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 2. The supreme court shall hold its sessions at such times and places as may be provided by law, consisting of five (5) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to constitute a quorum. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, civil cases in which the state shall be party, mandamus, quo warrant, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction, as may be provided by law.

Section 2. That section four (4) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 3. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office shall be for a term of six (6) years, and in no event less than two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Section 5. At the first general election to be held in the year 1896, there shall be elected two (2) judges of the supreme court, one of whom shall be elected for a term of two (2) years, and one for a term of four (4) years, and at each general election thereafter, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court, and in no event less than two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Section 6. 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 7. That section seven (7) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 8. That section eight (8) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 9. That section nine (9) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 10. That section ten (10) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 11. 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 12. That section twelve (12) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 13. 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 14. That section fourteen (14) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 15. That section fifteen (15) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 16. That section sixteen (16) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 17. That section seventeen (17) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 18. That section eighteen (18) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 19. That section nineteen (19) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 20. That section twenty (20) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 21. That section twenty-one (21) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 22. That section twenty-two (22) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 23. That section twenty-three (23) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 24. That section twenty-four (24) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 25. That section twenty-five (25) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 26. That section twenty-six (26) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 27. That section twenty-seven (27) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 28. That section twenty-eight (28) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 29. That section twenty-nine (29) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 30. That section thirty (30) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 31. That section thirty-one (31) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 32. That section thirty-two (32) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 33. That section thirty-three (33) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 34. That section thirty-four (34) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 35. That section thirty-five (35) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 36. That section thirty-six (36) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 37. That section thirty-seven (37) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 38. That section thirty-eight (38) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 39. That section thirty-nine (39) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 40. That section forty (40) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 41. That section forty-one (41) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 42. That section forty-two (42) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 43. That section forty-three (43) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 44. That section forty-four (44) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 45. That section forty-five (45) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 46. That section forty-six (46) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 47. That section forty-seven (47) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 48. That section forty-eight (48) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 49. That section forty-nine (49) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 50. That section fifty (50) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 51. That section fifty-one (51) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 52. That section fifty-two (52) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 53. That section fifty-three (53) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 54. That section fifty-four (54) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 55. That section fifty-five (55) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 56. That section fifty-six (56) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 57. That section fifty-seven (57) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 58. That section fifty-eight (58) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 59. That section fifty-nine (59) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 60. That section sixty (60) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 61. That section sixty-one (61) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 62. That section sixty-two (62) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 63. That section sixty-three (63) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 64. That section sixty-four (64) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 65. That section sixty-five (65) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 66. That section sixty-six (66) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 67. That section sixty-seven (67) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 68. That section sixty-eight (68) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 69. That section sixty-nine (69) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 70. That section seventy (70) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 71. That section seventy-one (71) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 72. That section seventy-two (72) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 73. That section seventy-three (73) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 74. That section seventy-four (74) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 75. That section seventy-five (75) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 76. That section seventy-six (76) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 77. That section seventy-seven (77) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 78. That section seventy-eight (78) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 79. That section seventy-nine (79) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 80. That section eighty (80) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows: Section 81. That section eighty-one (81) of article