

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. HOBART, 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. HELDLUND.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET. For Congress, 6th District—E. A. CADY. For Senator, 3rd District—J. S. HOAGLAND.

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

A LAST WORD.

The great battle of this campaign is over, the almost superhuman efforts of both parties are ended, and a parting word of advice to the readers of THE TRIBUNE and the voters of Lincoln county is but the proper finale to the greatest political contest ever conducted by the people of this country since 1860.

The people of this country have passed through a campaign of education and the thoughts advanced, the arguments made, have sunk deep into the minds of an intelligent and thinking people who will treasure the lessons learned, especially on the financial question, and in the future be better prepared to meet a similar heresy and snow it under as the present free silver heresy will be buried under the millions of votes of public disapproval.

Within three or four days of election, when the minds of the voters are fixed, and very little, if any change can be made, looking over the great field, and gathering from all available avenues of information, the indications point to a magnificent victory for the supporters of sound money and sound legislative enactments, and an overwhelming defeat for flat money repudiation and Bryanese free trade ideas. The last note of warning has been clariioned forth which should echo and re-echo till it finds a response in every loyal, patriotic heart that the path running back to prosperity leads not by the way of dishonor, not by the way of repudiation, but by meeting the difficulties which now exist with true American spirit—a spirit which actuated our fore-fathers when they fought for liberty and independence, a spirit which permeated every loyal soul when a Lincoln came forth to direct the people, a spirit which is now controlling the people and a Wm. McKinley is leading the hosts of voters to triumph and prosperity which will surely come through the principles advocated and upheld by so gallant and noble a leader.

Every argument of the Bryan forces has been met and shattered, every effort they have made to mislead the people has signally failed, and now our gallant leaders, McKinley and Hobart, with banners flying, with flags unfurled, come marching home bringing with them sound money, protection and reciprocity, those harbingers of prosperity, contentment and joy.

The farmer who wishes to have a home market for his surplus commodities, the laboring man who wants as good a dollar as the plutocrat, the provident man who has saved something for a "rainy day," the contractor, the merchant, the professional man and the minister of the gospel are all in line, following where their great leader points the way—back to the conditions of

1892, back to open factories, and whirling spindles, and flying shuttles, and blazing furnaces and anvils ringing clear; back to tariff dinner pails and work for laboring men; back to the happy home and smiling wife and crowing babe; back to the smiling countenance, and happy look and lightsome and glad song; back to McKinleyism with him who is the true exponent of American principles in the presidential chair; back to our true position as the most prosperous nation on earth, when the sun of republican prosperity will lend its effulgent rays to light up all the scene, and show to the world the intelligence of the American people has triumphed over free silver, free trade, repudiation and dishonor.

While the finger boards in the national campaign all point with a unity of significance which no man can mistake to the success of the republican party throughout the country, the voters, yea all the men and women of Nebraska, should be vitally interested in placing this state in the McKinley column. To permit this state to give its electoral vote to Bryan, means driving away millions of dollars of capital which, when confidence is restored, will come out of its hiding place, and seek investment in those states and among those people who stand up for the integrity and honor of the country. A state such as ours, with great possibilities before it, inhabited by thrifty, persevering, energetic and intelligent people must not, for the sake of our own Nebraska homes, dare not for the sake of our wives and children and all we hold most dear, let our state go for repudiation and dishonor. Viewing the situation from a business standpoint, knowing that foreign capital is especially desired to develop our state and quickly place her where she is one day destined to be, among the foremost of the states of the Union, every man regardless of former party affiliations should constitute himself into a committee of one to place Nebraska where she should and we believe will stand—for McKinley and prosperity.

It is necessary to remember that not only must we have a republican president, but it is indispensable that we send to his support a congress which will earnestly work for the return of prosperity to the now suffering people. There is no congressional district in this state to which all eyes are turned with such ardent desire for republican success as the 6th district. Considering the fact that on the one side a man is before the people whose every act whose whole course in life is such that it were charity to draw over his public and private record the veil of silence, while the candidate of the republican party, A. E. Cady, is a gentleman above reproach, in whom confidence would not be misplaced, whose faults are virtues compared with the most redeeming features of his opponent's life—is it any wonder that all those who desire to see liberty, sobriety, honesty and true manhood triumph have a deeper interest in the election of Mr. Cady than in any other candidate for congress. Every man, regardless of party, should be tireless in his support of a man who if elected will faithfully work to bring prosperity to the homes of the people of the Sixth congressional district of Nebraska.

Then too our efforts should be equally as great, our zeal as ardent for the success of the state, ticket every way of whom, from homes Jack MacColl at the head to W. G. Whitmore at the foot, is worthy of our support, and every effort known to human intelligence should be exerted to place these gentlemen in the positions to which they aspire. Success be with them on election day—one and all—for they are royal good fellows, and if elected will give us a state administration forceful and clean of which all our citizens can feel justly proud.

Not only do we want the state ticket from top to bottom, but we want the legislature in both of its branches. We have no desire for a repetition of the scenes of 1892 when Geo. Meiklejohn matched his courage and his indomitable will against the populist hosts, neither do we desire to be placed where Kansas has stood through populist incapacity.

Then we want Thos. C. Patterson elected county attorney, knowing that he is a capable lawyer and will discharge the duties of the position without fear or favor. Believing that he will uphold law and

fairly and honestly try the cases wherein the dignity of the state is involved, we ask for him the support of every republican voter and of every lover of law and order. To those in the Third congressional district we say for the last time before election vote for J. S. Robbins and thus make it a victory in nation, state, congressional district, legislature and county, and being victorious in all we shall share in the abundant prosperity that will surely follow so grand a triumph.

We are informed from Michigan that "this week and next Bryan expects to be busy; he proposes to stampede the middle western states." He will find that returning common sense and old wheat are ahead of him, and the stampede is not along toward his road. Up to October the deficit of the Wilson-Bryan tariffs amounts to upward of \$30,000,000. Bryan, however, avers that "protection is a crime." That is, it is "a crime" to feed and protect millions of workers in their homes. He prefers to build free soup houses rather than protect laborers. Candidate Bryan asserts that gold is worth twice as much today as it was twenty years ago, and yet he can borrow it on fair security, at lower rates of interest than ever before in his life. Major McKinley was nominated by a tremendous protection sentiment. That sentiment has been faithful to him throughout. It is faithful to him to-day. And that sentiment will elect him. Is there anything more ridiculous and undignified than the wild flight of the leading candidates who broken platforms in his "trick"? Happily it will be all over in a few days and he will drop back into the oblivion from which he sprang. There is a man in the New Jersey state lunatic asylum who is possessed of the delusion that he is 100 feet high, though in reality his stature is but 6 ft. This shows what the 16 to 1 craze leads to. Every tramp would like to vote in free silver and in payment for his labor. It means more free soup. The meat won't be so fat, but there will be just as many soup bones as ever. First give men a chance to earn money, and then, second, give them honest dollar in payment for their labor. Dollars ever so good will not be sufficient if labor is not in demand. Under Republican rule the national debt was reduced \$2,000,000,000. Under the present Democratic administration the public debt has been increased \$600,000,000 in brief, and the practical results of protection and free trade. Twenty-two cents is a big bulge in wheat and 5 cents is a good-sized slump in silver since Bryan began swinging around the circle. If Mr. Bryan is spilling for a debate, possibly Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll could accommodate him. Bryan will have a chance after Nov. 3 to read up on "ships which passed in the night." WHITIER FREE SILVER LEADS. In these closing weeks of the campaign, the animus and purpose of the active spirits in the free silver campaign are more evident. The mask is off. The free coinage of silver is but an incident of their programme. What they want is a general reorganization of society. If they should accomplish free coinage, they would count it but one step toward their purpose, and they would hurry their motley organization on to the next. It is needless to tell any one who has read history that the free coinage of silver will accomplish none of the beneficial results which are promised from it. Money will not become more plentiful, or the contrary money will be scarcer in the United States than any one now in business has ever seen it. That is certain because capital shuns a country which has any uncertainty about its money standard. The store-box financiers who talk about the size and wealth and exchanges of this country will discover that our own people will take to uncertain money no more kindly than foreigners. They will find that a system of money independent of value is ruinous to the trade and enterprise of any country. When the failure of free silver becomes apparent there will be raised another howl against the "idle holders of idle capital." It will be said that gold passed out of circulation, reducing the volume of the goldbugs. When times grow harder and money scarcer the cry will be that the goldbugs have combined to make it so. When every foreign investor hastens to convert his property into cash and will take the cash out of the country, will he say that the foreigners are trying to cooerce the people of the United States. And as business stands paralyzed with fright and for want of money the cry will go up that the goldbugs are trying to enslave the country. The only course is to an issue of paper money. That will follow as surely as the present leaders remain in the saddle. Most of them are flatists now. None of them would ever confess amid the wreck and ruin which would follow the free coinage of silver that they had caused it. The "money power," the "plutocrats," the "goldbugs," "Wall street," and "Lombard street," these would be the scapegoats, and there would be a grand rally cry to sweep on and wipe out the great and beneficent scheme which they had planned. This is no idle picture. It is a sober prophecy of the possible future. If Bryan should be elected mark the truth of it. It results no prophet to write it, for history tells the same story. The debasement of the currency is commonly followed by strictures upon those who discount it, perhaps by penalties and often by confiscation, riot and revolution. That is the path along which Bryan leads. He is not the kind to stop short of all expedients to carry his point. He is a fanatic, a zealot. His brain is aflame with the idea that he represents the poor and that the rich are his enemies. Nothing more destructive of the peace, enterprise and prosperity of a community can be done than to arouse the class hatred to which Bryan makes his daily appeal. Capital will not engage in production while fearful of its own safety. Labor cannot engage in production without the aid of capital. And yet labor is asked to enlist in a war, not for a specific good for itself, but to "down capital," and the farmer is asked to aid in the destruction of the market which inevitably destroys his market—Des Moines (Ia.) Capital.

THEIR EYES OPENED.

WHEAT RAISERS WILL NOT BE RECEIVED LONGER.

Bryan Made Ridiculous in the Eyes of the Farmers and His Creed Has Lost the Power to Befuddle or Deceive—Advances in Wheat. The price of wheat in Chicago rose the other day to 79 3/4 cents a bushel and closed about 2 cents less than this figure. This advance followed further verifications of the reports of a short crop in foreign wheat-producing countries. It means more millions of dollars for the farmers and other holders of cereals, and dollars, moreover, that are worth in the world over.

Bryan has been made ridiculous in the eyes of the farmers of the wheat-raising states and his creed has lost the power to befuddle or deceive. The one point he has harped on to them is that the low price of wheat has been caused by the combination of silver and that wheat could not rise again until silver should be rehabilitated. This ingenious falsehood has been expressed in every conceivable phraseology and scattered broadcast over the northwest in the expectation that the exposure would not be made effectively until after the election was safely over. The coincidence that the prices of wheat and silver were both at a low ebb helped the crusade, and there is no doubt the theory gained a vast amount of credence among people who were not able to see through the fallacy of the argument.

But the whole lying fabric so laboriously and shrewdly woven has been torn in tatters. Wheat, depending exclusively as ever on the law of supply and demand, bearing no special relation to the price of silver, suddenly jumped up in price, leaving the Popocrats wallowing in the muddy ditch they had dug for themselves. The farmers have been presented with the plain and unanswerable proof that silver and wheat are in no connection. They have watched wheat rise in price steadily day by day, bringing up with it the other products, until at one point it had reached 79 cents a bushel. They have realized that this immense appreciation means to them millions of dollars, and that the largest of these dollars, and dollars of the kind that Altgeld says are worth 200 cents each. They realize, moreover, that all the talk about silver and wheat being chained together was a fraud, that it was a device to trick them, to cheat them out of their money.

This is the burden of the dispatches that are pouring in from North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and every other state where wheat is raised in abundance. The farmers of these states are not stragglers, but they are not stragglers. Their products were bringing small returns. It is not strange that thousands of these men were duped by the promise of legal repudiation and higher prices. But their eyes have been opened, the scales have fallen from their eyes, and they are mounting up in great strides without any free silver and, in fact, in spite of the overwhelming probability that there will be no free silver; and they see that their hopes of prosperity are no more allied to silver than the farmer of the next time that came up to do with 50-cent dollars when their wheat is bringing in more and more 100-cent dollars every day. The farmers of Minnesota have awakened in the same way. Many of them doubtless were inclined to a time to get it, but the rapid rise in the price of wheat has cleared the political atmosphere and never again can they be deluded into a willingness to substitute debased currency for whole dollars and the prospect of plenty of them. The farmers of Iowa have the same story to tell, and the last wedge to remove these states from a possible place in a doubtful column has fallen into the scale with the rise in wheat.

The farmers will vote for sound money, that means the electoral vote of these states will be given to McKinley.—Chicago Tribune. ADMITS 'T WOULD PRODUCE A PANIC. Sir Moreton Frewen is another of those benevolent foreign gentlemen who is willing that the United States should try silver for a time to all purposes, but to furnish instruction and object lessons to the European nations. Frewen resides in London, and is vice president of the International League of Bimetallists. He arrived in New York a few days ago and announces that he is going to this country to watch the campaign and the progress of free silver. He expresses the hope that Bryan will win, because he believes that the whole world will be benefited, but he frankly admits that Bryan's election would be followed by a panic in the United States. Our British visitor maintains, however, that the United States would unhesitatingly incur such a panic, with all its terrible consequences to our people, for the general good that would grow out of it.

He reminds us of the boy who asked his father to help train his pet bulldog, and when the dog got the old man by the lip the boy exclaimed with delight: "Don't stir, dad, let him hold on; it is rough on him, but it will be the making of the pup!" Sir Moreton Frewen, like Prince Bismarck, holds out the delusive hope that if the United States will try the experiment of free silver coinage, the European nations may follow the example, and that they cannot be sure of this, and if questioned they will acknowledge that it would all depend upon the result of the experiment here. If it should prove disastrous then the European nations would have an example which would lead them to avoid the mistake. The risk is to be all on our side—and in the meantime it might afford our European friends an opportunity to unload some of their surplus silver. Germany is said to have about \$100,000,000 of old debased silver coinage which she would like to sell; Austro-Hungary has about \$20,000,000; Italy about \$60,000,000; Belgium about \$70,000,000, etc. In a speech delivered in congress in 1892 George Fred Williams, who is now the leader of the free silver party in Massachusetts, declared that \$500,000,000 of silver was ready for the market out of the coinage system of Europe, and that it would be unloaded upon this country if the free coinage bill then under discussion became a law. Very little of this silver has since been sold, because the silver market has been demoralized. It is mostly locked up in vaults waiting for the stronger market which, it is calculated, will be furnished, at least temporarily, by the United States, in case this country ever adopts the policy of free silver coinage.

To those persons who think it would be a good thing to act on the advice of Prince Bismarck and Sir Moreton Frewen and adopt free silver coinage in the United States for the benefit of the rest of the world, we would like to quote a few sentences from Mr. Williams' speech, above referred to, which is one of the ablest presentations of the cause of sound money that has been made either before or since. Williams has

THE DOG IN THE MANGER.

Mr. Bryan is trying very hard to pose as a humanitarian and a lover of his race. His claims to that are as hollow as his pretensions to enlightened statesmanship. He is narrow in all his ideas and all his speeches show it. When a man aspires to the chief magistracy of this republic, he should aim to rise above all prejudices, which is asking a little too much of Bryan. He is "not built that way." The Northwestern Miller, published at Minneapolis and devoted to the interests of the flour traffic, narrates an incident which shows what a conceited political coxcomb this Bryan really is. While he was a member of congress from Nebraska a terrible famine arose in Russia and some charitable citizens of the northwest, remembering Russia's good and inalienable friendship for the United States during the civil war, suggested the idea of getting up an errand of mercy similar to that of the Macedonian in 1847, which vessel, taken from the British in 1813, carried over 1,812 tons of wheat and flour to the starving peasantry of Ireland. That cargo of flour was given by the New York merchants, the largest donor being Charles H. Marshall, founder of the "Black Ball" line of sailing vessels.

The question of an American cargo of flour sent in a man-of-war, with all her armament taken out to assist her in a better fulfillment of her peaceful mission, was one that went home to every heart among the big-hearted wheat growers and millers of the northern Mississippi valley. In less than ten days over 1,500 tons of wheat and flour was guaranteed for a single shipment. The next thing that came up was the question of transportation. A bill was introduced in the senate to authorize the secretary of war to give the use of a disarmed war vessel for the transportation of this supply. The bill passed the senate without one dissenting vote, but when it came up in the house, objections were made to its passage, and among those who recorded their vote against it was William J. Bryan, the "Boy Orator of the Platte." Thus was a noble national charity balked of its way through the instrumentality of a microscopic country politician.

Mr. Bryan has had a great deal to say in his speeches about "souless corporations," "grinding monopolies," and all that sort of cheap fustian. But later on in the history of this noble work, the Atlantic Steamship company of New York (which we presume to be one of those "souless corporations") gave the free use of one of their steamers to do what Mr. Bryan and other pleasure-loving members of his class would not permit the government to do. The poor Russian peasants got the good of the northwestern wheat, but they don't blame Mr. Bryan for any part of it.—Los Angeles Times.

When Bryan talks the wheels go round; Misstatements, errors, fakes abound; There's not much sense, but lots of sound. When Bryan talks. —Kansas City Journal.

The first few minutes of a fire is the critical time; a quarter of a minute is worth saving. Millions may be lost in that time. When anyone is sick every instant is precious, particularly at the beginning before disease gets any headway. When you first begin to feel "below the mark"; when you are not getting all the strength you need out of your food, when you are languid and indispensed, it is time to try the tonic, strengthening effect of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It "extinguishes" disease by making rich, healthy blood, full of the life-giving red corpuscles which drive out disease and flood the vital organs with fresh vitality.

Every disease which has its seat in the blood is cured by this marvelous "Discovery" after all other remedies have failed. Its effects seem little short of miraculous in curing obstinate, chronic throat and bronchial difficulties and even consumption. "Run-down" people, delicate women, pale and puny children, gain flesh, strength, color and nerve force by using this marvelous "Discovery." It does not make flabby fat like so many "emulsioms," but hard, healthy, muscular tissues. At all medicine stores.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3, A. D., 1896. A joint resolution proposing to amend sections two (2), four (4), and five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of judges of the supreme court and their term of office.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section two (2) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 2. The supreme court shall consist of five judges, to be elected by the electors of the State of Nebraska, to hold office for a term of six years, to be divided so that one-third of the court shall be elected every two years.

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 to read as follows: Section 13. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive no salary or compensation as such compensation as may be provided by law, payable quarterly.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department. Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 24. The officers of the executive department of the state government shall receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall be payable in equal installments during the term for which they shall have been commissioned and they shall not receive to their own use any fees, costs, interests, or moneys in their hands or under their control, or possession of office, compensation and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for services performed by the state government in this article shall be paid in advance to the state treasury. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, establish the salaries of the officers named in this article and the compensation of the members of the executive department shall once in four years and in no event more than once, two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to judicial power. Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme and district courts, county court justices of the peace and magistrates, and in such other courts and judicial officers as may be created by law in which two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to increase in number of supreme and district court judges. Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 11. The legislature whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein, may, in or for the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety seven and in any year thereafter, increase the number of judges of the supreme and district courts, but the judges of the district courts, such district judges, shall be formed of compact territory, and be considered by the legislature as one district, shall not vacate the office of any judge.

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 to read as follows: Section 6. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may provide that in the trial of civil cases, the jury shall be composed of five or more members, and the legislature may, in or for the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety seven and in any year thereafter, increase the number of judges of the supreme and district courts, but the judges of the district courts, such district judges, shall be formed of compact territory, and be considered by the legislature as one district, shall not vacate the office of any judge.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of Nebraska, relating to officers of the executive department. Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, an auditor, a treasurer, an attorney-general, a commissioner of public lands and buildings, and a railroad commissioner, each of whom shall hold his office for a term of two years from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January, after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Each railroad commissioner shall hold his office for a term of three years beginning on the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January, after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Provided, however, that the first railroad commissioner shall hold office for a term of one year, one for the period of two years, and one for the period of three years, the governor, secretary of state, auditor, the public lands and buildings, and treasurer shall reside in the capital during their term of office.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, providing for the investment of the permanent educational funds of the state. Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 9. All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, and interest and income thereon, shall be used, and it shall be deemed to be the duty of the state and the state shall support all losses thereon that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall be preserved intact, and no part thereof shall be expended or used for any other purpose, and no part thereof shall be transferred to any other fund for other uses. Provided, that when any warrant on the state treasury or on the permanent school fund of the state, or any other fund, shall be presented to the board created by section 1 of this article, the board created by section 1 of this article may direct the state treasurer to pay the amount due on such warrant from moneys in his hands, belonging to the permanent school fund of the state, and he shall add such amount as an investment of said permanent school fund.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, providing for the investment of the permanent educational funds of the state. Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 9. All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, and interest and income thereon, shall be used, and it shall be deemed to be the duty of the state and the state shall support all losses thereon that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall be preserved intact, and no part thereof shall be expended or used for any other purpose, and no part thereof shall be transferred to any other fund for other uses. Provided, that when any warrant on the state treasury or on the permanent school fund of the state, or any other fund, shall be presented to the board created by section 1 of this article, the board created by section 1 of this article may direct the state treasurer to pay the amount due on such warrant from moneys in his hands, belonging to the permanent school fund of the state, and he shall add such amount as an investment of said permanent school fund.

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

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 26. No other executive state officers except those named in section one (1) of this article shall be created, except by an act of the legislature which is concurred in by not less than three-fourths of the members elected to each house thereof.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, providing for the investment of the permanent educational funds of the state. Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 9. All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, and interest and income thereon, shall be used, and it shall be deemed to be the duty of the state and the state shall support all losses thereon that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall be preserved intact, and no part thereof shall be expended or used for any other purpose, and no part thereof shall be transferred to any other fund for other uses. Provided, that when any warrant on the state treasury or on the permanent school fund of the state, or any other fund, shall be presented to the board created by section 1 of this article, the board created by section 1 of this article may direct the state treasurer to pay the amount due on such warrant from moneys in his hands, belonging to the permanent school fund of the state, and he shall add such amount as an investment of said permanent school fund.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twelve (12) of article twelve (12) 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 twelve (12) of article twelve (12) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 12. All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, and interest and income thereon, shall be used, and it shall be deemed to be the duty of the state and the state shall support all losses thereon that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall be preserved intact, and no part thereof shall be expended or used for any other purpose, and no part thereof shall be transferred to any other fund for other uses. Provided, that when any warrant on the state treasury or on the permanent school fund of the state, or any other fund, shall be presented to the board created by section 1 of this article, the board created by section 1 of this article may direct the state treasurer to pay the amount due on such warrant from moneys in his hands, belonging to the permanent school fund of the state, and he shall add such amount as an investment of said permanent school fund.

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A joint resolution proposing to amend section seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, prescribing the manner in which votes shall be cast. Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 7. The government of any city of the metropolitan class and the government of the county in which it is located, or in part where a proposition is to do, shall be established by authority of law to the voters of the county, and a majority of those cases in a metropolitan city as such election.

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