The Sioux County Journal.

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L. J. Simmons, - - Editor.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1896.

Republican National Ticket.

For president,
WILLIAM McKINLEY.

For vice-president,
GARRETT A. HOBART.

State Ticket.

For Governor,
J. H. MACOLL.

For Lieutenant Governor,
ORLANDO TEFFT.

For Secretary of State,
JOEL A. PIPER.

For Auditor,
P. O. HEDLUND.

For Treasurer,
C. E. CASEY.

For Attorney-General,
A. S. CHURCHILL.

For Supt. of Public Instruction,
H. R. CORBETT.

For Commissioner Public Lands & Buildings,
H. C. Russell.

For Supreme Judges,
ROBERT EVAN,
M. P. KINKAID.

For Regent of the state University,
W. G. WHITMORE.

For Presidential Electors,
J. E. HOUTZ,
F. J. SADILEK,
A. J. BUENHAM,
A. C. FOSTER,
SOL DRAPER,
G. A. DERBY,
J. L. McPHEELEY,
M. L. FRISBE.

Congressional Ticket.

For Member of Congress, 6th District,
A. E. CADY.

Legislative Ticket.

For State Senator 14th District,
W. B. ELY.

For Representative, 53d District,
SMITH P. TUTTLE.

It sometimes hurts to be honest but it is awful good policy in the long run.—York *Times*.

Greene does not want to meet Cady in joint discussion. He evidently had an idea he could bluff the republican nominee, but bluff doesn't not go with men like Cady.

In the estimation of the average populist all lawyers ought to be kicked off the face of the earth, but the populist nominees for congress in every district in the state is a lawyer.—Fremont *Tribune*.

The letter of Garrett A. Hobart, accepting the republican nomination for vice-president was given out a few days ago. It shows that he is in full accord with the platform of his party and the position occupied by McKinley. There is no friction between the men on the republican national ticket.

Dr. W. B. Ely, of Ainsworth, was nominated last Saturday at Gordon as the republican candidate for state senator in this district. He is in perfect harmony with the republican party and a man against whom nothing derogatory as to character or standing as a citizen can be truthfully said. Therefore he will add strength to the republican ticket and be an important factor in assisting the work of rolling up a large republican vote in November.—Valentine *Republican*.

The position of Mr. Bryan in his letter of acceptance in regard to the civil service is a bold bid for the support of the place-hunters. The patriots-for-office-only have been one of the disgusting features of politics. The man who never makes a move politically except that it will help to boost him into office is an abomination to every one but themselves and the extension of the civil service was considered a step in the right direction, but Bryan wants to have all the patronage at his disposal possible.

The people of the 15th judicial district have a gauge by which they may accurately size up the republican ticket. They all know Judge Kinkaid and know that he is a man of the highest order of ability, honor and integrity. They know that if elevated to the supreme bench his every act would be above reproach. If the republican party did not have the interests of the state at heart it would not have put him on the ticket. The fact that he was put on the ticket is good evidence that the rest of the nominees of the party are the same kind of men, and worthy of the support of every voter.

The speeches of Chairman Groot and Ignatius Donnelly in notifying Bryan of his nomination by the free silver convention most certainly contained expressed anarchy. When men under such conditions attempt to array one class of the people against another and advocate the hanging of those who do not agree with them and express the hope that certain classes will be stuck full of bayonets, they are inciting violence. Bayonets are used only in war, and those who talk that way cannot be classed as peaceable, rational or law-respecting citizens. It is safe to say that the expression of such sentiments by public speakers will do the cause they represent more harm than good. The people of the United States are not anarchists.

The Alliance *Grip* places the names of Palmer and Buckner at the head of its columns and says that the sound money democratic convention at Indianapolis adopted a platform on which it can stand with both feet. The *Grip* is the most influential democratic paper in northwest Nebraska and voices the sentiments of many members of its party.

It is reported that some of the leaders of the free silver movement urge the people not to read the arguments of the sound money advocates. That is an indication of the weakness of their position. If a subject will not bear investigation it would be poor policy to force it upon the nation. Matters of public import should be studied from all points. A partial or one-sided investigation of a case is sure to result in prejudiced judgment and in order to get at the truth all the evidence should be considered.

Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, says that 90 per cent of the railroad employes in the United States will vote for McKinley. The organization of which Arthur is the head is the strongest labor organization in the nation and has accomplished more for its members than any other and that too, by peaceful methods. There is probably no man in the nation who can tell how the railroad employes feel on the political situation as well as Chief Arthur.

Chicago has a Commercial Democratic McKinley club of fifteen hundred members, over seven hundred and fifty of whom went to Canton, Ohio, last week to visit McKinley and pledge him their support. The qualifications necessary for membership of the club are that the applicant has never heretofore voted anything but a democratic ticket and that he is now actively engaged representing a wholesale house in Chicago. That is a pretty strong indication of how that class of business men look at the situation.

Last Wednesday the letter of W. J. Bryan accepting the nomination of the Chicago convention was given to the public. It is a peculiar document in some respects. He expresses himself as in full accord with Chicago platform and discusses some of the planks, while he refers the public to his speeches as to his position on others, and still others he lets severely alone. No mention is made of the declaration of the platform that in the event of the success of the free silver movement the existing contracts should be maintained. He refuses to discuss the tariff question, holding that it is not an issue until the silver question is settled, but it will be found that, notwithstanding his attempt to dodge it the tariff will be a strong factor during the campaign. He opposes the national banking system and makes a bold bid for the support of those who are in politics simply for spoils by declaring himself as opposed to civil service reform. Taken as a whole the letter has no special elements of strength. It is but another proof that Bryan is a speaker, and not a writer. Shorn of his powers of rhetoric his utterances make no lasting impression.

He Broke Out in Nance County.

Gordon, the former home of Hon. H. G. Stewart and other public evils, has a McKinley club of 120 members, against a pop organization less than a third as large. The campaign of education inaugurated by the popocrats is bearing rich fruits for the intelligent opposition.—Lincoln *Journal*.

Read what the Gordon *Journal* says of the foregoing paragraph:

"This community has been thrice stricken by drouth; we have been hailed out, blinded by dust, snowed under by blizzards; we are surrounded by coyotes, pops and savages, but we resent the charge that we have any claims whatever on the red headed populist senator from this district. He was hatched out on a butte in Dawes county, and Crawford must bear the burden of being his native heath."

The Crawford *Gazette* defends its town against the charge of being responsible for the production of Stewart in the following paragraph:

"Now, we have no doubt that the (Gordon) *Journal's* motive in heaping the responsibility for Mr. Stewart's existence upon Crawford was perfectly honorable, but we, in our turn, must respectfully decline the honor. Dawes county does not seek to have this kind of greatness thrust upon her. Cheerfully, and with becoming modesty, we relinquish every claim to the pop senator. Mr. Stewart grew in Sioux county, but stepped over into Dawes in order to secure the pop nomination for county treasurer."

"'Twas ever thus." All the evils in northwest Nebraska are charged up to Sioux county. It is true Stewart was a resident of Sioux county so long as he was able to get the support of his party for office. He came from Nance county, where he was first discovered suffering from an attack of office fever, (a malady which has apparently become chronic and incurable in his case), and during which he made an unsuccessful attempt to break into the legislature. Sioux county is therefore cleared of one "dark spot", and passes Mr. Stewart, with all of his accumulated honor, back to Nance county, she is older and stronger and can better sustain so great a weight of glory.

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 so as to read as follows:

Section 2. The supreme court shall until otherwise provided by law consist of five (5) judges a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, civil cases in which the state shall be a party, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by 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 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office except as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of not less than five (5) years as the legislature may prescribe.

Section 3. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 5. At the first general election to be held in the year 1897 there shall be elected two (2) judges of the supreme court, one of whom shall be elected for a term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, and at each general election thereafter, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of five (5) years, unless otherwise provided by law; Provided, that the judges of the supreme court whose terms have not expired at the time of holding the general election of 1897, shall continue to hold their office for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively commissioned.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

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 Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 13. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, payable quarterly.

The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring, establish their compensation. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years, and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 24. The officers of the executive departments of the state government shall receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the term for which they shall have been commissioned, and they shall not receive to their own use any fees, costs, interests, upon public moneys in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office or other compensation and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for services 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 amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring, establish the salaries of the officers named in this article. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Approved March 30 A. D. 1895.

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

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court district courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates and in such other courts inferior to the supreme court as may be created by law in which two-thirds of the members elected to each house concur.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to increase in number of supreme and district court judges.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the state of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the state of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 11. The legislature, whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur therein may, in or after the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and not oftener than once in every four years, increase the number of judges of supreme and district courts, and the judicial districts of the state. Such districts shall 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 judge.

Approved March 31, A. D. 1895.

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

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section six (6) 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 civil actions five-sixths of the jury may render a verdict, and that a jury may also consist of less than twelve men, in courts inferior to the district court.

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 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, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and three railroad commissioners, each of whom, except the railroad commissioners, shall hold his office for a term of two years from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January, after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Each railroad commissioner shall hold his office for a term of three years, beginning on the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Provided, however, that at the first general election held under 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 reside at the capital during their term of office; they shall keep the public records, books and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be required by law.

Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

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

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 26. No other executive state officers except those named in section one (1) of this article shall be created, except by an act of the legislature which is concurred in by not less than three-fourths of the members elected to each house thereof;

Provided, That any office created by an act of the legislature may be abolished by the legislature, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring.

Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, providing for the investment of the permanent educational funds of the state.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 9. All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and income whereof only are to be used, shall be deemed trust funds held by the state, and the state shall support all losses thereof that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall remain forever inviolate and undiminished, and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States or state securities or registered county bonds or registered school district bonds of this state, and such funds with the interest and income thereof are hereby solemnly pledged for the purposes for which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses;

Provided, The board created by section 1 of this article is empowered to sell from time to time any of the securities belonging to the permanent school fund, and invest the proceeds arising therefrom in any of the securities enumerated in this section bearing a higher rate of interest, whenever an opportunity for better investment is presented;

And provided further, That when any warrant upon the state treasurer regularly issued in pursuance of an appropriation by the legislature and secured by the levy of a tax for its payment, shall be presented to the state treasurer for payment, and there shall not be any money in the proper fund to pay such warrant, the board created by section 1 of this article may direct the state treasurer to pay the amount due on such warrant from moneys in his hands belonging to the permanent school fund of the state, and he shall hold said warrant as an investment 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 located.

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 Nebraska be amended by adding to said article a new section to be numbered section two (2) to read as follows:

Section 2. The government of any city of the metropolitan class and the government of the county in which it is located may be merged wholly or in part when a proposition so to do has been submitted by authority of law to the voters of such city and county and received the assent of a majority of the votes cast in such city and also a majority of the votes cast in the county exclusive of those cast in such metropolitan city at such election.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, prescribing the manner in which votes shall be cast.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 6. All votes shall be by ballot, or such other method as may be prescribed by law provided the secrecy of voting be preserved.

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 enacted by the Legislature of the state of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2. No city, county, town, precinct, municipality, or other subdivision of the state, shall ever make donations to any works of internal improvement, or manufactory, unless a proposition so to do shall have been first submitted to the qualified electors and ratified by a two-thirds vote at an election by authority of law; Provided, That such donations of a county with the donations of such subdivisions in the aggregate shall not exceed ten per cent of the assessed valuation of such county; Provided, further, That any city or county may, by a three-fourths vote, increase such indebtedness five per cent, in addition to such ten per cent and no bonds or evidences of indebtedness so issued shall be valid unless the same shall have endorsed thereon a certificate signed by the secretary and auditor of state showing that the same is issued pursuant to law.

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. D., 1896.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Nebraska.

Done at Lincoln this 17th day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Ninety-Six, of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Twenty-First, and of this state the Thirtieth.

(Seal.) J. A. PIPER,
Secretary of State.

GRANT GUTHRIE,

Attorney-at-Law.

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