SEC. 6. Provision shall be made by law for the equal distribution of the income of the fund set apart for the support of common schools, among the several school districts of the state in proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, and no appropriation shall be made from said fund to any district for the year in which a school shall not be maintained at least three months.

SEC. 7. No university, agricultural college, common school or other lands which are now held or may hereafter be acquired by the state for educational purposes, shall be sold for less than seven dollars per acre.

SEC. 8. 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 supply all losses thereof, that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall remain forever inviolate and undiminished; 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.

SEC. 9. The general government of the university of Nebraska, shall, under the direction of the legislature, be vested in a board of regents to be styled the board of regents of the university of Nebraska, one member of which shall be elected in each judicial district by the electors thereof. Their duties, powers, and term of office shall be prescribed by law; and they shall receive no compensation, but may be reimbursed their actual expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties.

SEC. 10. Schools for the benefit of the deaf and umb, and the blind, shall be fostered and supported.

SEC. 11. The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in the state superintendent of public instruction and such other officers as the legislature shall provide.

SEC. 12. The secretary of state, treasurer, attorney general, and commissioner of public lands and buildings, shall constitute a board of commissioners, for the sale, leasing, and general management of all lands and funds, set apart for educational purposes, and for the investment of school funds, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 13. No sectarian instruction shall be allowed in any school or institution supported in whole or in part by the public funds set apart for educational purposes; nor shall the state accept any grant, conveyance or bequest of money, lands or other property, to be used for sectarian purposes.

ARTICLE VIII.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

SECTION 1. Taxes may be rightfully and equally levied upon the property of the citizens to insure the protection of life, the security of the person, property and character; and to attain these objects the legislature shall provide such revenue as may be needful, by levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property; such value to be ascertained by some person or persons to be elected or appointed in such manner as the legislature shall direct, and not otherwise; but the legislature shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, inn-keepers, grocery-keepers, liquor dealers, toll bridges, ferries, insurance, telegraph and express interests or business, venders of patents, and persons or corporations owning or using franchises and privileges, in such manner as it shall from time to time, direct by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates.

SEC. 2. The specification of the objects, and subjects of taxation shall not deprive the legislature of the power to require other subjects or objects, to be taxed, in such manner as may be consistent with the principles of taxation fixed in this constitution.

SEC. 3. The property of the state, counties and other municipal corporations, both real and personal, and such other property as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for school, public cemetery and charitable purposes, the buildings and grounds belonging to and used by any religious society for religious purposes to the value of five thousand dollars, may be exempted from taxation; but such exemption shall be only by general law. In the assessment of real estate incumbered by public easement, any depreciation occasioned by such easement, may be deducted in the valuation of such property. The legislature may provide that the increased value of lands by reason of live fences, fruit and forest trees, grown and cultivated thereon, shall not be taken into account, in the assessment thereof.

SEC. 4. The legislature shall provide in all cases when it may be necessary to sell real estate, for the non-payment of taxes, or special assessments, for state, county, municipal or other purposes, that a return of such unpaid taxes or assessments, shall be made to some general officer of the county, having authority to receive state and county taxes, and there shall be no sale of such property for any of said taxes or assessments, but by said officer upon the order or judgment of some court of record.

SEC. 5. The right of redemption from all sales of real estate, for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments of any character whatever, shall exist in favor of owners and persons interested in such real estate, for a period of not less than two years from such sales thereof. And the legislature shall provide by law for reasonable notice to be given to the owners or parties interested, by publication or otherwise of the fact of the sale of the property for such taxes or assessments, and when the time of redemption shall expire. Provided, that occupants shall in all cases be served with personal notice before the time of redemption expires.

SEC. 6. The legislature shall have no power to release or discharge any county, city, township, town or district whatever, or the inhabitants thereof, or the property therein, from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for state purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatever.

SEC. 7. All taxes levied for state purposes, shall be paid into the state treasury.

SEC. 8. All property real, personal, or mixed, within the jurisdiction of this state, shall be listed and taxed except as otherwise provided in this constitution; and the legislature shall provide by law, for carrying into effect this provision.

SEC. 9. County authorities shall never assess taxes, the aggregate of which shall exceed two dollars per one hundred dollars valuation, except for the payment of indebtedness existing at the adoption of this constitution, unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county.

SEC. 10. The legislature may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns and villages, with power to make local improvements by special assessment or by special taxation of property, benefitted or otherwise. For all other corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes; but such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons, and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

SEC. 11. The legislature shall not impose taxes upon municipal corporations, or the inhabitants or property thereof, for corporate purposes, but shall require that all the taxable property within the limits of municipal corporations, shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law, such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. Private property shall not be liable to be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debts of a municipal corporation.

SEC. 12. No person who is in default, as collector or custodian of money or property belonging to a municipal corporation, shall be eligible to any office in or under such corporation. The fees, salary or compensation of no municipal officer who is elected or appointed for a definite term of office, shall be increased or diminished during such term.

SEC. 13. The legislature at its first session shall provide by law for the funding of all outstanding warrants and other indebtedness of the state, at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum; and all counties, cities, towns or other municipal corporations, may fund their outstanding indebtedness, in bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum in such manner as the legislature may provide.

SEC 14. The legislature shall provide by law, that all claims upon the treasury, shall be examined and adjusted by the auditor and approved by the secretary of state, before any warrant for the amount allowed shall be drawn.

ARTICLE IX.

COUNTIES.

Section 1. No new county shall be formed or established by the legislature, which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to a less area than four hundred square miles; nor shall any county be formed of a less area.

Sec. 2. No county shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom, without first submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county; nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county, voting on the question, shall vote for the same. Provided that the legislature may divide any county whose area exceeds nine hundred square miles without submitting the question to the vote of the people.

Sec 3. There shall be no territory stricken from any organized county, unless a majority of the voters living in such territory, shall petition for such division; and no territory shall be added to any organized county without the consent of the majority of the voters of the county to which it is proposed to be added; but the portion so stricken off and added to another county, or formed in whole or in part into a new county, shall be holden for, and obliged to pay its proportion of the indebtedness of the county from which it has been taken.

Sec. 4. No county seat shall be removed until two thirds of the voters of the county, to be ascertained in such manner as shall be provided by general law, shall have voted in favor of its removal to some other one point. The question of the removal of a county seat shall not be oftener submitted than once in six years; Provided that when an attempt is made to remove a county seat to a point ten miles, in a direct line nearer the centre of the county, then a majority vote only shall be necessary, and the question of removal may be submitted once in four years.

Sec. 5. The legislature shall provide by law, for the election of such county and township officers as may be necessary.

Sec. 6. The legislature shall provide by general law, for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the legal voters of such county, voting at any general election, shall so determine; and whenever any county shall adopt township organization, so much of this constitution as provides for the management of the fiscal concerns of the said county by the board of county commissioners, may be dispensed with, and the affairs of said county may be transacted in such manner as the legislature may provide; and in any county that shall have adopted a township organization, the question of continuing the same may be submitted to a vote of the electors of such county at a general election, in the manner that shall be provided by law; and if a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be against township organization, then such organization shall cease in said county; and all laws in force in relation to counties not having township organization shall immediately take effect and be in force in such county. No two townships in any one county shall have the same name, and the day of holding the annual township meetings shall be uniform throughout the state.

Sec. 7. There shall be elected in each of the counties in this state three officers, who shall be styled "The Board of County Commissioners" whose term of office shall be three years, and who shall hold sessions for the transaction of county business as shall be prescribed by law; provided, that the county commissioners now elected in the several counties of the state, shall hold their office for the term for which they were elected.

ARTICLE X.

CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. No corporation shall be created by special law, nor its charter extended, changed or amended, except those for charitable, educational, penal or reformatory purposes, which are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the state; but the legislature shall provide by general laws, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created. All general laws passed pursuant to this section may be altered, from time, or repealed.

SEC. 2. All corporations may sue and be sued in like cases as natural persons.

SEC. 3. Stockholders of all corporations and joint stock associations, shall be individually liable for all debts of such corporation or association, to the full amount of the par value of their stock after the corporate property shall have been exhausted.

SEC. 4. The legislature shall provide by law that, in all elections for directors or managers of incorporated companies, every stockholder shall have the right to vote in person or by proxy, for the number of shares of stock owned by him, for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares, and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock, shall equal, or to distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall think fit; and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner.

SEC. 5. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which organization shall not have taken place, or which shall not be in operation within ten days from the time this constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity or effect whatever.

BANKS.

SEC. 6. No state bank shall hereafter be created, nor shall the state own or be liable for any stock in any corporation or joint stock company or association for banking purposes, now created or hereafter to be created. No act of the legislature authorizing or creating corporations or associations, with banking powers, whether of issue, deposit or discount, nor amendments thereto, shall go into effect or in any manner be in force, unless the same shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election, for or against such law.

SEC. 7. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors, over and above the amount of stock by him held, to an amount equal to his respective stock or shares so held, for all its liabilities accruing while he remains such stockholder.

SEC. 8. The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions, on their circulation, created by the laws of this state, shall never be permitted or sanctioned. Every banking association now, or which may hereafter be organized under the laws of this state, shall make and publish a full and accurate quarterly statement of its affairs, (which shall be certified to under oath, by one or more of its officers) as may be provided by law.

SEC. 9. If a general banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersiging, by an officer of the state, of all bills or paper credits designed to circulate as money, and require security to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the state treasurer, in United States or Nebraska state bonds, to be rated at ten per cent below their par value; and in case of a depreciation of said bonds to the amount of ten per cent below par, the bank or banks owning said stock or bonds shall be required to make up said deficiency, by depositing additional stock or bonds; and said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer thereof, and to whom such transfer is made.

RAILROADS.

SEC. 10. Every railroad corporation organized or doing business in this state under the laws or authority thereof, or of any other state, shall have and maintain a public office or place in this state for the transaction of its business; where transfers of stock shall be made, and in which shall be kept, for public inspection, books in which shall be recorded, the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom; the names of the owners of its stock, and the amounts owned by them respectively; the amount of stock paid in and by whom; the transfers of said stock, the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and place of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation shall annually make a report under oath, to the auditor of public accounts, or some officer to be designated by law, of the amount received from passengers and freight, and of all their acts and doings; which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law. And the legislature shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section.

Sec. 11. The rolling stock and all other movable property belonging to any rail-road company or corporation in this state, shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and the legislature shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale.

Sec. 12. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place, except upon public notice given, of at least sixty days, to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law.

Sec. 13. Railways heretofore constructed or that may hereafter be constructed in this state, are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free to all persons, for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. And the legislature shall from time to time pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this state. The liability of rail road corporations as common carriers, shall never be limited, but the same shall be, and remain as fixed by the common law.

Sec. 14. No rail road corporation shall issue any stock or bonds, except for money, labor or property, actually received and applied to the purposes for which such corporation was created; and all stock, dividends, and other fictitious increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation shall be void. The capital stock of no railroad corporation shall be increased for any purpose, except after public notice, for sixty days, in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 15. The exercise of the power and the right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged, as to prevent the taking by the legislature, of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already organized or hereafter to be organized, and subjecting them to the public necessity the same as of individuals. The right of trial by jury shall be held inviolate in all trials of claims for compensation, when in the exercise of said right of eminent domain, any incorporated company shall be interested either for or against the exercise of said right.

SEC. 16. The legislature shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads in this state, and enforce such laws by adequate penalties to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises.

SEC. 17. No county, city, town, township or other municipal corporation, shall ever make any donation to, or loan its credit in aid of any corporation, which has received or may hereafter receive a grant of land from the United States, or to any railroad corporation, which has constructed or shall hereafter construct its road in whole or in part from the proceeds of land grants.

ARTICLE XI.

COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL AID TO CORPORATIONS.

No city, county, town, precinct or other municipality, or other sub-division of the State, shall ever become subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or private corporation, or make donations thereto, or aid in the construction of any railroad or work of internal improvement, owned or controlled in whole or in part by any individual or private corporation or association, or create or contract any indebtedness, for any purpose herein specified, unless a proposition to do so shall have been submitted at an election held by authority of law, and three fifths of the qualified electors voting on said proposition shall be in favor of the same. Such indebtedness inclusive of any and all similar indebtedness, whensoever created, shall not, at any time, exceed ten per cent of the valuation for taxable purposes of such city, town, county, precinct, or other municipality, or subdivision of the state, contracting such indebtedness; nor shall any aid be given to any railroad company, or for the construction of any railroad, or any indebtedness be created or contracted for such purposes, unless the line of the railroad shall have been definitely located, and shall be specified in the proposition voted upon; nor shall such indebtedness exceed five thousand dollars per mile to any proposed railroad, nor in any event be payable until such railroad or a part thereof is completed ready for the rolling stock, and only in proportion to the part so completed.

ARTICLE XII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION. 1. The capital of this state shall remain at the city of Lincoln, until the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty; and until otherwise provided by a law designating some other place therefor, which shall be submitted to, and be approved by a majority of the electors voting theron.

SEC. 2. The legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia of the state, and may provide for organizing and disciplining the same.

SEC. 3. No person who shall be convicted of the embezzlement or defalcation of the public funds of this state, shall ever be eligible to any office, of honor, trust or profit under the same, nor shall any person convicted of felony, be eligible to office, unless he shall have been restored to civil rights.

ARTICLE XIII.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Sec. 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution, may be proposed in the senate or house of representatives, and if agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, shall be entered upon their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon; and the secretary of state shall cause the same to be published weekly for three months immediately preceding the next election, in at least one newspaper in every county in which a newspaper shall be published; and if, in the legislature next afterwards chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to, by a majority of the members elected to each house, the secretary of state shall cause the same again to be published for the time, and in the manner aforesaid, and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the electors of this state for adoption or rejection, at the next election of members of the legislature, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, and if ratified by a majority of those voting thereon, shall become a part of the constitution. If two or more amendments be submitted at the same time, provision shall be made for taking the vote thereon separately.

Sec. 2. Whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature, shall, by a vote entered upon the journals thereof, concur that a convention is necessary to revise, alter or amend the constitution, the question shall be submitted to the electors at the next general election. If a majority of the votes cast thereon be for a convention, the legislature shall, at the next session provide therefor, and shall, in the act calling the convention, designate the day, hour and place of its meeting; fix the compensation of its members and officers; and provide for the payment thereof, and of the expenses necessarily incurred by the convention, in the performance of its duties. The law submitting the question shall be published for the time, and in the manner provided in the preceding section as to proposed amendments.

ARTICLE XIV.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

Until otherwise provided by law Senatorial and Representative districts shall be formed, and Senators and Representatives apportioned thereto, as follows:

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

District No 1—Shall consist of the county of Richardson, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 2—Shall consist of the county of Nemaha, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 3—Shall consist of the county of Otoe, and be entitled to two Senators.

District No. 4.—Shall consist of the county of Cass, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 5—Shall consist of the counties of Saunders and Sarpy, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 6—Shall consist of the county of Douglas, and be entitled to three Senators.

District No. 7—Shall consist of the county of Washington, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 8—Shall consist of the county of Dodge, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 9—Shall consist of the counties of Cuming, Burt and Stanton, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 10—Shall consist of the counties of Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, L'Eau-qui-Court, Antelope, Madison, Pierce and Wayne and shall be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 11—Shall consist of the counties of Platte, Colfax, Boone, Merrick, Hamilton, Polk, York and Butler, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 12—Shall consist of the counties of Saline, Seward and Jefferson, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 13—Shall consist of the counties of Johnson and Gage, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 14—Shall consist of the county of Lancaster, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 15—Shall consist of the county of Pawnee, and be entitled to one Senator.

District No. 16—Shall consist of the county of Hall and all other counties and territory not included in any other Senatorial district, and be entitled to one Senator.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

District No. 1—Shall consist of the county of Richardson, and be entitled to four members.

District No. 2—Shall consist of the county of Nemaha, and be entitledto three members.

District No. 3 - Shall consist of the county of Otoe, and be entitled to six members.

District No. 4—Shall consist of the county of Cass, and be entitled to four members.

District No. 5—Shall consist of the county of Sarpy, and be entitled to one member.

District No. 6—Shall consist of the county of Douglas, and be entitled to nine members.

District No. 7—Shall consist of the county of Washington, and be entitled to two members.

District No. 8—Shall consist of the county of Burt, and be entitled to one member.

District No. 9—Shall consist of the county of Dakota, and be entitled to one member.

District No. 10—Shall consist of the counties of Cedar, L'Eau qui-Court, Antelope, Pierce and Wayne, and be entitled to one member.

District No. 11—Shall consist of the counties of Madison and Stanton, and be entitled to one member.

District No. 12—Shall consist of the county of Cuming, and be entitled to one member.

District No. 13—Shall consist of the county of Dodge, and be entitled to two members.

District No. 14—Shall consist of the county of Colfax, and be entitled to one member.

District No. 15—Shall consist of the county of Platte, and be entitled to one member.

District No. 16—Shall consist of the counties of Butler and Polk, and be entitled to one member.

District No. 17—Shall consist of the counties of Merrick, Howard, Sherman, Valley, Greeley and Boone, and be entitled to one member.

District No. 18—Shall consist of the county of Hall, and be entitled to one member.

District No. 19—Shall consist of the county of Pawnee, and be entitled to two members.

District No. 20—Shall consist of the county of Gage and be entitled to one member.

District No. 21—Shall consist of the county of Johnson, and be entitled to one member.

District No. 22—Shall consist of the county of Lancaster, and be entitled to three members.

District No. 23—Shall consist of the county of Saunders, and be entitled to two members.

District No. 24—Shall consist of the county of Seward, and be entitled to one member.

District No. 25—Shall consist of the county of Saline, and be entitled to one member.

District No. 26—Shall consist of the counties of Jefferson and Thayer, and be entitled to one member.

District No. 27—Shall consist of the county of Lincoln, and be entitled to one member.

District No. 28—Shall consist of the counties of York, Hamilton, Clay, Fillmore and Nuckolls, and be entitled to one member.

District No. 29—Shall consist of the county of Dixon, and be entitled to one member.

District No. 30—Shall consist of the county of Kearney, and all other counties and territory not included in any other representative district, and be entitled to one member.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise from the revisions and changes made in the constitution of this State, and to carry the same into effect, it is hereby ordained and declared that all laws enacted, to take effect hereafter, and all laws in force at the time of the adoption of this constitution, not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts of this State, individuals or bodies corporate, shall continue to be as valid as if this constitution had not been adopted.

SEC. 2. All fines, taxes, penalties, and forfeitures due and owing to the State of Nebraska, or to the people thereof, under the present constitution and laws, shall inure to the use of the people of the State of Nebraska under this constitution.

SEC. 3. Recognizances, bonds, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this constitution, to the people of the State of Nebraska, to the State of Nebraska, to any State or county officer, or public body, shall remain binding and valid, and rights and liabilities upon the same shall continue; and all crimes and misdemeanors shall be tried and punished as though no change had been made in the constitution of this State.

SEC. 4. All existing courts which are not in this constitution specifically enumerated, and concerning which no other provision is herein made, shall continue in existence, and exercise their present jurisdiction until otherwise provided by law.

SEC, 5. All persons now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions, elections or appointments, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

SEC. 6. The district attorneys now in office shall continue during their unexpired terms to hold and exercise the duties of their respective offices in the judicial districts herein created, in which they severally reside. In each of the remaining districts one such officer shall be elected at the first general election, and hold his office until the expiration of the terms of those now in office.

SEC. 7. This constitution shall be submitted to the people of the State of Nebraska for adoption or rejection at an election to be held on the third Tuesday in September, A. D. 1871, and there shall be separately submitted at the same time for adoption or rejection the independent section relating to the liability of stockholders in banking corporations, companies and associations; the independent article prohibiting county and municipal aid to corporations; the section relating to compulsory education and reformatory schools; and the section relating to inhibition and license, and the section relating to the extension of the right of suffrage.

At said election the qualified electors shall vote at the usual places of voting, and the said election shall be conducted and the returns thereof made according to the laws now in force, regulating general elections, except as herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 8. The Secretary of State shall, at least ten days before said election, cause to be delivered to the County Clerk of each county, blank poll-books, tally lists, and forms of return, and twice as many of properly prepared printed ballots for the said election, as there are voters in such county, the expense whereof shall be audited and paid as other public printing ordered by the Secretary, is by law required to be audited and paid: and the several county clerks shall at least five days before said election cause to be distributed to the judges of election in each election precinct in their respective counties, said blank poll books, tally lists, forms of return and tickets.

SEC. 9. At the said election the ballots shall be in the following form:

NEW CONSTITUTION TICKET.

For all the propositions on this ticket which are not cancelled with ink or pencil and against all propositions which are so cancelled.

FOR THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

"For the independent section relating to the liability of stockholders in banking corporations, companies and associations." "For the independent article prohibiting county and municipal aid to corporations." "For the section relating to compulsory education and reformatory schools." "For the section relating to inhibition and license." "For the section relating to the extension of the right of suffrage." Each of said tickets shall be counted as a vote cast for each proposition thereon not cancelled with ink or pencil, and against each proposition so cancelled, and returns thereof shall be made accordingly by the judges of election.

Sec. 10. The returns of the whole vote cast, and of the votes for the adoption or rejection of this constitution, and for or against the articles and sections respectively submitted, shall be made by the several county clerks to the Secretary of State, within fourteen days after the election; and the returns of the said votes shall within three days thereafter, be examined and canvassed by the President of this Convention, the Secretary of State, and the Auditor, or any two of them, and proclamation shall be made forthwith, by the President of this convention, or the Secretary of State of the result of the canvass.

Sec. 11. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are "for the new constitution," then so much of this constitution as was not separately submitted to be voted on by articles and sections, shall be the supreme law of the State of Nebraska, on and after the eighth day of October, A. D., 1871, but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were "against the new constitution" the whole thereof, including the articles and sections separately submitted, shall be null and void. If the votes "for the new constitution" shall adopt the same, and it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are "for the independent section relating to the liability of stockholders in banking corporations, companies and associations," said section shall be a part of the constitution of this State, and shall be substituted for section 7, of in the article entitled "Corporations," otherwise such independent section shall be null and void.

If the votes "for the new constitution" shall adopt the same and it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are "for the independent article prohibiting county and municipal aid to corporations," said article shall be a part of the constitution of this state, and shall be substituted for article number 11, entitled "county and municipal aid to corporations," otherwise such independent article shall be null and void.

If the votes "for the new constitution" shall adopt the same, and it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are "for the section relating to compulsory education and reformatory schools," said section shall be a part of the constitution of this state, and be section 14, of article VII. entitled "Education," otherwise such section shall be null and void.

If the votes "for the new constitution" shall adopt the same, and it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are "for the section relating to "inhibition and "license," said section shall be a part of the constitution of this state and be section 4, of article XII. otherwise such section shall be null and void.

If the votes "for the new constitution" shall adopt the same, and it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are "for the section relating to the extension of the right of suffrage," said section shall be a part of the constitution of this state and be section number —, of article number —, otherwise such section shall be null and void.

SEC. 12. The general election of this State shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November of each year. All state, district, county, precinct and township officers, by the constitution or laws made elective by the people, except school district officers and municipal officers in cities, villages and towns, shall be elected at a general election to be held as aforesaid. Judges of the supreme, district and county courts, all elective county and precinct officers, and all other elective officers, the time for the election of whom is not herein otherwise provided for, and which are not included in the above exception, shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution, and thereafter at the general election next preceding the time of the termination of their respective terms of office.

Provided, that at the first election of the judges of the supreme court, herein provided for, no elector shall vote for more than two candidates for such offices, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

SEC. 13. The terms of office of all State and county officers, of judges of the supreme, district and county courts, members of the legislature, and regents of the University, shall begin on the first day of January next succeeding their election.

SEC. 14. The present State and county officers, members of the legislature, and regents of the University shall continue in office until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

Sec. 15. The Supreme Court, the District Courts, and the County Courts established by this constitution shall be the successors respectively of the Supreme Court, the District Courts and the Probate Courts, having jurisdiction under the existing constitution.

Sec. 16. The supreme court and the district and the Probate courts now in existence, shall continue and the judges thereof, shall exercise their powers and retain their present jurisdiction until the courts provided for by this constitution shall be organized.

Sec. 17. All cases, matters and proceedings, pending undetermined in the several courts, and all records, judgments, orders and decrees, remaining therein, are hereby transferred to, and shall be proceeded in and enforced in and by the successors thereof, respectively.

SEC. 18. If this constitution be adopted, the existing constitution shall cease in all its provisions.

SEC. 19. The provisions of this constitution required to be executed prior to the adoption or rejection thereof, shall take effect and be in force immediately.

SEC. 20. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 21. On the taking effect of this constitution, all State officers thereby continued in office, shall before proceeding in the further discharge of their duties, take an oath or affirmation to support this constitution.

SEC 22. This constitution shall be enrolled and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the books containing the laws of this State, and all future editions thereof.

PROPOSITIONS SEPARATELY SUBMITTED.

Liabilities of Stockholders in Banking Companies, Corporations and Associations.

Each stockholder in a banking corporation, company, or association, shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors, over and above the amount of stock by him or her held to an amount equal to twice the entire amount of his or her respective stock or shares so held, for all its liabilities accruing while he or she remains such stockholder.

Prohibiting County and Municipal Aid to Corporations.

No county, city, town, township or other municipality shall ever become subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad, or private corporation, or make donation to, or loan its credit in aid of such corporation, provided, however, that the adoption of this article shall not be construed as affecting the right of any such municipality to make such donation where the same has been authorized under existing laws by a vote of the people of such municipalities prior to such adoption.

Compulsory Education and Reformatory Schools.

The legislature may require by law, that every child of sufficient mental and physical ability, between the ages of eight and sixteen years, unless educated by other means, shall, in all cases when practicable, attend a public school supported by the common school fund, for some definite length of time each year to be fixed by law, and may establish a school or schools for the safe keeping, education, employment and reformation of all children under the age of sixteen years, who for want of proper parental care, or other cause, or who are growing up in medicancy, ignorance, idleness, or vice, which school shall constitute a part of the system of common schools.

Inhibition and License.

The legislature shall provide by general law for submitting to the electors of counties, cities or towns in the State, the question of "inhibition" or "license" for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and shall prescribe the manner of carrying into effect the will of the people so expressed.

Extension of the Right of Suffrage.

The legislature may extend by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated, but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast on that question at such election.

DONE in Convention at the Capitol in the city of Lincoln, on the nineteenth day of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy one, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety sixth. In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

SILAS A. STRICKLAND,
President.

G. A. ABBOTT,	D. T. MOORE,
M. BALLARD,	JOHN C. MYERS,
J. E. BOYD,	D. J. MCCANN,
JOHN NELSON CASSELL,	JOHN D. NEIGH,
W. H. CURTIS,	B. J. NEWSON,
JOHN C CAMAZELL,	JAS. E. PHILPOTT,
JAMES W. EATON,	HARRIELL PRICE,
PELHAM S. GIBBS,	H. M. REYNOLDS,
EXPERIENCE ESTABROOK,	SETH ROBINSON,
GEO. C. GRANGER,	R. F. STEVENSON,
EDWIN N. GREENELL,	BLEE S. STEWART,
ENOS F. GRAY,	A. L. SPRAGUE,
N. K. GRIGGS,	HILBERT B. SCOFIELD,
ISAAC S. HASCAL,	CHAS. A. SPENCE,
B. I. HINMAN,	JACOB SHAFF,
J. A. KENASTON,	E. W. THOMAS,
JAMES KILBURN,	GEO. H. TEUMMEL,
S. M. KIRKPATRICK,	N. A. TISDEL, JR.,
GEO. B. LAKE,	EDWIN S. TOWLE,
WALDO LYON,	VICTOR VIQUAIN,
S. P. MAJORS,	ELEAVER WAKELEY,
O. P. MASON,	A. J. WEAVER,
CHARLES F. MANDERSON,	JOHN WILSON,
SAMUEL MAXWELL,	JAMES M. WOOLWORTH.

(*Attest:*)

L. L. HOLBROOK, Secretary.

LOUIS E. CROPSEY, Assistant Secretary.

James Gordon Bennett, Jr., spent $125'000 in yachting, last year.

The best cures for sulks, *Judy* says, are silks.

By advice of his physicians Ole Bull will not appear in the concert rooms this season.

Congressman Dawes, of Massachusetts, is in the Yo Semite country.

Beecher on the Orange Parade.

Henry Ward Beecher says, in the *Christian Union* of this week: The Orange societies should parade next year without a banner less or one inscription rubbed out. They should not do it on an implied promise that if protected for once they will then do it no more.—They ought to move through the streets of New York until nobody thinks of molesting them. When the time arrives it will be an attempt of no public importance whether the annual procession is kept up or not. But as long as a dog wags his tongue against an Orangemen's procession, or a bewildered magistrate forgets his duty toward them, the public good requires their continuance. If the Orangemen of New York do not next year march through the streets of the city' they will betray a sacred duty. By accident they have become representatives of a principle which lies at the foundation of modern civilization. They do not now represent a spent fact in history, but a living principle. It is not the Battle of the Boyne in Ireland, but the question of liberty in New York.

All Sorts.

An African giant, eight feet high, is on his way to America.

Greely has never seen a horse race. He drops off asleep as soon as the judge raps "*go.*"

Nillison's horsemanship delights the Newporters.

Milliners say that the new winter bonnets will be very stylish.

High London collars are now worn by both gentlemen and ladies.

Under a new State law, the coal carts in Philadelphia are being inspected and marked with a stamp denoting their capacity. The law prohibits the delivery of coal in unstamped carts after the 1st of November next.

Richmond, Va., was filled, for several hours on Thursday evening of last week, with various kinds of birds, which battered their heads against lamps and windows as if striving to seek shelter from some apprehended harm.

A prominent Philadelphia shipbuilder has offered to a party of gentlemen about to build, that for the same money the yacht Columbia cost ($60,000) he will give them a boat that will beat either the Dauntless, Sappho, or Columbia, under a forfeiture of $20,000.

A drove of three hundred buffalo, one day last week, while fleeing from an approaching train on the Kansas Pacific Road, ran wildly through the village of Fossil Creek. The inhabitants brought out their guns and pistols, and made it red hot for them.

An early death has befallen the nembers of a California ring. A "reliable gentleman" tells its brief story—how he picked up two dead water snakes which had partially swallowed each other. Each snake had commenced swallowing the other's tail, and they continued the operation until their heads met.

At all times of the day a number of boys from 10 to 16 years of age can be found bathing near the Niagra whirlpool. Often some of the more daring jump on the logs which are always found making the circuit, and float clear around the pool, jumping off when they are brought near the cove on the Canada side.

A large piece of coal fell on a Virginia miner the other day, and, crushing him to the ground, forced the stem of his pipe through the roof of his mouth and out of the top of his head. This is the story told by a Virginia paper, and it adds that the man is still alive, and is not considered mortally injured.

In driving a London underground railroad tunnel, we are told that in one part of the line the cuttings were made through a mass of skulls and bones, sixteen feet in the ground. In another place a forgotten secret passage, twenty feet wide, was discovered, supposing to date from the fourteenth century.

A day or two ago, a horse down in Maine backed a carriage, containing two ladies, off a bridge, and the whole establishment fell ten feet down into a brook, two feet deep. Neither the ladies, horse, carriage, nor harness suffered injury, and after extricating themselves the ladies got the team out and drove on.

At one of our Sunday Schools last Sunday, the Superintendent was reviewing the lesson and was talking of the verse, reading—"Let your loins be girded and your lights burning." He asked the question. why are we commanded to gird our loins.' One little sharp fellow sung out? 'To keep your breeches up.—*Iowa Falls Sentinel.*

The editor of the *American Mechanic* has encountered trials unknown to ordinary men, Just hear his wailings: "Owing to the fact that our paper-maker disapointed us, the failure of the mails deprived us of our exchanges, a Dutch peddler stole our scissors, the rats ran off with our paste, and the devil went to the circus while the editor was at home taking care of the baby, our paper is unavoidably postponed beyond the period of publication."

E. E. Hale, at the recent celebration in honor of Miles Standish, being called to respond to the toast, "Rose Standish, the type of American woman," said that the women who came out in the Mayflower solved the problem of emigration. All efforts to colonize this country had failed until they came. The men who came out before did not succeed because they left their homes behind. The puritans succeeded because they brought their Rose Standishes with them."

Sir Walter Scotts's wife expressed herself with regard to her husband's indiscriminate hospitality, by remarking that she saw no difference between Abbotsford and a large hotel, except that at the former nobody paid.