

shall be kept by the Secretary of State, and used by him officially as directed by law.

Sec. 24. The salaries of the Governor, Auditor of Public Accounts, and Treasurer, shall be two thousand five hundred (\$2,500) dollars per annum, and of the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, shall be two thousand dollars (\$2,000) each per annum. The Lieutenant Governor shall receive twice the compensation of a Senator, and after the adoption of this constitution, they shall not receive to their own use any fees, costs, interest 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 any officer provided for in this article of the Constitution, shall be paid in advance into the State treasury. There shall be no allowance for clerk hire in the offices of Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney-General.

Sec. 25. The officers mentioned in this article shall, in addition to the amount that may be paid to them, and in no case less than the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and such provisions as to sureties and the approval thereof, and for the increase of the penalty of such bonds, as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 26. No other executive State officer shall be continued or created, and the duties now devolving upon officers not provided for by this constitution shall be performed by the officers herein created.

ARTICLE VI.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

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 district courts, as may be created by law for cities and incorporated towns.

Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of three judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in all matters relating to the 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.

Sec. 3. At least two terms of the supreme court shall be held each year, at the seat of government.

Sec. 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the State at large; and their terms of office, except those chosen at the first election, as hereinafter provided, shall be six years.

Sec. 5. The judges of the supreme court shall, immediately after the first election under this constitution, be classified by lot so that one shall hold his office for the term of two years, one for the term of four years, and one for the term of six years.

Sec. 6. The judge of the supreme court having the longest term of office, not holding his office by appointment or election to fill a vacancy, shall be the chief justice, and as such shall preside at all terms of the supreme court; and in case of his absence, the judge having in like manner the next longest term to serve shall preside in his stead.

Sec. 7. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court unless he shall be at least thirty years of age, and a citizen of the United States; nor unless he shall have resided in this State at least three years next preceding his election.

Sec. 8. There shall be appointed by the supreme court a reporter, who shall also act as clerk of the supreme court and librarian of the law and miscellaneous library of the State, whose term of office shall be four years, unless sooner removed by the court, whose salary shall be fixed by law, not to exceed five hundred dollars per annum. The copyright of the state reports shall forever belong to the State.

Sec. 9. The district courts shall have both chancery and common law jurisdiction, and such other jurisdiction as the legislature may provide; and the judges thereof shall admit persons charged with felony to a plea of guilty, and pass such sentence as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 10. The State shall be divided into six judicial districts, in each of which shall be elected, by the electors thereof, one judge, who shall be judge of the district court therein, and whose term of office shall be four years. Until otherwise provided by law, said districts shall be as follows:

First district—The counties of Richardson, Johnson, Pawnee, Gage, Jefferson, Saline, Thayer, Clay, Nuckolls, and Fillmore.

Second district—The counties of Nemaha, Osage, Cass, and Lancaster.

Third district—The counties of Douglas, Sarpy, Washington, and Burt.

Fourth district—The counties of Saunders, Dodge, Butler, Colfax, Platte, Polk, Merrick, Hamilton, York, Seward, Hall, and Howard.

Fifth district—The counties of Buffalo, Adams, Webster, Franklin, Harlan, Kearney, Phelps, Gosper, Furnas, Hitchcock, Dundy, Chase, Cheyenne, Kettu, Lincoln, Dawson, Sherman, Red Willow, Frontier, and the unorganized territory west of said district.

Sixth district—The counties of Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, Wayne, Starnes, Madison, Boone, Pierce, Knox, Antelope, Holt, Greeley, Valley, and the unorganized territory west of said district.

Sec. 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 eighty, and not oftener than once in every four years, increase the number of judges of the district courts, and the number of 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.

Sec. 12. The judges of the district courts may hold court for each other, and shall do so when required by law.

Sec. 13. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall each receive a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly.

Sec. 14. No judge of the supreme or district courts shall receive any other compensation, perquisite, or fee, in or out of or on account of his office, in any form whatever, nor act as attorney or counselor at law in any manner whatever; nor shall any salary be paid to any county judge.

Sec. 15. There shall be elected in and for each organized county one judge, who shall be judge of the county court of such county, and whose term of office shall be two years.

Sec. 16. County courts shall be courts of record, and shall have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, settlements of estates of deceased persons, appointment of guardians, and settlement of their accounts, in all matters relating to apprentices; and such other jurisdiction in criminal cases in which the punishment may exceed six months' imprisonment, or a fine of over five hundred dollars; nor in actions in which title

to real estate is sought to be recovered, or may be drawn in question; nor in action on mortgages or contracts for the conveyance of real estate; nor in civil actions where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one thousand dollars.

Sec. 17. Appeals to the district courts from the judgment of the county courts shall be allowed in all criminal cases, on application of the defendant; and in all cases, on application of either party, and in such other cases as may be provided by law.

Sec. 18. Justices of the peace and police magistrates shall be elected in and for such districts, and have and exercise such jurisdiction as may be provided by law; provided, that no justice of the peace shall have jurisdiction of any civil case where the amount claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; nor in a criminal case where the punishment may exceed three months imprisonment, or a fine of over one hundred dollars, nor in any matter wherein the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute.

Sec. 19. All laws relating to courts shall be general, and of uniform operation; and the organization, jurisdiction, powers, proceedings, and practice of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law and the force and effect of the proceedings, judgments, and decrees of such courts, severally shall be uniform.

Sec. 20. All officers provided for in this article shall hold their offices until their successors shall be qualified, and they shall respectively reside in the district, county, or precinct for which they shall be elected, or appointed, or the office of all such officers, when not otherwise prescribed in this article, shall be two years. All officers, when not otherwise provided for in this article, shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as may be provided by law.

Sec. 21. In case the office of any judge of the supreme court, or of any district court, shall become vacant before the expiration of the regular term for which he was elected, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, until a successor shall be elected and qualified, and such successor shall be elected for the unexpired term at the first general election that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy shall have happened. Vacancies in all other elective offices provided for in this article shall be filled by election, but when the unexpired term does not exceed one year, the vacancy may be filled by appointment, in such manner as the legislature may provide.

Sec. 22. The State may sue and be sued, and the legislature shall provide by law in what manner and in what courts suit shall be brought.

Sec. 23. The several judges of the court of record shall have such jurisdiction at chambers as may be provided by law.

Sec. 24. All process shall run in the name of "The State of Nebraska," and all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name of "The State of Nebraska."

ARTICLE VII.

RIGHTS OF SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the State six months and in the county, precinct, or ward, for the term provided by law, shall be an elector.

First—Citizens of the United States.

Second—Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States, on the subject of naturalization, at least thirty days prior to an election.

Sec. 2. No person shall be qualified to vote who is non compos mentis, or who has been convicted of treason or felony under the law of the State or of the United States, unless restored to civil rights.

Sec. 3. Every elector in the actual military service of the United States, or of this State, and not in the regular army, may exercise the right of suffrage at such place and under such regulations as may be provided by law.

Sec. 4. No soldier, seaman, or marine in the army and navy of the United States, or in any other service, shall be deemed a resident of the State in consequence of being stationed therein.

Sec. 5. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and going to and returning from the same, and no elector shall be obliged to do military duty on the days of election, except in time of war and public danger.

Sec. 6. All votes shall by ballot.

ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The governor, secretary of state, treasurer, attorney general, and commissioner of public lands and buildings shall, under the direction of the legislature, 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. 2. All lands, money or other property granted or bequeathed, or in any manner conveyed to this State, for educational purposes, shall be used and expended in accordance with the terms of such grant, bequest, or conveyance.

Sec. 3. The following are hereby declared to be perpetual funds for common school purposes: All moneys, stocks, bonds, interest, or income only can be appropriated to-wit:

First—Such per centum as has been, or may hereafter be, granted by congress on the sale of lands in this State.

Second—All moneys arising from the sale or leasing of sections number sixteen and thirty-six in each township in this state, and the lands selected or that may be selected, in lieu thereof.

Third—The proceeds of all lands that have been, or may hereafter be, granted to this State, whereby the terms and conditions of such grant, the same are not to be otherwise appropriated.

Fourth—The net proceeds of lands and other property and effects that may come to the State, by escheat or forfeiture, or from unclaimed dividends, or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons.

Fifth—All moneys, stocks, bonds, lands, and other property, now belonging to the common school fund.

Sec. 4. All other grants, gifts and devises, that have been, or may hereafter be made to this State, and not otherwise appropriated by the terms of the grant, gift, or devise, the interest arising from all the funds mentioned in the preceding section, together with all the rents of the unsold school lands, and such other means as the legislature may provide, shall be exclusively applied to the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district in the State.

Sec. 5. All fines, penalties, and license moneys arising under the general laws of the State, shall belong and be paid over to the counties respectively, where the same may be levied or imposed, and all fines, penalties, and license moneys arising under laws, by-laws, or ordinances of cities, villages, towns, precincts or other municipal subdivisions less than a county shall belong and be paid over to the same respectively. All such fines, penalties, and license moneys shall be appropriated exclu-

sively to the use and support of common schools in the respective sub-divisions where the same may accrue.

Sec. 6. The legislature shall provide for the State in the common schools of this State of all persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years.

Sec. 7. Provision shall be made by general law for an equitable distribution of the income of the fund set apart for the support of the common schools among the school districts of the State, and no appropriation shall be made from said fund to any district for the year in which school is not maintained at least three months.

Sec. 8. University, agricultural college common school or other lands which are now held or may hereafter be acquired by the State for educational purposes, shall not be sold for less than seven dollars per acre, nor less than the appraised value.

Sec. 9. All funds belonging to the State for educational purposes and interest and income whereof only are to be used, shall be deemed trust funds held by the State, and shall not be received, expended, or otherwise used, in any manner, except 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 of this State; and such funds with the interest thereon shall be held and solely pledged for the purpose for which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses.

Sec. 10. The general government of the University of Nebraska shall, under the direction of the legislature, be vested in a board of six regents to be styled the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska, who shall be elected by the electors of the State at large, and their term of office, except those chosen at the first election as hereinafter provided, shall be six years. Their duties and powers 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. 11. 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; and no sectarian instruction shall be given, or any money, land, or other property, to be used for sectarian purposes.

Sec. 12. The legislature may provide by law for the establishment of a school or schools for the deaf, keeping, education, employment, and apprenticeship, under the age of eighteen years, who for want of proper parental care, or other cause are growing up in mediocrity or crime.

ARTICLE IX.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

SECTION 1. The legislature shall provide such revenue as may be needed, by levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and property shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property and franchise, the value to be ascertained in such manner as the legislature shall direct; and it shall be the duty of the legislature to assess, collect, and distribute the same, to mechanics, laborers, hawkers, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, inn-keepers, liquor dealers, toll bridges, ferries, insurance, telegraph and express interests or business, vendors of notices, and such other persons or corporations, in such manner as shall be directed by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates.

Sec. 2. The property of the state, counties, cities, towns, and villages, both real and personal, shall be exempt from taxation, and such other property as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, or for other charitable purposes, may be exempted from taxation, but such exemption shall be only by general law. In the assessment of real estate, the value of such property shall be ascertained by the legislature, and the value of lands by reason of live fences, fruit and forest trees, and cultivated thereon, shall not be taken into account in the assessment thereof.

Sec. 3. The right of redemption from all sales of real estate, and from the 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 one year after the date of such sales thereof. Provided, that occupants shall in all cases be served with personal notice before the time of redemption expires.

Sec. 4. The legislature shall have no power to release or discharge any county, city, township, town, or district whatever, or the inhabitants thereof, or any corporation or the property thereof, from the payment of any portion of the taxes levied for state purposes, or due any municipal corporation, or to commute for such taxes by any other means.

Sec. 5. County authorities shall never assess taxes the aggregate of which shall exceed one and a half dollars per one hundred dollars of the assessed value of the property, and no such general law shall be in force until the time of the next general election, unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county.

Sec. 6. 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 benefited. For any other 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 such corporations, for the same purposes.

Sec. 7. Private property shall not be liable to be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debts of municipal corporations. The legislature shall have no power to release or discharge any municipal corporation, or the inhabitants or property thereof, from corporate purposes.

Sec. 8. 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 eight per cent per annum.

Sec. 9. 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 moneys shall be drawn therefrom. Provided, that a party aggrieved by the decision of the auditor and secretary of state may appeal to the district court.

ARTICLE X.

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 to a less area than four hundred square miles, nor shall any county be formed of a less area.

Sec. 2. Every 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.

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, 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 held for and obliged to pay its proportion of the indebtedness of the counties from which it has been taken.

Sec. 4. The legislature shall provide by law for the election of such county and township officers as may be necessary.

Sec. 5. The legislature shall provide by general law for township organization, under which any voters of the county, who are in majority of the legal voters of such county voting at any general election shall determine; 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.

ARTICLE XI. CORPORATIONS.

RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. Every railroad corporation organized or doing business in this State, under the laws or authority thereof, or of any other state, or of the United States, shall have and maintain a public office 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, and 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 places of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation or other party having control of its road, shall annually, and in a report, to the auditor of public accounts, or some other officer designated by law, of the amount received from passengers and freight, and such other 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. 2. The rolling stock and all other movable property belonging to any railroad 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. 3. No railroad corporation, or telegraph company, shall consolidate its stocks, property, franchises, or earnings in whole or in part, with any other railroad or telegraph company, or owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place, except upon public notice of at least sixty days, to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law.

Sec. 4. Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed, shall be and are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free of all taxes for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. And the legislature may from time to time pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates for the transportation of passengers and freight on any such railroads in this state. The liability of railroad corporations as common carriers shall never be limited.

Sec. 5. No railroad corporation shall issue any stock, except for money, labor, or property actually received, and for the purposes for which such corporation was created; and all stock, dividends, and other benefits increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation shall be void. The capital stock of railroad corporations shall not be increased for any purpose, except after public notice for sixty days, in such manner as may be provided by law.

Sec. 6. The exercise of the power and 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 corporations, or organized, or hereafter to be organized, and subjecting them to the public necessity of the same.

Sec. 7. The legislature shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in all charges of express, freight, and railroad companies 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. 8. No railroad corporation organized under the laws of any other state, or of the United States, and doing business in this State, shall be entitled to exercise the right of eminent domain, or have power to acquire the right of way, or real estate for depot or other uses, until it shall have become a body corporate pursuant to and in accordance with the laws of this State.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Sec. 1. No city, county, town, precinct, municipality, or other sub-division of the State, shall ever become a subscriber to the capital stock, or owner of such stock, or any portion thereof, of any railroad, or private corporation, or association.

MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS.

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

Sec. 2. No such general law shall be passed by the legislature granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad within any city, town, or incorporated village, without the assent of a majority of the electors thereof.

Sec. 3. All corporations may sue and be sued in like cases as natural persons.

Sec. 4. In all cases of claims against corporations and joint stock associations, the exact amount justly due shall be first ascertained, and after the corporate property shall be attached, the original subscribers thereof shall be individually liable to the extent of their unpaid subscription, and the liability for the unpaid subscription shall follow the stock.

Sec. 5. The legislature shall provide by law that in all elections for directors or managers of incorporated companies, every stockholder shall have right to vote in person or by proxy 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 there are directors to be elected, by the number of his shares of stock, shall equal, or to distribute them upon the same principle among as many candidates as he may desire, and such votes shall be counted, and no person shall be elected in any other manner.

Sec. 6. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which any business shall have been taken place, or which shall be in operation within sixty days from the time this constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity or effect whatever.

BANKS.

Sec. 1. 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, and all banking corporations shall publish quarterly statements, under oath, of their assets and liabilities.

ARTICLE XII.

STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

SECTION 1. The state may, to meet casual deficits or failure in the revenues, contract debts never to exceed in the aggregate one hundred thousand dollars; and no greater indebtedness shall be incurred except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the State in war, and provision shall be made for the payment of the interest annually, as it shall accrue, by a tax levied for the purpose, and from other sources of revenue, which law providing for the payment of such interest by such tax shall be irrevocable until such debt be paid.

Sec. 2. No city, county, town, precinct, municipality or other subdivision of the State shall ever make donations to any railroad or other work of internal improvement, unless a proposition to do so shall have been first submitted to the qualified electors thereof at least ten days before said election, and approved by a majority of the legal voters of such county voting at any general election shall so determine; 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.

Sec. 3. The credit of the State shall never be granted to any individual, association, or corporation.

ARTICLE XIII.

MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia of the State, and may provide for organizing and disciplining the same.

ARTICLE XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. Executive and judicial officers and members of the legislature, before they enter their official duties shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Nebraska, and will faithfully discharge the duties of—according to the best of my ability, and according to which I was chosen to fill said office; I have not improperly influenced in any way the vote of any elector, and have not accepted nor will I accept or receive directly or indirectly any money or other valuable thing from any corporation, company, or person, or any promise of office, for any official act or influence (for any vote I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution, or appropriation)."

Any such officer or member of the legislature who shall refuse to take oath herein prescribed, shall forfeit his office, and any person who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to, or of violating his said oath, shall forfeit his office, and thereafter be disqualified from holding any office of profit or trust in this State, unless he shall have been restored to civil rights.

Sec. 2. Any person who is in default as collector and custodian of public money or property shall not be eligible to any office of trust or profit under the constitution or laws of this State; nor shall any person convicted of felony be eligible to office unless he shall have been restored to civil rights.

Sec. 3. Drunkenness shall be a cause of impeachment and removal from office.

ARTICLE XV.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Either branch of the legislature may propose amendments to this constitution, and if the same be agreed to by three-fifths of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendments shall be entered on the journals, with the yeas and nays, and published once each week in at least one newspaper in each county, where a newspaper is published, for three months immediately preceding the next election of senators and representatives, at which election the same shall be submitted to the electors for approval or rejection. If a majority of the electors voting at such election, adopt such amendments, the same shall become a part of this constitution. When more than one amendment is submitted at the same election they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately.

Sec. 2. When three-fifths of the members elected to each branch of the legislature deem it necessary to call a convention to revise, amend, or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote at the next election of members of the legislature, for or against a convention, and if a majority voting at said election vote for a convention, the legislature shall, at its next session provide by law for calling the same. The convention shall consist of as many members as the house of representatives, who shall be chosen in the same manner, and shall meet within three months after their election, for the purpose of calling a convention to revise, amend, or change this constitution, agreed upon by such convention, shall take effect until the same has been submitted to the electors of the State, and adopted by a majority of those voting for and against the same.

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 in force at the time of the adoption of this constitution, not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts of the State, individuals or bodies corporate, shall continue in full force and effect as if this constitution had not been adopted.

Sec. 2. All fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures owing to the State of Nebraska, or to any other county, town, precinct, municipality and laws shall inure to the use of the people of the State of Nebraska, under this constitution.

Sec. 3. All 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, shall remain binding and enforceable, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts of the State, individuals or bodies corporate, shall continue in full force and effect as if this constitution had not been adopted.

Sec. 4. All existing courts which are not in violation of the provisions of this constitution, and concerning which no other provision 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, until their successors are appointed, or until this constitution is otherwise directed.

Sec. 6. The district attorneys now in office shall continue during their unexpired term to 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 term 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 second Tuesday, in October, A.D. 1875, and there shall be separately submitted to the people of the State of Nebraska, for adoption or rejection, at the same election, the independent article relating to "Seat of Government" and the independent article "Allowing electors to express their preference for United States Senators."

Sec. 8. At said election the qualified voters shall vote at the usual place 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. 9. 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 property prepared printed ballots for the said election as there are voters in such county, the expenses whereof shall be audited and paid as other public printing ordered by the secretary of state, and the same shall be distributed to the judges of election in each election precinct in their respective counties, 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, blank poll books, tally lists, forms of return, and tickets.

Sec. 10. At the said election the ballots shall be of the following form:

For the New Constitution.

Against the New Constitution.

For the article relating to "Seat of Government."

Against the article relating to "Seat of Government."

For the article "Allowing electors to express their preference for United States Senators."

Against the article "Allowing electors to express their preference for United States Senators."

Sec. 11. 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 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 be submitted to the qualified electors thereof at least ten days before said election, and canvassed by the president of this convention, the secretary of state, and the governor, or any two of them, and proclamation shall be made forthwith, by the governor or any two of them, of the result of the canvass.

Sec. 12. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are for the new constitution,

then so much of the new constitution as was not separately submitted to be voted on by articles of the constitution, shall be the supreme law of the State of Nebraska, on and