

Columbus Journal.

Columbus, Nebr.

Entered as the Postoffice, Columbus, Nebr., as second-class mail matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: One year, by mail, postage prepaid, \$1.50. Six months, by mail, postage prepaid, .75. Three months, by mail, postage prepaid, .40.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1908.

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M. D. KARR A CANDIDATE.

Platte county will have a candidate on the Republican primary ballot for the office of Railway Commissioner. Mr. Karr is President of the Commercial Club, a business man of good standing and a progressive citizen who is interested in the upbuilding of Columbus.

Mr. Karr is not an extremist. He believes in the "Square Deal" policy, and if nominated and elected would act with prudence on all questions coming before the commission. He is undoubtedly the strongest man yet mentioned among the several Republican candidates who have filed for the position to which he aspires. A man of pleasing address and of magnetic personality he would make a popular candidate and add strength to the ticket.

Mr. Karr is a heavy shipper. He is a member of the firm of Karr & Nichols, proprietors of the Columbus Brick Co.

The Journal hopes that every Republican in Platte county will take an interest in Mr. Karr's candidacy and attend the primary election and assist in his nomination.

UP TO ATTORNEY GENERAL THOMPSON.

The Attorney General of four Western States have commenced action against what is known as the "Yellow Pine Lumber Trust." The states are Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas.

What is the Attorney General of Nebraska doing? Is he sleeping in his tent, or is he too busy assisting in the fight against Hinshaw to attend to his official duties?

It is alleged that a lumber combine is doing business in Nebraska, notwithstanding the fact that a corporation attorney, acting as referee, appointed by the Supreme Court of the State, declared, in substance, that a combination had not been entered into to hold up the price of lumber; that the lumber barons were a very much abused class of men who were doing business on a small margin of profit.

It is now up to attorney General Thompson to get in line with the Attorney Generals of Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas and do something to relieve the people of Nebraska from burdensome lumber prices. The time to get busy is now. The Journal will have more to say next week concerning the combination known as the Lumber Trust.

A RECORD OF ERRORS, BLUNDERS AND FAILURE.

When a Democrat attempts to discuss the money question, he should be at least reasonably well posted on the record of his party on the financial question for the past fifty years. If he is reasonably familiar with the record of his party, he will remain silent and say nothing.

When the Democratic party went out of power in 1861, the credit of the country was impaired. Government bonds were selling at a discount. The treasury was empty. Wild cat banks were going to smash, and a man who received a Democratic "shin plaster" for a load of wheat in the morning, did not know whether it would be worth its face value in the evening.

One of the first acts of President Lincoln and a Republican congress was to strengthen the government credit and evolve a plan for a stable currency. A tax of ten per cent was placed on state bank issues, which resulted in retiring the wild cat cur-

rency factories which Democratic legislation had made it possible to inflict upon the country. Then followed the issue of greenbacks and later the enactment of the national bank law. Both of these measures were opposed by the Democrats in congress. After the war, when gold was at a premium, the Republicans commenced the work preliminary to specie payment. Every step in this direction was opposed by the Democrats. They insisted that paper money was good enough, and one faction of the party openly declared for fiat money. In 1877, when John Sherman, at that time Secretary of the Treasury, planned to resume specie payment, irresponsible Democrats advocated his assassination, and the party, as a whole, declared that Sherman would bring upon the country a panic if an attempt was made to resume. But Sherman said "the way to resume is to resume." The day before the time designated for the redemption of specie payment, the "gold room" in New York City closed, and the next morning gold was at par, and every national bank note, every greenback and every silver dollar was as good as a gold dollar in commercial transactions.

Every move made to bring about specie payment and drive the gold gamblers out of business was opposed by the Democratic party, and even as late as 1888, or 1892, the Democratic national convention declared for the return of wild cat money.

The effort made by the Democratic party in 1896 to inflict upon the country the free and unlimited coinage of silver has not been forgotten. The great free silver champion was overwhelmingly defeated and repudiated by the wage earners, business men and farmers of the country. But the Democratic mule has not profited from experience. Its same old kick—the same old protester it has always been since Abraham Lincoln took the oath of office as President of the United States on the 4th day of March, 1861. The only way to judge of the future of the old party that constantly "views with alarm" and "we protest," is by the past, and the past has been made up of blunders and errors and failures.

Alluding to the currency bill passed by the last congress as a "wild cat money scheme" is in harmony with the record of the protesters against every financial measure that bears the stamp of the Republican party. What weight should be given a protest coming from a party that has been a lamentable failure for nearly half a century.

The Republicans of Nebraska made no mistake when they selected Wm. Hayward chairman of the State Committee. He is an organizer and a fighter. His speech before the Union Veterans Republican Club last Thursday evening in the city of Lincoln, stamps him as a man who knows how to send in a few knock-out blows at the enemy. Under his management the Republicans of Nebraska have no cause to worry. He will assist in keeping Nebraska in the Republican column.

America has won another international victory. The Thomas car entered Paris last Thursday, beating all competitors, and skinning the German car, its nearest competitor, twenty-six days. Although the German car entered Paris first, the American car had 30 days to its credit, as the German car was shipped by rail half way across the United States. An additional credit was also allowed the American car for making the trip to Alaska and return.

When a Democratic convention declares for tariff reform it always mean free trade.

The last dose of tariff reform handed out by a Democratic Congress and a Democratic President, caused commercial depression, and reduced the price of corn to ten cents a bushel. Will the farmers of Nebraska vote to give the Democratic party another opportunity to reduce their products?

What became of that \$15,000? Tom Allen and Jim Dahlman got it. But what did they do with it? An explanation is due from Mr. Bryan.

Chairman Hayward says that Bryan's appeal to the farmers for campaign funds is a good deal like asking a man to buy a rope to hang himself.

OPEN LETTER TO WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

Victor Rosewater of the Omaha Bee Writes an Open Letter to the Democratic Candidate.

In the address which you delivered last February before the Civic Forum of New York, choosing as your subject, "Thou shalt not steal," you expressed very clearly and very forcibly the popular conviction that this commandment is often broken without violating the law. You said, "To steal or to commit larceny may be defined as the wrongful taking of another's property," and after making a subdivision of larceny into two further classes, "larceny in violation of the law" and "larceny through the operation of the law."

If, as you very properly insist, the larceny of property breaks the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," no less when "through the operation of the law" than when "in violation of the law," I ask you, Mr. Bryan, if the larceny of something more precious than property, namely, the unpurchasable votes of the people, is not equally reprehensible whether the theft is committed in violation of law or under cover of legal technicalities?

Let me call your attention to the fact, if you are not already aware of it, that a conspiracy is now on foot in this, your own state of Nebraska, engineered by your own brother-in-law as chairman of your democratic state committee, for the purpose of purloining votes not intended to be cast for you and to count them for your candidacy. In the interest of square dealing, I have filed protests with the secretary of state against the misbranding of democratic presidential electors. The filing of the names of democratic electors as "people's independents" is a palpable attempt to secure votes for you by false pretenses. If this plot succeeds you will have the benefit of the votes intended to be cast for Thomas E. Watson as well as of the votes intended to be cast for you. If this would not be larceny of these votes "through the operation of law," I would like to know what you would call it.

Discussing the objections to instructing convention delegates, you said in

your Commoner last January that "dishonesty is no better in politics than it is in business," and you riddled the objections raised to instructions by merely stating them. One of these objections to instructions, you said, was "that they make it impossible for the delegates to betray those who elected them." A presidential elector occupies a position very much like that of a delegation to a convention. He is a trustee into whose custody is given the sovereignty of the people who have voted for him. If your democratic electors should be nominated and elected in Nebraska as democrats and also as people's independents, which trust will they betray? Will they betray your friends and vote for Watson, or will they betray Watson's friends and vote for you?

I submit to you, Mr. Bryan, that you cannot afford while preaching the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," to permit yourself to be the beneficiary of this proposed fraud on the ballot. Whether or not these democratic electors have a legal right to masquerade themselves as "people's independents"—and I do not believe that our law contemplates any such thing—the immorality of the deception is just as flagrant.

No one who wants to vote for you will be prevented from doing so by being compelled to find your electors under their proper party label, whereas, if your electors usurp the "people's independent" designation, those populists who want to vote for the nominee of their own party will be robbed of their opportunity to do so. In no other state in the union, as far as I can ascertain, is this political malpractice being attempted, and I am sure that if it were legitimate in Nebraska it would be right and proper in every other state.

I appeal to you, Mr. Bryan, irrespective of the protests which I have filed with the secretary of state, to put your stamp of disapproval upon this attempted fraud and imposition, which a word from you would stop.

VICTOR ROSEWATER.

Omaha, July 29, 1908.

HISGEN AND GRAVES.

The national convention of the Independence party proved to be a larger and more enthusiastic gathering than predicted by the Bryanites, and the Peerless Agitator abandoned his alleged intention to seek an endorsement from the convention. Of the nine hundred delegates present, only one showed a friendly disposition to endorse the Nebraskaan, and he was hissed down and escorted from the convention hall under police protection. Thos. L. Hisgen of Massachusetts was nominated for President, and John Temple Graves of Georgia for Vice President. William Randolph Hearst, temporary chairman of the convention, made the "keynote" speech, and paid his respects to Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party in a manner which he indicated that he had burned the bridges behind him when he deserted his former political associates, from which the following is quoted:

"The Democratic vanguard is a Falstaff's army. It is led by a knight arrayed in a motley of modified professions and compromised principles, of altered opinions and retracted statements. It is offered by such soldiers of fortune as Sullivan and Hopkins, and Murphy and McClellan, by Tom Taggart, the roulette gambler, and Tom Ryan, the race track gambler. It is composed of such political mercenaries as Bailey of the Standard Oil and Williams of the Southern Railway and Hinky Dink and Bath House John and Red Duffy and Nigger Mike—all harmonized at last and all marching together in a rhythmic cadence strongly suggestive of the lock-step."

"A Falstaff's army whose banner bears on one side a watchword for the people and on the other a password for the trusts, whose only object is office at any cost, whose motto 'After Us the Deluge.'"

"Assuming that Mr. Bryan himself is all that his most ardent admirers claim him to be, a great lawyer, an enlightened statesman, an inspired patriot, still a man is known by the company he keeps, and no decent Democrat can tolerate his free companions."

"No honest citizen can let down the bars of office to such an Ali Baba's band of boodlers and braves."

"No prudent citizen will support a combination to which Taggart supplies a candidate and Parker a platform, for which Ryan will pay the freight and the people will pay the penalty."

The influence the Independence party will wield in the coming campaign is not underestimated by Mr. Bryan. It is made up mostly of men who supported the Nebraskaan in 1896 and 1900. The last time Mr. Bryan was a candidate the Hearst papers were his recognized champion. The loss of this support will divide the Democratic vote in some of the states

the Bryanites were claiming as doubtful or certain for Bryan, namely: New York, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and California.

The political prophets now claim that Mr. Bryan will not carry a single northern state, and that the chances are against him in Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky and Georgia.

BRYAN AGAINST PUBLICITY.

Bryan is for publicity and against accepting more than \$10,000 for his campaign fund from any individual, but Bryan was not for publicity when he, with Mrs. Bryan's assistance, as his typewriter, drew the will of the late P. S. Bennett, incorporating in it a secret letter by which \$50,000 was given in trust to Mrs. Bennett to be paid to Mr. Bryan or his heirs. This secret letter contained the statement, "I have sent a duplicate of this letter to Mr. Bryan, and it is my desire that no one, excepting you and Mr. Bryan himself, shall know of this letter and bequest. I will place this letter in a sealed envelope, and direct that it shall only be opened by you, and read by you alone." This gift of \$50,000 by Mr. Bennett to Mr. Bryan, who was not a relative, and hardly more than an acquaintance was provided for by a secret letter which Mr. Bryan knew all about, and which only came to light when Widow Bennett went to court to contest the payment of a large part of her husband's estate to a comparative stranger. Mr. Bryan has not always been so eager for publicity.—Lealie's Weekly.

Corn is selling around 80 cents a bushel now, and it has been only a dozen years since corn sold in sections of the Middle West corn belt for as low as 10 cents a bushel, and farmers in sections where timber was scarce burned corn as fuel, because it was the cheapest available heat supply. Big things have occurred in this country in that twelve years, and the industrial activity has increased the price of all farm products in a manner which would have been counted a fable in the days of calamity and 10-cent corn.—Atchison Globe.

The Journal publishes on this page Victor Rosewater's open letter to Candidate Bryan. It is a scorching, which the Free Silver Leader has failed to answer up to the present time.

You can't make Nebraska farmers believe in calamity with wheat selling at 80 cents.

NEW YORK AND INDIANA.

Cleveland in 1888 lost New York and Indiana. He was defeated. Bryan in 1900 lost New York and Indiana. He was defeated. McClellan in 1864 lost New York and Indiana. He was defeated. Parker in 1904 lost New York and Indiana. He was defeated. Greeley in 1872 lost New York and Indiana. He was defeated. Cleveland in 1884 carried New York and Indiana. He was elected. Hancock in 1880 lost New York and Indiana. He was defeated. Cleveland in 1892 carried New York and Indiana. He was elected. Bryan in 1896 lost New York and Indiana. He was defeated. Seymour in 1868 carried New York, but lost Indiana. He was defeated. Tilden in 1876 carried New York and Indiana. He was not seated, but almost no student of American politics now doubts that he was honestly elected.

In fifty years no democratic candidate for president has been elected who did not carry both New York and Indiana. Since Jackson's day no democratic candidate for president who carried both New York and Indiana has been defeated.—N. Y. World.

A SOLEMN WARNING BY W. J. BRYAN JUST EIGHT YEARS AGO

"THE FIGHT THIS YEAR WILL BE TO CARRY OUT THE SENTIMENT OF THAT SONG WE HAVE SO OFTEN REPEATED, 'MY COUNTRY 'TIS OF THEE; IF WE LOSE, OUR CHILDREN WILL NOT SUCCEED TO THE SPIRIT OF THAT SONG, AND CELEBRATIONS OF THE FOURTH OF JULY WILL PASS AWAY, FOR THE SPIRIT OF EMPIRE WILL BE UPON US.'—(W. J. Bryan, in Welcoming the Bryan Home Guards and Traveling Men's Club on their return from the National Convention, Saturday, July 7, 1900.)

"I shall do all in my power to insure your election."—(LaFollette to Taft.)

"I feel that the country is indeed to be congratulated upon the nomination of Mr. Taft. I do not believe there could be found in all the country a man as well fitted to be President."—(President Roosevelt on Learning of Secretary Taft's nomination.)

"The Republican party is never in want of a man able and equipped for his task, for the great task of governing a free people in constitutional method. But there never has been a man called to that task with the equipment of William Howard Taft. That is the plain fact."—(Governor Hughes, of New York, addressing the Republican Club of New York City.)

The Democrats prate loudly about campaign publicity. Republican Nebraska has a publicity law which the Republican State Committee observes to the letter, while the Bryan democracy, through "Brother-in-Law Tom" and "Cowboy Jim," ignores the law. Treasurer Sheldon of the Republican National Committee declares that he will publish all campaign contributions received by him; thus complying with the New York law. With the Republicans, campaign publicity is now a fact; with the Democrats, it is a promise supported by a failure to perform.

The speech of Permanent Chairman Clayton of the National Democratic convention was an assault upon the integrity of President Roosevelt. Clayton was chosen because he was the personal choice of Candidate Bryan for the place. If the Democrats approve of the Roosevelt policies, why do they, in speaking officially to the American people, denounce him and his policies?

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More corn on the same acreage by using the Deere planter. It is always ready for either hilling or drilling.

Farmers, bring in your tools and implements to be sharpened and repaired now. It will save you time when spring opens up. We keep only the latest and best in buggies and carriages

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Descriptive books free.

F. A. MILLER, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

F. A. NASH, General Western Agent, 1524 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 2nd, A. D. 1908:

A JOINT RESOLUTION to amend Section two (2), four (4), five (5), six (6) and thirteen (13) of Article 6 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to Judicial Powers.

Section 1. (Amendment proposed.) That the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 2. (Supreme court, judges, jurisdiction.) The Supreme Court shall consist of seven (7) judges; and a majority of all elected and qualified judges shall be necessary to constitute a quorum. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction in all cases relating to the revenue, civil cases in which the state is a party, mandamus, quo warrant, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

Section 3. (Amendment proposed.) That Section four (4) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 4. (Supreme court, judges, election, term, residence.) The judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their terms of office, except as hereinafter provided, shall be six years. And said Supreme Court judges shall during their term of office reside at the place where the court is held.

Section 5. (Amendment proposed.) That Section five (5) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 6. (Supreme court, judges, election, term, chief justice.) That said section be amended to read as follows: The state of Nebraska in the year 1900, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1912, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1914, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1916, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1918, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1920, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1922, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1924, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1926, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1928, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1930, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1932, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1934, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1936, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1938, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1940, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1942, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1944, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1946, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1948, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1950, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1952, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1954, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1956, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1958, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1960, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1962, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1964, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1966, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1968, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1970, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1972, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1974, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1976, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1978, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1980, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1982, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1984, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1986, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1988, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1990, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1992, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1994, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1996, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 1998, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2000, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2002, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2004, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2006, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2008, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2010, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2012, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2014, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2016, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2018, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2020, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2022, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2024, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2026, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2028, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2030, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2032, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2034, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2036, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2038, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2040, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2042, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2044, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2046, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2048, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2050, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2052, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2054, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2056, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2058, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2060, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2062, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2064, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2066, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the state of Nebraska in the year 2068, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court