

HIGH LICENSE IN NEBRASKA.

The Number of Licensed Liquor Dealers, Their Location and Revenue Derived.

OFFICIAL FACTS AND FIGURES.

A Revenue Was Derived in 1889 of \$750,818—Twenty-eight Towns in the State Have No Saloons.

The following is a carefully compiled exhibit of the licensed liquor trade in Nebraska, procured from city and village clerks.

Of the 22 incorporated towns all but nine have been reported. It will be noted that seventy-eight of the 228 cities and towns in this year without any saloons, because of those that have not been reported this year have no saloons because the license is so high that no dealer has been able to pay it, or willing to take the risk. The 145 cities and towns that have granted licenses this year have an aggregate of 76 licensed liquor dealers. To this number should be added thirty-eight liquor dealers, licensed directly by the county board, making the total number of licensed liquor dealers for this year 114.

The nine villages from which no reports have been received cannot increase this number by more than twenty to fifteen, so that it is safe to assert that the total number of licensed liquor dealers in Nebraska, including brewers, distillers and wholesale and retail dealers, does not exceed 152.

The revenue derived from liquor dealers under the high license system for the year 1889 was \$750,818. Of this amount, \$41,192 was collected in various towns and cities, and \$709,626 was collected by various counties for saloons located outside of incorporated towns.

Not off—Amount realized in dollars and cents.

Table with columns: Name of town, Number of saloons, Amount realized in dollars and cents.

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DO THESE FIGURES SUIT YOU?

New York, Neb., July 28.—To the Editor of the Daily News: In your special on high license you do not give the number of saloons in Nebraska—only the total. You also said that there had been something over 8,000 saloons in Omaha last year. I have a letter from Chief of Police Seavey stating there had been nearly 10,000 saloons. By your statistics and conclusions are you a par with this year's sale is not worth anything.

I want to ask you one question—has the number of saloons in Nebraska since 1880, the year of prohibition, increased or decreased? The comparative number of saloons in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska quoted in the Beatrice debate was accidentally dropped out of the type of the morning edition, but appeared correctly in the next edition as follows:

Number of saloons in Iowa in 1889—2,570,702 00
Number of saloons in Nebraska in 1889—2,570,702 00
Number of saloons in Kansas in 1889—1,387,718 00

The number of saloons in Kansas and Nebraska for the first six months of the present year was published editorially by THE BEER on July 8—the day after the debate—as follows:

It has been asserted that the number of saloons in Kansas was less than in Nebraska. The number of saloons in Nebraska is 1,387,718. The number of saloons in Kansas is 1,387,718.

The printed annual report of W. S. Seavey, chief of police, to the Omaha board of fire and police commissioners for the year ending December 31, 1889, reports the total number of arrests during that year as 8,419. Of that number, 1,600 were arrested as suspicious characters and very properly should be deducted from the total of criminal arrests, because that of being unknown to the police. That would reduce the actual number of legitimate arrests to 7,819, but no such reduction was even attempted or hinted at in the Beatrice debate. As a matter of fact the number of arrests in Omaha is much lower than that in other cities of equal population. Never had other cities so many arrests as Omaha in the past year.

The voting population of Nebraska in 1880 was 87,432; in 1888, 202,632. The present voting population of Nebraska is not less than 210,000, or two and a half times larger than it was in 1880. The number of saloons in Nebraska in 1880 was over 700, and of that number 180, Official reports from 223 out of 232 incorporated towns of this state place the total number of licensed liquor dealers in those towns and cities at 77. The nine towns not yet heard from are Ayer, Clark, Excelsior, Fairmont, Gordon, Greeley, Center, Greenham, Strang and Unadilla. These towns cannot possibly have more than 20 saloons, if they have that many. It is therefore manifest that Nebraska today has less than 800 licensed saloons. Seventy-eight towns and cities in Nebraska have no licensed saloons.

In other words, if the saloons in Nebraska had increased in proportion to the increase of voting population we should now have one thousand seven hundred and fifty saloons, whereas through the restrictive operation of local option and high license we have barely eight hundred licensed saloons in the state. In 1880 we had one saloon for every one hundred and twenty-five voters, or one to about seven hundred and fifty of the population. In 1889 we have one saloon to every two hundred and sixty-two voters, which is equal to about one for every one thousand five hundred and seventy of the population. Omaha furnishes a striking example of the effect of high license. With more than four times the population of 1880 she has today only 68 more saloons than she had ten years ago, and that includes wholesale dealers and brewers who formerly did not pay a city license.

Within the past year there was an actual decrease of licensed liquor dealers in Omaha from 277 to 248 or 29 less than the preceding year. This answer suits you? R. S.—In order that all juggling with the revenue returns be forestalled, we will add that the internal revenue district of Nebraska includes North and South Dakota, and the reports of stamps sold represent the three states together. The number of stamps sold for Nebraska alone for 1889 was 1,830, and that includes every drug store in the state. The only reliable statistics as to the saloons can be had from city and village officials, and those we have in our possession from all but the nine towns quoted.

A CAMPAIGN OF MISREPRESENTATION.

The prohibition campaign in Nebraska will become memorable in political history as a campaign of misrepresentation and slander. From the very outset the high license advocates and prohibitionists have resorted to the most reckless and shameless misrepresentation of facts and vile slander of their opponents.

STAGNATION IN KANSAS.

Business Ruined and Unemployed People Moving Away.

ST. LOUIS, Kan., July 28.—To the Editor of THE BEER: I was just shown a copy of your issue of the 15th inst., containing a letter from Dr. Fisher of our city, who reads it over carefully and endorses all statements made. In 1880-81 my father, John Geis, visited Nebraska, and in company with another friend, both from Johnstown, Pa., made purchases of land.

What in Illinois he met an eastern man who had just been in Kansas, and who was engaged with that state. He gave me a long description of Kansas and advised him to go and see it. He did so, and after traveling the state over, he returned to make land purchases in this and adjoining counties, and to sell his Nebraska interests.

When he returns he met an eastern man who had just been in Kansas, and who was engaged with that state. He gave me a long description of Kansas and advised him to go and see it. He did so, and after traveling the state over, he returned to make land purchases in this and adjoining counties, and to sell his Nebraska interests.

Where are these missing boys? On the face of the story and shop in the school, growing up to manhood without personal knowledge of what a saloon is?

Now what are the facts? The board of trustees of the state charitable institutions of Kansas for 1888 gives the total number of boys remaining in the school on June 30, 1888, as two hundred and nineteen, and the board calls attention to the fact that owing to the want of room all incorrigible boys are excluded.

The present condition of the Kansas reform school is briefly reported in the following letter:

North Topeka, Kan., July 16, 1889.—Dear Sir: We have 100 boys in the reform school. There is a separate school for girls, and there are probably about thirty-six or thirty-eight girls in it.

Our last legislature gave us a slight appropriation for maintenance and those who had been committed to the reform school were discharged. Respectfully yours,

Di. J. F. Beck, Superintendent.

The following letter exhibits the condition of the Nebraska reform school:

Reform School, Topeka, Kan., July 16, 1889.—Dear Sir: Number of boys received during past year—229. Number of boys discharged during past year—100. Total number of boys in school—129.

Mark the ingenious language of the Free. While the girls in the Kansas reformatory are entirely omitted from the count, the eighty girls in the Nebraska reform school are represented as boys. Kansas has discharged all her incorrigible boys, who constitute a very great percentage of the class usually admitted into reform schools, and allows them to run at large. Nebraska takes in all the incorrigibles, both male and female, while Kansas only admits those convicted of crime. And yet Kansas has one hundred and ninety boys in her reform school as against one hundred and seventy in Nebraska. The large cities usually furnish most of the wayward and criminal classes of juveniles. The largest city in Kansas has not as much population as Lincoln, and but a little more than one-third of the population of Omaha. Nebraska takes care of and educates all her bad boys and girls, while Kansas leaves them to roam about and drift into the cesspools of vice until they have committed some felony that would place them behind prison bars if they were of age. Where are those Kansas boys? Not on the farm or in the workshop, but around the dives and joints of Atchison, Leavenworth and Topeka.

Another striking example of misrepresentation is produced in the same number of the Free, under the head of "Canards About Des Moines," "Figures Showing That Prohibition Has Not Increased County Expenses."

Stories are being industriously circulated through the liquor press that the great increase of county expenses in Polk county this year owing to prohibition. In view of the county auditor and an able lawyer before the readers of the Free some figures which give the real facts, and which the anti-prohibitionists. The following are the figures of expenses covering the first five months of the years 1889 and 1890:

January.....\$ 545 35 \$ 818 30
February..... 483 50 552 25
March..... 483 50 552 25
April..... 483 50 552 25
May..... 483 50 552 25
Total.....\$ 2,480 25 \$ 3,026 00

Grand jury expenses, \$1,800 00 \$ 1,104 00
Court expenses including sheriff's fees, etc., \$740 10 \$ 1,610 17

Other expenses ran in about the same proportion, showing that they do not vary much from last year, and that there has been no great increase in expenses.

Now what are the facts? The official report of Hon. Frank D. Jackson, secretary of state, for 1888, makes the following exhibit as regards the costs of crime and prosecutions in Polk county for the year 1888: Total expense of the county on account of criminal prosecution, including attorneys' fees, forty-three thousand four hundred and forty dollars and forty-five cents.

Compare these figures with the following exhibit furnished by the sheriff of Polk county for 1889 and the present year:

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

The Marshal of Marquette, Kansas, Talks Plainly on Prohibition.

The following correspondence explains itself:

SARASOTA, Neb., July 12, 1889.—Dear Sir: Please answer these questions: 1. Total number of saloons in 1889? 2. Total number of saloons in 1890? 3. Approximate number of saloons in 1891? 4. Is the prohibition deprecated real estate value? 5. Is there any town in your favor or against the law?

There is any noticeable difference your place and the border of Nebraska in regard to drunkenness. Yours truly,

Edwin Morrill, Marshal.

Marquette, Kan., July 13.—Dear Sir: I received your letter of the 12th inst. and will answer the questions as best I can. Our population is 2,000. We make more arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct than for any other offense.

The prohibition deprecated real estate value. There is no noticeable difference your place and the border of Nebraska in regard to drunkenness. Yours truly,

Edwin Morrill, Marshal.

I think there is more drunkenness here than in the borders of Nebraska, and I will give you some statistics. In the first place the whiskey here is sold by bootleggers, who sell nothing but vile stuff and sell it by the pint, or the people will club to get it, and so on. It is a disgrace to the town. The consequence is that they are getting more and more lawless.

Our town has no police regulation. The prohibition is not enforced here, since prohibition as it is, which is very easily explained. We derive no revenue from liquor taxes, and our revenue is higher than they were before prohibition. Our county has more costs to pay to prosecute violations of the prohibition law than all the other state courts. The business men get their bread of prosecuting the bootleggers and having to look them in the jail from three to six months and pay their board and cost of action. The worst of it is, the bootleggers generally come from the southern part of Nebraska. We have one in jail from near West Point. Now leaving my friends on Main street contained my walk. Arriving at the corner of Locust and Clinton street I saw a man who was carrying a large bundle of goods. He was carrying a large bundle of goods. He was carrying a large bundle of goods.

Notice that a great many cities in the country are not satisfied with the census just taken, and are hearing much complaint from cities in Kansas. The census of 1880 was for each county 7,788 instead of an increase in population. I know whereof I speak. Now, if you will, I will give you the names of the 81 best business towns in Kansas. I am engaged in a business where I buy and sell goods. I am engaged in a business where I buy and sell goods. I am engaged in a business where I buy and sell goods.

Now I wish to say to the people of Nebraska that I have no objection to the bottom of my heart to make these statements, but they are facts, cold facts and only to the truth. I have always fought and spoken for the prohibition. I have always fought and spoken for the prohibition. I have always fought and spoken for the prohibition.

Respectfully yours, Deputy Marshal.

A Kansas Druggist.

To the Editor of THE BEER: "Does prohibition prohibit?" is a question frequently asked now-a-days and upon its correct answer depends the action of the people of Nebraska next November. As the prohibitionists most positively answer that question affirmatively, I will give you some facts which will answer in the negative. I thought perhaps the experience and testimony of one who had a large personal knowledge of the question at issue might be useful; and right here let me say that prior to my residence in Kansas I was an ardent prohibitionist—am still a temperance man; have not been in the saloon since I left my native land. I have been a saloon keeper and none for the drivers as the herald of his appetite whenever he will satisfy his craving.

Now, does prohibition prohibit? I say no—First, because the law is not enforced. It is not enforced as well as the law against theft, murder, etc. Any man that is not willing to abide by the law for himself that is not fit to be a citizen.

In the case of theft the losing party has a personal inclination to discover and prosecute the thief. In the case of murder, the knowledge of the theft, for they all have property which is in jeopardy, so long as the thief is at large. Whereas, the man that buys a drink of liquor in Kansas has no personal inclination to prosecute the seller, for he will want another, and the same is true of all his companions, and the same is true of the man that buys a drink of liquor in Kansas. He has no personal inclination to prosecute the seller, for he will want another, and the same is true of all his companions, and the same is true of the man that buys a drink of liquor in Kansas.

Another reason is that "what is every body's business is nobody's business." The law is not enforced for just the same reason that in some instances the law is not enforced. The law is not enforced for just the same reason that in some instances the law is not enforced.

There are some who say that the law is not enforced because the saloon is so profitable. The law is not enforced because the saloon is so profitable. The law is not enforced because the saloon is so profitable.

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High License in Baltimore.

High License Would Seem to Give Satisfaction in Baltimore.

High license would seem to give satisfaction in Baltimore. It is reported that the increase from \$20 to \$25 for a license was a great improvement. The next legislature will be asked to raise the license to \$30. Such a step evidently is justified by the results already accomplished. One-third of the saloons 900 in number, which were in full blast under the low license system have been closed, with a marked gain for the cause of good morals.

High License in Baltimore. Baltimore has 140 saloons, one for every 210 inhabitants. Portland has 120 saloons, one for every 210 inhabitants. Lowell has 90 saloons, one for every 210 inhabitants. Lowell has 90 saloons, one for every 210 inhabitants.

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THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

Full Text of Propositions to Amend the State Constitution.

Full Text of Propositions to Amend the State Constitution. Section 1. That the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. 1890, there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for approval or rejection an amendment to the constitution of this state in words as follows: "The manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be licensed and regulated by law."

Section 2. That the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. 1890, there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for approval or rejection an amendment to the constitution of this state in words as follows: "The manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be licensed and regulated by law."

Section 3. If either of the said proposed amendments shall be approved by a majority of the electors voting at an election, then the constitution of this state shall be amended so as to read as follows: "The manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be licensed and regulated by law."

Section 4. That each person voting in favor of this amendment shall have written or printed upon his ballot the following: "For the proposed amendment to the constitution of this state, approved March 30, 1889."

Section 5. That the first general election to be held in the year 1891, and after the adoption of this amendment to the constitution, there shall be a general election of the judges of the supreme court, one of whom shall be elected for the term of three (3) years, and one for the term of five (5) years, and at each general election thereafter there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court, and one for the term of five (5) years.

Section 6. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows: "The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their terms of office shall be as follows: one for the term of three (3) years, and one for the term of five (5) years, and at each general election thereafter there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court, and one for the term of five (5) years."

Section 7. That section four (4) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows: "The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their terms of office shall be as follows: one for the term of three (3) years, and one for the term of five (5) years, and at each general election thereafter there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court, and one for the term of five (5) years."

Section 8. That section three (3) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows: "The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their terms of office shall be as follows: one for the term of three (3) years, and one for the term of five (5) years, and at each general election thereafter there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court, and one for the term of five (5) years."

Section 9. That section two (2) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows: "The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their terms of office shall be as follows: one for the term of three (3) years, and one for the term of five (5) years, and at each general election thereafter there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court, and one for the term of five (5) years."

Section 10. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows: "The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their terms of office shall be as follows: one for the term of three (3) years, and one for the term of five (5) years, and at each general election thereafter there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court, and one for the term of five (5) years."

Section 11. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows: "The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their terms of office shall be as follows: one for the term of three (3) years, and one for the term of five (5) years, and at each general election thereafter there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court, and one for the term of five (5) years."

Section 12. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows: "The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their terms of office shall be as follows: one for the term of three (3) years, and one for the term of five (5) years, and at each general election thereafter there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court, and one for the term of five (5) years."

Section 13. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows: "The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their terms of office shall be as follows: one for the term of three (3) years, and one for the term of five (5) years, and at each general election thereafter there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court, and one for the term of five (5) years."

Section 14. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows: "The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their terms of office shall be as follows: one for the term of three (3) years, and one for the term of five (5) years, and at each general election thereafter there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court, and one for the term of five (5) years."

Section 15. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows: "The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their terms of office shall be as follows: one for the term of three (3) years, and one for the term of five (5) years, and at each general election thereafter there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court, and one for the term of five (5) years."

Section 16. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows: "The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their terms of office shall be as follows: one for the term of three (3) years, and one for the term of five (5) years, and at each general election thereafter there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court, and one for the term of five (5) years."

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MEMORIALS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Acts Submitting Prohibition, License Regulation, Providing for Five Supreme Judges and Increasing Salaries Thereof, Etc.

Acts Submitting Prohibition, License Regulation, Providing for Five Supreme Judges and Increasing Salaries Thereof, Etc. Following is presented a full text of the acts submitted to the voters of Nebraska the propositions to amend the state constitutional provisions relating to the election of the state judges of the supreme court.

Acts Submitting Prohibition, License Regulation, Providing for Five Supreme Judges and Increasing Salaries Thereof, Etc. Section 1. That the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. 1890, there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for approval or rejection an amendment to the constitution of this state in words as follows: "The manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be licensed and regulated by law."

Acts Submitting Prohibition, License Regulation, Providing for Five Supreme Judges and Increasing Salaries Thereof, Etc. Section 2. That the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. 1890, there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for approval or rejection an amendment to the constitution of this state in words as follows: "The manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be licensed and regulated by law."

Acts Submitting Prohibition, License Regulation, Providing for Five Supreme Judges and Increasing Salaries Thereof, Etc. Section 3. If either of the said proposed amendments shall be approved by a majority of the electors voting at an election, then the constitution of this state shall be amended so as to read as follows: "The manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be licensed and regulated by law."

Acts Submitting Prohibition, License Regulation, Providing for Five Supreme Judges and Increasing Salaries Thereof, Etc. Section 4. That each person voting in favor of this amendment shall have written or printed upon his ballot the following: "For the proposed amendment to the constitution of this state, approved March 30, 1889."

Acts Submitting Prohibition, License Regulation, Providing for Five Supreme Judges and Increasing Salaries Thereof, Etc. Section 5. That the first general election to be held in the year 1891, and after the adoption of this amendment to the constitution, there shall be a general election of the judges of the supreme court, one of whom shall be elected for the term of three (3) years, and one for the term of five (5) years, and at each general election thereafter there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court, and one for the term of five (5) years.

Acts Submitting Prohibition, License Regulation, Providing for Five Supreme Judges and Increasing Salaries Thereof, Etc. Section 6. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows: "The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their terms of office shall be as follows: one for the term of three (3) years, and one for the term of five (5) years, and at each general election thereafter there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court, and one for the term of five (5) years."

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Acts Submitting Prohibition, License Regulation, Providing for Five Supreme Judges and Increasing Salaries Thereof, Etc. Section 10. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows: "The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their terms of office shall be as follows: one for the term of three (3) years, and one for the term of five (5) years, and at each general election thereafter there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court, and one for the term of five (5) years."

Acts Submitting Prohibition, License Regulation, Providing for Five Supreme Judges and Increasing Salaries Thereof, Etc. Section 11. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows: "The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their terms of office shall be as follows: one for the term of three (3) years, and one for the term of five (5) years, and at each general election thereafter there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court, and one for the term of five (5) years."

Acts Submitting Prohibition, License Regulation, Providing for Five Supreme Judges and Increasing Salaries Thereof, Etc. Section 12. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Nebraska,