

HELD CONVENTIONS.

SILVER MEN HOLD A HALL ALL NIGHT.

The Gold Men Shut Out George Fred Williams Nominated for Governor by the White Menists. A Delegate Killed in Trying to Leave the Hall.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 28.—After Mr. Bryan had concluded his speech in central Music hall last night, George Fred Williams advised the silver Democrats present to remain all night, holding possession for the state convention today. This was agreed to by scores of men. Then the manager of the building requested the silver men to disperse, and when they refused, policemen were stationed at the doors under orders to allow anyone who wished to go out, but not to permit any to return. Caterers bearing a lunch ordered by the silver cohorts were refused admission, and then the tired and hungry politicians began to exercise their ingenuity in an effort to smuggle refreshments into the building.

James Hughes, a delegate from Somerville, went to a fire escape in the rear and was preparing to jump to the ground fifteen feet below, when his foot slipped and, in trying to save himself, he fell to the ground, striking his head. The wire was charged with electricity and he fell senseless on the fire escape and then tumbled to the ground, where he died before any one could reach him.

Shortly after 7 o'clock Secretary Nathan C. Robinson of the state committee a gold man appeared at the hall and asked Manager Mudgett if he would be ready to deliver the hall, cleared of the silver men, to the committee at 11 o'clock, the hour at which the convention was scheduled to open. Mudgett replied that there were over 500 men in the hall who had credentials to the convention as delegates, and he did not see how he could legally remove them. Secretary Robinson then retired to the Quincy house, where the distribution of tickets of admission to the convention hall to delegates holding credentials was being made.

The doors of the hall were to have been opened at 10 o'clock for the admission of delegates to the convention, but at 10:15 all the entrances were closed, those inside being still locked in and all outside refused admission. T. W. Coakley addressed the crowd in the street from a window in the hall and announced that Mr. Williams was at the American house arranging for a plan of campaign.

The delegates in the street, outside of Music hall, organized a meeting and began listening to speeches, which were loudly cheered. A squad of fifty additional policemen then appeared.

J. H. Melien of Worcester was elected temporary chairman by the Music hall delegates and a committee was appointed to look for another hall.

THE LOCKED IN MEN ORGANIZE.

A few moments before noon word came from the inside of the hall that the delegates there had organized a convention. Williams then addressed the crowd, saying: "The state committee refuses to open these doors. We have a regular convention organized and in operation on the inside of this hall. We are about to get another hall where the other delegates can gather and will have a full report of the convention on the inside. The second convention will enforce the action of that now in session within. We feel confident that we have five-sixths of the delegates from the state on our side. Stand right where you are until you hear from me."

Shortly afterwards a messenger from the gold standard Democrats announced from a carriage that the State convention was about to assemble in Faneuil hall. A few hundred left the vicinity of Music hall and followed the messenger to Faneuil hall.

WILLIAMS THE SILVER NOMINEE.

The reappearance of Williams elicited some applause, which he acknowledged in a brief speech promising to accept the nomination for governor by the convention sitting in Music hall.

Next came the announcement from the interior of the hall that Mr. Williams had been nominated as the candidate for the governor. With cheers and long continued shouts, the meeting in the street ratified the nomination and a notice was then given out that delegates would assemble in Horticultural hall at 1:30 o'clock, when Mr. Williams would accept the nomination.

At 1 o'clock the committee and about 600 delegates, preceded by a band, marched up Washington street, through School street, by the city hall, where Mayor Quincy reviewed them, then to Tremont street, past the entrance to Music hall, and from that point to Faneuil hall. There were no demonstrations along the route except at Music hall, where the Williams contingent roundly hissed the procession.

THE REGULARS ON PARADE.

While the silver Democrats were holding their meetings in Hamilton place and Music hall, the state committee was in continuous session in a room in the Quincy house and bulletins on the proceedings at Music hall and Hamilton place were received. About 11 o'clock two of the delegates were sent to music hall to confer with the Williams men and see if a compromise could not be effected. At noon the truce committee reported that no one would be admitted to Music hall, whereupon the state committee decided to call the convention in Faneuil hall.

Killed His Young Wife.

AVON, Mo., Sept. 28.—Without one moment's warning, Mrs. A. Gibson, one of the belles of country society in this vicinity, was shot dead by her husband, who then tried to kill himself. For a long time there has been great deal of jealousy existing in the Gibson family, and yesterday morning Gibson, who is said to have been under the influence of liquor, decided to put an end to all his troubles. He did not kill himself, because friends took the revolver away from him. His wife is dead. There is talk of lynching, but it will not culminate in any violent act.

PILGRIMS TO CANTON.

Major McKinley Speaks About Labor and Capital and Class Prejudice.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 28.—A special train bearing several hundred commercial travelers from Peoria, Ill., and vicinity reached here at 9 o'clock this morning. The men were uniformly in light colored linen dusters and black slick hats and each carried a large bunch of red, white and blue plumes. They went direct to the McKinley residence where they were presented by J. V. Graff, Congressman of the Fourteenth Illinois district.

Major McKinley responded in part as follows: "More than 130 years have passed since the government was founded and in every trial of our history we have demonstrated our capacity for self government and shown to all mankind the use and advantages of the great republic. Now and then in our popular elections we may have been swayed by passion, or moved by the demagogue from our moorings, but the American people are not fooled but once on a subject, for once deceived they never follow the deceiver the second time."

"I have known and so have you times in our history when the majority of the people were made to believe that certain policies would serve their best interests and when it transpired that they did not, they turned upon the policy which deceived them and turned it out of power. And they will do it again. The judgment of the people is swift and terrible against those who mislead and delude them. The people are never led astray by deceit or misrepresentation when they investigate for themselves. This they are doing this year in a marked degree. It is of no avail that party leaders appeal to passion when the people are alive to their own and the public interests. It will not do to say to the men who are poor in this world's goods: 'You must get off your yourselves, form a class of your own, your interests are opposed to those who employ you.' That is not enough this year. The workman asks: 'What good will that do me, how will that better my condition, how will that bring bread to my family and cheer to my children? How will I be benefited by despoiling my employer? Will it give me more employment and better wages to strike those down whose money is invested in productive enterprises, who give me work and wages?'"

"Four years ago it was said that manufacturers were making too much money. You remember it. But it cannot be said now. And that the 'poor tariff' which was enriching him must be torn up, root and branch, to the end that he should be deprived of what some people were pleased to call 'ill-gotten profits.' The country seemed to share in the suggestion and the trial was entered upon with what result every manufacturer, commercial man, traveling man or workman best knows. It has been discovered to our hurt and sorrow that you cannot injure the manufacturer without injuring the laborer."

"It has been found, too, that you cannot injure the manufacturer without injuring the whole business of the country. You may close the shops by adverse tariffs because you imagine the manufacturer is making too much, but with that done you close the door of employment in the face of the laborer whose only capital is his labor. You cannot punish the one without punishing the other, and our policy would not inflict the slightest injury upon either. In such a case, 'getting off together,' does not do either any good."

"Arraying labor against capital is a public calamity and an irreparable injury to both. Class appeals are dishonest and dishonorable. They calculate to separate both when they should be united. Our economic interests are common and indivisible. 'Gentlemen, and I speak to my countrymen everywhere, if you have not yourselves been among the most fortunate, I pray you think of your boys and girls and place no obstacles in their pathway to the realization of every lofty and honorable ambition which they may have. I pray God that the burdens of classes may never be imposed upon American manhood and American womanhood.'"

ROBBERS GET THE MONEY.

Bold Bandits Draw Revolvers and Rob a Chicago Foundry.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Two men, carefully disguised, committed a daring robbery at the Union Foundry company's office in Brighton Park yesterday afternoon, and robbed the company of \$1,000. They then escaped by means of a buggy, but not before they had shot one man and fired several shots into a crowd of people who were chasing them.

In the office when the robbers entered were D. E. O'Neill, president of the company; M. A. O'Rourke, treasurer; C. R. Hopke, general superintendent; Charles O'Gorman, clerk, and John O'Neill, clerk. Mr. O'Rourke was engaged in filling the envelopes of the men preparatory to paying off, and the top of his desk was covered with money. The robbers drew revolvers and compelled the treasurer to disgorge.

A. D. Hubbard Shot At.

TOPEKA, Kas., Sept. 28.—A. D. Hubbard, state president of the A. P. A., and publisher of an A. P. A. paper in this city, reported yesterday that an attempt was made last Wednesday evening to assassinate him. The ball passed through the tail of his coat and just grazed his body. He has no idea who the would-be assassin is, but charges that it was an employe of an organization opposed to the principles of the order of which he is president.

Twenty-Nine Seamen Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—Captain Scott of the little schooner Herman, which has just arrived from Kodiak, reported that the schooner Edward E. Webster with twenty-nine men encountered a snow squall just outside of Kodiak harbor on the morning of April 25, and had not been seen or heard from since, and it is almost certain that she went to the bottom.

Wife Murder and Suicide.

BRFAFO, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Peter Kamm killed his wife yesterday with a blow with a hatchet. Then Kamm cut his own throat and died at the feet of the slain woman.

MR. THACHER WITHDRAWS.

Declines the Democratic Nomination for Governor of New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 28.—This was the day set for the visit to John Boyd Thacher, who was nominated for governor by the Democrats last week, by the committee of five appointed at the meeting of the state Democratic committee Tuesday to officially notify him of his nomination, but in advance of their coming he gave out a letter announcing his declination.

In this statement Mr. Thacher said: "While I had not sought the nomination or requested a single delegate to give me his support, I was willing and eager to contend against that system of 'bossism' which is to-day in control of the public affairs of the state of New York. I was prepared to organize the Democratic party from one end of the state to the other on a line of battle against that system, and to wage an unremitting and vigorous warfare."

"It has developed in the consideration of the resolution by which the state committee appointed your committee, as well as in the public press and other public and private communications, that there is a very decided desire on the part of the Democratic party to contest the election on the abstract question of the unlimited coinage of silver at the unalterable ratio of 16 to 1 as compared with gold, and to ignore or subordinate every other state issue."

"It is apparently the purpose of the party at this time to make the acceptance of an extreme political sentiment the sole test of a candidate of the Democracy. It does not seem to be enough that men are willing to support the regular candidates on the regular Democratic ticket, but they are required to subscribe to every letter and phrase of that platform."

"It is impossible for me, with the views I hold, to make a contest on the coinage issue. I believe in the good old Democratic doctrine of the joint free and equal use of gold and silver. This doctrine is as far removed from the single use of gold, which enables speculators to juggle with its value, as it is from that other principle which seeks to establish an impossible ratio for its sister metal. I feel that as an honorable man I should make way for some one who can carry the banner with that device."

HILL'S AND TAMMANY'S VIEWS.

The probable outcome of Mr. Thacher's declination will be the endorsement by a branch of the regular Democracy of Daniel G. Griffin, the national Democratic nominee, on the state issues, and the endorsement of a Populist candidate by the radical silver men. It is believed that this is satisfactory to Mr. Hill.

Tammany hall, however, may insist upon its own candidate, and at the state committee meeting on Monday night they may fight for the promotion of Judge Porter to first place and Elliot Larnforth to second. It is absolutely denied that Mr. Bryan wrote any letter to Mr. Thacher asking his withdrawal, nor did he intimate to anyone such a desire. The story was made out of whole story.

IOPLIN MINERS ARRIVE.

Twenty-five Take the Places of Leadville Strikers.

LEADVILLE, Col., Sept. 28.—The first delegation of seventy-five miners from Missouri arrived over the Denver and Rio Grand at 4:20 p.m. yesterday. The train was a special and was met at Malta, three miles out, by two companies of militia.

They escorted the train to the city, where it was met by 500 men with two gatling guns.

The seventy-five miners were surrounded by soldiers and taken to the Emmett mine. As they proceeded along the street friends of the strikers crowded closely upon the troops, and showered abusive epithets alike upon miners and militia.

One officer finally drew his sword, striking one of his tormentors across the face with the flat side of the sword. The order was given to charge the crowd with clubs, and push them back to give room for the marching column. The march was then resumed without further incident.

As the result of the hearing before District Judge Owens all of the men under arrest were released on bail of \$500 each.

INGALLS UNPLEGDED.

Not Tied Down in Any Way in the Present Senatorial Contest.

HIWATHA, Kan., Sept. 28.—Ex-Senator Ingalls, who was here yesterday, said: "I have balanced my political books. I have no accounts. I owe no one and none owe me. If I am returned to the Senate for one term or two or three terms I shall be free to serve my people without interference. I sold a priest to a dyne soldier. I forgive your enemies." "I have no enemies," the soldier replied. "I shot them all yesterday." I have outgrown the passions of youth. I have no Senatorial hotbox. The heyday period of my life is no more."

When asked about the coming of ex-generals and great Republican orators to the West in a Pullman car Mr. Ingalls said he thought they had better come in an ox-cart—if they came at all.

New Orleans Bank Wreckers Arrested.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 28.—William P. Nichols, president, and John Debiene, cashier, of the looted bank of Commerce, were arrested yesterday charged with violating a state law by receiving deposits after they knew the bank was insolvent.

Four Men Broke the Record.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—The American record was broken by four men in the twenty-four hour bicycle race which closed at the Coliseum last night. The scores at the finish were: Gimm, 486 miles, 1,115 yards; Waller, 482 miles, 968 yards; Schinner, 462 miles, 567 yards; Miller, 459 miles, 333 yards; Myers, 447 miles, 887 yards.

Prize Fight at West City.

WEST CITY, Kan., Sept. 28.—James Ferns of Seaman and Ed Doyce of Butler county fought thirteen rounds here last night at the opera house. Doyle gave up the fight.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3, A. D. 1896:

A Joint resolution proposing to amend sections two (2), four (4), and five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of judges of the supreme court and their term of office.

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

Section 1. That section two (2) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. The supreme court shall until otherwise provided by law, consist of five (5) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, civil cases in which the state shall be a party, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction, as may be provided by law.

Section 2. That section four (4) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office, except as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period not less than five (5) years as determined by law.

Section 2. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 5. At the first general election to be held in the year 1896 there shall be elected two (2) judges of the supreme court one of whom shall be elected for a term of two (2) years, and at each general election thereafter, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of five (5) years, unless otherwise provided by law. Provided, That the judges of the supreme court whose term have not expired at the time of holding the general election of 1896, shall continue to hold their office for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively commissioned.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A Joint resolution proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13) of article six of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of supreme and district court judges.

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

Section 1. That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

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

The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, determine the compensation to be paid to each house concurring, establish their compensation. The compensation so established shall not be changed after the first session of the legislature elected in the year 1896, and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

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

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

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

Section 24. The officers of the executive department of the state government shall receive for their services a compensation to be provided by law, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the term for which they shall have been commissioned, and they shall not receive for the same any fees, costs, interests, upon public moneys in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office or other compensation, and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for services performed by an officer provided for in this article shall be paid in advance into the state treasury. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring, establish the salaries of the officers named in this article. The compensation so established shall not be changed after the first session of the legislature elected in the year 1896, and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

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

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

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

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

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

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

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

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

Section 11. The legislature, whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur, may, in or after the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and not often thereafter once in every four years, increase the number of judges of the supreme and district courts, and the judicial districts of the state. Such districts shall be formed or compact territory, and bounded by county lines, and such increase, or any change in the boundaries of a district, shall not vacate the office of any judge.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

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

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

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

Section 6. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may, in or after the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and not often thereafter once in every four years, increase the number of judges of the supreme and district courts, and the judicial districts of the state. Such districts shall be formed or 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.

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Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A Joint resolution proposing to amend section two (2) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to the number of executive state officers.

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

Section 2. That section two (2) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

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

NEBRASKA BE AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS.

Section 6. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may, in or after the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and not often thereafter once in every four years, increase the number of judges of the supreme and district courts, and the judicial districts of the state. Such districts shall be formed or compact territory, and bounded by county lines, and such increase, or any change in the boundaries of a district, shall not vacate the office of any judge.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A Joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to officers of the executive department.

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

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

Section 1. The executive department shall consist of the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and three railroad commissioners, each of whom, except the said railroad commissioners, shall hold his office for a term of three years, from the first day after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Provided, however, That at the first general election held after the adoption of this amendment there shall be elected three railroad commissioners, one for the period of one year, one for the period of two years, and one for the period of three years. The governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, and treasurer shall reside at the capital during their term of office; they shall keep the public records, books and papers, and shall perform such duties as may be required by law.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

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

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

Section 26. No other executive state officers except those named in section one (1) of this article shall be created, except by an act of the legislature.

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