

The Semi-Weekly Tribune.

IRA L BARE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. One Year, cash in advance, \$1.25. Six Months, cash in advance, 75 Cents.

THE WINNERS OF 1896.

- NATIONAL TICKET. For President—WM. McKinley, of Ohio. For Vice President—G. A. Hobart, of New Jersey. STATE TICKET. For Governor—JOHN H. MACCOLL. For Lieutenant-Governor—ORLANDO TEFPT.

HIS IDEA OF 16 TO 1. One of the Nebraska followers of Mr. Bryan borrowed \$2,000 upon his farm a few months ago. He gave the necessary mortgage, and also agreed to carry fire insurance for the full amount of the loan.

THE JOY HE BROUGHT TO A BRAVE BOY AND HIS FATHER. Maurice Terraine's interview with Washington—'Let Us Be Merry, For This My Son Was Dead and is Alive Again; He Was Lost and is Found.'

HOW STEWART LOVES LABOR. From the Chicago Record, [Ind.]. The grievance of Columbia typographical union against Senator Stewart is that he deceives the public by using a Washington date line on his paper, the "Silver Knight."

WHY WALLACE WENT OUT. Democratic Committeeman Resigns Because of Bryan's Platform. In resigning from the Democratic national committee, Hon. Hugh C. Wallace of Washington wrote to Chairman Jones:

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GREAT COMMANDER.

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In St. Nicholas Sara King Wiley has a romance of the American Revolution entitled "Maurice and His Father." A brave little English lad is separated from his father and falls into the hands of the Americans.

Barney was sitting beside him, looking at his master with bright and loving eyes, his little black nose quivering. "Barney," said the boy, "we're afraid, but we're not going to stop if we are."

Maurice was despatched. "Oh, please!" he said. "Beg, Barney; you beg too."

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When Cod Become Blind. Several large eels are kept in one of the tanks of the Amsterdam aquarium, necessarily near to the surface, and therefore exposed to a strong light from above.

A Dog's Patience. In The Ladies' Journal there is printed a story of George Eliot's favorite pet, which Mr. Robert Buchanan tells. One day when the novelist, George Lewes, and Mr. Buchanan were engaged in earnest conversation they were disturbed by a sudden yelp of pain from beneath the table.

They Fear Nothing. The followers of Menckel, king of Shoa, while not so large as the fierce Zulus of the south, are about the toughest warriors in the world. They do not know physical fear. I have seen a man jab a burnt stick several inches in his flesh without wincing.

A GREAT HISTORIC TABLET.

Professor Petrie finds a Record of the Crushing of Israel by Egypt. I was permitted to excavate along a part of the main stream desert at Thebes and to examine the sites of temples which stand there.

This tablet is over 10 feet high, over 5 feet wide and over a foot thick, of one flawless block of very fine grained granite, or rather syenite. It was first cut by one of the most sumptuous kings of Egypt, Amenhotep III, brilliantly polished as flat and glassy as a mirror and engraved with a scene of the king offering to Amen, the god of Thebes, and an inscription of about 3,000 hieroglyphs recording his offerings and glorifying the god.

Not taking the trouble to rework it, he simply built the face of it into his own wall and engraved on the comparatively rough back of the block. At the top he figured a scene of the king offering to Amen, and below an inscription very nearly as large as that of Amenhotep III on the other side.

How the Air is Purified. Motion, mechanical and molecular, is the great law of the universe, is first to be considered as a natural method for the purification of the atmosphere.

Velocity of Insects' Wings in Flight. E. J. Marey of The Science Record has been studying the flight of insects, with the object in view of ascertaining the wing strokes per second in the different species. Those upon which the record is complete are as follows: Wing strokes per second in the house fly, 350; drone bee, 240; working bee, 190; wasp, 110; hawk moth, 73; dragon fly, 25; and cabbage butterfly, 9.

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 4, A. D., 1896.

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AN ARTFUL APPEAL.

A Mendicant Who Succeeds in Extracting Silver From Passersby. An illustration of the depth to which one woman has sunk (or risen) in the art of begging may be seen any evening after dark on the down town streets of Chicago.

This woman has no favorite street. She simply plays them all, usually side streets, where the young man with his best girl as often glides through because the crowds are not so dense or the lights so brilliant.

A Thriftless Genius. Leigh Hunt had no sense either of time or of money—a grave fault, perhaps an unpardonable vice, in a man who had a wife and children depending upon him.

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AMEND SECTION 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, majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision. I shall have original jurisdiction in cases involving the title to real estate, in which the state shall be a party, mandamus, quo warrantu, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction, as may be provided by law.

Section 3. 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 shall be for a period of not less than five (5) years as the legislature may provide.

Section 5. 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, one for the term of four (4) 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 term of any supreme court whose term have not expired at the time of holding the general election of 1896, shall be extended to such office for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively commissioned.

Section 6. 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 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 such compensation as may be provided by law, payable quarterly. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, determine the amount of such compensation for each house concurring, establish their compensation. The compensation so established shall not be changed more than once in four years, and in no event less than one-third of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Section 14. 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 established 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 any office any fee, cost, interest, or money in their hands or under their control, perquisites, or emoluments, in addition to their 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, determine three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring, establish the compensation of the officers named in this article. The compensation so established shall not be changed more than once in four years and in no event less than one-third of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

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