

The Semi-Weekly Tribune.

IRA L. BARE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: 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.

Jack MacColl at the rate of day. There was a majority. This populist ward captured General... Political "smart come to grief.

McKinley town is... silver man in town, the democratic postmaster is wearing a McKinley button.

Joe Beeler holds office not by the will of the people but by the vote of two populist commissioners. Two years ago he was defeated by a majority that partook of the nature of a landslide.

Altgeld pleads that he slipped the gold nippers on his Chicago tenants because the goldbugs had treated him in the same way. The excuse is worse than the offense, but it can always be assumed that Altgeld's meanest utterance is his latest.

Chairman Jones says Nebraska will go for Bryan by 30,000 majority. This is a much wider guess than the most enthusiastic populist in the state would make.

It is said that the present campaign is a "war" between the classes and the masses, and that Bryan represents the latter. Take this statement locally and what is the result—it is not true that a large majority of the capitalists are free silverites?

DESPITE of all reports Sewall sticks to the ticket and shows no sign of "weighing anchor." "Does it not appear inconsistent?" pertinently asks T. V. Powderly, late workman of the Knights of Labor.

THE daily pilgrimages of workmen, old soldiers, business men and trades societies to Canton continue. Last week was the banner one, thousands upon thousands of visitors paying their respects to Major McKinley, listening to his words of political wisdom and shaking his hand.

IN a speech at North Platte Bill Green issued the broad challenge that he would debate the financial question with any man who stands on Nebraska soil. Prof. R. H. Langford accepted his challenge but Bill again declined.

FRANK W. GUNSAULAS of Chicago the noted Congregational divine, is taking a hand in the campaign. He is to make speeches in Michigan, and goes out with the campaign cry of "Up with the poor."

THE North Platte advocates of free silver and free trade, who promise so much for their theories, and blame so much on the coinage law of 1873, have never explained the great prosperity from 1873 up to the time the republican policy was set aside by democratic success in 1892.

THE same democratic party of New York that now "unreservedly indorses and approves the platform adopted at Chicago" declared as follows on the 24th of last June: Free coinage of silver by the United States alone can have no other effect than to change our present standard to one of silver—now a depreciated coin.

Major McKinley's address to a large delegation recently visiting Canton he said: "I am opposed to free trade, because it degrades American labor. I am opposed to free silver because it degrades American money."

Major McKinley in his public life, in every relation with the people, emulates the example of the immortal Lincoln. He inherits his political creed and has been loyal to and worthy of his inheritance.

He regards the Laboring Man as Li Hung Chang the Coolies of China. We called attention the other day to the fact that Mr. Bryan's views of the wages to which labor is entitled were precisely identical with the views of Li Hung Chang, who said in a semi-official statement that if we wished to compete with foreign nations we must reduce the cost of production by reducing the cost of labor.

It is said that the present campaign is a "war" between the classes and the masses, and that Bryan represents the latter. Take this statement locally and what is the result—it is not true that a large majority of the capitalists are free silverites? Count noses and see.

GOOD MAN TO DRIVE.

POLITICAL REINS MUST BE IN EXPERIENCED HANDS. An Incident Which Happened in Colorado in 1892 That Serves as an Object Lesson in the Present Campaign—Confidence in a Good Driver.

It was in the fall of '93. The national panic was on. Banks were failing every day in Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, and all over the country. A group of men from several different states sat on the veranda of the Sunnyside hotel in Manitou discussing the situation, for it was very serious.

When the business man saw this Democratic tariff law he said: "Well we've got it at last; now let us make the best of it." He immediately began to adjust his enterprises to suit the changed conditions and hoped ultimately to enlarge his industries and employ all the labor.

When will they do it, and what other new "isms" will they invent to sandwich in with free coinage, free trade, and free riot? And when they have finally inaugurated this free coinage scheme, which will be in two or three years from now, the business mind of the country will then still wait in suspense to see what will be the effect of changing the country from a basis of practical bimetalism, as it is now, to a basis of silver monometalism.

Which would the wage earner rather have for a day's work a dollar in silver or a dollar in gold? Which would the pensioner rather have? Which the man who withdraws his deposit from a savings bank? Which would he prefer to be paid to his family by the insurance company after his death?

Which would the farmer rather get for his wheat, his cotton, or his corn? Or the manufacturer for his plows, his boots and shoes, or his clothing? Which would all the world rather have?

Government is a matter of mind force and business sense. When the business men of the nation see that the best mind and business judgment of the country is in power, they have confidence in its ability, its patriotism and financial judgment, and then they will invest their money, enlarge their enterprises, and that is prosperity.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

WHAT HAPPENED AFTER CLEVELAND'S ELECTION IN 1892.

An Era of Prosperity Which Had Lasted for Twenty Years Gave Way to One of Depression—Some Reasons Why McKinley Should Be Elected. No country in the world ever enjoyed so high a degree of prosperity for twenty years as this one.

Then, in the face of this condition of things, the Democratic congress proceeded to frame a tariff bill which threatened the industries of the country with new embarrassments. Through much difficulty before its final passage, it greatly aggravated the difficulties of the treasury by diminishing the revenues and increasing the deficit.

Both the serious part which the Democratic threat of free trade played in bringing about the financial difficulties of the treasury in 1893 and 1894 is often ignored. But although thus incidentally contributing to the financial panic of 1893 and to the business depression which has since followed, it was nevertheless a minor factor in those disturbances.

Opposed to him as sunlight is to darkness, as Ormuzd to Ahrimanes—as is the genius of good to the principle of evil—stands William McKinley, representing in his record and in the platform of his party the Republican policies of sound money and protection, under which this country flourished from 1865 to 1892 as no other country ever flourished under the canopy of heaven.

What McKinley Stands For. The Republican party stands today, as it has always stood, opposed to the continuation of an industrial policy which cripples industries at home, robs labor of its just rewards and supplies insufficient revenues to run the government.

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.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

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

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 to read as follows: Section 2. The supreme court shall consist of five (5) judges, one of whom 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 of not less than three (3) years and not more than five (5) years.

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 1. That section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: 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 which is concurred in by not less than three-fourths of the members elected to each house thereof.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING TO AMEND SECTION NINE (9) OF ARTICLE EIGHT (8) OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEBRASKA, PROVIDING FOR THE INVESTMENT OF THE PERMANENT EDUCATIONAL FUNDS OF THE STATE.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 9. All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and income whereof only be used, shall be deemed trust funds held by the state, and the state shall supply all losses thereof that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall remain forever inviolate and undiminished.

J. A. PIPER, Secretary of State.