

The Semi-Weekly Tribune.

IRA L. BARE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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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 Tefft.

THE chances of the republicans carrying Texas are brighter than the show of the silver democrats to carry Illinois.

THE reports received at the republican headquarters at Lincoln from all sections of the state are very encouraging, and show that the vote for the entire republican ticket will be such as to stagger the Bryan crowd.

IF Sewall withdraws from the democratic ticket he will do so within the next week. It is reported in the east that chairman Jones already has Sewall's declination in his pocket, and that it will shortly be made public.

ONE of the Bryan organs wonders, "whether Tom Watson is a torch-light parade or funeral procession." Just kept up gentlemen, and you will see. You made hysterical efforts in courting the populist convention at St. Louis, and a failure to give even decent treatment to your co-workers will react.

THE total democratic vote in Maine has varied from 73,786 in 1880, when there was a greenback fusion, to 30,921 in 1894, when at least 18,000 democrats failed to vote and the republican majority went up to the extraordinary figure of 38,978.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat having carefully investigated the conditions in all free silver countries and especially in Mexico, where it sent a special correspondent for that purpose. The fact that there is not a silver country in the world in which labor is paid one-half the average wages paid in the United States, and in which the money when received will buy one-half as much as it will buy here, furnishes a complete answer to Bryan's speeches, so far as the workingman is concerned.

IF populist administration of Lincoln county has saved the taxpayers five thousand dollars by reason of interest on bank deposits, what has been done with the money saved? If the populists are such economical fellows, why was it necessary this year to raise the valuation of all property about one-fifth? The taxation is now higher than it has been for years.

FREE COINAGE would not start a factory or make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations. It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the people or the wealth of the nation. It seeks to introduce a new measure of value, but would add no value to the thing measured.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube.

THE NIMBLE DOLLAR.

HOW IT WILL HOP UP AND DOWN WHEN WE HAVE FREE SILVER.

A Traveler in the East Gives Facts Which Are Better Than All Bryan's Theories. The Storekeeper Would Have to Mark His Goods Afresh Every Day.

WITH its knowledge of the makeup of the populist leaders of North Platte and the absolute control they have of the party and the party conventions, THE TRIBUNE was fully justified in saying that the recent populist convention was manipulated by the "ring." It was no secret prior to the convention that the gang favored the nomination of Mr. Garrison for commissioner—in fact said that he must be nominated—and the slate went through without trouble.

TOM WATSON said in a speech at Dallas, Tex., a few days ago: "Mr. Sewall cannot carry the ward in which he lives. He cannot carry the town in which he lives. He cannot carry the state in which he lives. He is a wart on the party. He is a knot on the log." We would not say that Mr. Bryan is a wart on the party, but it is also true of him that he cannot carry the precinct in which he lives, nor his ward, town or state.

WHY is it that both the populists and the democrats failed to put a plank in their platforms demanding that the government own and control the silver mines of this country so that the profit which would be made from free coinage would go to our government and thus indirectly be a benefit to the whole people? Why should this profit go to a few individuals who own the silver mines and who are already enormously rich? Is not this building up one of the most dangerous trusts that the country has ever seen? Think of a few men having under their control all the silver of this country and the government compelled to turn it into dollars as fast as they produce it!

H. M. BUSHNETT, in the State Journal, describes very graphically how the farmers' alliance has gradually evolved into a lawyer's alliance. He recalls the fact that only a few years ago the populists were "pizen" on lawyers, and their slogan was to put none but farmers into office; then the lawyers slowly gained a foothold and daily strengthened their grip, until now the once farmer's alliance is in complete control of the lawyers.

SENATOR Thurston showed up the silver proposition very clearly when he said: "If Rothchild were to sail into New York harbor with a great ship loaded with foreign silver bullion which had cost him one hundred millions of dollars, and should ask this government to pass a law compelling our people to accept that silver bullion in exchange for their products and their labor at just twice the price paid for it by Rothchild, the members of congress who would vote for such measure would be hung to the nearest lamp post; and yet that is what the free and unlimited coinage of the world's product of silver means."

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TOLSTOI ON DECADENCE.

His Views as Translated From an Interview in a Moscow Paper.

Our literary men of the present day are "decadents," and by "decadents" I mean that school of writers who having no ideas of their own and having nothing whatsoever to express strive nevertheless to make some impression upon the public by introducing into their works various little scenes or mere words devoid of any serious thought and meaning.

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PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

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, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section four (4) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended 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 of not less than six (6) years as the legislature may prescribe.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 5. At the first general election to be held in the State of Nebraska, 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 period of four (4) years, and at each general election thereafter, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of four (4) years, unless otherwise provided by law; provided, that in no event shall the term of any judge of the supreme court expire at the time of holding the general election of 1896, shall continue for the term for which they were respectively commissioned.

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, 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 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.

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, 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; they shall not receive, to their own use any fees, costs, interest, or other moneys in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office, or 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 treasury of the State of Nebraska at the first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring therein.

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, 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 shall concur in the same, may increase the number of judges of the supreme and district courts, and the judicial districts of the State of Nebraska, and may be formed of compact territory, and bounded by county lines; and such increase or any change in the number of a district shall not vacate the office of any judge.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section six (6) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 6. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts, justices of the peace, and magistrates, and such inferior courts as may be established by law; provided, that the number of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring therein.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section six (6) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 6. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts, justices of the peace, and magistrates, and such inferior courts as may be established by law; provided, that the number of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring therein.

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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 shall be passed by a majority of two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof.

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 shall be passed by a majority of two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof.

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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 are to be used, shall be deposited in the state treasury, and the state shall supply all losses thereon that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall remain forever unimpaired and undiminished, and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States bonds or registered short-term district bonds of this state, and such funds with the interest and income thereof are hereby solemnly pledged for the purpose for which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses.

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 are to be used, shall be deposited in the state treasury, and the state shall supply all losses thereon that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall remain forever unimpaired and undiminished, and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States bonds or registered short-term district bonds of this state, and such funds with the interest and income thereof are hereby solemnly pledged for the purpose for which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses.

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