

The Semi-Weekly Tribune.

IRA L BARE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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THE WINNERS OF 1896.

NATIONAL TICKET. For President—W. MCKINLEY, of Ohio. For Vice President—G. A. HOBART, of New Jersey.

STATISTICAL TICKET. For Governor—JOHN H. MACCOLL. For Lieutenant Governor—ORLANDO TEFFT.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET. For Congress, 6th District—E. A. CADDY. For Senator, 3rd District—J. S. HOAGLAND.

COUNTY TICKET. For County Attorney—T. C. PATTERSON. For Commissioner, Third District, JAS. S. ROBBINS.

CHAIRMAN FRENCH stated at Saturday evening's meeting that there would be 1300 republican votes in Lincoln county this fall.

THE court house ring which succeeded in having Mr. Garrison nominated for county commissioner do not feel encouraged over his prospect of election.

"THE people have no money to come to see me," says Bryan. "Therefore I must go to see them."

ONE month ago the populists said they would not be satisfied with less than ten thousand majority for Bill Green in this congressional district.

THE New York Herald continues to take poll of electors by postal card. They show many changes from Cleveland in 1892 and McKinley in 1896.

THE acquaintances of Bill Green will no doubt be glad to learn that he has recovered from that awful attack of tonsillitis (?).

"LABOR cannot wait. The capitalist of the workingman is in his strong right arm. If he does not use it today just that much of his capital has gone forever."

AFTER free trade had closed factories and workshops and brought widespread ruin astute statesmen discovered that it was "the lack of money" and "the crime of 1873" which had done it all.

GENERAL GROSVENOR, of Ohio, was remarkably accurate in his estimates as estimating McKinley's strength in the convention.

McKinley will get a good many, if not all, of the doubtful votes. But vigilance in this case, as in all others, is the price of liberty and the nation's honor.

COLONEL CODY'S SENTIMENTS. Chicago Inter Ocean. Some time ago the Bryanites reported that "Colonel Cody, an old-time republican, will take the stump for Bryan and free silver."

STABILITY FAVORABLE TO WORKINGMEN. Samuel J. Tilden in 1890. Fluctuations in the currency produce the same fluctuations in money prices.

Fluctuations in the currency produce the same fluctuations in money prices. They subject the mechanic and producer to the same uncertainty, miscalculation and disappointment in business that fluctuations in prices do the farmer, the merchant and the manufacturer.

SILVER AND EGGS. From the New York Post. As a contribution to financial and economic thought the following utterance of Mr. Bryan, made in Kentucky on Tuesday, is the most remarkable yet offered even by him:

Why limit the price of eggs to 25c and silver to \$1.29? If the reasoning is sound, the price in each case might easily be doubled, and the consequent benefit to the human race correspondingly increased.

WE MUST HAVE GOOD MONEY. Maj. McKinley at Canton. My fellow-citizens, it must never be written that this nation either encourages or practices dishonesty.

Free silver means free trade. Suppose you could pay the duty with a 53c dollar, would you not reduce the protection you now have almost one-half? My fellow-citizens, do not be deluded. No matter how much money we have or may have in this country, there is but one way to get it, and that is to give something for it.

GOLD IS THE BETTER.

ITS SUPERIORITY OVER THE SILVER PRODUCT.

Gold is also cheaper when it comes to borrowing money—higher plans of intelligence in countries where the gold standard prevails—some comparisons.

One of the most urgent motives of the silver party is that they want cheap money. By that I suppose they mean money that can borrow cheaply or earn cheaply. Now, the cheapest money in the world is in the strongest gold country, viz., England.

The following can almost be taken as axioms: No silver country is prosperous. No silver country has stable and firm government.

There is a well-known religious sect in the United States, called Dunkards, who partake somewhat of character of Quakers. They believe in baptism by immersion, but the neophyte must be immersed thrice.

Currency depletion means low prices for labor and everything else. Currency at a fair rate per capita means prosperity. Currency inflation means danger ahead.

Mr. Samuel Netley of Betavia, Kansas, Ill., said to the Post reporter that in spite of their traditional habits, the Dunkards will undoubtedly vote at the coming election, and that their ballots will be, without exception, for honest money and the Republican ticket.

"The last time I voted," said this local leader, "I cast my vote for Abraham Lincoln. After I voted I turned about and went directly to my home. This is the custom of our people, who are bound to enter their kind and discourage their brethren from mingling in crowds where altercations and dissensions are likely to take place."

Their example is commended to all honest men, irrespective of party, who have sufficient moral sensibility to recognize the ethical nature of the struggle in which the opponents of free trade are engaged.

Senator Gray is Not For Bryan. I have not endorsed Bryan and Sewall, nor do I contemplate doing so. I have been a Democrat all my life, and I do not propose to be driven out of my party at this time because my views on some questions differ from those of many of my fellow Democrats.

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs.

hoarding. The return of securities has not been at very much below the present valuation ruling on our stock exchange—probably 15 per cent. to 25 per cent.

If we can avoid a serious panic during such a crisis we may regard ourselves fortunate. Under the most favorable circumstances we must look for great disturbances in value to all classes, disorganization of labor and a hardening of money and general financial trouble.

Capital can always take care of itself, and will feel the trouble the least, as it can largely unload its burden on to others. Now, legislation in favor of silver, when it comes, must be at least from one month to a year off, and at the best it cannot do anything which will speedily restore our circulation to its normal amount per capita.

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WORKS ARE CLOSING.

SERIOUS EFFECT OF THE FREE SILVER MOVEMENT.

Many Manufacturers Suspend Until They Know the Result of the Election—No Desire to Sell Products and Receive Payment in Fifty-Cent Dollars.

The threat of free silver and a de-based currency is having a serious effect upon the industrial interests of the country. Many manufacturers are closing their works until after election.

Many manufacturers are thus compelled to close their works to save themselves from certain disaster in the event the Bryan ticket should be elected.

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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 consist of five (5) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases arising under the constitution and laws of this state, and in cases 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 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 1898, there shall be elected two (2) judges of the supreme court for a term of two (2) years, one for the first year, and one for the second year, and as each general election thereafter, there shall be elected one (1) judge of the supreme court for the term of five (5) years, unless otherwise provided by law.

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 as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of not less than five (5) years as the legislature may prescribe.

Section 5. The judges of the supreme court shall receive for their services such compensation as shall be provided by law. The compensation shall be in advance in full for each year, and shall not be subject to any reduction or increase during the term of office.

Section 6. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office shall be as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of not less than five (5) years as the legislature may prescribe.

Section 7. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office shall be as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of not less than five (5) years as the legislature may prescribe.

Section 8. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office shall be as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of not less than five (5) years as the legislature may prescribe.

Section 9. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office shall be as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of not less than five (5) years as the legislature may prescribe.

Section 10. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office shall be as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of not less than five (5) years as the legislature may prescribe.

Section 11. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office shall be as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of not less than five (5) years as the legislature may prescribe.

Section 12. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office shall be as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of not less than five (5) years as the legislature may prescribe.

they shall keep the public records, books and papers thereon, and perform such other duties as may be required of them by law. Approved March 30, 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 1. That section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. No other executive state officers except those named in section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution, which is amended in this act, shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office shall be as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of not less than five (5) years as the legislature may prescribe.

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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.