

THE HERALD.

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BY ERNEST BRON.

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Gov. Boyd has issued his Thanksgiving proclamation.

Cass county will be represented in the legislature by republican.

Now that election is over, boom the city hall and opera house project.

C. W. SHERMAN, the next postmaster, clinched his claim on the job last night.

NEBRASKA is all right. The state ticket from governor down, is elected and Harrison carries the state.

OHIO and California have been saved by the republicans, but not until several days of anxiety had been passed.

SEVERAL distinguished soldiers fell out side of the breast works last Tuesday, and the breast works fell on top of some of them.

THE city council meet tonight and will have the city hall opera house proposition up for consideration. THE HERALD hopes that the council will look upon the project with favor.

THE third commissioners district will be represented for the next three years by a republican. Mr. Hayes having been elected by nearly 200 majority.

Railroad traffic continues large throughout the country although net earnings continue small. The roads are doing a larger business than they ever did before, but on a very narrow margin of profit.

DEMOCRATS would do well to remember that "what goes up must come down." Democracy will fall with a dull, heavy thud one of these fall days, and England will drop the lion to half-mast in sympathy with the Tammany tiger.

THERE is one thing about the Australian ballot system that favors the defeated. It takes so long to get at the result that the defeated candidate is not instantly stunned. The awful truth dawns upon him gradually and he is thus given time to summon his fortune.—Bee.

No "outs could ever before rest so contented and await the returns of reason and good judgment of the people. Democrats have a big contract if they maintain the present standard in national affairs. From cellar to garret the nation is in apple pie order.

REPUBLICANS relieved from the responsibilities of public affairs can take a rest. It is safe to say; however, they will now and then poke the ribs of the tiger, and make the wild cat scream, and persuade the rooster to come down from the top rail of the fence.

OUT of a total vote of 74,324 in Boston the prohibition candidate received 606 votes. It in no sense represents the temperance sentiment of Boston. As a political party and as an influence in the cause of temperance the prohibition party is the dearest failure in sight.

HARRISON and McKinley are said to be the most unpopular Americans with the people of Europe. They will not worry about that, Washington and Lincoln once were unpopular with the same people and for the same reason that they stood up for America as against England.

THE complete exposure of the assassination fake in Kansas leaves Jerry Simpson and his party managers in the exceeding ridiculous light. As usual, the democrats managed to get tangled up in the affair, and are now, together with Jerry, the laughing stock of the whole country.

WITH Hainer, Meiklejohn and Mercer in congress, Nebraska will not be obliged to assume an apologetic air every time they think of delegation at Washington. That we are still bothered by O'Bryan and O'Kem also, and O'Boys will give us no stability.

SILVER QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

The British journals in general are inclined to take too somber a view of the silver question in the United States. They speak about an "impending disaster in America" and a "financial crisis in the republic" with altogether more freedom and positiveness than the facts warrant, as interpreted by intelligent and conservative authorities on the ground. The weak element in our financial scheme is the silver law of 1890. This law has not justified even the small quantity of faith reposed in it by its promoters. The law was never intended to be permanent feature of our financial scheme. Nobody ever believed or said that it would solve the silver problem. It was put forward merely as a compromise, and to prevent legislation which would be infinitely worse. There was a chance at the time that free silver might secure in both branches of congress the requisite two-thirds vote to pass it over the presidential veto, and the present act was brought forward to head off such an eventuality. It was a makeshift, emphatically and confessedly, and was designed to be repealed when congress had a chance to devise something better. The men who championed it at the time it was presented now think that it has served its purpose, and are asking for its repeal. Undoubtedly it will be repealed within a year or two, whether a measure to take its place be devised by that time or not.

The fears of British financiers over the situation in the United States are altogether groundless. The danger, such as it is, in our present monetary legislation is well understood here, and will be adequately guarded against. It is only just, to say, too, that the danger is scarcely as great as outsiders apprehend. For the present, at least, the notes which are being issued under 1890 are being fairly well absorbed all over the country. Apparently they meet a real want in the exchanges which ought to be supplied. Nobody is protesting against receiving them. There is no good reason to believe that they will or can, within the next twelve or fifteen months, send gold to a premium. That they are inconvenient, and even dangerously, expanding the silver element of the currency, however, is undeniable, and this consideration will compel congress to give early and serious attention to the question. Bills for the repeal of the act were introduced in the first session of the present congress, and they will be pressed in the coming session. The general desire is to await the action of the monetary conference before proceeding to extremities with this law of 1890, but if England and Germany continue to resist our appeals for co-operation in the work of restoring international bimetalism we will have to discontinue our unavailing attempt to bull the silver market single-handed. In that event the act will be repealed, and silver purchases by the government will be either reduced largely from present figures or be stopped altogether.

No sooner is the political campaign over than Dr. Parkhurst makes his appearance with a crusade organization that is likely to cause no end of trouble in New York, says the Lincoln Journal. He has arranged to appoint a special army of 1,000 inspectors who will make the rounds of the disreputable places of the city, noting the names and residences of the owners of all property used for liquor selling or any immoral purpose. The policemen will be investigated, and their relations with the law defying element will be closely observed. Facts will be collected about the failure of the city officials to clean and pave the streets and enforce proper sanitary conditions. In short, these inspectors will collect all available facts tending to show the misgovernment of the city of New York and place them before the people in the most public way possible. The good doctor means well enough and deserves to succeed in this great crusade. But many who sympathize with him heartily in his work have no confidence whatever that he will be able to reach any important or beneficial results. Through the trade made with the national democratic committee the city of New York has been turned over irrevocably to the Tammany organization. The bargain has been made and the goods have been tied up and delivered. It will be many long years before the taxpayers get out of that bundle and it is hard to see how Dr. Parkhurst will be able to help them with his new crusade. But good luck to him in his new work, nevertheless.

LET the city council enter into a contract with THE NEWS now for the city printing, and make them furnish a good and sufficient bond, the same as other papers have had to do.

NO MATTER who is president, industry, honesty and economy will give every American citizen a good living, besides something to lay by for a rainy day. There is no danger that the dial of progress which has been sweeping forward so rapidly since the republicans came into power will be turned back by a single republican defeat. Let us be cheerful. The democracy doesn't want free trade half so badly as it wants the offices. As soon as it fills its belly it will go to sleep and the legislation of the republican congress will remain practically undisturbed.—Lincoln Journal.

EIGHTY thousand new voters in Chicago, mostly drawn there by the World's fair work, upset the republican equilibrium in Illinois. The elements that make New York city democratic have made Chicago democratic enough to overcome the rural vote. And it is probable that from this time forward Illinois will be a doubtful state. The republican party gave the World's fair to Chicago. The return for the great compliment to the great city of the west is not quite what was expected.

ALREADY there is dissatisfaction in democratic camps over the recent election. The Plattsmouth Journal and Nebraska City News are indulging in a war of words, all occasioned by the defeat of J. Sterling Morton. The News claims Morton was knifed by Bryan and the Journal resents such a thrust, but then the News is about right.

THE people will find it hard to pay \$50,000 a year more for their sugar than they are now paying, but that it is one of the probable prices of democratic tariff reform.

THE coming session of congress will be a very tame one, as the democrats will not be disposed, for obvious reasons, to do anything more exciting than draw their pay.

OHIO began to be shaky when she sold a senatorship to Calvin S. Brice instead of giving it to some competent and worthy man on his personal merits.

THOMAS B. REED will not preside over the next house, but he will make life burdensome to the man who shall be chosen for that service.

THE FARMERS' CONGRESS. The coming session of the farmers national congress in this city is attracting wide attention and will certainly turn out to be a notable meeting, both in attendance and the value and interest of the proceedings. It is time for the people of Lincoln to prepare to suitably entertain this large body of representative men, and for the farmers of Nebraska to put themselves in readiness to do their share in promoting the success of the meeting and in profiting from the presence of these practical agriculturists in a three days session at the state capital.

If 1,000 delegates attend the convention from outside the state, at least 1,000 Nebraska farmers ought to be found who will meet them. Besides helping entertain the visitors they will be able to do the state a good turn by telling them individually and collectively of the boundless agricultural resources of Nebraska and of the many social, religious, political and climatic advantages enjoyed by the people who are so fortunate as to reside within her boundaries. The meeting affords an opportunity for standing up for Nebraska in an unusually effective way, and our wide-awake farmers will see that it is not neglected.

It is pleasant to notice that Secretary Robt. W. Furnas of the state board of agriculture appreciates the situation. He has already arranged to make a display of the products of the state in the senate chamber. In this work the board deserves and will doubtless receive assistance from every part of the state. Representatives here will be filled with progressive farmers coming from nearly every part of the union. To place a little exposition of the resources of Nebraska but a few feet away is a bright idea, and one that will be sure to bring much favorable attention to this state.

The people of Lincoln have something to do in helping along the good work. They are asked to decorate their places of business in honor of the event, and to assist as they are able in making the visitors comfortable. The convention will open next Tuesday and continue until Thursday.—Lincoln Journal.

The committee to whom was referred the city hall-opera house proposition failed to make a report last Monday night. It is understood that they will report at the next meeting.

LOGICAL RESULTS OF DEMOCRATIC RULE IN AMERICA.

The wage workers of this country will read the following among the many announcements of the British press and, we hope, be able to derive some sort of comfort from them. That British gold was used in enormous quantities to influence the late national election in the interest of British commerce and its ascendancy will become apparent as events transpire. If the laboring classes who elected Mr. Cleveland can see anything except disaster to their interests in the utterances of the British press we are quite certain they must read those utterances by the aid of the magnifying glasses of the free trade importer. Hear the cablegrams from London and Liverpool.

A number of the interviews represent the citizens of the Belfast as jubilant over Mr. Cleveland's victory, and as talking of nothing else but the tin industry having suffered through the McKinley tariff. Sir Daniel Dixon, the mayor of the city, who is a ship owner, says he is rejoiced for the sake of Belfast, and he anticipates more trade both in her exports and in freights.

Can the wage earners of America derive any comfort from the fact that democratic ascendancy in this country is to destroy our infant tin plate industry. Again:

A number of Welsh tin plate manufacturers, whose work have been closed, are giving notice of a resumption of work at their establishments. The news of the democratic victory has been received with great satisfaction in the iron and tin plate manufacturing districts of Great Britain.

Can the wage workers and honest democrats of this country see anything but disaster to American interests in the announcement of this direct result from the election of Mr. Cleveland? would the Welsh manufacturer start up again with his tin plate works if it is not a fact that he expects the democratic party to strike down and destroy the American tin industry? The Welshman had to close his works the moment we enabled the Yankee to manufacture in this country. Hence, when democracy destroy an industry in our country, they build up one for the benefit of our great commercial rival and enemy. Can the wage-earner of America see this.

Hear the London Times: LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Times says: The democratic victory is so complete that it carries with it an obligation to act up to the pledges of the Chicago platform. It is no longer necessary for Cleveland to assume the hedging, minimizing tone which marked his letter of acceptance.

The republican party now demands the fulfillment of democratic promises strike down the present tariff law and give us southern and British tariff for revenue only. Nothing less will do and, we hope, the wage earner of this country will blame only himself when he comes to compete single handed and alone with European wages.

REPUBLICAN STEADFASTNESS.

The National defeat of Tuesday was hardly if any less a surprise than the one of two years ago. It did not seem possible that with the country, East and West, more generally prosperous than ever before, every industry thriving, nobody idle who had a mind to work, the cost of living on the decline and the rates of wages on the increase the people would decree a chance says the Inter Ocean. But that is what has been done. Two years ago the party was staggered by the blow, the column made to waver by the shock. The republican press showed here and there indications of a disposition to make a surrender of principle. It was not until President Harrison's annual message, a month later, came out, with its ringing and undaunted championship of every distinctive doctrine of the party, that all symptoms of demoralization passed away. Something of that kind was needed then. Not so now.

With one voice and unequivocal distinctness the republican press so far as heard from, is as thoroughly loyal to the principles of the party as it would have been had these principles won a great and splendid victory. There is no uncertainty in the note sounded.

Whatever the democracy may do or fail to do there is no "shadow of turning" in the republican press. Individual politicians, men who worship at the shrine of immediate results, may wobble and vacillate, but the mighty voice of the unflinching ring of the unflinching steadfastness.

Two years ago two republican newspapers in this city were for surrender. One had been that way ever since Cleveland's message of 1887, with a slight respite during a part of the campaign of 1890 and a little let-up in the fall of 1891; the other had stood for protection every since it was founded, some forty or fifty years. But nothing of the kind is heard from either now.

The Tribune and the Journal neither shows any disposition to surrender in the face of defeat. The former heads its leading article of yesterday, "Republicans have nothing to be ashamed of," and declares

that "were they to fight the battle over again they would adopt neither new policies nor new methods," adding, with an increased emphasis, "When their national convention met at Minneapolis it stated with clearness the position of the party on the great questions which interested the country, and their candidates accepted its platform without qualification. There were no attempts at evasion or perversion." This is the spirit of the whole article. Not the slightest suggestion of free tradeism crops out.

The republican party is not dismayed by defeat now any more than it was in 1856 or 1884. It accepts occasional disaster as a part of the fortunes of politics under a popular form of government. The democracy will now be put upon trial. From 1855 to 1889 it was hedged in by a republican senate. Now, with the aid of the populists of the senate, it will have a majority and after the 4th of March next will be in power. It must do one of two things, either abandon its hostility to protection or put that hostility into practical effect. The republican party as a political organization can afford to await with equanimity the result, and as to the effects upon the industrial interest of the country of a return to free trade, if such a return should be made, in whole or in part, they would be no worse for republicans than for democrats. Hard times, like good times, are shared by the people, irrespective of party. With the republicans unflinching in their loyalty to protection that fundamental principle is in no danger of overthrow. The sun may be eclipsed, but its fires can not be put out.

THE election is over and the north-west has demonstrated its loyalty to the republican party, and Iowa has repudiated the pretended Boise and Nebraska has repudiated usurper Boyd. In the closely crowded districts where labor is engaged in strife with the employer, the day labors voted the democratic ticket. The democratic management succeeded in pulling the wool over the employes eyes down east, and making him believe that his employer was in favor of republican supremacy. This gave Mr. Cleveland, New York, Connecticut and the eastern States, and with the German Lutheran vote in Illinois and Wisconsin, these states. In the north-west where the agriculturist was dissatisfied two years ago, the prosperous and wise administration of Mr. Harrison has loyal won back the farmers support. In Iowa, Nebraska and the Dakotas the party has again control and will maintain control. THE HERALD now desires for the satisfaction of the laborer of this country, who depends on day labor, that the democratic party may control fully both branches of congress, and that, that party may have courage enough to fully carry out the declaration of the Chicago platform, repeal the present tariff laws and give the county pure and simple tariff for revenue only. Anything less will be cowardice. At the same time we predict that the democratic party will not dare fulfill its promises to the country. It is a party of negation, of obstruction and any policy which embraces aggressive action or a radical departure from the policy which the great republican party has pursued in this country will never be adopted by that party of obstruction. The democratic party can build a stone wall across the public highway of progress in this country but it can never and will never attempt to hew out a new and broad highway for itself and the people Mr. Cleveland's policy of administration will consist of empty platitudes and declarations based on democratic traditions of what Andrew Jackson or Thomas Jefferson may have said in some political demonstration in the days when this country was wholly undeveloped. Four years of obstruction, accompanied by hard times and cheap labor will satisfy the wage workers of this country and the HERALD is willing that the object lesson proceed.

MR. TRAVIS tells us he intends suing THE PLATTSMOUTH HERALD for libel made against him in the campaign.—Howard Echo.

If County Attorney Travis has good grounds for bringing suit against THE HERALD for libel, why don't he get a move on himself and bring suit instead of running around the county telling the different papers what he is going to do. Come on Mr. Travis with your libel, or hold your tongue. THE HERALD doesn't believe Mr. Travis knows what constitutes a libel and would be pleased to help teach him the law on that subject. THE HERALD will have more to say concerning Attorney Travis hereafter.

EDITOR SHERMAN will succeed Postmaster Streight in the postoffice.

RUSSIA'S SIDE OF THE PAMIR QUESTION.

One of the most marked things about Russian diplomacy is its imperial character. Russia rarely or perhaps never appears in the role of applicant for favors, diplomat, or otherwise. When the czar, for instance, wants money, but an intimation of that fact is sufficient to set the governments of Europe, whether of the Dreibrund or independent, at work to accommodate him. When an alliance is made it is rarely that the czar finds it necessary even to make the first advances. Hence the czar since the time of Napoleon has occupied more nearly than any other of the rulers of Europe the position of arbiter in European destinies. And when it comes to action no country of Europe acts with the promptness and vigor of Russia. As a rule also Russia's foreign policy is carried forward so swiftly and surely on the line chosen by herself that when a quarrel or a war is precipitated it is generally some other country that feels compelled to resort to arms to assert its rights against Russia.

Thus at present seems to be the situation in the Pamirs, where both England and Russia are maneuvering for position in the contest which is to decide the supremacy of Asia and the East. Of England's real or supposed rights in the Pamirs which led her to send troops to the aid of the Ameer of Afghanistan, the world has been kept fully informed by England herself. Of Russia's claims and rights little has been heard. This usual defect or characteristic of Russian diplomacy has for once however supplemented from authoritative Russian sources. The Turkestan Gazette of Sept. 20 contains a full exposition of Russia's rights in the Pamirs, and its translation and appearance in full in European papers has placed the Pamir questions in a decidedly more favorable light, as regards Russia. The Gazette is the semi-official journal of Turkestan, and it evidently speaks of the Pamirs. The Gazette traces the history of the Pamirs from the time of Marco Polo's accounts to the present and more especially for the last ten years when the country first became circuliarily known to Europeans. What constitutes the Pamirs is thus defined: "The Pamirs constitutes a mountainous country formed by the conjunction of the Thian, Shan, the Muz-dagata and the Hindu Kush, and bounded on the north by the Trans-Altai range and on the south by the Hindu Kush. It extends north to south 180 miles and west to east 200 miles, between the River Pludja on the west and the Sasilol ridge with its branches on the east. This plateau raises to a mean height of about 12,000 feet above sea level and presents a disorderly distribution of mountains of various sizes, surrounded on its borders by the highest chains of cloudcapped ranges and peaks."

The permanent population of the Pamirs is placed at about 1,500 souls. The Kerghiz nomads who inhabit this "roof of the world" are described as "a wretched, sickly set of people." After having the detailed history of this lofty table-land and the internal and external influences brought to bear upon the Ameer of Afghanistan during the last ten years the articles claims to establish the fact that the Pamirs belong to Russia by right of direct inheritance from the late Khanate of Khokand, The Afghans and Chinese since 1855, according to the Gazette, have been striving to share the Pamirs between them, and at the same time the limits of the British power in India were being extended north to the south of the Hindu Kush. The events of last summer led Russia to assert again her right to the Pamirs, and as to the British troops sent to "aid" the Ameer, the Gazette says: "It is not very probable the Ameer of Afghanistan asked for assistance from the Indian government," a supposition, we may add the Inter-Ocean some time ago suggested. From the article it is clear that Russia believes she has a right to the Pamirs and the history of Russia shows that she is not usually diffident about claiming her own. In fairness it must be admitted that the article in question makes a strong showing for Russia, and places the Pamirs question in a decidedly different light from that thrown upon it by the British press. England has some heavy work before her if she attempts to pass the Hindu Kush and extend her empire on the north.—Inter-Ocean.

NEW YORK never declares for the same party two presidential years in succession. The republicans carried it in 1840, the democrats in 1843, the republicans in 1847, the democrats in 1850, the republicans in 1854, the democrats in 1858, the republicans in 1860, the republicans in 1864, the republicans in 1868, the republicans in 1872, the democrats in 1876, the democrats in 1880, the republicans in 1884, the republicans in 1888 and the democrats in 1892. It will be the republicans' turn again in 1896.