

ELECTION RESULTS.

OFF YEAR BUT REPUBLICANS CAME OUT WELL.

New York Is Lost to Good Government but Ohio and Maryland Stand Well in Line with the Republicans—Tariff Just High Enough.

(Washington Letter.)
Much more interest has been manifested this year in elections than is usual at any time other than in presidential elections.

Off-years in politics, with a Republican President in the white house, do not as a rule favor Republican success, but the Republican party in the great contests which have been waged in several states have well withstood the reaction which always follows a presidential victory at the polls. The fight has been strong and bitter, and while both heavy losses as well as satisfactory gains are seen, the Republicans here feel in a good frame of mind over the result. The general result is looked upon as a vindication of the cause of sound money and an upholding of the administration.

New York, where was the most concentrated fight, through division in the Republican ranks, has been handed over to the control of Tammany and the management of that city will shortly undergo a radical change. Outside of New York, where the fighting was bitter to an extreme, the state of Ohio furnished the most exciting and important campaign. In that state the fight was fierce and the methods

of 1 1/2 cents per ounce. This company operates immense copper and lead mines and the silver extracted from the ore is produced at a much less cost than in most mines which produce silver exclusively. The Anaconda mine of Montana, which by the way is owned by British capitalists, is a copper mine, but the ore contains a large per cent of silver. Last year the mine paid a profitable dividend through its copper production, and yielded in addition 6,000,000 ounces of silver, which, of course, was all net profit.
GEO. H. WILLIAMS.

Increase in Sheep Values.

The difference in the value of sheep under free-trade and protection is shown in the results of an assignee's sale of the estate of Thomas McElroy, a farmer in Jefferson county, Ohio, who had given particular attention to sheep husbandry. This sale took place in October, 1894, a few weeks after the passage of the Wilson bill, and the animals offered were all fine black-top merinos. The files of the Ohio "State Journal" show that forty ewes were sold for 69 cents each, 30 lambs for 20 cents each, and one registered buck for 50 cents. Other lots chosen from the flock sold at similar prices, and all were fine merino sheep.

"Secretary Miller of the State Board of Agriculture," says the Pigra "Dispatch," "is authority for the statement that today ewes of the same grade are worth \$3 to \$4 each, lambs \$2 to \$2.50, and registered bucks from \$15 to \$25. A few days ago the Insurance Association of Medina county made an allowance of \$2 each for common breed lambs. This is what the Republicans

REPUBLICAN OPINION.

How about that Dingley law Chinese wall? It don't interfere, apparently, with our export trade.

Ex-Candidate Bryan accounts for the present improved times (he admits they have improved) by the famine abroad and the discovery of gold in the Klondike, but he apparently forgets that double the amount of money has been expended in fitting out people to go to Klondike that has yet been taken out from the mines.

When a Mexican takes \$5 in Mexican silver, for every dollar of which he has to work as hard as his American brother works for his gold dollar, and buys with it goods worth \$2 in American gold, that is Mexican Bryanite prosperity. The workmen of this country don't want any of it in theirs.

A statement compiled from the official records of the government prepared by a free trade Democrat show that during Cleveland's last term the farmers of the country lost more than a billion dollars a year by decreased consumption and decreased values of products.

With a hundred thousand tons of Alabama coal going to Mexico for the use of her railroad locomotives in competition with English coal, it looks as though a new field is open to the south for her rich products.

"The revival of all industries and the commencement of prosperity in all parts of the United States were the natural and necessary results of the action of the President and a Republican congress."—John Sherman.

With all the Democratic vituperations against the oppressions and wickedness of the Dingley law, we haven't heard any wish expressed yet to return to the beneficent provisions of the Wilson law.

Mr. Bryan made numerous speeches during his recent tour through Ohio, but reading one was reading them all.

It is to be expected that Democrats will deny that the Dingley law has anything to do with the return of prosperity to the country.

"The first six months of the McKinley administration were the most disastrous in the history of the country."—William Jennings Bryan. That's a good one, Mr. Bryan; give us another.

The total value of the agricultural products of Kansas for 1897, according to the report of the board of agriculture of that state, is \$176,000,000, the largest in the present decade.

It Is Just High Enough.

THE WALL OF PROTECTION.



Will Reach a Normal Basis.
"The statistics for September show that under the most adverse conditions the Dingley bill promises to dissipate the Wilson deficit."—St. Louis Star, Oct. 10, 1897.

The decrease of dutiable imports of merchandise for September, 1897, as compared with September, 1896, amounted to \$6,553,019, while the decrease of nearly \$2,000,000 in non-dutiable imports swelled the total falling off for the month to \$8,445,972. Everybody knows why this decrease occurred and everybody but the free trade contents knows that as soon as the country shall have worked off its big accumulation of foreign goods that were crowded in during the last four months of the Wilson bill, imports will reach a normal basis of demand and supply, and revenue will be increased accordingly.

The Sandwich Islanders believe that the souls of their deceased monarchs reside in the ravens, and they entreat Europeans not to molest them.

SEE HERE, MR. BRYAN

DO YOU FIND ANY COMFORT IN THESE FIGURES?

Why the Democrats of Ohio Hate Hanna—The "Triunes" in Kansas Threatened With Disintegration by a New Political Force—What the Iowa Election Means.

Not a Rebuke to McKinley.

Chicago Inter Ocean: There are those who seem to regard decrease in the vote in Republican states in off years as peculiar to this year 1897. They strive to create the impression that in some way the falling off in the vote in Ohio and other states is a rebuke to, or a reflection on, the McKinley administration. In an editorial published yesterday we showed the record of Ohio in off years since 1861, but even this record is not exceptional. Indiana is the type of close states, and the record of the votes in that state is more curious even than that in Ohio.

In 1860 Indiana gave Lincoln a plurality of 23,524 over Douglas and elected a legislature republican in both branches. In 1862 the state gave a democratic plurality of 9,543 and the legislature elected that year had a democratic majority on joint ballot of 30. In 1864, Governor Morton, republican had a plurality of 20,189. The legislature was a tie in the senate, with a republican majority of 19 in house. In 1866 the republicans carried the state by 14,202. In the legislature the republicans had a majority of 32 on joint ballot. In 1868 Baker, republican candidate for governor, had a plurality over Hendricks of 961. In November of the same year Grant, for president, had a majority of 9,572 over Seymour. The legislature had a republican majority of 16 in the senate and 14 in the house. In 1870 the democratic plurality in the state was 2,864. The legislature was democratic, with a majority of 2 in the senate and 6 in the house.

In 1872 Hendricks, democratic candidate for governor, was elected by a majority of 1,148. In November of the same year Grant had a majority over all other candidates of 21,090. The legislature was republican by a majority of 12 on joint ballot. In 1847 the pendulum swung the other way and the democrats had a majority of 17,252 and had 16 majority on joint ballot in the legislature. In 1876 Williams, democratic candidate for governor, had a plurality of 5,084. The legislature was republican by a majority of 6 on joint ballot. In 1878 the democratic plurality in the state was 14,000. The legislature was a mixture. In the senate there were 24 democrats, 23 republicans and 3 nationals. In the house there were 60 democrats, 39 republicans and 11 nationals.

In 1880 Porter, republican candidate for governor, had a plurality of 6,953. Garfield for president had a plurality of 6,641. The republicans had a majority of 15 on joint ballot in the legislature. In 1882 the democratic plurality in the state was 10,924. In the legislature the democrats had a majority of 22 on joint ballot. In 1884 the democrats had a plurality of 7,392 on governor and 6,512 on president. In the legislature the democrats had a majority of 46 on joint ballot. In 1886 the republican plurality in the state was 3,324. The democratic majority in the legislature was reduced to 2. In 1888 the republican plurality on governor was 2,200. Harrison's plurality for president was 2,382. The democratic majority in the legislature on joint ballot was 36. In 1890 the democratic plurality on secretary of state was 19,579. The democrats had a majority in the legislature on joint ballot of 66. In 1892 the democratic plurality in the state was 7,125. The legislature was democratic by a majority of 46 on joint ballot. In 1894 the republicans had a plurality of 44,673. The legislature was republican by a majority of 77 on joint ballot. In 1896 McKinley's plurality in the state was 18,181. In the legislature the republicans had 85 votes on joint ballot, the democrats 53, and people's party 11. The republican majority over all was 21.

This is the record of Indiana for thirty-six years, and it illustrates the changes in the popular vote in a close state. The year after a presidential election is for either party the off year, with large probabilities of danger. Next year there may be no swing of the pendulum in Indiana and the republican plurality of 1896 may stand.

Why They Hate Hanna.

Iowa Register: It is funny, but every democratic paper in the country is for defeating Mark Hanna for the senate. The trouble with Mary Hanna is that under him the Bryan movement was defeated. We believe in standing by the men under whose management the republican party wins its victories. Parties are ever ready to tear down the managers. It is one of the strange tendencies of politics. The process is something like this: The whipped opposition begins to abuse the chairman of the winning party. It refers to him as a bad man, as a man who buys and sells votes. After while the chairman is called upon to use his influence with the president, or the governor. When he is not successful they begin to join in the opposition chorus and the first thing we know the party which had the benefit of the services of the chairman is divided as to his real deserts. We have watched the process more than once. The Register believes in standing by the leadership and the management of a party. Without such leadership or management to direct to the one end all the forces of a campaign, we can not hope to win victories. When the victories have been won we are in favor of building up the leaders and managers rather than tearing them down. That is why we take a personal and newspaper interest in the campaign of Mr. Hanna. He ought to be allowed to win his seat in the United States senate. The wishes of the president alone ought to be sufficient guide for the republicans of Ohio.

A New Party in Kansas.

New York Sun: In Kansas they call the combination of populists, silver republicans and democrats the "Triune" party. It seems that the

Triunes are threatened with disintegration by a new political force, Kansas has about as many political forces as gophers. The last is the socialist party, which is forming in the southeastern counties. It promoters say that the populists are old fogies who don't know what they want, and the democrats and silver republicans will not be able to hang together long enough to accomplish any reform. Therefore the socialists have put a new organization into the field, and invite the radical spirits of the Triune party to join them. A great many clubs have been formed. It is said, in southeastern Kansas, which is the populist stronghold. The inference is that the socialists are recruited chiefly from the populist ranks, which is not surprising when we know that the populists have fallen foul of one another over the spoils of office, that the last legislature was much too conservative to suit the middle-of-the-road, or Tom Watson brand, and that such leaders as Simpson and Peffer are not so canorous for reform as they used to be. Simpson, indeed, is suspected of democracy. The heartless fashion in which Breidenthal is lifting mortgages from 40,000 happy homes has also outraged the feelings of the dyed-in-the-wool populists. Hence the itch to form a party to exploit the old isms and invent new ones.

Populist leaders confess to being alarmed by the steady growth of the new political force. If not checked it will be the doom of fusion. "The populist party," said one of its officeholders the other day, "grew out of a smaller scare than that." Jerry Simpson, guide, philosopher and friend to the people's party, bids it be of good cheer. He sniffs at the new political force. "There are two conflicting elements in the populist party today," says Jerry. "One is the conservative men who believe in individuality, the other is the socialistic element that wants to found a model government. They forget that a model government must rest on a model citizenship. We have not secured that as yet. The socialistic ideals are based on the Lord's prayer and the sermon on the Mount. With the Lord behind both of these, in 1,800 years' time the world has not been captured, and the outlook now is such as would tend to discourage an ambitious man. It appears to a survival of the fittest, although the fittest may not be the best. If the struggle were between the coyote and the chicken, the chicken, although possessing merit, would get the worst of it. Socialism will not do yet." The latter part of Simpson's monologue is mystifying. Does he mean that he despairs of populism himself, and that, weary of being a chicken, he has resolved to become a coyote? A man who gets as much fun out of life as Jerry does and rides on free passes is certainly no chicken.

Finish the Calculation.

The Chicago Tribune falls to find that the Nebraska election returns afforded Mr. Bryan any substantial ground for self congratulation. "The vote this year," it shows, "exceeds by 15,000 the vote cast in Nebraska in any other year. In 1891 Judge Post received an aggregate of 76,447 votes; in 1893 Judge Harrison received 79,032; in 1895 Judge Norval received 79,291. These were all republican nominees. This year Judge Post, the republican nominee for supreme judge, received a vote which exceeds 90,000, or nearly 14,000 more than was ever cast in Nebraska for a republican candidate for supreme judge. In 1893 the combined opposition to the republican ticket mustered 109,568 out of 181,600, while in 1895 the opposition to the republican nominees mustered 103,625 out of 182,900. This year the fusion candidate has received 103,000, and the combined opposition vote will not exceed 106,000 out of a total of 196,000."

The Tribune finds these statistics of a rather discouraging nature to the followers of Bryanism. The republicans were beaten by the treasury scandal, which was an incident in no way connected with the silver issue. Add that item to the calculation, and it will be seen that the result is even less comforting to the silverites than the Tribune indicates.

Easy as Rolling Off a Log.

Lincoln Journal: In case of an extra session of the pop legislature, the Journal suggests that a little nerve will save that body considerable worry. They fired seven or eight republicans bodily out of the legislature last winter to get a two-thirds majority, but even then they could do much cussedness of the few republicans left, who managed to defeat some of their most wholesome measures, especially the recount of the vote on the constitutional amendment. The thing to do is to consider the report of the old committee on elections and unseat the rest of the republicans. It is as easy as falling off a log.

What the Iowa Election Means.

Denison Review: Thirty thousand plurality in an off year is a very comfortable margin. This verdict gives little encouragement to the democrats, but next year they will come up smiling and will claim with the same impudence that they will carry Iowa. They do not believe it themselves, but they delude themselves with the hope that others may believe it. They will again pile layers of lies on top of each other. Being without principle of any description, they thrive on ignorance and superstition.

The reason why Leslie M. Shaw was so villainously assailed was first because he was the accredited flag bearer. In times of war the color sergeant with the regimental flag always concentrates the enemy's fire. The other reason for the uncalled for abuse arose from pure envy, because one of their fellow-citizens was about to be elevated to a great historic place, which they vainly tried to reach. Disappointed ambition is a motive for great bitterness.

Hon. L. M. Shaw has great opportunities and possibilities. Two years hence the pitiful stories which assailed him this year will be in the waste baskets, and new ones will have to be invented. The old black horse, with his good horse sense—more sense than some traducers had—and the Woodruff cow will not be in the procession.

ANSWERS COMING IN.

COUNTIES SOUNDED ON THE PEARSE PROPOSITION.

The Effort that is Making to Secure the Next Meeting of the National Educational Association at Omaha—Getting New Members for the Nebraska Educational Association.

Responses Coming In.

The Nebraska members of the national educational association, says a Lincoln dispatch, made a pledge to the executive committee that if the next meeting of the association would be held in Omaha during the exposition, this state would furnish 1,500 members to the association. To this end the state superintendent has written letters to all the present and incoming county superintendents of the state, asking them to sign a conditional pledge to become members of the association, and to each pay in on or before the first day of April, 1898, the membership fee of \$2, in case the meeting comes to Omaha. Blanks were also sent to the superintendents of all the high schools for the signatures of all the teachers who were willing to help bring the meeting to Omaha during the exposition. In his letter Mr. Jackson states that each member will be entitled to a copy of the proceedings in book form, the volume being worth more than the membership fee. Although the letters were sent out only three days ago, the response are already coming in and there is every indication that the pledge made to the committee will be fulfilled without trouble. The meeting of the committee to decide upon the location of the next association meeting will be held some time next month. It is estimated that if the association comes to Omaha over 12,000 members will attend.

Held Up at Hay Springs.

Hay Springs dispatch: A holdup occurred early this evening about five miles southwest of here. The bandits were two women and one man, mounted on horses. The victim was Mr. Klingesmidt, a farmer from Wyoming. He had sold out recently and by wagon was on his way overland to St. Joseph, Mo., with some \$800 on his person. He first encountered two women riding horseback. Both had veils over their faces, but did not look suspicious. To his surprise, an order was given of hands up with four revolvers pointed at him. He obeyed without any attempt at resistance. Presently he received a blow from behind, causing him to fall from the wagon. He was then beaten into insensibility by a man who was in hiding behind a haystack close by. When Mr. Klingesmidt regained his senses the money was missing, and he saw the robbers riding at great speed in a westerly direction.

A Great Year for Nebraska.

In an interview Edward Cudahy of the Cudahy Packing company of Omaha asserted that there are more cattle and hogs being fed in Nebraska at the present time than ever before. He says that next year more fine cattle and hogs will be sent out of Nebraska to the Chicago and Omaha markets than the cattle men of the west ever dreamed of, and he makes his calculations from figures which he has received from every precinct in the state of Nebraska during the last two months.

Mr. Cudahy expects a greater increase in the line of sheep this season than in cattle and hogs. He estimates that 5,000,000 sheep are being fed in Nebraska right now. That is 3,000,000 above the average. Most of these sheep are in large bunches. They are sent into Nebraska because the winters are milder and the loss consequently lighter.

Did Not Appoint Him.

Governor Holcomb received a communication from the adjutant of Phil Kearney post, Grand Army of the Republic, of South Omaha, and inclosed with it was a resolution adopted by that post condemning Comandant Fowler of the soldiers and sailors home at Milford for the alleged order prohibiting the Nebraska building and Sherman avenue, fronting the latter. The Montana building will be located near it, but a little to the north and nearer the viaduct over Sherman avenue. The assertion that the Iowa commission reached a satisfactory agreement with the executive committee in relation to the charge of space for the state building is denied.

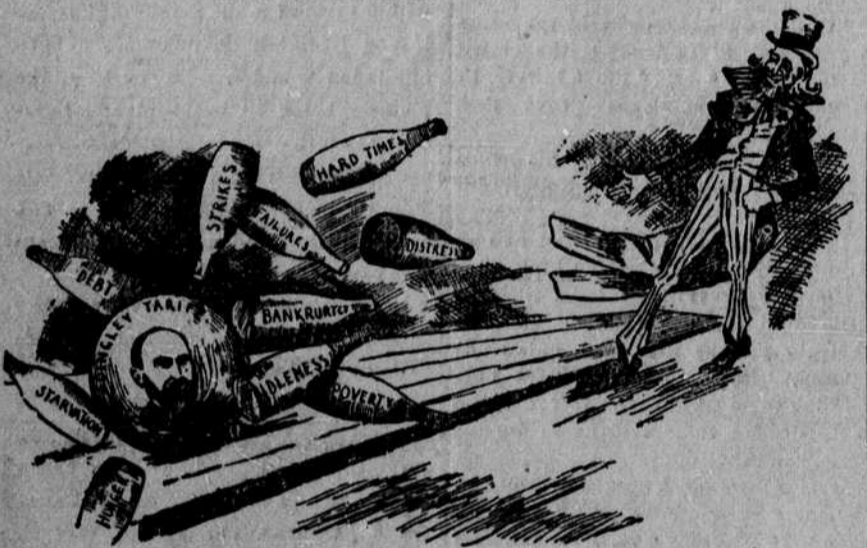
Aid for Soldiers' Homes.

Governor Holcomb has received from the general treasurer of the National Home for Disabled Veterans a society a check for \$5,042.50, the appropriation for the two soldiers' homes in Nebraska, being a part of the appropriation made by the general government. Of this the Grand Island home, with 156 inmates, receives \$3,900, and the Milford home, with 56 inmates, receives \$1,142.50.

Found the Treasure.

While tearing down the front of E. H. Goerke's building at Sterling the other day a paper was found that stated that a treasure was hidden somewhere in that front. A diligent search was instituted and after several days of quite work on E. H.'s part, examining every crevice and crack and aperture, he found the treasure, which was hidden in two places, securely wrapped in paper. Great was his joy when, unwrapping the papers, he found two pennies that had been placed there when the building was erected. He thinks there is more and still keeps on looking.

A TEN STRIKE: ALL DOWN!



dirty. Every possible abuse was aimed at Senator Hanna, whose confirmation for the Republican vote singled him out as a target for Democratic orators and methods. There is no doubt as to how the State would have voted had the question been simply a vote on Republican principles, and the McKinley administration. But a number of local matters came into the fight in whose interest national issue were lost to a large extent. The turbulence of the coal strike had barely subsided when Bryan's fierce speeches arraying class against class again started it into action. The great play of John McLean to become United States senator poured money into the state. In Cleveland and Cincinnati there were factional splits, owing to local matters, all tending to decrease the normal Republican majority; yet notwithstanding all these things Ohio elected a Republican governor and will elect a Republican senator, thus giving her a solid Republican representation in the senate for the first time in many years, prior to Senator Hanna's appointment by Governor Bushnell.

In Maryland the fight was only a little less determined and the interest but slightly less. Gorman was defeated in his very stronghold, Baltimore city. Maryland also will have a double Republican representation in the senate for the first time in history.

On the whole, while the Democrats profess jubilation and satisfaction at having carried New York city, they are really sorely disappointed at their failure to capture the legislatures of both Maryland and Ohio. It is stated on good authority that it was the intention of the Ohio legislature, in case it had been Democratic, to immediately proceed to restrict the entire state in such manner as to give the Democrats in the next congress at least eight or ten members from that state. But that little patriotic scheme was knocked in the head by the Republican voters of the Buckeye state.

Treasury reports show a considerable growth in the internal revenue receipts which is due to two causes, the improvement in business and the increase in certain taxes. The combined receipts from the customs and internal revenue will not probably for some two or three months equal the expenditures of the government, but the one is steadily climbing up on the other, and that result will be reached early in the new year. Long before the law shall have been in operation one year it will be producing a surplus instead of a deficit. Democratic editors and others are making their usual howls about the Dingley deficit, but the difference between the Wilson deficit and the Dingley deficit, is that in the present case nobody is at all alarmed. The shortage is believed by everybody to be merely temporary and the gold reserve is meanwhile piling up.

Reports recently received show that silver in many places, notably New South Wales, is produced at a cost of 25 cents per ounce and less. The Broken Hill Company of New South Wales has for the past five years been getting silver on the market at a cost

have accomplished by a restoration of the tariff on wool.

In April, 1896, there were 2,633,410 sheep owned in the state of Ohio, in Texas 2,911,993 in California 2,739,967, in Oregon 2,488,247, in Montana 2,969,657, in New Mexico 2,595,652, in Utah 1,902,516, in Michigan 1,438,891, in Wyoming 1,296,134, in Colorado 1,258,373, and in all the states and territories the total sheep owned was 36,461,465. Allowing an average gain of \$2 per head in the market value of ewes, lambs and bucks, as contrasted with the prices realized at the assignee's sale in October, 1894, the total addition to the wealth of the country from this source alone amounts to \$72,928,810.

Twin Comrades of Calamity.

"For the first quarter of the present fiscal year the deficit is \$29,000,000, and it would have been even more had not the people consumed more alcoholic spirits than usual and run the internal revenue receipts up a few millions. If, however, the increase in the consumption of liquor continues to expand at the same rate, the Republican party will have the profound gratification of seeing the people drink the deficit out of existence. This can hardly be regarded as a victory for temperance, but as long as it is a Republican triumph, what's the odds?—Memphis Commercial.

This sour old Bourbon ought to find comfort in the reflection that as a rule free trade gets its biggest vote in the localities where the largest quantities of whisky are consumed, and that protection thrives best where moderation and temperance abide. The withdrawal from bonded warehouses of spirits used in manufactures and the arts will, however, account in great part for the increase of receipts from internal revenue. Manufactures and the arts have been the first to feel the impulse of prosperity. Then, too, the consumption of light wines and beer always increases in good times. Drunkenness and pauperism go together, twin comrades of free trade.

Well Dressed Women.

"America, which has had reason to boast so long of its beautiful and well-gowned womankind, has dealt them a savage blow by the clause in its tariff bill preventing them from taking over frocks from Europe, except on payment of heavy duties. It is really too bad."—The Country Gentleman, London, September, 1897.

If the Country Gentleman could only be spared from looking after his crops, don't you know, he would find more better dressed women in any city of the United States, and all of them wearing American made dresses, than he could find either in London or Paris? What can beat our tailor-made gowns? "It is really too bad" you can't leave your farm, old chap.

They Must Buy.

Foreign nations are obliged to buy our wares whether we purchase theirs or not.—Minneapolis Minn., "Tribune," October 9, 1897.

Certainly they are, all free-trade theories to the contrary notwithstanding.