

THE official returns from Pennsylvania show that Gregg, the candidate at the head of the republican ticket, received over 54,000 plurality.

FONSECA is pursuing about the same despotic course that Balmeada did. It is probable that there will be more trouble unless he conforms more strictly to the principles of a democratic form of government.

DELEGATIONS from various cities are assembling at Washington preparatory to engaging in the fray that is to decide which shall be permitted to entertain the convention that shall name our next president.

NOTWITHSTANDING the valuable assistance rendered by Grover Cleveland in the last state campaign, the Tammany crowd are again beginning their old time opposition to him. If this continues to be manifest his party will not nominate him in '92.

EX-SENATOR PAYNE says that there should be no doubt that it was the tariff issue that defeated Governor Campbell. He thinks the assurance of the election of a republican senator would be a sufficient testimonial of their loyalty to the honest dollar, but as the Major made the fight on the tariff issue they certainly indorsed his bill by this election.

AN exchange states that some of the bills of the clerks of election of independent faith ran up to \$1,700, having been made out in accordance with the provisions of the eight hour law. The independents evidently made this law for a purpose and they can afford to serve as the laughing stock of the people if they can make such hauls as these, occasionally.

It is a mistake for any one class of men to attempt to form a political party, inasmuch as it is certain to antagonize every other class, which is unwise. It should be borne in mind that we are a dependent people, and a party that is not broad enough or liberal enough to legislate for the good of all classes is not worthy an existence. Then to insure this it is better that political parties be composed of men of every vocation and that liberality and justice characterize their administration.

SENATOR PLUMB is wise in counseling the postponement of further silver legislation until an international arrangement can be entered into. No one nation can restore silver to its old equality with gold as a medium of exchange. The United States has been trying to do this since 1873 and has failed. It will doubtless soon be to the interest of the other great nations to lend us a hand in this task. When this co-operation comes the job will be comparatively easy.—Globe Democrat.

THE TARIFF ISSUE A WINNER. Mr. Frederick Taylor, who is classed as "a prominent republican" by the New York Herald, has written an open letter regarding the recent elections, and he thinks that McKinleyism did it. Mr. Taylor has studied the elections to little purpose if he thinks that the McKinley tariff was anywhere repudiated this fall. The one state where it was on trial was Ohio, and there Major McKinley and Governor Campbell both made it the one paramount issue. On that issue McKinley won.

Where else was this law raised as an issue? Not in New York, where republican defeat was most humiliating, and where Mr. Taylor is among those who are trying to discover why republicans remained at home on election day. The tariff was not made an issue state by either party. Republicans abused Tammany and Democrats abused Platt. The people had no dignified issue to make a fight for, and thousands of them remained at home. In Iowa and Massachusetts the tariff was also ignored and if Mr. Taylor can find that the McKinley tariff caused republican defeat he must give the people credit for little judgement.

In contrast to Mr. Taylor's view is one by the Hon. Andrew D. White, which shows much more common sense. Mr. White says: "The victory in Ohio seems to me to be very significant. The republican party stood firmly for right and justice in national affairs, and they were rewarded with victory." Mr. White's reasoning will commend itself to observant, every-day people of every political creed. The fact that the only place where the tariff was made the issue gave republicans a victory certainly does not indicate that that issue is unfavorable to the republican party.—Inter Ocean.

SHALL WE MANUFACTURE?

As the years roll by the fact is steadily gaining ground that the Western as well as the Eastern states are adapted to manufacturing; and at this period several industries have been located in Nebraska and the public spirited business men are throwing out grappling hooks for a still further diversification of industry. And the fact that thus far such attempts have been eminently successful, together with the abundant assurance that our soil is admirably adapted to the production of raw material, should furnish an incentive to persevere and furnish assurance that within a few years manufacturing might be made a paying industry. Now what cities will receive the greatest advantages accruing from these industries? The only answer is, those that secure their location. Forward movements of this kind have resulted in the establishment of industries at Grand Island, Beatrice, Fremont, Kearney and other towns, of no better facilities than possessed by Plattsmouth and if our business men would awaken to a realization of the import of this extension of industry and follow it up with a determined and persistent attempt to succeed, there need be little fear that we shall keep up with the procession.

BRO. BURROWS says the attempt of the democrats to help the independents out did more harm than good, and declares that the democrats mostly voted for Post. Well, well, we admit that the efforts of the democrats to help the independents scared the most of 'em back to the republican party, and therefore did more harm than good. But we deny that most of the democrats voted for Post. But we won't quarrel about it, Bro. Burrows. The dream is over. The hope that the people of Nebraska had sense and manhood enough to come out of the wet has gone like a beautiful dream. We go back to the solid foundation rock of democracy, and, Bro. Burrows, we don't know where you'll go, but we have a haunting fear that, politically speaking, you'll go to the devil. You might as well. Your farmers got scared and ran like sheep at the sight of a wolf when they heard the blood and thunder rainmakers of the republican party get up and howl about the flag. Most of the leaders of your party were men who could not get anything in their own, and they simply went off awhile to enhance their value and get good offers to return.—Lincoln Herald.

"Evidently THE HERALD did not consult Congressman Bryan before penning the above."

AN ELOQUENT REBUKE.

Hon. Joseph A. Dy, in a recent speech at Manhattan, Kansas gave the calamity agitators of that state an eloquent rebuke. He said: "Kansas is all right! She is a miracle of progress! She is a sunflower whose jewel center is surrounded by petals of gold. In a quarter of a century she has given homes to a million and a half of people. Sixteen million acres of land have been laid under the plow, and the farm products of Kansas this year—the surplus of Kansas is worth \$100,000,000 this minute. More than the total output of silver and gold annually in the United States. And every dollar of this magnificent crop has free coinage in the market and the mint of the whole world. Our property is worth to-day a billion, three hundred and ninety millions of dollars. Our free school is unparalleled by any on earth. Our colleges and higher educational institutions are a matter of glory to every Kansan; our prisons, asylums and eleemosynary institutions mark the generous conduct of the state of Kansas toward the unfortunate. Kansas is all right; all she needs is to have the truth told about her. Call in the vile horde of conspirators that are trotting over the nation at a salary of \$5,000 a year! Pull down from high places coward that dares to asperse her good name. Lash from the temple of justice with a scorpion whip every man who degrades the mantle of justice; put your keeping in the hands of honorable men; go to work and develop the magnificent resources that God and nature have placed in your power, and Kansas in future as in the past, will be invincible in war, in peace progressive, invincible, matchless supreme."

Matters in the police court have been exceptionally quiet the past week. This is due, doubtless, to a great extent, to the efficiency of our police court. Then, too, it is deemed a decidedly expensive luxury to appear in Judge Archer's court, as those who have "indulged" can testify. A vigilant police force and a court in which justice will be meted out to the transgressor cannot but conduce to the preservation of good order.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

A few weeks since THE HERALD published a statement from a former sugar beet grower in Germany, who was in Cass county visiting friends, to the effect that the soil of Cass county was better adapted to the growing of beets than was the soil of his native country. Those who visited our county fair can testify that Cass county sugar beets were placed on exhibition which, for size and quality, could rarely be excelled. This should not only stimulate our farmers to a diversification of their products, but our public spirited business men should take the necessary steps to secure the location of a factory here, thus materially benefiting our little city and surrounding country.

The United States produced last year 312,251,530 pounds of sugar, which was a trifle less than one seventh of total amount of sugar imported to this country. This great amount of sugar, for a certain season of the year at least, is controlled by a foreign monopoly, in consequence of which we are compelled to pay exorbitant prices for what we consume. Now with the encouragement offered by the provisions of the McKinley tariff law there is no reason why, with proper exertion, this sugar could not be produced in America, thus rendering ourselves independent of the monopoly, diversify our industry and give additional employment to American labor. The following from the Omaha Bee with reference to beet sugar production will be found interesting:

"The phenomenal growth of the beet sugar industry in the United States during the last four years is attracting attention as giving promise of a time, not very remote, when the domestic production of sugar will be equal to the demand. The official statistics show that in 1887 the total production of the beet sugar in this country amounted to only 400,000 pounds; in 1888 the total had increased to about 3,000,000 pounds, and in 1889 to about 6,000,000 pounds. In 1890 three factories were in operation—two in California and one in Nebraska—and the total output was about 8,000,000 pounds. This year the number of factories has been doubled, there now being three in operation in California, two in Nebraska and one in Utah, and it is estimated that the total production will amount to about 25,000,000 pounds, of which Nebraska will furnish one-fourth. Licenses have been granted to a beet sugar company in Pennsylvania and another in Virginia. Thirteen thousands acres of land were occupied in the cultivation of the sugar beet this year.

"Referring to the highly satisfactory results that have come from the effort to promote the sugar industry in the United States, the secretary of agriculture in his annual report remarks that there seems to be no reason why we should not look forward with confidence to the day when the one hundred millions of dollars paid by Americans to foreign producers will be turned into the pockets of our own people. There is nothing particularly optimistic in such a view. It is estimated that the present annual consuming capacity of the United States for sugar and molasses is in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 tons. It is by no means impossible to bring the production up to this demand within the next twenty years, and at the rate of progress made during the last four years domestic production would overtake consumption in a much shorter time than twenty years. Is it unreasonable to expect that for several years at least such a rate of progress will be made? Under existing conditions the stimulus to it is strong, greater, indeed, than in almost any other industry.

"At the prices now paid the cultivation of the sugar beet is profitable. The manufacture of sugar is also profitable. The government bounty is an additional incentive. If this shall be continued it is entirely safe predict that within the next five years the beet sugar industry will have expanded to twenty times its present proportions, and may realize an even greater growth within that time. The territory for such a development of this industry as would supply the demand of our own people is ample. Nebraska alone has land enough available for growing sugar beets equal in quality to the best produced elsewhere to supply perhaps a tenth of the domestic demand.

"The statistics of what has been accomplished in the brief time since the beet sugar industry was started in the United States suggest the wisdom and expediency of giving every proper and practical aid and encouragement to the industry. Its development means the remunerative employment of a vast amount of capital and labor, a source of great benefit to the farming interest of a number of states, and our ultimate independence of foreign countries for a supply of one of the necessities."

World's Fair Notes.

Hawaii, otherwise the Sandwich Islands, has decided to make an exhibit at the exposition.

The national farmers' congress, at its recent session at Sedalia, Mo., heartily indorsed the world's Columbian exposition.

It is announced in the Berlin newspapers that the entire organization of the Imperial Opera Co. of Berlin, Germany, will come to Chicago in 1893 to give operatic performances in the music hall to be erected in the exposition grounds.

A committee of the Iowa state teachers' association, having in charge the matter of an educational exhibit for the next meeting of the association, which shall form the basis for the exhibit at the world's fair, has adopted the following outline for the display: Blanks showing the school organization, text books by Iowa authors, work of state colleges and public schools, work of industrial and charitable schools, work of denominational schools and colleges, photographs of school buildings and schools at work, statistical tables, apparatus, cabinets, library exhibits, and historical records.

Weeping Water Items.

From the Eagle.

Mayor Adams donated his entire salary as mayor to the suspension bridge fund.

E. E. Day started for Chicago last Saturday to attend the fat stock show, he will be gone a week.

The handsome residence of S. W. Orton is almost completed. Steve is anxious to move so as to get the full benefit of that suspension bridge that Dick is building.

The public school will give their first entertainment in the opera house on Wednesday evening Nov. 25. The attraction heretofore offered will be increased by many new and pleasing features.

There will be a grand shooting match at the farm of Mr. Canaday, Tuesday, Nov. 24. Live birds, trap and sweepstakes shooting will be the order of the day. The fun begins at 10 a. m. This will be a splendid opportunity for lovers of the sport to get a turkey for Thanksgiving. Everybody invited.

Fire destroyed the residence of John Copple west of Wabash, last Friday afternoon. Mrs. Copple had gone to town to do some trading while John was at work husking corn. Neighbors hastened to the place as fast as possible but arrived to late to save anything. The cause of the fire is enveloped in mystery. Mr. J. Copple, of this city sent word to his son to come down and he would divide with him.

Monday, in a spirit of rivalry, Chester Burns and Ed Ward each hushed and hauled to the crib just 100 bushels of corn. The boys commenced at half past five, and stopped at half past seven, taking three-quarters of an hour nooning. The contest took place on M. J. Burns' farm and is pretty good work.—Eagle Eagle.

Growth of Nebraska Towns.

The following table taken from the official report of the census returns for 1890 and 1880, show the tremendous gains made and the relative standing of the chief cities:

Table with 2 columns: 1890 and 1880. Lists cities and their populations in both years.

It will be observed that great gains have been made; some however have made greater strides than others. Beatrice it will be observed has risen from the eighth to the third place in the list. Hastings has come up from the seventh to the fourth. Kearney has come up from the tenth to the seventh place. York nearly trebles her population, holding her former position, the eleventh place. It will also be observed that Plattsmouth falls from the fourth to the sixth place. We are unable to account for this but we believe that with the proper exertion of our people there is little doubt that she will assume the position among the other towns to which she is rightfully entitled.

Stanley as an explorer, Edison as an inventor, Miss Flora A. Jones as the discoverer of the Famous Blush of Roses for the complexion; are names that will be handed down as benefactors of the race, to all recorded time. O. H. Snyder comes in for his share (of the profits) as he always keeps a big supply on hand, and sells it for 75 cts. per bottle.

Window glass at Brown & Barrett's.

Clever Stealing.

An elegantly dressed woman lately entered a Paris jeweler's shop and asked to see some valuable gold pins. While she was examining them a man began playing a barrel organ before the door. The music seemed to annoy the lady, and stepping to the door she threw a piece of money to the man and told him to go away, which he did at once.

On returning to the counter she said that none of the pins suited her, but that as some compensation for the trouble she had given, she would buy a brooch. She accordingly chose one, paid ten francs for it, and was leaving the shop when the jeweler missed a diamond pin of great value from among those she had been examining. He accordingly stopped his customer, who seemed highly indignant, and insisted on the jeweler's wife searching her, which was done, but no pin was found.

The jeweler sent his sister to watch the woman, who was seen to enter another jeweler's shop, and was pretending to make a purchase when the organ grinder made his appearance. As soon as he began playing she again threw him some money and ordered him to move on, but the person who was watching her perceived that with the money she had given the man a piece of jewelry. This was at once made known to the police, who arrested both, and found on the man several articles of stolen jewelry.—Paris Figaro.

A Woman Barred by Two Husbands.

Some years since a young woman named Gardiner married in Scotland a man named Zadreen. They quarreled and separated, and the woman afterward married a man named Smith. But a short time elapsed before separation took place in this case also, and a third marriage was contracted with a man named Bowhill. The parties, however, did not reside long together, the woman from that time forward living alone. Tuesday she poisoned herself, the body being found in bed the next morning.

At the coroner's inquest, when a verdict to that effect was returned, it was stated that Zadreen had not been found, but Smith and Bowhill were in attendance. The latter produced his certificate of marriage and claimed the certificate of death. After discussion a compromise was arrived at, Smith taking the coroner's certificate, and the two men agreeing to share the cost of the funeral, while it was arranged to bury the woman in the name of Zadreen, alias Smith, alias Bowhill.—London Standard.

Buying Coal.

Householders who may never have acquired the habit of laying in a winter's supply of coal in summer or fall, and whose regrets for failing to do so are heard with the regularity of the annual advent of cold weather, may stop repining. It is true economy to buy little coal at a time. Coal men will tell you that this fuel rapidly loses in quality. The gases pass off by exposure or something of that kind, and with them the heating power diminishes. There is one thing, however, that is a necessity in making the most of this kind of thrift. The coal bought in small quantities should be taken from fresh shipments. There is no profit in buying coal that may have lain for weeks in a yard. It should come fresh from the cars in order to get the best service out of it.—New York Times.

Glass Filling for Teeth.

Persons who object to the conspicuousness of gold filling when it is placed in the front teeth may now have their dentists use a substance which resembles the teeth so closely in color that its presence can be detected only by a close and careful examination. This new filling is a kind of glass and is the invention of a German. It was put on the market only a short time ago, but it has been used enough to prove that the idea is a capital one. The glass comes in the form of a sand, which is made of nine different tints. These hues range from a bright white through various yellows to a kind of pale pink. Generally a set of teeth will have about the color of one of ten kinds of sand, but to have the two exactly the same it may be necessary to mix two shades.—New York Tribune.

Damages Asked for Taking Cold.

John H. Taylor, of Nashville, Ind., while traveling on the Wabash railway from St. Louis to Stambury in October, 1889, contracted a cold through the negligence of the railroad company in not having the car properly heated. The cold culminated in an attack of rheumatism, which has crippled him for life. For this he brought suit against the company for \$10,000 damages. Judge Goodman, in the circuit court, sustained a demurrer to the evidence of the plaintiff. An appeal will be taken to the supreme court.—Cor. St. Louis Republic.

Maine Is a Great State.

Down in Deer Isle the other evening the village barber asked a young lady to attend a hop with him. The young lady very properly went to get her mother's consent. Her mother took her one side and told her she could go if she would get the barber to agree to do her (the young lady's) father's barbering this winter free. We have not heard what arrangement has been made, says the correspondent who tells the story, but think everything was all right, for the girl went.—Bangor Commercial.

October fairly outdid itself in the Vermont mountains. The crimson foliage, the balmy temperature, the hazy atmosphere, all have combined to make the last three weeks of the month the most delightful experienced there for many years.

A recent eruption on the sun's face was photographed and lasted for fully fifteen minutes. Its angular height showed it to be a disturbance causing the vapors to ascend fully 80,000 miles.

The youngest teacher on record is said to be an eleven-year-old boy in Kansas, who, it is claimed, has been recently granted a certificate.

FOOLED BY MOSSY.

The Confederate Guerilla Got the Federal Password and Made a Raid.

"The man with the coolest nerve ever met," said Colonel A. E. Seifer, who was in a reminiscent mood, "was Colonel John S. Mosby. I was a big private at Harper's Ferry when this place was captured by Stonewall Jackson in 1862. After waiting for some time for our exchange we were ordered down to Fairfax Court House, Va., where we were on the lookout for Mosby.

"One cold, clear night in February, 1863, I was on picket duty on the Warrenton road. I had post two. I was walking my post almost on the double quick, trying to keep warm, when I heard a troop of cavalry coming down the Warrenton road at a quick trot. They were stopped by the man on post one all right, and then came down on my post. When they came close enough to me I halted them.

"'Friends with the counterign,' was the answer to my challenge. 'One man dismount and advance with the countersign,' was my next command.

"A well dressed officer dismounted and advanced to the point of my bayonet and gave the countersign 'Jamaica.' 'Countersign correct,' I shouted. 'Pass on.'

"There were about three hundred of them; a motley crew in appearance, but they were a jolly lot, singing, talking and laughing. They passed on, and in due time I was relieved and soon was sound asleep.

"Early the next morning the sergeant of the guard roused me up and told me I was wanted at headquarters in charge of an orderly I went. When I got there the man who was on post one was ahead of me. He was ushered into the presence of General Alexander Hayes, our commanding officer, and when he came out I went in.

"'You had post two at — last night?' demanded the general.

"'I had, sir.'

"'Tell me about the troop of cavalry that passed your post.'

"'I told him what had happened.'

"'Well,' he said grimly, 'you did it, and he dismissed me.'

"I discovered pretty soon that the men I had passed were Mosby's command, with Mosby at their head. They had ridden through the entire camp, taken the tent of one of the general officers, mounted it on a mule and escaped with it to the Confederate lines.

"How did he get the password? We found out that afterward. At one of the outposts was the rawest kind of a raw recruit. While he was on picket duty a man dressed in a captain's uniform, with the red sash of the officer of the day across his breast, approached him. He challenged and the officer responded.

"'Officer of the day with the countersign.'

"'Advance and give the countersign.'

"The officer advanced and gave a word which was not the correct one.

"'That's not right,' said the sentinel, and you can't pass.'

"After considerable wrangling, the officer insisted that his word was right, he exclaimed angrily, 'What word have you got?' The man said, 'The sergeant of the guard gave me the word, 'Jamaica,' and nobody can pass without it.'

"The officer was no other than Mosby himself. He had all he wanted, and, waiting for night, got his men together and made the successful raid.

"For cool nerve it beat anything I ever heard of."—New York Herald.

The Best Joke.

As I was leaving Pittsburg I was approached by a young man who, after giving me his card, thanked me most earnestly for my lecture of last night; in fact, he nearly embraced me.

"I never enjoyed myself so much in my life," he said.

"I grasped his hand.

"I am glad," I replied, "that my humble effort pleased you so much. Nothing is more gratifying to a lecturer than to know he has afforded pleasure to his audience."

"Yes," he said, "it gave me immense pleasure. You see, I am engaged to be married to a girl in town. All her family went to your show, and I had the girl at home all to myself. Oh! I had such a good time! Thank you so much! Do lecture here again soon."

And after wishing me a pleasant journey he left. I was glad to know I left at least one friend and admirer behind me in Pittsburg.—Max O'Rell.

A Little Like an Insult.

"See many of my paragraphs or stories in the exchanges?" asked the funny man of the exchange editor.

"Haven't noticed," returned the exchange editor. "I've seen a good many things credited to the paper, but haven't looked to see whether they were dog fights, weather items or yours of your genus. Want me to cut yours out and lay 'em aside for you?"

"Oh, no; I wouldn't put you to so much trouble," said the funny man.

"No trouble at all," asserted the exchange editor.

The funny man went back to his desk, thought over the matter for a minute and then drew a paperweight at the exchange editor.—Chicago Tribune.

Gloves Not Made of Rat Skins.

It has often been said that the glove-makers of Paris make use in their trade of the skins of rats which are caught in the sewers, but this is denied. Certainly the material would not be strong enough to successfully counterfeit the kid, unless it were for the thumb parts only, which are generally of a thinner and different kind of leather from the rest. Suggestion has been made that a trade might be opened with the Chinese for the skins of the rats which they eat.—Washington Star.

Smoke is finding its champions in England, notwithstanding the efforts made to prevent its diffusion in the atmosphere. It is claimed that the carbon in the smoke is a powerful deodorizer, and as such is a blessing rather than a nuisance.