

## THE HERALD.

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THE greatest trouble with the democratic party is that it can not trust itself.

THE democratic bosses will meet in New York and tell congress what not to do before it assembles.

THUS far only sixteen states are demanding places in the cabinet but the returns are not all in.

WISE people won't bother to explain "how it happened," but get a good ready, and see that it don't happen again.

SENATOR HILL began beheading in Albany, while Grover was simply beheading ducks down at Hog Island. There is fun ahead.

THOSE who are expecting the monetary conference to make a 65 cent dollar worth 100 cents. All over the world will be disappointed.

THE high ambition of the democratic congressmen during the present session will be to draw pay promptly for doing as little work as possible.

THE public is profoundly interested in the health and safety of Grover Cleveland. They have no desire to enjoy "four years" with Adlai Stevenson.

IT is to be hoped that the Behring Sea case will be settled during the present administration, for the next one is not likely to take the American view of the matter.

IF the democrats put back the duty on sugar they will deserve a vote of thanks from the republican party. A sugar duty would knock out the democracy in 1894 and 1895.

PRESIDENT HARRISON's forthcoming message will probably be short, as it is no part of his business to point out the proper way for the next administration to conduct the business of the government.

FRANK WILSON of this city is a candidate for the position of secretary of the senate. Mr. Wilson is the right man for the place. He is thoroughly competent, and in fact is the best man in the state for the secretaryship. THE HERALD speaks for him success in his candidacy.

THE South is a unite in favor of wild-cat currency, and the Northern democrats will not dare to oppose it under such circumstances; but Cleveland and the republicans will probably be able to protect the country against such a grave peril to all commercial and industrial interests.

WHILE the reformers on paper are preaching about the iniquity of coal trusts and that sort of things we notice none of them have discovered the sublimated gall of the daylight robbers who manage the Nebraska telephone. The fellows have just elevated the prices of telephone charges from an already exorbitant figure to an outrage one. The first things the Nebraska legislature ought to do is to regulate the Nebraska telephone trusts. The charges of this unconscionable monopoly have always been double what they honestly ought to be, and right now, when that management raise their prices, is a fit and exceedingly appropriate moment to let them know that they do not own the earth.

DEMOCRATS are getting worse scared the nearer the responsibility approaches. The New York Herald has been sounding democrats on the question of an extra session. It finds: "Of the 188 representatives there are 72 who favor an extra session and 78 who are opposed to it and 38 who are non-committal. Both republicans and democrats are included in the list, and if we generalize from this number, 188, we may safely conclude that the American people as a whole, irrespective of party, are opposed to an extra session by a very conspicuous majority." The Herald adds: "We may safely conclude that Mr. Cleveland in refusing to call it could be backed by the common sense and the best judgment of the nation." Doubtless true. The people are prosperous, contented, and happy under "the robber tariff law" that is the use of hurrying?

THE official figures in most of the states show a falling off in the republican vote as compared with 1888. In Indiana Harrison's vote November 8 was 255,615, against 293,361 in 1888. Cleveland's vote in 1892 was 372,740, as against 261,013 in 1888. Here is a republican loss of 7,746, and a democratic gain of 1,729. In Wisconsin Harrison's vote this year was 170,973, against 176,533 in 1888. Cleveland's vote was 177,447, against 155,232 in 1888. Republican decrease, 5,560; democratic increase, 22,115.

THE Journal endorses an installment plan of an obscure Sarpy county paper relative to the democratic policy of revising the tariff. The Papillon statesman thinks it will take about ten years or more to pair the McKinley down and now we wonder what the misguided readers of the Journal think of the bellicose tariff reform who has howled so long and loud about the robber tariff?

THE republican party can "point with pride" to all its grand history. It cannot be drowned. Its record will be studied and compared with the history past and to come of the party coming into power. To make such history will challenge the wisdom of their wisest statesmen, for no country was ever more prosperous than the United States under republican rule.

NEW YORK and other Eastern cities have contributed an advance guard of thieves and bums for the world's fair, and Chicago will be wise to build extra rooms in the work-house and penitentiary to accommodate them. There should be no maudlin sympathy in dealing out justice to crooks of cleverly class.

THE New York Advertiser says: "One of the really admirable features of the Australian ballot system is that it affords the defeated party a beautiful explanation of how it happened." But in Massachusetts Governor Russell seems to be having a hard time to show "it happened" just "on the square."

THE Eastern coal barons are aching to raise the price of coal, and are afraid to do it. Had it not been for public opinion, openly expressed, and the certainty of law behind it, coal would have been \$2 per ton higher than now.

CLEVELAND must remember that it has been only a short time since he was himself so anxious to get an office that he gave \$10,000 for the promotion of his chances of success.

## THOUGH THE CAMPAIGN IS OVER

During the campaign which ended with a triumphant democracy, yelling in a chorus, "the bloody shirt is played out." We were told by the democratic press that all republican testimony concerning an unconstructed and unreconstructible south was either the product of a morbid imagination or of a mendacious mind, says the Inter Ocean. When quotations in support of republican testimony were made from the southern press we were told that the newspapers quoted from either had no existence or circulation in the south, or that they were republican campaign sheets, published under pretense of democracy, but really being republican documents. The existence of the Durham (N. C.) Globe was particularly denied by the northern democratic press.

But, though the campaign is over the Durham Globe revolves on its axis. We have a copy of its issue of Nov. 16, 1892, before us. That it is not, and was not, a campaign sheet, is proven by its title page, which accords the issue of Nov. 16 as volume 3, No. 38. So that the Globe is a well established newspaper, with nearly four years of age to its credit. Furthermore, it "guarantees to advertise a circulation more than double that of all the other county papers combined."

So much for the standing of the Durham (N. C.) Globe. We make a few extracts from its editorial column:

Is the war over? Do the smart flecks of the north know that this fair southland was once impoverished by a Hungry, Greedy, Wolvish, Rascally Horde of Sneaking, Cowardly Dirty and Lousy band of Miserable mercenaries?

They are the fellows who sought to wreck this country, and who sought to steal the virtue of its daughters. The campaign is over, as we have said, and the editor of the Durham (N. C.) Globe, is not seeking to "fire the southern heart" to vote against Harrison. He merely is rejoicing that, as he says:

Now the election is over, and brave Grover Cleveland, who slapped the dirty pension beggars in the face, propose to do his duty.

Nice reading this, for union soldiers, isn't it? Especially for those who were fools enough to vote for "brave Grover Cleveland, who slapped the dirty pension beggars in the face."

This is the manner in which the Durham Globe describes the origin of the diseases for which union soldiers are pensioned:

They merely went to houses of ill repute, contracted private diseases, and came again to the pension bureau as great and grand soldiers, and their claims were rewarded.

This is what the Durham (N. C.) Globe declares to be the future destination of the money now granted to Union soldiers, their widows and their orphans:

Take the millions from the fraudulent pension rolls, and give it to the honest Southern gentleman who was robbed, burned and imprisoned. A few millions must come south now, and the South is in the saddle for that purpose.

It may be said that this is not a true echo of southern opinion. It is a louder echo than the discreet men of the south would give. But wait and see the increase of southern war claims that will be presented to and approved by the next congress. Wait and see if Grover C. will veto them as cheerfully and as promptly as he vetoed the bills to pension soldiers of the union. The campaign is over. In the desecration of soldiers' graves in Indiana and in the brutal insolence of southern democracy we are beholding its first results.

## POSTPONING THE MILLENNIUM.

The drift of all democratic talk during the recent campaign was pessimistic and calamitarian. From first to last, it was proclaimed that the country had been brought to the verge of ruin by the exactions of the tariff says the Globe-Democrat. The people were represented to be standing around in attitudes of misery and despair, bemoaning their general poverty, and praying for deliverance from the remorseless clutches of their oppressors. "We see them," exclaimed Cleveland in his speech of acceptance, "burdened as consumers by a system of taxation that unjustly and relentlessly demands from them in the purchase of the necessities and comforts of life an amount scarcely met by the wages of hard and steady toil, while the tribute thus wrung from them builds up and increases the fortunes of those for whose benefit this injustice is perpetuated." Other speakers depicted the situation in still more lurid and scaring colors. Things could not be worse, they represented, or the necessity of relief more distinct and urgent. The voters were assured that if they would restore the democratic party to power, this would all be quickly changed and the roscate dawn of the millennium would soon be visible to the eyes of the waiting and watching victims of protection. There was no limitation and no contingency attached to this promise; it was positive, sweeping and unconditional.

Well, Cleveland was elected, and now those who supported him with the understanding that they were to witness a miracle of ravens bearing all sorts of blessings to them out of the skies are coolly told that the millennium will probably be indefinitely postponed. The democratic party will assume control on the 4th of March next, but it is evident that the work of redeeming pledges will not begin at that time. There is no reason why there should be any delay in the matter; and certainly, if the case is as bad as we have been told, the earliest opportunity should be seized to improve it. A special session of congress would provide all the required facilities for the removal of the tariff burden and the prompt inauguration of the promised era of plenty and happiness. But the leaders of the party are curiously averse to that method of dealing with the subject. They have suddenly grown very conservative where only a very few weeks ago they were panting with eagerness to make life easier for the people. It does not seem to them necessary or advisable to be in any hurry about attacking the alleged monstrous evils of the tariff, and putting an end to the distress upon which they recently dwelt with so much rhetorical energy. They see no particular reason why practical steps should be taken in the interest of reform for a year or more after the beginning of the new administration. Their ardor has oozed away to an extent that must be regarded with amazement by those who listened to them and took them at their word before the election. The explanation is easy, of course. They were not sincere when they made their fight on the tariff; and now that the power to do what they please has been placed in their hands, they are obliged to proceed slowly and to make a mockery of the professions upon which they won their victory.

## THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

After a protracted crisis the Loubet ministry, after having survived the crises precipitated by the Carmaux strikes, the anarchist explosions, and the debate on the press bill, has at last fallen under the huge Panama scandal, the vote at the final crisis being a majority of eighty-five against the government. This vote was followed immediately by the resignation, says the Inter-Ocean, of the M. Loubet and the other members of the ministry, and France is again without a cabinet. The ministry evidently courted defeat and rode for a fall. In the present temper of the French chambers it was useless for the ministry to prolong the crises by concessions, even had that been possible, which is extremely doubtful. The public sentiment outside the chambers is even more emphatically expressed than in the decisive vote which overthrew the ministry of Loubet after a stormy and precarious life of a few months. Even a much stronger ministry could not have withstood a scandal which promises to be the greatest revelation of political corruption of the century if not of modern times.

The events which have led to the overthrow of the ministry on the Panama canal question may be briefly stated. Under the original contract of 1878 the Panama canal was to be finished and placed at the public services within twelve years from the beginning of the work. That period will expire February 28th next, and for some weeks prior to the developments which have just led to the overthrow of the ministry there was renewed talk of reviving the great enterprise in which France has sunk so many millions of dollars, the accumulations of the peasants and the thrifty middle class. The total sum paid out by the Panama Canal Company, according to the report of Mr. Monchicourt, the official liquidator, amounted to over \$250,000,000, of which sum it is now charged that only \$80,000,000 or \$100,000,000 was for legitimate expenses, the remainder having dried up like the rain on Sahara, unless the investigations that have been started succeed in tracing this money to the pockets of deputies, ministers and other high officers of state.

The investigation was precipitated by the efforts of French capitalists to revive the Panama Canal scheme under a new company, with a capital of 36,000,000 francs, the new company to take the assets of the old company, which Mr. Monchicourt estimated to be 16,000,000 francs, or \$640,000. The Colombian government recently renewed the Panama Canal concession for a year in order to give time for the resumption of work, and the process of raising more money from the French people was about to begin when the crushing charges of political corruption and malversation of funds brought disaster to the scheme and overthrow to the government.

As to what may be developed in the investigation, it may be said that few if any believe that the venerable and illustrious M. De Lesseps, now in his 88th year, and fairly entitled to be considered the most illustrious citizen of the republic, has had a guilty complicity in whatever schemes of corruption the developments may disclose. Mismanagement and miscalculation he may have been guilty of, but his sins whatever they may have been, were probable those of invincible faith in his grand scheme and in his ability to carry it through. His signal success in the great Suez Canal conspired to give the French people the same faith in De Lesseps that he had in himself, and until the canal company stopped payment four years ago French investors did not lose hope in the brilliant scheme which they believe would repay their investment and confer on French the honor of accomplishing the two greatest achievements of the century. Such optimism and faith in grand designs on the part of both De Lesseps and the French people deserve a better end. The humiliation that has come to De Lesseps in the closing years of a long and honored career is the saddest fact connected with the great Panama Canal scandal, unless it should prove, as has been suggested, the means of overthrowing republican government in France. This, indeed, would be the crowning misfortune of the century, for the failure of republican government in France would mean a period of socialism and anarchy that would find no parallel, except in the events of a hundred years ago in France. But that the government will recover even from the shock of the Panama Canal scandal is the hope and belief of all who have watched the growth of republican principles in France.

CURIOSITIES OF THE VOTE. There are some curiosities about the presidential vote in the western states that are not easily explained. Indiana polled 16,648 more votes than were polled in that state four years ago. Illinois' gain was 107,303, Iowa's 38,588, Wisconsin's 16,627, and Missouri's 14,288. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas and Colorado polled a smaller vote than in 1888. Minnesota's vote fell off 3,222 from what it was in 1888, although it is claimed that the state has gained about 200,000 in population. The returns from Nebraska, Colorado and Kansas give no prohibition vote, and, as sent out, they also show a loss in those states. Nebraska's loss is 4,905 votes from 1888, Kansas' 10,073 and Colorado's 24,892. These figures would indicate that free silver and national control of the railroads did not increase the interest of the people in politics in most states.

There is another curious feature about these returns. In Indiana the republicans lost 7,746 from their vote in 1888, and the democrats gained 7,135. The increased vote in the state as shown by the returns about equals the increased vote of the people's party and the prohibitionists. In 1888 Harrison had 263,361 votes, Cleveland 261,013, Streeter 2,604 and Fisk 9,881. In 1892 Harrison's vote was 255,612, Cleveland's 262,740, Weaver's 22,138 and Bidwell's 13,044. The democratic gain about equals the republican loss, and the gain of Weaver and Bidwell over Streeter and Fisk about equals the increase of the total vote.

In Illinois the large gain in the total vote was distributed to all the parties, but the democrats received the bulk of it. This total gain was 107,303, and the democrats received 88,003 of it, while the republicans received only 8,815. In 1888 Harrison's vote in Illinois was 370,473; Cleveland's, 248,278; Streeter's, 7,690, and Fisk's 21,005. In 1892 Harrison's vote is given at 399,288, Cleveland's at 426,281, Weaver's at 28,500 and Bidwell's at 20,985.

In Iowa the total gain in four years was 38,588. The republicans gained 7,775, the democrats 16,531 and the rest went to the people's party and the prohibitionists. In 1888 Harrison had 211,508 votes, Cleveland 179,877, Streeter, 9,105, and Fisk 3,550. In 1892 Harrison had 219,372 votes, Cleveland 196,408, Weaver 20,616, and Bidwell 6,322.

Wisconsin's gain over 1888 is 16,627. The republicans lost 5,505 votes and the democrats gained 22,216 over 1888. Four years ago Harrison's vote in Wisconsin was 176,533, Cleveland's 155,232, Streeter's 8,552 and Fisk's 14,287 and Fisk's 14,287. This year Harrison has only 170,973, Cleveland has 177,448, Weaver 9,820 and Bidwell 13,045. The independent vote remained about the same in both elections. The German loss to the republicans represents the democratic gain.

In Minnesota there was a total loss from 1888 of more than 3,000 votes, and the loss to the two leading parties was much greater. The republican vote fell off 23,192 and the democratic vote 6,373, while the populists' strength about equals both losses. In 1888 Harrison's vote in Minnesota was 142,492, Cleveland's, 104,385; Streeter's, 1,095, and Fisk's 15,311. In 1892 Harrison has 119,300; Cleveland, 98,012; Weaver, 29,506, and Bidwell, 13,152.

Nebraska lost nearly 5,000 votes, unless there is a prohibition vote unrecorded. In 1888 Harrison had 108,425 votes; Cleveland, 80,552; Streeter, 4,226, and Fisk, 9,429. This year Harrison has 88,003 votes; Cleveland 25,344, and Weaver, 83,780. The populists robbed the republicans of 19,822 votes and the democrats of 55,280 votes. In fact, they absorbed the democratic party in Nebraska, where Cleveland's following is now only 25,000.

In Missouri the republicans lost 9,495 votes, and the democrats gained 6,654. In 1888 Missouri gave Harrison 246,257 votes, Cleveland 861,974, Streeter 18,632, and Fisk 3,539. In 1892 Harrison's vote is 236,762, Cleveland's 208,128, Weaver's 37,000, and Bidwell's 3,300.

In Colorado there was a loss of 24,892 votes from 1888. The republicans lost 24,317 votes and the democrats lost all they ever had. In 1888 Harrison's vote in Colorado was 50,774, Cleveland's 37,567, Streeter's 1,206, and Fisk's 3,191. This year Harrison had 26,457, and Weaver 40,449. It is clear that free silver did not bring out a big vote in Colorado. Weaver's vote is only 3,000 larger than was Cleveland's in 1888.

Kansas shows the same depressing effect of the people's party on the vote. The total vote fell off 10,073 from that in 1888. The republicans lost 25,668 votes, and the people's party, after absorbing the Democratic vote, gained about the same number. Kansas has gained in population in the last four years, and her vote is 10,000 less than in 1888 when Harrison had 182,904 votes, Cleveland 102,745, Streeter 67,788, and Fisk 6,779. This year Harrison had 157,236 votes and Weaver 165,887. Taking all these figures into consideration, it does not show that the people's party put any new enthusiasm into a presidential campaign, but in reality cut down the total vote wherever its influence was felt.

## JAY GOULD.

The late Jay Gould was a selfish man in the sense that he adjusted his operations with a view to curing the largest possible personal advantage; but at the same time he did a great deal for others in one way and another, not in the spirit of a philanthropist, but in the regular course of events which he practically shaped and controlled says the Globe Democrat. He was one of the largest employers of labor in this country, to begin with, and he generally paid fair just wages. Tens of thousands of men were gainers by his success—sharers in his profits, in other words—and to that extent he was a public benefactor, without pretending to be anything of the kind. He did not hire men because he loved them, or because he felt that it was his duty to help them, but because they were useful to him in his business enterprises. There was no obligation of gratitude on their part, perhaps, but they were indebted to him, nevertheless, for desirable situations, and he was enabled to give them good wages by the fact that he was a shrewd manager of his own interests. He was also a beneficial factor in the respect that his investments tended to increase the general value of the property and the aggregate volume of business in localities where he sought to multiply his possessions. His main object at all times was to make money as fast as possible, and he never asked anybody to credit him with a higher motive; but the logical result of his proceedings was a salutary distribution of profits which would not otherwise have come to pass. He got the lion's share, to be sure, but in the process of getting it he necessarily improved the condition of a great many other people.

It is easy to say of such a man that he was a public enemy because he used great power in the exclusive promotion of private ends; but it is not so easy to prove that he did society more harm than good, all things considered. We are not bound to indorse all the questionable methods that he adopted in his contests with envious and formidable rivals; nor are we called upon to condemn him for defeating men in schemes of speculation who would gladly have taken his last dollar from him by any means if they had known how to circumvent him. Those whom he injured were principally those who challenged him to a test of skill in a game which they supposed they understood better than he did, and in which they expected to damage him by the same devices that he employed to triumph over them. It was not simply as a trader in stocks that Gould applied his remarkable financial ability. His railroad operations formed the most important part of his restless and far-reaching plans of personal aggrandizement; and it is by them that his career should be chiefly estimated. It is not to be denied that he took the Missouri Pacific road when it was a practically valueless property, and made it the most prosperous line in the country. That meant an addition of many millions to his wealth, but it also meant a large growth of commerce and a large enhancement of property values for St. Louis and Missouri. He did not absorb all the profits that accrued in the case. We may readily believe that he would have done so if it had been possible; but the conditions were such that others gained as well, and thus he rendered a service which, if it did not justify his irregular and offensive deeds, should at least tend to gentle popular judgment with regard to his character and achievements.

## THE ART BUILDING.

The allotment of wall space in the Fine Arts building to various nations for the hanging of pictures to be exhibited at the World's Fair has been made as follows:

Nation.	Linear feet.	Hanging space, square feet.
United States.....	2,475	84,026
Great Britain.....	1,491	39,325
Canada.....	193	2,805
France.....	2,082	33,368
Germany.....	1,438	24,480
Austria.....	896	11,583
Belgium.....	835	15,318
Italy.....	810	12,410
Norway.....	559	8,463
Sweden.....	497	7,065
Denmark.....	373	5,300
Russia.....	524	7,567
Spain.....	550	7,267
Holland.....	658	9,237
Japan.....	206	2,919
Mexico.....	125	1,500

The space applied for had to be cut down in almost every case, for the simple reason that the aggregate exceeded the total space available. The space allotted to Great Britain, Germany, etc., as a rule, includes that for their colonies. In the space allowed France 4,192 feet will be devoted to French masterpieces owned in America.

THE republican policy during the coming session of congress will be one of masterly watching for chances to hold the democrats to the promises upon which they carried the recent election.