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THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

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Sworn to before me this 8th day of November A. D. 1893. GEORGE H. T. ZSCHUK, Notary Public.

It was a famous victory.

The bandiana has been edged with craps.

Ben and Levi make a very happy family just now.

Mr. Cleveland and Mr. West may now depart in peace.

Cleveland's proverbial luck went a fishing election day.

Hascall has received a most emphatic rebuke at the hands of Omaha.

Governor Thayer still holds the reins and the capitol at Lincoln is safe.

The demand for street sweepers is not as heavy now as it was previous to election.

Don Dickinson's "rock of ages" has been blown to pieces by republican dynamite.

The returns from the states indicate that there will be no necessity of a returning board to decide who is elected.

Hascall has been buried under a snow bank of defeat so deep that it will be a cold day before he will again be foisted on the party for an elective office.

Plumbing Inspector Dungan reports that of twenty-two complaints made for violation of the plumbing ordinance, seventeen were against one man.

It is pretty well assured that Governor Hill, of New York, has been re-elected, and the fact is one of the few which republicans are called upon to regret among the results of Tuesday's election.

Hill is most thoroughly a demagogue, and neither by virtue of capacity or character is he the sort of man to be the chief executive of the leading state in the union.

Ex-Senator Miller made a gallant fight, with high license as the leading issue of his campaign, and he ought to have been successful, even though nearly the whole liquor power of the state was arrayed against him.

But there is some comfort for republicans in the thought that the re-election of Hill is the severest rebuke Cleveland has received, and the one he will doubtless feel most keenly.

That he will ascribe his defeat to Hill there can be no doubt, and not without reason, while unquestionably the governor will enjoy with all the gusto that success can give the discomfort of his political rival for the favor of the New York democracy.

The re-election of Hill will make him strong as a presidential candidate in 1892.

MEXICO is plunging headlong into railroad building. Seven new roads have been recently projected from various points to the Pacific ocean, and capitalists from the United States and from Europe are besetting the government night and day for charters.

In the past few years that country has become an unusually attractive field for the investment of capital in railroad building. President Diaz and the Mexican congress have been more than indulgent to capitalists. They have not only given railroads large grants of land and financial support, but have guaranteed the companies a fixed per cent on the capital invested and have granted them valuable monopolies.

The liberal policy on the part of the government is the cause of the impetus to railroad building. Undoubtedly Mexico has natural advantages and resources which need only the coming of railroads for their development.

But from this distance it would seem that railroad construction is dangerously near to the speculative era, when new lines are pushed beyond present legitimate demands for the sake of the subsidies and guarantees of the government.

The boom is on in Mexico, just as it has been in our own country at various periods. But the pinch will come when the railroad companies will exact the terms of their contract from the government, and the people will be squeezed by onerous taxation to meet the government's obligations.

VICTORY.

The republican party emerges from the most memorable political contest since the election of Abraham Lincoln with victory perching upon its banners. It has overcome a political enemy entrenched in power, and broken down barriers that seemed almost insurmountable.

With the solid south and its one hundred and fifty-three electoral votes, democracy had every reason to feel confident of success. With one hundred and fifty thousand office holders to draw on for its campaign fund and the patronage of New York city and state at its disposal, it had a right to feel invincible.

In the face of such odds the capture of the chief citadel of democracy by Benjamin Harrison is a political triumph without a parallel in the annals of the republic.

This brilliant victory is not merely due to the fact that the republican standard bearer is a clean man, with an unassailable record in public and private life, but the result of great moral forces that impelled a majority of the people of the Empire state to rally under the republican banner.

The effect of this great victory upon the nation and its future destiny is certain to be momentous.

The chastening process of defeat four years ago has had its purifying influence upon the republican party, and at the helm of the government will make it now more than ever, a progressive and elevating force that cannot fail to exert a most salutary influence upon the material prosperity of this country.

With a republican chief executive, backed by a republican congress, the policies that have brought about the marvelous increase in wealth and population which this country has witnessed since the close of a devastating and exhausting civil war will again become dominant and potent.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The indications are that the republicans will control the house of representatives of the fifty-first congress, and the importance of this is not to be overlooked in computing the value of the republican victory.

In every congress since 1875, with the exception of the forty-seventh, the house has been democratic, and consequently during most of this time the popular branch of the legislature has not represented the people.

As everybody understands, this democratic supremacy in the house has been due chiefly to the suppression of the republican vote in the south, but four years ago the republicans lost representatives in the northern states, chiefly in New England and the northwest, and these losses were only partly recovered two years ago.

The advice at hand appears to show that they have been fully recovered this year and sufficient gains made to give the republicans a good working majority in the next house.

Regarding the senate, the present political division of which is, republicans thirty-nine, democrats thirty-seven, the terms of twenty-six senators expire at the close of the present congress, that is, March 4, 1895.

Nearly all of these have been re-elected, while one, Riddleberger, will be succeeded by a democrat. It does not appear probable that there will be any other political changes, in which case the senate of the fifty-first congress will be politically a tie, with the republican vice president to give the casting vote in the event of a tie on any question.

As there will be no uncertain republicans in the senate of the next congress, that body will be uniformly in harmony with the house and with the executive, and thus every coordinate branch of the government will again be in republican control for the first time since 1879, the senates of the forty-sixth and forty-seventh congresses having been democratic.

This situation of affairs will impose upon the party in power an extraordinary demand for the exercise of its highest wisdom and patriotism in legislation for the general welfare and administering the affairs of the government.

Having the whole duty and responsibility of conducting the affairs of the nation devolved upon it, it will have as great an opportunity as at any period of its career to demonstrate its ability to wisely and safely administer the government, with equal care for the interests of all sections of the country, and to so vindicate its claim to the confidence of the people that it may retain an indefinite control of the government.

There is every reason to believe that the party will not fail to realize the gravity of its renewed responsibilities nor undervalue the character of its obligations.

It has learned something from past defeat, and the lesson we feel confident, will not be disregarded. Moreover, its distinguished leader has shown himself to be a man of such wise discretion and sound judgment as to justify the fullest faith in the wisdom of his counsel and direction.

If the hope and confidence of the intelligent and dispassionate republicans are realized, the republican party may control this government for at least a generation.

SOUTHERN POLITICIANS REBUKED.

There is a rebuke to southern politicians in the result of Tuesday's election. It is not to be doubted that the prominence taken by Carlisle, Mills, Watterson, and other southern leaders in the campaign became offensive to thousands of northern democrats and exerted a small influence in inducing such to leave their party and cast their vote with the republicans.

Especially was this true in New York, where the southern exponents of democracy were most conspicuous, virtually taking command of that field upon the close of the campaign.

There was a report some time ago that the national committee had been requested by New York democrats to replace the southern orators with northern speakers, but whether or not such was the fact there is nothing incredible in supposing that many of these democrats were unwilling to be instructed as to their political duty by men whom they knew perfectly well had no interests in common with them, and of the sincerity of whose utterances they were warranted in entertaining doubts.

From the very beginning the politicians of the south dictated and controlled the policy and course of the democracy. Mr. Cleveland put his case wholly in their hands and his nomination was due to their insistence. It was they who checked the movement in favor of Hill, which a few months before the convention was held was rapidly gaining in force.

They knew what they could expect of Cleveland, for he had most amply attested his regard for the southern politicians, and they brought this aid in force to bear in his behalf. It was those politicians who framed the national platform, as they had previously detested the tariff message of the president and drawn the sectional tariff bill in the house. Everywhere, in the administration, in congress, and in the inner councils of the party, the dictatorial authority of these southern politicians was potential, and when the campaign opened they went to the front as the chosen champions of democratic principles.

There were intelligent and patriotic democrats all over the north who could not sit at the feet of these leaders, and who could not help distrusting them, and who were there have been republican gains they are to be largely credited to those democrats who had the independence to refuse to accept instruction in democracy from men who had abundantly shown their willingness to use the party in subserving sectional aims and interests. And to-day no men, we venture to think, regard republican success with greater satisfaction than the democrats who, in order to rebuke the southern politicians, aided to win the victory.

THE GROWTH OF TACOMA.

The Northern Pacific has two terminal points, one at Portland, in Oregon, the other at Tacoma, on the southeastern edge of Puget Sound. The wheat harvests of Washington territory, and the products of the Idaho Panhandle, and of western Montana are finding their way to the new city on the Sound, and are destroying the older city at the junction of the Willamette and Columbia rivers. Portland is, therefore, very much disgruntled, and the local board of trade is being severely criticized.

There is another cause of wailing. The railroad from Portland to California has its terminus at Port Costa, on San Francisco bay, and it is dawning on the minds of the Oregonians that Portland is simply a point of collection for ultimate shipment to San Francisco. Much of the wheat that used to be handled by Portland now goes to Tacoma, and the remainder is switched from the Northern Pacific line at Portland to the California line and is unloaded from the cars and loaded into vessels at Port Costa.

In both events Portland is bereaved. Much of this was foretold when the Portlanders rejoiced so exceedingly over the Northern Pacific. There was always a fear that the real terminus of the road would be at Puget Sound, and when Villard gave a conditional promise that there should be a terminus at Portland, the far-seeing citizen felt that it would be kept in spirit, only in the event that the Cascade range could not be tunneled. The event proved that this feat of engineering was by no means so difficult as had been supposed, and the consequence is that Portland is losing much of its importance because trade is following its natural channels.

The growth of cities in this country is a subject replete with interest. Everything is done with us on so vast a scale that these cities whose development is due to conditions that are only temporary, appear at the outset to have passed the stage of doubtful growth and to be fairly rooted in prosperity. They allure settlers, they invite capitalists, and they promise much, but they achieve nothing after the temporary conditions have been replaced by permanent ones.

Buffalo, the city to which the country owes Grover Cleveland, is a flagrant instance of remarkable prosperity of this evanescent character. Buffalo simply acted as a stop-gap until Chicago was born, and then all the grain traffic that had made Buffalo prosperous and rich was gathered together by the new great city. Chicago is constantly growing richer and greater because its prosperity is based upon permanent conditions. Buffalo to-day is only a receiving point for grain going eastward by the Erie canal. It looks very much as if Portland and that Tacoma will prove its Chicago.

Had Omaha no other tap-root, than being the terminal point of the Union Pacific its prosperity would be greatly curtailed, and would depend largely upon the fortunes of that road. Omaha's future is secure because it is the furthest point north at which corn can be made a regular matter of culture. It is also the most western point at which meat shipments on a large scale can be made. Corn harvests mean beef and pork, and as the cheapest method of growing beef is to breed on the ranges west of us, and to fatten at contiguous points, no other city can ever secure our meat business. It is ours because of permanent geographical considerations. We are nearest to the range where the steer is born, and we are upon the northern verge of the corn belt, where the steer and the hog are fattened. Therefore we have before us in perpetuity the great business of supplying beef to the east in refrigerators, and of packing pork and beef in cans. Our future is secure, and money invested in Omaha is certain of giving returns until the geographical conditions are changed, which will not be for an odd score or two of thousand years. When Barnum wood comes to Dunsmuir or rather when Niagara Falls have backed down to Buffalo, there may be a change, but not till then.

The Chinese vote made itself felt out in Nevada. Two Mongolians born in the state and over twenty-one years of age cast their ballots for president; one for Harrison and the other for Cleveland. Nevada evidently needs every vote that can be mustered to swell her dwindling population.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. The county division question is ripping Hot county asunder.

The Catholics of O'Neill at their fair last week secured a clear profit of \$1,700.

A party of Pine Ridge Indians brought to the Reservoir a load of wheat at their own raising. This is an encouraging symptom.

The election at Beatrice was interrupted by a fire. A barn belonging to William Miller was burned, consuming a horse and buggy.

It is proposed to have a wolf hunt in the vicinity of Ogden. The wolves are doing much damage to the stock, and the people will take every dog in town and have a contest with the wolves.

The town of Atkinson had a shadow show, a night or so ago. A woman making her toilet in a tent furnished the entertainment.

The quiet on the tent was pronounced very life like and as a circus for the boys was quite a success.

The Great Northwest. They are still picking blackberries in Washington territory.

It is said that game, from a quail to a bear, is plentiful in the mountains of California.

Henry Harwick and Robert Spruce were fatally shot at Fresno. The trouble grew of Harwick's testimony in a slander suit.

Robert Fyfe, auditor of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, was robbed and thrown into the Willamette river the other day.

W. W. Gray, living on upper Dry creek, California, has been accused of having poisoned the well of L. B. North. He was placed under bonds to appear before the grand jury. The North and Gray factions are making lowering nuisances of themselves.

A train running into Tacoma, W. T., had a narrow escape the other day. As it was passing the grade east of the city, just over the Yakima river, a large rock weighing over a ton was loosened by the engine, and fell down the embankment side with great violence and struck the wheels of the baggage car, knocking that car from the track. An appalling wreck was prevented by immediately stopping the engine.

Was Marriage a Failure in This Case? Baltimore, Md. Several naval officers were yesterday discussing in the navy department the question whether marriage is a failure or not. After various expressions of opinion had been made, a very intelligent officer, who has lately returned from California, believed that a common, every-day illustration of domestic life is a better argument to use than all the brain theorizing you can command. I will tell you a true story, gentlemen, and when I am through you will be able to decide for yourselves whether the parties I will speak of were not better off by the marriage tie. You all know that I went to England on a secret mission for the government. When I returned to Portsmouth I was stranger, but my pockets were full of hard cash, and this fact encouraged me greatly, as I knew very well it would make for me all the friends I wanted. After a stay there for some time I returned to my home in view, it was my first motive to get into such circles as would be of service to me. I wanted to know something of the English navy, and to get acquainted with the great commanders, and I thought that an officer holding a subordinate place would prove to be my best friend. An intimation was given me that that officer had some valuable information which, if he would divulge, would be of great value in gold. I called at the officer's house one evening, and was kindly received. I did not make any bones of telling him who I was, what I wanted, and what money I would give for the information he possessed. Luckily, his life was present at the interview, and he intended at first to withdraw from the room when the conversation began to assume a confidential tone, but at my earnest entreaties he remained, and he well that he did, as it proved to my advantage. After I had almost talked the young officer blind, and as I thought got him to a point where he would give me the desired promise, he surprised me by saying that among his friends was an officer in the navy who was at stake, and his position as an officer in her majesty's service would not permit him to grant my request. I thought it all up, and as I had no other resource, I went to the room where he lived, and I left the house, never expecting to hear from them. The next day, as I was getting ready to leave my room at the hotel, I heard a gentle knock at my door. "Come in," said it, and who should knock but the very officer whose wife she was, she was looking at me, and she said that it contained what I wanted. Without saying a word, she quietly withdrew, and I went to my room, and was not over a minute, but as my hopes and ambitions were centered in that package, it was an angel's visit to me. The package contained everything I wanted, down to the minutest detail. That night I wrote a letter to the lady in a box in which gentlemen, was money enough to keep any one of us in good style for at least four or five years. It was glad that the woman helped me in this emergency, and I was glad to see while everything in her house was neat and nice, yet I saw, and in fact knew, that she and her husband did not have anything more than a bare subsistence, and I knew how the amount she received from her husband was not only not over a minute, but as my hopes and ambitions were centered in that package, it was an angel's visit to me. The package contained everything I wanted, down to the minutest detail. That night I wrote a letter to the lady in a box in which gentlemen, was money enough to keep any one of us in good style for at least four or five years. It was glad that the woman helped me in this emergency, and I was glad to see while everything in her house was neat and nice, yet I saw, and in fact knew, that she and her husband did not have anything more than a bare subsistence, and I knew how the amount she received from her husband was not only not over a minute, but as my hopes and ambitions were centered in that package, it was an angel's visit to me. The package contained everything I wanted, down to the minutest detail. That night I wrote a letter to the lady in a box in which gentlemen, was money enough to keep any one of us in good style for at least four or five years. It was glad that the woman helped me in this emergency, and I was glad to see while everything in her house was neat and nice, yet I saw, and in fact knew, that she and her husband did not have anything more than a bare subsistence, and I knew how the amount she received from her husband was not only not over a minute, but as my hopes and ambitions were centered in that package, it was an angel's visit to me.

A Detective's Luck.

Detroit, Feb. 2. In the spring of 1893 every denomination of "aluminum" currency had been counterfeited and circulated, and every issue of greenbacks from the dollar bill to the twenty had been reproduced by the "queer" men who were looking for a fortune as counterfeiters. Anything that looked like money would go, especially in the country towns.

The gang which was working the \$1 and \$2 plates was located at Sandusky, but we did not get this pointer until

they had floated out a good many thousands of dollars.

The case was assigned to me, and I received from any of the ladies of the successive cabinets any such social place as was accorded, for instance, to Lady Thornton while there. Mrs. Garfield studiously ignored them. President Arthur, being a widower, was very friendly disposed, and his attentions to Miss West were at one time so marked as to be the occasion of much gossip at the capital.

With the advent of Mrs. Cleveland in the White House the social status of the Minister West and the Misses West in official circles completely and wholly collapsed. She refused, peremptorily and uncompromisingly, to have anything to do with them socially. This was galled and wormwood to the Sackville family, and it is undoubtedly to this circumstance that is owing more than anything else the departure of the Misses West for Europe. In this view of the case Lord Sackville's letter assumes the nature of a Partisan shot.

Calendar of Health for November.

American Magazine: With November's chill days, furnace fires are aglow, and the great stove in the cellar has begun its season's work.

After watching sick beds in rooms heated by steam, by open fires, by stoves and by furnace heat, I am decidedly in favor of the best, provided sufficient moisture be kept in the heated air before it comes into living rooms. Steam heat is too dry, open fires cannot keep up an even temperature nor warm a room in northern mid-winter, and stoves burn oxygen from air too rapidly without providing a sufficient supply.

In a certain house where professional duty led me every day of last December, there was not a daily variation of temperature of two degrees from 70° F. the whole month.

Plants without greenhouses, and flowers in high halls, and climbing vines converted more than one room into an amateur conservatory. The master, a man of leisure and scientific mind, told me that his delightful winter home was heated by two furnaces that he had discarded steam after a year's trial, and was satisfied. Ventilation was fully provided for, and the sick chamber, whence my patient soon emerged, was attractive enough even did not seem to be a wintering for summer islands of Caribbean.

What is essential, for a sanitary point, in heating houses, is to have the temperature even throughout. There is probably no better way of catching cold than by laying a foundation for pneumonia or bronchitis than stepping out of a warm bed into a cold or cool hall. Every skin pore is open or relaxed, every nerve of resistance is half asleep, and the body is in a state of readiness for a more dangerous disease of chest and throat sends one shivering back to blankets that are some time in getting warmed up again. While sleeping, room temperature should be lower than the rest of the house, and the open windows, and if this suggestion is followed there can be no harm done by needful nightly wanderings. A proper range at night is 60 to 65 degrees F. besides the bed of those who are given to nocturnal excursions should always stand a pair of bedroom slippers, ready to be slipped on at short notice; for cool currents of air are always playing about floors, and bare ankles are exceedingly sensitive to small temperature variations.

There is a change of late years in the winter heat of American homes. With almost universal substitution of better forms of heaters for old-time stoves, and better methods of ventilation, and the law by the people, has come a cooling down of the suffocating temperature that made our homes dry forcing-houses and sent our people out into wintry cold about as well fitted to face it as if they were in the tropics.

Except in the case of the very sick, or the aged, persons, mercury should never rise above 70 degrees, nor fall below 65 degrees. A narrow range, truly, but within such strict limits lies the zone of health.

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