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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, | 8, 8, George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Ree Pub-lishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Datty Bke for the week ending November 10, 1888, was as follows:

Monday, Nov. 4
Monday, Nov. 5
Tuesday, Nov. 5
Wodnesday, Nov. 7
Thursday, Nov. 8
Priday, Nov. 8
Baturday, Nov. 10

Average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this loth day of November A. D., 1888.
Seal N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Sean S. P. F. F. R. Notary Fuolic, State of Nebraska.

County of Donaias.

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Dally Bee for the month of November, 1887, was 15,226 copies; for Docember, 1887, E.041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,266 copies; for February, 1888, 15,262 copies; for March, 1888, 19,689 copies; for April, 1888, 18,74 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for July, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for October, 1888, was 18,084 copies.

GEO, B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 7th day of November, 1888, N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

IN EXPLANATION.

THE BEE's limited telegraph service this morning must be charged up to the elements. Until after midnight last night the Western Union telegraph company's wires were so badly demoral-1zed by eastern storms that press service was practically blocked. But one wire was working between Omaha and Chicago. The result was a complete failure to transmit THE BEE's heavy Saturday night special domestic and foreign telegrams until too late to print in this morning's paper. It was a matter over which THE BEE had no

DEMOCRATS were disposed to regard him as the man of destiny,-but they found in him merely the man of den-

MR. RICHARD BERLIN will enjoy the distinction of being the only republican member of the Douglas county legislative delegation.

THE question of the exact site of the crucifixion is being discussed in the periodicals. Mrs. Cleveland fixes it in the neighborhood of the executive mansion at Albany.

THERE are three classes of citizens who regret the termination of the cambaign. They are the musicians, the campaign uniform makers and the dealers in fireworks. But it is an ill-wind that does not blow somebody good.

THE crime against Dakota bids fair to be revenged by the next congress. The disfranchisement of the negro in the south when supplemented by the disfranchisement of three-quarters of a million of whites in the north made a solid west as against a broken south.

A DECISION has just been rendered to the effect that the Scotch court had furisdiction in the suit of Parnell against the London Times for libel. The great Irish leader will probably have the satisfaction of getting a big bill of damages at the hands of a Scotch jury against the powerful English newspaper.

No vesser flying the United States fing has any right to carry arms and ammunition to the citizens of the Haytien republic who are in arms against their government. If, therefore, Haytien cruisers capture any vessels owned by United States citizens committing such an offense against the comity of nations such vessels are justly forfeited. Owners take the risk of capture for the Bke of big profits, and they must not be allowed when they lose to call upon their country for protection. In the case of the Virginius the Spaniards were right, but they compelled the United States to interfere by their bloodthirsty treatment of the prisoners.

RUSSIAN competition in petroleum with the export trade of this country is attracting attention, and the prediction is made that the time is not far distant when the petroleum of the Caspian region will drive the American product out of European markets. The fact is noted that while the world's consumption of petroleum is steadily increasing, the exports of this country are not keeping pace with it in either quantity or value. The Russian production of mineral oil has risen in a few years to twenty-five million gallons, and the oil seld appears to be well-nigh inexhaust-There appears to be some danger to the future of this important part of our export trade.

THERE is every reason to predict the success of the Bazaar to be given within a few weeks in aid of the Omaha Guards. This crack military organization is making extensive preparations to take part in the inauguration of President Harrison. It is eminently proper that Nebraska should be represented at Washington on the 4th of March. The state stands in the front ranks of the republican column, and it has strong family ties which bind it to the president elect. Local pride moreover should prompt our citizens to send the young soldiers to the inauguration in spick and span new uniforms. They should be encouraged in every way to strive for the distinction of carrying off the honors for the sake of their state.

THE STATE AND THE VOTE. As nearly as can be estimated from the returns, Nebraska cast 187,000 votes in the last election. In the Garfield campaign our vote was 87,355. Four years later it was 134,204. The present vote therefore shows a gain of 100,000 voters over 1880, and of 53,000 over 1884.

The comparison of the votes with the inhabitants at the time the votes were cast is interesting as indicating the probable present population of Nebraska and its past and future rate of increase. By the national census taken in the spring of 1880, Nebraska had 452,402 inhabitants. Six months later on the basis of 51 citizens to the voter our population had reached 480,452, a conservative estimate of increase. Taking the same ratio of increase and applying it to the vote of 1884, which was 134,204, we obtain 739,127 as the population of the state, which falls nearly two thousand below the figures given by the state census of 1885. The ratio of 51 inhabitants to the voter may therefore be taken as a conservative basis upon which to found estimates of population in years when a full vote is called out in this state.

Applying this ratio to the figures of the late election we have at the present time 1,028,500 inhabitants in the state. This is an increase of very nearly 300,-000 in four years, an increment of 40 per cent, or nearly ten per cent annually during that period. At this ratio the population of the state considerably more than doubles every ten years, and in 1890, the next census year, we shall have fully 1,150,000 inhabitants.

Nebraska's congressional representation in the Fifty-second congress will be based upon her population as shown by the census of 1890. Under the present congressional apportiontment of 151,912 inhabitants to each representative as applied to the census of 1880, we are only entitled to three congressmen, Two years hence, even with the basis of representation raised to 175,000 inhabitants to the voter, we shall double our congressional delegation and proportionately increase our importance as a factor in national legislation.

It is interesting to note that Omaha has maintained her position relative to the state at large. At the late election she cast one-tenth of the entire vote. Douglas county polled nearly one-ninth of all the ballots deposited in Nebraska. If the state doubles in the next ten years, as may be reasonably expected, Omaha will have more than 200,000 population before 1900 strikes the death knell to the present century.

NEBRASKA HEADS THE LIST. The foolish brood of half-fledged politicians who imagined that the great republican state of Nebraska could be revolutionized by the democracy in a presidential year are now rubbing their neads in a dazed way and wondering why the political signal service didn't hoist the cold wave flag a month before the election.

The result of the election has been more than surprising. It has been bewildering. Nebraska has given a majority for the republican national ticket greater than ever before in her history, while she has elected every republican congressman, increased the republican majority in the legislature, and, in spite of bitter local fights and the full use of democratic patronage, has chosen the entire state ticket by overwhelming maorities.

So far as the state was concerned, the tariff issue cut little figure. The Mills bill which began its reform by inserting the kinife in a great agricultural industry was repudiated as sectional, crude and unsatisfactory. The great soldier vote was cast almost bodily against the perpetuation of an administration which had been notoriously controlled by formerly disloyal influences. A false economy which gave millions of dollars towards improving southern bayous and made up the deficiency by cutting down the mail service of the west did not commend itself to the frontier farmers or the border business men. Least of all, did boodle exercise its influence. The counties which two years ago administered a scathing rebuke to political charlatans seeking endorsement at the hands of the republican party swung nobly into line to resent the imputation that their former action was the result of any other influence than an earnest desire to purify the party and to purge it of its political

dross. While full returns are not yet available enough have been received warrant the prediction that Nebraska is near the head of the republican column. With all the immigration of nearly thirty years she has not been unmindful of her early history, forever and inextricably interwoven with that of the times of storm and stress which accompanied the birth of the republican party. Then as now southern bulldozers opposed a solid front to western rights, and Kansas and Nebraska were confronted by the same political forces which are to-day denying the rights of citizenship to Dakota. Southern slaveholders then occupied the place held to-day by southern brigadiers, but their methods and their aims were opposed to the progress of the west for the same reason that under Mr. Cleveland's administration western claims have been ignored and resented. As a result every western state has swung into line for the restoration of the party of progress and Nebraska stands with Kansas again at the head of the column.

THE BOSTON PASTOR. The call of the First Congregational church of this city to the Rev. Joseph Duryea, D. D., of Boston, has been accepted conditionally upon the consent of the council of which he is a member. There is no reason to doubt that it will be cheerfully given and that the pastoral ties which have held Dr. Durvea to Congregationalism in the Old Bay state will be speedily dissolved to permit him to make the change which he so greatly desires. Omaha may therefore soon expect an addition to its already large corps of clergymen which will be alike of benefit to the city and to the religious denomination with which Dr. Duryes is connected.

Dr. Duryea is a strong man, physically

meridian of life after nearly thirty years of labor in the pulpit. A graduate of Princeton college he entered the ministry at the outbreak of the war and for twenty years was prominently identified with the Presbyterian church. Much of his work was done in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he built up the Classon Avenue church into one of the strongest metropolitan churches of that great denomination. Dr. Duryea is celebrated as a man of wide culture. innate refinement and of scholarly instincts, cultivated by years of labor. His view of the preacher is that of the teacher. His pulpit oratory is the reverse of sensational, but it is searching, inspiring and suggestive. He is a musician by taste, and is deeply interested in art and educational problems. Both in Brooklynand Boston he rapidly rose into prominence by his outspoken interest in matters relating to the municipal welfare of the two cities. In the lecture hall and on the platform he waged brilliant war for humanity entirely apart from denominationalism, and made himself felt as an intellectual force in the communities in which he cast his

It is interesting to know that he comes to Omaha because he yearns to find a less contracted field for his broad humanitarianism, and that he does so at a pecuniary sacrifice. The Boston pastor will become the Omaha pastor with no inconsiderable gain to the newer state and newer city into which he will project himself.

CANVASS OF THE ELECTORAL

VOTE. The statutes of Nebraska provide that the votes cast for presidential electors shall be canvassed by a board of state canvassers, consisting of the governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer and attorney general. The board is required to meet at the office of the secretary of state on the third Monday after the election, which this year will be November 26, and in case all the returns shall not have then been received at the office of the secretary of state, the board may adjourn from day to day until the same shall have received, not exceeding five days. A certificate shall be served on each person elected, notifying him when he shall attend at the seat of government to give his vote for president and vice president.

Under the national law in vogue at the last presidential election the electors of president and vice president were required to meet in each state at noon of the Tuesday preceding the first Wednesday of December next after election, and the law of Nebraska is in conformity with this. But the act of congress of December, 1886, to fix the day for the meeting of the electors, provides that they shall meet on the second Monday in January. The first section of this act reads: "That the electors of each state shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January next following their appointment, at such place in each state as the legislature of such state shall direct." This of course supersedes the state law providing for the meeting of the electors in December, and as in 1876 the national law will be regarded. Nebraska had no law providing for the separate canvass of the vote for presidential electors, the statutes providing that all returns should be canvassed by the legislature. Compliance with this would have lost the electoral vote of Nebraska to the republican presidential candidates and thus defeated them, but those who insisted upon compliance were overruled and the electors met agreeably to the national law. In the present case the state statute respecting the meeting of the electors will give way to the federal law, and the second Monday in January will be the day of meeting, instead of the Tuesday preceding the first Wednes-

day of December. The canvass of the votes for all state officers and for members of congress is required to be done by the legislature at its next regular session.

STIMULATING ART CULTURE. The first exhibition of the Western Art association will take place during the present week. A second exhibition consisting of Hon. George W. Lininger's collection will follow a week later. An opportunity is given for the first time to view the works of our local artists and to examine Mr. Lininger's fine collection. That our citizens will avail themselves of this treat is assured. They have evinced great interest in the organization of the art association, and are ready to encourage the objects of the society to advance the knowledge and love of the fine arts in our city. The time is ripe for such a purpose, and an impetus was only necessary for an awakening in art. The erection of the Lininger art gallery is most opportune. Although a private art hall, through the munificence of Mr. Liniuger it is put at the disposal of the artists of the city. For all practical purposes it will serve Omaha as a public art gallery. Here the exhibitions of the art association take place, and here the students and patrons of art will have the opportunity to visit at pleasure. Under such favorable auspices the Western Art association has taken the initial steps in laying the foundation of a permanent art gallery and art school in our midst.

A POST LIBRARY. The suggestion that the citizens of Omaha should join in contributing a post library for the enlisted men at Fort Omaha, should meet with an immediate and generous response. The garrison has for years been an important and liberal patron of our business men. It has added much to the attractions of the city. Neither officers nor men have ever failed to respond to calls of the city for friendly assistance inceremonials and parades and their presence has increased greatly the interest of such occasions. The present of a small but well chosen library of general interest would be a courteous recognition on the part of our people of past favors shown, while at the same time it would be an act of permanent educational benefit to men who are deprived

Garrisons would change and commands come and go, but the library would remain a gift of perpetual interest. We see no force in the objection of an enlisted man who writes that soldiers are not objects of charity. We have never heard of a community objecting to the foundation of a free library on any such grounds. The books, which we trust will be liberally furnished by our people, will not be the property of the Second infantry. They will remain at the post, we hope, long after that regiment has gone elsewhere. Chaplain Nave's appeal, which has been generally circulated, should meet with a liberal response.

IT SEEMS that there is no doubt of the existence of large deposits of tin ore at Harney's Peak, near Rapid City, in southwestern Dakota. But though the fact has been known for some years. only one attempt has been made to reduce the ore, and that was unsuccessful for want of sufficient funds. The ore beds have been disposed of to English capitalists, and this seems an unfortunate proceeding, for if these purchasers are interested in the tin ore of New South Wales, as is only too probable, darney's Peak tin fields have been bought simply to prevent them being worked. Deposits of tin in large quantities are so exceedingly few that the incoming of a new source would knock down the price. Before the discovery of the black crystals of tin in New South Wales, the chief source of supply was Banca, and the rate went down very much when Australian tin came into the market. It looks very much as if in spite of the deposits at Harney's Peak the United States will have to buy their tin from foreign countries, as

heretofore. WHILE American capital is pouring into Mexico it is a remarkable fact that there is a strong movement of native Mexicans out of the rich state of Sonora into Arizona and New Mexico. The reason of this sudden emigration is explained on the ground that the authorities of Sanora have invited foreign capital and immigration into the state, and that the lands have been given or sold in large bodies to English and American cattle compunies, mining syndicates and colonizing companies. There is undoubtedly considerable truth to this complaint. The granting of monopolies increase the burdens on the native population. Besides, the influx of the wide-awake, mongy-making American pushes to the wall the simple and indoent natives.

THE republican demonstration last night was brilliant and enthusiastic, and fittingly expressed the gratification which all republicans feel over the sig nal victory of the party in the national contest. Omaha has demonstrated during the past month that her people are not behind those of any other community in the interest they take in polities, and the display last night was the crowning evidence of this. It was a splendid finishing touch to a memorable political battle.

MRS. CLEVELAND will retire from her position as the "first lady of the land" universally respected for the It will be remembered that in that year | modesty and self-poise with which she has conducted herself during her brief social reign. Few women of her age elevated to such a height without any previous preparation, would have borne themselves so creditably in all respects as she has done, and every American woman should be proud of her example.

CURRENT TOPICS.

California wine in the east suffers a neces sary though unmerited ecupse on account of a cause which which has been unsuspected by eastern men, and about which Califorians do not care to talk. Only practical vini culturists are aware of the fact that the wines which are of the best quality ripen very slowly. Only very ordinary wines are fit for consumption a year after the first fermentation. Others go on fermenting spring after spring until the mysterious pro ses of na ture are accomplished, and the ware is perfected. Until the last fermentation has taken place the wine is not truly itself, the bouquet does not disengage itself, there is a perceptible acidity in the after taste, and in the case of red wines the tannin predomi nates unpleasantly. A really good red wine like Zinfandel in its first year tastes as it some one had dropped a little medicine into the bottle. Now the ripening process cannot be consummated east of the Rocky mountains because the variations in the temperature are too great, and too sudden. Wine ought to be kept at nearly the same temperature until it is perfected, and this can be done in California. But in the east where the changes are terrific, the wines subjected to the tremendous fall of the barometer in a blizzard are ruined, and can never recover themselves because their vitality is killed. And this is equally true of the excessive heats. Hitherto the Califorian wine men have not had sufficient money to handle wine on a great scale. To keep, as is necessary in the case of Riesling, six vint ages in the celiar before one can be sold, demand very great capital. Also such wines cannot be cheap, and castern men particularly insist upon cheapness. They argue that wine grown in America ought to be cheaper than wine from the Rhine or France. Now the price of wine depends upon the quality, and the great majority of the Californian wines are of the highest quality, and therefore cannot be cheap. Probabably Malvasia and White Mission are the coming cheap wines, but California for years to come will only produce the higher grades, and to re spond to the demand for cheapness these are sold in their second year when they are detestable.

For some time past England has exhibited fatal facility for making blunders, which has thrown grave discredit upon the government. One of the most astounding mistakes perpetrated was with regard to the Canadian Pacific railroad. It was so much the object of the home government to have this railroad built that the authorities at Ottawa received a hint to give to the company an absolute guarantee that there should be no competing lines. To no purpose did Canadian journalists point out that such a guarantee was both impolitic and impracticable. The government did not care for the future which cemed very remote and only concerned itself with that which was present. So the Canadian Pacific received its guarantee. Now, the natural effect of all railroads is to build up the countries traversed and the first result of the Canadian Pacific was the building up of Manitoba. The Canadian Parific, which is a full sister of the Union Pacific, so dear to Nebraska and Wyoming, immediately proceeded to skin the communities of Manitoba by the application of rates and intellectually. He is still in the of the advantages of our public library. "based upon what the traffic would bear."

Nebraska knows what that means. The people of Manitoba determined to relieve themselves from the burden by building a railroad to connect with the Northern Pacific. and so obtaining connection with the flouring mills of St. Paul and Minneapolis and the meat markets of Omaha, that they might sell in one and buy in the other. The road had to cross the Canadian Pecific at two points, and the Canadian Pacific, strong in the government guarantee, has torn up the rails laid down by the Manitoba connecting line. The province is in a flame of fury, and is led in ts opposition by its attorney general, who declares that if his province is compelled to submit to such tyranny at the hands of the Canadian government at Ottawa, he shall call the Manitobans to arms and secode. All this is because the home government could not understand that in this locality states grow fast, and become strong and rich before cabinet minister has fairly begun to learn

the names of the new communities.

Some things die hard-some never die, out remain, in the language of Keats, things of beauty and loys forever. Of such it seems is that peculiar object which the dressmaker calls tournure, and the scoffing world of coarse men a bustle. It was currently reported that it was dead, that it would be seen no more, and that it had been killed by the refusal of Mrs. Cleveland to utilize its mysterious advantages. The most recent dispatches from Washington indicate that all this was erroneous, and that Mrs. Cleveland is not the sworn enemy of the tournure. A reporter dared to ask the question point blank of the leading milliner of Washington. and was told so. It is well for humorists that this is the case, for their topics are so exceedingly limited that the loss of a single one would create the greatest embarrass-Some journalists have a mania for inviting he general reader into the buck kitchen and

showing him all the soiled lines of the profession. Those of Chicago are grave sinners in this respect. Recently there was a long winded varn by a city editor of the scoop he obtained in the exclusive report of a suicide in one of Chicago's grandest hotels. The news was telephoned to him half an hour beore the printing of the paper by a hotel porter he had once aided. He sent two reporters who forced their way into the bed oom, and found there the half naked body of beautiful woman who had shot herself through the heart. These wretches for whom death and womanhood offered nothing sacred, pried over the body with gloating eves and fifthy fingers, noted all the jewelry. the rings on the still flaceld flagers, and the earrings in the delicate ears, and the watch chain dabbled with blood, spfed out an old letter close to the lovely breast which they ascertained was still warm, recognized that the suicide had clothed herself specially for the act, and got through their odious work before the police who had been notified came to take charge. It is not claimed that such reports should not be made, but in the name of decency no boast should be made of them nor working details given. Such explanations can but lower journalism in the eyes even of those who love to read such reports. If lovers of good living knew the secrets of the enisme, many a dainty morsel would be untouched, and it is an act of wisdom for journalists to keep reticient upon the mysteries of their professional cookery.

The discovery has been made by the famous chief of New York detectives Inspector Bymes that the murder of the Italiau Fiaconnio was the work of an infamous organization for criminal purposes known as La Maña. This association is special to Sicily but it differs in nothing from La Camorra of the Neapolitan kingdom. The questica is now being asked whether La Maria was not interested in the murder of a railroad paymaster, and his attendant in broad daylight near Wilkesbarre, and the robbery of more than twelve thousand dollars destined to pay the laborers and teams ters Both men were shot dead from an ambush. and the local investigators at once deduced the conclusion that it was a carefully worked out crime, prepared to the minutest detail in advance from the circumstance that Winchester cartridges had been dropped at the point of ambush in order to draw the attention of the police to the hunters of the locality who use the Winchester. But as the fatal bullets were not Winchester, it was clear that the cartridges had been obtained simply to throw the police on a false trail. It is now suggested that among the Italian railroad laborers in the vicinity there may be some members of La Mafia who supplied the central organization with all needful information gave assistance to the men who were sent down to do the job. Should the police succeed in proving this, there will be a strong movement against Italian immigraion which is of a highly undesirable charac-

The earthquake shocks reported from New Bedford, Mass., have by no means the importance indicated. There are earthquakes and earthquakes, as the French say, and those which occur regularly every fall in the east are not worthy of being telegraphed as a sensational item. Under the influence of the summer heats the rocks underlying the alluvial soil are expanded, and when the frosts come are contracted. Whenever such rock strata lie upon clay beds the contraction is accompanied with a slight slipping, and this produces distinct shocks which oc casionally have force enough to be alarming These periodical earth tremors are not to be classed with genuine seismic action, which is always more or less cosmic. Humboldt, by an exhaustive study of the subject, arrived at the conclusion that earthquakes of the genuine class were caused by the same force that raised up the mountain chains -- namely a contraction of the earth's crust caused by radiation of heat. One of the results of this contraction is the falling in of the walls of internal caverns twenty, thirty, even forty miles below the surface. One can realize this theory forcibly by a consideration of the effect of such a falling in of the great cave in Kentucky. There would be a distinct radiation of shocks from a central point. And that was the most marked feature of the Charleston earthquake, which most unmistakably was of a true seismic character.

This is a great year for apples, not only in the states, but also in Canada, and the ur precedented shipments to England have knocked down the prices far below the hope of any return to the shipper. In the lan guage of commerce, apples are a drug in the great ports of Liverpool, London and Glasgow, which cannot be wondered at when it is known that the arrivals of a single week amounted to 75,041 bushels. The shipments so far are nearly double what is normal. In this case, as in so many others, the early birds caught the worms and disposed of their apples at fair prices; those who came after them received less and less until at present no dealer will listen to any proposition with apples in it. The agricultural authority is at a loss when asked for some alleviation to the woes of apple raisers. Eating apples cannot be converted into hard cider, and the article which can be manufactured is alcoholic and has to be kept several years before it is fit for consumption, consequently it cannot be converted into applejack. Feed ing the apples to hogs is an injustice to the hog, and he resents it by developing soft, inferior pork. The only course left to the unfortunate orchardist is to get rid of them at any price, as is being done now.

POLITICAL STREET TALK.

"If Cleveland had kept his mouth shut another year and not precipitated that d-d tariff issue," growled an old democrat, "we would have won hands down. Dr. Miller said so two months ago, and so did Dana of the Sun. I don't think that any of the democratic wheel-horses mourn much over the result. They have been ignored slighted and stood up in the corner, while new and untried democrats and mugwumps have been given the reins. No polititical party ever perpetuated itself by any such means and never will."

"Cleveland's election," continued the speaker, as he shifted his position, "would have put Manderson in far better shape. It is true he has failed to carry his own county, which has snowed the head of the republican ticket under an adverse majority of over 3,000, and has scratched a republican state candidate to the tune of 5,000 votes. But even that might have been overlooked if the patronage question had not comn naming the winning man. Depend upon it they will all be for the candidate whose in-

hundreds of office seekers will was w fluence with the administration will be greatest."

Jim Creighten is the sickest man in town said a friend of McShane. He wanders about town like a lost spirit looking vainly for consolation. The only ray of consolation in his sorrow is John McShane's disappoint ment. Jim had three ambitions in the late local campaign, to beat Paxton, elect Hascall and "down" McShane. Hascall in the legislature was depended upon to prevent any charter reform adverse to the interests of the contractors with whom Rotten Pavement Jim is tied up. Paxton was too independent a man to be used against the taxpayers, and McShane belongs to the Creighton family with whom Red Jim is always quarrelling.

I honestly think that John A. McShane thought he would be elected. His success two years ago against Church Howe turned his head. He made the mistake of failing to see how conditions had changed. Then he was running against the weakest man who could have been nominated and had the powerful support of all honest republicans and of the press. It was an off year. This year he tried to cover the whole state and to defeat a reputable and popular old war horse in a campaign waged on national issues. As a result his assault was a mosquito bite. John hardly knows now that he was running. It was an educational campaign to Mr. Mc-Shane, and has cured him of any further po litical aspirations for some time. "No one in Omaha," suggested one of th

wheel horses of the Nebraska democracy, "has heard from J. Stirling Morton since the election. And they are not likely to soon again. Morton was in some respects the weakest candidate the democracy of the First district could have named. He has been for years a brilliant and efficient attorney of the Burlington road and the most ramount freetrader, pure and absolute, in the west. He is rich and values his social position more than votes. He has been in legislative and national fights so often that he has made enemies, who were ready to pay off old scores, and did so. More than this, he was an avowed and bitter enemy of Cleveland, and had the cumity of the office-holders as well as of the workingmen. S. H. Calhoun is ten years younger since Morton's defeat.' "I was not at all surprised at the result of the election," said a republican recently from Washington. "Quite apart from the

tariff issue, Mr. Cleveland's personal unpopularity among the leaders of his party east was such that I never believed that he could win without a political miracle. The men who four years ago secured his election this year secretly hoped for his defeat. Patronage turned out to be a two-eged sword. While the hogs were quarreting over the rough, a united republican party, chastened by defeat, marched shoulder to shoulder to victory. Mr. Cleveland made the monumental mistake of trying to lead his party without taking his generals into his confl dence. His kitchen cabinet was inexperi enced and subservient. The masses refused to follow, and the generals are now laughing in their sleeves, and ostentationsly washing their hands of the whole business. There will be no great mourning over Cleveland's defeat in Washington, office-holders alone excepted." "Harrison's election in my judgment," re

marked a veteran politician last night, "puts an entirely new phase in the Nebraska senatorial contest. Manderson will now have no walkaway. Candidates will spring up like mushrooms under the warming stimulu of impending patronage, and towering above all the possibilities I see the stalwart frame of Alvin Saunders, of Douglas county, Just look at it for a minute. Don't laugh, but consider. Senator Saunders was beaten by Manderson for the senate after serving six years in that body. He is a North Platte man and a resident of Omaha. He has had more public experience than Manderson, and is fully as well known in the country and state. His health is quite restored. More than all, his daughter is the daughter-in-law of the president-elect, and the family relations are intimate. Senator Saunders is accordingly in prime condition to make a fight for the Manderson succession. promises will have the backing of intimate relations with the throne, Manderson's will not. He which will be in a position to guarantee all his assurances. It is a vantage ground which will count. You need not be surprised to hear the talk now so general on the streets materialized into an organized movement for A Curious Fact. Chicago Times: It is one of the marvels of

the outcome that while the workingmen in the industrial centers whom the cry of free trade was designed to stampede into voting the republican ticket, were not affected by the cry and seem thoroughly to understand that tariff reduction would benefit, not harm them, the farmer, especially the farmer with a sheep or two, was carried away by the fallacies preached from the stump regarding the great benefit to the agricultural class of a

nome market. In all the industrial centers the democrats make great gains. The republican majority in Pennsylvania is decidedly reduced. Newark, New Jersey, becomes democratic. Cleveland receives the vote of Pullman and Chicago. Where industries are most numerous there the vote for Cleveland was largest Exceptions may be shown, but the rule is as stated. But the farmers of the Mississippi valley, the men upon whom the burdens of the tariff fall heavily, without any substantial compensation, were firm in the faith that an excessive tax on the necessrries of life is somehow beneficial to them. The farmers have much to learn

A Suggestion.

Secretary of State-George F. Edmunds. Secretary of the Treasury-John Sherman Secretary of War-John J. Ingalis, Secretary of the Navy-Nathan God. Secretary of the Interior-Matthews

Postmaster General-Frank Riscock.

Attorney General-John B. Henderson, Freddy Gebhard and five of his employes have brought suits against the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad for damages aggregating \$190,000 for personal injuries the loss of personal race-horses by the disas-ter last summer at Shohoals, Ps.

POLITICAL OPINION.

Well Repaid. Kansas City Journal: We said before the election that never in our history had a president so recklessly played with the interests of the people, so far as our relations with other nations and powers are concerned, than had President Cleveland. And now that the election is over, we desire to repeat it, and to record our profound satisfaction, aside from all party feeling, that he has been so sternly rebuked by the American people.

The Beginning of the End. Inter Ocean: The election of Harrison and Morton means the beginning of the end of the solid south. From the nature of the case this defeat for that sectional diabelism is a finality. The old slave states may still overawe, slaughter and defraud the colored people of the right of suffrage, but they need look for no effective alliance at the north. Before another presidential election Dakota, Montana and Washington will be admitted into the union, which of itself would be easily decisive, but the census of 1880 will give the nation a new apportionment to the great advantage of the republican northwest and the disadvantage of the democratic

a these two great and inevitsore saces there is no danger of any other presidential contest with the republican party so heavily handicapped as it was in 1888, and that, too, however tenacious the democracy may be in maintaining its organzation intact.

On its Legs Again. Pioneer Press: The American voter has been abroad in the land, and this administration and the party which it represents, admitted for four years to a trial of responsiulity, is rejected for all time to come, and rebuked with an emphasis which adds the sting of humiliation to the bitterness of defeat. All hall, to day, the grand old party, which has demonstrated its right to command, and has called back to itself the allegiance of the called back to itself the allegiance brain and heart and conscience of the Ameri-

What Killed Cock Robin, Philadelphia Ledger: It was the unneces sary and most ill-advised self-protective tariff message, with its most fateful approving echoes instantly resounding over the Atlantic rom the British islands-and the ringing shout of welcome with which the republ accepted the challenge proffered by Mr. Cle-yeland and the Mills school of revenue reformers—that made up the great and menac-ing issue the democrats had to meet in the 'doubtful states' yesterday. A Paradox in Politics.

Chicago Tribune: In analyzing the results of Tuesday's election, one feature stands out clearly: The democratic strongth was in the clearly: The democratic strength was in the cities. The republican strength was on the farms and in the villages. The increased vote of the democrats in the cities is to be accounted for by the large accessions of naturalized laboring men. The foreign labor vote went over to them almost solidly. It represents a majority of 55,000 in New York eity, of 12,000 in Brooklyn with all its fac-Boston, of 7,000 in Battimore, of 9,000 in Boston, of 7,000 in San Francisco, of 4,000 in Detroit, 1,600 in San Francisco, of 4,000 in Detroit, 1,600 in Albany, 2,000 in Troy, and of 3,200 in Chicago. It inflicted a loss of 10,000 on the republicans of Philadelphia, and 3,000 in Cincinnati. A large majority of the Irish, the Germans, the Poles, Bohemians and Italians, and the English trades-unionist workingmen went over to the support of the democracy and free trade.

Cleveland as an Accident. Globe-Democrat: Accidents of the same class never occur twice in succession in the same place. This is true of the moral and political world as it is of the physical universe. The election of Grover Cleveland in 1884 was an accident. In the triumph of the democratic candidate for the presidency in that year the probabilities were violated as completely and as conspicuously as the proprieties were transgressed and outraged. No intelligent, rightly constructed person imagined that Cleveland would be elected simply because no such person could bring himself to believe in the occurrence of any-thing so thoroughly, absurdly and flagrantly n violation of the eternal fitness of things.

A Great Lesson. Cleveland Leader: The triumph of the republican party yesterday contains a lesson which he who runs may read. It means that the intelligence and patriotism of the people of the great states of the north are equal to any work that the welfare of this great na-tion may impose upon them. It proves that the majority are on the side of progress and nonest government, and cannot be deceived by the plausible sophistries of demagogues, misled by falsehood and calumny, or swerved from their duty by the corrupt use of money.

The Mugwumps Weep.
New York Times: "Whatever may be true is to the 'knifing' or the betraying of the electoral ticket by Governor Hill's support-ers, there is no manner of doubt that the governor and his official and political meth-ods are responsible for the defeat of Cleveland in this state."

New York Herald: "The political lesson of the election is that the national supremacy of the democratic party has been sacrificed to the ambition of David B. Hill and Abram S. Hewitt, and the fact which democrats throughout the country should lay to heart that in this game of politics, their possession f the imperial patronage of New York city is of far more importance than the government of the union."

A Democratic Wall. Kansas City Times: It is Harrison beyond all doubt or question. New York slaughtered Cleveland with a cold brutality that did not even have as an excusable basis of a personal grievance. In his own state and at the hands of his own political people

was he mercilessly set upon and overthrown, The Bogus East. Chicago Herald (dem.): The causes of last Tuesday's catastrophe, although largely chanceful, are still worthy of some remark. The campaign was one of intellect. Herald has resolutely believed that the Herald has resolutely believed that the cul-ture of the east is bogus. The bogus intel-lect of that region does not control the popu-lar movement, and probably does not exist. The classes robbed by the wicked war tariff could be terrified by simple and discreditable means. In the west the same classes listened to all arguments and offered the spectacle of

a complete revolution in thought. Might Have Been Worse. St. Louis Republic (dem.): That we are disappointed at the election of Mr. Harrison, it would be useless to deny. Aside from the disaster to the party, we believe it to be a misfortune to the country; and yet it might have been worse. It might have been Blaine. It is probable that a more essentially common-place and mediocre man has not entered the white house as chief executive since the organization of the government; but there is nothing in what is known of his character and career to mantle with shame the check of an American citizen.

I Told You So. New York Sun (dem.): The great mass of the democracy, sound to the core, loyal as ever to the essential and eternal truths of its creed, hopeful even in defeat, and courageous and unshaken this disma! November morning, is the victim of the educational campaign. It has been educated with a ven-geance and at a tremendous cost. * * It seems to us that we have earned the privlege of speaking plain words this morning. But there is no need that the plain words should be bitter, nor is it time just yet to write the list of the architects of disaster. The democratic party's face is toward the uture, and its watchwords are courage and hope,

An Opinion From Canada. Toronto Empire (tory): As regards the effect of yesterday's presidential election on Canadian interests, it may be stated that it makes little difference to Canada which of the great parties elect the president. The republican party, in any case, holds the key of congressional action; yesterday's election does not effect the situation in the United States senate, and the republicans control the senate. Their general commercial policy does not favor freer trade with Canada, and their control of the senate prevents the passage of any democratic measure looking to freeing any class of Canadian imports into the United States from present high duties,

Farewell for Four Years. Commercial Advertiser: Farewell to you, oh, miscellaneous mess of campaign "properties," to banears and handbills, to badges and handkerchiefs, to flaming appeals, to angry disputes to plots and counterplots, to the "bombshell," the "roorback," the campaign lie and its lying refutation, to mass meeting and monster parade, yea, and for a time and in some degree to disingenuous ar-guments on the tariff, the surplus and our foreign policy. Good-bye to the whole kit and bocdle of you and to most of you a very good riddauce!