

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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Printed before me and subscribed in my presence this 8th day of November, A. D. 1890.

Notary Public, State of Nebraska.

Don't yell till you are out of the woods. It is safe to assert that Allan Root is not going to congress.

The tidal wave in Douglas county swept several yellow heifers into office.

Those whom the Samosets attempted to reject became the pillars of the democratic temple.

Douglas county's delegation to the state legislature is unapproachable in numbers at least.

It is evident that the republican party must defeat Great Britain as well as the democracy in 1892.

BYNUM of Indiana wants to be speaker so that Tom Reed may shake his fist at him from the floor.

IN THE light of the returns, Senators Paddock, Plumb and Pettigrew appear wiser than their party.

FORD, Feltner, Breen and Brennan got there, despite the opposition of the Samoset silk stockings.

ACTIVE, vigilant organization is essential for Omaha to reap the full benefit of the triumph of prosperity.

The vote for Powers furnishes striking evidence of the fact that Nebraska is a great agricultural state.

WHEN it comes to reliable election returns, THE BEE is the only newspaper in these parts. All others are simply doing wild guessing.

AS A measure of precaution it would be well for democrats to tighten the safety valve of exuberance until the official returns are in.

THE celebration of reaffirmed law and order in Omaha and Nebraska will be an epoch in history second only to the overthrow of the imported mercenaries.

THE prohibition colonels are sorely perplexed for a rational explanation of their defeat. Why not come out boldly and charge it to a shortage of votes and common sense.

MR. DORSEY takes a sensible view of the situation. He says he would be lonesome in the next congress without the society of many friends who went down in the storm.

THE defeat of Congressman Lawler for the shrievalty of Chicago leaves that distinguished patriot for revenue only without an office—a circumstance that reflects credit on the voters of Chicago.

THE serious illness of Judge Savage causes a painful suspense to his friends and acquaintances in this city and state. Judge Savage is universally esteemed and every citizen sincerely hopes the distinguished jurist will successfully ward off the dangers that now threaten his life.

If Senator Blair is not returned from New Hampshire he is a ready-made candidate for the Third party prohibitionists for president in 1892. He is the only man who ever introduced a national prohibitory bill into both the house and senate, and he has written the biggest book on the history of temperance. His education bill would give him a following in the south. Fisk, being dead and St. John a living political corpse, Henry W. Blair would appear to have the call on the prohibitory nomination for 1892.

THE state supreme court holds the city of Omaha guilty of negligence in failing to provide proper safeguards during the grading of streets, and is therefore liable for damages for injuries to person and property. The decision is an important one, though the principles affirmed are well known. It is a warning to the board of public works to enforce greater care on the part of contractors, and to exact compliance with reasonable regulations for public protection. Contractors should be compelled to give bond not only for the completion of the work undertaken, but also for all damages incurred during the progress of the work.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

The closeness of the contest over the governorship has created an intense interest in every section of the state. Returns have been received by THE BEE from all but four counties, namely, Keosauqua, Logan, McPherson and Hooker. The county seats of these counties are remote from the railroad and telegraph, hence the unavoidable delay.

The returns from the eighty-five counties now in are being revised as rapidly as the official canvass is completed in each of the respective counties. These revisions naturally result in a number of alterations which as a whole may affect the final result.

The aggregate vote so far reported is as follows: Richards, 63,235; Boyd, 72,325; Powers, 71,143. The four counties not yet heard from gave a total vote last year of 1,157, of which 707 were republican and 450 democratic. It will be remarked that the total vote of the state exceeds by fully 15,000 the vote cast for president in 1888, an increase which in an off year is extraordinary.

LEADERS OF THE NEXT HOUSE. The new democratic house of representatives will find it necessary to put new leaders to the front. Randall is dead. Carlisle is in the senate. Mills has lost prestige and is too ultra free trade in his ideas to be entrusted with party leadership. There must be two new men for speaker and chairman of the committee on ways and means.

The present democratic minority is deficient in leaders when compared with such aggressive republicans as Reed, McKinley, Lodge, Barrows and others. The new members who will come in on the flood tide of democratic success cannot hope to take the prominent places in their first term. Who is left, then, to head the big majority in the Fifty-second congress?

The most promising man is Crisp of Georgia. He has served a long apprenticeship and is a man of much force and ability. It is likely that he will come to the front for the speakership. If so, he will have to be tried before it can be said that he is large enough for the place. Other men whose ability and experience would seem to point them out in advance are Flower of New York and Brockbridge of Kentucky. Flower would be especially satisfactory to the business interests of the country at the head of the committee on ways and means, but Brockbridge is a good deal better fitted for leadership on the floor.

It is plain that the democrats have the next house by a three-fourths majority, but it is by no means evident that they have leaders capable of making the most of the advantage.

THE EFFECT OF THE SENATE. The result of Tuesday's elections will affect the standing of parties in the United States senate, and after March 4 next the republican majority in that body will be reduced. It will remain large enough, however, to frustrate any partisan legislation on the part of the next house of representatives.

There are now in the senate forty-seven republicans and thirty-seven democrats. Wyoming and Idaho will increase the republican side to fifty-one, so that if all the republican seats were retained after March 4 of next year the majority of that party in the senate would be fourteen. It is pretty certain, however, that several republican seats will be lost. The terms of sixteen republican senators expire March 4, 1891. These are: Leland Stanford, California; Henry M. Teller, Colorado; Orville H. Platt, Connecticut; Charles B. Farwell, Illinois; William B. Allison, Iowa; John J. Ingalls, Kansas; John P. Jones, Nevada; Henry W. Blair, New Hampshire; William M. Everts, New York; Gilbert A. Pierce, North Dakota; John H. Mitchell, Oregon; J. Donald Cameron, Pennsylvania; Gideon C. Moody, South Dakota; Justin S. Morrill, Vermont; Watson C. Squire, Washington; John C. Spooner, Wisconsin. Of these, Allison and Morrill have been re-elected, leaving fourteen to whom successors are to be chosen. One, Spooner of Wisconsin, will certainly be succeeded by a democrat; the indications are that Everts of New York and Farwell of Illinois will give place to democratic successors; both parties are claiming the legislature in New Hampshire, which will elect a successor to Senator Blair, with the chances rather in favor of the democrats; and in Kansas the prospect is that Senator Ingalls will have to give way to a representative of the alliance.

Conceding the loss of four republican seats, the senate after March 4 next, with a membership of eighty-eight, would have forty-seven republicans and forty-one democrats, and this probably will be the standing of the parties in the senate until March 4, 1893. At that time the terms of sixteen republican senators expire, and as the legislatures that will choose their successors will very generally be elected in the presidential year, 1892, it is highly probable that all of them will be succeeded by republicans. The outlook, therefore, is that the national senate will certainly remain in republican control for at least eight years, and it is quite unnecessary to consider what may happen beyond that time. There is ample assurance in this promise of security against any extreme partisan legislation that might injuriously affect the financial and business interests of the country.

NEW POSSIBILITIES. Endless possibilities are suggested by the election results, among them the effect upon the presidential chances of the two New York aspirants that may ensue. Will the election of Pattison in Pennsylvania and the aggressive fight of General Palmer in Illinois, which may send him to the national senate, place these democratic leaders in the list of possible presidential candidates two years hence? Pattison has twice led the democratic party of the Keystone state to victory. This amply attests that he enjoys the full confidence of the democracy of Pennsylvania, and in the late election he attracted to his support a large number of republicans. He has a

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