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GENERAL HARRISON'S official vote on North Carolina is 134,709, against 148,536 for Cleveland.

Four years ago Mr. Blaine received 124,397.

It is a neat little problem in finance that Mr. Parnell has to figure out—namely, how to pay £100,000 legal expenses with only £2,300 in his pocket.

Such valiant combatants have seldom been seen as Rucker and Blackburn, two thousand miles apart.

The official returns in Kentucky give Cleveland 153,136 votes and Harrison 155,136.

The vote for Blaine four years ago was 118,674; increase for Harrison over Blaine, 36,462.

General Harrison's vote exceeds Cleveland's vote of four years ago by 2,379.

The newspapers are indulging in an unnecessary amount of talk over the question of whether General Harrison will go East.

Mr. DON DICKINSON had Michigan all fixed in his mind, to give Cleveland 10,000 or 15,000 majority.

The Journal has in times past tackled the Eastern question and the Schleswig-Holstein question with cheerful alacrity.

The convention to frame a new constitution and modus vivendi for the base-ball fraternity seems, by a kind Providence, to have performed its great work with a firmness and wisdom befitting the occasion.

ONE person has been found on the Democratic side who rejoices openly over the defeat of that ticket.

As a general proposition, and without reference to specific cases, it may be asserted without room for dispute, that strikes do not profit the strikers.

As one means of continuing the educational campaign, the old-fashioned debating society should be revived and take a lease of life to last four years.

How Editor Watterson could extol President Cleveland's tariff policy and call Cleveland bad names is explained by the disclosure that he himself was joint author of the policy with Manton Marble.

HON. WILLIAM D. WASHBURN, of Minnesota, is a candidate for the seat in the United States Senate now held by Senator Sabin.

tricts in Congress, where he took high rank as a legislator, and he has contributed much to the material growth of the State, and indeed, of the great Northwest, by his energy and capacity in furthering great mercantile, manufacturing and railroad enterprises.

SOUTHERN METHODS.

A dispatch from Columbia, S. C., published in the Journal, yesterday, stated that the State board of canvassers have decided the Elliott-Miller contest, in the Seventh congressional district, in favor of Elliott (Democrat), making the delegation from South Carolina solidly Democratic.

The vote of the district, as tabulated, was: Elliott, 8,358; Miller, 7,063. That is to say, the board of canvassers have counted in the Democratic candidate by 1,355 majority.

It might as well have made it 13,000. The district is overwhelmingly Republican, as a glance at former votes will show.

In 1882, it cast 18,469 Republican votes against 10,017 Democratic. In 1883, Robert Smalls, colored, carried the district by a vote of 8,419, against 4,584 for this same man Elliott, who is now declared elected.

In 1886, Elliott was counted in by a vote of 6,493, against 5,786 for Smalls, and now he is counted in again by a vote of 8,358, against 7,063 for the Republican candidate.

Under the South Carolina counting-out process, the Republican vote in the district has been reduced from 18,469, in 1882, to 7,063 this year.

It would have saved time and trouble to have given the Democratic candidate the certificate without going through the form of an election.

The Second North Carolina district has a normal Republican majority of 8,000 to 10,000, but the canvassing board has counted in a Democrat there also.

To accomplish this, they threw out the votes of Vance and Edgecomb counties, both Republican, on the ground that the ballots were not properly printed, though it is claimed by the Republicans that they were precisely like the ballots used elsewhere.

They threw out two precincts in Bertie county, on the ground that the registration books had been "accidentally burned" before the election.

Then they threw out seven precincts in Warren county and one precinct each in Craven, Halifax and Jones counties on other grounds.

This still left the Republican candidate with 671 majority, and as the last county canvassing board had adjourned there was no way of wiping it out.

The matter was referred to the State canvassing board, and after due deliberation, they declared Simmons, the Democratic candidate, elected, and the Governor has agreed to give him a certificate.

And this is what they call a Republican form of government in some parts of the South!

CONCERNING BUSINESS AND WAGES.

It is nearly three weeks since Benjamin Harrison was elected President, and so far as we are advised not a single Republican manufacturer has yet increased the wages of his employees.—Sentinel.

But we take notice that a good many are making arrangements to continue the employment of workmen and the payment of wages on the assurance that the policy of protecting and encouraging American industry is to be continued, and we notice that many new enterprises have been entered upon and many old ones are being extended, all of which is in the interest of workmen.

American wages are already much the highest in the world. The recent campaign was made to prevent them from being lowered to a level with the wages of foreign labor, as would be the inevitable result of the Democratic free-trade policy.

That ground has just been fought over, and we are satisfied with the verdict of the people. Meanwhile, we remark that it is not "three weeks since Benjamin Harrison was elected President," and there are numerous evidences of a revival of confidence and business.

At Lima, Ohio, the car-works have resumed with a full force of five hundred men on full time after running on half time for two months before the election.

Large orders were received and held to await the result of the election.

A week after the election two large rolling-mills at Reading, Pa., and a third a few miles from there resumed work.

On the 11th inst., the managers of four furnaces at Sharon, Pa., raised the wages of their employes voluntarily, and the dispatch announcing the fact says, "the prospects are that all the furnaces will be in blast all winter."

A week after the election Youngstown, O., manufacturers reported a large increase in the volume of orders, and extensive glass-works at that place which had been shut down resumed operations.

A dispatch from Chester, Pa., Nov. 15, says:

"Not for five years have the industrial prospects in Chester been so bright as they are now. The election seems to have inspired confidence among the manufacturers and already a great revival in industry is noticeable.

Chester is to have several large new establishments, now that the tariff agitation has been settled. Some months ago a company of local capitalists, with the Blakelys at the head, formed a company to build a very large new mill. The doubt as to the effect of the Mills bill, however, resulted in the indefinite postponement of the project; but since the election it has been decided to erect a manufactory which will be one of the largest in the country. The plant will comprise nearly 15,000 spindles. Since the result of the election has been known the Patterson mills and the Chester Dock mills in this city, and the Yarnall and Standing mills, at Crozerville, have started up on full time, after slack work for six months. In nearly all of the dozens of textile industries in Delaware county the effect of the election has been felt in increased business."

Roach's ship-yard, at Chester, is full of orders, and the Chester rolling-mills are erecting a large Bessemer steel plant to have a capacity of 2,500 tons a week.

Extensive improvements and large transactions at Birmingham, Ala., held up till after the election, have been set on foot since. A Birmingham capitalist the day after the election telegraphed to New York and bought 1,000 shares of Tennessee Coal stock at 32 cents. This is a Birmingham enterprise. In less than a week the stock had advanced to 36. Within two weeks after the election sides

had been selected at Birmingham for several new furnaces.

The Manufacturers' Record, published at Baltimore, reports several large investments made and new enterprises commenced in the South since the election and, without saying so in terms, makes the inference plain that they are due to the election of General Harrison.

They include extensive land purchases in Virginia and Kentucky, a \$200,000 cotton-mill at Atlanta, a \$200,000 transportation and mining company at Chattanooga, a hundred-ton furnace at Birmingham and others.

We have not supposed that the election of General Harrison would usher in the millennium, make the grass any greener or the sunshine any brighter, but we have thought that it would give the country assurance that the policy of protection and encouragement to American industry was to be continued, and that this would go far to establish confidence in business and manufacturing circles, encourage investments, and improve business in general.

That it has done so is too plain for argument. The incidents cited might be greatly multiplied with a little time and trouble. They show the rebound and reaction experienced from the threatened free-trade policy of the Democratic party.

If that policy had been established and pursued American workmen, instead of getting an increase, would soon have been receiving half wages or none at all. We are still in favor of American wages for American workmen.

THE NATURAL-GAS SITUATION.

The readers of the Journal will readily remember that it has always said that there would be a demand in the city for the product of all the natural-gas companies that were seeking to supply the city.

It has always advocated a just and liberal policy on the part of the Council, under proper rates and regulations, to admit all companies into competition to supply the demands of consumers; that no exclusive privileges should be granted any company and that all should be allowed to come in. It very early suggested that there should be, wherever practicable, a division of the territory, so that patrons in all parts of the city would be enabled to avail themselves of this cheap and desirable fuel.

The development of facts within the past few days has demonstrated the wisdom of that policy. Now that winter is upon us, there are hundreds, yes thousands, of applicants for gas who cannot be accommodated. No single company could supply a third of the demand, and all three together are as yet unable to do it.

All the companies have probably done the best they could, and still they fall far short of meeting the demands. What, then, would have been the condition of affairs had only one company been allowed to pipe the city?

The Sentinel of yesterday says:

"In regard to the Trust company, an official of the company said yesterday: 'Our consumers are being well supplied. We had eight and one-half pounds pressure in our mains today. We have twenty-one wells, with but twelve connected. We have 6,000 consumers and about 1,200 applications, but we have decided not to take any more contracts until we find where we are. We do not want to take any more customers than we can supply.' Another official said: 'I think we have as many customers as we can well supply. The people can file their applications for gas, but no assurance can be given them of receiving it. Besides, we cannot pipe any houses after Dec. 1, as the ordinance forbids it.'"

The Evening News of the day before said:

"The Trust company yesterday announced that it will make no more connections until next spring. It has an abundance of gas, and the only reason given for such action is that it is six months behind with certain office work, which it becomes absolutely essential to bring up before making more contracts."

The latter paper has been, during the past spring and summer, constantly saying "Wait for the Trust," "Wait for the Trust." If that advice had been followed, thousands of the citizens of Indianapolis would be burning the more expensive fuel—wood, coal and coke—with their dust, ashes and inconveniences, instead of the twelve hundred that have applied and been turned away empty.

The Journal is not complaining of the Trust. It has no doubt done all that was possible for it to do, and yet the facts are patent that it has not been able to supply the city. The Journal has been the subject of criticism because of its course in regard to this matter, but the facts of to-day fully justify all that it has said and the wisdom of its advice. What the city wants in this business is cheap gas and plenty of it, more of the fuel and less abuse of the people that are trying to bring it in. Citizens who are willing and able to invest their money in this much-needed fuel are just as much entitled to fair treatment and fair dealing as those who invest in any other legitimate business. They should not be held up as public enemies and scarcely less than outlaws, but they should be accorded the same treatment as others who are willing to invest their money, their time and experience for a fair return.

GEN. PALMER, of Illinois, gives as his reason for withdrawing from the Grand Army of the Republic that the organization is being used in the interest of the Republican party. A man must say something, and if he is a Democrat he is not always expected to adhere to facts. What General Palmer really leaves the G. A. R. for is because he failed to "work" it for his own benefit in the late election. The truth is—and Democratic office-seekers, who hope to catch the soldier vote may as well understand it first as last—that the vast majority of Union veterans are Republicans, and, from individual choice, will support Republican candidates and no others. Particularly is this true when the opposing candidates are both soldiers. Palmer's chief reliance was upon the members of the G. A. R., but though they liked him, they voted for Fifer. It was the same with Matson in Indiana. He has been popular with the veterans, but of the two they preferred Hovey, because he was of their party. In both cases it was purely a matter of personal choice and in no way involved the G. A. R. General Palmer has simply made himself ridiculous.

The Los Angeles (Cal.) Tribune says that a few days before the election there were received in that city, "tagged" through from the Washington postoffice, seven large paper sacks which, when opened, were found to con-

tain copies of the National Tribune, addressed to persons in Indiana. The National Tribune is a soldiers' paper, published at Washington, and the papers in these bags were addressed to old soldiers in this State. It says 'the bags were purposely mislaid, to keep the papers from reaching the parties to whom they were addressed before the election.'

It is a sort of scriptural combination, but the Journal wishes it distinctly understood from the start that contributed jokes on Benjamin, Levi and Elijah are barred from these columns. Let a ribald press make merry if it will; in the Journal these three good men shall be protected.

It is understood that there is deep gratification in certain Democratic circles over the admission of Cleveland to the League vacancy. The existence of the vacancy just at a time when Cleveland had been left out in the cold is regarded as quite providential.

An imposing soldiers' monument, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Freer, was recently dedicated at Ashland, O., with appropriate ceremonies. Rev. George W. Pepper, who took an active part in the campaign in this State, made the presentation speech. The following letter from General Harrison, also read by him:

"My Dear Sir—Your letter of Nov. 11 has been received. It was quite impossible for me to attend the dedication of the soldiers' monument at your place fixed for to-day. My correspondence and other duties at home occupy all my time, and put me under the necessity of declining invitations that I would otherwise gladly accept. Please let me thank you for your kind words and cordial offers in the campaign. Very truly yours, BENJAMIN HARRISON."

A DOWN-EARTH exchange talks about "thoroughbred oysters." Most thoroughbred animals are bred for their superior intelligence, but the oyster cultivators are not yet breeding for brains. The blooded oyster is, as yet, mainly noted for his fine physical points.

Now that Indianapolis has a President "in its midst," hotel guests feel that propriety forbids the flourishing of pistols and razors over their heads by the dining-room waiters. As a point of etiquette they should insist upon a less flashy style of service.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Please inform a reader what were the politics of Rev. T. D. Tallmage; also, the late Rev. E. P. Koe.

What is the duty of the Vice-president besides being ready to fill the vacancy? Where does he reside and what is his salary? Of what denomination was H. W. Beecher?

The Rev. Tallmage is a Presbyterian and Republican. Mr. Beecher was an Independent Congregationalist. Rev. E. P. Koe was a Presbyterian and Republican, an army chaplain during the war and pastor of a church afterwards.

The Vice-president is by virtue of his office President of the Senate, resides at Washington and has a salary of \$8,000 a year.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Please state what prominent Jews were appointed to edit the Indianapolis Herald, Arthur and Cleveland's administrations. No. 5.

There is no means of ascertaining. The public records are not kept with a view of showing men's religion.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

RIDER HAGARD wants a queer velvet coat, cut short behind, which gives his tall, lank figure a peculiar appearance.

NORA PERRY's right hand is almost wholly disabled from writer's cramp. There is nothing the matter with her poetic feet, however.

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN is now in Europe, but when she returns, she is expected to do shortly, she is to edit a new periodical, the Home Magazine, to be started in Washington.

MISS PAROLA, the cooking teacher, is writing for Good Housekeeping, and warns all exchanges that she forbids them to make extracts from her papers, even with credit.

At the breakfast given to the Czar and his wife at Baku, recently, by Mr. Robel, Russia's "petroleum king," the host presented the Czarina with a diamond bouquet-holder worth \$60,000.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, has consented to stand as godfather to the ninth son of a poor workman of Marienburg, and to have his name entered in the baptismal register. He has sent a present of thirty marks to his prospective godson.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL DON M. DICKINSON is said to be superstitious on the subject of white horses. This may be due to the fact that his whiskers have a reddish tinge. At all events, he has a belief that the sight of a white horse always brings him bad news. He says that he never saw so many in his life as on a certain day, and that by night he felt convinced that he had been beaten, though he had heard no return.

The Fall Mail Gazette says: "Sir Richard Burton, though much abused by his severe illness, is now fairly convalescent. His adherents have given him quite the aspect of a Mohammedan ascetic, but there are still signs enough of vigor in his piercing eyes, his resolute jaw and his erect figure. He has gone to Pisa and will escape in a slow journey to his post at Trieste. The three concluding volumes of Sir R. Burton's 'Supplementary Nights' will, it is said, be issued to subscribers next week."

The two Misses Hewitt, daughters of New York's Mayor, are accomplished violinists. It was the Hewitts who inaugurated the ladies' orchestra that met with so gratifying a success last year. The whole family is a musical one. Each member, barring the Mayor, plays something, and they might easily have a private orchestra of their own at home. It is said they have a valuable collection of musical instruments, old specimens of the Stradivarius, Cremona and Amati handicraft; old fiddles, from everywhere under the sun; and lutes, guitars and mandolins without end. The Hewitts are very tall girls, and usually dress in the severe English style that runs to tailor-made coats, Derby hats and ulsters. Their home, in Lexington avenue, is one of the most sumptuous in the city, and Mrs. Hewitt is noted for her superb manner of entertaining.

The day Chief Justice Fuller took the oath of office, says the Washington Post, his voice was low and tremulous. His hand shook in so marked a manner that had he not committed the error of signing the oath to memory, he could not have read it. He showed distinct signs of nervousness and self-consciousness for several days after he entered upon his duties. Each member, barring the Mayor, plays something, and they might easily have a private orchestra of their own at home. It is said they have a valuable collection of musical instruments, old specimens of the Stradivarius, Cremona and Amati handicraft; old fiddles, from everywhere under the sun; and lutes, guitars and mandolins without end. The Hewitts are very tall girls, and usually dress in the severe English style that runs to tailor-made coats, Derby hats and ulsters. Their home, in Lexington avenue, is one of the most sumptuous in the city, and Mrs. Hewitt is noted for her superb manner of entertaining.

ROCKY-MOUNT turkey on the tree-top. When Thanksgiving comes the turkey will drop.

IT IS ALWAYS THUS. The man who dwells his sorrows To-day in groans of red, Will have a few to-morrow To nurse an aching head.—Washington Post.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

AFTER all, the woman suffrage and kindred movements are but assertions of the right of every individual to make the best use of every power God has bestowed.—New York Press.

In the list of "college yells" going the rounds of the press we fall to find any reference to the Electoral College, but perhaps its pupils did all their yelling before they got there.—Norristown Herald.

While the people of the United States will elect the Republican party to economically administer the government, they will look to it for such a broad, and comprehensive, and liberal policy as properly befits a great national party con-

ducting the affairs of a grand Nation. And they will be disappointed.—Santa Cruz (Cal.) Sentinel.

WILL Cleveland recommend the passage of the retaliation bill in his annual message? Will some Democratic orator in the confidence of the President make an effort to answer that question?—Columbus State Journal.

SINCE the election of Harrison capital is being invested in the Southern iron fields in immense quantities, the South is coming to realize that its country is safe under Republican rule, and it need surprise no one if the solid South never materializes again.—Nebraska State Journal.

THERE is not a distinct class of our population, whose political opinions as well as many other elements, is so well informed and able to form so correct a judgment as to what is useful and wise for the conduct of public affairs as the men who raise the wheat and corn of the country.—Barrington Hawkeye.

The career of the Knights of Labor (an absurd name) is apparently nearing a close. Its vigorous youth, its stormy manhood, are over, and its political old age awaits it. It has become now a one-man organization. All the elements of opposition and of life have been cast out, and peaceful decay now begins.—Chicago Tribune.

The Southern people are just as good as the people of other sections while they behave themselves as well. If they want any undue favor it will not be granted. They will get their share of such benefits as flow from a government administered for the benefit of the most content themselves with that.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

WOMAN is a great institution, bless her, and she will get along without her. But there are thousands of ways in which her talents can be employed to make the world better and happier. An infinitesimally few want woman in civil-service reform; the Republican party does not. Better drop the useless suffrage agitation and turn to something far more practical and beneficent.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

The coming Congress has one great and useful piece of work to accomplish, and that is the highest sense, and that is the disintegration of the solid South. No national legislation, unless it be reconstruction, is comparable to this in magnitude and importance. The time is auspicious, and the people of a large portion of the South are ready, provided they can be made to see that Republican rule does not mean the undoing of the domination of the colored race.—San Francisco Chronicle.

THERE is not a sane man in the Northern States who does not see at a glance that election in South Carolina and Alabama do not mean what elections mean in the Northern States where laws are enforced and obeyed. In some vital respects—which it is the especial duty of the American people to consider—the people have a different part in self-government in South Carolina and Alabama from that which the people have in Ohio and Pennsylvania.—New York Tribune.

CHARLES A. DANA.

Some Very Straight Talk from the Famous Editor of the New York Sun.

Paris Special to New York Herald.

Charles A. Dana has been spending a few days at his apartments in the Hotel Bristol. A correspondent calling upon him yesterday at his apartments in the Hotel Bristol, in conversation Mr. Dana expressed the following views on American politics: "Mr. Cleveland has been beaten in the recent contest for the very simple reason that a majority of people chose to vote against him. Many things contributed to the result. In the first place the colored vote was all against the re-election of any President. Since 1852 only two men have been twice placed in the Presidential chair, and those were Lincoln and Grant, and they both were kept in the White House under exceptional circumstances. The military record of General Grant was a public hero, and Abraham Lincoln could never have been elected but for the continuance of the war. President Van Buren was most popular during his first term, and he had the support of Jackson, yet when he ran for a second term in 1840 he was overwhelmingly defeated. Therefore, on general principles, in order to secure a President a second term in office, he must be something of special and unusual importance to commend him to public favor.

"Mr. Cleveland had no such element to aid him. On the contrary, he was handicapped in many ways. He had no strong party, no strong friends, and he was cordially disliked by the leaders of the Democratic party and the political directors of the Democratic press. Even before the election he had many enemies, and he was not a popular man in the United States than he, and after next March, when he will be all over, he will be remembered as a failure. Mr. Cleveland never came to fill such a high position. During his administration he did nothing to win the confidence and support of his party. In fact, he was a failure in every respect. He was a failure in the eyes of the Democrats. What he worked and schemed for from beginning to end was the welfare and advancement of Mr. Grover Cleveland. He was a failure in every respect. He was a failure in the eyes of the Democrats. What he worked and schemed for from beginning to end was the welfare and advancement of Mr. Grover Cleveland.

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