

to such insinuations. Even our im-maculate Bill Washburn took his stand upon the record of the grand old party, and avowed his willingness to stand or fall with it; yet it is noteworthy that he did not scruple to use means to secure his election that were not openly countenanced by his party.

The claim of perfection for the Republican party was "a good enough Morgan till after election." It lasted no longer than the receipt of the first batch of returns, when, as if by miracle, the scales fell from the eyes of the Republican Solons, and they began to see wherein the party had been lacking. According to their post-election vision it is a grand old party no more, but leoprous with all that is vile and odious in politics. The GLOBE finds no difficulty in proving from the columns of any of its Republican contemporaries that for many years it has been held together only by the cohesive power of public plunder and a lively anticipation of favors yet to come. It has been boss-ridden to its death by a set of men whose only motive has been self-aggrandizement, and who have prostituted the most sacred trusts to the vilest uses. It has been maintained by a gigantic system of corruption the like of which the world has never seen. It has made merchandise of the public offices; has blackmailed the public employes; has robbed the public treasury for the party benefit; has corrupted courts and juries, and besmirched with its contaminating touch every branch of the public service. It is, according to these voracious chroniclers; a mass of loathsome, festering, polluting corruption, whose stench ascended with such pungency as to drive from its ranks all men with even a modicum of self-respect or patriotic impulse.

It cannot be that a party which before the election, was a paragon of all that was noble and worthy of imitation, has so soon descended into the slough of iniquity—that the ballots of a people have the power to tear an angel from heaven and clothe it in the garments of the damned. Such sudden changes are beyond the range of probability. We must conclude, therefore, that there was some truth in the ante-election charge that the grand old party was not all it assumed to be. Disinterested readers will be apt to conclude that more truths have been spoken by the Republican press since the election, when they had no need of votes, than before the fateful 7th of November, when every stone was being turned to save the party from rout and disgrace. The Republican party of to-day is likely to descend to posterity on the record given it by its supporters at the present time rather than on the pre-election pretenses of the same persons.

J. G. BLAINE AND THE NEXT PRESIDENCY

Mr. Blaine is an inevitable factor in American politics. By his ability, his sagacity, his aptitude for public affairs, he has reached distinction and eminence. He pays the penalty of distinction in the opposition, the criticism, the hate, the vituperation of partisan detractors, harped on by rival statesmen, and party leaders, jealous of his fame, and, who, for personal ends would weaken his influence, diminish his power, cloud his position, and damage his popularity with the general public. On the other hand, he has his reward in the commendation, the confidence, the sincere attachment and admiration of a vast number of the people. In this regard his position is not unlike that of Henry Clay, who for so many years was the idol of a great body of the people, and at the same time was the object of most vituperous abuse on the part of others.

Mr. Clay's great ambition was to become president, and his name, often and again, appeared in national conventions of his party for nomination to that great office. Never did a man have more devoted followers. In the Harrisburg national convention in 1840, when the fierce contest for nomination resulted in the selection of Gen. Harrison, many a strong man wept in the bitterness of his disappointment, at the defeat of Mr. Clay. Again in 1844, Mr. Clay sought and obtained the presidential nomination, only to meet his final overthrow and eclipse as an aspiring statesman. The glittering prize had passed from his hands, and soured and disappointed, and weakened by the accumulating weight of years, no higher public honors awaited him. He had gained his greatest distinction, and lingered on, respected for his brilliant achievements, in the past, but with no higher laurels to win.

So of Mr. Blaine. His presidential sin has set, while he remains in the mid vigor of ripe statesmanship. Whether Mr. Blaine realizes this, or not, it is an undoubted fact. The GLOBE is not his champion or apologist. He is charged with various laches in public life, but it is not our present purpose to pursue this open line of criticism. While there is much in his mode and action that we cannot approve, we do not hesitate to acknowledge the great qualities he undoubtedly possesses.

Having been a contestant for the presidential nomination in two national conventions, his power in that direction is diminished. To pursue his efforts in that direction would be monotonous. He is credited with the good sense of saying that he will not be again a candidate for nomination to the presidency. In this he is not accorded entire sincerity. His experience in two conventions is, that prominent contestants in a heated effort, are apt to be set aside for "dark horse." He went into the Chicago convention in 1880, as a contestant of Grant for a third term, and also in opposition to Sherman. Had Blaine and Sherman's forces united, either could have received the nomination over Grant, but the contest was too spirited to admit of that, as neither would go over to the third-termers, and hence Garfield was selected as a compromise candidate. Warned by his experience, it may be doubtless true that Mr. Blaine will decline the position of a prominent candidate for nomination, before the session of the convention in 1884, in the hope, that if prominent candidates lock horns in that convention, he may be made acceptable, as was Garfield, as a compromise candidate. In this we see the wily art of the politician. Mr. Blaine's course gives color to this idea.

While he claims to be a citizen of Maine, he is really not a resident of that state. He lives in Washington, though he hails from Maine. Like Mr. Windom, who affects to hail from Minnesota, for political ends, but has his only residence in his palatial establishment in the city of Washington, so Mr. Blaine has his costly establishment erected by himself at the national capital, and there he resides, except, like Mr. Windom, for a few weeks during each fall campaign, when he visits the state to make a few stump speeches, to keep up the empty semblance of citizenship.

Mr. Blaine is a millionaire and is credited with having added additional millions to his great wealth by successful speculations during the present year. Though an assumed citizen of Maine, though occupying no official position, he resides at Washington, and has just resumed the occupancy of his magnificent house there, after a brief absence in Maine. Does any one suppose the ambitious statesman has no ulterior object in view? Does he not see possible presidential honors looming up in the future? And is not Washington the most favorable point for the conduct of political intrigues in "the laying of the ropes?"

We have no doubt that Blaine's defeat at Chicago, he entered Garfield's cabinet in sincere relinquishment of all further presidential aspirations. He was loyal to Garfield, and would have remained through a second term, which would, without much doubt, have been accorded the lamented president, had he lived. But his tragic death has changed all, and Mr. Blaine is at least a possible candidate for the presidency in 1884.

But Mr. Blaine ought to be a man of too much sagacity to be very anxious in that direction, after the result of the elections this year. Unless the Democrats commit blunders worse than crimes, the Republican nomination for the presidency in 1884 will be a barren one. For corruption and misdemeanors of the most flagrant and gigantic character the people have administered a stinging rebuke to the machine bosses of the Republican party. They have flocked to the standard of the Democratic party, not permanently, not definitely, but only as a means of uprooting the basest political corruption, and of inaugurating some system of purity and honesty in public affairs.

Can the Republican party be reformed within itself? Can the Democratic party be trusted to accomplish the reforms demanded by the people? The Democratic party is now on trial, on its good behavior. And the same may be said of the Republican party. According to the action of each will be shaped the campaign of 1884, and its results secured. The Democratic party at this time have the vantage ground. Can they, will they maintain it? Time and that not far away, must tell.

ROSCOE CONKLING THE BOSS AVENGER

Mr. Conkling was lately interviewed by a newspaper reporter. He declared he had been out of politics since his defeat two years ago, and very innocently professed not to be active, or to feel much interest or solicitude in current political movements. But he professed a decided regard for Mr. Perry Belmont, one of the Democratic representatives from New York, and declared, that if he had had a vote in his district he would have voted for him. Thus the great stalwart machine boss professes a willingness to act with the Democracy. The secret of all this is, not that Lorj Roscoe loves stalwart bossism, but he hates Blaine more. Conkling's admiration of Belmont is born, of his, Belmont's, fierce and bitter antagonism to Blaine in the committee room during the last session of congress. Conkling is a royal hater, and he hates Blaine, with a hatred scarcely of earth, more akin, indeed, to the pit.

Conkling has never forgiven Blaine for that contemptuous speech of his when nearly twenty years ago, when Blaine sneeringly compared the "strut" of Lord Roscoe to "the strut of a Turkey cock." That speech may have cost Blaine the presidency, for Conkling has been in the past so powerful a factor in the party and in conventions, as to shape results, and his undying hate may have cost, even Conkling himself, the presidency, for he has had aspirations in that direction, which Blaine had influence enough to defeat. Both were candidates for nomination at Cincinnati in 1876, and neither could receive the nomination against the other, and that remarkable "dark horse," Mr. Hayes, came in. The chief spring source of Conkling's bitter animosity towards Garfield's administration, was the fact that his mortal enemy, Mr. Blaine, was a member of the cabinet, an animosity that nerved the assassin's arm. To what deadly results has this feud between Blaine and Conkling led? It has caused the death of a President, it has caused the factious disruption and final overthrow of the Republican party. As friends they might have combined their power and influence for successful party achievements, and one or both, successively, might have reached the presidency. As relentless enemies, both could not be equals in the same party, and one, or both, must inevitably go to the rear.

Conkling by his insane folly and fatal blunders, has put popular preference forever beyond his reach, and in his fall does he not drag down his great rival and antagonist? If Conkling goes into the Democratic camp to sustain Belmont, because of his hatred of Blaine, if the latter should be nominated for president, would he not use every exertion of intrigue and machination to defeat him, at whatever cost of the party? Here is patriotism, here is statesmanship of the boss rule sort, working out its dire results. A Kilkenny-cat-element clearly exists in the Republican party, personal in its origin, but fatally destructive in its workings, and is likely to give to the political Potter's-field additional tenants. Let no one suppose that Conkling, shorn of much strength as he is, is without power, or that he will fail to exert it in the future, as in the past, in the direction of personal hate, without regard to party consequences. He probably has no hope, nor any desire to keep the Republican party on its legs. The party has repudiated him with scorn, and he reciprocates that scorn. He looks to, and will work for a new deal, though the nucleus of that new deal be the Democracy.

An Injustice Corrected.

Upon election day a transient correspondent at Brainerd, forwarded the GLOBE a telegram, alleging that Lieut. Gov. Gilman was present in that city and grossly intoxicated. With Mr. Gilman's polite methods the GLOBE takes decided issue, and if they continue as they have during the past campaign, that issue will continue. On this account, however, the GLOBE has no desire to do Mr. Gilman a personal injustice, and aside [from Mr. Gilman's own denial, in-

quiry has satisfied us that the charge of intoxication was untrue. The correspondent, evidently indignant at the presence of Gov. Gilman at a poll where he did not reside, indulged in an attack not warranted by the facts and forwarded a telegram which appeared exactly as received, but which would not have been inserted, if the truth of the matter had been known. The GLOBE does not admire Mr. Gilman politically and will probably criticize him sharply in the future as it has in the past, but in this personal matter it stands ready, as it will always be found, to do him justice. The following is Mr. Gilman's letter: Editor St. Paul Globe: ST. CLOUD, Minn., Nov. 18, 1882.—On the 8th inst. the GLOBE contained what purported to be a special telegram, dated at Brainerd on the 7th inst., and representing that on the last-named day I was in Brainerd and that I was in various stages of drunkenness, which were described so minutely as to bear a resemblance of truthfulness.

Other statements wholly false were also made but were of such a character that I do not care to consider them. At no time during the day referred to did I drink any intoxicating liquor of any kind or any beer, and your correspondent, whoever he was, lied grossly and maliciously, as any friend or enemy who saw me on that day will certify. The agencies of political warfare do not justify such lying as was embodied in the communication referred to, nor the subsequent allusions of the GLOBE attributing to me excessively intemperate habits; and I have to request that the GLOBE make a proper reparation for the injustice done me in the matter above specified. C. A. GILMAN.

Prohibition.

The "Prohibition and Home Protection party" is the name adopted by the national convention, held at Chicago, for the third party. It is this new party and the relation of the cause to prohibition that I wish to briefly call your attention to. First, I wish to write with the actual cantury upon the tablet of your reason, and common sense and memory, this point: This new party is the only party in American politics to-day that can consistently and successfully adopt and support the prohibition of the liquor traffic. Why? Because both of the old parties are called upon to support the traffic instead of fighting it. Both the old parties have a large liquor vote; so large that they cannot afford to lose it. Hence, they must protect the traffic to retain the whisky element for a vote in the only way to get or retain the power in government. For instance, if the Republican party throughout the United States would adopt an anti-whisky platform, the liquor men in that part would go over to the Democratic party, and they would get and retain the power. On the other hand if the Democratic party should take up prohibition they would lose their liquor vote and influence and could not get it up power. All the temperance men in the United States must get into one party before this question can be settled. Democrats do not like to go over to the Republican party permanently, nor do Republicans like to go over into the Democratic party permanently. The settling of this question involves permanent changes, because, it reaches too far into the future to admit of any temporary fusion. It will be easier for temperance men in both parties to meet each other half way and unite on middle ground in a new party, than it will be to remodel either of the old parties. This separation must come, and this new party must be made (the power in the land) before national prohibition can be brought about. It would be suicidal for either of the old parties to espouse this cause at the present time. D.

French Postal Statistics.

[London Times.] A comparative statement has been issued by the French minister of the postoffice of the transactions from 1877 to 1881. The total amount of letters and parcels of all kinds rose from 865,000,000 in 1877 to 1,350,000,000 in 1881, the proportion being for stamped letters from 374,000,000 to 563,000,000; newspapers from 218,000,000 to 354,000,000; printed matter in hand, 161,000,000 to 297,000,000; in envelopes, from 14,000,000 to 40,000,000. Post-cards, on the other hand, have undergone a diminution from 32,800,000 to 32,234,000. The telegraph department may well be satisfied with this increase of 56 per cent. in four years. The telegraphic service has been even more successful, showing an increase of 138 per cent. In 1877 the number of telegrams dispatched was 3,174,000 (of which 994,000 were international) against 19,466,000 in 1882 (of which 1,952,000 were international). The parcel post was only commenced in the month of May last year, but since then its progress has been most rapid, increasing from 249,675 parcels in May to 808,732 in December. The total dispatched during the eight months was 4,186,867.

Astounding Bus True.

Only one dollar to Chicago and Milwaukee, over the Royal Route, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway. The shortest route from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago. Also one dollar to Chicago and St. Paul to all points East and South.

The Tieborne Claimant's Last Hope.

[London Globe.] In connection with the expedition to Australia of Messrs. Charles Orton and D. Smith, of Clerkenwell, for the purpose of identifying the lunatic, William Cresswell, at present confined in the Paramatta asylum, near Sydney, as Arthur Orton, an extraordinary piece of evidence has come to hand. It appears that Mr. Smith had some considerable correspondence with the late Mr. Guilford Onslow in reference to the proposed expedition to Australia, and in a letter to Mr. Smith, written April last, before his death, Mr. Onslow says: "I had an interview at some considerable length with Sir Henry Parkes, C. B. M. G., in London on Wednesday last, who received me with great courtesy. He remarked that as he had visited both Darlinghurst and Paramatta asylums, he no doubt among the inmates saw Cresswell, whom we call Arthur Orton, but he never knew him by his name; and that he had never read the Times account of the case. If the Orton or Cresswell you will see Sir Henry Parkes is of no use to us in this matter." After detailing at some length his interview with Sir Henry Parkes, Mr. Onslow thus sums the matter up: "Prudence suggests that you or Mr. Kimber (the claimant's solicitor) or a deputation should wait on Sir Henry Parkes (who was then in this country) with the object of giving to him the necessary guarantees and notary public document to enable him to take over the case and proceed to Australia, by which you and Charles Orton will be saved an expensive and useless voyage to Sydney. The following questions will then arise: 1. What will you do with Cresswell on his arrival? 2. How do you propose to meet the well-known fact that Mrs. Jury and Lady Tieborne have shown that the lunatic is not Arthur Orton? 3. How do you propose to secure that Cresswell's brother in Reading will swear that he is not his brother? Consider all these things well over before you make any arrangements." It was stated at the late national convention that the convict Thomas Casper rests the whole of his case on the fact that the man Cresswell is Arthur Orton.

Democratic party has already wisely yielded—for the best and purest men at the head of affairs, the senator thinks, will not be opposed by the party hereafter. No man can and no men should be allowed to press themselves to the front who in character are not above suspicion, and whose records are not beyond reproach.

AGITATION IN NORWAY.

A Movement That Seriously Threatens the Power of the Swedish Monarch.

[London Daily News.] Further particulars are to hand with respect to the journey of King Oscar, of Sweden, into Norway, and the insurance of his life for 600,000 crowns, which has already mentioned, was effected by him before he started. The agitation which is going on in Norway has been conducted by the well known writer, Bjornsterne-Bjornson, who has made no secret of his determination to try and overthrow the Bernadotte dynasty in Norway, to abolish the union between the country and Sweden, and to establish in Norway a federal republic.

The struggle between Norway and the Swedish government commenced when the storting of the former country called in question the king's right of absolute veto, but the difference would probably have been smoothed over if the writer, Bjornsterne-Bjornson, who considered himself insulted by something the king had said, had not challenged his sovereignty. For this he was sentenced by the court of justice to a year's imprisonment, but he escaped to Germany and has since allowed to return to Norway and resume his campaign against the monarchy. As the general elections are impending in Norway they have since re-fered in a crushing defeat of the government, some four-fifths of the new deputies being Republicans. King Oscar, with the view of showing that there was no truth in the report that he intended to abolish the Norwegian constitution and occupy the country with the Swedish army, determined to go Christiania himself, and his object in insuring his life was to let the Norwegians understand that, though quite aware of the danger he was incurring, he was not afraid of facing his adversaries. Whether this attitude will succeed in disarming the opposition yet remains to be seen; but if the Republican party obtains a majority in the new storting, King Oscar's position will be a very difficult one, as the only power which he possesses is to veto a measure twice, and the Swedish army has no right to enter Norway.

George's Mistake.

[Chicago Tribune.] "Good day, gentlemen."

A very nice looking young man stood in the doorway of the editorial room and gazed in a benign way at the occupants of the department. "Would it be possible for me to sell the Tribune a story?" he continued. "What kind of a tale have you ground out?" asked the horse reporter. "The story," said the visitor, "is one in which the triumph of love is depicted, and

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Suit for Libel.

EBREKA, Nev., Nov. 19.—In behalf of G. J. Peck, who shot and killed in a street fight on the 3d inst., James E. Anderson, of electoral commission notoriety, a suit for libel has been instituted against the Territorial Enterprise, published at Virginia City. Damages are laid at \$25,000. Peck has a preliminary examination and was exonerated on the ground that the killing was done in self defense. It is alleged the Enterprise, in reviewing the testimony, charges Peck with being a poltroon and murderer, notwithstanding the acquittal.

An Impending Strike.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 19.—The body of miners and operators are somewhat at sea concerning the strike for an advance which is announced to commence to-morrow. It is reported that a meeting of operators was held yesterday at which it was decided to resist the demand, and that reports indicated that the miners would not strike generally. The miners' officers deny this, and say that unless the advance is conceded the whole district will be out in a few days.

The Mayflower Anniversary.

PROVINCETOWN, MASS., Nov. 19.—Union services were held in the center Methodist Episcopal church this evening in commemoration of the 262d anniversary of the arrival of the ship Mayflower in the harbor and the signing, in her cabin of a compact government by the pilgrims. A permanent organization was formed to perpetuate the memory of the pilgrims' first landing at Provincetown.

Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Arrived: The steamship City of Brussels and Helvetia from Liverpool. BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—Arrived: The Hermann from Bremen. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—Arrived: The British Prince from Liverpool. LEWISON, Nov. 19.—The steamship City of Richmond and France from New York, and Circassian from Montreal have arrived out.

Matthew Clayton, of Waseca, died suddenly of apoplexy last week. He was in his seventy-seventh year. He had been residing in Waseca since 1857. He had been missed several days. A search for him was instituted, and his inanimate body was found in an out-house of the Opera house. On a post mortem examination the cause of his death was pronounced to be apoplexy.

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