THE NEW EXECUTIVE.

Inauguration of Gov. Stone and Lieut.-Gov. O'Meara.

Inauguration Address of Gov. Stone and Remarks by Lieut.-Gov. O'Meara on Taking His Seat as President of the Senate.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Jan. 10.—The inauguration of Gov. William J. Stone and Lieut.-Gov. John B. O'Meara was held at 2 p. m.

The gentlemen were escorted to the governor's office, where they met Gov. Francis and Lieut.-Gov. Claycomb, and together they proceeded to the hall of the house of representatives, accompanied by the sergeants-at-arms of the house and senate, the inaugural and citizens' committees, members of the supreme court and state officers.

The oath of office was administered by Chief-Justice Black of the supreme court, after which Gov. Stone proceeded to deliver his inaugural address as follows:

Gov. William J. Stone.

The Governor's Address.

MR. PRESIDENT, MR. SPEAKER, SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES: As an independent and co-ordinate department of the state government, elected to your high offices by the same constituency which has commissioned me, with great powers confided to you to be employed independently, and yet, for the general good, in patriotic co-operation with those designated by the people to exercise the functions and powers of other departments, I greet you.

SPECIAL MESSAGES FORTHCOMING.

I shall not on this occasion discuss in detail, or with adequate suggestion even, any question of legislative or administrative policy. If during the progress of your ensuing session I shall at any time deem it important to advise with you upon any particular subject of public interest, I will do so by special communication.

PROGRESSIVE SENTIMENTS.

I am content now to express the hope, which I devoutly cherish, that all of us who are to be associated in the administration this day inaugurated, may, without regard to party opinion or affinity, be always inspired by sentiments of elevated patriotism, and so far as may be possible, act in harmonious concert with the sole purpose of advancing the state and of being useful to the great people who have honored and trusted us.

PRACTICE WHAT WE PREACH.

In practical administration we should exercise simplicity without boorishness, economy without parsimony, courage without audacity, candor without gush, diplomacy without deception, publicity without indiscretion, and patriotism without pretense. In other words, we should practice what we preach. Public office is a public trust; but they are trusts which should not be multiplied or continued except to meet some imperative public demand, and should always be administered with the most discriminating and exacting fidelity.

PUBLIC FUNDS INVIOLATE.

Not a farthing of public money should be expended which is not essential to the public welfare, but whatever is necessary for the development and expansion of the state and the promotion of the general good should be promptly appropriated. Public expenditures should be made with studied economy and absolute integrity, and yet we should take large and progressive views of all questions, so that this great state of ours may not be impeded in her onward march to that imperial supremacy which lies before her.

SERVANTS OF THE PEOPLE.

We should remember that we are but the representatives of the people; that the powers we are about to exercise have been committed to us as a matter of confidence and trust by those thousands still occupied in the fields, and shops, and counting-rooms of the state; that the business we are commissioned to transact is their business. This is a government of the people, and we are but their agents. They have a right to be informed at all times as to the state and condition of their public affairs.

SECRECY SHOULD BE AVOIDED.

There is little legitimate occasion for public officials to lock up public secrets and exclude the people from their confidence. The people are justly suspicious of secrets, and they will resent any trick or deception imposed upon them. I believe, therefore, in dealing openly with the people of the state, relying confidently upon them to second and approve any effort we may make to carry the state on along the pathway of a higher and nobler development.

KIND WORDS FOR FRANCIS.

If we shall approach our duties and discharge them in this spirit, I am sure the public expectation with regard to us will not be wholly disappointed, and we can hope to add something of value to the splendid achievements wrought out by the administrations which have preceded us, one of the most successful and illustrious of which is this day concluded.

GRAND OLD MISSOURI.

As Missourians we should feel an honest pride in our noble state. Nature was in her smiling mood when she poured her bounteous blessings with lavish hand on this fair domain we call Missouri. With plains of broad expanse; with valleys nestling along the greatest rivers in the world, of themselves enough to make an empire; with rugged hills and mountain chains high lifted like sentinels on our border; with vast forest lands, opulent beyond estimate in their towering burdens; with mines of lead, zinc, iron, coal and other minerals, of easy access to industrial uses, inexhaustible in supply and rich as the fabled Golconda; with a soil of such diversity and universal fecundity that the products of our fields compete with the cotton of Mississippi, the corn of Illinois, the tobacco of Virginia, and the wheat of the Dakotas; and with a climate of such pleasing variety that it dissipates the drowsy ennui of sluggish monotony while it paints for all of us the rose of health—what more could we ask of a generous and indulgent Providence?

ESPECIALLY FORMED OF NATURE.

I do not hesitate to affirm, with a perfect confidence in the absolute accuracy of the statement, that nature has done more for Missouri than for another state in the American Union. And in material and intellectual growth no state in the republic, where celerity of development has become the phenomenon of modern times, has outstripped Missouri in the bounding rapidity and substantial character of her progress. Her fields and pastures, her mines and forests, her mills and factories, are unexceled by any state in the diversification and value of their products. With her sloping hills and winding valleys thick dotted with the pleasant homes of the noblest type of American husbandmen; with beautiful and prosperous towns scattered everywhere like clustering jewels on her breast, and mighty cities throbbing with the activities of prodigious enterprise; with her vast net-work of natural and artificial lines of transportation bringing the sources of production into easy and sympathetic touch, and, through her great commercial capitals, into close connection with the markets of the world; with her multiplied hundreds of schoolhouses, seminaries, colleges and universities, her churches, cathedrals and eleemosynary institutions, splendidly equipped and richly endowed, attesting her high attainments in intellectual, benevolent and moral culture, with her 2,500,000 of splendid people, hailing from every clime, but welded into a homogeneous and symmetrical whole, with love of liberty as the common bond and the immaculate flower of their patriotism—her men distinguished for their courage, intelligence and hospitality, and her women unsurpassed for loveliness and gentle grace. Missouri, lustrous and glorious, is worthy the place she fills as the central star in the constellation of sovereignties composing the American republic.

FIRST IN ALL THE WEST.

In population and wealth, in industries and intellectual achievement, she stands in the first rank among all the states, and pre-eminent among those lying west of the Mississippi. She is worthy of our dearest love, and of our most considerate and unselfish service. The hope I have to-day is that we, gentlemen, may be instrumental in advancing the state somewhat further along the shining pathway of her great career, augmenting her power, increasing her importance, and adding to her opportunity of blessing those who live within her borders and contribute to her prosperity and renown.

STAND UP FOR MISSOURI.

We need to cultivate and to manifest on all occasions a more intense and self-assertive pride in our noble state, in her people and institutions, in which she is and is capable of being—such as characterizes, to their credit, the sons of Virginia and Massachusetts in their devotion to their mother homes. We should learn for ourselves, and teach our children, to love Missouri above all other states and places in the world. We should feel for Missouri the thrilling fervor of that impassioned love which the Irishman cherishes for the Emerald Isle or the Scotchman for the crags and glens of his native highlands. The honor and good name of the state should be as precious to every Missourian as those of his wife and daughter. Our highest ambition should be to excel in honest and capable service, striving each to do his utmost in the exaltation of the commonwealth.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROMISE.

Duly impressed with the dignity and importance of the trust committed to my hands, I approach the discharge of the responsible duties I this day assume with grave distrust of my own ability; but conscience of the rectitude of my desire and the patriotism of my motives, invoking the Divine guidance and relying upon the considerate co-operation of my fellow citizens, I shall go forward sustained by that high hope which fills my heart of being useful to my state and, therefore, not wholly unworthy of my station.

Lieut.-Gov. O'Meara's Remarks.

Lieut.-Gov. O'Meara, in assuming the presidency of the senate, spoke as follows:

The last election for state officers conferred upon me the high honor of presiding in this body. This honor and trust from the people of this state confided to me after a most exciting election in which so many passions and prejudices were aroused, is accepted with gratitude by my friends and party associates, and without malice, resentment or bitterness to those who antagonized me with such political warfare. It will be the proudest record of my life that I shall be able to accord to those who opposed me out of hatred, intolerence or malevolence every consideration of legislative fairness which my official position will permit.

We are assembled here as representatives of all the people of the state. It matters not that the will of the people expressed at the polls has delegated such a large number from the dominant party; we must remember that the minority represents a large number of our fellow citizens, while some of the political parties aspiring to public favor have no representation here. In making the laws we are striving to advance the public good and establish rules of action for all classes of our citizens without reference to party affiliations. Let us therefore so act that our record here will enable us to return our trust to the people, so they will say we have faithfully, fairly and honestly considered and acted on every public question, and that our work has resulted in maintaining the peace and prosperity of the state.

In performing my part of the duties for which we are assembled I shall endeavor to so act that you will accord to me honest convictions, fair and impartial decisions on every question which may arise, and I trust that the most cordial and friendly relations between each member of this body and its presiding officer shall be established and maintained during our official terms.

In the evening Gov. and Mrs. Stone, with Lieut.-Gov. O'Meara, gave their first informal reception in the executive mansion. On Tuesday night the Imperial club of Jefferson City tendered a reception to Gov. and Mrs. Stone and Lieut.-Gov. O'Meara in the reception hall of the Madison house.

BIGGEST GOLD NUGGETS.

Where and When They Were Taken from Their Hiding Places.

According to the records of the Smithsonian institution at Washington, the great gold nuggets discovered are as follows:

In 1854, at Carson Hill, Calaveras county, Cal., 249 pounds, and a second one 180 pounds.

In 1850, at Carona, Tuolumne county, Cal., a gold-and-quartz nugget, 151 pounds 6 ounces.

In 1860, at Sierra Buttes, Cal., found by W. A. Farish, now of Denver, a gold-and-quartz nugget, 133 pounds.

In 1869, in Sierra county, Cal., 95 pounds 6 ounces.

The celebrated North Carolina nugget, found in the Reed mine, and so often claimed to be the largest found in America, weighed only 80 pounds.

In 1843, near Miask, Siberia, 96 pounds 4 ounces.

The great "King of Water Moon nugget," found in Australia in 1852, weighed 233 pounds and 4 ounces.

In 1854, at Ballarat, Victoria, 184 pounds 10 ounces.

In 1858, the "Welcome," at Bakary Hill, Victoria, 182 pounds 11 ounces.

In 1871, at Rattlesnake river, California, 106 pounds and 2 ounces. In the same year another was found in Sierra county of exactly the same weight.

In 1881, on Kanaka creek, California, 96 pounds.

In 1851, Meroo creek, New South Wales, three nuggets, each 106 pounds.

In 1870, John's Paddock, Victoria, 88 pounds.

In 1865, Maryboro, Australia, 88 pounds 4 ounces.

In 1855, Fryer's creek, Australia, 84 pounds.

The largest nugget ever found in Colorado was at Breckinridge and weighed over 13 pounds, but was mixed with lead, carbonate and quartz.—Chicago Times.

A SENSIBLE GIRL'S OUTFIT.

A Wardrobe That Meets All Ordinary Demands for House or Street.

She had bought her street gown, a dark, closely-woven tweed. The material for her best evening dress was waiting for the dressmaker's first spare moment. She had as picturesque and as comfortable a wrap as a maiden's heart need wish. It was a deep, full circle of fawn-colored cloth, with an edge of astrakhan. It had a long, pointed cape, with revers, from under which was a short, full cape. The large cape was almost a full circle, with a slash in front and an adjustment for the neck. The distinction of all these capes was their silk linings. These were of a lighter contrasting color, with the movement of the cape frequently showed.

Now, what she needed was an afternoon gown—one which would not make her feet uncomfortably dressed up, and yet one which would grace every occasion that bore the stamp of informality.

She was a young person of quiet manners and quiet tastes. The dress she selected was of gray bengaline—a shade where tints of pink and violet were blended. The skirt was a trifle fuller than usual, with a box plait in the front.

The waist was made with a yoke, outlined by a band of mauve velvet. Over this came a dressy little jacket of silver lace. About the waist was a broad sash of pale violet velvet, with a brocaded design of dark, purple violets upon it. The effect of the gown was subdued, yet decidedly fetching.—Chicago Times.

A PLEA FOR JUSTICE.

Gail Hamilton's Bitter Arraignment of Gladstone—The Murder of Florence Maybrick, by Slow Torture in Woking Prison, Laid at the Great Statesman's Door—A Responsibility That Can Not Be Shifted.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—Miss Abigail Dodge "Gail Hamilton" has re-opened her batteries in the Maybrick case, and last night published a long sensational letter addressed to Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the British prime minister. She says, in part: "I, in the name of God, arraign you, the head of the British government, for the murder of Florence Maybrick, now dying in the convict prison at Woking. The home secretary of the late government who began the torture; the late prime minister, who sustained him in it; the present home secretary, who continues it—these are all as guilty as you; but I do not know whether they believe in a God. You believe in God.

"It is therefore because you believe in God that I invoke the witness of Almighty God while I charge you with the murder of the innocent woman who is perishing in Woking prison. We have been asking justice in the name of mercy. I ask for justice, and for justice only, and I ask it in her own stern and sacred name.

"You have been personally appealed to, and you have passed by on the other side. You have said it was the business of the home office, which would, of course, do its duty. It is the old pretext of Cain. What ground have you for assuming that the home office does its duty?

"We appeal to the home office and the home office asks for 'new evidence.' This cry of 'new evidence' of innocence is used to disguise the terrible fact that there is no evidence of guilt; and it is unjust, illegal, odious. With all the wealth of the government at your disposal, with all the machinery of the courts and the malice of your prisoner's foes, you could furnish no proof of her guilt, and you bind her hand and foot in a living tomb and demand that she shall produce evidence of her innocence. The British government not only murders her, but slanders her. Rumor is rife that it is resentment of American intervention which keeps her prison door locked. This is a false pretext. Her prison doors were locked for two years before American agitation began. There are rumors that it is a tone of menace in American intervention which acts against her. The only menace is in the voice of eternal justice speaking through the British conscience.

"Go on your cruel way, because you can. She is alone, and poor, and weak, and a foreigner. She can lose you no votes in England, for she has no friends, no family. Make the sacrifice complete. But if there be a God, who marks and notes the ways of this world, who hears the voice of innocent blood crying unto Him from the ground, it is better to be the young wife and mother perishing in Woking prison than the prime minister of the government which works her torture and her slaughter."

INVADING CATTLEMEN

Placed on Trial at Cheyenne, Wyo.—Of Forty-Four Defendants Only Twenty-Four Put in an Appearance—No Arms in Court.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 6.—Promptly at 10 o'clock yesterday in the district court the trial of the cattlemen who invaded Johnson county was commenced. Judge Scott instructed the clerk to enter an order that all prisoners appear in court without fire-arms, and that this order shall apply to witnesses and spectators. The sheriff was directed to see that the order was strictly enforced. The case was then taken up. Of the forty-four defendants in the case only twenty-four were present.

The trial will hardly begin in earnest this week. At noon the regular panel had been exhausted, and not a man had been retained. The sheriff subpœnaed fifty more men for jury service. Judges Davidson and Ballard, of Denver, and Breckens and Heywood, of Buffalo, Wyo., who represent the prosecution in the cattlemen's case, and Judges Vandeventer, Brown, Stoll and Donsellman, who represent the defendants, were on hand and ready for business.

THE PRESIDENT IN HIS PRIME.

The Report That He is in Failing Health Denied by Mr. Wanamaker—'Tis Not a Clever Thing to Make an Invalid of a Man Bowed Down with Grief.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—In view of the statement published that President Harrison's health was failing and that he was likely to break down, Postmaster-General Wanamaker said the report that the president was in failing health must have originated with some one with little opportunity to know the truth. The fact is the president is in perfect health, and has not in four years been away from his desk a single day from personal sickness. "I would take him to be now at his very prime, and with the great business capacity he has developed and his tireless habits of work, he has been able to accomplish each day twice as much labor as in his former legal business life. It is not a clever thing to make an invalid out of a man because uncommon griefs are not laid off at the end of thirty days. It is quite likely that Stanford university is seeking him, so are, also, a score of other things, but until his work is completed here, I doubt if he will seriously think of future occupation."

The Wyoming Senatorship.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 6.—The senatorial fight in this state waxes warmer as the convening of the legislature draws nearer. Ex-Gov. George W. Baxter is plainly in the lead. Mr. Baxter is young, wealthy and popular, and has many warm personal and political friends among prominent democrats all over the country. The populists claim they will give Mrs. Mary E. Bartlett a complimentary vote. This will take five votes from some one, and when they do come back to the leading candidate, as they will do, they will undoubtedly elect him.

Bogus Panama Canal Contracts.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The parliamentary commission of inquiry resumed yesterday their sittings, suspended during the holidays. The principal witness called was Viscount de Villebois-Mareuil, monarchist deputy for Mayenne. He said that the expenditure of the Panama Canal Co., in corrupting the press was a trifle when compared with the enormous amount lost through bogus contracts. He urged the commission to call the principal contractors and examine them as to the amounts received and the work actually done.

THE PRESIDENT, TOO.

Effort to Drag President Carnot Through the Panama Mire—His Enemies Want Him to Resign, And Will Stop at Nothing to Accomplish Their Ends—The Foes of the Republic Seeking an Active Head for a Bold Move.

GRAVE RUMORS AFLOAT.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The gravest rumors are afloat in regard to President Carnot. Several of the deputies who have been most earnest in pushing the Panama investigation make no secret of declaring that they will not rest until Carnot is forced to resign. The strength of the case against the president depends upon the credibility of Baihut, the ex-minister of public works,

President Sadi Carnot.

and Carnot's friends claim that no faith whatever should be attached to Baihut's disclosures; that he is malignant against Carnot for not having protected him from prosecution, and that he wishes to drag the president down with him. On the other hand it is pointed out by the enemies of M. Carnot that Baihut's charges agree with the facts as known, and that Charles De Lesseps would probably corroborate Baihut if he were permitted to reveal all that he could tell.!

THE ENEMIES OF CARNOT

argue that the trial of the two De Lesseps has been hastened in order to bring them within the grasp of Carnot and keep them silent as to any connection of the head of the state with the Panama affairs. They argue also that M. Bourgeoise has not been as earnest as he might have been in bringing the truth to light, and that the opposition of M. Bourgeois to the arrest of Baihut was really based upon his fear that Baihut might accuse his former fellow minister, Carnot.

Meantime President Carnot preserves a serene temper and seems indifferent to the assaults upon him. These assaults are not confined to himself.

THE RADICALS CONDEMN MADAME CARNOT

for spending so much money on her dresses and trying to imitate the grandedames of the Fauburge St. Germain. In addition, they pretend that monarchist habits and customs are invading the Elysee, and therefore its present occupants must be turned out in the sacred interests of the republic.

M. Constans is credited by nearly everyone with being at the bottom of the attack upon Carnot. He is known to have a bitter feeling toward the president, owing to his rejection from the cabinet, and desirous also of removing Carnot from the presidential rivalry.

CONSTANS KEEPS VERY QUIET

and disclaims responsibility for the existing agitation, but his disclaimer finds no credence among the well informed. All eyes are turned toward Constans as the coming master, if not already the master of the situation, from a republican standpoint. The other prominent figure is that of Gen. Saussier, whose control of the military in Paris would give him, in the event of an uprising, almost unlimited opportunity to gratify his own ambition, or serve the purposes of others. It is known that

SAUSSIER HAS BEEN SOUNDED

both by royalists and Bonapartists, but these have not found the slightest encouragement for proceeding with their approaches. Agents of the duke of Paris have hinted at a ducal or princely title and enormous revenues that would be the reward of treachery on the part of Gen. Saussier to the republic, and while these hints have not been uttered directly to the general, care has been taken that they would reach him. But Gen. Saussier is immovable in his fidelity to duty.

THE PANAMA TRIAL.

Almost a Certainty that the Accused Parties will be Convicted.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The evidence so far in the Panama trial is regarded as assuring conviction. The report of M. Flory, the government accountant, contends that the responsibility for the Panama frauds and deception rests upon the whole board of Panama directors, because, having squandered the share capital, they concealed the real situation by false statements in order to obtain subscriptions and protect their own interests. M. Flory's report leaves no doubt as to the deliberate character of the deception practiced upon the public. The public are already beginning to discuss the sentences that will be passed upon the De Lesseps and their associates in the event of conviction. It is believed that President Perivier will pronounce a severe penalty, as from the first he has exhibited considerable indignation toward the accused. His decisions have always commanded the respect of the people, as well as of the bar.

M. Pierre Denis, the faithful follower and defender of Gen. Boulanger, has some curious "revelations" to make about the "Panama scandals." He intends to publish them in his "Memorial de Saint Brelade."

CLAY HOPPER DEAD.

Decomposition Demonstrates that the Toledo Cataleptic No Longer Lives.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 14.—Clay Hopper, the young man who has been lying in a so-called trance for the past two weeks, after having his funeral sermon preached, is finally dead. Decomposition set in Thursday in places where electricity had been applied in the hope of reviving him, and the family have given up all hope and concede that the boy is dead. The case has been a very remarkable one and has created a great deal of interest among all classes here.

Expelled from France.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The four Russian nihilists who were arrested here on January 7 at the instance of the Russian ambassador were escorted to Calais by a number of policeman. They were placed on board a steamer bound for England, and the officers waited until the steamer was well out in the channel before they started on their return.

Senator Cullom Ill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Senator Cullom, of Illinois, is lying ill at his residence in this city from the effects of a heavy cold.

SENATE CHANGES.

The Legitimate Returns Give the Democrats a Substantial Majority.

Of the 85 members of the present United States senate the terms of 29 expire on the 4th of March, and one other, Perkins, of Kansas, was appointed to fill a vacancy, and his successor is about to be elected for the remainder of the term ending in 1895. Of the present senators 47 are republicans, 39 democrats, and 2, Peffer, of Kansas, and Kyle, of South Dakota, represent the people's party. Of the 30 who go out of office with the present session 19 are republicans and 11 are democrats. In six states the elections have already been held, and the others are to come during the present month. Republicans will succeed republicans in the following states: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington. In Ohio, Senator Sherman has already been reelected, in Rhode Island Senator Aldrich, and in Vermont Senator Proctor. Democrats will succeed democrats in the following eleven states: Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia. Gorman, of Maryland; George, of Mississippi, and Daniel, of Virginia, are already reelected. There has been no question at any time since the November election that democrats would succeed republicans in New York and Wisconsin. This would leave six states unaccounted for, reduce the number of republican senators to 45 and increase the number of democratic senators to 41. Besides, Senator Stewart, who is to be reelected in Nevada, can no longer be counted as a republican, his supporters being of the people's party.

The five states which have been regarded as uncertain are California, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska and Wyoming. The California senate consists of 22 republicans and 18 democrats. In the assembly, or lower house, there are 41 democrats, 31 republicans, and 8 populists. This leaves the democrats short of a majority on the joint ballot, but they are no longer divided as to their candidate, who is Mr. Stephen M. White, and three of the populists are regarded as favorable to their side in the contest. The populists may stand together for a time in support of a candidate of their own, but there is every probability that a democrat will be ultimately chosen to succeed Mr. Felton in the United States senate. This will bring the republicans to a minority, with 43 members, and give the democrats 42 senators. In the Kansas legislature the populists control the senate by a majority of 10, but the republicans have a slender control of the house, which they threaten to increase by deciding contests in their favor. According to the face of the returns the populists have on joint ballot 83 votes, the republicans 79 and the democrats 3. This gives the small democratic contingent the balance of power, and there is likely to be a very warm contest. The chances are wholly against republican success and in favor of the election of another people's party senator from Kansas. The uncertainty in Montana continues, and there is likely to be a lively fight. The democrats control the senate, having 10 members to 6 for the republicans. In the house 26 republicans, 26 democrats and 3 populists hold certificates of election, but the effect of the decision of the supreme court of the state is that one of the democrats is not entitled to his certificate and that his republican opponent was legally elected. The upshot seems likely to be a serious difficulty in organizing the house, and possibly the setting up of rival houses, neither of which will have a majority of the members without the help of the populists. It is not improbable that there may be two claimants for the seat in the United States senate, with the chance that the democrat will get it.

The republicans have been trying hard to steal the legislatures of both Montana and Wyoming. In the former state one precinct was thrown out by the democrats on account of fraud, and the court decided that its vote should be counted. In Wyoming a republican county clerk threw out the returns of a precinct to reelect himself and send two republicans to the legislature, in spite of the protests of his two associates on the board of canvassers. The supreme court of the state has upset his work, and the result will be the control of the legislature and the election of the senator by the democrats. In Nebraska, as in Kansas, there is a contest between the populists and republicans for the control of the legislature, the outcome of which is not certain, but the populists are plainly entitled to the victory.

The legitimate result of the latest elections of state legislatures would be in the next United States senate 44 democrats, 39 republicans, and 5 populists, placing Stewart, of Nevada, in the latter category. That is likely to be the actual result, and it will give the democrats control through the casting vote of the vice president. The populists are pretty sure to vote with the democrats on questions of tariff reform, and there are believed to be several republicans who will not vote against them on such questions. Considering that fact, it seems hardly worth while to keep up the effort to steal senators in the hope of maintaining a barrier for the protection of the beneficiaries of McKinleyism. The odium and scandal will be incurred without the compensation for which the risk is taken.—N. Y. Times.

COMING CHANGES.

Iniquities That Will Cease with a Rotten Administration.

A large growth of humbug statesmanship will be summarily cut down and sent to the rubbish heap when this republican administration ends.

A democratic congress will put an end to the charlatanry which is called reciprocity. There will be no more threatening to tax citizens of the United States if some poor nation in Central or South America does not stop taxing its citizens.

There will be an end to taxation for bounties only, under the false claim of "protection to American industries."

The Behring sea difficulty will be settled by the arbitration already appointed for that purpose. There is little chance that we shall come out of the affair with honor, because honor was not consulted in the making up of our case. But there will be no more nonsense of that sort.

There will be an end of the Calico Charley methods of treasury management and of treasury bookkeeping. We shall know where we stand as a nation financially within a few months and there will be no further attempts to conceal the truth and fool the people.

There will be an end of the partisan and corrupt Tanner-Raum management of the pension bureau. Millions will not be squandered during the next administration for pensioning the undeserving in order to bribe voters.

There will be an end of the Wanamaker regime of cant, hypocrisy and counter-bargaining in the post office department.

The next president is a democrat and his name is Grover Cleveland.—N. Y. World.

A PEOPLE'S PRESIDENT.

What We May Expect of Grover Cleveland as Chief Executive.

It seems more than ever likely to be demonstrated in the second administration of President Cleveland that he means to be indeed the president of the country while in office. We have had none too many of such men in the president's chair, but it is a notable fact that those who have thus asserted themselves have more than any others found favor with the people. The two most conspicuous instances of this kind have, perhaps, been Jackson and Lincoln. Their way of asserting themselves, respectively, were as far apart as possible; yet each was sure to attain his end at last, and each had the full approbation of the people in so doing. Jackson was a man headstrong, violent, willful, but honest, thoroughly patriotic, thoroughly American. He fought some of the ablest men in his own party that any president has ever encountered. It is not at all sure that he was right in all these controversies, yet the heart of the people was with him. They liked his courage, and they particularly sympathized with his disposition to resist the attempt of cliques in his party to control. They even overlooked the fact that other cliques were insidiously doing the same thing because they saw that Jackson was unconscious of the fact, and also that he was earnest in his resistance to the attempt of the money power of the country to obtain special privileges in the government. There is an unmistakable analogy between the position of Jackson and that of Cleveland on this latter point.

Cleveland is more like Jackson than like Lincoln in his personal temperament. He is frank rather than politic in his methods. He has a much better comprehension of the principles of government than had Jackson, however, and less tendency to personal willfulness. Both men have sought to serve the country, but Jackson acted more from impulse, and was apt to forget everything but self when he encountered opposition in the government. He made everything of this kind a personal matter. We do not find the same disposition in Cleveland, but we do recognize in him a strong sense of what he owes to the country, and a determination to discharge his duty in this respect. Here his assertion of personality is as strong as that of Jackson. He will use the whole power of his great office to such an end. In so doing he will find the country with him.—Boston Herald.

HARRISON'S SYSTEM.

Partisan Appointments Under the Republican Administration.

The attempt of Mr. Harrison's administration, after a vigorous spoils policy of four years, when every office is filled with republicans, to extend the civil service system so as to cover thousands of his partisans whose appointments were made regardless of fitness, will hardly meet the approval of the incoming administration. This attempt to perpetuate men in office who will not be in harmony with the policy of the new administration is not in accordance with the fitness of things. No one hopes for or expects sudden changes in those offices which might have a tendency toward crippling the service. While the policy of President Cleveland eight years ago, in which he allowed competent officials to serve out the terms for which they were appointed, disgruntled the office seekers and professional politicians, it nevertheless met the hearty approval of the country at large. Under Mr. Cleveland's administration when changes were made in the civil service everything moved along in the even tenor of its way. Those who are looking for political preferment under the new regime will no doubt receive due recognition when the time comes. And the only regret will be the fact that there are not offices enough to go around.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

——A Joliet wire mill, highly protected, has reduced wages again. Unless the McKinley law is soon repealed this sort of thing will go on indefinitely.—Chicago Herald.

——The United States senate has ceased to be republican by the vote of the people, and the worst thing that could happen to the plutocracy would be success in their attempt to steal it back.—St. Louis Republic.

——Mr. Foster, of the treasury department, is transferring gold from New Orleans and Philadelphia to Washington. He is thus increasing his store of gold. On this principle anyone can add to his wealth—simply by piling up all his possessions in one heap.—Albany Argus.

——If the president continues to stand by Raum he has a trifle over two months more to serve. But if the president were anxious to retire in good odor, as well as good order, he would signalize the closing days of his administration by removing Raum. Nothing that can now be conceived of would so become the Harrison administration as Raum's leaving it.—Detroit Free Press.

——The vote of "no confidence" in the present administration of pension affairs came from the soldier states—Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri. The ex-soldiers indorsed tariff reform knowing its consequences. That being the case, the mending of the pension system becomes as much the duty of the incoming administration as is the reforming of any other department.—Kansas City Star.

——That the administration of the pension office for some years past has been an unbroken record of scandalous mismanagement and reckless extravagance is a fact which Commissioner Raum's somewhat belated annual report brings forcibly before the public mind. It is a matter of sincere congratulation that he will make no more reports. The showing he makes this year is such as to cause the taxpayers to stand aghast at the magnitude of the ever-increasing burden that our present pension system and its method of administration have fastened upon the people.—N. Y. Post.

The Grip

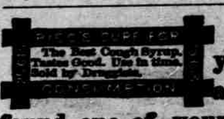
Left me in a terribly weak condition; my health nearly wrecked. My appetite was all gone, I had no strength, felt tired all the time, had disagreeable roaring noises in my head, like a waterfall. I also had severe headaches and severe sinking pains in my stomach. Having heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I concluded to try it. All the disagreeable effects of the Grip are gone, I am free from pains and aches, and believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is surely curing my

Geo. W. Cook.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

catarrh. I recommend it to all." GEO. W. COOK, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.



Five years ago I found one of your Piso's Cure for Consumption wrappers when I was going to work. I had a boy at home with a bad cold. I turned back, purchased a bottle of the syrup, and returned to work at 9 o'clock, well satisfied with the change I had seen take place. Since that time, my home has never been without Piso's Cure. I have recommended it to numerous friends, and they are all greatly pleased with its results.

FRANK J. DARCY,
17 Religious St.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Feb. 15, 1892.

I had Catarrh for three years, being unable to breathe through my nose. After using Piso's Remedy for Catarrh for one month I found great relief, and now, after using six packages, at an outlay of $3.00, I am cured. I had previously spent $50.00 with one doctor, trying to get cured.—T. E. FULLER, Pompton Lakes, N. J., July 11, 1892.

THE CHOLERA.

The cholera has taken a fresh start in Hamburg although the city council solemnly passed a resolution that it had entirely disappeared!

For fear that it may pay us a visit next year see that your digestion is in perfect order. The best way to rid yourself of all trouble in this direction is to take the Lax-ive Gum Drops every night for two or three nights before retiring.

They will do the work.

Get them of any druggist.

If you will send your name on a postal card to us and give the name of this paper we will send you a trial box free by mail. Send to the

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