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SUBMIT TO THE MAJORITY.

The battle of battles has been fought. The victory is either won or lost. Until the dead and wounded are gathered up and counted, no man can tell positively what side has won. It is a good time, just before the result is fully known, to determine to treat the other side as you would like to be treated if your candidates have been defeated.

Nothing can be made now by brag, bluster or bluff. Not one vote can be influenced now by your bearing to your political opponents. We were arrayed yesterday in opposite lines of battle and each side has made a good fight. Today we are again fellow citizens with the same object in view, peace and prosperity. If your side has been successful you can afford to be magnanimous, and you have no right, by the rules of courtesy and good feeling, to taunt your defeated opponents. Their lives will be unhappy enough without adding another feature to their defeat.

If your side was defeated, you were beaten in an open and fair field, the majority of your fellow citizens have decided against you, bear it like men worthy of the cause that in your estimation deserved success. Submit like good and loyal citizens to the will of the majority and do not seek to keep alive the embers of the contest. If animosities have been engendered by the fire of partisan zeal remember that men are fallible, easily excited and often say things under that excitement that if they remembered would be glad to recall. Let us fall back into the line of good citizenship, manifesting by our acts our interest in our city, county, state and country.

THE MOBILITY OF THE VOTER.

There are no people on earth who fall from high pressure political excitement with such ease as the American voter.

The day before election he is "a tempest in a tea pot" and his hearers would believe, if they did not thoroughly know him, that if his candidate was defeated he would lose his mental balance and contemplate "felo de se." To listen to him on the stump or in the crowd anywhere, a foreigner would think if that man's candidate is not elected he will retire from business in despair or attempt to organize a revolution for has he not most earnestly declared that if his party is defeated the country will go with lightning like rapidity to the "demonstration bow wows," that anarchy will stalk abroad in the land and that ruin, utter and irretrievable ruin will sit upon every man's door sill? In fact a foreigner listening to both sides and concluding that one or the other must be defeated, and that the defeated party would certainly rise in revolution, would be apt to consult his safety in taking the next steamer to Europe.

But fortunately this election excitement is nothing but the extra steam engendered for the occasion by reason of the importance that a political campaign attaches to each sovereign in a land of sovereigns, and if his ticket is successful a safety valve for this campaign excitement is offered by the rejoicings in burning variegated lights and a pyrotechnic display.

If his ticket is defeated he retires to the bosom of his family and his friends and employs his extra time in accounting for the defeat. He generally blames the defeated candidate, for, however much he may be a hero before election if he is defeated even his former supporters have no use for him.

In either case, victory or defeat the American voter falls back into his methodic line of business or pleasure and moves along with all the ease of well regulated and well oiled machinery, fraternizing in all the business and social relations of life with the other side and in all probability before an administration has warmed its seat he becomes one of its staunchest supporters, even if he ran with the opposition in the campaign.

This does not arise either from fickleness or want of stability of political principles, but from his splendid adaptive power to his surroundings and his unbounded confidence in the wisdom of the majority. The reaction of political excitement in this country is neither strong nor dangerous. We can pass through the most violent campaign and amicably fraternize in a few hours after we know the result.

WE DID OUR DUTY.

THE STATESMAN is not infallible. It is quite liable to be animated by party zeal and upon incorrect information draw erroneous conclusions.

It would almost have been impossible in the excitement and hurry of writing in this campaign for any newspaper to avoid these errors and it desires to express its regrets that any such things if any, should have

occurred. It has used ordinary precaution to prevent any injustice from being done to any one by its columns. It has been earnest in its efforts to recommend to the voters who read it, Cleveland and Stevenson for president and vice president and the ticket headed by George Clark for state officers, but with all that earnestness it can felicitate itself that it has not said one word derogatory to any of the opposition candidates, and its comments on Governor Hogg, with one single exception, have not been directed against him personally, but against his policy.

With its contemporaries of the press THE STATESMAN has maintained the most pleasant relations. It has never even been tempted to indulge in a sarcasm that might wound, but has maintained through an exciting canvass, its inflexible rule not to permit its columns to be the vehicle to gratify personal malice. It has a higher idea of journalism, and will always maintain a higher standard. "With these few remarks" THE STATESMAN will resume its business in attempting to build up and beautify this city and county and extend an invitation to capital and enterprise to take advantage of the facilities offered by Texas for manufacture and agriculture.

STRIKES FOR ORGANIZED LABOR.

The strike at New Orleans is a sad reminder of the fact that in all the political discussions and theories advanced during this canvass that the practical solution of this pressing issue between capital and labor has never been suggested.

The theory of strikes may be all right but the practical results are all wrong. The theory is the assertion of an abstract right of workmen to quit work when they please, the result is distress at home, suffering and hunger. But the strikes in this country are rapidly assuming a more dangerous and threatening condition of affairs. When the strike was first inaugurated it was for the purpose of claiming better compensation for work and under that demand alone arbitration might be successfully appealed to but the latter day strike is not so much or exclusively for higher wages, but it is manifestly to sustain the labor organizations in their distinct autonomy.

As a preliminary to all arbitration the striking workmen now demand a recognition of their committees from an organization and further than that they demand a repudiation of the claims to work of all other workmen not members of their organizations.

While all just men recognize the fact that the corporations pay workmen and laborers insufficient wages and sympathize with them in their demands for adequate compensation, they will find they are going a little too far when they demand a recognition of their organizations which carries with it a repudiation of all men not members of their societies who are seeking work.

In going thus far they do two things prejudicial to their interest, first they lose the sympathy and encouragement of the people generally, and secondly they destroy all ability to obtain arbitration, for no legal court of arbitration could be held repudiating the vast class of workmen outside of these societies seeking work. They cannot ask arbitration while they in any way attempt to prevent competition.

The fact is they do more than that, they exclude themselves from a court of conciliation, which after all will be found the only means of settling contests over wages between the employer and the workmen. By claiming a distinct recognition as the only people entitled to have work, they exclude themselves from the agencies of conciliation that otherwise, embracing all classes of workmen whether organized or individual, might be of great benefit to them in obtaining fair compensation.

A strike for higher wages always obtains general sympathy when it is based upon just grounds, but a strike for the recognition of organized labor exclusively is too large a claim on the sympathy of the country, and if workmen are wise they will get down off that high horse and themselves show some sympathy for their fellow workmen who do not think proper to join their organizations.

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT.

The complications of the Australian ballot rendered the suffrage almost upon an educational basis. It required a considerable amount of intelligence to vote as one desired, and even after an intelligent and accurate review of a ticket some mistakes were made. Especially was the vote between Messrs. Cochran and Morris, running for district judge, considerably confused, as their names were on several tickets and several had to be scratched to make the vote effective. They perhaps each lost an equal number of votes by both names appearing on the ballot.

Several gentlemen with too much confidence in their ability to fix up their tickets found after consideration that they had lost their votes by fail-

ing to mark out several columns of names.

Others were very much confused and doubtless failed to put in a legal ballot. The system is certainly complicated, but it will require very little practice to make the voter proficient. It has not, however, been sufficiently tried to decide upon its utility.

Its benefits to prevent the purchasing of votes were very apparent. However much a man may have been instructed when he got into the private box to fix his official ballot he could do as he pleased without any reference to any compensation he might have received to vote a particular way.

If it purifies the ballot it has effected a great and needed reform, and although complicated ought to be given a further trial before it is condemned. Candidates are apt to denounce it but the loss of an election is no reason why it should be abandoned.

The voter ought to be intelligent enough to handle the ballot, it is not he certainly lacks the intelligence that would make his vote beneficial to the country.

PARTY CONTROL EVEN.

Ever since the origin of this government there have been two main national parties. Their first division was upon a construction of the constitution upon the question of state sovereignty. One party, in the beginning, the Federal, contended for a Central Federal government. The other party, the Jeffersonian Republican party, very soon denominated the Democratic party, contended for local self government or the sovereignty of the states.

The former under Alexander Hamilton, held that under a proper construction of the constitution the Federal government was the center and source of power and that the states in all things were subordinate to that authority. The Democratic party held that the Federal government derived all its powers from the sovereign states and that powers not delegated by the constitution to the Federal government were reserved to the states.

The Democratic party has maintained its distinct autonomy ever since and its principles have been derived from and measured by its original cardinal and fundamental doctrine.

The opposition party has at various times assumed various names but always retaining the main features of the Federal party. The national Republican or Federal party of Adams became the Whig party of Mr. Clay which owed its constructive vitality to that great statesman and died with him, with the American or know-nothing party built up on its ruins.

That party went to pieces battling against the invincible principles of the Democracy until it has merged into the modern Republican party with almost the same destructive issues upon which he parties first divided.

It is a noteworthy fact that each of these two political parties have had control of the government just fifty-two years respectively. The Federalists held the presidency twelve years, the National Republican four years, the Whigs eight years and the latter day Republicans twenty-eight years in all fifty-two years on March 4, 1892.

The Jeffersonian Republicans held the presidency twenty-four years and the Democracy, the same party, off and on twenty-eight years, in all fifty-two years.

While the two parties under different names held the presidency each fifty-two years, another coincidence is furnished in the fact that the Democratic party under that name has held the presidency twenty-eight years and the latter day Republicans have held it twenty-eight years on the 4th of March, next. So that it appears that from the inauguration of Washington 104 years ago the honors are even. The people have by their votes equally divided the control of the country between the two parties.

WHAT A COLD!

The Answer Given in a Lecture by Dr. Hartman at the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, O.

A cold is the starting point of more than half of the fatal illnesses from November to May. A cold is the first chapter in the history of every case of consumption. A cold is the first stage of chronic catarrh, the most loathsome and stubborn of diseases. A cold is the legitimate parent of a large family of diseases, such as bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia and quinsy. To neglect a cold is almost suicide. To fail to provide against this well-nigh inevitable evil is dangerous negligence. Pulverina is a safeguard as a preventive, a specific as a cure for all cases of catarrh, acute and chronic, coughs, colds, consumption, etc., etc. Every family should be provided with a copy of The Family Physician No. 2, a complete guide to prevent and cure winter diseases. Sent free by the Pe-r-n-a-Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Schiffmann's Asthma Cure

Is used by inhalation, thus reaching the seat of the disease direct. Its action is immediate and certain. No waiting for results. Ask any druggist or address, Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package.

FARM NOTES.

[Edited by John C. Edgar, Duval, to whom all communications for this column should be addressed.]

THE LATEST FRAUD.

A few weeks ago I referred to a substitute for coffee highly extolled by one C. E. Cole of Buckner, Mo., and described by him as a "new and wonderful product." The plant was said to be of easy growth and very prolific, yielding from fifty to sixty bushels of berries to the acre, which, when parched and ground, supplied a beverage so much like coffee that a very acute taste was required to detect the difference.

This valuable plant was called by its boomer "Cole's Domestic Coffee Berry," and offered for sale at the modest price of twenty-five cents per 100 seeds, or \$3.50 per pound, if purchased in large quantities. Novelties are proverbially high priced and progressive people pay ungrudgingly for anything that gives promise of good results.

Doubtless many have responded to Cole's alluring advertisement and got his "novelty" at several hundred per cent more than its actual market value.

The plant is possibly as valuable as he describes it and may make a good substitute for coffee, but the fraud lies in his naming of it and the outrageous price charged.

Prof. S. J. Redding, director of the Georgia experiment station, has exposed the fraud and written that the much boomed "coffee berry" is simply the Japan pea or Soja hispida, commonly known as the Soja bean. I have cultivated the bean and it is very productive and nutritious, both for human and animal food, but seed can be bought at \$3 per bushel.

Prof. Plumb of the Indiana station, writing on the same subject says "We have been growing Soja beans this season on an experimental plot. As a green crop, the season's experience would not warrant recommending it to Indiana farmers, as the plant only attained a height of fifteen inches and was not very stocky. As a forage plant I wish to give it a further trial here before passing judgment on it. Soja beans, however, are worthy of notice from another standpoint. Last year an intelligent farmer in this county came to me with samples of the bean roasted as for coffee. He stated that he had used them for this purpose for several years, and that his family enjoyed a drink from this source. He gave me some of his roasted beans and we ground them and used them in our family coffee pot, and found them very agreeable. My wife voted them better than cocoa shells and without doubt a drink from Soja beans is more nutritious than one from either coffee or cocoa shell. Many substitutes for coffee are used and I deem this the best yet brought to my attention."

If our farmers would plant a small piece of ground to Soja beans and allow the seeds to ripen in the pods before threshing and after they have become well dried, roast them, I feel sure that many of them would have a better and more wholesome drink than from the poor grades of coffee beans so often sold to those who cannot discriminate quality in coffee.

HORTICULTURAL.

The farmer who plants a few apple or pear trees or ten or a dozen grape vines, will probably not have much fruit to sell, but when they come into bearing he will have the best food for his family that the largest capitalist in the world longs for and cannot surpass. His profits may not come in the selling, but it will surely come in the eating, and his family and his better health. The more good fruit we have the better our health, the higher our enjoyment, the better our temper and the less necessity is felt for the doctor and his medicine. By all means have an ample supply of fruit on the farm as well as on your own table.

The Jasper Golden Russet pear is as much a curiosity, in so far as shape is concerned, as the peen to among peaches. It is scarcely more than two inches and a half in diameter from the stem to the calyx, while it is nearly one-third more in diameter, measured at right angles. It fruits very early and abundantly and the fruit is valued for culinary use. It is claimed that its thick tough, leathery leaves adopt the tree to dry, hot climates where the ordinary kinds cannot live. A writer in the New York Tribune relates his experience with hard-wood ashes applied to peach trees. He has two peach trees of the same variety standing twenty-four feet apart in soil. Both bore full crops last season and both blossomed full this year. Two bushels of hard wood, unbleached ashes were spread under one, out as far as the branches extended; but none under the other. The former bore this season two bushels of large, well-colored fruit, and the latter but twenty-three small, inferior, uncolored specimens.

P. J. Berckmans the well known fruit grower says that "roses" that dread enemy to peach and plum trees, has of late years appeared throughout many sections of the South, and unless the utmost vigilance is practiced, disastrous results to the peach growing industry will follow. The disease appears in the spring, and in affected trees the leaves assume a yellow and sickly appearance, are small and crowded in a bunch. The tree seldom survives the first summer, and to prevent the rapid contamination of other trees, immediate uprooting and burning should be resorted to. The disease is violently contagious, and no preventive so far discovered. All wild plums should be destroyed as the disease often first appears among them.

Mr. F. T. Ramsey of Mahomet, the well known nurseryman, writing to Texas Farm and Ranch says: "Mr. Stubeuranch's letter telling of an early peach that will drive out the Alexander makes a body get very wide awake. Well, we haven't originated one to beat the Alexander, but have certainly come into possession of the fact that a tree out this way bore peaches last spring exactly like fine,



ALL around the world, from East to West, Pipe Smokers think Bull Durham best. How good it is, a trial will show, And make you smoke and praise it too. Get the Genuine. Made only by BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., DURHAM, N. C.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY AS PICKED UP BY THE STATESMAN RUSTLER.

The Day, As An Election Day, the Quietest Known in the History of Austin—Not a Fight Reported Up to the Time of Closing the Polls.

Well! Well! Well! Election day has come and gone. The day to which the citizens of Austin, Texas, and in fact the whole Union have been looking forward for the past year has become a matter of history. Its doings have been engraved on the scroll of time to be looked back to in after years with feelings of disappointment or happiness—al depending upon the side from which the observer viewed the scroll thrown upon the screen.

Following the magnificent demonstration of Monday night the citizenship of Austin went to rest with bright hopes of a glorious victory on the morrow, and naturally they felt confident that the day would be one of bright sunshine, in perfect keeping with the victory they expected to obtain. When, however, they awoke and saw the clouded skies and listened to the pit-a-pat of the rain drops their spirits were dampened. It was only for a short time, however. They believed in the justness of their cause and after reviewing all the conditions, felt confident that victory would crown their efforts even though the heavens opened their flood gates.

Promptly on the stroke of eight the polls in all sections were opened and at the same hour voters were found on hand ready and eager to cast their ballots, and from then until the hour of six had rung out on the damp and misty air the patriotic suffragans were on hand. The vote was lighter than had been expected and it was all owing to the inclemency of the weather. No matter how great the stakes may be people will refuse to face mud and rain for the simple purpose of casting a ballot for any one man and as a result Austin's vote was much lighter than had been expected.

There was no doubt about Travis county being all right—on the side of George Clark—the Little Giant of pure Democracy, and as a result, judging from expressions heard by the reporter, the Clark men were jubilant over the rain and expressed themselves as hoping that it would be general all over the state, while the Hogg men were correspondingly gloomy. The former claimed that if the rain was general throughout the state the Hogg men in the country would be unable to go to the polls and that the storm would cost the present incumbent fully 20,000 votes. Truly is it an ill wind that blows nobody good.

NEW ORLEANS STRIKE.

It is Assuming a Serious Aspect and the Governor Will Take Hold.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—Attorney General Cunningham arrived in the city this morning in response to a telegram from Governor Foster and was in consultation with his excellency at his hotel today. The governor also received a representative committee of merchants and had a long consultation with them. The governor also sent for the mayor and chief of police. It was reported yesterday that Gampers and Powderly would be here and the governor sent out to discover if either of the labor leaders had turned up. The police reported they had not. The strike has extended to the railroads and a large number of freight handlers quit work this morning. All roads are affected and all are getting ready to make demands upon the authorities for protection. The officials believe that if protection is guaranteed enough men can be secured to take the places of those who have quit. The railroads have been compelled to refuse shipments of sugar to the east.

It is said this morning that the municipal authorities have lost control of the situation. The chief of police says if there is an outbreak it will be impossible for him with his force to do anything whatever with the mob. Efforts are to be made to put the street car again in operation. The cotton men have not struck, and now it is not believed they will. The Amalgamated council is not in session today. The leaders say they will not re-ede from their position and that the merchants must yield in order to terminate the strike.

Eruption of the Skin Cured.

Ed Venney, Brockville, Ontario, Canada, says: "I have used Brandreth's Pills for the past fifteen years, and think them the best cathartic and anti-bilious remedy known. For some five years I suffered with an eruption of the skin that gave me great pain and annoyance. I tried different blood remedies, but, although gaining strength the itching was unrelieved. I finally concluded to take a thorough course of Brandreth's Pills. I took six each night for four nights, then five, four, three, two, lessening each time by one, and then for one month took one every night, with the happy result that now my skin is perfectly clear and has been so ever since."

Double Killing at Jewett.

JEWETT, Tex., Nov. 9.—News reached here of a difficulty at Leona, this county in which Jim McKellison and Wm. Rogers were shot and instantly killed and old man Magill and a negro were wounded. No particulars.

ELECTION DAY.

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Judging from expressions heard at the polls the Australian ballot system is not a success. The voters claim that the system is too complicated, that it takes up too much time and that it is too confusing. In some of the wards the quarters were terribly cramped and in fact the reporter only found two wards, the Third and Eighth where there was really enough room. However, it is only an experiment and the THE STATESMAN trusts that before another election the law will be so changed as to conform with the wishes, needs and demands of the people.

Taken all in all, the election was the quietest known in the history of Austin. For the past six months the rivalry has been great and it was fully expected that it would have its culmination on election day yet THE STATESMAN is delighted to be able to state that up to dusk last night not a single fight had been reported. Hurrah for Austin and old Travis.

\$10.00 Reward for the whereabouts of one bay horse, white hind feet and white specks all over. No brand. Also one dun mule branded heart on right hip and shoulder, black stripes down his back. Last seen Oct. 23, at J. S. Booth's place, Del Valle, Texas. Address J. N. Peterson, Del Valle, Texas.

J. H. CALDWELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW. 101 1/2, East Seventh street, Austin, Texas.