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TODAY'S WEATHER. WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Forecast for Thursday: Minnesota and Iowa: Generally fair; light northerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Nov. 4, 6:58 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 15th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

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stands where the money issue stood just after the election of Grover Cleveland. It is a new thing, a tempting thing, the easiest and best built for an appeal to the populace. Let no man think that it will be forgotten or left to sink into desuetude. The demagogue and the scheming politician will see, or think they see, in 1900, one chance to win by pushing to the place of command the second issue in the campaign of 1896. It is for every patriot and citizen to arm himself for that contest. We need all that the next four years can give us of good, if it is to win. We need the enforcement of law, the doing of justice, the renunciation of undue advantage, the purification of politics, the return to democratic liberty, to convince the people that this government is of them and for them. In this work, and as a protection against future danger, Republicans and Democrats will well join hands, as they have done in this election.

THE LATEST RETURNS. The immense labor of compiling the returns of a national election is witnessed by the slowness with which final and official reports are received from every portion of the country. There is nothing, however, to change the complexion of the result as announced in these columns yesterday, or to moderate the importance or the conclusiveness of the victory won by the cause of sound money. It is not probable that there will be any change in the table of electoral votes published by the Globe this morning. Mr. McKinley will receive not less than 259 votes, and Mr. Bryan not more than 187. This is on the assumption that the latter carries every state about which any doubt still exists. All the talk about uncertainty in Indiana or Michigan is mere moonshine; and Mr. Bryan himself exhibits a saving common sense and manliness in practically rejecting the absurd proclamations which that very absurd person, Senator Jones, is still issuing to the country. The estimate gives Kansas, Kentucky and Washington to Bryan, although the vote is close, and any or all of them may go for McKinley. As to the 259 votes assigned to him, they are just as certain as if they had been cast and counted by the speaker of the house. The verdict of the people is complete. That the next house will be Republican by a majority nearly or quite as great as the present is also assured.

The vote on the state ticket in Minnesota, as it comes in, justifies the estimate of the situation made by the Globe. The careful canvass which it made of the state foreshadowed with wonderful exactness the condition of popular opinion as told by the ballots. McKinley carries the state by about 48,000. Lind has run so far ahead of his ticket that the governorship is still in some doubt. The figures which are given in our table of the vote by counties show a plurality of about 5,000 for Mr. Clough. But these returns, although we believe them substantially final, are not all completed. Where only partial figures have been received, the balance must be estimated. It is obvious that the official report may vary somewhat from these figures; and it is possible, though it seems now very unlikely, that the full returns might overcome the apparent plurality of Clough and show the election of Mr. Lind instead. Both committees claim the state ardently and positively; the truth being that no one knows absolutely at this writing who is to be the next governor of Minnesota. Lind has made a wonderful run, cutting down the huge presidential majority to almost nothing. All the congressional districts return Republican members. Towne is certainly beaten in the Sixth, and even in the Seventh, where the populist candidate was supposed to be of success. Eddy pulls through. It has been a year of extraordinary political changes and uncertainties in Minnesota, and its vote is one of the most interesting in the list.

WHAT LOST, NOT WHAT WON. The real significance of the verdict of the ballots returned on Tuesday lies not in the success of policies proposed, but in what was defeated. The votes that turned the scale and precipitated the landslide were not attracted by the various schemes of paternalism for which Mr. McKinley stands. They were repelled by what was proposed by the fusionists and the methods used by them.

Strip off the rhetoricals and the campaign of Mr. Bryan resolves itself into two simple propositions, a scaling down of debts at least 50 per cent, and a division of the people into "classes" and "masses." It dropped the first with sophisms that gave the proposition a semblance of justice, and caught the thoughtless who had no debts to pay, but whose sentimental sympathies ran strongly to those who had. It offered a tremendous temptation to the man in debt whether his debt was created yesterday or ten years ago. Many yielded, but the returns from the states where the debtor class is most numerous show that this base appeal was rejected, to the honor of the name American.

It played upon the envy of men for those who have accumulated wealth. It portrayed the bankers as vampires sucking the blood of industry. It painted the employer as the master, the employe as the slave. It sought to array labor against capital. It proclaimed a crusade of the mass against class, stirring again the feelings that broke into the tempest of fire and bloodshed in Chicago in 1894. It took all that there is that is conceded bad in our condition, and magnified it and offered a dishonest and repulsive in human nature, violating the appeal with protestations of an outraged and indignant virtue.

Not all who cast their ballots for Mr. Bryan were thus moved. Loyalty to party dragged many a man protestingly after him. Others felt that the dangers of paternalism were so great

that any implement that would smite them was justifiable. Others convinced themselves that it was only by a union of the opposition that the country could obtain the reforms paternalism prevented a triumphant Democracy from giving. Disavowing acceptance of the Chicago heresies these men lent their support to the cause of dishonesty in finance and division in society. It is, we repeat and insist, not in the policies apparently adopted or approved, but in those so emphatically rejected, that the significance of the election lies. It was, possibly, worth while that the test should have been made. It is well that once in a while, at long intervals, measure should be taken of the patriotism and honesty of the nation. It is mortifying that the Democratic name should have been taken to designate the aggregation that dared to make the test. As long as it was refused a trial, but when, in the language of Chairman Butler, Populists had "taken possession of the Democratic party," the nation was put to its mettle, and the decision is one that no party will ask a reversal for another quarter-century at least.

DEAD AND BURIED. There is one issue which, until another generation arises, that shall refuse to be guided by the experience of its predecessors, should trouble us no more. That issue is cheap money in general, and free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 in particular. Twice now within a quarter of a century have the people settled this question decisively. They allowed the Greenback party to become menacing, and to linger along for several years after that before they put it out of its pain. In a more plausible and specious form this issue came back to us twenty years later in the crusade of the owners of silver mines for a government market for their product. This time there were elements of real danger. It was not a proposition for money entirely flat, but one contemplating only a scaling down of 50 cents on a dollar. It took refuge behind a coin already existing, and covered its ugly features with a veil of plausible deceit. It gathered a crew of weak but attractive arguments, and threw their bewilderment about the people. It added to the natural strength already in the cheap money movement the artificial strength of one of the great political parties. The vote for free silver this year consisted of the natural cheap money vote plus as many more votes, at least, which were cast under protest, because the candidates representing cheap money bore the Democratic name. Thus presented with the strongest possible following, with the best chance that any such issue ever had, or ever can have, to win in this country, the free coinage scheme has been beaten overwhelmingly by the popular vote. Such a majority is arrayed against it as was never cast in the history of this country before. It is as dead as Nebuchadnezzar, and the Lord be praised for it.

We shall hear no more of the "lack of money of final redemption." Never again will "the crime of 1873" be dangled before our terrified eyes. "The appreciation of gold" will not frighten innocent children from their sleep. The whole stock of catch words and phrases that have done duty for so many years is sent to the lumber room. We are not yet ready to appreciate the infinite relief and advantage of the change that has come to us. It is not merely the dominant issue of this particular campaign that has been put into its grave and buried deep, it is the whole flock of birds of evil omen that have hovered about our banquets and spoiled the odor of our feasts for more than twenty years. Day in and day out they have been leading to this event. Never a session of congress that did not have before it the proposition for free silver, and that did not spend weary days and weeks in listening to the threadbare platitudes of Jones and Stewart and the rest of the subcontractors of the mine owning syndicate, and the more honest, but no less loquacious people who had been fooled. For two decades investment in this country has been limited, and our reputation has suffered by the perennial agitation for a debasement of our monetary system.

Nothing can compare with the relief that comes to us from the lifting of this burden. The cheap money issue is a corpse which nothing can reanimate. The cranks and those who worked for a percentage in the silver interest will continue their clamor, but they are only a petty crew. The great rank and file that stood behind them will desert. To the familiar truth that "nothing succeeds like success," we may add its equally true corollary that nothing fails like failure. Neither the political leader nor the average voter cares to be soundly beaten more than once. Nine out of every ten Democrats who yielded to the silver fallacy this year consented to it because they believed that it would win. If it had been known to be a certain loser, can anybody imagine that the Chicago convention or the Minnesota state Democratic convention, or any of the other conventions outside of the mining states, would have picked up the banner of 16 to 1? Now, at last, this thing is definitely disposed of. They have told us all through this campaign that never before had the people of this country had an opportunity to vote straight for or against the free coinage of silver, and to declare their condemnation or condonation of the act of 1873. That opportunity has come and gone. We have taken our plebes and the votes are counted and free silver is in a minority of something like a million.

In the reform of parties that is now to take place, in the search for new issues and the shaping into better form the old ones, the 16 to 1 proposition can find no place. It is worth while to rest, this wretched ghost that has haunted politics and jibbered nonsense

in frightened ears until sensible people, now conscious of their hallucination, mistook the specter for a threatening thing of flesh and blood.

WAGENER'S GREAT RUN. The most phenomenal thing in the campaign locally is the great run made by John Wagener for sheriff. Although Ramsey county was carried for McKinley by a majority that exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine, and for Clough, by a heavy margin, and although no other candidate for county office on the Democratic side had a ghost of a show, John Wagener overcame all these adverse influences and is elected sheriff by more than 2,000 majority. It is a splendid tribute to his personal popularity, and also a merited rebuke to his opponent. The Globe had occasion to expose, more than a year ago, the operations of the sheriff's office and the burdens that it imposed upon the people. The voters since then have bidden their time. In addition to that, Mr. Chapel had to face the indignation of the friends of the defeated Republican candidate for congress, and the rumors that have been floating around freely concerning the way in which his nomination was secured. It was evident that a small army of Republicans was waiting for a chance to show their disapproval; and this situation was improved by the nomination on the Democratic side of one of the best-known and most popular young men in St. Paul. Mr. Wagener walks away, in this year of Republican landslides, with the office which is probably most to be desired in Ramsey county; and everybody is glad of it. The Globe congratulates him on his great success.

AT THE THEATERS. Robert Mantel closed his engagement in this city last night with a presentation of the romantic drama "The Face in the Moonlight." The theater was comfortably filled, and the performance proved very interesting, as the play is novel in its way, and cleverly constructed.

At the Metropolitan opera house tonight, the famous Napoleonic comedy-drama, "Madame Sans Gene," will begin an engagement of three or four weeks. The play, written by Miss Kathryn Kidder in the original, with "Madame Sans Gene" as one of the greatest and most successful of last season's productions, recording a run of 190 nights at the Broadway theater, New York, it also created a big sensation throughout the Eastern cities wherever presented. The play will be presented in this city by the original company, and Miss Kidder will be seen in the role of "Madame Sans Gene," the original creation, while Augustus Cook will personate the great Napoleon. There are forty-two characters in the play, all of whom are necessary to the development of the story.

The play itself is a comedy. First, there is a picture of Paris in the revolutionary times, Paris as it appeared on Aug. 10, 1792, when the last blow to the Bourbons was struck, and the republic was proclaimed, and the scene is set in the city of Paris, and the play is a comedy. First, there is a picture of Paris in the revolutionary times, Paris as it appeared on Aug. 10, 1792, when the last blow to the Bourbons was struck, and the republic was proclaimed, and the scene is set in the city of Paris, and the play is a comedy.

WITH INTEREST TO AMUSE. "Do you think there's a coal treat?" "I don't know; but I know why the price of coal went up."

"Yes, I moved out of a steam-heated flat into a house where I have to furnish my own heat."—Chicago Record.

PERSONNEL OF THE MEMBERSHIP SO FAR AS IT IS REPORTED. REPUBLICANS IN CONTROL. EVEN THE DEMOCRATS ADMIT A SMALL MAJORITY AGAINST FREE SILVER. SOUND MONEY SENATE ALSO SURE. According to the Figures Given Out by the Republican Congressional Committee.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—At Republican and Democratic congressional headquarters tonight the chairmen have been figuring on the complexion of the next house. Chairman Babcock says that he has complete reports from 193 congressional districts which have elected Republicans.

There are 135 districts that have elected Democrats or Populists and 28 districts in which the returns are incomplete. These may be all classed as doubtful, with the prospect that the Republicans will secure at least one-half of them, which would make a total Republican membership in the 55th congress of 207. It is safe to say that under no circumstances will membership fall below 200.

Senator Faulkner, chairman of the Democratic committee, although he does not concede the Republicans a majority in the next house, gives them 178, within three of a majority. His figures, based on tonight's returns, contain a number of errors, but the complex nature of the next house with that of the present one to show Democratic gains as follows: Total Republicans 156; total Democrat and silver 168; doubtful 12. In the 54th congress the Republicans had 244, Democrats and silver had 112; Democrat and silver gain 56, not taking into consideration the doubtful vote.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The following is a list of the members of the 55th house as reported: (F. S. D.—Fusion Silver Democrat) Alabama—First, Taylor, F. S. D.; Second, Stirling, Dem.; Third, Clayton, Dem.; Fourth, Pittman, F. S. D.; Fifth, Brewer, Dem.; Sixth, Bankhead, Dem.; Seventh, Howard, Pop.; Eighth, Doubtful; Ninth, Underwood, Dem.

Arkansas—First, McCullough, Dem.; Second, Greenwood, Dem.; Third, McRae, Dem.; Fourth, Terry, Dem.; Fifth, Dismore, Dem.; Sixth, Brundage, Dem.

California—First, Brahm, Rep.; Second, Devries, Dem.; Third, Hilborn, Rep.; Fourth, Johnson, Dem.; Fifth, Loud, Rep.; Sixth, McClachlin, Rep.; Seventh, Bowers, Rep.

Colorado—First, Shaafroth, silver; Second, Bell, Pop. (endorsed by silver fusion).

Connecticut—First, Henry, Rep.; Second, Sperry, Rep.; Third, Killingly, Rep.; Fourth, Johnson, Rep.

Delaware—At large, Handy, Dem.

Florida—First, Sparkman, Dem.; Second, Davis, Dem.

Georgia—First, Robinson, Dem.; Second, Griggs, Dem.; Third, Lewis, Dem.; Fourth, Adams, F. S. D.; Fifth, Livingston, Dem.; Sixth, Bartlett, Dem.; Seventh, Maddox, Dem.; Eighth, Howard, Dem.; Ninth, Tate, Dem.; Tenth, Fleming, Dem.; Eleventh, Smith, Rep.

INDIANA IS IN LINE. THE HOOSIER STATE SAFE FOR MCKINLEY BY A GOOD MAJORITY. DEMOCRATS DENY THIS, BUT THEY ADMIT THE FIGURES ARE APPARENTLY AGAINST THEM. HE WANTS THE OFFICIAL FIGURES. Chairman Martin Will Not Give Up Hope Until He Has Reached the Bitter End. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 4.—At 5 o'clock this evening Chairman Martin of the Democratic state committee, claimed that it will require the official count to determine the result of Indiana. At that hour he had received returns from 81 of the 92 counties, showing a plurality of 8,317 for McKinley. These did not include Marion county, which would increase McKinley's plurality to about 12,000. Chairman Martin, however, charges that in some counties of the state the Democratic and Populist votes were not aggregated, which, if true, would decrease McKinley's apparent plurality and for that reason he will await the official count, refusing in the meantime to concede the state. The 81 counties heard from at 5 o'clock showed a Democratic loss over 1892 of 15,000. In some of the counties still to be heard from the Democrats expect considerable losses. Chairman Gowdy claims the state for McKinley by at least 25,000. It is safe to say that McKinley's plurality in Indiana will not be less than 15,000 nor more than 25,000. The Republican state ticket is also elected by a safe majority.

Indiana—First, Jones, Dem.; Second, Young, Dem.; Third, Lamb, Dem.; Fourth, Eppes, Dem.; Fifth, Swanson, Dem.; Sixth, Otey, Dem.; Seventh, Hay, Dem.; Eighth, Walker, Rep.; Tenth, Yost, Rep.

Washington—At large, two, unreported.

Virginia—First, Mowbray, Rep.; Second, Dayton, Rep.; Third, Dorr, Rep.; Fourth, Miller, Rep.

Wisconsin—First, Cooper, Rep.; Second, Johnson, Rep.; Third, Babcock, Rep.; Fourth, Otjen, Rep.; Fifth, unreported; Sixth, Davidson, Rep.; Seventh, Eighth and Ninth, unreported; Tenth, Johnson, Dem.

Wyoming—At large, doubtful.

BARCOCK'S ESTIMATE. The House as He Believes It Will Stand. WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The returns thus far received on congressional elections show that the Republicans will have a majority of the next house but they are far too meager to permit an accurate approximate statement of relative strength. It is a fact that over three score votes have to be put in the doubtful or unreported column. The totals shown are 195 Republicans; 79 Democrats; 23 Populists and independents; and 64 unreported or doubtful.

State. Reps. Ind. Sil. ported. Alabama 6 2 2 Arkansas 3 2 2 California 3 2 2 Colorado 4 2 2 Connecticut 4 2 2 Delaware 4 2 2 Florida 4 2 2 Georgia 9 1 1 Idaho 1 1 1 Illinois 10 2 2 Indiana 10 2 2 Iowa 11 2 2 Kansas 11 2 2 Kentucky 4 3 1 Louisiana 1 3 2 Maine 1 1 1 Maryland 8 1 1 Massachusetts 10 1 1 Michigan 4 2 2 Minnesota 4 2 2 Mississippi 1 2 1 Missouri 1 1 1 Montana 1 1 1 Nevada 1 1 1 New Hampshire 2 1 1 New Jersey 2 1 1 New York 29 3 2 North Carolina 2 2 2 North Dakota 1 1 1 Ohio 16 3 2 Oregon 2 2 1 Rhode Island 2 2 1 South Carolina 7 2 2 South Dakota 1 1 1 Tennessee 10 2 2 Texas 10 2 2 Utah 1 1 1 Vermont 2 1 1 Virginia 4 2 2 Washington 1 1 1 West Virginia 4 2 1 Wisconsin 1 1 1 Wyoming 1 1 1 Totals 195 79 28 61

SOUND MONEY MAJORITY. In the Next House Admitted by the Democrats. WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Republican congressional committee has reports showing 290 congressional districts are safely Republican. At Democratic headquarters it is claimed officially that the Republican majority in the next house will not be more than 14. The Populists claim 150 silver men and 20 Populists.

Chairman Babcock has received a dispatch from West Virginia saying all four Republican congressmen were elected. Chairman Faulkner had a dispatch saying Pendleton, Dem., was elected in the Fourth district. Senator Faulkner has also dispatched claiming the election of Democrats in the following districts in Ohio, Lentz, Twelfth; McDowell, Seventeenth; Norton, Thirtieth; Marshall, Fourth; Meekenson, Fifth; Brenner, Third with the possibility of two others. Another dispatch says Zenor, Dem., in the Third Indiana district is elected.

A Pleasant Prospect. New York Weekly. She—Ma says she knows that when we are married we won't live so like cats and dogs as she and pa do.

He—No, indeed. Your ma is right. She—Yes, she says she is sure you'll be easier to manage than pa.

WEST VIRGINIA. The law is being enacted as a night watchman at the residence of R. F. Bettes at Tampa, Fla., and notifies the family of the county of Davis every morning by pecking on the window pane. Often when the doors are left ajar the mocking bird comes inside and perches on the chair and around the room. It will allow the family to come very close and show marked attention to Mrs. Bettes and her little daughter. When they start out for a visit it follows them some distance, and then returns to the yard. When the family returns it appears very glad and will fly about them, and gives evidence of its joy in other ways. The children feed it about the house, and when a family meal is to be served, if the window is not raised, the bird is in the habit of pecking on the window. During the day it gets on a neighboring bush or tree and sings its roundelay of song for hours at a time.

On the Safe Side. Atlanta Constitution. "Hello," said the voter to the Billville election manager, "if I vote and my slip is lost, what happens?" "Why," sighed the manager, "very urgent case."

Western Railroad. "Speedwell" yelled the Western railway superintendent to his assistant. "See by these dispatches that the overhead fly No. 2 is snow-bound at North Fork."

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