

control. It emphasized the ease with which the political bosses can be overthrown. It demonstrated the invincibility of the man who stands shoulder to shoulder for good government. It set an example for the spring elections.

THE OF FREE GOVERNMENT.

Marked as an incident worthy of Governor McKINLEY sat in the hall and in the same room last Tuesday receiving the congratulations of a number of friends—joyful telegrams, meaning in from all over the country a year ago he sat bowed down by the weight of his party's defeat, when no friends to congratulate and no one to console.

It is an interesting but it is by no means a novel situation; it is a scene that has been repeated hundreds of times in the history of the country, and from the story of alternating defeat and triumph began with constitutional government. It is a striking fact that our statesmen, men who had taken part in the evolution with sword and pen, and of liberty and independence now look back upon with equal interest and regard, were subjected to personal and political fortune quite as those which befall leaders of our time. Nobody ever differed more in the true meaning and construction of the instrument than did the framers of the constitution concerning that immortal document.

The contest over it began when the ink was dry, and with it began the ups and downs, the victories, the defeats, the drawn battles, the brief truces, the wars of American political life. It was the second President of the United States, the subject of the most personal and political defeat, which was very much to heart and bore with him. Of course the defeat of one man is a triumph of another. It is pretty certain that the victorious JEFFERSON rejoiced as the retiring and obscured ADAMS was noticed that it has been the fate

democratic ticket. And why not? A party that thrusts a tainted Judge before the people deserves nothing less than a sweeping and comprehensive defeat. Some good men went down in the storm, but the fault was not their own. The vengeance of the people was directed against Tammany and the ring of politicians who are a menace to good government and a burden on the state. Their vengeance could not stop short of a clean sweep. It was a glorious day's work.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON was romancing yesterday when he said that it was the desire to retain the present high tariff that worked out Tuesday's Republican salvation. Just what arguments of logic or of circumstance could have brought about the remarkable conversion that Mr. HARRISON imagines has been made, it is difficult to see. The people, when they had a chance to decide the tariff question, placed the matter in Mr. CLEVELAND's hands. The party bosses tried to overshadow it, and the people rebuked the bosses. The bosses and not the tariff were made the issue of the late election; Mr. HARRISON is a trifle flighty when he talks about the tariff. He never did entirely understand it.

Ad Astra Per Aspera.

It was from Kansas drunk to Kansas sober. The appeal was taken from Kansas in debt, in despair, in a sort of nervous prostration to Kansas prosperous, hopeful and calm. And the result was that she spurned Socialism and all its kindred heresies, and when her melancholia and hysteria were gone returned to reason. The same man, who three years ago led the singing "Good Bye, Old Party, Good Bye" as his wagon load of patriots pulled out in a starry night from the Alliance meeting, this year stood in the booth and voted the old ticket straight from top to bottom. Then he was selling his corn for ten cents a bushel; the hog cholera was raging among his hogs, the interest was over-due on the mortgage, and the farmer of Kansas saw through a blue glass darkly. He was willing to grasp at any straw; he was willing to lay it all to Mr. INGALLS and join in roaring choruses that advised the people "to put old INGALLS down." He was not a dangerous

Frank Crowell is so popular in Atchison that he has to keep a ledger account to tell what girl is wearing his "Phi Gam" pin.

The Newton daily Kansan has forced the stone away from the tomb and is stalking abroad with something more than sepulchral activity.

A Logan county judge administered the oath of allegiance to the United States to a deaf and dumb German woman. It took two interpreters to complete the circuit.

The election has come and gone with never a word in the Topeka papers over J. G. Wood's name about standing by the old flag. This is a year of wonders.

Jerry Simpson has put himself on record for woman suffrage. That dumps another wagon load of dirt over the hatchet that he and Mrs. Lease buried at Wichita a year ago last June.

Smith county is one of the few Kansas counties that cling to the county fair. The wheel of fortune and the fat cattle will occupy the boards at Smith Center for the rest of the week.

Only about 45 per cent of the negro vote of the state was cast at the last election; so Jerry Simpson, who gave a Topeka colored woman a seat in the street car, Saturday, had his trouble for his pains.

Cheyenne county where the drouth sufferers are supposed to be thick, raised 50,000 bushels of wheat and enough broom corn to sweep a swath ten miles wide from St. Francis to Baxter Springs.

The bonds of the Kansas Midland, amounting to \$74,000, are due and Topeka can't pay them. In an emergency it might do to open 3,000 or 4,000 acres of Kansas avenue for settlement at \$20 an acre.

Salina's foot ball team beat Abilene 14 to 4. Abilene may be all right when it comes to Lanier circles and European diplomats, but as kickers—dear, dear, dear, Abilene is clearly outclassed by the Salt-erick town.

A large invoice of dried apples at a Fort Scott grocery and the excellent medicinal sulphur spring near that town will give Mr. Bill Stotler an opportunity to become a swell, which he has not had since he left Baker university.

A mesmerist is headed for Topeka. A fund should be raised to get him to turn his glittering eye on Colonel Whoop Tomlinson and find out what that effervescent statesman really thinks of David Bennett Hill by this time.

This, according to the Emporia Gazette, is how the battle was fought in Lyon county: "A young Republican in the north part of the county, who is to marry a Populist young lady, has, during his courtship converted two of the young lady's brothers to the Republican faith and to-day they both voted the Republican ticket straight."

WANTED.

The public to understand that there are a number of other brewers who may lay claim of having received awards in the competition for beer at the World's Fair.
PAUER BREWING CO.

This pre-sensationalists in many birds plained partly from the atmosphere was by habits of living of moisture, which can eat bird give thunderstorm by of the dog wood the of the feline with the deponent sayeth notes. Other birds robin, it is said, g impending change

Buried Be

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of very few American statesmen and public leaders to experience a uniform career of success. Some have attained position and a victory for their opinions only after repeated reverses, others were uniformly victorious at first and then experienced a decline and fall. This has even been the fate of political parties. Organizations have sprung into sudden existence, carried state after state, threatened to sweep the Union and at once gone out like a candle. Of course, truth is changeless and eternal, but the ways the people of the United States have of looking at truth are certainly varying and the wisest prophet may well qualify his predictions concerning what will or will not be regarded as the truth at any period, near or remote, in the future.

The good citizen who keeps his head is not then moved to elation or discouragement by either spectacle—Governor McKINLEY seated in the gloom of disaster, or Governor MCKINLEY shaking hands all around. Both scenes are natural and proper in the life and progress of a free people under a free Government. That these changes and vicissitudes occur is a proof that the people and Government are free. No man has occasion to despair, but the rather to rejoice. But it should be understood that neither scene is evidence of the final end of the contest. No one battle ever finally decides a public issue. The contest of opinions goes on, the tide ebbs and flows, the victor of to-day is the fugitive of to-morrow.

THE MIGRATION OF AN IDEA.

The Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, which is in a somewhat natural and excusable flow of spirits in this charming November weather, has a good deal to say about the "Ohio idea;" how it permeated the entire country last Tuesday and redeemed Massachusetts, Iowa and New Jersey. The further position of this overjoyed newspaper is that protection is now the logical issue and MCKINLEY is the logical candidate, while "Ohio, which has sounded the keynote for '96, should have the Republican convention." All of which recalls the pleasant days of the HAYES regime when the Ohio man craved the earth and the fulness thereof.

Once or twice of late in a gentlemanly and good tempered way an attempt has been made to ascertain exactly what the "Ohio idea" is. Two years ago when Major MCKINLEY, as the author of the sky-rocket tariff, ran for Governor he secured a plurality of about 21,000 votes. The next year the Major's tariff was submitted to the country and was most cruelly maltreated, even Ohio recording a minority vote for the "idea." Last Tuesday, after a most stirring campaign, in which, it is recorded, the "idea" played a prominent part, the Major gained another victory, his plurality running far up

character—this impulsive Kansas farmer, this nervous Kansas trader; he was only hard pushed and, as the saying goes, "rattled." So he lost his head. He repeated a lot of silly mummery about land being the common heritage of all the people; he chanted hymns that told him interest was robbery; he listened with more or less enthusiastic attention to the man who explained that LINCOLN was a traitor, GRANT a criminal and Mr. HARRISON and Mr. CLEVELAND worse than thieves. But he didn't believe these things, though he thought he did. He held on to his "quarter" and carried the mortgage, despite the Populist creed, and the pictures of LINCOLN and GRANT and Mr. HARRISON or Mr. CLEVELAND occupied the honored places over the cabinet organ in the sitting room, in the face of all the incriminating evidence against them.

The Kansas farmer was suffering from a mental disease. He believed that he believed a lot of rubbish that wouldn't pass current for wisdom outside of an insane asylum. But his actions proved his sanity. Last summer when banks were breaking all over the country the Kansas farmer did not turn from his work. He had a faith that was broader than his creed. He believed in the Shylock who sat in the little room back of the national bank and when Shylock was in need the farmer extended a helping hand to the very man he had been abusing as his deadly enemy. And Kansas came out of the wave of financial crash almost unharmed. This year the Kansas farmer is well housed, well fed and rapidly coming out of debt. He knows this, and the inflammation of his discomfort that caused him to cut such capers two years ago, being gone, he is a rational being. Incidentally he purified the party of his choice by turning down a dozen or so blood suckers who were sadly in need of a rest. It has all been for the best. It was a way Providence took to bring Kansas "to the stars."

If the Rev. HARTPENCE of the First Baptist church of Columbus, Kas., didn't get his salary—and he claims he didn't—there is no reason why he shouldn't sue for it—and that is just what he is doing. It is unusual, perhaps; most religious people have an idea that a preacher should work for nothing and commend him to the ministering ravens. Salvation, according to song and precept, is free, but that is not saying the freight is prepaid. The bearer of salvation should be remunerated; the freight should be paid. And if Dr. HARTPENCE feels that he needs his salary and can't get it otherwise, it is his bounden duty to sue for it. In this world if one doesn't get his just dues honestly he has to beat someone else out of them. The Reverend Doctor is doubtless given the choice between collecting his salary and paying his debts or letting the Lord pay his creditors and beating his board bill. As between being a business man or dead beat, it is commendable that Dr. HARTPENCE chose the former course.

THE Governor of Missouri might assign as a reason for his premature Thanksgiving celebration local Democratic joy that no election was held in Missouri this fall.

AUTUMN'S GLORY.

"How shall I crown this child?" fair Summer said.

WHY GOLD GOES ABROAD

It Is Simply an Article of Trade in Wheat or Cotton.

From Rhodes's Journal of Banking.

The exportation and importation of gold controlled by the same laws as the exportation and importation of any other commodity in addition to the natural laws which control the influx and reflux of money. As money is the office of gold is to pay the balances between countries, but apart from the effect of trade influencing the flow of gold from one nation to another, there is no law to which it is subject as a commodity. If another country desires to purchase anything from the United States for immediate use or for purposes of trade the thing taken will generally be that which can be purchased cheapest. There is no law to show that the recent exportation of gold from this country was caused, not by distrust or by the balance of trade between the United States, but also by the other commodities—pork and grain—produce and merchandise generally—being held at such high prices that there was a profit in their purchase for foreign dealers.

Of all the things the people of the United States had for sale, they were willing to sell gold the cheapest, and naturally the rest of the world rushed to get it. If wheat could be obtained for fifty cents in gold a bushel in India, when it could not be obtained for more than a dollar a bushel in the United States, it was better to take the gold dollar from the United States than the bushel of wheat. The traders of this country thought the gold was too cheap a thing to buy more than a bushel of wheat. In the case of wheat, there is no easy way to see that unless the United States has a monopoly of supplying other countries with wheat, it is foolish to undertake to regulate the price by trade manipulations or by artificial means. In the case of silver, the United States cheapened gold by paying for the latter for each ounce of silver warranted by the opinion of the trade world. This cheapening of gold made it flow from the country as rapidly as it could be obtained in exchange for imported goods and merchandise, or in the payment of debts.

From this it may be easily deduced that the effect, the repeal of the silver purchase law, the great instrument by which gold was cheapened. The repeal of this law gives notice to the world that gold will no longer be held cheap, but that it will rise as much in the markets of the United States as in other countries. Generally this country is one of the best and most convenient markets both for selling and buying that foreign nations have. In other words, the great resources of the United States—intelligence and enterprise and energy of its citizens, make it a very desirable country to trade with. This fact is a bonus not only to foreign traders, but to the United States. There is under ordinary circumstances a balance in both directions. But notwithstanding the advantages possessed by the United States as a market, the price of any commodity forced beyond what the supply of the world and the opinion of the whole, founded on their knowledge, will tolerate. Trusts, corners and speculation while they are injurious in domestic markets, are much more damaging to the foreigner because in raising unduly the price of a commodity overproduction ensues, and commodities of equal importance are cheapened, and while the United States makes foreigners pay a high price for their goods, they are liable to drain the country of its products at a price that is ruinous.