

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The result of the political contest yesterday is the election of Mr. Cleveland to the presidency for the next four years. Definite figures cannot be given of the vote in any of the states; but sufficient is known to warrant the statement that a great Democratic victory has been achieved.

We do not consider this result as a rebuke from the sovereign people of the protection policy pursued by the Republican party, as the Democratic candidate and platform were opposed to each other on this vital question. The Chicago platform followed the ideas of Mr. Waterson on the tariff, and stated that any duties imposed except for revenue were unconstitutional; but Mr. Cleveland modified this materially in his letter of acceptance, and declared that he was not in favor of any economic policy that would cripple American industries.

The empty howl about hard times, corporations and plutocracy had its effect upon the unthinking masses. It made no difference if there was very little truth in this doleful wail, but that the country was much better financially and in other ways than it had been for many decades, it was declared so frequently that the disconcerted classes imagined it true. That was sufficient for the purpose, and a change became desirable with them.

The Populist movement is undoubtedly responsible for the attraction of many votes from the Republican party in some states, and of causing a majority in favor of the Democratic electors in others. Without the aid of this organization Democracy could not have been successful in Illinois or California, and Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Idaho and Nevada would have elected solid delegations to the electoral college for Mr. Harrison. The members are perhaps honest in their theories of finance and paternalism of government; but these notions have been proved impracticable and detrimental to free institutions. It appears to have been a periodical fanaticism with them, as it was a few years ago in favor of an unlimited issue of paper money. In 1896 it will take a new form, and will attract the same class of followers.

Tammany did earnest work in New York, and will undoubtedly be liberally rewarded for its trouble. Eight years ago Mr. Cleveland was elected by means of disaffected mfg-women, because he opposed this ring of politicians; but the tables are turned, and he now owes his success in a great measure to his former bitterest enemies. As a class of unscrupulous political wire-pullers the disciples of Tammany have no equals in the country.

The general desire for a change is always prominent in the mercenary disposition of our citizens, and however prosperous the country may become under any policy, it cannot continue very long. "Variety is the spice of life" with Americans, and they require it as much in politics as in their daily food.

These are the principal factors that caused the defeat of Mr. Harrison yesterday, and while Republicans cannot be expected to change their opinions of governmental policies, which have borne such crucial tests in the past thirty years, they are patriotic American citizens and will peacefully acquiesce in the result. Mr. Cleveland will be the president of 65,000,000 people, and perhaps a majority of these are of Republican predilections. Although the platform on which he was elected has demanded radical changes in the government, we do not apprehend that in his message to the next congress he will recommend the abolition of duties on foreign imports, the repeal of the law establishing national banks or the adoption of a ruinous free-silver policy. We are no less a Republican when we state that we are firmly convinced the country will prosper under his administration, if free-trade heresies are not adopted, and that the rights of American citizens will be held sacred under the constitution. It would have been much more gratifying to have had Mr. Harrison, the candidate of our choice, elected; but, as it is, the distinctive Republican policies on economics and finance are so firmly engrained in the history of the country that we do not believe they will be materially altered, and the United States will still be a great and glorious nation.

A GOOD RECORD.

The Democrats have not ceased hurrying over their victory last Tuesday, and if they are honest in their statements that the result of the election is an emphatic endorsement of free-trade or tariff for revenue only—and condemnation of protection as advocated by the Republican party, it may be expected that Mr. Cleveland will inaugurate a radical change in the administration of national affairs. Since 1861 protection has been in operation, and Republicans can point with pride to the prosperity of the nation under its provisions. If there

THE TRUE CAUSE.

Judge O'Day said Friday night that the country was prosperous, and that a period very eloquently by describing in choice language our advancement; but this is not to be credited to Republican administration and policy, but to God Almighty and the uniting energy of American manhood and womanhood—to bountiful harvests and the broad acres that have been cultivated and made to produce abundantly. It is fair argument to consider the conditions under which national prosperity has been enjoyed, and by that means arrive at a correct conclusion of the cause; for it is not to be presumed that the deity has been especially beneficent to the United States more than other countries, and that as a result we enjoy peace and plenty, when, under the same conditions, different nations would have suffered disaster. In 1865, when the war closed, with a public debt of over three billions hanging over the people as the cost of the civil war, and our industries crippled, if we had followed the Democratic doctrine of "quaintable adjustment" the national credit would have been injured. Again, if the Morrill tariff bill had not been adopted, this debt would never have been nearly liquidated as it is, for Democratic orators said at the time that it was a burden which would be felt for generations yet unborn. Still later, if resumption of specie payments had not been adopted, our currency would have continued in a depreciated state, and capital would not have been invested in such an unstable country. The history of the past thirty years may be canvassed in this same manner to find the reasons that the United States overcame the most gigantic rebellion of modern times, established its credit, paid its debt and inaugurated industries, and became a prosperous and happy people; and every one of the factors would be found to have emanated from the Republican party. On the contrary, it would also be found that every measure originated and passed by Republican congresses, which have stimulated progress, have been opposed by Democrats, both in the halls of the national legislature and in the platforms drafted by the party in conventions, from the prosecution of the war for the preservation of the union to the McKinley bill. If facts could be blotted from the pages of history, and the memory of many living witnesses be entirely impaired, it would be possible for a Democratic speaker to interest an audience by a paenagry upon American manhood and womanhood; but the determined opposition of the Democratic party to the statesmanship of such men as Lincoln, Chase, Morrill, Sherman and McKinley is too well-known to man living to be covered up by an eloquent peroration. These facts will always remain incontrovertible. The prosperity of the United States since the terrible civil war has been caused by the wise legislation of the Republican party, and in every instance these measures have been opposed by the Democracy.

A PURE BALLOT.

To-morrow the duty of the United States will exercise the supreme act of sovereignty ever delegated to free citizens, and that is the choice of a chief magistrate of 65,000,000 people by the ballot. That the decision is of the most vital importance, and therefore should be given after the most careful thought, should be apparent to every patriotic American citizen. It will be admitted by all that the purity of the ballot is the most substantial support of free institutions, and if this is not expressive of the individual will of every freeman then freedom is a face and sovereignty a sham. Sufficient time has elapsed since the different nominations were made for every elector to have given due consideration to the platforms adopted, and a fair and full discussion has been made of the questions now before the people. With this preparation, an intelligent vote would be cast regarding the policy of the nation for the next four years, if other conditions were prevailing. But the complications arising from fusion of Democrats and Populists in some states will make it most difficult to determine the popular will after the votes have been counted. If Republicans, Democrats, Populists and Prohibitionists were to vote only for the candidates of their choice and the principles which they believe underlie the best interests of the republic, then the act of sovereignty to-morrow would be decisive respecting the relative strength of the political organizations now battling for supremacy; but, as it is, the verdict will not be conclusive regarding this matter, and the ballot-box will be used to thwart the expression of the sovereign people. Under such circumstances the object of universal suffrage is not attained, and however free from other extraneous influences, the ballot is twisted into channels to suit the selfish desires of politicians.

LOCAL INTERESTS.

Now that the election contest is decided we hope our citizens will go to work for the interests of this region with renewed vigor. There are matters of the greatest importance to our development and prosperity that require attention, and there should be an united effort in this direction by all people in this community. An open river will be a beneficial to Democrats and Populists as to Republicans or Prohibitionists, and, as it is, it is considered certain the improvement at the Cascades will be prosecuted with vigor as soon as the contract is let, the greater interest should be manifested in a portage road around the obstructions in this city and Oelilo. The next legislature should be petitioned for an appropriation for this purpose, and Eastern Oregon is entitled to this recognition from the state. Western Oregon has nearly every public institution, and the region east of the Cascades should not hesitate to ask for a sufficient amount to relieve the producers temporarily from the oppressive railroad freight rates until the more substantial improvement can be made by the government. Every Democratic and Republican paper in Eastern Oregon should throw aside all political bickerings, and unite in a strenuous effort until the convening of the legislature to procure an appropriation for a portage road from The Dalles to Oelilo.

Every Republican and Democrat who have cast their lot with the People's party because they believed the principles advocated are most subservient to the best interests of the government should resent with indignation the efforts being made to use them as the means by which the corrupt Tammany ring of New York politicians can get control of the government. An honest difference of opinion respecting national policies is the privilege of freemen; but trickery and chicanery to secure votes are methods only resorted to by dishonest politicians. The order of Chairman Murphy for Democrats to sacrifice their principles and vote for the Weaver electors is an insult to every intelligent member of the party, and is only used to thwart the expression of the sovereign people of Oregon. This comes from Boss Harry of New York city, and emanated from Tammany.

If Oregon Democrats had carried out the orders of Mr. Murphy, chairman of the central committee, this state would have given her electoral vote to Mr. Weaver; but as it is she still remains in the Republican column. No blame can be attached to Democrats for supporting party principles, and we should be in a much more tranquil condition if the party in other portions of the country had done the same. When elections are carried by strict party votes the result is indicative of the popularity of each organization; but "fusion" makes this very uncertain.

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GENERAL ELECTION.

The changes made by the new map of the electoral college are very marked, and the indications are that the end is not yet. Indiana and Ohio are counted for Harrison, but, if anything, the best reports are favorable to Cleveland. In Ohio, it will require the official count to decide, Kansas is still claimed by the Republicans, but everything points to another People's party landslide. The figures, as they were reported by both press associations, show the following totals: Cleveland, 522,184; Harrison, 454,768; and, as reported by states, 154,768.

Table with columns: State, Electors, Pop., Rep., Dem. Lists states from Alabama to Wyoming with corresponding electoral college data.

THE STATE.

The following is the result in Oregon, as far as the figures have been received, but it may be several days before the official count is made:

Table with columns: County, Harrison, Cleveland, Total. Lists counties from Baker to Yamhill with vote counts.

NEW TODAY.

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LAST OFFICE AT THE DALLES, OREGON, Nov. 1, 1892. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Or., on December 15, 1892, to-wit:

JAMES WALSH, His App. No. 2090, for the SW 1/4, Sec. 34, T. 1 N., R. 14 E., W. 1 M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, to-wit:

E. F. Sharp, H. S. Hannah, J. H. Hannah, H. J. Adams, all of The Dalles, Or.

JOHN W. LEWIS, Register.

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