

HOW THE STATES WENT

Elections Held in Forty-two Commonwealths.

THE INTEREST INTENSE.

Rough-Rider Roosevelt Wins in New York by a Large Majority—Maryland Delegation Split—Democrats Sweep North Carolina—Ohio Stands by the President.

Elections were held Tuesday in 42 States, either for members of the Legislature, for Congressmen, or for State officers, singly or in combinations, the voting in some States being for Governor, General Assembly and Representatives in Congress; in others for minor State officers, General Assembly and Congress; in still others for Congress alone.

The States holding elections in one form or another were Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

A Governor and full or partial set of State officers were balloted for in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Nevada, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Hilinois, Iowa, Florida, Delaware, Missouri, Montana, Ohio, Utah and Washington elected one or more minor State officers—Treasurer, Auditor or Justice of the Supreme Court.

Twenty-three States elected Legislatures, which will be called upon to choose United States Senators.

The election in Maryland resulted in the loss of two Republican members of Congress. Col. John Walter Smith carried the First district over Cal. Wilbur F. Jackson, and Mr. James W. Denny defeated Hon. W. W. McInire in the Fourth district. Col. Smith's majority will be between 800 and 1,000. In the Second district, Hon. William B. Baker has been re-elected by a small majority. In the Fifth district Hon. Sydney E. Mudd has been re-elected with votes to spare. Col. George A. Pearre carries the Sixth district by a big majority, of something in the neighborhood of 4,000. There was a close vote in many of the counties. Mr. Baker lost his own county by 98 votes. The independent candidates in the First and Fifth districts did not cut much of a figure. The prohibition vote was not large.

Richard Croker, the Tammany chieftain, has suffered the fate which generally overtakes a politician who seeks a vindication. He made himself an issue in the campaign in New York, and on that issue was beaten by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, whose plurality will probably be about 20,000.

The New York legislature is reasonably certain to be Republican, which means the election of a Republican United States senator to succeed Senator Murphy.

Contrary to predictions, there was no trouble in North Carolina. The negroes were apparently intimidated, and many of them stayed away from the polls. The Democrats claim at least six out of nine districts, and on joint ballot the legislature will be Democratic by two-thirds majority.

DELAWARE. Returns from the State indicate that the Republicans have elected their State, Congressional and legislative tickets. This estimate, if verified by the full returns, indicates the election of a Republican successor to United States Senator Gray and a gain of one Republican Congressman.

FLORIDA. The vote is from 10 to 20 per cent, lighter for both parties than in 1896. The whole Democratic ticket is elected. The light vote is due to the feeble resistance offered. The constitutional amendment requiring that bonds of State officers be in sound surety and guarantees of the companies was carried overwhelmingly. The Republican and Populist will not elect altogether over five members of the Legislature, if that many.

GEORGIA. Little interest was manifested in the election, the return of a solid Democratic delegation to Congress being a foregone conclusion.

INDIANA. Returns from precincts in Indianapolis and Marion county indicate that the Democrats have carried the city and county. The Republican chairman makes the same claim for his side.

OHIO. Incomplete returns indicate that the Republican plurality of the ticket will exceed the plurality of McKinley for President, in 1896, and probably double the plurality of 28,105 for Bushnell, for Governor, last year. The Republicans elect 15 of the 23 Congressmen, and four districts are carried by the Democrats. Two districts—the Third and the Twelfth—are in doubt, present delegation in Congress is 15 and 6.

PENNSYLVANIA. Pennsylvania returns are slow and in some instances unsatisfactory. An estimate based on the returns of the counties heard from indicates the election of Stone by a plurality which may exceed 125,000. Stone may have 75,000 plurality in Philadelphia county alone.

Enough is known, however, to indicate that Wm. A. Stone (Rep.) is elected Governor by a large plurality. The vote of Dr. Swallow in the State will probably be under that of last year, when he received 118,967 for State treasurer.

KENTUCKY. Election day was cloudy and chilly all over the State. The prevailing weather conditions, in addition to the apathy which pervaded the members of both parties, resulted in the polling of a small vote all over the State. In Louisville alone the vote was about 10,000 short of the registration. The most conservative estimates give the Republicans a loss of 11 Congressmen, with a possibility of 5.

MASSACHUSETTS. After a canvass without State issues, and confined almost entirely to four Congress-

sional districts and a few local districts, the Republicans have again carried Massachusetts and elected Roger Wolcott Governor for the fourth time, as well as the entire State ticket by a safe majority.

Governor Wolcott's plurality over A. R. Bruce, his Democratic opponent, will be about 70,000 or 150,000 less than his lead last year.

LOUISIANA. The weather was sultry and cloudy in South Louisiana and cool and clear in North. There was scarcely any interest in the election. Six Democratic Congressmen were elected, the opposition being simply nominal.

IOWA. Sixty precincts in Iowa give Dobson 7,377, Porter 4,555. The Democratic State Central Committee gave out the following statement: "We concede the State to the Republicans by 25,000. We have elected Weaver in the Sixth district by 1,000 to 1,200. There are insufficient reports in from the other districts on which to base a statement."

KANSAS. Only a small portion of the State has been heard from. Half a dozen Congressional tickets are in the field, and it will be several days before the result is known.

At midnight Chairman Albaugh, of the Republican State Committee, claimed the State for Stanley, Republican, for Governor, by 5,900, and Chairman Hiddle, of the Fusion Committee, claimed the State for Leedy, Fusion, by 11,000.

ALABAMA. A small vote was polled. There was little interest felt except in the two doubtful Congressional districts—the Fourth and Seventh, where the vote was heavy. The Democrats, however, had a walkover in all the districts.

ARKANSAS. The weather throughout Arkansas was generally fair and conditions were favorable for election day. Outside of the Fifth district there was no interest in the election, the Democrats securing a victory in every case.

CALIFORNIA. Gage, Republican, has been elected by a plurality of not less than 5,000. The Republican State Central Committee claims all seven Congressmen, and also the Legislature, but it is probable that the Democrats will secure Congressmen from the Second and Fourth districts.

COLORADO. Returns from a few of the 1,280 precincts indicate that Thomas (Fusion) is elected over Wolcott by 29,000 to 40,000. The result of the election was a general victory for the Republican ticket. Complete returns from 165 towns of the 168 in the State gave Loula (Rep.) 75,057; Morgan (D.), 58,406. The same town in 1896, gave Cooke (R.), 109,999; Sergeant (D.), 51,396.

MICHIGAN. Two hundred and seventeen precincts in the State gave Pligree, Rep. 30,479; Whitling, 22,634. Secretary Sherman, of the Republican State Central Committee, claims Pligree will carry the State by 97,000.

The Legislature will have a Republican majority, but whether Pligree or anti-taxation issue is yet undetermined.

ILLINOIS. Indications are that the Republicans have elected the entire State ticket. The Democrats in many counties have shown gains over the vote of 1896, and they have apparently secured several Congressmen in Cook county, and some outside of it.

NORTH CAROLINA. Returns indicate the Democrats have carried First, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Ninth. Atwater, Populist, endorsed by Democrats, is probably elected in the Fourth.

NEW JERSEY. New Jersey has been carried by the Republicans, and Foster M. Voorhees, the Republican candidate, is elected Governor by about 12,000 plurality. Essex county, which was conceded the fighting ground of both parties, has gone Republican by about 5,000, and both houses of the Legislature will be Republican.

MISSISSIPPI. The weather in Mississippi was clear and pleasant. A light vote was polled. The Democrats elected their entire ticket.

MISSOURI. The vote progressed rapidly and quietly. The Democrats probably elected the county ticket, though the Republicans claim an increased vote over the last election and a portion of the ticket. A State Democratic victory is assured.

RIHODE ISLAND. The voting was light throughout the State as the election of both Republican candidates for Congress was a foregone conclusion. The revised constitution has probably been rejected.

SOUTH CAROLINA. The Democratic State ticket was elected without opposition. A very light vote was cast.

SOUTH DAKOTA. Weather over the State was cold and disagreeable, but an average vote was polled. The Fusionists have practically elected their State and Congressional ticket.

TENNESSEE. Reports received from various sections says the vote is light and without excitement. The Democrats claim that they will carry eight of the Congressional districts. The others will certainly go Republican.

McMillin carries Nashville by over 2,000. It was Republican in 1896. The Democratic Campaign Committee claim McMillin's election by 20,000. The vote over the State was light, the Republican decrease being the heaviest.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Probable complexion of the House of Representatives after March 4, 1899, as indicated by the election returns:

Table showing probable complexion of the House of Representatives after March 4, 1899, with columns for State, Rep., Fusion, and Dem. or Doubt.

SENATE AFTER MARCH 4.

Political complexion of that body as indicated by the election returns:

Table showing political complexion of the Senate after March 4, with columns for State, Rep., Dem., Pop., and S. Rep.

TRACK IMPROVEMENTS.

Though the courts and the financiers are discussing the Baltimore and Ohio reorganization, the work of rehabilitating the property goes merrily on. The maintenance of way department reported recently that since March 1st, 1896, to July 1st, 1898, there had been laid, east of the Ohio river, 51,932 tons of 85-pound steel rail or nearly 400 miles.

FIELD OF LABOR.

There is a stone war trust. Denver has a laundry trust. England has eleven distilleries. America has 50,000 acres of hops. New York policemen wear non-union hats. London, Canada, street car workers struck. Tipplade workers at Atlanta, Ind., struck against cut in wages.

Fatal rioting in the First Ward. About the time the trouble at the compress was gotten under control, news came from the First Ward, over the railroad, that a riot was in progress there. Large numbers of armed men boarded the street car or ran on foot to the scene, corner of Fourth and Harnett streets.

SHOT TO DEATH.

Fighting and Bloodshed in Wilmington, N. C.

CITY OFFICIALS RESIGN.

The Office of the Record, the Negro Newspaper, Hacked by the Whites and the Building Burned—Three White Men Wounded, One of Them Seriously—Panic Among the Negroes.

Wilmington, N. C. (Special).—Thursday was a turbulent day indeed in Wilmington. Race war and revolution held high carnival. Early in the morning a body of fully 1,000 representative white men destroyed the office, building, and plant of the negro daily, the Record, and would have lynched the editor, had it not been that the latter had previously left the city. A few hours later a fight arose between white guards, by whom every block inhabited by white people was being patrolled, and a mob of several hundred negroes. Six negroes were killed and several white men wounded.

Mayor S. P. Wright, Chief of Police J. C. Melton, and the Board of Aldermen, became terrorized and resigned. Under the direction of a citizens' committee successors were elected, so that now ex-Congressman A. M. Waddell is Mayor, Edgar G. Parmelee Chief of Police, and a new Board of Aldermen has assumed the reins of government.

Peace and order have been restored, and 500 special policemen many mounted, and on Monday morning the streets, about 500 armed citizens and military from Fayetteville, Kinston, Goldsboro, and elsewhere, are here to help maintain order.

The committee of twenty-five men representing the mass-meeting of white citizens in the execution of the provisions of the resolutions adopted Wednesday, demanding the departure of Editor Manly from the city and the removal of the Record plant, was to have received a definite answer to their demands by representative negroes at 7:30 a. m. Thursday. Chairman A. M. Waddell was to report the answer to the white citizens in front of the Wilmington Light Infantry Armory at 8 o'clock.

Wrecked a Newspaper Plant. At the appointed hour more than 500 determined white citizens, comprising merchants, lawyers, preachers, doctors, etc., well armed with guns and revolvers, gathered at the corner and Col. Waddell reported that he had received no answer from the negroes. They waited at the armory until almost 9 o'clock hoping that an answer complying with their demand would be received, but none came.

The men formed in line, four abreast, and started on the march to the Record office in a thickly-populated negro settlement. As the long columns of armed men approached the vicinity, great crowds of negroes, men, women, and children, fled this way and that in a perfect frenzy, and very soon scarcely one was in sight anywhere.

When the column reached the building, a two-story frame structure, the men were halted, and several advanced to the door. It was locked. A few blows by stairway men forced it open, and about twenty people entered. Within a very few minutes the whole plant was wrecked, and the broken pieces pitched into the street. The windows of the house were broken out. As the numerous fragments were tossed into the street, and the people recognized what they were, exultant shouts went up. Yet with it all there was a remarkable demonstration of coolness and determination. It was when a long sign, the Record Publishing Company, was cast into the street, that the greatest outburst of cheers went up. A beaver hat was thrown out and quickly torn in pieces, as was a crayon likeness of Editor Manly.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The criminal session of the Paris Court of Cassation appointed counselors to proceed with a supplementary inquiry into the Dreyfus case.

Helen Faucet (Lady Martin) a celebrated English actress, long since retired from the stage, is dead, aged seventy-nine years.

The Nicaraguan Congress has indorsed the canal agreement with Messrs. E. F. Cragin and Edward Eyrre.

The drift of public opinion in France seems to be that Fashoda is not worth fighting for.

Engineers of the American syndicate which has secured extensive concessions in China have arrived at Shanghai. They will begin surveys on the proposed line from Hankow to Canton, opening up some of the richest country in China.

First Spanish Flag Hauled Down in Porto Rico Now in Washington. Washington, D. C. (Special).—A torn and weather-stained Spanish flag was received at the Navy Department bearing the following inscription: "The first Spanish flag hauled down in Porto Rico by United States forces. On July 25, 1898, the Gloucester, Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, U. S. N., commanding, steamed into Guanica harbor and landed a force of twenty seamen under the command of Lieutenant Harry P. Huse, United States Navy. The flag was hauled down and the United States ensign hoisted in its place. After a sharp skirmish, in which four of the enemy were killed, the village was captured and held by the seaman force until relieved an hour later by the landing of the army regulars."

Removed that Great Britain Will Assist America in Philippines. The Berlin correspondent of the London Daily News says: "It is asserted in well-informed quarters that the British war preparations are connected with the Philippine question, in which the United States government is working in agreement with England."

A Powerful Fleet For Dewey. Washington, D. C. (Special).—Admiral Bance telegraphed the Navy Department that the cruiser DuRoi, Commander Hemphill, had sailed at noon for the Philippines via Suva. The gunboat Helena also sailed for the same destination. With these accessories coming immediately upon the heels of Captain Barker's squadron of battleships and cruisers, Admiral Dewey will have a formidable fleet—probably second in offensive power to only one European power, namely, England, in European waters.

The "Royal Limited," the R. & O.'s new crack train that is to run between Washington and New York, is being exhibited this week by manager of passenger traffic, Martin in Chicago, Akron, Cleveland, Youngstown, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Columbus, Cincinnati and Washington. The train is just out of the Pullman shops and is the finest strictly daylight train in the world. It consists of dining car, parlor car and buffet observation car. The diners are named Waldorf and Astoria.

FIRE IN THE CAPITOL.

Part of the Great Marble Structure in Ruins.

EXPLOSION OF GAS.

Estimates of Damage to the Building Vary From \$50,000 to \$200,000.—The Busts of Chief Justice Marshall and Other Distinguished Members of the Supreme Court Were Ruined.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—An explosion and fire at 5:13 o'clock Sunday afternoon wrecked the Supreme Court room and the rooms immediately adjoining it on the main floor of the Capitol. The entire eastern part of the great marble pile, from the main floor to the subterranean basement is practically a mass of ruins. The force of the explosion was so heavy that the coping stones on the outer walls just east of the point where the explosion occurred were blown out nearly two inches; windows in all that part of the building were blown out, and locked doors 150 feet distance were forced from their hinges.

Fire followed the explosion so quickly as to seem practically simultaneous with it. The explosion shook the immense structure to its foundations and was heard several miles from the Capitol. It occurred in a small room, tightly inclosed by heavy stone walls, in the subterranean basement immediately below the main entrance to the old Capitol building. In this room was 500-light gas meters, which were fed by a four-inch main. Very little gas is used in that part of the building, but at the time of the explosion the gas had not been turned off at the meter. The meter itself was wrecked, and the gas pouring from the main caught fire.

Proclamation by the Mayor. At midnight the newly selected mayor issued the following proclamation: "The undersigned, upon whom has been placed the great responsibility by the action of his fellow-citizens, takes this method of assuring the good people of this city that all the power which he is vested will be exerted to preserve order and peace in this community, and that power is amply sufficient for the purpose. All well-disposed persons are earnestly requested to cooperate with the municipal authorities in every way possible to secure the permanent establishment of good government. The law will be rigidly enforced and impartially administered to white and black people alike."

A crowd was formed at night to take from the jail and lynch two negroes, Thomas Miller and Ira Bryant, who were arrested, charged with making threats, and were regarded as dangerous cases. The mayor, Col. Waddell, promptly prohibited the assembling of the crowd at the jail, and he himself headed a guard of twenty-five men with Winchester to guard the prisoners.

It is alleged that the negroes are responsible for the precipitating of the race war. The following affidavit has been made by a reputable citizen: "Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 9, 1898. I, William McAllister, being duly sworn, make the following affidavit: 1. That I am a yardmaster for the Atlantic Coast Line. My duty is to make up trains in the yard of the said company in the city of Wilmington. 2. That at about 11 o'clock this morning I started to go to bed and my wife called me to the window. I live on North Fourth street, next to St. Mark's Lutheran Church. My wife said: 'Billy, there is going to be trouble.' I jumped up and went to the window and saw a white man remonstrating with a negro with gestures. I heard the white man say: 'Go on, go on.' The negro went about ten paces, and then I saw the negro shoot. He pointed a pistol toward the white man and then fired. I saw blood flow from the said white man's right arm. Then there was another shot fired from the negro assemblage, and then there was firing from the white assemblage, with the result that three negroes fell. The negroes then dispersed. The white men then proceeded toward Moore's drug store to telephone for assistance. WILLIAM McALLISTER."

The flames originating from the explosion started up the shaft of the elevator, which had been completely destroyed by the force of the explosion, and communicated with record room of the Supreme Court, the office of the marshal of the court, and the Supreme Court library. Before the flames could be subdued the priceless documents in the record room had been almost totally destroyed, and serious damage had been done in the marshal's office and some minor rooms in the immediate vicinity.

The library of the Supreme Court, located immediately beneath the Supreme Court, was badly damaged by fire, smoke and water, practically destroying the great collection of law reference books. The library contains about twenty thousand volumes and was used not only by the justices of the Supreme Court, but by members of Congress and lawyers practicing before the Supreme Court. Mr. Justice Harlan said that the library was very valuable. Many of the works it contained would be thought by difficult to replace. Librarian Clark, after a superficial examination necessarily made by the light of lanterns, expressed the opinion that many of the books could be saved, although they had been drenched by water from the streams poured into the library for two hours or more after the explosion occurred.

Valuable Records Destroyed. The most serious damage, in the opinion of the justices of the Supreme Court, to the records stored in the subterranean basement. These included all of the records of the Supreme Court from 1792 to 1832. The room contains records of cases and opinions rendered by the fathers of the judiciary of the government. Justice Harlan said that while the loss of the records was irreparable, it was fortunate that the later records of the court, which are kept in the office of the clerk, on the main floor, were uninjured. As documents for reference, at this time and later, Justice Harlan thought these were of far greater value than the records destroyed. Fortunately, the clerk's office was not damaged, either by fire or by the explosion.

While many theories are offered as to the cause of the explosion, it seems beyond doubt to have been due to escaping gas. At 5:07 P. M. Lieutenant Nelson, of the Capitol police, detected an odor of gas in the corridor adjoining the Supreme Court room. Not being able to locate it, he proceeded to statutory Hall—the old hall of the House of Representatives—thinking the gas might be escaping from a burner in that vicinity. While he was there the explosion occurred.

Only a few persons, principally officers of the Capitol police, were in the building at the time, but several of them had narrow escapes. Before the fire department had arrived, C. F. Gilpin, chief electrician of the Capitol, and H. W. Taylor, chief engineer of the House side, had a stream playing into the Supreme Court record room, which by that time was a roaring furnace.

Fire Soon Under Control. Within a few minutes after the arrival of the fire department the flames were under control, although, as a precautionary measure, streams were poured into the marshal's office, the library and the subterranean basement for two hours. The firemen were unable, however, for a considerable time to extinguish the flame of gas which shot out of the four-inch main in the meter room. From this main the fire swept through an orifice in the basement floor caused by the explosion and attacked the consultation room of the Supreme Court justices on the main floor. Some damage was done to the furniture and fittings of this room, but it was inconsiderable as compared with that done elsewhere.

It was evident that the fire could not be extinguished until the gas from the main was cut off. That this might be accomplished the firemen turned two streams upon the main, choking the flow of gas and at the same time cooling the pipe. Electrician Glenn, braving the intense heat, entered the meter room and cut off the gas at the floor valve of the main.

NEW CONSUMPTION CURE. It is Said to Have Worked Cures in Its Very First Cases. Chicago, Ill., (Special).—Dr. J. B. Murphy's new treatment for consumptives has, apparently, worked its first cures. The patients are William B. Purcell and J. C. Edwards, who have been undergoing the treatment for a little over three months. The treatment is that which excited wide interest when presented in a paper read by Dr. Murphy before the American Medical Association at Denver this summer. There are now between sixty and seventy patients taking the treatment. The Cook County Hospital for Consumptives, a charitable institution, which will be opened next week, will try the treatment on an extended scale.

Major Marchand, commander of the French expedition at Fashoda, arrived at Cairo. His future movements depend upon the instructions from the French Government.