HOW IT LOOKS NOW.

The Political Situation as Summed Up by the Associated Press.

A REPORT BY STATES.

How the People's Party Has Affected Republican Chances.

DOUBTFUL IN ALL QUARTERS,

And the Democratic Hopes Seem to Lie in a House Election.

COMPLEXION OF THE NEXT CONGRESS

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The Presidental election of 1892 is unique in being the first since the war in which so many doubtful States were admittedly at issue between the great political parties. It is also unique in being the first in which it is conceded by all parties that the electoral votes of the nation will be divided among three great political organizations. Three candidates will certainly be balloted for in the electoral college, and to be elected to the Presidency one of these men must receive a majority of all the votes cast, or the election will be referred to the National House of Representatives.

The advent of the People's party in national politics has constituted the great element of doubt in this Presidental contest. The solid South of Democracy and the solid West of Republicanism are both menaced by its encroachments, and of the estimate a great interrogation point must mark to-day certain States that one or the other of the old political parties have in the past been wont to claim as their political heritage.

Fifteen States Conceded Doubtful.

Each old party willingly admits that the People's party or fusion ticket will triumph in some of the States. If to this list are added the old-time doubtful States of New York, Indiana, Connecticut, Montana and West Virginia, the doubtful States in this election aggregate no less than 15 in number.

The electoral college this year will consist of 444 members. These 444 electoral votes will be divided, according to the recent apportionment by Congress, among the various States as follows:

Alabama	11	Montana	3
Arkansas	8	Nebraska	8
California	9	Nevada	3
Colorado	4	New Hampshire	4
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	10
Delaware	3	New York	36
Florida	4	North Carolina	11
Georgia	13	North Dakota	3
Idaho	3	Ohio	23
Illinois	24	Oregon	4
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	32
Iowa	13	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	10	South Carolina	9
Kentucky	13	South Dakota	4
Louisiana	8	Tennessee	12
Maine	6	Texas	15
Maryland	8	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	15	Virginia	12
Michigan	14	Washington	4
Minnesota	9	West Virginia	6
Mississippi	9	Wisconsin	12
Missouri	17	Wyoming	3

Total, 444.

What Everybody Agrees On.

The states which are admitted to be Republican are:

California	9	Ohio	23
Illinois	24	Oregon	4
Iowa	13	Pennsylvania	32
Maine	6	Rhode Island	4
Massachusetts	15	Vermont	4
Michigan	9	Washington	4
Minnesota	9	Wisconsin	12
New Hampshire	4		

Total, 172.

The States which are admitted to be Democratic are the following:

Arkansas	8	Michigan	5
Delaware	3	Missouri	17
Florida	4	North Carolina	11
Georgia	13	South Carolina	9
Kentucky	13	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	8	Texas	15
Maryland	8	Virginia	12
Mississippi	9		

Total, 147.

The 15 doubtful States enumerated at the beginning will cast the following electoral vote:

Alabama	11	Colorado	4
Kansas	10	Nevada	3
North Dakota	3	South Dakota	4
Nebraska	8	Wyoming	3
Idaho	3	New York	36
Indiana	15	New Jersey	10
Connecticut	6	Montana	3
West Virginia	6		

Total, 125.

Claims on the Doubtful States.

Of the 15 doubtful States, Nevada with its three electoral votes, is practically conceded to the People's party by both of the leading parties, thus leaving only 14 States actively in contention. Of these the Democrats make loudest claims of Alabama, New Jersey and West Virginia, swelling their total to 174. The Republicans express the greatest confidence in carrying Colorado, South Dakoto, Idaho and Nebraska, which would swell their total to 191.

Admitting the claims of the two old parties and conceding Nevada to Weaver, the very doubtful States remain as New York, Indiana, Connecticut, Kansas, North Dakota, Wyoming and Montana. These states have a total of 76 votes and of these 76 votes the Democrats must gain 49 in order to win, and the Republicans must secure 32.

While on these figures the Republicans would appear to have the advantage, this presumption is not borne out when it is remembered that the carrying of Kansas, North Dakota and Wyoming by the People's party would insure to Democratic advantage by tending to render a choice in the electoral college impossible and thus throwing the election into the Democratic House of Representatives where Cleveland would surely triumph.

The Next House and Senate.

In addition to electing a President and Vice President, the people of the United States will next Tuesday elect 356 Congressmen—this being the number which, according to reapportionment, is to compose the Fifty-third Congress.

The States which will elect Legislatures to choose Senators to take the place of Republican Senators retiring on the 4th of March, 1893, are: California, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. These which will elect Legislatures to elect Senators to fill vacancies caused be the retirement of Democratic Senators on the same date are: Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

Thus, upon the result of the coming election also depends the political personnel of 26 Senators to be elected to take their seats at the same time the new President is inaugurated, 16 of those being elected to succeed Republican Senators and 10 being elected to succeed Democratic electors. In the States of Kansas, South Dakota and South Carolina the Legislatures chosen next Tuesday will also each elect a Senator to succeed one whose term expires March 4, 1895—the retiring Senators in Kansas and South Dakota being Republicans and in South Carolina a Democrat.

Below are the reports of correspondents of the Associated Press on the situation in their particular States:

MICHIGAN.

Each Party Claims Five Votes to Start on, and Hopes of More.

LANSING, MICH., Nov. 5.—The Supreme Court of the United States having sustained the validity of the Miner law redistricting this State, Michigan, for the first time since the war, will cast a portion of its electoral vote for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Under the new apportionment the State is entitled to 14 electors—12 by Congressional districts and two at large, and the doubt as to political supremacy is in two or three of these districts.

A Democratic elector will certainly be returned from the Eastern district at large, while the Western district will certainly return a Republican elector. The Democrats seem reasonably certain also of carrying the First, Second, Seventh and Tenth Congressional districts, and thus, with the one elector at large, are resting secure in the confidence of having five of the electoral vote of Michigan, with a fighting chance in some of the other Congressional districts. The Republicans are practically sure of the Fourth, Ninth, Eleventh and Twelfth districts, which will insure five Republican electors. So each party feels confident of five electoral votes to start on, with a fighting chance in the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Congressional districts.

NEBRASKA

Admittedly Close, but the Republicans Are the Most Hopeful.

OMAHA, NEB., Nov. 5.—The close of the campaign in Nebraska shows affairs in a very much complicated condition. While there are three sets of electoral tickets the spectacle is presented of the Democratic managers doing everything in their power to keep their candidates from securing votes. The Democrats of the State are being urged to secretly abandon their electors and throw their support to Weaver.

The Republican State Committee depends entirely on the proportion of Democrats who refuse to obey the dictates of the party managers. The Chairman of the Democratic State Committee predicts that their advice will be generally followed and that the Weaver ticket will be elected by at least 5,000 plurality. The Republican managers, however, assert that the Populists who formerly affiliated with the Republican party, have become convinced of the uselessness of a vote for Weaver, except to aid Cleveland, and that they will vote for the Harrison electors in sufficient numbers to offset the Democratic vote for Weaver. They admit that the vote will be very close, but they hold that the State will stay in the Republican column.

RHODE ISLAND.

A Few Hundred Votes Either Way Will Carry This State.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 5.—It cannot be stated with any degree of certainty which way Rhode Island will go next Tuesday. Harrison carried the State by 4,400 in 1888, but there has been, it is believed, a change in the voting complexion since that time. The campaign of last spring was unparalleled in the history of the State, yet the Republican candidate for Governor had but a majority of 186 and a plurality of 2,037, in a total vote of 54,661, as against 4,076 as cast in the Presidental contest of 1884. There has been very little campaign work done, the immense amount of tom-tom beating in the spring having wearied the workers.

Notwithstanding the apparent calm, a heavy vote will undoubtedly be cast, as it has been given out by both sides that enough money for legitimate expenses will be forthcoming and that means that no effort will be spared to bring out the vote. Both sides are confident, but it can be said that the plurality will be but a few hundred whichever way it goes. The Congressional elections are also in doubt, with the chances favoring Lapham, Democrat, in the First district and Capron, Republican, in the Second district.

ILLINOIS.

Governor Fifer, It Is Expected, Will Run Behind the Electoral Ticket.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The Western State to which all eyes have been turned with greatest interest since the opening of the campaign has been Illinois. The vote on both State and National tickets will probably be close. The Republican campaign managers claim 20,000 majority for Governor Fifer outside of Cook county. For Judge Altgeld a majority of 20,000 in Cook county is claimed by the Democratic committee.

The chances are that Fifer will carry the State outside of Cook, and that Altgeld will have a good majority in Chicago, and whichever of them will be elected will have only a moderate majority over his competitor. It is expected that Governor Fifer will run somewhat behind the National ticket. The nomination of the Hon. A. E. Stevenson for the Vice Presidency has added to the Democratic confidence in Illinois, as Mr. Stevenson's general popularity throughout the State is too well established to admit dispute.

THE SILVER STATES.

Weaverites Claim Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Nevada.

DENVER, COL., Nov. 5.—All issues in Colorado are subordinated to the silver question. Ninety-five per cent of the Democratic party in this State has indorsed the ticket headed by the Weaver electors. The faction of the Democratic party that placed Cleveland and a State ticket in the field has withdrawn its candidates for electors, so that there are practically but two tickets in the field, Republican and People's. The Weaver party claims the State from 10,000 to 15,000. The Republicans, on the other hand, say they will save the State to Harrison, but refuse to give any figures. Should Weaver carry the State by as much as 10,000, the entire Populist State ticket will no doubt go through with him.

In the States of Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Nevada similar complications exist. Weaver will carry Nevada, and the other States named are also claimed for him.

WISCONSIN.

Twelve Electoral Votes Confidently Claimed by Both Parties.

MADISON, WIS., Nov. 5.—The brilliant victory of Governor Peck, in this State two years ago, is admitted even by the Democrats to have been almost entirely due to the preponderance of a State issue, and the chief question this year is, now that the Bennett parochial school law is no longer an issue, whether the Lutheran voters can be held by the Democratic party.

Under the new apportionment Wisconsin is entitled to ten Congressmen. The Republicans claim eight of these and concede the Democrats two. The Democrats, by a strange coincidence, also claim eight and concede the Republicans two. The heterogeneous elements entering the national contests indicate that the Congressional vote will be about equally divided.

KENTUCKY.

The Blue Grass State Expects to Give Grover 30,000 Majority.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 5.—Kentucky will give no less than its usual 30,000 majority to the Democratic national ticket. Its Congressional delegation will be ten Democrats and one Republican. The Republican will be elected in the Eleventh district, which has a large Republican majority.

MINNESOTA.

The Four Fusion Electors Coolly Claimed by the Weaverites.

ST. PAUL, MINN, Nov. 5.—That Minnesota should ever become a doubtful State would not have been believed, a few years ago, yet that is what the Democrat committee is now declaring. They claim the election of D. W. Lawler as Governor, and assert a firm belief in the choice of the People's party electors whom they have indorsed. As to the Legislature which elects Senator, the Democrats claim that the anti-Republicans will have a majority of but a few votes. On the other hand the Republican committee claims a majority for Knuttenbon for Governor of from 20,000 to 30,000, and also claim a majority of at least ten in the Legislature.

While general claims are made of greater Democratic strength, it is probable that six out of the seven Congressmen will be Republican, and the Republican Committee claims the entire seven. The People's party managers are claiming the election of Ignatius Donnelly as Governor, but give no figures, and they also assert a belief in the success of the four fusion electors.

NEW YORK.

Not a Prediction Made for the Most Important of Them All.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Next to the election for Presidental elector interest centers here in the contest for Assembly because the new members will, with the Senators elected last year, elect a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Hiscock. The Senate now stands: 17 Democrats, 14 Republicans and 1 Independent Republican. The Assembly is composed of 128 members. At the last session there was a reapportionment of the districts, some counties losing and others gaining members. The last Assembly stood: Democrats, 67; Republicans, 61.

The returns from the Presidental election are to be compared with the vote for President in 1888. According to the official legislative manual Harrison's total vote in the State was 650,338 and Cleveland's 635,965, leaving Harrison a plurality of 14,373. In the State, outside of New York and Brooklyn, are 3,322 election districts. New York has 1,137 and Brooklyn 648, making a total of 5,107.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Republican Plurality Expected to Be About 20,000.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—There are four States tickets in the field here, Republican, Democratic, Prohibition and People's party. The People's party is not expected to make any material break in the ranks of the regular parties in this State, and the vote of the People's party candidates will not be collected by the Associated Press.

The result on the Presidental ticket is not considered doubtful. The Republicans claim the choice of the Harrison electors by a plurality of not less than 20,000 votes. They think the total vote will reach 385,000, against 344,448 in 1888, and expect Harrison to get about 200,000 of the total to 175,000 for Cleveland and the balance Prohibition and People's. The vote in 1888 was: Harrison, 183,892; Cleveland, 151,855; Fiske, Prohibition, 8,701. This is conceding a gain of over 7,000 for Cleveland. Governor Russell, Dem., expects to be elected to a third term.

CONNECTICUT.

Republicans Confidently Claim a Sweep in the Nutmeg State.

HARTFORD, CONN., Nov. 5.—This State votes next Tuesday for the first time in a Presidental election under the new law. There are five State tickets in the field, and one must have a majority over all others to win. The Republicans predict that Harrison will carry Connecticut; that the Legislature will be Republican; that there will be no choice of State officers, and that a Republican Legislature will elect Republican officers and a United States Senator.

The Democrats claim the State for Cleveland, and hope to elect the State ticket. They assert the State is Democratic, that the Republicans well know this fact, and that their only hope is in the great amount of money at their disposal. They cannot hope for success under a system which gives 73 Representatives to a district no larger in population than Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport, with a total of only six Representatives.

NEW JERSEY.

Careful Estimates Give the State to Cleveland by at least 5,000.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 5.—In 1888 Cleveland carried this State by 7,149 plurality. In 1889 Abbett, for Governor, beat Grubb by 14,253 plurality. The Republicans have made a very vigorous campaign on the coal combine question, and there is much speculation among the leaders of both sides as to what effect this will have on next Tuesday's election.

It is conceded by both parties that the coal combine matter will have less effect on the Presidental ticket than on the Governorship and Legislative candidates. For this reason, it is thought from the most careful estimates that can be made that Cleveland will carry the State from 5,000 to 8,000 plurality. The Democrats will probably elect four State Senators and the Republicans four. The composition of the Assembly will probably be: Democrats, 34; Republicans, 26.

IOWA.

Republicans Have a Decided Advantage Over Their Opponents.

DES MOINES, IA., Nov. 5.—General interest in Iowa this year has been less than for many years past, no Governor being elected next Tuesday, and State issues being naturally subordinated to great national questions. This fact gives the Republicans a significant advantage in the Hawkeye State, and the Democrats are usually frank enough to admit that in a State, which for 30 years has given Republican majorities every Presidental election ranging from 15,000 to 35,000, the chances favor the Republican party, although some of the Democrats still maintain confidence.

The Democrats concede that they will probably lose several Congressional districts in Iowa this year which they captured two years ago.

ALABAMA.

A Southern State in Which the Situation Is Styled Complex.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Nov. 5.—The political situation in Alabama is very complex. Tuesday's election will be strictly confined to the choice of Presidental electors and Representatives in Congress. The point of interest to be disclosed by the vote is the extent of the disaffection in the Democratic party caused by the attitude of the Alliance.

The Republicans still have a full ticket of Presidental electors and Congressional candidates, and the Prohibition party although cutting little or no figure in the canvass, has also made a few nominations to retain the form of organization.

MONTANA.

Conservative Estimates Give the State to Harrison by a Small Vote.

HELENA, MONT., Nov. 5.—Conservative estimates give Montana to Harrison by a small majority. Republicans will elect the Governor. The balance of the State ticket is divided between the Republicans, Democrats and Populists. The latter claim the Attorney General.

The Legislature is close. The Senate will probably be Republican, while the Populists may hold the balance of power in the House.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

A Republican Plurality of About 15,000 Is Looked for Here.

HURON, S. D., Nov. 5.—Chairman Green, of the South Dakota Republican Committee, places the Republican plurality in this State at 15,000, and other party leaders agree with him. This means the election of four Republican electors, the Republican State ticket, both Congressmen and a majority on the Legislature. The Democrats and Independents, however, are confident of success. Formal fusion was not accomplished, but all except one Democrat have practically withdrawn in favor of the Independents.

One matter of uncertainty is the inability to tell whether the Independent vote will be as strong as two years ago. At that time the Republicans had a clear majority. It seems possible that the result will be close.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The New Ballot Law Sure to Make the Returns Come in Late.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—The people of Pennsylvania will on Tuesday begin their first opportunity of testing the so-called Australian system of voting. The bill making the change in the polling system was enacted at the last session of the Legislature. It was made up of sections of the New York, New Jersey and pure Australian systems, and is very complicated. A ballot 22 by 28 inches is necessary, and special booths have been constructed for the accommodation of voters.

The counting of votes will be a long and tedious proceeding, and as the polls do not close until 7 P. M. there is not much probability that anything will be known positively about the vote in this State till some time Wednesday morning.

OREGON.

Republicans Claim They Will Have All of the State's Electors.

PORTLAND, ORE., Nov. 5.—Oregon will vote on Tuesday for President and Vice President only. The attempted fusion of the Democrats with the People's party within the past week has caused the Republicans to exert themselves to bring out a full vote. They claim they will have a plurality of at least 10,000 in the State, and that they will elect all four electors, notwithstanding the fact that the Democrats have withdrawn one of their electors and substituted one of the People's party.

The Democrats do not expect to carry the State, but say they are certain to elect Pierce, the Populist elector, whom they have indorsed. The People's party vote, it is believed, will reach 15,000 in the State.

MAINE.

A Plurality of 12,000 or 13,000 for Harrison Is Predicted.

PORTLAND, ME., Nov. 5.—The campaign in Maine, having been practically settled by the September election, has been quite dull since that time. The Republican plurality in September was 12,412, and may fairly be expected to reach the same figures or a little larger ones in November. In 1888 the Republican plurality for Governor was 18,053 and for President 23,258.

A secret movement might bring out a full Democratic vote in November, but it could scarcely be effected without warning their antagonists and bringing them out also, so Maine may be considered as good for 12,000 or 13,000 Republican plurality, against 23,000 in 1888.

CALIFORNIA.

Republican Success Certain in the Great State of Gold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—All four of the national parties in this State have nominated Presidental, Congressional and Legislative tickets. The registration is 324,000 for the State, indicating that the popular vote will be fully 50,000 in excess of that of four years ago.

The members of the Republican State Central Committee confidently claim the State on the popular vote for President, and the Republicans will elect a majority of the members of the State Legislature. There are 14 hold-over Republican Senators and the Republicans will have to elect 47 to have a majority on joint ballot to choose a successor to United States Senator Felton.

GEORGIA.

A Conservative Estimate Gives the State to Cleveland by 50,000.

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 5.—The heavy majority received by the Democratic State ticket last month, which was more than 70,000, insures the election of the Democratic electoral ticket, though it is probable that the majority will be someweat smaller than that received by the Democratic State ticket, which received the votes of many negroes in the absence of a Republican State ticket.

The negroes, who compose 95 per cent of the Republican party in Georgia, will vote, as usual, for the Republican ticket. All parties concede that the Democratic electoral ticket will succeed, and a conservative estimate places the majority at about 50,000.

ARKANSAS.

Grover Cleveland Is Conceded the State by a Large Majority.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Nov. 5.—Opposed to the Democratic National ticket in Arkansas is a combination ticket, composed in equal parts of Republican and People's party candidates for electors. In September the State Democratic ticket had 25,000 majority over both Republican and Populite tickets, and Cleveland will carry this State by a large majority. The only actively contested Congressional districts are the Third (McRae's) and the Fifth (Peele's), but whose Democratic candidate this year is Hugh A. Dinsmore.

KANSAS.

For the First Time in Its History It Is on the Doubtful List.

TOPEKA, KAN., Nov. 5.—Kansas enjoys the distinction this year, for the first time in its history, of being a doubtful State—at least so far as the national, Congressional and Legislative contests are concerned. Of course the Republicans do not admit this, but their extraordinary activity in the campaign and their reticence concerning the true condition of affairs, give evidence of their nervous apprehension.

Fusion of the Democrats and People's party has brought about this doubtful condition in Kansas. Four years ago Kansas gave Harrison a majority of 83,000 votes.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Nine Electoral Votes Certain to Be Cast for Cleveland.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 5.—It is as certain as anything well can be in politics that South Carolina's electoral vote will be cast for Cleveland and Stevenson. There is no reason whatever to doubt the loyalty of both factions of the Democratic party to the national standard bearers.

The political conditions of this State have been very much disturbed during the last two or three years, and at one time it was thought the Third party would secure a foothold, but because of the conservative course promised by the old-line Democrats, the unity of the party has been preserved.

FLORIDA.

No Republican Ticket in the Field the Present Campaign.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Nov. 5.—Florida elects on November 8 two Representatives in the Fifty-third Congress and four electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

The only parties having Presidental tickets in the field are the Democratic and the People's party, the Republicans having declined to make nominations this year.

It is doubtful if the majority for the Cleveland electors will be over 17,000 or 18,000.

VIRGINIA.

No Word of Encouragement for Anybody From the President's Mother.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 5.—The Democrats, Republicans, Third party and Prohibitionists all have Presidental tickets in the field in Virginia. No State ticket is to be elected.

The Democrats have candidates for Congress in each of the ten districts in the State, the Third party in all but the First district, while here and there an Independent Republican enters the race.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Democrats Active, but With Little Hope of Pulling Weaver Through.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 5.—The Democrats here are straining every nerve to carry the Weaver electors through, and are said to be sacrificing the rest of the ticket to that end. They claim success, but the Republican State Committee expresses the greatest confidence in carrying the State for electors, Congressmen and State ticket, and a good majority in the Legislature.

OHIO.

The Buckeye State Promised to Remain in the G. O. P. Column.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—While leading Democrats have at times claimed Ohio for Cleveland there is no settled feeling that there will be any change in Ohio's place as a Republican State in the Presidental year.

The Republicans claim the election of 16 out of the 21 Congressmen.

☞ Our own special wires and special news service will render The Dispatch election returns invaluable Wednesday morning. Order in advance to avoid disappointment.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST PHOTOGRAPH.

It Comes From the City of Baltimore, and Is a Picture of Columbus.

Baltimore American.]

Baltimore will have the distinction of presenting to public view in her Columbian parade the largest photograph in the world in the shape of a picture, 9 feet long and 6 feet high, of "Columbus before Ferdinand and Isabella," after V. Gribayedoff's engraving of Brozik's celebrated painting. This photographic feat will constitute the float of St. Pius' Parish in the parade, and will be furthermore unique as the pioneer experiment of adapting photography to this purpose.

The idea originated with Mr. William H. Weaver, an artist of recognized ability, to whom the whole design of the float was intrusted. The design is remarkable for its artistic grace and beauty. The two colossal pictures on either side of the float will be framed in ornamental panels, also, photographed, taken from the representation of "Columbus before the Council," on the bronze doors of the Capitol at Washington, the work of Randolph Rogers. Surmounting the float is half of the globe, on the summit of which stands Columbus and his two captains, catching the first glimpse of the New World, one eagerly pointing to land, the other as eagerly gazing toward the goal of their hopes, while the great discoverer himself stands wrapt in a silent ecstacy of greatful prayer. These figures will be in relief, about 5 feet in height. Great dragons, with twisted bodies, their tails curving upward, support the four corners, and at the end is to be a large photograph of Cardinal Gibbons.

Four strong lights within the float will illuminate the pictures, thus making them splendidly effective and bringing out every perfection of detail and finish.

☞ The Dispatch's electric election bulletins will be flashed every 15 seconds from The Dispatch building Tuesday evening.

A WONDERFUL RUN.

"Ali Baba" Beats All Chicago Records in the Theatrical Line.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—[*Special.*]—The American Extravaganza Company, Manager David Henderson's organization, closed in "Ali Baba" to-night at the Chicago Opera House the most remarkable engagement that has ever been played by any organization west of New York. It has been given here for 206 consecutive times and the theater has been packed invariably during the entire run. The success of "Sinbad" was looked upon as phenomenal, up to a year ago, but "Ali Baba" has eclipsed it.

The organization, numbering 125 people, left to-night upon a special train of seven cars for St. Louis. After playing a short engagement in St. Louis the company proceeds to San Francisco, where they fill a season of five weeks. The entire organization will be seen in Pittsburg early in February.

Yacht Rating Rule.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The weekly sporting papers continue to be filled with long discussions over the rating rule. Among the letters published in *The Field* is a long one from Lord Dunraven opposing any change unless it be the object to accomplish an international agreement. "To arrive at that end" the letter says, "any amount of trouble and considerable sacrifice on our part are warranted. The benefit to yachting by the adoption of the same system of measurement on both sides of the Atlantic would be incalculable, but short of attaining that object there is nothing to justify a change."

WHY pay fancy prices for diamonds, watches and jewelry when you can buy them at small profits at M. G. Cohen's, 36 Fifth avenue? Call and examine the stock and prices.

Save Your Money.

If your furs look somewhat dilapidated do not throw them away. Send them down to No. 707 Penn avenue, where they can be redyed, cleaned or otherwise repaired. You will find that I can make an old sacque, cape, bow or muff look as good as when new. It will not cost much; you can save almost the price of a new garment.
WILLIAM GRABOWSKY,
Practical Furrier,
707 Penn avenue, Pittsburg.

SEVEN cents for four-ply linen collars, 2,100 fine, at Siller's, corner Smithfield and Diamond streets.

Kranich & Bach, Emerson, Starr.

Examine these splendid pianos and you will buy no others. Sold on easy payments if desired. LECHNER & SCHOENBERGER,
69 Fifth avenue.

THE solid silver teaspoons at $5 per set are the finest offered anywhere. Go to Steinmann's, 105 Federal street, for the best.

Ladies' Felt Hats

Done over, latest plate. Quick work, low prices, entire satisfaction.
WM. GRABOWSKY, Practical Hatter,
707 Penn avenue.

Estey Organs.

Three elegant Estey organs, slightly used, will be sold very low.
LECHNER & SCHOENBERGER,
69 Fifth avenue.

ONLY ONE IN DOUBT.

The Erie-Crawford District Alone Uncertain in Pennsylvania.

ALL THE REST ACCOUNTED FOR.

A Forecast of the State's Next Congressional Delegation

MADE UP AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—At the close of doors on this, the last evening of the last week of the campaign, the Republican Congressional Committee figures out from the very latest information available that the Republicans will have in Pennsylvania 16 Congressional districts that are absolutely certain to give good majorities for the party candidate, which, with the two Congressmen-at-Large, Alexander McDowell, of Sharon, Mercer county, and William Lilly, of Mauch Chunk, will give 18 members, about which there can be no dispute.

It is conceded that for the Democrats the Third district in Philadelphia will probably elect the present representative, William McAleer, who has been indorsed by the Republicans; that Mutchler will be re-elected in the Eighth; C. J. Erdman to succeed Brunner in the Ninth; Reilly re-elected in the Thirteenth, or Pottsville district; Wolverton in the Seventeenth, or Sunbury district; Beltzhoover re-elected in the Nineteenth, or Carlisle district, and Kribbs re-elected in the Twenty-eghth, or Clarion district.

Five Districts to Speculate Upon.

This disposes of 16 districts which are sure for the Republicans and seven districts which are sure for the Democrats, leaving five to speculate upon. The first of these, in numerical order, is the Seventh, for Norristown district, where Hollowell, Democrat, was elected over Wanger, Republican, by a bare majority in 1890. The same candidates appear again, and Wanger is counted a sure winner.

The next is the Eleventh, or Scranton district. The candidates are Lemanuel Amerman, the sitting member, and "Joe" Scranton, who has more than once represented the district in other years, and was beaten by Amerman by about 200 votes in 1890, the year of the great tidal wave. This year the district may be counted certain to go Republican.

The Twelfth, or Wilkesbarre district, was carried by Shonk, Republican, by a small majority, in 1890. Reynolds, his opponent, contested his seat. The Committee on Contested Elections decided in favor of Shonk, but the contest has not yet come before the House for a final decision. As a Democratic committee decided that the Republican was elected in 1890, it may be considered certain that a Republican will be elected this year. The candidates are Charles D. Foster, Republican, and William D. Hines, Democrat, both of Wilkesbarre.

Wright Expected to Pull Through.

A strong fight is being made on Wright, of the Susquehanna district, to prevent his re-election, but he will pull through.

It is believed that Acheson will have no difficulty of election in the Twenty-fourth district, though there has been much dissention and Rev. Campbell Jobes is playing the role of an Independent Republican candidate. Nobody in Congress really believed otherwise than that "Andy" Stewart had an honest majority at the last election, and that he was ousted by mere abuse of power to seat Craig, the Democrat. It is hoped by a host of people in Washington, in Congress and out of it, that "Andy" will be returned for the remainder of the term which rightfully belonged to him.

The foregoing districts have been left out of the list of certainties rather for the purpose of referring to them separately as spots where the contests are being waged most vigorously, rather than on account of any fear of the Republicans that they are in the doubtful column.

Dr. Floods Case Considered Critical.

The only Republican district that is looked upon by the committee as being really in doubt is the Twenty-sixth, or Erie district, where the millionaire J. C. Sibley is pitted against the equally wealthy editor and theologian, Dr. Theodore L. Flood. Sibley is indorsed by everything that is against the regular Republican organization, and is supported by a large vote. They like to have millionaire candidates in some parts of that district. It is feared by some of the shrewdest Republicans in the district that Sibley will pull through. The most exciting contests in the State have been fought in Erie and Crawford, and everybody will be particularly interested in the returns from those counties next Tuesday evening.

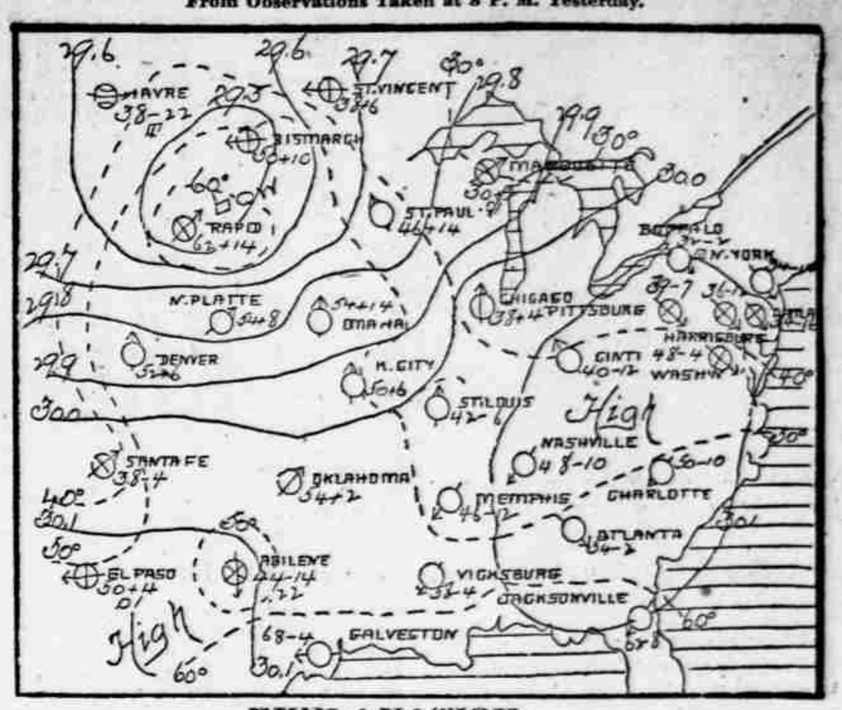
The only doubtful Democratic district is the Third, where Captain Kerr and William McAleer are figting like cats and dogs. McAleer has been a very popular and hard-working member, and his hosts of friends here want to see him returned, but he does not suit the high and mighty Harrity, and may be defeated, though he has the indorsement of the Republicans. He voted every time for all the free trade heresies of the party during the last session, however, and this, as the treasonable act of the successor of Randall, has led a mass of the Republicans in his district to care little which way the battle goes.

If Flood be elected in the Twenty-sixth the delegation will stand 23 Republicans and 7 Democrats. If Sibley be elected, 22 Republicans and 8 Democrats.

$18—Beautiful solid gold ladies' Elgin watches at Steinmann's, 105 Federal street.

THE DISPATCH WEATHER MAP.

From Observations Taken at 8 P. M. Yesterday.



EXPLANATION.

○ CLOUDLESS. ◐ PARTLY CLOUDY. ⊕ CLOUDY. ⊗ RAIN. SNOW.

Arrow flies with wind.

First figures at station indicate temperature; next figures indicate change in temperature; and figures underneath, if any, indicate amount of rainfall or melted snow in hundredths of an inch during past 12 hours: T indicates trace of precipitation; isobars, or solid black lines, pass through points of equal pressure; isotherms, or dotted lines, equal temperature.

Storms generally move from west to east in atmospheric waves, of which the crests are marked "High" and the oval trough, or depression, "Low." These waves move eastward on an average of 600 miles per day.

High winds, rain or (if cold enough) snow, southerly winds, and consequently high temperature, usually precede "Lows" across the country.

When the "Low" passes east of a place the wind changes to north, bringing lower temperature, clearing skies, and often cold waves and northers.

The high area brings sunshine.

FOR WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WEST VIRGINIA AND OHIO—Fair, Except Showers on the Lakes; Warmer; South Winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS—The storm has moved in the past 12 hours from the New England coast to the Nova Scotia coast. A storm has moved rapidly from the north of Montana to South Dakota, increasing in intensity, a pressure of 29.40 being reported from Pierre. The clearing condition has moved from Iowa to West Virginia, diminishing in magnitude. A second clearing condition has appeared on the North Pacific coast. Light rain has fallen in the lower lake region, in New England and the Northwest. Temperature has fallen in the Ohio Valley, the Atlantic and Gulf States and the extreme Northwest. It has generally risen elsewhere.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 5.—The Local Forecast Official of the Weather Bureau furnishes the following:

BAROMETER—8 A. M., 30.19; 2 P. M., 30.21; 8 P. M., 30.19.
RELATIVE HUMIDITY—8 A. M., 90; 2 P. M., 59; 8 P. M., 68.
PRECIPITATION past 24 hours from 8 P. M., .01.
TEMPERATURE—8 A. M., 33; 12 M., 36; 2 P. M., 36; 5 P. M., 39; 8 P. M., 39. Highest, 40; lowest 30; average, 35, which is 13 degrees below the normal.

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Three months is a short while in which to establish a business and a reputation, yet we have succeeded in both in that time.

MURPHY BROS. CO.

Are already known as

The Reliable Installment House of Pittsburg.

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Has been our chief aid to success. We started business with the fixed determination to carry out the principles which control our interests in other cities, viz: TO OFFER THE PUBLIC WELL-MADE

Furniture, Carpets, Etc.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS OF EVERY KIND

On Small First Payments! Easy Terms of Credit! At Prices the Lowest!

Consistent with conduct of a legitimate business. In underselling competitors we have not cut prices or sacrificed goods. The prices we offer are fixed values. They are the result of

MURPHYS' MATCHLESS METHODS.

Buying stock for cash we buy to advantage, save large discounts, consequently reduce the cost, enabling us to sell cheaper than many of our competitors and still make a profit. Manufacturers favor cash customers, as money is often a help to them. As a result we get the pick of the best lines of goods in the trade.

OUR PATRONS ARE BENEFITED because they have their choice of a well-selected stock, together with the advantage of low prices and long credit.

YOU GET WHAT YOU WANT—Whether you want a Rug or a Parlor Suite it will afford us pleasure to wait on you. A ONE DOLLAR sale is conducted as courteously and with as much attention as one amounting to $100. Our aim is to please everyone. We want your custom, let it be little or let it be much.

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The most æsthetic or the most plain, substantial taste may be gratified in the stock we offer. In style, make and finish our Furniture display is unexcelled in Pittsburg. As well as full sets for Bedroom, Parlor, Dining Room and Library, we have odd and unique pieces for nooks and corners of the artistic home. IT WILL REPAY YOU TO INSPECT OUR EXHIBIT.

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$12 Worth	50c Cash	50c Weekly.
$25 Worth	$1.00 Cash	$1.00 Weekly.
$50 Worth	$2.00 Cash	$2.00 Weekly.
$75 Worth	$2.50 Cash	$2.50 Weekly.
$100 Worth	$3.00 Cash	$3.00 Weekly.

If your present need is a small one don't hesitate to call on us. Ours is not a house to despise small things.

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