

CLEVELAND IS ELECTED PRESIDENT.

His Third Attempt to Reach the Presidential Chair a Decided Success.

NEW YORK STATE IS HIS BY 35,000.

And Stevenson Helps His Partner to Carry Illinois, With the Votes of Chicago.

CONNECTICUT IN LINE WITH THE VICTORIOUS.

And if the Solid South is Broken or Fractured It Will Take West Virginia's Vote to Do It.

A Surprise to Thousands of People, Not Counting More Than a Few Democrats—The West in a General Slump—Indiana at a Late Hour Was Still in Doubt, but Its Vote Would Not Save Harrison and Reid—Weaver Electors Returned From a Number of States—The State of Washington Claimed by Democrats—Gains for the Democrats in Congressional Districts Nearly Offset Their Losses—They Also Get Some New Seats in the United States Senate—The Latest Figures Obtainable From District Correspondents—Jersey the Same as Ever.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—1 A. M.—The Sun says: New York City complete gives Cleveland 174,888, Harrison 98,760. Cleveland's majority 76,128.

Cleveland carries New York State by 35,000, also Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois, and is overwhelmingly elected.

A special from Washington says: General Harrison and his cabinet at midnight conceded Republican defeat.

At 7 A. M. the Democracy claims the election of Cleveland and Stevenson by a decisive majority, and the Republicans, while pointing out that the returns are not complete, are disposed to concede that Harrison and Reid are defeated. Tremendous Democratic gains were early reported from New York City and Brooklyn, indicating that Tammany and the Kings county machine had performed effective work. When the interior of the Empire State showed Republican losses on a comparatively light vote it was demonstrated that 36 electoral votes had been transferred to the Cleveland majority.

The Democratic majority in Connecticut was hardly expected by the party managers themselves. Cleveland carries the Nutmeg State by nearly 2,000, and his lead in New Jersey is about the same as in 1888.

The returns from Indiana are very meager, and the majority will hardly be more than 1,000 either way, with indications slightly in favor of the Republican ticket. From West Virginia practically no advices have been received, but the Democrats are claiming the State rather more vigorously than their opponents. The Republicans think they have broken the solid South by carrying Delaware, but there is a lack of figures to support the statement.

Illinois furnished the surprise of the day, and it was when the bulletins from the Sucker State came in that the friends of President Harrison practically gave up the struggle. Republican leaders at Chicago do not concede yet, but everything indicates that Cleveland has a small plurality in the once banner State.

From the farther West comes the intelligence that Wisconsin has returned to the Republican fold, and that Iowa is probably in line, too. The Populists claim Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and others of the smaller granger and silver States, but there is not much definite information from those sections.

The following table shows the pluralities given in each State in 1888, and the returns of the present contest as far as indicated at this hour.

Table with columns for State, 1888 Plurality, 1892 Plurality, and 1892 Margin. Lists states from Alabama to Texas.

THE VICTORY SWEEPING.

How Mr. Dana's Journal Summarizes the Landslide of Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—[Special.]—The Sun says: The elections throughout the Union yesterday resulted in sweeping Democratic victories. Mr. Cleveland was elected President, and a Democratic House of Representatives was chosen. Some of the States which heretofore have been solidly in the Republican column gave substantial Democratic victories. Some of the features of the election were the very great majorities rolled up by New York and Brooklyn, the crushing down of majorities in the strong Republican counties of the interior, and the great change in the voting generally throughout the Western States.

In the South the Third party got a sorry figure, the most crushing defeat, perhaps, being in Georgia, where Tom Weaver was beaten by 4,000 by his Democratic opponent. Not a Third party Congressman was elected in Georgia. In South Carolina only one district is in doubt and there the chances favor the Democrats. In Florida, famous for its Ocala platform and agitation, the Third party was in a hopeless minority. In Arkansas, the Third party union with the Republicans had no effect whatever on Democratic success. In Mississippi, also a former Alliance hotbed, the entire Democratic Congress delegation was elected, as was the case in Virginia, where Weaver received fewer votes than Bidwell. In Tennessee Governor Buchanan, the Third party candidate, is left far in the rear.

CARTER STILL CONFIDENT.

That Harrison Will Succeed Himself, Though Conceding New York—He Figures on Several Close States as Republican in the Electoral College.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Chairman Carter says: The abnormal Democratic majorities in New York City and Brooklyn will be difficult to overcome by Republican gains throughout the State. My Republican friends seem to have understood their needs in the State of New York when they enacted the present Electoral law. The National Committee relied upon three distinct combinations, and two of them yet remain in the State. If the election should be conceded, with Indiana the election of Harrison is assured, and Republican victory in the State of New York is secured. The full Republican vote has been reported throughout the State, and returns up to 10 o'clock tonight indicate Republican gains, and the committee is confident that the vote has been carried for the Republican ticket.

The vote of Indiana, added to other reliable Republican votes in the West, will give the vote of Indiana, and the vote of Indiana assured, we are not driven to our last resort. The vote of Indiana will be the next President of the United States in virtue of the fact that he will receive a majority of the electoral votes in the electoral college, in obedience to the direction of the majority of the people of the respective States.

WHAT REID'S PAPER SAYS.

It Thinks Illinois or Indiana Will Elect Mr. Cleveland.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The Tribune will say this morning: The returns received at the hour of writing are not satisfactory to Republicans. It can only be said at this hour that the returns are not at hand to justify the assertion that several great Western States have given their electoral votes to Cleveland, and without those votes the election of Cleveland is impossible. The Republicans have failed to carry New York. The machinery in great Democratic cities has turned out majorities sufficient to overpower the votes of Republican counties, which appear to have been out down below expectations. In the absence of returns from any considerable part of New Jersey it can only be assumed that the State has gone Democratic on the Presidential ticket as usual. Connecticut is claimed with confidence in dispatches by both parties, but the returns thus far received appear to favor the Democrats. With New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, four or five probable votes for Michigan, and a South made solid by fraud and wholesale denial of suffrage, Mr. Cleveland would have about 216 electoral votes, needing only those of Indiana to assure his election. At present the Indiana and Illinois are claimed by both parties, but without sufficient full returns to place the result in either State beyond doubt.

STEVENSON SMILES.

He Votes the Straight Democratic Ticket and Receives the Bulletins.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 8.—General Stevenson passed election day very quietly. About 9 o'clock this morning, accompanied by his son Lewis, he was driven to his polling place, where both voted, amid the cheers of his admirers. He voted a straight Democratic ticket. Special arrangements had been made for receiving returns. General Stevenson watched the bulletins very attentively at all times, expressing confidence in the result of the election. As the time flew by and returns from New York and other Eastern States began to come in, a smile of satisfaction grew upon his face. The following telegram was received: JERSEY CITY, N. J. Hon. A. E. STEVENSON—New Jersey gives you her electoral vote by over 12,000 plurality. ALLEN L. McCOMAR, Chairman.

WEST VIRGINIA IN DOUBT.

No Totals From Precincts Received, but Both Sides Claim Victory.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 8.—At midnight very little more is known about the election in West Virginia than what the polls closed. Not a single precinct has been heard from in Wheeling. The ballot is lengthy and the counting process slow. Every county from which estimates have been received up to midnight show Republican gains, except Kanawha, where Chairman Dawson of the Republican State Committee claims the election of the State Republican ticket, and that the State has gone for Harrison. The Democratic claims are quite the contrary. No figures have been received and will not be before tomorrow. There is no possible way to estimate the Congressional delegation.

COMMITTEE CLAIMS.

Carter Still Thinks Harrison and Reid Have the Best of It.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Chairman Carter issued the following bulletin at midnight: On returns received by the Republican National Committee at midnight, Harrison and Reid have carried the States of California, Maine, Massachusetts, ten votes in Michigan, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Rhode Island, Vermont, Idaho, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Wyoming, Nebraska, Indiana and Delaware, or 229 electoral votes, a majority of six in the Electoral College. Our advices at this hour also show that we have more than an even chance to carry West Virginia.

THOS. H. CARTER, Chairman, L. E. McCOMAR, Secretary.

STATUS OF CONGRESS.

The Democrats Carry the House by a Reduced Majority—The Figures in the Various States as Far as Returned.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—At midnight it is evident that the Congressional estimate made in THE DISPATCH ten days ago of a reduced Democratic majority is very nearly accurate. There have been slight changes in some of the States, but they about offset each other. In Connecticut the Democrats maintain their present representation where a reduction was predicted and almost conceded. Arkansas and South Carolina probably each elect one Republican Congressman, which is really better than expected. The following table shows the membership of the present House elected in the tidal wave of 1892, and the complexion of the next body, as indicated by the latest returns received:

Table with columns for State, Present House (Rep., Dem., Ind.), Next House (Rep., Dem., Ind.), and Total. Lists states from Alabama to Wyoming.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Gives at Least 70,000 Plurality to the Protection Candidates—The Congressional Delegation Likely to Be 21 Republican and 9 Democratic—The Changes Made.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—[Special.]—1 A. M.—The city returns are not at midnight. The indications are that the Republicans have carried the city by the usual majority. The returns from the State are coming in slowly. An estimate of those received shows that the State has gone Republican by about 70,000, being a Democratic gain of 8,000 to 20,000. The Republican delegation to the 49th Congress will consist of 21 and the Democrats 9 Congressmen. The Congressional delegation are as follows: 1. H. H. Binham, R.; 2. W. M. Alker, R.; 3. J. E. B. Bland, R.; 4. J. E. Bland, R.; 5. J. E. Bland, R.; 6. J. E. Bland, R.; 7. J. E. Bland, R.; 8. J. E. Bland, R.; 9. J. E. Bland, R.; 10. J. E. Bland, R.; 11. J. E. Bland, R.; 12. J. E. Bland, R.; 13. J. E. Bland, R.; 14. J. E. Bland, R.; 15. J. E. Bland, R.; 16. J. E. Bland, R.; 17. J. E. Bland, R.; 18. J. E. Bland, R.; 19. J. E. Bland, R.; 20. J. E. Bland, R.; 21. J. E. Bland, R.; 22. J. E. Bland, R.; 23. J. E. Bland, R.; 24. J. E. Bland, R.; 25. J. E. Bland, R.; 26. J. E. Bland, R.; 27. J. E. Bland, R.; 28. J. E. Bland, R.; 29. J. E. Bland, R.; 30. J. E. Bland, R.; 31. J. E. Bland, R.; 32. J. E. Bland, R.; 33. J. E. Bland, R.; 34. J. E. Bland, R.; 35. J. E. Bland, R.; 36. J. E. Bland, R.; 37. J. E. Bland, R.; 38. J. E. Bland, R.; 39. J. E. Bland, R.; 40. J. E. Bland, R.; 41. J. E. Bland, R.; 42. J. E. Bland, R.; 43. J. E. Bland, R.; 44. J. E. Bland, R.; 45. J. E. Bland, R.; 46. J. E. Bland, R.; 47. J. E. Bland, R.; 48. J. E. Bland, R.; 49. J. E. Bland, R.; 50. J. E. Bland, R.

NEBRASKA.

Weaver Probably Has the Electors—An Anti-Republican Legislature.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—As a result of a careful poll during the voting throughout the State and near returns, the situation in Nebraska can be said to be like this: On joint ballot in the Legislature the Democrats and Independents can elect a United States Senator by six majority. The Republicans elect the Governor, with the rest of the State ticket divided between all parties. The Democrats get two Congressmen, the Independents 1 and the Republicans three. The electors are more uncertain, but everything points to Weaver. The committee estimate the situation thus: Democratic—The strength of the three parties has been about equally developed. Crouse, Republican, is probably elected by a small plurality. The Legislature is 25 per cent Democratic, 40 Independent and the balance Republican. No Republican United States Senator can be returned. It is reasonably safe to count on the electors for Weaver. The Republicans get one Congressman, Halter in the Fourth. The Democrats get four and the Independents one—Kem, in the Sixth. Bryan's plurality for Congress is probably 1,500. Crouse (R) is probably elected Governor. The vote for the three gubernatorial candidates stands about as follows: Crouse, 80,000 to 85,000; Van Wyck (I), 70,000 to 75,000; and Morton (D), 50,000 to 55,000. Three Republican Congressmen are probably returned, with the other three districts close. The Republicans will control the lower branch of the Legislature, but on joint ballot the Democrats and Independents have a small majority. The situation with reference to the electors is too uncertain to judge at present.

FLORIDA.

The State's Solidly Democratic Vote Undisturbed by Weaver's Party.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 8.—[Special.]—This State today elected four Presidential electors and two Congressmen. Independent electors have not been disturbed by the People's party, but that it will be lighter than at the State election in October. Two Democratic Senators have been returned to the State Legislature and all Democratic electors, there being no Republican opposition. Stephen B. Mallory (D.) is re-elected to Congress in the First district, and C. M. Cooper, the Democratic nominee, is elected over Austin S. Mann, Third party, in the Second district. South Dakota Probably for Weaver. YANKTON, Nov. 8.—[Special.]—South Dakota voted for four Presidential electors, two Congressmen, Governor and other State officers and a Legislature. Returns from



THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR THE HIGHEST PLACES.

GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York, was born in Caldwell, Essex county, N. J., March 18, 1837. He received a common school and academy education at Fayetteville and Clinton, N. Y. He was a clerk in a country store and a teacher in the New York Institute for the Blind, and was admitted to the bar in Buffalo in 1862. He was appointed Assistant District Attorney of Erie county January 1, 1863. He ran for office on the Democratic ticket in Erie county and was defeated for District Attorney in 1865. He was elected Sheriff in 1870, Mayor of Buffalo in 1881, and Governor of New York State in 1882, defeating Charles J. Folger, United States Secretary of the Treasury, by a plurality of 192,584 votes. He was nominated for the Presidency at Chicago July 11, 1884, and was elected after an exciting campaign, receiving 219 electoral votes to 182 cast for James G. Blaine, Repub-

lican. He resigned the Governorship January 8, and was inaugurated twenty-second President March 4, 1885. His administration is noted for attempts to reform the civil service and the tariff, the latter by an extensive reduction of customs duties. Other features are the controversy with Germany growing out of the Samoa revolution, the Bering Sea controversy, the unprecedented use of the veto and the Sackville West incident, resulting in the recall of the British Minister. He was renominated for President June 5, 1888, and was defeated by Benjamin Harrison, Republican, by an electoral vote of 233 to 108. He retired from office March 4, 1889, and resumed the practice of law in New York City. He was nominated for District Attorney in 1884. He returned to Buffalo in 1889, was nominated for Congress as a Democrat in 1874 and was elected. He was re-elected for the same office in 1876, was successful in 1878 and unsuccessful in 1880. In August, 1885, he was appointed First Assistant Postmaster General in the administration of President Cleveland and served until its close. He was the unanimous choice of the Democratic National Convention for the office of Vice President and was nominated at Chicago, June 24, 1892. He took an active part in the canvass.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON was born in Christian county, Ky., October 23, 1833. He was educated in Kentucky and Bloomington, Ill., and entered Centre college, Danville, Ky., in 1852. He left without graduating, studied law in Bloomington and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He removed to Woodford county, Ill., practiced his profession and was elected District Attorney in 1864. He returned to Bloomington in 1869, was nominated for Congress as a Democrat in 1874 and was elected. He was re-elected for the same office in 1876, was successful in 1878 and unsuccessful in 1880. In August, 1885, he was appointed First Assistant Postmaster General in the administration of President Cleveland and served until its close. He was the unanimous choice of the Democratic National Convention for the office of Vice President and was nominated at Chicago, June 24, 1892. He took an active part in the canvass.

all parts of the State show that 50 per cent of the Democrats have voted for Weaver. This makes it probable that Weaver will carry the State by a small plurality.

GEORGIA.

Democrats Will Have a Solid Congressional Delegation—Watson Dominant.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 8.—Richmond county will give Tom Watson, of "Where-am-I-at" celebrity. Returns from other districts indicate the Democrats will carry every district, and that Georgia will send a solid Democratic delegation to the next Congress. Third party candidates were run in every district, but were snuffed under. Speaker Crisp is re-elected by an increased majority. The delegation will stand as follows: First, Rufus Lester (re-elected); second, Benjamin E. Russell (re-elected); third, Charles E. Crisp (re-elected); fourth, Charles T. Mosby (re-elected); fifth, Leonard E. Livingston (re-elected); sixth, Thomas R. Cabaniss; seventh, J. W. Maddox; eighth, Thomas G. Lawson (re-elected); ninth, Parish Carter; tenth, J. C. C. Black; eleventh, H. C. Turner. By the apportionment, a new district, the Eleventh, has been created, and Messrs. Russell and Turner, both members of the present Congress from other districts, now represent the Second and Eleventh respectively. The present delegation stands, nine Democrats and Mr. Watson, who was elected as a Democrat, but went over to the Third party. The new delegation is 11 Democrats. Cleveland's majority in the State will be 50,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Cleveland's Majority 20,000—Republicans May Get One Congressman.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 8.—[Special.]—This State chose to-day a Governor, nine Presidential electors and seven Congressmen. At midnight the indications are that the Democrats have elected Congressmen in every district, the close vote being in the Seventh, which will receive an official count. Cleveland's majority in the State will exceed 20,000. The Weaver vote is very light, not over 2,000 at the most. The Congressional delegation will stand as follows: First, W. H. Brantley (re-elected); second, W. Jasper Talbert; third, A. A. C. Lattimer; fourth, George W. Shell (re-elected); fifth, T. J. Strait; sixth, John L. McLaurin. In the Seventh district the candidates are General E. W. Moise, Democrat, and G. W. Murray, colored Republican. The district has a very large colored majority. It is represented in the present Congress by William Elliott, Democrat, who received 3,700 votes against 4,700 for the Republican contestant. It is quite possible that General Moise may secure the election, making the delegation solid.

RHODE ISLAND.

A Majority Indicated for Harrison of Over 3,000 Votes.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 8.—The total vote of the State, lacking 20 districts, is: Harrison, 18,248; Cleveland, 15,322. The State goes for Harrison. The total vote of the State, lacking 20 districts, gives Harrison 18,248, and Cleveland 15,322. Indications point to an election of Congressmen by the people, as they require a majority of all the votes cast.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Cleveland's Majority Very Large, but Under the Democratic State Ticket.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 8.—The result of the election in this State shows a sweeping Democratic victory on both State and national tickets. The State ticket ran ahead, but Cleveland's majority will be very large. S. B. Alexander, Democrat, is re-elected to Congress from this, the Sixth district, by an overwhelming majority over Maynard, Third party candidate.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Harrison Carries the State But Russell's Re-Elected Governor.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Sixty-seven towns in Eastern Massachusetts give Hal Allen, Republican, for Governor, a net gain of 7,700 votes of last year of 810 votes. This is an average of 12 votes per town. There are 331 towns in the State, and if the same ratio holds throughout, Hal's total net gain will be only 4,202. Russell is probably re-elected. One hundred and twenty towns give Cleveland 22,744; Harrison, 31,445. Compared with 1888, the net Democratic gain is 1,141.

NEW MEXICO STILL DEMOCRATIC.

ALBUQUERQUE, Nov. 8.—[Special.]—The

HARRISON GIVES IT UP.

The President Accepts His Defeat Calmly and Gracefully.

HOW HE RECEIVED THE RETURNS.

The Result in New York State Not So Much of a Surprise, But

HE WAS DISAPPOINTED IN THE WEST

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Four years ago tonight President Harrison sat in his modest little house in Indianapolis, and received the joyful tidings that his countryman had elevated him to the highest public office at his disposal. On that occasion he was surrounded by his family and a few personal friends. His beloved wife was by his side to share his triumph. But the scene enacted upon that occasion differs somewhat from the picture presented at the White House to-night. The President, Secretary J. W. Foster, Attorney General Miller and Russell Harrison received the returns in the library, while Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Russell Harrison entertained a few friends in the private part of the house. Naturally they took a keen interest in the contest, and they were supplied with information from various points throughout the evening.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock the returns from New York commenced to come in with some degree of reliability, and the President and those with him began to lose the contented air which they exhibited a few hours previous. There was nothing in the President's manner indicating wounded pride or disappointment at the strength of the Democratic tide, but he laughed and chatted good-naturedly about the bulletins. Tracy and Foster Gave It Up.

At 11 o'clock Secretary Tracy and Secretary Foster concluded that they had heard enough to convince them that their party was defeated. As the two Secretaries were leaving the White House a remark was made by Secretary Tracy to the President in New York and Indiana. With an attempt at pleasantry he replied: "By the way, votes on the Republican side." "I am glad there was nothing he could say further that could throw any light on the subject, as the returns speak for themselves.

The President's calm under defeat. Secretary Foster could not give any information concerning Indiana because he has been away from State so long that he has lost the thread of the political situation there. He was less communicative than his naval colleague, and advised the newspaper men who gathered around him to "go home and go to bed."

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Very Few Arrests Were Made. Davenport's army of deputies was particularly active in the Fourteenth Assembly district, but made only one or two breaks. James B. Keating, the Tammany leader in the district, made his rounds among his captains before daylight and gave them instructions to give the Federal officers no excuse to be aggressive.

In the Fifteenth Assembly district the boys, after barrels for bonfires, made the only noise of the day. The voting was slow and the voters appeared to be unfamiliar with the ballots and the way to fold them. There was only one arrest.

The fight in the Seventeenth Assembly district was very bitter. The Republicans accused Tammany Hall of sending Senator Plunkitt and a number of other prominent politicians out of their own districts to try to influence the vote of the Seventeenth.

"I call on every official here, whether city, State or national, to see that the law is enforced, and that these people are kept back," said he. The crowd fell back and Captain Devery hunted up Supervisor Jacob Files and notified him that unless his men aided the police to see that the law was obeyed he

was disappointed in the West. Altogether, it was a peaceful and happy day for New York City. The secret ballot complications puzzled a good many educated no less than ignorant, but everyone got through all right, and everyone had a chance to say who and what should rule him, without interference and in perfect secrecy.

A very large vote was polled very early in the day in the First Assembly district. It was one of the quietest elections ever seen there. The United States marshals had nothing whatever to do. In most instances they merely hung around the outside of the polling places and smoked cigars. Davenport's men made a large number of arrests in the neighborhood of the Bowery, the region of the cheap lodging houses. Big preparations had been made for this purpose, and some polling places there were from eight to dozen marshals. In a great many instances the men arrested returned and swore in their votes.

The Day a Remarkably Quiet One. But in spite of these arrests the day was remarkably quiet. There are usually far a dozen rows in the neighborhood of Pell, Doyer and Mulberry streets. There was only one to-day. That took place in front of the polls at 9 Chatham square.

Cherry Hill surprised the police. There never was so quiet an election in that usually turbulent locality. The police of the Oak street station reported not a single arrest. The vote was heavy and early.

In the neighborhood of the Bowery there were some right lively times. The polling places were surrounded by Davenport's men looking for voters from the cheap lodging houses. The arrests were made with instructions to give the Federal officers no excuse to be aggressive.

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