

# A BIG TIDAL WAVE

## The Democratic Victory Growing Still More Decisive.

### EVEN OHIO NOW DOUBTFUL.

#### McKinley's State Close and Claimed for Cleveland by 1,200.

#### The Republicans Say It Will Take an Official Count to Decide and Are Hopeful of Results—Wisconsin Surely Democratic and Indiana Apparently So—The United States Senate Likely to Pass from the Control of the Republicans. President Harrison Takes His Defeat Without Any Show of Feeling.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 10.—The situation in Ohio has become interesting to a strained degree, and the excitement is at fever heat over the indications that McKinley's own state may possibly be found in the Democratic camp when all the votes are counted.

The Democratic committee has reports from the county chairmen of thirty-six counties, which show a net Democratic gain for Cleveland of 14,440. This leaves fifty-five counties to hear from. At the same rate of increase the state will go Democratic.

The Republican managers are very anxious and admit that the state will be close, but hope for different results from that which the Democrats claim.

The Democrats claim the state for the Cleveland electors by a plurality ranging from 1,000 to 1,500.

Republicans announce that it will require the official count to decide.

### CLEVELAND'S VICTORY.

#### Late Returns Show the Result to Be More Decisive Than Expected.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The following has been issued from Democratic headquarters: "Our advisers justify the statement that the electoral vote of Michigan and all of the electoral votes of Wisconsin and Illinois, in addition to those from New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Connecticut and those from the southern states, will be cast for Cleveland and Stevenson. This will make 269 electoral votes in all. The indications are that California has also gone Democratic, this giving Cleveland and Stevenson not less than 276 electoral votes.

"It is a glorious victory, and the people of the country are entitled to the warmest congratulations."

At Democratic headquarters it is claimed that the returns show that Harrison has lost almost every state in the far west, and calculations based upon the returns west of the Missouri river demonstrate that Harrison could not have been elected if he had carried New York and Indiana.

### Congress Elections.

Reports from the congressional elections are still far from complete. Statements of the political divisions of the membership of the senate and house of representatives in the Fifty-third congress necessarily contain elements of uncertainty that cannot be avoided, but the reports that have been received do not make any material changes in the tables heretofore sent out by the United Press.

Democrats claim that they have carried the Wyoming legislature, and will thereby secure a successor to Senator Warren, whose term expires March 4 next. This would give them forty-two senators, and almost certainly give to the third party senators the control of that body. Enthusiastic Democrats, however, claim that their party will secure enough additional senators from other western states to give them control of the upper branch of congress after March 4. But a substantial basis for that claim cannot be seen.

A number of changes in the composition of state delegations in the next house of representatives as heretofore given are made necessary by reports received today. The results, however, do not vary materially from the figures given out last night. In the Sixteenth New York district Francis Mervin (Rep.) seems to have defeated Henry M. Bacon (Dem.) This and other changes noted give the Democrats 222 members of the next house, Republicans 122, Farmers' Alliance 10. The Republican column is likely to be increased by the supplemental elections to be held in the two Rhode Island districts.

### Congress and Electors.

From the returns so far received on which reliance can be placed the following table shows how the electoral college and the representation in congress will stand:

State	Electors	Party	Congress	Party
Alabama	11	Dem.	11	Dem.
Arkansas	8	Dem.	8	Dem.
California	9	Dem.	9	Dem.
Colorado	7	Dem.	7	Dem.
Connecticut	7	Rep.	7	Rep.
Delaware	3	Rep.	3	Rep.
Florida	4	Dem.	4	Dem.
Georgia	13	Dem.	13	Dem.
Idaho	4	Dem.	4	Dem.
Illinois	24	Dem.	24	Dem.
Indiana	15	Dem.	15	Dem.
Iowa	11	Dem.	11	Dem.
Kansas	10	Dem.	10	Dem.
Kentucky	13	Dem.	13	Dem.
Louisiana	8	Dem.	8	Dem.
Maine	6	Rep.	6	Rep.
Maryland	10	Rep.	10	Rep.
Massachusetts	15	Rep.	15	Rep.
Michigan	8	Dem.	8	Dem.
Minnesota	9	Dem.	9	Dem.
Mississippi	9	Dem.	9	Dem.
Missouri	17	Dem.	17	Dem.
Montana	3	Rep.	3	Rep.
Nebraska	3	Rep.	3	Rep.
Nevada	3	Rep.	3	Rep.
New Hampshire	4	Rep.	4	Rep.
New Jersey	10	Rep.	10	Rep.
New York	36	Rep.	36	Rep.
North Carolina	11	Rep.	11	Rep.
North Dakota	3	Rep.	3	Rep.
Ohio	23	Rep.	23	Rep.
Oregon	4	Dem.	4	Dem.
Pennsylvania	32	Rep.	32	Rep.
Rhode Island	4	Rep.	4	Rep.
South Carolina	9	Rep.	9	Rep.
South Dakota	4	Rep.	4	Rep.
Tennessee	12	Dem.	12	Dem.
Texas	15	Dem.	15	Dem.
Vermont	4	Rep.	4	Rep.
Virginia	12	Dem.	12	Dem.
Washington	4	Dem.	4	Dem.
West Virginia	6	Dem.	6	Dem.
Wisconsin	12	Dem.	12	Dem.
Wyoming	3	Rep.	3	Rep.
Totals	145		145	

Chairman Harrity, of the Democratic national committee, sent telegrams of con-

gratulation to Vice President-elect Stevenson, Edward Murphy, Jr., chairman of the state Democratic committee; Richard Croker, lieutenant Governor Sheehan, and Hugh McLaughlin and Thomas H. Pearson, of Brooklyn. The telegram to Mr. Stevenson read:

Hon. A. E. Stevenson, Bloomington, Ill.: I need hardly say that you have my warmest congratulations. Your magnificent work throughout the campaign contributed largely to the result. God bless you.

W. H. HARRITY.

Mayor Grant sent a letter of congratulation to President-elect Cleveland. The mayor said the great oration of Senator Hill in Tammany hall, the heavy work done by Lieutenant Governor Sheehan and Chairman Murphy and the ruffianly conduct of John L. Davenport, added to the magnificent work done by Tammany Hall, were all in a measure responsible for the rolling up of such a stupendous majority for Cleveland in New York state. For the work done outside Messrs. Harrity and Whitney were deserving of a large share of credit.

Republican Claims.

The Republican national committee held a conference behind locked doors, and after adjournment the following bulletin was given out:

"From the latest advices received at headquarters the result of the election for president depends upon the returns from Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana, all of which are exceedingly close, but claimed by the Republicans in each case. With the electors from these states Harrison and Reid will have 226 sure votes."

John S. Clarkson was the first to leave the room. He was noncommittal. He was followed soon after by Secretary McComas. About 4 o'clock Chairman Carter emerged from the room. He was still sanguine of party victory in Indiana and Illinois. He would stand by his bulletin.

The object of the conference or its outcome Chairman Carter refused to reveal. Joseph H. Manly, the Maine member of the Republican national committee, was seen at the Fifth Avenue hotel.

Being asked to give his views on the result of the election, he replied: "What is the use? It is all over. I am convinced that we are beaten. I thought last night. I have no hope in Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin."

Whitelaw Reid Interviewed.

The Republican vice presidential candidate, Whitelaw Reid, was asked by a reporter to what he attributed the Republican defeat. He replied, "To a lack of Republican support."

"How do you explain that?" he was asked.

"I do not identify the whole Republican party to not approve the Republican position. If the disaster had been confined to one or two doubtful states other explanations would be possible; but when it extends from Connecticut and New Jersey to Illinois, Wisconsin and California it is clearly due to a tendency affecting the party throughout the country."

"The question on which such a general feeling may naturally exist is the tariff. Obviously many Republicans still think, as they did in 1890, that the McKinley tariff has gone too far. In view of this feeling it is probably best for the country that the Democratic victory should be complete."

"How are you feeling about it personally?" "Oh, well, you remember General Logan's reply to that question eight years ago. He said he felt like the boy who had stubbed his toe; he was too old to cry and it hurt too much to laugh. I am extremely sorry to see the country reverted for the first time in thirty years to unrestrained Democratic rule; but personally I have little to regret. I intended to get out of public life when I resigned the mission to France, had no intention of re-entering it again, never supposed I should be made a candidate for the vice presidency, and never asked a single human being to promote my nomination."

"When it came of course I was gratified, but the defeat leaves me just where I started last spring to place myself. I am profoundly sorry the Republican party is defeated, but I can bear my own reverse with composure."

### NEW YORK.

The Indications Are That Cleveland Has Carried the State by About 40,000 Plurality.

NEW YORK.—Grover Cleveland's plurality in this state is 44,400. His plurality in the city is 75,354, and it is more than 28,000 in Kings county. The result in Kings county was a surprise, as the Democratic managers there had claimed only 18,000 to 20,000 plurality. There were heavy Democratic gains in some of the strongest Republican counties in the interior of the state.

The Democrats have elected a good majority of the assemblymen in this state, which insures the election of a Democrat to the United States senate to succeed Frank Hiscock. Thirty Democratic assemblymen are elected from this city, and seventeen of the eighteen assemblymen elected from Kings county are Democrats. In the next assembly there will be seventy-five Democrats and thirty-three Republicans, which will give the Democrats a sweeping majority on joint ballot.

Whatsoever the cause the total vote in the country districts fell much below the vote of 1888, but two Republicans stayed at home to one Democrat, so that the Cleveland majority increased in nearly every part of the state.

There are many surprises, but the greatest of all is in Chemung county, Senator David B. Hill's home, where a Democratic majority of 570 in 1888 is now a Republican majority of 300, or a total Democratic loss of 870. Dr. R. P. Bush, the speaker of the present assembly, who represented the county seven years, is defeated.

Kings county gave Cleveland a plurality of 29,160, and cast 1,900 votes for Weaver, and 1,508 for Bidwell. Three Democratic congressmen were elected.

Tammany Hall made a clean sweep. Gilroy was elected mayor over Einstein by a vote of 173,508 to 97,947. Cleveland had a majority of 74,738 in the city. New York city with Richmond and Westchester counties sends a solid Democratic delegation of ten representatives to congress.

The following appear to be the congressmen elected from the entire state:

First—James W. Covert, Dem.  
Second—John W. Clancy, Dem.  
Third—Joseph C. Hendrix, Dem.  
Fourth—William J. Coombs, Dem.  
Fifth—John H. Graham, Dem.  
Sixth—Thomas F. Wagner, Dem.  
Seventh—Franklin Bartlett, Dem.  
Eighth—Edward J. Dunphy, Dem.  
Ninth—Timothy J. Campbell, Dem.  
Tenth—Daniel E. Sikes, Dem.  
Eleventh—Amos J. Cummings, Dem.  
Twelfth—W. Bourke Cockran, Dem.  
Thirteenth—John DeWitt Warner, Dem.  
Fourteenth—John R. Fellows, Dem.  
Fifteenth—Asbel P. Fitch, Dem.  
Sixteenth—William Ryan, Dem.  
Seventeenth—Henry D. Bacon, Dem.  
Eighteenth—J. L. Lefevre, Rep.

Twenty-fifth—James S. Sherman, Rep.  
Twenty-sixth—John W. Ruy, Rep.  
Twenty-seventh—James J. Bennett, Rep.  
Twenty-eighth—Serenio E. Payne, Rep.  
Twenty-ninth—Charles W. Gillett, Rep.  
Thirtieth—James W. Wadsworth, Rep.  
Thirty-first—J. Van Voorhis, Rep.  
Thirty-second—Daniel N. Lockwood, Dem.

Thirty-third—Charles Daniels, Rep.  
Thirty-fourth—W. B. Hooker, Rep.  
Horatio S. Sanford is elected mayor of Long Island City. He defeated Patrick Gleason, the present incumbent, by about 100 plurality.

### NEW JERSEY.

The State Casts Its Electoral Vote for Cleveland by a Plurality Exceeding 8,000—Werts Elected Governor.

NEW JERSEY.—The indications now are that Cleveland has carried the State of New Jersey by 7,500, and that Werts (Dem.) for governor has been elected by a plurality of 4,000. The next legislature will stand as follows: Senate—Republicans, 4; Democrats, 17. House—Democrats, 56; Republicans, 25. The Democratic majority on joint ballot will be 31, which leaves a net Republican gain of 4. For congress the Republicans have carried the First and Second districts and possibly the Eighth. The returns from the latter district are still incomplete.

Caldwell, the birthplace of Grover Cleveland, gave Harrison 184, Cleveland 154. Fifteen arrests were made in Trenton for bribery at the polls. The common prisoners required to give bail to answer such charges are Major Michael Hurley, the Democratic "boss" of Mercer county; John Webb, a letter carrier, and William H. Skirm, son of the Republican candidate for state senator in this county.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

The Majority for Harrison and Reid in the State Will Be in the Neighborhood of 70,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The next state senate will consist of 31 Republicans and 19 Democrats. The general assembly will include 140 Republicans and 64 Democrats. The Republican majority on joint ballot will be 90. John Dean (Rep.) is elected justice of the supreme court. The common pleas judges elected are: Philadelphia, Michael Arnold (Dem.); Lancaster, David McMullen (Dem.); Allegheny, Edwin H. Stoy (Rep.); Dauphin and Lebanon, John B. McPherson; Butler and Lawrence, John M. Greer (Rep.); Schuylkill, R. H. Koche (Rep.); Berks, H. Willis Billard (Dem.); Potter and McKean, Arthur G. Olmstead (Rep.).

Pennsylvania has gone for Harrison and Reid. The returns indicate that his majority will not be less than 70,000, and more complete reports may carry it to a figure somewhat larger. The Republican state ticket, including John Dean, for justice of the supreme court, and William Lilly and Alexander McDowell, for congressmen at large, has received about the same majority, although there are sections where Judge Dean has run considerably ahead of his ticket.

An important part of the Republican victory in this state is the election of twenty-one Republican congressmen out of a total of thirty. In the present house the Democrats have eleven members from Pennsylvania. The legislature is also strongly Republican, the majority on joint ballot promising from the returns so far received to range from eighty-five to ninety. The vote in most of the counties is a pretty full one, and the experience with the new ballot system appears to have been without serious difficulty.

It is impossible at this hour to make any calculation as to the extent of the vote cast for any of the outside party organizations, although there were three electoral tickets in the present assembly, the Republican and Democratic nominations, the Prohibition, People's and Socialist-Labor.

### CONNECTICUT.

The Democrats Claim the State by About 1,000 Plurality—Morris Apparently Elected Governor.

CONNECTICUT.—There is nothing in the late returns received by the Count (Rep.) changes the result here materially. Cleveland's plurality is about 5,000. The report that sufficient Prohibition and scattering votes were cast to prevent Morris' majority is not confirmed by the drift of the official returns. The congressional delegation is 1 Republican and 3 Democrats. The state senate is a tie. The house shows a Republican majority of 14, which will become 18 when two Republicans in Cheshire are seated. They were elected, but declared not elected by the moderator because the word "Republican" was not on the tickets. There were four ties for representatives voted off. East Hartford and Salem went Republican, Columbia and Durham Democratic.

### NEW ENGLAND STATES.

With the Exception of Connecticut, Which Is Claimed by the Democrats, They Are All Republican.

12,765; Cleveland, 5,606; Bidwell, 443; scattering, 6. The same totals in 1888 gave Harrison 14,719; Cleveland, 5,610; Fisk, 405. The Republican vote shows a decrease of 1,954, or 13 per cent., and the Democratic a decrease of 4, or seven-tenths per cent.; the Prohibition a gain of 38, or 9 per cent. The second trial of voting under the new ballot law was more satisfactory than the first.

MAINE.—One hundred and seventy-seven towns in Maine give Harrison, 42,089; Cleveland, 31,455; scattering, 3,634. The same towns in 1888 gave Harrison, 43,347; Cleveland, 32,060; scattering, 2,597. Republican plurality now 10,634. Republican plurality then 18,287. If the remaining towns come in at the same rate of loss, the vote will stand: Harrison, 64,000; Cleveland, 49,500; scattering, 5,000. Total vote, 118,500.

RHODE ISLAND.—The total vote of the state, lacking twenty districts, gives Harrison 18,248; Cleveland, 16,552. This state goes for Harrison.

Indications point to no election of congressmen in this state.

### THE CENTRAL STATES.

Illinois Apparently Goes for Cleveland and Causes the Greatest Surprise in the Campaign.

ILLINOIS.—The latest returns do not abate in any way the decisive Democratic victory in the state of Illinois on national and state tickets. Conservative men of all parties now generally agree that the national and state tickets have a Democratic majority estimated at 20,000 to 25,000. Democrats have a majority in the senate of 3 and in the house of representatives of 11.

Returns from nearly all the congressional districts in the state are complete, and indicate that the Democrats have elected congressmen in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Eighth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth districts and two congressmen at large; Republicans in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twentieth districts. The vote in the First district is very close, and it will require the official count to determine the result definitely.

It is now definitely known that Joseph G. Cannon (Rep.) has been elected to congress from the Fifteenth district, heretofore classed as doubtful.

INDIANA.—The vote was probably the largest ever polled in the state. As the Australian ballot law has doubled the number of precincts it would be impracticable to compare the vote of this year with that of the presidential vote of four years ago. In 1890 the Democrats carried the state by a plurality of 19,575. On this basis the Republicans would have to gain an average of seven votes in each precinct.

The returns from all over the state continue to come in slowly, especially from southern Indiana. Seventy-three counties have reported, and Cleveland and the Democratic state ticket have in those counties about 7,300 plurality. The other nine counties are expected to give a net Democratic gain of 1,900. The legislature will be Democratic by a big majority on joint ballot. The Democratic eleven congressmen and the Republicans two.

MICHIGAN.—The Republican voters have carried 8 out of 14 electoral districts. The legislature will probably be composed as follows: Senate—Republicans, 18; Democrats and Populists, 14. House—Republicans, 48; Democrats and Populists, 32. According to the returns now in, which are somewhat meager, it appears that the following congressmen are successful: First district, J. Logan Chipman (Dem.); Second, James Gorman (Dem.); Third, J. C. Burrows (Rep.); Fourth, H. F. Thomas (Rep.); Fifth, E. P. Richardson (Dem.); Sixth, D. M. Allen (Rep.); Seventh, P. L. Wilson (Rep.); Eighth, W. L. Linton (Rep.); Ninth, John W. Moon (Rep.); Tenth, T. A. E. Weadock (Dem.); Eleventh, John Avery (Rep.); Twelfth, S. M. Stephenson (Rep.).

IOWA.—All the election returns so far received indicate a Republican plurality of 22,000 in Iowa on the state ticket. Ed C. Wall claims the state of Wisconsin by 13,000 majority for the Democrats. Complete reports from all over the state give the Democrats 12 state senators, which, together with 15 hold over senators, gives them 27 out of the 33 votes in the senate, with the chance of raising this number to 30. Sixty-six Democrats have been so far elected to the assembly, and a great number of Democratic strongholds have not yet been heard from. This assures the election of a Democratic United States senator to succeed Senator Philetus Sawyer.

MINNESOTA.—Minnesota has chosen all of the nine Harrison electors—five by 16,000 and four by 8,000. The fusion electors actually ran behind the Democratic electors in St. Paul and Minneapolis. Democrats elect six congressmen, Democrats one. The legislature is still in doubt. Harrison elect governor and both congressmen in South Dakota. Harrison electors win by 2,000. The legislature is in doubt.

### SOUTHERN STATES.

West Virginia Returns Indicate That the State Will Remain in the Solid South.

ARKANSAS.—The vote cast for the presidential candidates, as far as it has been reported, shows a plurality for Cleveland of 20,000. This gives him the eight electoral votes of the state in the electoral college. In 1888 Cleveland carried the state by a plurality of 27,210.

FLORIDA.—The Democratic presidential electors have been elected in this state. The returns received show the plurality for the Cleveland ticket to be about 9,000. Later returns may reduce this somewhat, but of course not enough to affect the result.

GEORGIA.—Returns from all the counties of this state show a Democratic plurality of 55,000. This gives Georgia's 13 electoral votes to Cleveland. Richmond county will give Black Dem., nearly 9,000 majority over Tom Watson. Returns from other counties indicate that the Democrats will carry every district in the state. Georgia will send a solid Democratic delegation to the next congress.

KENTUCKY.—The thirteen electoral votes of this state go to the Democrats. The returns are coming in slowly, but enough have been received to show that Cleveland's plurality is 30,000. His plurality in 1888 was 28,069. All congressional districts, except the Eleventh, are Democratic. The Eleventh is still in doubt.

LOUISIANA.—The figures on the vote in ninety-nine parishes thus far received

show a plurality for Cleveland of 50,000. The Cleveland plurality four years ago was 54,548.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Notwithstanding the confident expectations of Republicans, West Virginia will not break the solid south this year. The disappointing returns came from Republican counties, especially Kanawha county, where the force bill ghost and mixed schools apportionment swayed the voters.

The Republicans of the state are stunned by the "slump" and cannot account for it. Davis, for governor, runs ahead of Harrison, but is too far behind MacCordle (Dem.) to pull through. The latter will have from 1,500 to 2,000 plurality. Republicans will control the house of delegates, but the legislature will have a Democratic majority of 10 on joint ballot, which insures the reelection of Senator Faulkner. It will be some time before definite figures can be obtained.

MARYLAND.—There was only one district in doubt in Maryland—the Sixth district—formerly represented by Mr. McComas, secretary of the Republican national committee, where George L. Well-Be, Rep., contested the representation against William McMahon McKaig, Dem., the sitting member. The district was carried last election by McKaig by less than 200 in a total vote of nearly 34,000. Latest returns are that he has carried Washington county by 350, has gained largely in Garrett county and is re-elected by an increased majority.

Congressmen have been elected in the other five districts as follows: First—Robert Brattan, Dem., for Fifty-third congress, and John B. Brown to fill vacancy in Fifty-second congress. Second, J. F. C. Talbot, Dem. Third—Harry Walter Rusk, Dem., re-elected. Fourth—Isidor Raynor, Dem., re-elected. Fifth—Barnes Compton, Dem., re-elected.

The state has given a larger majority than usual for Cleveland.

ALABAMA.—Cleveland has carried this state by a majority of about 50,000. The indications are that the fusionists have elected congressmen in the Second and Fifth districts; the Democrats in the First, Third, Sixth, Eighth and Ninth; Fourth and Seventh doubtful.

TENNESSEE.—Grover Cleveland carries Tennessee by 65,000 plurality, and Peter Turney is elected governor by 50,000. Buchanan, the third party candidate, polled only 30,000 votes. The Democratic vote was full, but the Republican and third parties failed to come out. The legislature will be Democratic, and the congressional delegation as now—eight Democrats and two Republicans.

MISSISSIPPI.—This state casts its electoral votes as usual for the Democratic electors. The Cleveland electors are therefore returned by a plurality of 50,000. Four years ago the Cleveland plurality was 55,375.

MISSOURI.—The Missourians voted for the Democratic electors. The returns from the counties show a plurality for Cleveland of 30,000 against 25,715 in 1888.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The indications are that the Democrats have elected congressmen in every district, the only close vote being in the Seventh district, which will require an official count. Cleveland's majority in the state will exceed 20,000.

TEXAS.—The weather was bad throughout the state. The vote will probably not exceed that of 1888, when Cleveland's plurality was 180,000.

VIRGINIA.—Indications are that the state will give 30,000 Democratic majority. Wise, Dem., for congress will have 6,000 to 7,000 majority.

DELAWARE.—This state elected three presidential electors, one congressman, and one senator. The vote was probably not exceeded that of 1888, when Cleveland's plurality was 180,000.

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doubt, but will probably be Republican on joint ballot. The Democrats will in all probability carry four congressional districts—First, Second, Fourth and Sixth—and the Republicans the remaining three.

A great deal of trouble was caused by the lack of ballot boxes, and although 150 were distributed many voters were unable to get their votes in time.

The election passed off very quietly, though twenty arrests were made by United States deputy marshals for attempts at illegal voting and for breach of the peace. The estimated total vote of the city will be 60,000. An unusually large vote was cast throughout California, and the new ballot law was generally satisfactory.

COLORADO.—The additional returns only tend to pile up the Populist majority in Colorado, which will be anywhere from 5,000 to 7,000, with Waite, Populist candidate for governor, probably 3,000 votes behind his ticket. Pence (Populist) is elected to congress in the First district by 1,500 or 2,000 majority, and Bell (Populist) is elected in the Second district by 3,000 or 4,000 majority. The Populists will have control of the lower house of the legislature and probably the senate. Long term senators elected will have a vote in the session of 1895 for a United States senator to succeed Senator Walcott. Of the seventeen long term senators chosen the Populists have elected ten or twelve and possibly more.

NEBRASKA.—The Nebraska returns are still fragmentary, but indications are that the Weaver electors will carry the state by about 5,000. Crouse (Rep.) for governor will probably get 3,000 plurality, also Majors (Rep.) for lieutenant governor. The balance of the state ticket will probably be mixed and close, with chances favoring the Republicans. The Populists will elect two out of six congressmen and possibly three. Gains for Republicans as compared with two years ago are being noticeable. The independents lose in former strongholds and gain slightly in towns. One-third of the Democrats of the state voted for Weaver electors, which explains why they carried the state.

### NORTHWEST STATES.

The Returns Are Slow in Coming in, and Late Returns May Change the Indicated Results.

IDAHO.—Idaho voted for governor, three presidential electors and one congressman. An unusually heavy vote was polled. The polls were open from 8 a. m. until 7 p. m. It is impossible to obtain returns from any of the eighteen counties, as the count is proceeding at a snail's pace. Sweet, the Republican nominee for congress, is undoubtedly elected and it is conceded that McConnell, the Republican nominee for governor, has the best chance. It seems likely that the Weaver-Cleveland electoral ticket has been elected by a narrow margin.

WYOMING.—It will necessitate an official count to decide if Wyoming is for Harrison or Weaver. The majority will not be 100 either way. Chairman Vandevanter, of the Republican state committee, conceded the election of Osborne for governor and Clarke for supreme judge. He claims the legislature on joint ballot and the election of Clarence Clark to congress by 300. Chairman New, of the Democratic committee, says the Democrats and Populists have 10 majority in the legislature and have elected Osborne as governor. Clarke as supreme judge and Coffeen as congressman by a majority of 500.

NORTH DAKOTA.—Returns are very meagre, but seem to indicate that Harrison has carried the state by about 1,000. No returns are yet available on the congressional counts.

OREGON.—Returns from 90 precincts, including 18 precincts of Multnomah county, give Harrison 2,027, Weaver 7,766 and Cleveland 2,891. Chairman A. Murphy, of the Democratic state central committee, asserts that all Populist candidates will be elected with pluralities of from 1,000 to 3,000. On the other hand, Chairman Boise, of the Republican state central committee, claims the state by 7,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—Returns are very meagre,