ANDOVER NEWS.
A. BAGNALL, PUBLISHER.
ANDOVER, N. Y., NOVEMBER 7, 1900
TERMS: $1.00 a Year in Advance

At many of the up-to-date weddings of the extreme the ring-bearer will be

Another Aid to Matrimony. as important personage of the bridal procession as it slowly marches up the aisle. Usually this functionary is a small boy—not so small, however, that he will lose the precious circlet with which he is intrusted—dressed as a page and carrying with much importance the satin pillow that holds the ring. This is not an absolutely new feature of wedding, says an eastern contemporary, but it is one that should be encouraged by fond parents who would have the ceremony go off without a hitch. As things are now, the wedding ring is a fruitful source of trouble. When the groom takes charge of it himself he invariably forgets in which pocket he put it, and it is only produced after a nerve-racking pause and much fumbling. When it is intrusted to the care of the best man, it is as like as not to be dropped by his nervous fingers as he awkwardly essays to hand it to his friend. Therefore, the little ring-bearer in doublet and hose is not only a picturesque addition to the wedding procession as he walks along beside the flower girl—he is also important for the preservation of peace and tranquillity. It is prophesied, by the bye, that the fashionable wedding with its bridesmaids, its maids of honor, its flower girl, its music and flowers and chatting at the cleaning host of spectators will soon be a thing of the past. A goodly number of young people in smart circles have recently slipped away quietly after their engagements have been announced and been married at a clergyman's home simply to avoid this ostentatious display. Men have always been restive under a custom which is at the theatrical and trying in the extreme, but they have yielded as the American man usually does to the wishes of the women. Now, however, even femininity seems to begin to look upon the fashionable wedding as a great bore and as unnecessary expense, and in consequence slips away quietly with the man she intends to wed, foregoing the pleasure of court trains and tulle veils, and is married with the gardener and cook of the rector as the sole witnesses.

Nicaragua's Noted Volcano.

The most noted volcano in Nicaragua is Coseguina, which, after a long series of earthquakes along the Andes mountains and throughout the Central American states, in June, 1835, broke into violent eruption, scattering ashes over 1,500 miles of country.—Detroit Free Press.

Civility Is Good Capital.

Jewelry salesperson:

"Look at the army of salesmen and saleswomen in our stores. There is not, I believe, as capable or honest a corps of workers in the world. Yet a French or English shopgirl will sell twice as many goods in the same time, and the customer will come again and again to be served by that same woman. Why? Because she is civil and courteous. There is something pitiful as well as ridiculous in the indifference, the hauteur, the actual rudeness of many of the intelligent young men and women behind our counters. Yet, civility is their capital. By selling gloves or tinware they earn their living, and the more civil they are the more they sell. Most of my readers know a few salesmen who have remained in some of the old business houses until an honored old age, and, by their ability and courtesy, have made for themselves hosts of friends. It is a pity that these foolish young people could not learn their business from them."

There has been a story circulated to the effect that when Queen Victoria dies Emperor William would push his claim to the throne as being nearer in the line of succession than his uncle, the prince of Wales. This could not possibly be, as the cognate law of succession prevails in Great Britain. This law gives the right of succession to the male heirs in the same relation to the sovereign, and excludes all female heirs without regard to priority. This will last long as male heirs are living. Queen Victoria's great-grandchildren are nearer to the throne than her own sons except the prince of Wales. Marriage to a Catholic debars a prince or princess from the throne of England.

Like all the great rarities, the best assortment of the two-cent Hawaiian stamps to be found in the Ferrarri collection of Paris. In this great accumulation of postal issues, the world's largest and most valuable collection, there are several specimens, together with a number of the five-cent and 13-cent stamps. The two-cent has not always brought such an enormous price as recently. Only in the past few years, when it became known how few specimens existed, has it realized such a big sum of money.

Miss Nee Bana (Northern Light) is an Indian girl who lives on an island near Old Town, Me. She is an expert swimmer and canoe navigator, has saved life at the risk of her own, reads books, dances bewitchingly, and is very good looking. The City national bank of Kankakee has paid Miss Nee Bana good dollars for the privilege of engraving her pretty face on its checks.

In many of the census returns from the southern states men of means and leisure are entered in the occupation columns as "gentlemen," and in one instance as "rich." An invalid in Illinois gives his occupation as "laid up," and a prodigal figures in the same column as "big fun."

CELERY KING
NATURE'S CURE
A Great Nerve Medicine.
Celery King cleanses the system and builds it up.
It makes the blood pure.
It beautifies the complexion.
It cures constipation and liver disorders.
It cures headache and most other aches.
Celery King cures Nerve, Stomach, Liver and Kidney diseases. 1

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order.

Kidney troubles has become so prevalent that it is no inconvenience for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet tell ing all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

Home of Swamp-Root.

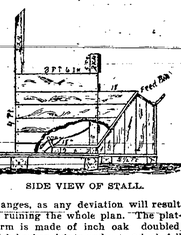
FARM AND FIRESIDE

PERFECT COW STALL.

After a Test of Seven Years Its Designer Considers It the Best Thing of Its Kind.

There is nothing about the dairy barn that requires so much care and ingenuity as the construction of cow stalls. Contemplating the wisdom of an invention that would give not only perfect comfort to dairy animals, but insure perfect cleanliness, I constructed one that has proved to be a grand success, after a test of seven years. Since my stall appeared thousands of dairymen have placed them in their dairy barns and where constructed according to the plans shown in the illustrations they have always given perfect satisfaction.

The construction is simple and the plans easily followed. If a carpenter is employed see that he makes no changes, as any deviation will result in ruining the whole plan. The platform is made of inch oak doubled and hence joints are a twelve-inch fall at ditch. This platform may be made of cement instead of plank or boards. The ditch should be made watertight. I have found that where a considerable quantity of absorbents are used a ditch 16 inches wide, 9 inches deep at platform and 7 inches at walk has given us the greatest satisfaction.



SIDE VIEW OF STALL.

We and that a platform 6 feet 6 inches from ditch to the piece across the front of the stall is just right for a cow weighing 1,000 pounds. For shorter cows decrease the length, the idea being to fence the cow back to the ditch so that all her voidings will fall into the latter, which insures a clean animal. For the mangers I use two three by three studding, and lay them full length of stalls, so that the feed trough will be 18 inches wide and four inches above platform after placing a tight bottom of either an 18-inch board or matched flooring. The flange board next to cow is seven inches wide, being just ten inches from top to floor.

The opening of the manger at top ought to be 18 inches wide. At this point all feed, grain, silage, hay or fodder is fed. The last slat at bottom should be only six or seven inches wide from the slanting back of manger, so that nothing but grain or cut feed will pass into the 18-inch trough. The cows are tied with the common swivel tie chain. The partitions for the stalls are three feet six inches long and four feet high; and for a stall, three feet two inches from center to center. The partitions do not follow through past the five-foot post to the slanting back of the manger higher than one foot above the feed trough. This is done so that green corn or corn stover can be fed more easily, which to many farmers is an item. The feed bin is an adjunct which many have attached and run the full length of the feed alley with door to door, as shown. This feature saves many steps in a whole winter's feeding and holds a large quantity of feed.—George E. Scott, in Orange Judd Farmer.

BRIEF DAIRY NOTES.

It is the neglected cow that never gives the morning pail.

Be merciful to your cows if you expect to make money in the dairy business.

The cool nights of fall should admonish dairymen to house their cows at night.

Rowen freshly cut from the meadows form a valuable adjunct to the fall feed of dairy cows.

To allow the cows to lie in open pastures until the nights are freezing cold is to invite a steady decrease in milk yield.

Unless the nights are warm and pleasant at this season, it is wise after the evening's milking to give the cows a feeding of fodder corn or freshly cut rowen, and let them lie on dry bedding in the stable all night. The fodder can be fed to them in their mangers, and will result in a much more bountiful yield of milk in the morning than if the cows lay out through a frosty night.—National Rural.

Essentials in Poultry Care.

There are a few rules absolutely necessary in the care of all varieties of poultry. Feed regularly at stated times and give no more than will be eaten up clean. A change of food will do no harm, and will add a good relish. Water should be kept clean and free from offensive odor. Fresh, clean water should be supplied every day. Quietude and freedom from alarm of any kind are necessary to command their confidence, which is a very important consideration; keep them familiar with your presence and voice, and do not disappoint their confidence. Ground plaster is one of the best disinfectants to allay the offensive odors of the henyard, and costs but little.

ABOUT SOILING CROPS.

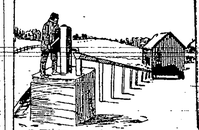
A Subject That Is Being Studied Closely Just Now by All Progressive Dairymen.

An old adage hath it that closing the barn door after the theft of the horse is not the best method of preventing burglary. Yet it is held to be worth while as a discouragement of further pilfering. The dairyman who this past summer has seen his cows shrinking, feels inclined to shut the barn door. How may he do this best? If he has planted soiling crops like peas and oats, Hungarian millet, and the like, and has been supplementing the dying pastures with green feed in the barn or yard, he has closed the door before rather than after the theft. Moreover, the necessity for the summer feeding of grain is greatly lessened. If he has no recourse to soiling crops, nothing but buying grain can lessen the shrinkage. The Vermont experiment station has for many years experimented with soiling crops, and recommends to dairymen the large use of summer ensilage and of oats and peas sown at weekly intervals, and fed during July and August. Ensilage is probably the cheaper food; oats and peas somewhat the better. If the former is contemplated as a steady summer diet for years, it would be well to consider the erection of a special summer silo, preferably round, with a small diameter and a relatively greater depth. Ensilage spread over a large surface in summer spoils rapidly and loses largely in feeding value. If oats and peas be chosen, they should be sown in succession lots at weekly intervals, like two sown separately, the peas first rather deeply and harrowed in; the oats two or three days later and bushed in. A better catch is likely to be secured in this way than if sown together. The crop may be either fed green, hayed or put in the silo. Let those whose July and August milk yields prove disappointing try ensilage or oats and peas next year.—Country Gentleman.

WATERING MADE EASY.

A Device Which, Although Effective, Is So Easily Made That Everybody Can Introduce It.

In cold, windy weather watering the live stock is often hard, disagreeable work. Where the pump is within a reasonable distance of the barn a platform may be built over the well and the pump carried upon it. An open wood trough or metal pipe may be



WINTER WATERING DEVICE.

used, as illustrated, for conveying water from well to animals. Water will thus run downhill much easier than it can be carried during winter. If a trough runs lengthwise of the feed shed, whether for cattle, horses, sheep or swine, the water may be pumped over the troughs directly into the drinking tank or trough. Pack the outside of pump to prevent freezing.—Farm and Home.

Stay by Your Specialty.

A creamery patron, who milks cows when butter fat is high and beef low, but turns his attention to beef when butter fat is low, says: "Profits are scarcely visible to the naked eye. What shall we do to be saved?" Breeding for milk one year and beef the next is a suicidal policy that no enterprising breeder would dare practice. By this haphazard method, the above patron realized for butter fat $19.63 per cow per annum. The Kansas Agricultural college scrub herd, pushed along dairy lines, brought an average of $37.75 per cow per annum. This difference of $18.12 per cow is what would have been visible to the naked eye, had his cows been handled as the college cows were handled. "What shall we do to be saved?" Settle upon some definite line of work, study the business in all the details, find out what others are doing in the same lines, make your business a hobby, and, above all, stick to it!—D. H. Otis, in Country Gentleman.

THE DEALERS VOTES

ONE HOME.

Whisky Wrecked Its Happiness and Finally Wrought a Terrible Tragedy.

They stood on the steps of the little cottage framed in the festoons made by the climbing rose over the veranda. The woman held the baby girl in her arms. The man had his lunch box in one hand and a saw and plane in the other.

"Say good-by to papa," said the young mother, and the child waved her little hand, one arm around the mother's neck, and said: "By, by, papa, by, by."

The slight morning breeze stirred the curls about the little white neck. The man laid down his tools and took the baby in his strong arms. The child threw both arms around his neck and held him tightly clasped. "My papa, my papa," she said.

He kissed her red lips, her cheeks, her white neck, and silky hair. Then he unclasped the little arms and gave her back to her mother.

"Papa must go now," he said. "Good-by, darling."

"You'll remember, dear, won't you," said the wife in a low voice.

"Of course, Carrie; don't look so sober. I'm all right."

He laughed and kissed his hand to her as he went down the walk. She watched his tall, well-built frame till the shade trees hid him from sight.

Night came and she had his supper ready. He had not come. She went down the walk and looked up the street. He was not in sight. Then she went in and looked at the clock again.

"That clock is too fast," she said to herself; "it must be. He will be here in a minute."

She went back to the kitchen to see that everything was kept warm. Then she tried to busy herself with some sewing for the baby—a pretty, new dress. But she kept laying it aside to go to the door, and presently she gave it up altogether. She got up and paced the floor, back and forth, back and forth. Then she sat down, and, taking the baby in her lap, held her fast. The hot tears fell on the little face and the child put her hand up to her eyes and began to wail.

The sun went down; darkness fell. She undressed the baby and put her in her little bed; then she sat down by the open window and waited. The scents of the roses and heliotrope came into the room. A mocking bird sang in one of the eucalyptus trees. The moon rose. The street grew quiet.

At last there were steps coming up the street. She trembled and shrank back. Then she rose and went shrinkingly to the door. The man stumbled at the steps and broke into a torrent of curses.

He came unsteadily across the veranda. His eyes were red and bloodshot; his face full of evil passion. She tried to smile a welcome with her poor, pale face and blanched lips.

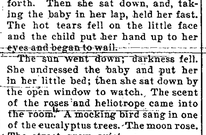
"What, no supper?" he cried, fiercely; no supper? Take that!"

He dealt her a heavy blow on the head. She dropped to the floor and lay very still. He stumbled over her into the house. Then he turned to her with a lessening of his fury.

"Get up, Carrie," he said, less furiously, "get up!"

"Get up," he said again, and lifted her to her feet. She slipped from his grasp and fell to the floor. The shock sobered him. He bent over her in a wild excitement, and called: "Carrie! Carrie!" No answer. "Carrie!" She lay silent as before. "I've killed her! I've killed her!" he cried, and rushed into the little bedroom. In an instant he returned. There was the crack of a revolver and he fell to the floor. Baby waked with a cry. She sat in bed and called: "Mamma! mamma!" Then she called loudly: "Papa! papa!" No one answering, she crept out of bed. She went to the prostrate form of the woman and stroked her hair with her little soft hands. Then she bent over and kissed the white cheek. But mamma did not answer.

She ran over to the man and called



HE DEALT HER A HEAVY BLOW ON THE HEAD.

Dr. Brown's White Ribbon Remedy is the only reliable, safe, quick and permanent cure for intemperance that can be given to the patient without their knowledge. It is PURE, CLEAR, ODORLESS, TASTELESS.

White Ribbon Remedy will cure, or destroy the diseased appetite for alcoholic stimulants. Whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate or a "tippler", a social drinker or a drunkard, White Ribbon Remedy will cure. *It is impossible for any one to use alcoholic liquors after using this specific.* By mail, $1 00. Trial page free.

Dr. Wm. R. Brown, 218 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

To Repair Broken Articles use Major's Cement. Remember MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT, MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

Election Returns.

Twenty-sixth district, George W. Ray, R.

Twenty-seventh district, Michael E. Driscoll, R.

Twenty-eighth district, Sereno E. Payne, R.

Twenty-ninth district, Charles W. Gillett, R.

Thirtieth district, James W. Wadsworth, R.

Thirty-first district, James B. Perkins, R.

Thirty-second district, Rowland B. Mahany, R.

Thirty-third district, D. S. Alexander, R.

Thirty-fourth district, Edward B. Vreeland, R.

Connecticut Republican.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 7.—With only the larger cities and less than a dozen towns in Connecticut missing the returns indicate the election of McKinley in Connecticut by a plurality of 20,000 and the election of the Republican state ticket by a margin of 12,000 votes and the return of all four Republican congressmen. The Republicans have already elected enough members of the house of representatives and the state senate to make the general assembly overwhelmingly Republican.

State Chairman Thayer of the Democratic committee concedes defeat for the Democratic national ticket in Connecticut, but states that he believes Judge Broaman, the candidate for governor, will carry the state by a small majority. If the returns from New Haven, Waterbury and Hartford are no rata, it gives a plurality of 4,000. He claims the election of Oliver Gildersleeve for congress, but may revise his claims in an hour after hearing from the cities.

Maryland 10,000 Republican.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—McKinley has carried Maryland beyond the shadow of a doubt, the only question to be settled being the size of his majority. With practically complete returns from the city he has a majority here of about 6,500, while from the state scattering returns indicate an additional surplus of 3,500, making his total majority in the state about 10,000. There is no reason to believe that the final figures will vary greatly from those given above. Chairman Vandiver of the Democratic state committee admits Bryan's defeat in the state, while Chairman Goldsborough of the Republican committee says that McKinley's majority will reach 11,000 at least. It is also certain that the Republicans have elected four out of the six congressmen, while the remaining two contests will probably be Democratic, although latest returns may change this outlook.

McKinley Hears the Returns.

CANTON, O., Nov. 7.—President McKinley passed the election evening last night at his home surrounded by a large number of his old friends and neighbors, including many ladies, who came as the guests of Mrs. McKinley to share with her the interest and excitement of this momentous part of the campaign. Direct wires connected the house with the Republican national headquarters at New York and Chicago, with Senator Hanna at the Union club in Cleveland and with the home of Governor Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, so that the president was in constant telephonic touch with his associate on the ticket and with the campaign leaders. The president made his headquarters in his library, where most of the gentlemen guests congregated, while Mrs. McKinley entertained the ladies in the parlor. The president was in his usual good humor, showing no signs of anxiety over the result.

Indiana In Doubt.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—The returns are coming in very slowly, and from the meager reports received indications point to a Republican majority in Indiana. A very heavy vote was cast in the state. Aside from the clash in Clay county, where one man fell dead with 20 bullets in his body, the election was free of all violence. Colonel W. L. Durbin, the Republican gubernatorial candidate, is running very close on the national ticket. Ten precincts in Marion county (Indianapolis) show a net gain of 231 for McKinley over 1898. The same ratio, if maintained, would give McKinley the county by 8,000. Democratic congressmen have been elected in the Second and Third districts, while Republican congressional candidates were successful in the Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh and Thirteenth districts.

Illinois.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Basing their estimates on the first 210 precincts received out of 1,127, leaders of the Democratic party in Cook county say President McKinley's majority in this county will be about 15,000, but that Alschuler, the Democratic candidate for governor, will carry the state. Three hundred and ninety out of 1,127 give McKinley 61,810 and Bryan 57,805. Twenty precincts in Illinois outside of Cook county: McKinley, 3,608; Bryan, 2,876. Same in 1896: McKinley, 3,387; Bryan, 1,842. The same precincts give Yerkes (Rep.), for governor, 3,540; Alschuler (Dem.), 1,962. From late indications McKinley's plurality in Illinois will exceed 75,000. National Committeeman Payne (Rep.) claims by the last figures and gives Yerkes for governor 50,000.

Bryan's State In Doubt.

OMAHA, Nov. 7.—The returns from the state are coming in slowly, less than 200 out of the 1,611 precincts having been heard from. These indicate an appreciable plurality of from 2,000 to 4,000 in the state for McKinley, although the Fusionists say only the Republican precincts are being heard from. Little is heard from congressional districts except from the Second district, where Mercer (Rep.) is probably elected. The city of Omaha is showing some gains for Bryan. The legislature will in all probability be Republican. Several state districts usually very close have given a Republican plurality, on the national ticket.

Stone Gives Up.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Ex-Governor Stone at midnight made the following announcement: "I give up. The returns telegraphed these headquarters from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut show that these states have gone Republican. Returns from Maryland and West Virginia are incomplete. My information from the middle and western states is so indefinite that I cannot form an opinion as to the result. As I do not know the facts I will wait before I say finally what I think is the result." With this the democratic national headquarters in this city closed.

Michigan's Big Majority.

DETROIT, Nov. 7.—President McKinley has carried Michigan beyond doubt. Conservative estimates place his majority at 65,000. His majority in 1896 was 41,342. The Evening News says that if McKinley's ratio of majority in the 1896 districts heard from is maintained throughout the state his majority will be 90,000. The Republican state ticket has also been elected, but by a smaller majority. At 10 o'clock it was thought that the Republicans had elected all their congressional nominees.

At National Headquarters.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Shortly after last night Henry C. Payne, vice chairman of the Republican national committee, said: "McKinley has surely carried every state in the north except Kentucky, and perhaps Nebraska." Chairman Jones of the Democratic national committee at 10:15 o'clock said, "From the returns now coming in New York is still anybody's, and I am not conceding it."

New Jersey's Large Majority.

TRENTON, Nov. 7.—Incomplete returns from different parts of the state indicate that New Jersey has been carried for McKinley and Roosevelt by more than 50,000. The Republicans elect six of the eight congressmen, the same representation as last year, and will have an overwhelming majority in both houses of the legislature, insuring the election of a Republican to succeed William J. Sewell (Rep.) as United States senator.

Wisconsin's Vote.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 7.—Returns from Wisconsin up to a late hour, though comparatively few, show, when compared with the vote of four years ago, that McKinley has carried the state by a large plurality, equal if not to exceed the figures of 1896, which were 102,012. Robert M. LaFollette, the Republican candidate for governor, is running about equal with the presidential candidate and is likewise sure of carrying the state.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—A bitter contest between the Quay and anti-Quay forces in the Fifth senatorial district, made up of six wards in the upper section of this city, resulted in a victory for William H. Berklebach, the Quay candidate, by about 3,000 majority over Robert H. Dearden. The Republicans at a late hour claimed the state for McKinley by from 300,000 to 350,000 plurality.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—Bryan carried Louisiana by a majority of 51,000 as against 130,000 in 1896.

Rhode Island's Vote.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—A Western Union dispatch from Providence says McKinley has carried Rhode Island by about 17,000 plurality.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, Nov. 7.—Kansas has gone for McKinley by a landslide.

His Proficiency.

Employer—I thought you told me that you were the best scholar in your class at college. You don't seem to know it.

New Clerk—I didn't say scholar; I said scalper.—Philadelphia Record.

The Only Thing.

Edythe—Don't you think that character is a young man's everything?

Ethel—Oh, yes; if he has nothing else.—Puck.

To Learn to Carve.

Every head of a family should attend a medical college long enough to gain a knowledge that will aid him in carving a chicken.—Atchison Globe.

Dr. Fetner's KIDNEY and Backache Cure.
For all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Troubles, Lumbago, Backache, Diseases of the Kidneys, Gravel, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Incontinence, Bed Wetting, Dropsy.
Unfailing in Female Weakness.
By dealers, 50c. a box by mail 100. Pelican, N.Y.

FOUR YEARS MORE

Overwhelming Majority For McKinley and Roosevelt.

A HEAVY VOTE POLLED.

New York Republican by Nearly Two Hundred Thousand.

MARYLAND AND KANSAS FOLLOW

Returns Arrive Slowly Because of the Unusually Large Vote—Little Disturbance Reported—Boston Gives a Majority Nor Bryan.

Greater New York Disappoints Expectations.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Latest returns from all quarters of the Union indicate the election of McKinley and Roosevelt.

New York state, on returns received up to a late hour, has gone for the Republican national ticket by nearly 200,000. The Republican state ticket will also be elected, but by a much smaller plurality.

In the central west the contest promises to be exceedingly close. Both sides claim Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, Ohio containing the city of Chicago, is believed to have been carried for Bryan by 30,000. In 1896 the county was carried for McKinley by 69,000.

Greater New York has been carried by Bryan.

With three-fifths of the returns counted, the vote indicates that the Democratic national ticket will have a plurality of 20,000.

The borough of Brooklyn will probably give McKinley and Roosevelt a plurality of 10,000.

In the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx Bryan is likely to have 18,000 plurality. Richmond gives Bryan from 1,000 to 1,200 and Queens a trifle more.

Up state districts show a general falling off in the Republican pluralities. Many of the smaller towns went Democratic. Syracuse, however, where James K. McGuire, chairman of the Democratic executive committee, is mayor, has gone for McKinley by a vote of two to one.

Erie county is close, with the chances in favor of the Democrats.

Kentucky is beyond doubt in the Democratic column. Bryan has swept the city of Louisville and is piling up an enormous vote in other sections of the state.

There was a revolution in the city of Boston. In 1896 the city went for McKinley by 21,000. Indications are that Bryan will have 5,000 more votes than McKinley there.

Ohio remains true to McKinley. Returns from the principal cities of the state show that the vote has been relatively the same as in 1896.

At a late hour last night National Committeeman Joseph Manley supplemented his previous statement as follows:

"The reports at headquarters show that President McKinley is re-elected by an electoral vote larger than he received in 1896. New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota and South Dakota are all in the Republican column.

"No definite information has been received from Indiana, Kansas or the other western or northwestern states."

NEW YORK CITY.

Election Exceedingly Quiet—Large Vote Cast Early.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Election day in New York was all that the most captious critic could desire. There was a sting in the fresh November air early in the morning that made even the usual late sleepy voters, or, rather, themselves wide by a time, they would need if I long wait at the polls and be able to exercise the highest duty of the citizen.

As a result of the excellent conditions there was a very large vote cast throughout the city, the early bird being particularly in evidence. Up to noon in most of the election districts more than two-thirds of the vote was cast, and it was necessary in but few of the districts to send runners out to bring the tardy ones to the polls.

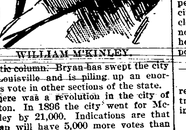
The election officers did their work with fairness and dispatch. In some of the heavy districts an average of five votes were cast every minute during the early hours, and strings of men stood patiently in line. They were secured to think that he would not have to wait so long if he came early, and if he was disappointed he stuck to his post rather than risk the chance of being able to return when the rush was not so great and possibly being shut out altogether.

In spite of the clashes that occurred between the police authorities and the state superintendent of elections on Monday, resulting in the indictment of Chief of Police Devery, the election was one of the quietest that have ever been held in this city. Such a thing as a serious disturbance was unknown. Superintendent McCullagh's deputies were on hand throughout the city, especially in the suspected districts, and, although there were some arrests and a few heated arguments, the vote on the whole was a thoroughly honest one and the count equally so.

The inspectors of election as a rule acted with discretion. Whenever there was a difficult problem to be solved the men sent to the courts, the election officers preferring to rely on the opinion of the justices rather than make a mistake for which they could be held liable.

Down on the east side, where it was expected that the turbulent spirit would make itself manifest, the day went off quietly and without disturbance of any kind.

As early as 5 o'clock last evening the crowds began to gather in front of the bulletin boards all over town, and they stopped patiently for hours while the lanterns threw out the results on the white screens. There were the usual scenes of intense enthusiasm, first on one part of the crowd and then on the other, as the bulletins showed that one or the other of the candidates was gaining. It



GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT.

was a good natured crowd on the whole, and when it was all over the victorious rejoiced and the defeated swallowed their disappointment without any ill feeling manifesting itself.

As a rule business was suspended, especially in the wholesale section of the city. Many of the retail stores were closed all day, and still others closed at noon. Where any store remained open, however, the employees had every opportunity to cast their votes.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

New York Congressmen Elected.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Up to midnight returns from New York congressional districts indicate the election of the following members of congress:

First district, Frederick Storm, R.

Seventh district, Nicholas Muller, D.

Ninth district, Henry M. Goldfogle, D.

Tenth district, Amos J. Cummings, D.

Eleventh district, William Sulzer, D.

Twelfth district, George B. McClelland, D.

Thirteenth district, O. H. P. Belmont, D.

Fourteenth district, William H. Douglas, R.

Fifteenth district, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., D.

Seventeenth district, Arthur S. Tompkins, R.

Eighteenth district, John H. Ketcham, R.

Nineteenth district, William H. Draper, R.

Twentieth district, George N. Southwick, R.

Twenty-first district, John K. Stewart, R.

Twenty-second district, Lucien N. Littauer, R.

Twenty-third district, Louis W. Emerson, R.

Twenty-fourth district, Albert D. Shaw, R.

Twenty-fifth district, James S. Sherman, R.

Arkansas For Bryan.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 7.—The Gazette estimates a majority of 60,000 for Bryan in Arkansas. Six Democratic congressmen are elected beyond doubt.

Nebraska Democratic.

Nov. 7.—Returns from the state are coming in slowly. In the comparative forces of the parties the Daily Chronicle says: "Judging by the excitement over the national electoral area, the tranquillity of the great contest is remarkable."

The Standard says: "There is every reasonable doubt that President Bryan will be re-elected."

Vermont.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Nov. 7.—Returns from 175 towns give McKinley 33,840 and Bryan 10,592. This is a net gain of 29 4-10 per cent for Bryan and a net loss of 17 per cent for McKinley. Returns are coming in very slowly. Twenty-two missing towns are mainly in small agricultural districts, which are likely to increase the Republican plurality to about 30,000.

New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 7.—As unusually heavy vote was polled throughout the Granite State. The Republican electoral ticket will undoubtedly carry the state by at least 20,000, both Republican candidates for congress will be elected by about 6,500 each, the legislature will be overwhelmingly Republican in both branches, and the governor's council will be solidly Republican.

Ohio Gives Large Majority.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 7.—Republican State Chairman Charles Dick has given out the following statement: "Returns thus far received justify claiming that Ohio has given McKinley a plurality of from 75,000 to 80,000 and the election of 17 and possibly 18 out of the 21 congressmen, making a gain of two and probably three members of congress."

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—The returns from this city and the state at large indicate that California has gone Republican by 10,000 to 15,000, almost without incident. Republicans will elect five congressmen. The Second and Fifth districts are running very close. The city of San Francisco will give at least 7,000 plurality for McKinley.

Bryan Carries Montana.

BUTTE, Mon., Nov. 7.—Returns from Silver Bow county, which contains about a fourth of Montana's vote, indicate that Bryan has carried the state by something like 20,000. It is thought that the Democratic fusion state ticket is elected and that the fusionists will have a majority in the legislature, which elects two United States senators.

North Dakota.

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 7.—Chairman Kleingan of the Democratic state committee concedes the election of the McKinley electoral ticket and states that he will receive 2,000 plurality.

Texas.

HOUSTON, Nov. 7.—Bryan's majority in the state will be from 175,000 to 200,000. The legislature is almost solidly Democratic. It will elect Joseph W. Bailey United States senator to succeed Horace Chilton.

Michigan.

DETROIT, Nov. 7.—Twenty-six wards and townships in the state give McKinley 8,006 and Bryan 7,390. This would indicate a plurality for McKinley probably equal to that of 1896.

Chicago Republican.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Our thousand one hundred and ten precincts out of 1,127 in Chicago give McKinley 182,415 and Bryan 120,540. McKinley has carried Chicago by about 13,000.

The Vote In New York City.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Eight hundred and ninety election districts in Greater New York give McKinley 150,333 and Bryan 170,065.

Bryan Wins Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 7.—Bryan wins in this state. It is not likely that his plurality will exceed 40,000. Governor Beckham's plurality is about the same. There was very little friction between the parties, and voting was almost as quiet as a "Sunday school meeting" affair.

Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, Wy., Nov. 7.—Returns from the state are coming in slowly. It will be some time before the result is known, but it is clear thus far are that the state is safe for McKinley and congressman by 2,000 plurality.

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