THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

WEDNESDAY.....NOVEMBER 3, 1880.

THREE ORIGINAL STORIES.

During the coming year, and commencing December 1st, the WEEKLY UNION *will publish three Prize Stories of California. The first, the publication of which will commence in the first week of December, will be entitled, "The Ventures and Adventures of Charlie Gould." This is an intensely interesting story of the Stock-Gambling period of California, and was written by Edward F. Cahill, of Los Angeles. The price of the* WEEKLY UNION *will be $2 50 per annum.*

GENERAL GARFIELD ELECTED.

The returns of the Presidential election received up to the hour of going to press fully justify the conclusion that General Garfield is elected President of the United States by a vote so large as to leave no room for complications. Its indications are that he has received all the New England and Middle States. New York, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and quite probably New Jersey has succumbed to the tidal wave. The New York *Herald* estimates that General Garfield will have 202 electoral votes. On the Pacific coast the probability is that the Democrats gain nothing but Nevada, if they have that State. In short, the election has been in the nature of a stampede. The returns from this State have come in somewhat slowly, but though they indicate decreased Republican majorities, there is no reason to doubt that the Golden State will swell the Garfield pyramid.

THE METHODS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Presidential canvass is over, but before consigning national politics to a short oblivion it is expedient to review the methods which have been employed in it, to the end that the tendencies of such methods may be fully recognized. It must be said that no Presidential contest in the history of the country has brought to the surface so much demoralization as the one now concluded. The people have been appealed to by the Democratic politicians as though they were all sharpers and rogues, or fools, and that the best way to win them over was to make it plain that there were no principles involved, and that the managers for General Hancock were prepared to use the most iniquitous agencies without scruple and without stint. It is evident that this policy is not only degrading to those who accept it, but most injurious in its effects upon the popular mind. The reckless use of fraud, forgery, falsehood, slander and calumny can only accustom the masses to disregard for truth and honesty, nor can this disregard be confined entirely to politics. It is a convenient theory with a certain order of politicians that it is possible to be dishonest in politics without being dishonest in any other relation of life, but a careful examination of the Democratic record will show that the dishonesty which has been so grossly exhibited this year is the logical outgrowth of all the tendencies of the party during the past twenty years. If we inquire what has been the principal object of the Democrats since the close of the rebellion we find that it has been the regaining of political power without abandoning the aims which the party had espoused previously. But as these aims are regarded by the majority of the people as prejudicial to the welfare of the country, it has been thought necessary to disguise, and where possible even to deny them. The accomplishment of the Democratic purpose, therefore, involved studied deception and hypocrisy from the beginning. This was exhibited in the nomination of Horace Greeley, who of course was not a representative of Democratic principles, but had been a life-long opponent of the party. It was exhibited again in the nomination of Hancock, who had fought against the Democratic party in arms. It was exhibited again in the formation of the solid South, which was an arrangement whereby the entire Republican vote of the Southern States should be nullified. To have announced that purpose would have been suicidal, and therefore more deception was needed, and General Hancock, while depending upon the theft of the Southern votes, solemnly declared himself in favor of a free vote and a fair count. The party had previously practiced a like deception in its platform, which was in fact merely an attempt to evade the real issues by audacious misrepresentation. Thus the groundwork of the Democratic campaign was laid in fraud and falsehood, and thus the way was prepared for all the dirty work which naturally and indeed unavoidably followed.

After having taken its stand on this deceptive and insincere platform, subsequent abandonment of specious professions ought not to have surprised anyone. The party had declared for honest money, but it was nevertheless willing to make alliances with the Greenbackers. It had declared itself in favor of a tariff for revenue only, but the moment the tariff question began to be discussed it hastened to discard this plank, and to try to persuade the country that it was for Protection. From these subterfuges and insincerities on to the foul forgery which fitly capped the climax of Democratic immorality, everything went quite naturally and smoothly. The downward road is always easy, and from bad premises only evil conclusions can come. The party that sets out by a deliberate attempt to break down republican institutions, and is not ashamed or afraid to enter upon such an undertaking, must be expected to regard whatever conduces to the success of its project as venial or justifiable. The demoralization of the Democracy reaches back to the era preceding the rebellion, and all through that struggle it was manifested. We may charitably assume that a great many people who support the Democratic ticket have escaped the contagion of its methods simply by not thinking about them at all. But however this may be, it is undeniable that the general tendency of such a fight as that party has just made is highly prejudicial to public morals. It is impossible that the people should be familiarized with shameless indorsements of palpable forgeries and lies and frauds, without losing their keenness of sensibility. No man, however pure and upright, could live in the midst of thieves and slanderers and swindlers, seeing their fraudulent views all the time accepted as legitimate, without losing moral tone. When partisanship persuades men to tolerate or defend dishonest methods, there can be no doubt that partisanship has become a great evil. Nor can the end justify the means. That Jesuitical maxim has done much harm in the world, and ought to be exploded. In this case, moreover, the end is even worse than the means, for what has been sought was the cajoling of the people under false pretenses, and the bringing them thus to accept a line of politics which they never would indorse with their eyes open. The methods and the final object have therefore been of a piece, and it will have to be realized that no nation however vigorous can afford to tamper with its morals and conscience by countenancing such political practices. Of course it must be expected that if ever one party succeeds by such methods they will become general, and then the progress to thoroughly Mexican politics must become a question of a short time only. The way to deal with these immoral tendencies is to rebuke them at the moment, and it is as necessary for the maintenance of healthy governmental institutions to do this as it is to make proper selections for the highest offices in the State.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The tariff question was brought up during the late campaign in such a way that it could not be discussed profitably. It is not by tacking such issues on to the tail of party contests that they can be intelligently dealt with. The tariff question is one of fact and economic science, and it ought not to be regarded as in any sense a partisan issue. In the late campaign it cannot be said to have been argued at all. Most of the Republican journals thought it necessary to uphold the tariff question, simply because the Democrats had committed themselves on the other side. Any journal, however, which undertakes to justify the present tariff has a job upon its hands which even the more intelligent Protectionists decline. A great deal of nonsense has been talked about the phrase, "a tariff for revenue only," which has been interpreted by the Republican press as meaning absolute free trade. As the Democrats had attached no precise meaning to it, and as they were chiefly anxious to abandon whatever in their platform appeared unpopular, they made no defense, and indeed were not in a condition to do so. But Messrs. Daniel S. Wells and J. S. Moore have prepared a schedule of a tariff for revenue, which shows what can be done in that way, and which at once disposes of the flippant talk about absolute free trade. We suppose that no advocate of the principles of free trade would think of demanding the summary abolition of the present tariff. All such persons bear the fact in mind that when even the worst abuses have become firmly established, they contribute to the maintenance of a great number of people who could not at a moment's notice change their mode of gaining a living, and that therefore it is necessary to proceed with caution and moderation in introducing even the most salutary change. The figure that has been cut by the tariff in the past campaign has however done harm, if it has not done any good, for it has clouded the subject with prejudice, and it has caused many journals so to commit themselves to false doctrines that they will find it difficult to retrace their steps. Now that the political turmoil is over, it will be necessary to take up the tariff seriously and dispassionately. It must be remembered that the Protectionists themselves fully admit the need of tariff revision, and that nothing but the cowardice of the Democrats in Congress prevented steps being taken for this purpose at the last session. There is no room for doubt that the whole fiscal system requires to be reorganized, and the only way to get this accomplished as it should be is to put aside all partisan considerations and examine the subject from the standpoint of the national interests. If that is done we may hope for a rational solution. If not, the whole subject will only become more clouded and obscured by prejudice and passion, and the public interests will meantime continue to suffer.

THE MOST REMARKABLE BANK ON RECORD.

The Boston Deposit Company, which undertook to pay its depositors eight per cent. per month, and which very naturally failed as soon as public attention was called to the nature of its undertakings, was certainly the most amazing banking institution on record. It was conducted by two women, neither of whom knew anything about business or finance. The bookkeeper was another woman, who had never learned to keep books, and who kept the accounts of the Deposit Company for $3 a week wages, with a room and board. Her testimony in the Court is marvelous. She says she knew nothing as to what became of the money deposited. Every evening she turned it over to Mrs. Howe, the head of the bank, and never saw it again. There was no safe in the house. Mrs. Howe herself says that she was backed by twelve men, whose names she does not know, and that one of these men came every night in a hack for the money, and carried it away. Mrs. Howe, however, is not entirely reliable. The book-keeper said that every morning Mrs. Howe gave her "about" ten thousand dollars to meet calls with. She never counted it, nor did Mrs. Howe. She used to pay this out until it was all gone, and then Mrs. Howe would give her some more. If at the end of the day there was any left she handed it back, together with the deposits of the day, but without counting it. She said: "I never kept an account of any money received or paid out." She further stated that no computation of the total amount on deposit had ever been made. Yet this concern was in existence for several years, and latterly had been doing a very large business. On one occasion it paid out $40,000 in a day, and its customary receipts were from $6,000 to $10,000 a day. It never had any real standing, and was in fact no better than an open sink-hole for the depositors. But since it failed there have actually been found people to attempt to justify and defend it, and foremost among these is Gail Hamilton. Truly public education needs to be improved.

EDUCATION AT THE SOUTH.

It is a corollary of the national principle that the central Government should possess the power to compass all ends subservient to the primal duty of its own preservation and perpetuation. Among these ends modern civilization places the control of the popular educational machinery. The right of the Federal Government to claim supervision over national education is self-evident, and the case of the South shows how important it is that this right should be exercised. The political condition of the South is partially due both to the manner in which education is neglected, and to the manner in which it is prosecuted. The proportion of illiteracy in the Southern States is very large. Out of 4,617,734 children of school age in these States, no more than 1,377,239 attend school. The number of persons of school age not in schools in fifteen Southern States is 3,240,495. There are also in those States 3,531,069 persons over ten years of age who cannot read or write. It is evident that these illiterate persons must in the nature of things grow up into facile instruments of demagogism and bigotry, and that they must become clogs on the progress of their section. Where there are schools in the Southern States, however, it by no means follows that the education given is beneficial. During the present campaign several Southern school text-books have been examined, with the result of showing that they have been prepared for the express purpose of conveying strictly sectional ideas of the relations between the North and South, and especially of misrepresenting the causes and events of the rebellion so persistently that Southern children brought up under such teachings could hardly fail to regard the Northern people as malignant tyrants and oppressors, to be hated and resisted forever. Now, the perpetuation of such educational methods in the schools of the South constitutes not only an act of folly but a menace to the national Government. It is in effect the perversion of the educational machinery to the service of the "lost cause." It is teaching the rising generation to keep alive the baleful fires of sectional hate in their hearts, and prejudicing them beyond the possibility of cure at an age when impressions are most powerful. Thus the illiterary and the education of the South are almost equally mischievous, and both show the need of a national supervision of State schools. It is a perfectly just position that no State can be permitted to educate its children as enemies to the national principle. That, however, is what the South has undertaken to do, and the evil is too serious to be dismissed with this campaign. It is useless to make laws for the preservation of free institutions and for the perpetuation of the republic, if half the States are allowed to train the rising generation to regard the Union as an enforced and repugnant league, to view secession as a birthright, and to loathe the North as a sordid and brutal oppressor.

CHINA AND RUSSIA.

Mr. Boulger, who is one of the best authorities upon the subject, writes in the *Nineteenth Century* his opinion that war between China and Russia is inevitable, however it may be postponed for the present. He thinks that China has made up her mind not to sit down quietly under the humiliations which Russia has put upon her, and that she is only biding her time to throw off the yoke and revenge herself. And Mr. Boulger holds that when China does get ready for war she will be found in a much more forward condition than Europeans generally imagine possible. China has for some years been engaged in supplying herself with all manner of offensive and defensive machinery. She has already erected arsenals and dock-yards and small-arms factories, and Mr. Boulger predicts that in ten years her facilities in these directions will be as great as those of England. Her soldiers are not yet drilled and disciplined after the European fashion, but they are composed of very good fighting material, and the army is being rapidly supplied with the Berdan rifle, and with Armstrong guns for the artillery. China can put enormous masses of men into the field, and though Russia may at first secure some successes on her coast, through its superior naval force, Mr. Boulger thinks that the staying power rests with the Mongolian empire in a long war. The Chinese style of making war is slow, persistent and ruthless. The Chinese General advances very leisurely, but he builds and plants crops as he advances, and so he carries his base of supplies forward with him, and can hold all the country he occupies. A struggle of this kind in Central Asia would tax the resources of Russia to the utmost, but not necessarily those of her adversary, since Russian reinforcements would have to be conveyed very long distances, whereas the Chinese would be fighting all the time with inexhaustible supplies close at hand.

OBEYING ORDERS.

"Ticket, sir?" The traveler looked wearily up from his paper and said, "I haven't any ticket." "Money, then?" said the conductor. "I haven't any money." "Then you must get off at the next station." "I will," was the submissive response, and the conductor passed along. The train stopped at the next station, started again, and was bowling along at twenty miles an hour, when the conductor again came through and saw the traveler on the same seat as before. "I told you to get out of this car," he said somewhat sternly. "You did." "Why didn't you do it?" "I did." "And then you got in again?" "I did." "Now look here, my friend, I don't want any more of this nonsense. Get out of the car at the next station and stay out. You hear me?" Again the train stopped and again it started, and again, but in another car, the conductor found the self-same traveler, as calm as a June morning. "You here again?" he asked. "Yes." "Didn't I tell you to get off this train and stay off?" "No." "I did." "No; you told me to get out of that car and stay out, and I did." "Now, my friend," said the conductor, "listen to me, and you do just what I tell you. At the next station get off this train and stay off. Do just as I tell you or you will get into trouble." "Agreed," said the traveler, and the conductor passed on. Again the train stopped and started, and again the traveler turned up on the train. The conductor was just reaching for the bell-rope to stop the train and eject him summarily, when the traveler stayed his hand. "I obeyed orders," he said. "You told me to do just as you ordered. I got out and stayed out until you said, 'All aboard!' Then I got aboard, for I didn't want to get into trouble, you know."—[Detroit Free Press.

THE POWER LOOM.—The power loom was the invention of a farmer boy who had never seen or heard of such a thing. He whittled one out with his jack-knife, and after he had got it all done, he, with great enthusiasm, showed it to his father, who at once kicked it all to pieces, saying he would have no boy about him that would spend his time on such foolish things. The boy gathered up the pieces and laid them away. Soon after this his father bound him out as an apprentice to a blacksmith, about twelve miles from home. The boy was delighted at the idea of learning a trade, and he soon found that his new master was kind and took a lively interest in him. He had made a loom of what was left of the one his father had broken up, which he showed to his master. The blacksmith saw he had no common boy as an apprentice, and that the invention was a very valuable one. He immediately had a loom constructed under the supervision of the boy; it worked to their perfect satisfaction, and the blacksmith furnished the means to manufacture the looms, the boy to receive one-half the profits. In about a year the blacksmith wrote to the boy's father that he should be at his house at a given time, and should bring with him a wealthy gentleman, who was the inventor of the celebrated power loom. You may be able to judge of the astonishment at the old home when his son was presented to him as the inventor, who told him that his loom was the same as the model that he had kicked to pieces but a year before.—[Western Trade.

A man who was possessed of a pair of twins of whom he was very fond was always praising them and reciting their good qualities. At last he gave them an overdose of an opium tincture which killed them. His friends said that he only carried out his practice of laudanum to the sky.

CALIFORNIA.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

51, Hancock 77, Weaver 1. For Congress—Knight 48, Berry 81.

GREENWICH PRECINCT, November 2d.—Garfield 11, Hancock 23, Pacheco 9, Leach 18.

PAJARO, November 2d.—Garfield 85, Hancock 113, Weaver 3, Pacheco 82, Leach 113, Godfrey 4.

COLTON, November 2d.—The returns of San Salvador Precinct are in as follows: Hancock 36, Garfield 27. Leach (Dem.) for Congress, 31; Pacheco, (Rep.), 32; Goodsell, for Assembly (Dem.), 36; Streeter (Rep.), 27.

TUSTEN PRECINCT, November 2d.—Garfield 41, Hancock 22, Weaver 3, Pacheco 42, Leach 5, Godfrey 9.

SPADRA, November 2d.—Garfield 45, Hancock 33, Leach 77, Pacheco 40, Godfrey 4.

WINTERS, November 2d.—Hancock 157, Garfield 68, Berry 158, Knight 67, Baker 153, Scott 72.

ALLEGHANY PRECINCT (Sierra county), November 2d.—Garfield 53, Hancock 19. For Congress—Berry 18, Knight 53.

DAVISVILLE, November 2d.—North Putah precinct gives Hancock 31 majority, Berry for Congress, 28 majority; Baker for Assembly, 6 majority—a Republican gain of about 15 votes.

KIRESILLAH, November 2d.—Ten-mile River precinct, Mendocino county, gives Garfield 40, Hancock 30. For Congress—Knight 40, Berry 30.

REDWOOD CITY, November 2d.—Redwood City complete gives Garfield 175, Hancock 146, Pacheco 174, Leach 147, Felton 178, Richardson 140. Belmont completed—Garfield 40, Hancock 15, Pacheco 40, Leach 15, Felton 37, Richardson 18.

DIAMOND SPRINGS PRECINCT, November 2d.—Garfield 21, Hancock 66, Page 21, Glascock 66.

EUREKA, November 2d.—Mad River—Garfield 24, Hancock 11, Weaver 22, Berry 32, Knight 25.

SALMON CREEK (via Albion), November 2d.—Albion Precinct—Garfield 32, Hancock 33, Knight 32 Berry 33, Irvine 38, Holden 22.

SOLEDAD, November 2d.—Paraiso Springs Precinct—Garfield 31, Hancock 31, Weaver none, Pacheco 31, Leach 31, Godfrey none, Kilburn 31, Sargent 16, Jolly 15.

VALLEJO, November 2.—Vallejo total vote, 1,600. The result is a disappointment to the Republicans, who felt sure of at least 300 majority. Complete count of all the wards shows Garfield 65 majority, Knight 71 majority, Republican Assembly ticket 68 majority.

EUREKA, November 2d.—Rohnerville—Garfield 102, Hancock 39, Weaver 40, Knight 109, Berry 72, Pratt 101, Mudgett 78.

EUREKA, November 2d.—Table Bluff—Garfield 33, Hancock 23, Weaver 69, Knight 31, Berry 93, Pratt 28, Mudgett 95.

PESCADERO, November 2d.—Garfield 74, Hancock 59, Weaver 4, Pacheco 74, Leach 59, Godfrey 4.

POINT ARENA, November 2d.—Garfield 54, Hancock 28, Knight 54, Berry 28, Irvine 56, Holden 23, at Manchester precinct.

POINT ARENA, November 2d.—Total vote 120. Republican majority for Garfield 10, Knight 10, Irvine 52.

KNIGHT'S LANDING, November 2d.—Garfield 79, Hancock 109, Weaver none, Knight 81, Berry 106.

KNIGHT'S LANDING, November 2d.—Knight's precinct—Garfield 8, Hancock 8, Dow 2, Knight 9, Berry 6, Clark 1.

GRIDLEYS, November 2d.—Garfield 112, Hancock 90, Knight 111, Berry 92. Legislative ticket—Turner 118, Westbaugher 114, Freer 91, Henry 83.

SAN MATEO, November 2d.—San Mateo Precinct gives Garfield 111, Hancock 75, Felton, 127, Richardson 59, Pacheco 113, Leach 72.

PORT COSTA, November 2d.—Garfield 7, Hancock 9, Page 7, Glascock 9.

VISALIA, November 2d.—Tipton Precinct—Garfield 27, Hancock 23, Pacheco 20, Leach 20, Godfrey 10, Ruggles, 27, Arick 23. Grand View Precinct—Garfield 4, Hancock 5, Pacheco 4, Leach 4, Godfrey 1, Ruggles 4, Arick 5.

WEST COTTONWOOD, November 2d.—Garfield 63, Hancock 69, Knight 70, Berry 62.

LEMOORE PRECINCT, November 2d.—Hancock 107, Garfield 78, Weaver 21, Pacheco 51, Leach 102, Godfrey 52, Arick 107, Ruggles 96.

EUREKA, November 2d.—Hydesville precinct—Garfield 60, Hancock 11, Weaver 12, Knight 63, Berry 20, Pratt 60, Mudgett 19.

GUALALA, November 2d.—Gualala precinct—Garfield 44, Hancock 30, Knight 44, Berry 20, Irvine 40 Holden 24. Navarro precinct—Garfield 21, Hancock 35, Weaver 1, Berry 55, Knight 21.

OAKDALE, November 2d.—Oakdale cast for Garfield 130 votes, and for Hancock 121.

VISALIA, November 2d.—Garfield 208, Hancock 280, Weaver 8, Pacheco 281, Leach 261, Godfrey 32, Ruggles 207, Arick 285.

HANFORD PRECINCT, November 2d.—Garfield 109, Hancock 16, Weaver 33, Pacheco 62, Leach 102, Godfrey 135, Ruggles 142, Arick 149.

TULARE PRECINCT, November 2d.—Garfield 92, Hancock 71, Weaver 2, Pacheco 81, Leach 63, Godfrey 18, Ruggles 95.

MENDOCINO, November 2d.—Big river precinct gives Garfield 63, Hancock 56, Weaver 1. For Congress—Knight 66, Berry 57.

TIMBER COVE PRECINCT, November 2d.—Garfield 15, Hancock 32, Weaver none. For Congress—Knight 15, Berry 32.

SANTA CLARA, November 2d.—The first precinct gives Garfield 225, Hancock 111, Weaver 3. For Congress—Pacheco 225, Leach 109, Godfrey 4.

VISALIA, November 2d.—Elbow precinct gives Garfield 10, Hancock 43, Weaver 1, Pacheco 8, Leach 40, Godfrey 6, Ruggles 11, Arick 43.

Hamilton precinct of Tulare county gives Garfield 9, Hancock 35, Weaver 9, Pacheco 5, Leach 27, Godfrey 21, Ruggles 14, Arick 35.

BRENTWOOD, November 2d.—Garfield 53, Hancock 45, Jones 5, Thurber 47, Page 53, Glascock 45.

CENTERVILLE, November 2d.—Alviso 73, Camron 95, Edwards 95, Inman 75, Hayes 54, White 51.

REDWOOD CITY, November 2d.—Colma—Garfield 38, Hancock 45, Pacheco 34, Leach 45. San Bruno—Garfield 26, Hancock 35, Pacheco 31, Leach 30. Menlo Park—Garfield 43, Hancock 67, Pacheco 44, Leach 66. Felton is elected to the Assembly by 160 majority. Garfield has about 80 majority in this county.

GREENWOOD, November 2d.—Greenwood precinct—Garfield 65, Hancock 87, Page 64, Glascock 86.

PLACERVILLE, November 2d.—Smith's Flat precinct—Garfield 53, Hancock 61, Weaver 1, Page 54, Glascock 59.

SANTA CLARA, November 2d.—Precinct No. 2—Garfield 267, Hancock 182, Weaver 4, Pacheco 205, Leach 179.

MONTEREY, November 2d.—Garfield 241, Hancock 125, Pacheco 250, Leach 112, Godfrey 4.

BAKERSFIELD, November 2d.—New River precinct—Garfield 12, Hancock 24, Leach 25, Pacheco 11, Godfrey 1.

SOLIS, November 2d.—Garfield 25, Hancock 43, Pacheco 24, Leach 43.

SARATOGA PRECINCT, November 2d.—Garfield, 62; Hancock, 74; Weaver, 16; Pacheco, 61; Leach, 70; Godfrey, 20; Reynolds, 65; Gay, 55; Wentz, 42; Moultrie, 84; Whitehurst, 105; Ingalls, 69.

REDWOOD CITY, November 2d.—Searsville Precinct: Garfield, 31; Hancock, 39; Pacheco, 33; Leach, 36; Felton, 39; Richardson, 31.

MARTINEZ, November 2d.—Contra Costa county goes Republican about 250. J. P. Jones, Republican Assemblyman, elected.

SIERRA CITY, November 2d.—Garfield, 51; Hancock, 77.

BUTTE, November 2d.—Garfield, 73; Hancock, 9.

SAN YSIDRO, November 2d.—Garfield, 49; Hancock, 80; Weaver, 1; Pacheco, 49; Leach, 76; Godfrey, 4.

WATSONVILLE, November 2d.—The two precincts here give Hancock 290; Garfield, 241; Weaver, 4; Leach, 264; Pacheco, 241; Godfrey, 32.

CENTERVILLE, November 2d.—Alvarado Precinct: Garfield, 116; Hancock, 53; Page, 103; Glascock, 65; Alviso, 112; Inman, 58.

SHASTA, November 2d.—Centerville precinct cast 40 votes—Garfield 15, Hancock 25, Knight 15, Berry 25. Assemblymen—Bush 11, McMurray 29.

HORSETOWN PRECINCT, November 2d.—Four majority for the Democratic ticket.

DONAHUE PRECINCT, November 2d.—Garfield 20, Hancock 51. For Congress—Knight 20, Berry 51.

SANTA ANA PRECINCT, November 2d.—Garfield 190, Hancock 178, Weaver 13. For Congress—Pacheco 185, Leach 185, Leach 159, Godfrey 33.

RIVERSIDE, November 2d.—Garfield 179, Hancock 60, Weaver 15, Pacheco 175, Leach 47, Godfrey 33.

SAN BERNARDINO, November 2d.—Precinct No. 2 gives the electoral Democratic ticket 144, Garfield 221, Greenback 6 Congressmen—Leach 136, Pacheco 112, Godfrey 16. Assembly—Goodsell 146, Streeter 117.

DOWNEY PRECINCT, November 2d.—Garfield 56, Hancock 151, Weaver 11, Leach 140, Pacheco 52, Godfrey 21.

ELMONTE PRECINCT, November 2d.—Garfield 36, Hancock 135, Weaver 3, Pacheco 35, Leach 131, Godfrey 9.

ORANGE PRECINCT, November 2d.—Garfield 95, Hancock 67, Weaver 4, Pacheco 92, Leach 51, Godfrey 21.

VERNON PRECINCT, November 2d.—Garfield 56, Hancock 43, Weaver 5, Pacheco 52, Leach 34, Godfrey 17.

NEVADA, November 2d.—Lowell Hill precinct gives Garfield 16, Hancock 35, Page 16, Glascock 35 You Bet precinct gives Garfield 60, Hancock 39, Page 60, Glascock 39. Little York precinct: Garfield 11, Hancock 7, Page 11, Glascock 7. Mooney Flat precinct: Garfield 18, Hancock 24, Page 18, Glascock 24. Nevada City precincts, complete, give Garfield 670, Hancock 423, Weaver 1, Page 662, Glascock 433. Rough and Ready precinct: Garfield 62, Hancock 46, Page 62, Glascock 31. Forest Springs: Garfield 16, Hancock 32, Page 15, Glascock 32. Allison Ranch precinct: Garfield 7, Hancock 36, Page 7, Glascock 36.

CALISTOGA, November 2d.—Garfield 104, Hancock 77, Weaver 11. Congressmen—Knight 115, Berry 71. Assembly—Musselman 2, Howe 4.

SAN JOSE, November 2d.—Berryessa Precinct—Garfield 96, Hancock 93, Weaver 2, Pacheco 93, Leach 92. Guadalupe Precinct—Garfield 24, Hancock 47. For Congress—Pacheco 24, Leach 47, Godfrey, 1. East San Jose Precinct—Garfield 66, Hancock 53, Pacheco 65, Leach 53, Godfrey 1.

TRUCKEE, November 2d.—Tahoe Precinct—Garfield 11, Hancock 7, Page 16, Glascock 2.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, November 2d.—Beach Precinct—Garfield 28, Hancock 15, Weaver 2, Pacheco 29, Leach 12, Godfrey 4, Steele 26, Murphy 12, Hathway 4.

San Miguel Precinct—Garfield 5, Hancock 23, Weaver 5, Pacheco 2, Leach 22, Godfrey 9, Steele 7, Murphy 20, Hathway 7.

Cayucos—Garfield 50, Hancock 26, Weaver none, Pacheco 48, Leach 26, Godfrey 3.

SAN BERNARDINO, November 2d.—Garfield 121, Hancock 144, Weaver 6.

RIVERSIDE, November 2d.—Garfield 179, Hancock 60, Weaver 15.

DOWNEY CITY, November 2d.—Garfield 56, Hancock 151.

LOMPOC, November 2d.—Garfield 92, Hancock 78, Weaver 86.

TURLOCK PRECINCT, November 2d.—Garfield 71, Hancock 99, Pacheco 68, Leach 91, Godfrey 1.

NORWALK PRECINCT, November 2d.—Garfield 77, Hancock 70, Weaver 21, Pacheco 62, Godfrey 59, Leach 46.

LOS NIETOS PRECINCT, November 2d.—Garfield 15, Hancock 95, Weaver 15, Pacheco 23, Leach 76, Godfrey 23.

GUADALUPE, November 2d.—Guadalupe precinct—Garfield 57, Hancock 69, Weaver 24, Pacheco 56, Leach 59, Godfrey 26.

SUISUN, November 2d.—Suisun precinct—Garfield 225, Hancock 229, Knight 221, Berry 218.

BENICIA, November 2d.—Hancock 75, Garfield 220, Knight 220, Berry 184.

CENTERVILLE, November 2d.—Centerville precinct—Garfield 94, Hancock 52, Dow 4, Page 88, Glascock 58.

MILTON, November 2d.—Garfield 34, Hancock 27, Page 33, Glascock 28, Reddick 32, Messenger 29

WILLIAMS, November 2d.—Williams precinct—Garfield 29, Hancock 88, Knight 29, Berry 88, Parker 29, Mathews 88. Quortina precinct—Garfield 15, Hancock 77, Knight 13, Berry 79, Packer 15, Mathews 77.

SIERRAVILLE, November 2d.—Sierraville precinct—Garfield 111, Hancock 34, Knight 111.

CHICO, November 2d.—Butte County Mill—Garfield 46, Hancock 33, Berry 33, Knight 46. Junction—Garfield 151, Hancock 128, Knight 151, Berry 128. Oakdale—Hancock and Berry 18 majority. Rock Creek—Hancock 4 majority. Dayton—27 majority for Hancock. Dump—17 majority for Hancock and Berry. Chico—Hancock 177, Garfield 168, Berry 175, Knight 170.

SUTTER CREEK, November 2d.—Sutter Creek precinct—Garfield 219, Hancock 183, Page 215, Glascock 184, Eagon 162, Warkins 217, Dunlap 205, Swift 184.

SUSANVILLE, November 2d.—Three more precincts heard from. Garfield 51, Hancock 85, Weaver 22, Knight 49, Berry 108, Musselman 1, Kellogg 58, Fiske 31.

PLYMOUTH, November 2d.—Garfield 188, Hancock 132, Page 191, Glascock 130, Eagan 176, Warkins 185, Dunlap 177, Swift 133.

LOMPOC, November 2d.—Santa Reta Precinct—Garfield 6, Hancock 11, Weaver 13, Pacheco 4, Leach 4, Godfrey 22. Lompoc Precinct—Garfield 92, Hancock 78, Weaver 86, Pacheco 69, Leach 60, Godfrey 131.

DOWNIEVILLE, November 2d.—Garfield 150, Hancock 92, Weaver 8, Berry 92, Knight 152, Wood 149, Goodman 95. Returns from Alleghany give Republicans 53, Democrats 19. Chips—Republicans 30, Democrats 11. Forest City—Garfield 143, Hancock 50, Knight 142, Berry 51.

MARYSVILLE, November 2d.—The total vote in the city is 920. First Ward—Republican Electors 88, Democratic 60. Congress—Knight 85, Berry 63. Representatives—Parks (R.) 96, Brown (R.) 84, Bliss (Dem.) 57, Duhaine (Dem.) 52, Stone 4. Second Ward—Republican Electors 126, Democratic 93. Congress—Knight 122, Berry 97. Legislature—Parks 147, Brown 121, Bliss 88, Duhaine 75, Stone 4. Third Ward—Republican Electors 136, Democratic 95. Congress—Knight 130, Berry 101. Legislature—Parks 146, Brown 124, Bliss 96, Duhaine 80, Stone 2. Fourth Ward—Republican Electors 166, Democratic 156. Congress—Knight 168, Berry 154. Legislature—Parks 184, Brown 174, Bliss 150, Duhaine 133, Stone 1. The Republican majority in the city is 112, which will give the Democrats the county without a doubt.

MARYSVILLE, November 2.—East Bear River gives a Republican majority of six on the electoral ticket. Yuba City precinct, Sutter county: Republican electors 128, Democratic electors 119, Knight 124, Berry 123. Legislature—Chandler 134, Craddock 113. The vote in Sutter county is very close. Chandler is probably elected in Sutter county. South Butte: Garfield 49, Hancock 69, Knight 46, Berry 63. Yoculume: Garfield 33, Hancock 27, Berry 23, Knight 27, Chandler 38, Craddock 22. Live Oak: Garfield 33, Hancock 53, Knight 32, Berry 54, Chandler 49, Craddock 39. Kempton: Hancock 21, Garfield 19, Berry 22, Knight 18.

REDDING, November 2d.—Garfield had 94 votes, Hancock 63, Weaver 3, Knight 94, Berry 63, Musselman 3.

SONORA, November 2d.—Thirteen out of 18 precincts give Garfield 743, Hancock 853, Page 740, Glascock 863, Dimond 715, Birney 875.

JACKSON, November 2d.—Clinton Precinct gives Garfield 23, Hancock 58, Page 29, Glascock 51.

GARCIA PRECINCT, November 2d.—Garfield 11, Hancock 16, Knight 11, Berry 16, Handy 11.

POINT ARENA, November 2d.—Republican majorities, Manchester precinct—Garfield 26, Knight 26, Irvine, for Assembly, 31.

SANTA PAULA, November 2d.—Garfield 82, Hancock 62, Pacheco 74, Leach 61, Godfrey 11, Wason 79, Brooks 62.

SAN JOSE, November 2d.—The count in the city is more than half completed, and shows considerable Democratic gain over the last report. The returns as far as received are considered reliable, and give the Republicans 390 majority. It is expected that this will be increased to 500 or more when all the returns are in, as the precincts to be heard from are Republican.

RIO VISTA, November 2d.—Garfield 105, Hancock 89, Knight 105, Berry 91, Leach 105, Bennett 107, Leake 91, Goodyear 81.

MAINE PRAIRIE, November 2d.—The Democratic ticket is a tie; Greenback 3, Leach 33, Bennett 37, Goodyear 37, Leake 39.

LOS ANGELES, November 2d.—Westminster precinct gives Garfield 85, Hancock 24, Weaver 6, Leach 28, Pacheco 80. Garden Grove precinct—Garfield 25, Hancock 24, Weaver 5, Leach 24, Pacheco 24, Godfrey 6.

SAN BUENAVENTURA, November 2d.—La Canada precinct gives Garfield 32, Hancock 43, Weaver 2, Leach 38, Pacheco 35, Godfrey 4. Saticoy precinct gives Garfield 73, Hancock 42, Pacheco 71, Leach 42, Godfrey 1. San Buenaventura precinct gives Garfield 174, Hancock 132, Pacheco 160, Leach 130, Wason 141, Brooks 163

SAN FRANCISCO, November 3d—A. M.—The Republican State Central Committee claim this city, as well as the State, but the fact that with 15,000 votes counted Hancock is 750 ahead, rather goes against their claim. During the evening the Republicans have been jubilant over the news from New York. The Garfield Invincibles turned out and paraded the streets in considerable numbers, and the city has been vocal with the yells of partisans inspired by enthusiasm and whisky. The Democrats claim the city and State, but conceded that the general result was in favor of the Republicans early in the evening, on hearing the news from New York.

OAKLAND, November 2d.—Every candidate on the Republican ticket in Alameda from Elector down to Constable is elected by an increased majority. Garfield's majority will be between 1,900 and 2,100. Page's majority in the county will foot up about 1,800. The Republicans in Oakland and throughout the county are jubilant over the returns. Serenades and the greatest enthusiasm prevails.

Recapitulation.

Precincts.	Gar'd	H'ck	We'r
1—Blue Canyon	10	12	....
2—Cisco	11	3	....
3—Bartlett's	8	19	....
4—Durham	22	19	....
5—Rocklin	87	63	....
6—Belmont	40	15	....
7—Roseville	62	50	....
8—Cana	19	32	....
9—Alta	47	25	1
10—East Lake	26	16	....
11—Emigrant Gap	44	30	....
12—Princeton	28	49	....
13—Sycamore	35	34	....
14—Latrobe	9	55	....
15—Courtland	42	15	4
16—Drytown	95	45	....
17—Camptonville	96	85	....
18—Elmira	58	111	....
19—Green Valley	40	74	....
20—Montezuma	73	25	....
21—Denverton	31	41	....
22—Coulterville	8	24	....
23—Penryn	73	18	....
24—Nord	28	32	....
25—Douglas' Flat	24	32	....
26—Grafton	30	32	1
27—Davisville	....	*31	....
28—Cacheville	85	52	....
29—Butte Junction	151	128	....
30—Dutch Flat	118	95	....
31—Mayfield	84	109	....
32—New Hope	33	32	....
33—Pineole	9	53	....
34—Mojave	4	3	....
35—Ukiah	117	250	....
36—Caspar	34	40	....
37—Iowa Hill	87	122	....
38—Antioch	118	136	....
39—Lathrop	58	43	....
40—New York	49	14	....
41—Spanishtown	110	158	....
42—Colfax	141	106	1
43—Copperopolis	56	45	....
44—Buttes	73