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EVENING EDITION BROOKLYN
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DO YOU WANT TENANTS? NOTE THIS: HOUSE AND HOME ADS. IN THE WORLD LAST WEEK. 3,171.
In the Next Highest N. Y. Newspaper, 2,456.
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PRICE ONE CENT. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1894. PRICE ONE CENT.

LAST EDITION.

REAL RAPID TRANSIT.

The People Declare that the City Shall Build the Underground Road.

THIS VOTE IS A BINDING ONE.

Construction Must Begin Within Thirty Days After the Official Count.

WORK FOR THE MILLION.

Big Contracts to Be Put in Operation Before Winter Sets In

According to returns received at Police Headquarters and tabulated this morning, it is evident that the Rapid Transit question has been decided by the voters in favor of the city building an underground railroad under the provisions of the following act:

AN "OFF" YEAR.

Section 12. The said Board of Rapid Transit Railway Commissioners shall cause the question whether such railway or railways shall be constructed by the city and at the public expense, to be submitted to the vote of the qualified electors of the city within which such railway or railways is or are to be constructed, and to that end it shall be the duty of the said Board, after completion of the detailed plans and specifications, as required by the act hereby amended, at least thirty days prior to the next general election, to file with the public officer or officers within the county in which such city is located, who may be charged with the duty of printing the ballots to be used at such election, a request that separate ballots be printed and supplied to such electors, one-half in number of which shall read: "For municipal construction of rapid transit road," and the other half in number of said ballots shall read: "Against municipal construction of rapid transit road." Upon such request being so filed such ballots shall be printed and supplied to such electors at such general election, and separate ballot boxes shall be provided for the reception of the same in each election district within such city, and the provisions of chapter 680 of the laws of 1892, entitled "An act in relation to the elections constituting chapter 8 of the general laws," and any act or acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto shall apply thereto as far as the nature of the case may allow.

No ballot which may be provided under this section shall be deemed invalid by reason of any error in dimensions, style of printing, or other formal defect, or through having been deposited in the wrong ballot box, but all of such ballots shall be canvassed and returned as if such formal defect had not existed, or as if they had been deposited in the box provided for the purpose. Upon the canvass of such votes by the Board of County Canvassers of the County in which such city is located, it shall be the duty of the said Board to file with the County Clerk of said County a statement which shall declare the total number of votes cast in said city "for municipal construction of rapid transit road," and the total number so cast therein "against municipal construction of rapid transit road." And the said railway or railways shall be constructed by the said city and at the public expense, if it shall be found from such statements so filed that there is a majority of the votes so cast in favor of such municipal construction.

Section 13. In case the majority of votes cast at such election shall be in favor of such municipal construction of said railway or railways, it shall be the duty of said Board of Rapid Transit Railway Commissioners within thirty days after the official declaration of the said vote, to proceed to construct the said railway or railways, and to make and let all contracts required for the performance of the work necessary to be done and performed in and about the construction thereof. All such contracts must, before execution, be approved as to form by the Counsel to the Corporation or other chief legal adviser for said city.

An analysis of the vote is interesting, inasmuch as it demonstrates that the people are in favor of building the road for themselves by an average majority of not less than four to one.

The First and Seventh Assembly Districts vote 4 to 1 in favor of rapid transit, while the Tenth Assembly District asks for the same thing by a vote of 4 to 1.

That the people insist upon municipal construction of an underground railway in this city, which means fifteen minutes to Harlem, was further emphasized at 1 o'clock to-day, when 550 election districts show 53,807 votes for and 18,382 against the measure.

The result of the vote is final and binding. It positively determines the subject, and the city now builds the road.

TWO OF THE BOYS ARE BLUE.

(From Yesterday's Evening World Election Extra.)

Two of the boys are blue to-night;
Two of the boys are blue.
Last week they could see a big victory—
Oh, if they only knew!
For the voters were out in force to-day,
And the snow-ow-ow! it snew!
And how it did spill on Grant and Hill,
The two little "boys" so blue!

Gulliver Awakes.

MANGLED BY THE CAR

A Salesgirl's Frightful Death in a Passenger Elevator.

Kate Gillespie Killed Instantly Before Her Comrade's Eyes.

The Attendant Jostled Against the Brake, Starting the Car.

Katie Gillespie, a salesgirl in the employ of Hilton, Hughes & Co., at Tenth street and Broadway, met a frightful death this morning in one of the passenger elevators that run from the basement to the top floor of the five-story building.

The accident happened at 8 o'clock in the middle elevator on the east side of the building. In the morning the passenger elevators are placed at the disposal of the employees who work on the upper floors.

A dozen of them, a trifle late, crowded into the car this morning. For some reason, there was very little steam on and the carrying capacity of the car was greatly diminished.

"Some of you ladies will have to get out," said John Brown, the young man in charge of the elevator. "The car won't carry this crowd."

The women hung back, and finally Kate Gillespie said she was willing to wait and pushed through the crowd to the door. Her movements were not gentle, for she was annoyed because those near the door had refused to get out.

This caused several of the young women to crowd over on to Brown, who stood by the lever. He was crowded off his feet and fell backward against the lever.

The car dropped suddenly, just as Miss Gillespie was preparing to alight. Her head was caught between the first floor and the roof of the car and her terrified shriek ended in a gurgling groan.

Her head was almost smashed to a pulp. The blood gushed from the lacerated face and spurted in a stream at the feet of the terrified young women in the car.

Miss Gillespie's body swung before them in horrible fashion, and as it was soon covered with blood, it made a sight that the imprisoned women will not soon forget. Their screams rang through the building, and assistance was soon at hand. Brown was a limp as a rag, and unable to stir hand or foot.

The crowded condition of the car made it impossible to move it, and the dangling body was not extricated until all the women in the elevator had crawled beneath it and down a ladder into the basement.

The unfortunate girl never spoke or stirred after the car fell. She must have been killed instantly.

Then the body was removed to a vacant room. Later on a permit from Deputy Coroner Shea it was conveyed to the dead girl's home at 431 East Sixteenth street.

Miss Gillespie was eighteen years old and fair of face and figure. She was employed on the first floor. Brown, who lives at 418 East Eighteenth street, was arrested by Officer Seymour and taken to Jefferson Market Police Court. There he was paroled for examination on Saturday.

BUTTLING IS A WINNER.

Kings County's Sheriff Said to Be $15,000 Richer Than Yesterday.

Sheriff William J. Buttling won many thousand dollars on the result of the election. It is said that Buttling, personally, gathered in upwards of $15,000 on Morton's victory in Kinks County. All that the Sheriff himself would say was

"My friends and I won about $30,000."

His friends who were associated with him in the betting, it is understood, were Jacob Worth, the Republican boss, and Under Sheriff "Bob" Sedgwick.

THE BANNER DISTRICT.

The Twenty-third Assembly Gave a Phenomenal Strong Plurality.

Here are the returns from the Twenty-third Assembly District, which show that it is the banner district for reform.

Strong	8,271	Goff	8,461
Grant	3,060	Smyth	2,942
Majority	5,218	Majority	5,519
Total vote	11,428		11,403
Scattering about	350		350
Total vote cast	11,788		11,753
Say 5 per cent. stayed away	717		717
Could not vote	1,832		1,832
Total registration	14,334		14,334

The Dolphin Coals Up.

The United States cruiser Dolphin was loaded with coal this morning, preparatory to her departure from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. She has been ordered to New London, Conn., to take part in the trial of the torpedo-boat Ericsson, on Thursday.

TIM'S FRIENDS CRY FRAUD.

They Demand a Recount of the Third District Vote.

Miner's Manager Smiles and Says Campbell Deserves His Defeat.

Tim Campbell's friends want a recount in the powder-stained Ninth Congressional District.

The returns up to this time show the election of Harry Miner by a plurality of nearly 1,000.

Tim Campbell was not at his headquarters this morning. He was nowhere. Like Brer Rabbit, he lay low. His adjutants were at the post on East Broadway and Grand street, however, and declared that they would go behind the returns.

They said the Third Assembly District had been violently miscounted, and really handed down a handsome majority for Campbell, and that there are frauds and mistakes elsewhere in the district which an official review of the ballots will correct.

At Johnnie Simpson's headquarters across the way consolation was found in the general Republican success, even if the will of the people were against their darling's figuring in the National Legislature.

At Miner's headquarters in the Comanche Club in the Bowery, Doc. McDonough sat in seate, tugging his long mustachios and pluming himself over the happy result for his friend and employer.

"Campbell's campaign was one of the most rascally pieces of business in the history of politics," he said. "Its conception was wicked and its conduct foul.

"He had no business to run at all, and when he did he was not justified in his methods. He is not entitled to the sympathy which the victor should feel for the vanished."

Other friends of Mr. Miner say that Campbell deserved what he got, as two years ago he agreed to let Mr. Miner have the Tammany nomination this year if he kept out of the convention at that time. Tim bolted, and this is the result.

PIERREPONT ESTATE SUES.

Possession of the Great Warehouses to Be Decided in Court.

Henry E. Pierrepont and William A. Pierrepont, executors of the estate of the late Henry E. Pierrepont, of Brooklyn, were to-day given permission by Justice Bartlett to bring suit against Receiver W. W. Goodrich, of the Union Warehouse Company, to secure possession of the Pierrepont stores in Brooklyn.

Receiver Goodrich refuses to give possession of the stores to the executors, claiming that he is liable only for the rent, which has accrued since his appointment as receiver, a few weeks ago.

Swallowed Mixed Poisons.

Frederick Holmes, twenty-nine years old, of 274 Spring street, attempted suicide, by swallowing a mixture of Paris green and arbolic acid. The first that was known of the attempt was when Holmes walked into the Macdougal street station at 10.30 o'clock to-day, and reported that he had taken the poison. He was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital.

BIG BOOM TO STOCKS.

Elated Republicans Eager to Buy at the Opening.

Realization Sales Later On Caused a Reaction.

Rapid Transit Vote Caused a Break in Manhattan.

Stocks went up with a rush at the opening. The Republicans in the Board, elated over the overwhelming success of their party, put in large buying orders, and they were assisted by liberal purchases for foreign account.

The dealings were on a larger scale than for some time past, and were attended with considerable excitement at intervals.

In the case of Denver & Rio Grande the rise was stimulated by the defeat of the Populists in Colorado.

Burlington & Quincy advanced 1 1-8, to 74 7-8; Northwest 1-2, to 101 3-4; St. Paul 3-4, to 62 1-2; Rock Island 1-2, to 81 7-8; American Sugar 2 1-8, to 99; Lackawanna 2, to 159 1-2; Delaware & Hudson 1 1-4, to 126; Denver & Rio Grande 1 7-8, to 13; do. pref. 1, to 37; General Electric 1-2, to 57; Louisville & Nashville 7-8, to 55 3-4; Missouri Pacific 5-8, to 29 1-8; New England 1-2, to 31 1-2; Northern Pacific pref. 7-8, to 18 7-8; United States Cordage 5-8, to 14; Union Pacific 1-2, to 15 3-8; Western Union 3-4, to 88 1-2; Wheeling & Lake Erie 1 1-8, to 12 1-8, and do. pref. 1-8, to 41 1-2.

The rise induced realizations and a general reaction ensued. Manhattan dropped from 107 3-4 to 105 1-4 on the news that the vote in the city insures real rapid transit.

Sugar sold off to 87 5-8; New Jersey Central to 94; Burlington & Quincy fell to 73 3-8; Chicago Gas to 75; Northwest, 1-4 to 100 1-2; St. Paul to 62; Rock Island to 61 1-8; Delaware & Hudson to 124 1-2; General Electric to 36 1-2; Louisville & Nashville to 55; Missouri Pacific to 28 1-2; Lead to 40 3-4; Northern Pacific pref. to 18 1-4, and Western Union to 87 5-8.

RISE IN COTTON AND WHEAT.

Corn Also Higher at the Opening Sales.

There was an advance of about three points in cotton futures, at the opening, December selling on call at 5.55 a 5.56; January, 5.59 a 5.60; February, 5.65; March, 5.69; April, 5.75; May, 5.81 a 5.82; June, 5.87; July, 5.92.

Wheat opened with an upward rush, first sales showing an advance of about 3-8, December here selling at 58 and at 54 5-8 in Chicago. Shortly after the opening there was a drop of about 1-2. Corn opened 1-2 higher, May selling at 51 1-4 in Chicago, and at 56 1-2 for December here. A break of about 1-2 followed. Oats were quiet.

Chicken-Pox in Two Villages.

SEA ISLE CITY, L. I., Nov. 7.—Over one hundred case of chicken-pox have been discovered in this village and South Seaville. If the disease continues to spread the schools may be closed.

And still she gazed,
And still the wonder grew,
That one small Ad.
Could bring so much to view.

It Resulted from A SITUATION AD. IN THE WORLD.

DO YOU WANT EMPLOYMENT?
THE 2,000,000 DAILY WORLD READERS ARE HELP-SEEKERS, AS PROVED BY THIS:
HELP ADVTS. PRINTED IN THE WORLD LAST WEEK, 3,268
In the 15 other New York Newspapers combined..... 2,555
10 CENTS PAYS FOR A SITUATION AD. OF TWENTY WORDS IN THE WORLD.
It Will Get the WORK You Want.

GREATER NEW YORK.

New York Is For and Brooklyn Against the Consolidation Measure.

RETURNS STILL COMING IN.

430 City Election Districts Give 30,722 for and 18,895 Against It.

VOTE OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

With a Few Missing Districts It Shows 2,309 Votes Against.

Returns for the vote in this city on the "Greater New York" scheme indicate that a majority of the votes have been cast in favor of consolidation.

A tabulation of the returns at Police Headquarters this morning shows that the vote in this city on the consolidation issue is, in round figures, 118,000 for and 83,000 against.

Nearly two hundred election districts of the city, which have been officially counted, show a vote of 23,752 for and 10,791 against consolidation.

It is evident from the returns that a large proportion of voters neglected to cast their ballots upon this question, but taking these figures as a basis, it is estimated that the majority in New York City in favor of consolidation will reach at least 30,000.

With four wards yet to be heard from in Brooklyn to-day the vote for consolidation over there is lost by 2,309. The vote is so close that until all the returns on the question are canvassed, the result cannot be definitely known.

The town of Flatlands, the vote of which is not yet compiled, is said to have voted for consolidation.

The following table shows the vote by wards for and against consolidation in Brooklyn:

Ward	For.	Against.
First	1,328	1,209
Second	—	—
Third	816	1,065
Fourth	725	846
Fifth	252	842
Sixth	190	281
Seventh	—	—
Eighth	1,595	1,145
Ninth	1,780	1,940
Tenth	1,230	1,484
Eleventh	791	1,590
Twelfth	—	—
Thirteenth	1,588	1,622
Fourteenth	850	1,468
Fifteenth	1,526	2,254
Sixteenth	1,235	2,212
Seventeenth	2,973	2,187
Eighteenth	829	1,057
Nineteenth	1,886	1,583
Twentieth	665	818
Twenty-first	2,802	2,999
Twenty-second	2,656	1,554
Twenty-third	415	248
Twenty-fourth	867	1,182
Twenty-fifth	2,121	1,847
Twenty-sixth	2,106	1,421
Twenty-seventh	1,284	1,502
Twenty-eighth	2,096	1,613
Twenty-ninth	—	—
Thirtieth	824	701
Thirty-first	475	456
Totals	33,377	35,686

Sanders Shanks, Secretary of the Brooklyn Consolidation League, said to-day that he believed when the returns for all the wards had been reported, it would be found that there was a small majority in favor of the Greater New York.

The question, Mr. Shanks believes, will be decided by a majority of less than 100. It will require an official count of the ballots to determine whether Brooklyn is in favor of the Greater New York.

"At any rate," said Lawyer Shanks, "the Legislature can pass the bill next Winter, even if the vote is against the question in Brooklyn."

The greatest difficulty has been experienced in getting returns on consolidation at the Brooklyn Police Headquarters.

Few of the wards were completed to-day, and many of them were missing entirely. From figures given to the members of the Consolidation League at the various station-houses, with 190 of the 682 election districts still missing, it is shown that there were nearly 1,000 more votes cast against the question than for it.

The hopes of the members of the League, however, are now centred on on the vote from the missing districts, which, they say, they have every reason to believe will place the result in favor of the question.

In Long Island City twenty out of twenty-five districts give a majority of 1,843 for consolidation.

The scheme for the "Greater New York" proposes the consolidation under one city government of New York and Brooklyn, the whole of Richmond and Kings counties, with portions of Westchester and Queens.

The whole area covered by the "Greater New York" will comprise more than 317 square miles.

According to the last census the population of the cities, counties and towns which it is proposed to combine as the Greater New York is only a few thousands short of 3,000,000.

The cities include New York, Brooklyn and Long Island City; then Richmond County and the towns of Westchester, Flushing, Newtown and Jamaica, and there is also covered under the provisions of the bill those portions of the towns of Eastchester and Pelham which lie southerly of a straight line drawn from the point where the northerly line of the city of New York meets the centre line of the Bronx River to the middle of the channel between Glen Island and Hunter's Island in Long Island Sound, together with that part of the town of Hempstead which is westerly of a straight line drawn from the southeasterly point of the town of Flushing, through the middle of the channel between Rockaway Beach and Shelter Island to the Atlantic Ocean.

The last enumeration would make the area and population of those places as follows:

Place.	Area in square miles.	Population.
New York City	38.85	1,801,739
Brooklyn	26.09	957,908
Flatbush	5.69	12,827
Flatlands	12.79	4,254
Gravesend	10.96	8,418
New Utrecht	7.96	9,129
Richmond County	57.19	53,452
Westchester	15.50	10,028
*Part of the town of East Chester	1.94	4,611
*Part of the town of Pelham	2.83	3,541
Flushing	29.65	19,801
*Part of the town of Hempstead	17.86	17,756
Jamaica	22.59	14,441
Long Island City	7.14	30,506
Newtown	21.32	17,549
Jamaica Bay	25.63	—
Total	317.77	2,966,792

*Estimated.

In the bill which relates to the subject, which was passed by the last Legislature, provision was only made for an expression of opinion on the part of the people as to the advisability of consolidation, and this is what the vote of yesterday means. The people are undoubtedly in favor of it.

No plan has yet been outlined as to the details of the consolidation, or the settlement of the various questions which must arise as to the apportionment of taxation, the refunding of the debts of the various municipal corporations included in the consolidation, and the questions of representation and the reorganization of the public departments which will have the administration of the affairs of each division of the Greater New York.

Now that the people have given their approval to the plan, however, it remains for the Legislature to pass the necessary laws relating to all those subjects, and to devise a complete system of municipal government for the new city that will be incorporated.

The consolidation will not take effect until such legislative action has been taken and the Governor has given his approval to the law.

At 11 o'clock to-day Gen. Rodenbough stated that in 430 election districts already tabulated the vote on the "Greater New York" question stands 30,722 for and 18,895 against.

NOW FOR REORGANIZATION.

Democratic Leaders Making Plans to Repair Their Ranks.

The first deadening shock of defeat having passed away, the Democratic leaders to-day began to talk about reorganization.

To be sure it was only in a half-hearted sort of way. It is pretty hard to think out plans to build up the party again in the State after such an experience as that of yesterday. But there were a few who affected to take some comfort in the belief that there was plenty of material and plenty of time in which to revivify not only the State organization but Tammany and the Kings County Democracy as well before the next Presidential election.

The reorganization of Tammany Hall is conceded to be the most difficult task of all. If it were not for the fact that there are in the organization a few men who, although thoroughly imbued with the principles upon which Tammany was founded, are not in sympatny with the methods which have brought disgrace upon the organization, and who have the welfare of the municipality at heart, there would be little chance of even an effort at reorganization.

These men who are spoken of as being the nucleus around which Tammany hopes to build up its shattered fortunes are those who joined the ring, not for the purpose of sharing its ill-gotten spoils, but because as the reigning power in municipal politics identification with it was necessary for their own advancement.

The first step necessary in order to breathe life into the dead tiger's carcass, it was agreed, was to turn down those persons who, as leaders, have brought upon the organization the disgrace which is felt of all honest men.

"It is too soon yet," said one of the better class of Tammanyites to-day, "to make any definite statements as to the plan to be adopted in the effort to set Tammany upon its legs once more.

"There must be a wholesale weeding out of the tough elements and those men who have lived for years by milking the city's treasury. Then perhaps—remember I say perhaps—the organization may be able to again become a factor in politics. But how dead it is to-day, how dead it is!"

With such men as Pat Divver, John Sheehan, Barney Martin, Tom Grady and that crowd running the machine, what else could be expected but a colossal slump such as we have just experienced?"

It is said, and the authority is reliable, that Senator Hill is about to prepare a plan of reorganization of the party all over the State, and that already a great many influential Democrats will work with him for that end.

At Democratic State Headquarters only two representatives of the crowd of managers who tried to elect Mr. Hill could be found to-day. They were John Trainor and Col. Tracey, and both gentlemen were of the opinion that the Democratic party in this city, Brooklyn and in Erie County, would have to go through a process of purification and reorganization before it could ever hope to regain its old power in the State.

A NEW STREET CAR LINE.

To Be Built in Thirty-fourth Street Within a Week.

A horse railroad will probably be built in Thirty-fourth street, between Sixth and Lexington avenues, within a week.

Connection will then be made with the new cable road on Lexington avenue; the Fourth avenue branch line from Lexington avenue to the East Thirty-fourth street ferry; the Sixth avenue horse railway, the Broadway cable road and the Green line, or Grand, Forty-second and Houston street railroad, running through West Thirty-fourth street, Tenth avenue and Forty-second street to the West Shore ferry.

The State Railroad Commission has approved the route, the necessary consents have been obtained from the property owners on Thirty-fourth street, where the new tracks are to be laid, and the Commissioner of Public Works granted the required permission two weeks ago. Preliminary work was begun yesterday.

The work led to a report that the Metropolitan Traction Company was endeavoring to steal a march on the city, but this was denied to-day by John D. Crimmins, who said that he had made a contract with Edward Lauterbach, President of the Thirty-fourth Street Railroad Company, which holds the original franchise for a right of way. Mr. Crimmins said the road had no connection with the Metropolitan Traction Company.

WHAT HAPPENED.

Throughout the country the Republicans won a victory almost as complete as that of the Democrats in 1892. They elected a majority of at least 25 to 30 to the House of Representatives, and probably carried State Legislatures enough to place them again in control of the Senate.

Twenty-one States elected Legislatures which will have to choose United States Senators. The terms of thirty Senators expire March 4, 1895. Fourteen of these are Democrats.

Republican successors to Democrats are at present expected from New Jersey and Kansas, and a Populist successor to a Democrat in Georgia, this, with re-elections of present Senators and renewed successes of the same parties' candidates would leave 41 Democrats, 42 Republicans and 5 Populists in the next Senate. This is an estimate, however, subject to change.

In New York State the Republicans elected their whole ticket, defeating Hill by over 140,000 plurality, and Lockwood and Brown by from 35,000 to 50,000. They carried the Legislature also. New York City gave Hill a bare plurality of 2,590, and in Kings County, Morton had 18,000 plurality. Wheeler got about 12,000 votes in the State. The constitutional amendments were adopted by a large plurality, including, probably, the reapportionment amendment.

The Tammany ticket was beaten in New York City by pluralities ranging from over 50,000 for Goff to 30,000 for Tamsen. Strong's majority will be about 45,000.

The Republicans elected five Congressmen in the city, a clear gain. Harry Miner beat Tim Campbell. Quigg beat Connolly. Jacob Cantor and Amos Cummings were also defeated. Sulzer and Bartlett were elected.

The Republicans also elected sixteen out of thirty Assemblymen. They also elected fifteen out of thirty Aldermen, tieing the Board.

The Municipal Rapid Transit law was approved by a large majority.

The greater New York proposition received a large majority in New York and in most of the other towns and cities involved, except in Brooklyn, where there appears to be a small majority against it.

In Kings County the Republicans elected all five Congressmen and fourteen Assemblymen.

The Republicans made a clean sweep in New Jersey, electing eight Congressmen and a Legislature that will elect a United States Senator.

Delaware, probably Republican, with Republican majority of 6 in the Legislature on joint ballot.

North Dakota, Republican by 5,000 to 10,000.

Colorado, Republican by about 5,000, defeating "Bloody Bridles" Waite for Governor.

Wyoming, Republican, carrying two United States Senators.

Connecticut, full State ticket Republican by 12,000 to 15,000.

Indiana, sweepingly Republican, probably by 50,000.

Illinois, Republican by 75,000 to 90,000.

Iowa, Republican by 60,000 to 70,000.

California, possibly Democratic by 10,000.

New Hampshire, Republican by 5,000.

Kansas, Republican, Morrill defeating Lewelling, Populist, for Governor.

Pennsylvania, Republican by perhaps 200,000.

Wisconsin, Republican by over 30,000.

Massachusetts, Republican by about 60,000.

Ohio, Republican by 80,000 to 100,000.

Minnesota, Republican, but reduced on Governor by Populist gains.

Nebraska, Republican, against Populist-Democratic fusion.

SENATOR HILL WON'T TALK.

Declines to Express His Views on the Election.

(By Associated Press.)

ALBANY, Nov. 7.—Senator Hill remained at the Executive Chamber until very late last night, reading the returns, which were furnished him by the Associated Press, and at an early hour this morning drove to his home at Woolfert's Roost. Despite the fatigue of the night, it was only a trifle after 8 o'clock when he arrived at his office on Broadway.

But few people saw him alight from his carriage, and he hastened up the long flight of stairs without stopping. When asked if he would express his opinion on the result of yesterday's election, he said, sententiously: "Not today," and entered his private office to look over his mail. He declined positively to say anything more for publication.

SICK FROM SYMPATHY.

Central Park Tiger Had a Fit When the Polls Closed Yesterday.

The royal Bengal tiger in Central Park ate something that disagreed with him yesterday, and at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon emitted a series of blood-curdling yells and indulged in spasmodic gyrations that ended in a fit, which frightened a large crowd of spectators in the menagerie.

He was given a restorative, which ended his paroxysms, and in a short time he was relieved of pain and quieted. This is the first time in a year the tiger has had a fit. The park officials deny that the tiger's illness contemporaneous with the closing of the polls was portentious of the later illness of another tiger.

LAST EDITION.

AMENDMENTS CARRIED.

A Majority of 27,284 in Only 450 City Election Districts.

EVEN RE-APPORTIONMENT.

Coroners Abolished and Separate Municipal Elections Ordered.

OTHER COUNTIES TO HEAR FROM.

Pool-Selling Illegal if the Rest of the State Votes Like This City.

A count of the vote cast for and against the proposed amendments to the Constitution indicates that all the propositions are carried in this city.

ATLAS STRONG.

The canvass demonstrates that about 112,142 people voted for a revised Constitution and 84,858 against.

The pluralities were from 10,000 to 20,000 in this city, but varied greatly for each of the amendments, the vote upon reapportionment being exceedingly close.

The question of apportionment, so far as figured at 11 o'clock to-day, when 416 districts had been heard from, shows a small margin in favor of the measure, the vote being, in those districts, 20,530 for, and 19,927 against.

By the adoption of the constitutional amendments, the Legislature has now the power to abolish the office of Coroner; bills must be printed three days before passage; more than $5,000 damages may now be obtained in case of death; the Speaker of the Assembly has power to fill vacancy as Governor after Lieutenant-Governor; the President of the Senate may act as Lieutenant-Governor; inmates of private charitable institutions do not acquire or lose a residence for the purpose of voting; the Onondaga salt springs may be sold; machines to register a vote may be used instead of the ballot; the Code Commission is no more; "riders" are not permitted on appropriation bills; no man must be a citizen for ninety days before he can vote; the Legislature meets on the first Wednesday in January; railway, telegraph and telephone companies must not give passes to public officials; prison labor must not conflict with free labor; election boards must be bi-partisan; public money cannot be used to aid sectarian schools; the Superior Court is consolidated with the Supreme Court; timber must not be cut nor land sold in the forest preserves of the State; registry of voters forms part of the constitution; State and municipal elections will be separate hereafter, and the terms of Governor and State officers will be changed; there may be separate municipal elections; the Hamburg Canal, in Buffalo, may be sold, the Legislature must not pass mandatory laws compelling the payment of public money to private institutions; limitation will be placed upon city and county debts; Civil Service reform is part of the Constitution; agricultural lands may be drained by the State; pool-selling, book-making and other forms of gambling are prohibited; there will be a naval State force of not less than 10,000 men; there will be next year fifty State Senators and 150 Assemblymen, but no county can have more than one-third the Senators, nor any two adjoining counties have more than one-half; the Legislature may improve the canals if it can do so without borrowing money for the purpose.

The new Constitution goes into effect Jan. 1 next.

HE WARNED THE DOCTOR.

But Letter-Carrier Clark Denies Friendship with Mrs. Lieb.

Judge Friedman, of the Superior Court, is hearing the suit of Dr. Thomas N. Leib formerly of 223 West Eighteenth street for an absolute divorce from his wife, Josie.

Dr. Leib charges his wife with improper conduct with several men, among them Thomas F. Clark, a letter-carrier attached to station C. He also charges her with the excessive use of liquor and morphine.

Clark testified, denying the charges but admitted writing a letter to Dr. Leib, telling him his wife was guilty of improper conduct.

D. M. Brown, corner 23d st. and Lexington ave., will sell Furniture, Carpets and everything for housekeeping for cash or $1 weekly.