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THE ELECTION A LANDSLIDE FOR McKINLEY!

Great Triumph of the Republican Party and Its Candidates at the Polls.

The Battle of Ballots Results in an Overwhelming Victory for the Representatives of Prosperity.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The Sun says: The republicans of the nation spoke yesterday for honest government with no uncertain voice. Not only has Mr. McKinley carried all the states which were his in 1896, but he has added thereto several states in the far west, enough to materially increase his plurality in the electoral college. The Congress of the United States will be republican by an increased majority, and there will be republican gains in the senate. The misguided adherents of Bryan are crushed in every direction. There is scarcely a spot in the entire country where they made any gains or cut any considerable figure in the vote. In New York City the democrats made a slight gain over the vote of 1896, but fell far below the normal democratic majority.

In Brooklyn there are losses for McKinley over the vote of 1896, but large republican gains over the vote of two years ago.

The New England states are solid for McKinley. The middle states all vote for him. The south is probably unchanged from the vote of 1896. It is in the far west, therefore, that President McKinley has made his greatest gains. At this writing the returns are meagre, but there is no doubt that several states which were carried by Bryan in 1896 gave their vote to McKinley this year.

Of the so-called doubtful states Maryland votes for McKinley by 12,000 to 15,000. West Virginia gives a republican plurality of not less than 10,000. Kentucky, although very close, apparently has also gone republican. Indiana rolls up a larger republican vote than she gave in 1896, and Illinois is overwhelmingly republican.

Wisconsin surpassed her record of four years ago, when she gave 102,000 plurality to McKinley. The entire congressional delegation is republican.

Minnesota gives McKinley 50,000 plurality and elects a republican legislature that will elect a United States Senator to succeed Nelson. The republicans elect four out of seven congressmen. South Dakota gives McKinley a plurality estimated at 3,000.

North Dakota more than held up its record of four years ago; McKinley's plurality is about 10,000. The legislature is overwhelmingly republican.

Nevada remained true to free silver and gave Bryan a plurality of from 500 to 1,000. Bryan carried Missouri by a reduced plurality. Both sides claim the governorship, the democrats for Dockery by 15,000 and the republicans for Flory by 10,000.

Arkansas gave a reduced Bryan plurality. It will be about 45,000. In some places there was so little interest in the voting that the polls were not opened until 9 a. m.

Oregon voted for McKinley, giving a plurality estimated at 12,000. This is a big gain over 1896.

Bryan has probably carried Montana.

Wyoming is republican by from 2,000 to 3,000. A republican congressman is elected and the legislature is strongly republican.

California returns come in slowly, but early reports show heavy republican gains over 1896 and the state is safely republican. A big vote was cast in Washington state, and the count is being made very slowly. The republicans claim the state.

Kansas went republican by about 20,000.

The Ohio plurality for McKinley will not be less than 50,000. Congressmen Lentz, democratic anti-imperialist, was defeated for re-election. The republican gains in Utah indicate that McKinley has carried the state by about 10,000, and that the republicans have elected their state and congressional tickets.

Bryan lost his own state to the republicans by estimates varying from 8,000 to 10,000.

VOTE OF THE STATES GIVEN IN DETAIL

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 6.—Bryan carried the state by a large majority on a light vote. A full democratic congressional delegation was chosen.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 6.—At 11:30 tonight the returns show a slight falling off in the vote in the large counties, which may reduce Bryan's majority to 50,000. All six democratic congressmen are elected.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—According to the latest compilation of returns McKinley has 150,352 votes, Bryan 112,283. The 470 missing precincts in 1896 gave Bryan 3,000 plurality. McKinley's plurality in round numbers is estimated at 40,000.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 7.—The plurality for McKinley is about 23,000. Entire republican congressional ticket was elected.

COLORADO.

DENVER, Nov. 6.—Returns received up to 11 o'clock indicate that Colorado has given Bryan at least 30,000 plurality. The congressional ticket is in doubt.

DENVER, Nov. 10.—The Rocky Mountain News prints practically complete returns from every county on the vote for presidential electors. Compared with 1896, in round numbers, the Bryan vote fell off about 41,000, while the McKinley vote increased about 64,000. The figures tabulated show that Bryan's plurality is 28,385.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 6.—Returns received up to 9:30 o'clock indicate a republican majority in Newcastle county of 2,000 to 2,500. This gives the state to the republicans by 1,200 to 1,500.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 6.—Bryan's majority over McKinley, 22,000. Jennings (Dem.), for governor, is elected by 21,000 majority. The state legislature is unanimously democratic.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 6.—Bryan's majority in Georgia will be about 40,000. The Georgia delegation to Washington remains solidly democratic.

IDAHO.

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 7.—Only forty-five precincts of the 400 in Idaho have been heard from. These give the following results: McKinley, 4,774; Bryan, 4,810.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—McKinley has carried the state by 80,000 outside of Cook county. In Cook county the indications are that both McKinley and Yates will have a majority, with McKinley in the lead by about 15,000. His plurality in Cook county is estimated at 25,000.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 7.—A conservative estimate at 12:30 a. m. places McKinley's plurality in Indiana at 30,000.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 7.—Iowa is republican by 100,000 and a solid delegation of eleven republicans will be sent to Washington.

KANSAS.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 7.—The state is for McKinley by 30,000 plurality and for Stanley by 25,000. The entire republican congressional delegation is elected.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 8.—At 1:30 a. m., with returns from all but sixty-two out of 1,884 precincts in Kentucky, the Courier-Journal puts Bryan's majority at 7,784 and Beckham's at 4,608. The missing precincts are about evenly divided between democrats and republicans.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—With scattered precincts to hear from, Maryland's plurality for McKinley and Roosevelt in yesterday's election was 14,146. A solid republican delegation to the Fifty-seventh congress was elected.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—President McKinley has carried the state by about 80,000, a reduction of nearly a hundred thousand from that of four years ago. The republicans have elected ten congressmen.

MICHIGAN.

DEROIT, Nov. 7.—Returns to 10 o'clock tonight give McKinley a plurality of 90,858 and Colonel Bliss, the republican candidate for governor, 69,059.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 7.—The McKinley vote seems considerably more than 50,000 over that of Bryan. S. R. Vansant (Rep) has been elected governor, defeating John Lind (fusionist) by a plurality which is variously placed at from 1,400 to 5,000.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—Congressman Alexander E. Dockery (Dem.) is elected governor by about 35,000 plurality and the Bryan electors will go in by about 40,000 plurality.

MONTANA.

HELENA, Nov. 7.—Bryan's plurality will be from 15,000 to 18,000 and Governor Toole leads the democratic state ticket with from 6,000 to 8,000 votes to spare. Th legislature, which will elect two United States senators, is democratic from fifteen to twenty votes on joint ballot and will undoubtedly re-elect William A. Clark and some other democrat or populist to succeed Thomas F. Carter and fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Clark last session.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Nov. 9.—Practically complete returns on the electoral ticket and on governor show that McKinley carried Nebraska by about 7,000.

NEVADA.

RENO, Nov. 7.—Seventy-four precincts out of 163 in Nevada give Bryan 4,977, McKinley 3,308; congress, Newlands (Dem.) 4,780, Farrington (Rep.) 3,533. At this rate Bryan will have a majority of 2,500 and Newlands about 1,800.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, Nov. 6.—Returns indicate that Bryan's majority will not be less than 30,000. Seven democratic congressmen are elected and two in doubt.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, Nov. 7.—Fuller returns bear out the first statement that New Jersey will give McKinley and Roosevelt 50,000 plurality.

NORTH DAKOTA.

FARGO, Nov. 7.—Returns are coming very slowly, but early figures are 12,000 for McKinley and 10,000 for the state ticket, including congressmen.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 6.—Ohio has given McKinley a plurality of from 75,000 to 80,000 and the election of seventeen and possibly eighteen out of the twenty-one congressmen, being a gain of two and probably three members of congress.

OREGON.

PORTLAND, Nov. 7.—Complete returns from all but thre small counties in the state give McKinley a plurality of 14,225.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Estimates from one-half of the counties of Pennsylvania indicate a plurality for McKinley of over 200,000. The control of the state senate as between Quay and anti-Quay is in doubt.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 6.—McKinley's plurality will be about 20,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 6.—The full state ticket and full congressional ticket was elected by the democrats.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

SIOUX FALLS, Nov. 7.—Four hundred and ninety precincts out of 1,150 in South Dakota give McKinley a plurality of 8,848. The same ratio of increase in remaining precincts woud give McKinley 21,000 plurality. The republicans will control the legislature and have elected two congressmen

TEXAS.

HOUSTON, Nov. 7.—Last night's estimate of 175,000 majority for the democratic ticket in Texas is about correct. The democratic delegation to congress will be solid.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 7.—At 10 o'clock tonight returns are in from about three-quarters of the precincts in the state. McKinley's majority is 4,500. Sutherland (Rep.) is elected to congress. The legislature is republican on joint ballot.

VERMONT.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Nov. 7.—McKinley has carried the state by a plurality of about 30,000.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Nov. 6—Bryan's majority is about 20,000. The majorities on the congressional ticket will be still greater.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, Nov. 9.—The majorities reported from the counties up to 2 p. m. show the following majorities for the state: McKinley, 9,788; Rogers (Dem.) for governor, 3,220.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Nov. 7.—McKinley has carried the state by 20,000 majority. All four congressmen are re-elected. The legislature is republican by 42 on joint ballot.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 7.—The republican plurality will be about 110,000.

WYOMING.

CHEYENNE, Nov. 7.—McKinley carries the state by 4,000 majority. Mondell (Rep.), for congress, is running even with his ticket.

ARIZONA.

PHOENIX, Nov. 7.—Marcus A. Smith of Tucson, the democratic candidate for delegate to congress, is elected by a majority of 955 over N. O. Murphy, the republican candidate.

Adams Coming to Hilo.

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 9.—The United States training ship Adams arrived in port today from Magdelana bay, where she has been practicing with her guns. The Adams is scheduled to sail for Hilo, Hawaiian Islands on the 13th, but may be detained here a few days later. All well on board.

Latest Sugar Quotations.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Sugar—Raw, quiet; fair refining, 3 7-8c; centrifugal, 96 test 4 3-8c; molasses sugar, 3 5-8c. Refined, dull; crushed, 6.00c; powdered, 5.70c; granulated, 5.60c.

HOW THE STATES VOTED FOR PRESIDENT

Electoral Vote for McKinley Will Be Two Hundred and Ninety-two.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The vote of all states in the electoral college seems now clearly to be indicated. The last state to leave the doubtful column was Idaho, which shows a plurality of somethin gover 1,000 for Bryan, four-fifths of the voting districts having made returns. This seems to be conclusive, there being little probability of enough republican votes in the late districts to change the result. Nebraska is apparently republican, though there is still some doubt as to the complexion of the legislature. Both parties still claim the state for presidential electors and for governor.

The vote in the electoral college will probably be: For McKinley, 292, for Bryan, 155. Following is a table showing the electoral vote and pluralities by states:

STATE.	Electoral vote.	Plurality.
California	9	40,000
Connecticut	6	28,400
Delaware	3	5,000
Illinois	24	100,000
Indiana	15	30,000
Iowa	13	80,000
Kansas	10	25,000
Maine	6	21,500
Maryland	8	15,000
Massachusetts	15	82,000
Michigan	14	98,000
Minnesota	9	50,000
Nebraska	8	5,000
New Hampshire	4	22,000
New Jersey	10	57,000
New York	36	145,000
North Dakota	3	8,000
Ohio	23	73,000
Oregon	4	14,000
Pennsylvania	32	300,000
Rhode Island	4	14,000
South Dakota	4	10,000
Utah	3	4,000
Vermont	4	36,000
Washington	4	5,000
West Virginia	6	15,000
Wisconsin	12	110,000
Wyoming	3	3,000
Total	292	1,305,900
BRYAN.		
Alabama	11	40,000
Arkansas	8	60,000
Colorado	4	35,000
Florida	4	22,000
Georgia	13	50,000
Idaho	3	10,000
Kentucky	13	7,800
Louisiana	8	30,000
Mississippi	9	45,000
Missouri	17	35,000
Montana	3	10,000
Nevada	3	1,500
North Carolina	11	30,000
South Carolina	9	50,000
Tennessee	12	25,000
Texas	15	175,000
Virginia	12	30,000
Total	155	647,300

Total vote in Electoral College, 447; necessary to choice, 224. Mckinley's plurality, 748,600.

NEW YORK.

McKinley Rolls Up a Majority of 150,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—At 11 o'clock the indications are that President McKinley has carried New York state by a majority over Bryan of about 150,000, compared with a republican majority in the last presidential election of 268,469. The total vote in the city of New York is approximately 60,000 larger than it was in 1896, and up the state the increase is about 30,000. In the city Bryan wipes out the plurality of 60,000 which McKinley had four years ago and took on a plurality for himself of about 25,000. Up the state McKinley barely held the vote which he had in 1896, the added vote going to Bryan.

The vote for B. B. Odell, Jr., republican nominee for governor, is considerably larger than that for McKinley. In Brooklyn particularly the democratic nominee for governor, Mr. Stanchfield, appears to have been scratched.

The election passed off quietly, both in the city and state. There were no more than the usual number of arrests of men accused of attempting illegal voting at city precincts, and where the accused made it clear that they were innocent they were allowed to return to the polling places and vote.

Returns from congressional districts are scattering and incomplete. On Long Island McKinley and Bryan are running close together and all estimates are valueless.

In the Wall street district, which includes the borough of Richmond, Staten Island, Nicholas Muller, democrat, is probably elected. Republicans concede the election of William Sulzer

GREATEST PLURALITY EVER GIVEN A PRESIDENT

McKinley's Vote Far Exceeds That Given Grant, Heretofore the Highest on Record:

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—McKinley's plurality in republican states, 1,467,327.

Bryan's plurality over Bryan, 845,011.

Highest previouse plurality (Grant's in 1872), 763,001.

The plurality of popular vote secured by William McKinley in his second successful contest for the presidency of the United States far exceeds any for the office. It tops his own plurality of 596,749 in 1896 by 218,262 votes, and exceeds that of General Grant in 1872, up to the present year the greatest on record, by 83,206 votes.

The Times-Herald today secured from its correspondents in every state in the union the latest and most accurate estimates available of the popular vote. In the Times-Herald's table of pluralities it is apparent that most of the republican states' figures, as the count approaches completion, show continued gains for McKinley. The estimates first made for California, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, South Dakota and West Virginia were all below the mark, and at the same time several of the democratic states show a falling off in the estimated pluralities as their counts near completion. All the reports received yesterday make it apparent that the final returns will not lessen the pluralities secured by the president, and may even increase them to some small extent.

CONGRATULATE PRESIDENT.

Messages Including One From Mr. Bryan Reach Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Among the congratulatory telegrams received by the president are the following:

"PARIS, Nov. 7.—His Excellency Monsieur McKinley, President United States of America: I beg you to accept my most sincere congratulations on your re-election to the supreme office that you have filled with such luster and during which the bonds of friendship between our two countries have, to my great delight, been drawn still closer.

"EMILE LOUBET."

"MANILA, Nov. 8.—The President: Sincere congratulations. The most important step in bringing peace and prosperity to these islands has been taken.

"COMMISSION."

"GUATEMALA, Nov. 7.—Mr. McKinley: I sincerely felicitate you.

"M. ESTRADA, Presidente."

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 8.—William J. Bryan sent the following telegram at noon today:

"Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States: At the close of another presidential campaign it is my lot to congratulate you upon a second victory. W. J. BRYAN."

CLEVELAND, Nov. 8.—Senator Hanna received many more telegrams of congratulation today, among them the following from Governor Roosevelt:

"My most earnest congratulations for the great share you have had in the victory."

Senator Hanna left this evening at 6:30 for New York.

MR. BRYAN EXPLAINS WHY HE DID NOT WIN

Says the Prosperity Argument Was the Most Potent Factor.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 8.—W. J. Bryan tonight gave out the following statement concerning the election:

"The result was a surprise to me and the magnitude of the republican victory was a surprise to our opponents as well as to those who voted our ticket. It is impossible to analyze the returns until they are more complete, but, speaking generally, we seem to have gained in the large cities and lost in the smaller cities and in the country.

"The republicans were able to secure tickets or passes for all their voters who were away from home, and this gave them considerable advantage. We have no way of knowing at this time how much money was spent in the purchase of votes and in colonization. But while these would account for some of the republican gains they could not account for the widespread increase in the republican vote. The prosperity argument was probably the most potent one used by the republicans. They compared present conditions with the panic times of 1893 to 1896, and this argument had weight with those who did not stop to consider the reasons for the change. The appeal 'Stand by the president while the war is on,' had a great deal of influence among those who did not realize that a war against a doctrine of self government in the Philippines must react upon us in this country. We made an honest fight on an honest platform, and having done our duty as we saw it, we have nothing to regret.

"We were defeated but are not discouraged. The fight must go on. I am sure that republican policies will be repudiated by the people when the tendency of these policies is fully understood. The contest between plutocracy and democracy cannot end until one or the other is completely triumphant."

Concerning himself, Mr. Bryan said: "I have come out of the campaign with perfect health and a clear conscience. I did my utmost to bring success to the principles for which I stood. Mr. Stevenson did all he could. Senator Jones and the members of the democratic, populist, silver republican and anti-imperialist committees did all they could. Mr. Hearst and his associates in the club organization put forth their best efforts. Our newspapers, our campaign speakers and our local organizations all did their best. I have no fault to find and no reproaches. I shall continue to take an active interest in politics as long as I live. I believe it to be the duty of the citizen to do so, and in addition to my interest as a citizen I feel that it will require a lifetime of work to repay the political friends who have done so much for me. I shall not be a senatorial candidate before the legislature which has been elected. Senator Allen deserves the senatorship which goes to the populists. Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. W. H. Thompson are avowed candidates for the senatorship. They both deserve well of the party, and I am too grateful to them for past support to stand in their way, even if I desired a seat in the senate."

Mr. Bryan says he has no plans at present other than to remain at home, where he returned from the fatiguing campaign. He denied the report that he would remove from Nebraska and make Texas his home.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN A SAN FRANCISCO HOSPITAL

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 8.—The Bee will state tonight that Anna Roedde, a young woman whose home is at Greenville, Plumas county, died on Saturday, November 3, at the isolation cottage of the Children's hospital in San Francisco of bubonic plague. Her parents were notified of her death, but not of the cause. They sent for the body and were informed by the San Francisco board of health that the girl had died of plague and it had therefore been necessary to cremate the body. The girl was a nurse at the Pacific hospital and had been sent out to attend a boy who is supposed to have had the plague.

CAMPAIGN IN PHILIPPINES WILL NOW BE PRESSED

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Major General MacArthur, says a Washington special to the Herald, will personally direct the vigorous military operations to be directed against the Filipino insurgents. Major General J. C. Bates will probably be assigned to duty in Manila as the executive head of the military government in the Philippines during the absence in the field of General MacArthur.

General MacArthur has clearly indicated that as soon as the rainy season shal have ended he will take personal command of the troops. This action has received the emphatic approval of the president.

Plans of the war department communicated to General MacArthur for suppressing the rebellion contemplate the division of Luzon into districts and the mobilization of sufficient troops in those districts to effectually shatter any insurgent forces that may be operating therein.

Before the congressional session is very far advanced the campaign should be far enough along to shed some light on this question. If an army of nearly 70,000 men prosecuting the most vigorous campaign cannot overcome the Filipinos, the administration will have a strong case when it asks congress for an increase of the army. It will be able to put the request on the ground of absolute necessity.

In army circles the suggestion is made that it might be advantageous to offer a reward for the apprehension of Aguinaldo. Officers are convinced that his capture would have an important effect on bringing about an end to the insurrection.

Lieut. Stokeley Morgan Dead.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Lieutenant Commander Stokeley Morgan, U. S. N., retired, who had the distinction of firing the first gun at the Spanish fleet in the battle of Manila bay, died at his home in Roxbury today of paralysis. He was 41 years of age.

REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH IS MOST COMPLETE

Sweeping Victory Carries Control of Congress.

MAJORITY OF FIFTY IN HOUSE

SENATE ALSO IN THE HANDS OF THE ADMINISTRATION SUPPORTERS.

Nebraska in Doubt but Probably Carried by McKinley—State of Kentucky in Bryan Column.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The Tribune this morning says all the substantial results of Tuesday's election, as indicated yesterday, are confirmed by the latest reports. McKinley and Roosevelt will have 292 electoral votes out of 447, sixty-eight more than required to elect. The Fifty-seventh congress will have a republican plurality of 49 in the house. The senate will probably be composed of 55 republicans to 31 democrats and 4 populists. The result in Nebraska is close, but the republicans have carried the state by a small plurality. The fusionists seem to have elected the legislature in Colorado, which will mean the defeat of United States Senator Wolcott for re-election. Montana will probably return a democrat in place of Senator Carter and may also send back Senator William A. Clark.

Kentucky gives her electoral vote to Bryan by about 5,000 plurality and probably elects Beckham governor over Yerkes.

West Virginia and Maryland again give their electoral vote to McKinley and both states will be represented by solid republican delegations in the next congress. Pennsylvania rolls up the enormous plurality of over 298,000 for McKinley and Roosevelt.

Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, Washington, South Dakota and Wyoming, which Bryan carried four years ago, are now republican.

President McKinley's plurality in this state appears to be 145,086 and Odell's 100,751. The city of New York gives Bryan 27,621 plurality and Stanchfield 44,968.

The Herald says: Dispatches from Nebraska indicate that the result in that state may not be definitely known until the official count is had. A thorough statement of the situation is that McKinley has the state by 4,000; that Deitrich (Rep.) is beaten for governor, but all the other republican state candidates are elected and that the fusionists control the legislature on joint ballot. Sources apparently very close to Bryan make an announcement of interest to those who are concerned about Bryan's future. It is said that under no circumstances will Bryan be a candidate for the United States senate. It is also said that Bryan is not training for the renomination for the presidency, and that he would only become a candidate in response to very urgent and general demands from his party. It is further said that he contemplates devoting his time to literary work, preferring employment on the magazines to daily newspapers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Representative Loudenslager, who is in charge of the eastern headquarters of the republican congressional committee, said tonight that his returns and the press dispatches indicated that the republicans would have 203 members in the next house of representatives against 154 for the opposition.

At the headquarters of the democratic congressional committee, Mr. Kerr, the secretary, denied the claims made by the republicans to a majority of from forty to fifty in the next house. He says that the information he has received makes it certain that the democrats will have at least 166 members, with the prospect of one or two more seats which are still in doubt, leaving the republicans a majority on the face of present advices of only twenty-five. Chairman Richardson refused to give out any statement on the general result, merely saying he did not wish to talk at this time.

The next senate, assuming the state legislatures will fulfill their duty and choose senators to represent their states, will stand on the basis of yesterday's election, 49 republicans, 27 democrats and 9 independents, with the legislatures in doubt in three states, with the privilege of electing five senators at this time. The legislatures in doubt are Delaware and Nebraska, in each of which states two senators are to be chosen, and Idaho, with one senatorial chair to be filled. Among those classed in the independent column are Senators Stewart of Nevada and Kyle of South Dakota, who in the last congress acted with the republicans on all party matters; Turner of Washington and Harris of Kansas, who acted with the democrats, and Wellington of Maryland.