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No. 39.

MCKINLEY ELECTED

The People by Their Ballots Have Indorsed the Administration

REPUBLICANS GET CONGRESS.

Bryan Gains Throughout the Eastern States While McKinley Gains Largely in the West.

NEBRASKA JOINS REPUBLICAN COLUMN.

The Election Proves a Veritable Landslide for the Republican Party. McKinley's Majority in the Electoral College Will be Larger than Before. Republicans Gain Several Congressmen.

New York, Nov. 7.—McKinley and Roosevelt have swept the country. The republicans will change a large vote in the electoral college than in 1896, and they will increase their majority in both senate and house of representatives.

The state of New York has gone republican by a plurality of 120,000 and 150,000. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr. is elected governor and the entire republican state ticket has won by a plurality probably 400,000 less than that given for the presidential electors.

In beautiful landside weather Bryan, Croker, Jones and Storrs have all gone out of sight in a perfect deluge of republican votes. Instead of rolling up 80,000 plurality for Bryan in Greater New York, Croker rolled up less than 25,000.

The actual figures computed are 27,437 for the greater city. Croker gives Bryan 28,240 in Manhattan and Bronx, 19,904 in Queens and 605 in Richmond.

On the other hand, McKinley carries the borough of Brooklyn by 34,992. The Herald and Times, in their forecast published Oct. 21, said that Greater New York would not give more than 20,000 plurality for William J. Bryan. Croker declared that the papers were crazy and did not know what they were talking about.

The Herald and Times, in their forecast of Oct. 21, predicted McKinley would have 281 electoral votes and Bryan 166. Every democrat in the country declared the papers biased, instead of telling the news and trying to influence the election. They, too, probably think differently now.

Returns from some of the states are very late coming in. For instance, Nebraska and Kentucky are considered doubtful states and the returns are meager. The indications are that McKinley has a little the better of it in Nebraska, while Bryan's chief paper supporter in Kentucky has given up the state.

Never before was such a tremendous vote polled in this country, and never before were such tremendous majorities rolled up as are recorded in some states. To start with, the registration was phenomenal, all records having been broken, east and west.

Pennsylvania reports a plurality of 300,000 for McKinley. Texas, on the other hand, reports a plurality of 215,000 for Bryan. Illinois, which Bryan was led to suppose was doubtful ten days ago, has given to McKinley a plurality of 170,000. In 1896 it gave him a plurality of 142,000. Wisconsin, which in 1896 gave to McKinley a plurality of 102,000, now swells it to 115,000.

Kansas, which the Herald predicted would go for McKinley, the signs clearly indicating a change, has given to McKinley a plurality of 87,000, which is a landslide among the populists and grangers.

In and around New York state the McKinley vote is almost as high as it did in the middle west. The New England states present a solid sound money front. Connecticut is republican by 25,000, and McLean, republican, is elected governor, running 10,000 behind his ticket. New Jersey's swelling figures are up to 125,000, which may reach the wonderful plurality of 87,000, which the state gave four years ago.

Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia are all in the republican column again. All these states have been indicated to go for McKinley in the Herald's forecast. Naturally, with such heavy voting and such a big trend to one side, everything has been carried for McKinley, sound money and the policy of expansion.

In New York state the republican organization gained eight state senators and nine assemblies. Although the supporters of Bryan at a late hour are claiming the state of Washington, it seems almost certain that all the Pacific coast states have gone for McKinley. Wyoming, which was carried by Bryan in 1896 by 593 plurality, has gone for McKinley by 2,000 plurality.

South Dakota also has apparently gone into the republican column, but the late of Senator Pettigrew is in doubt. The republicans are making a desperate effort to capture the legislature, so as to prevent his return to the senate, and the fusionists, aided by the gerrymander, are making a hard fight to carry the legislature and elect him.

Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, at an early hour last night conceded the election of McKinley.

In yesterday's landside even Idaho hung in the balance. Bryan carried the state by about 800, which is a remarkable change from four years ago, when he had a plurality of 6,439. It is believed Nevada will elect Farrington, re-

publican, to the house of representatives. The reception of the news of McKinley's triumph in New York was attended by scenes of unexampled enthusiasm. Never before did such crowds throng Herald square and the six other points at which Herald bulletins were displayed. The crowd literally went wild, when, after the returns indicating McKinley's victory had been displayed, a bulletin was thrown out reading: "Say the barber to Mr. Croker, 'you're next.'"

By midnight the headquarters were nearly deserted, only the officials and a few enthusiastic politicians remaining.

Reports confirming the defeat of Senator Pettigrew in South Dakota were received at 11:30 by Vice Chairman Payne, and that gentleman gave vent to a lively expression of pleasure. "We have beaten Pettigrew," he cried, waving a telegram over his head. "Send the news to Hanna. He promised to celebrate with me as we beat Pettigrew, and I guess we will do it."

Kentucky and Nebraska, which until a late hour were claimed by the democrats, have both gone republican by a safe majority. In the former state the republicans have elected Yerkes governor.

Bryan lost his own precinct, city and state.

Indiana has broken its record of pendulum politics, giving a majority of 30,000 to McKinley.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Chairman Babcock of the republican congressional committee reports received up to 11:15 last night pointed to an increase of his estimate of 187 republican members of the house. Dispatches from the country districts had not come in to any extent, he said, but those received showed a gain of 177 congressional districts out of a total of 350 indicate that the republicans have gained two seats in the house of representatives and the democrats have gained one, giving the republicans a net gain of one.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Representative Richardson, chairman of the democratic congressional committee, at 11 o'clock declines to make an estimate on the complexion of the next house. He said the returns received up to that time were too incomplete to determine the result so far as the house was concerned. It is practically conceded here, however, that the house is republican by a working majority.

Minnesota. Minneapolis, Nov. 7.—The Republicans claim the election of the following: Governor—S. R. Van Sant. Lieutenant Governor—Lyndon A. Smith. Secretary of State—Peter E. Hanson. State Treasurer—Julius H. Blank. Attorney General—Wallace F. Douglas.

Chief Justice Supreme Court—Charles M. Start. Associate Justice Supreme Court—Loren W. Collins. Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—Four years, Ira B. Mills, Joseph G. Miller; two years, Charles F. Staples.

Hennepin county, which has been looked upon as a Lind safeguard, has gone back on him this year, and has exceeded the hopes of the most sanguine Republicans by the vote polled.

In the other parts of the state the Van Sant gains are steady and certain, and point to victory for the Republican gubernatorial candidate.

The St. Paul Globe still claims the election of Lind by about 9,000, but claims Hennepin county for Lind by 2,000, when he lost it.

The Republican state central committee still claims Minnesota for Van Sant by a plurality of 12,000.

They have tabulated returns from 489 precincts in the state outside of Hennepin county, and these give the following: Van Sant, 42,668. Lind, 33,564.

Van Sant's plurality, 9,104. First district reports indicate that Van Sant will run close up to the estimate of 8,000 made for him there.

Second district reports tend to show that Van Sant will carry that district by a good majority.

Third district reports to date confirm estimates of not less than 1,500 plurality for Van Sant there.

So far as received indications for the fourth district are that Lind has carried it by about 1,000.

The fifth district will give Van Sant at least 2,000.

Reports from the sixth are so meager as to make an estimate impossible.

Lind is falling behind his 1898 plurality in the seventh district.

But Chairman Rosing of the Democratic state central committee, makes out a plausible claim for the election of Lind. He received returns up to 9 a. m. from 181 of the state's 2,200 precincts. These gave Lind 14,871 votes and Van Sant 16,212. But they are mostly in the southern part of the state. As compared with the Clough-Lind vote in 1896, Lind falls off 920 from 15,791, and Van Sant 2,441 from 18,683. If this relative ratio of loss should be maintained throughout the state, Lind would beat Van Sant by about 15,000.

Minneapolis, Nov. 7.—McKinley's plurality in the state of Minnesota will be approximately 750,000, as all returns received up to date outside of Ramsey and Hennepin counties show an average increase over his '96 plurality of approximately 50 per cent.

It is difficult as we go to press to give any absolutely definite estimate on governor, largely owing to the fact that

there are practically no returns in from Hennepin county. In '96 Lind left the Twin Cities with an approximate majority of 700; Clough overcame this majority in the country and had 3,000 to spare. Ramsey county has given Lind approximately 700 plurality.

It is expected that Hennepin county will give Van Sant a plurality of at least 1,200, and send him to the country at least without any plurality against him in the Twin Cities.

If so his plurality should be approximately 5,000 as all returns in to date give him 10 per cent increase over Clough's plurality in '96.

At 2 o'clock this morning the republican and democratic state chairmen were each claiming the election of their gubernatorial candidates by about the same plurality.

Chairman Rosing, of the democratic committee, is a trifle more optimistic, saying that Lind's plurality will be 15,000. Chairman Bixby, of the republican state committee, has not received from his original estimate of from 10,000 to 12,000 for Van Sant.

These facts alone are sufficient to show that the result is in considerable doubt. The final outcome is all the more difficult to predict because in different parts of the state. Governor Lind has made gains in places least expected, and Capt. Van Sant has done the same.

McKinley has carried Hennepin county by a very comfortable majority. The friends of Captain S. R. Van Sant, republican candidate for governor, insist that their man has a plurality of 1,800 behind him. The democrats refuse to concede this. Returns from 20 districts out of 139 in Minneapolis at 2:30 o'clock indicated the following: McKinley, 2,467; Bryan, 1,335; Van Sant, 1,323; Lind, 1,325.

At 2:30 this morning partial returns on the gubernatorial situation had been received from fifteen different counties outside the twin cities. These indicated that Van Sant would be the victor. The returns included St. Louis, Watonwan, Anoka, Lake, Marshall, Rock, Crow Wing, Aitkin, Washington, Winona, Renville, Grant, Dodge, Polk and Redwood counties. McKinley appears likely to increase his plurality of 53,768 in 1896.

McKinley, 7,652; Bryan, 4,023; Van Sant, 6,940; Lind, 5,922. The late figures of Ramsey county, including about two-thirds of the precincts, were as follows: McKinley, 12,243; Bryan, 8,476; Van Sant, 8,904; Lind, 11,129.

St. Paul, Nov. 7.—Six precincts in Minnesota gave McKinley 5,123, Bryan 3,197. On the state ticket Chairman Rosing of the democratic state committee claims the re-election of Governor Lind by 25,000. The republicans give no figures, but do not concede the election of Lind.

Two Harbors, Minn., Nov. 6.—Five polling places in Lake county gave McKinley 570, Bryan, 276; same in 1896, McKinley 583, Bryan 325; Van Sant 312, Lind 288. In 1896 they gave Lind 331, Eustis 222.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 6.—Eleven precincts out of 100 in St. Louis county gave McKinley 543, Bryan 123, Van Sant 440, Lind 501.

Returns on the congressional contest are not in except in a few precincts, but there is no question of Morris' re-election by a large majority, probably 5,000. Thirty-two precincts out of fifty in the sixth give Morris 2,238, Truesen 1,362, a majority for Morris of 876 and net gain for McKinley of 1,868.

On this showing Chairman Morris Searle does not see how Morris' majority can fall below 5,000, and it is possible that this will be nearly right.

St. James, Minn., Nov. 6.—Three districts heard from give McKinley 410, Bryan 159, Van Sant 307, Lind 281. McLearly for congress carrying everything.

Chaska, Minn., Nov. 6.—The city of Chaska gives a majority to McKinley of 108, Van Sant 70, Heatwole 68, Warren 60, Minn. Nov. 6.—This city gives McKinley 106, Bryan 84, Van Sant 140, Lind 150.

Renville, Minn., Nov. 6.—Hector precinct in Renville county gave McKinley 177, Bryan 70, Van Sant 143, Lind 100. The same precinct in 1898 gave Eustis 73, Lind 132. A precinct in the village of Renville gives McKinley 127, Bryan 75, Van Sant 156, Lind 158. A precinct in the town of Emmett gives McKinley 62, Bryan 44, Van Sant 43, Lind 66. A republican gain on governor of 57 in these four precincts.

William McKinley carried Ramsey county by about 4,000 plurality. Van Sant lost the county by about 1,300.

Crookston, Minn., Nov. 6.—Seven districts out of seventy-two in Polk county give for president: McKinley 707, Bryan 460; for governor, Van Sant 570, Lind 554.

North Dakota. Fargo, N. D., Nov. 7.—The Republican state committee claims the election of McKinley electors by 12,000 and the election of the state ticket by 10,000.

Chairman Kleingold of the Democratic committee, concedes the defeat of the Democratic state and electoral ticket with the possible exception of John Carmody for attorney general, who is running ahead of the ticket because of the opposition of Prohibitionists to Comstock. For congress, Marshall will defeat Hildreth by a large majority. Max Wipperman, Fusion candidate for governor, ran ahead of Bryan, but there are no hopes for his election.

The legislature will be strongly Republican. The city of Fargo was in the McKinley landslide strong. Four years ago the town gave McKinley a majority of 21. This year it will be about 650.

Judge Pollock is re-elected, and Twichell (Rep.) beats May for sheriff in Cass county. Mrs. Davis is elected superintendent over G. A. Ruring.

Forty-two precincts in North Dakota give McKinley 1,076 majority over Bryan. The same precincts gave McKinley a majority of 501 in '96.

The city of Bismarck will give McKinley 175 majority. The city of Dickinson gives 135 majority for McKinley and the state ticket. Burlingame county will give the Republican state ticket 300 majority.

Fargo, N. D., Nov. 6.—Chairman Kleingold of the state democratic committee concedes the defeat of the Bryan electors and the state democratic ticket in this state.

The returns are coming in so slowly that it is difficult to make an estimate on the situation. From the comparative reports so far received from only about

fifty precincts in the state the indications are that McKinley has carried the state by from 8,000 to 10,000 plurality. Reports indicate that Bryan electors are running about 60 per cent behind the figures of four years ago, when the republican majority was 5,647.

Reports indicate that Governor Wipperman is running ahead of the Bryan electors in many parts of the state, but the republican majority will be too great to overcome and it is safe to say that the entire republican state ticket is elected, with the possible exception of Comstock for attorney general.

Reports from the legislative districts indicate that the democrats have made some gains, but the republicans will control both branches of the legislature by safe majorities. Republican leaders now claim the state by 12,000 for McKinley and by 10,000 for the entire state ticket. The indications are that the final count of the ballots will bear out the last claim. The vote in the state seems to have run about 50,000, which is rather lighter than the republican committee anticipates.

The weather was ideal and the farmers in some sections continued the work of flax threshing and plowing.

The count of the ballot is progressing very slowly and some of the heavier precincts will not be entirely completed before daylight.

Forty-two precincts in North Dakota give McKinley 1,076 majority over Bryan. The same precincts gave McKinley a majority of 501 in '96. McKinley's majority in the state is now placed at 10,000.

One-half the precincts in Pettigrew's home county give McKinley 704 majority, a big republican gain. The state legislature will probably be republican.

Six out of the nine precincts of the city of Fargo give McKinley 870, Bryan 404. In 1896 the same precincts gave McKinley 653 and Bryan 471. The six wards of Grand Forks gave McKinley a majority of 398. Returns from Cass county show that McKinley has made big gains.

Fargo, N. D., Nov. 7.—Republican state committee claims the election of McKinley electors by 12,000; state ticket by 10,000. The total number of votes

is less than expected. Chairman Kleingold of the independent democratic committee concedes the defeat of the democratic state and electoral ticket with the possible exception of John Carmody for attorney general, who is running ahead of the ticket because of the opposition of prohibitionists to Comstock on account of his alleged re-submission sentiments. For congress Marshall will defeat Hildreth by a large majority. Max Wipperman, fusion candidate for governor, is running ahead of Bryan, but there are no hopes for his election.

The legislature will be republican with possible democratic gains in isolated counties. This is a summary of the democratic concessions rather than of the republican claims.

South Dakota. Sioux Falls, S. D., Nov. 7.—Chairman Crane of the Republican state central committee says that the majority for McKinley and the entire Republican state ticket will be 10,000, and it may reach 12,000 outside of the Black Hills, from which the news is meager, but encouraging. Nearly every county in the state has gone republican, and the republican majority in the legislature of at least 40.

The Republicans carried Pettigrew's county (Minnehaha) by over 1,000, taking every ward in the city, including the city of Pierre. If they did good throughout the state, they indicate a republican plurality of from 4,000 to 5,000.

However, the fusionists say the returns are not significant of the real result, and both sides are claiming a majority on joint ballot.

Chairman Hall, of the democratic state central committee, was reticent with regard to the result and refused to give any figures.

Chairman Lindsay of the republican state central committee said all their returns indicated a complete republican victory with a plurality of from 8,000 to 10,000 for McKinley, with no definite returns on the state ticket and the legislature.

Rhode Island. Providence, R. I., Nov. 6.—On an increased vote, Bryan has made considerable gains in Rhode Island. McKinley's plurality of four years ago was 22,978. Only half of the 143 districts in the state have been heard from, those giving in being mostly of those in Providence, with most of the rest in those districts. McKinley's plurality will be about 20,000, it is believed.

Nevada. Reno, Nev., Nov. 6.—The election passed off quietly throughout Nevada. Present indications point to Bryan anywhere between 500 and 1,000, and Newlands (dem.) for congress by 800. Legislative ticket not yet canvassed.

North Carolina. Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 6.—Bellamy (dem.) re-elected to congress in this, the sixth district, by overwhelming majority. Bryan's majority in this state estimated at 25,000. In democratic primary for United States senator, Simmons defeats Carr by large majority.

New Hampshire. Concord, N. H., Nov. 6.—Thirty towns and wards give Bryan 2,307, McKinley 1,387, McKinley 4,668.

Kinley the republican ticket by 1,000 majority. Sioux Falls, Pettigrew's home, gives 495 plurality to McKinley.

Iowa. Des Moines, Nov. 7.—At 1:30 it is apparent Iowa is republican by 100,000 and a solid delegation of 11 republicans will be sent to Washington. Because of the late closing of the polls all over the state, 7 o'clock, but 523 out of 2,137 precincts have been heard from. Give McKinley 200,707 and Bryan 205,842, a net republican gain of 20 to a precinct. If this ratio is maintained, and there is little doubt it will be, McKinley's plurality will be 104,000, the largest on record in the state. In 1896 McKinley's plurality in Iowa was 65,552. Chairman Weaver says: "We concede the state to McKinley by 50,000. We claim the election of Vollmer in the Second district."

The entire republican state ticket is elected by the largest pluralities ever rolled up in Iowa.

Milwaukee, Nov. 7.—Election returns received up to midnight indicate that Wisconsin has gone for McKinley by from 105,000 to 115,000 plurality. The republican state ticket, headed by Robert M. LaFollette, will receive a similar plurality.

The legislature will be overwhelmingly republican, and the congressional delegation is also republican.

At midnight Gen. George E. Bryant, chairman of the republican state central committee, gave out the following statement: "We have carried the state for McKinley by from 105,000 to 115,000. LaFollette is running even with McKinley and their pluralities will not differ materially. We have stopped receiving returns and have enough to show that Wisconsin will have a solid congressional delegation, and that the state legislature will be overwhelmingly republican."

Chairman A. F. Warden, of the Democratic committee, deserted his headquarters before midnight. He concedes the state to the republicans by 75,000 majority, as does also National Comptroller of the Currency E. C. Wall, national committee man, concedes the state to the republicans by 110,000, and all three gentlemen concede the election of 10 republican congressmen.

Des Moines, Ia.—Nov. 6.—At 10:30 this evening Chairman Weaver, of the republican state central committee, said: "Returns from 231 precincts in Iowa, so far received, show a net gain for the republicans of seventeen votes to the precinct. The net gain carried out will mean a majority for McKinley and the state ticket in Iowa of over 100,000."

"Certainly Iowa will give that much, which would be the largest majority ever given by the state for any party."

The majority for McKinley in 1896 was 65,000. Chairman Hoffman, in 1896 was 65,000, concedes Iowa by 50,000.

Returns show that a heavy vote has been cast all over the state. result in the congressional fights cannot yet be told, although the indications are that all the republican congressmen will be elected.

In the second and sixth districts the fight is close.

In Muscatine, in the second district, Rumpke, republican, has a majority of 500. There seems no doubt that the amendment to the state constitution for biennial elections instead of annual ones has carried.

Polk county, in which is Des Moines, will give about 6,000 majority, an increase of 2,000 over 1896. The republicans have elected their state ticket by 15,000, concedes Iowa by 50,000.

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Columbus, O., Nov. 7.—Democratic Chairman Long at midnight gave out the following: "The returns from Hamilton and Cayahoga counties show substantial Democratic gains."

"While a majority of the country precincts reported show republican gains of five to a precinct with about 120 heard from, this ratio of gain, if kept up with corresponding Democratic gains in the cities as has indicated, will give McKinley the state at about the same as in 1896.

"Comparisons are made on the vote of 1896. Lentz's election to congress in the Columbus district is reasonably sure."

"We have no advices from Dayton or the Twentieth district, where we believe the Democratic candidates are elected. This means a gain of one congressman."

"The northeast part of the state will show large republican gains in counties near Pennsylvania, where there has been wholesale naturalization of Finns, Hungarians and Poles, regardless of certainty of legal residences."

"They were uniformly voted for the republican ticket. (Signed) "GEORGE S. LONG, Chairman."

The democrats have gained about 3,000 in Cleveland and as much in Cincinnati and less in some other cities.

The republicans have gained in the rural districts and in this city—Canton, the home of the president, Akron, the home of Chairman Dick, and in a few other cities.

Democratic State Chairman Long conceded the state to the republicans and expects a gain of one congressman over the last delegation from Ohio, in congress, which stood 16 republicans and five democrats.

Michigan. Detroit, Nov. 7.—There was a veritable republican landslide in Michigan and President McKinley carried the state by a majority variously estimated from 75,000 to 100,000. The entire republican state ticket has also been elected, although by a smaller majority.

Mayor Maybury, of Detroit, the democratic candidate for governor, has run far ahead of his ticket. The state legislature, which elects a successor to James McMillan, will be overwhelmingly republican and Senator McMillan's re-election is a certainty.

E. C. Wall, national committee man, concedes the state to the republicans by 110,000, and all three gentlemen concede the election of 10 republican congressmen.

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