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'TWAS A COLD BLUFF.

The Republicans Shiveringly Wither on the Irish Circular Infamy.

Mr. Doran Scores the Halting and Hesitating Reply Given Out.

A Rousing Winona Meeting Makes a Thousand Votes for Wilson.

Affrighted Republicans Flood the State With Trembling Telegrams.

Frightened at the effects of the circular which was designed to array the Irish Catholics of Minnesota on the side of Gov. Merriam in to-day's election, the Republican state committee and its newspaper organs spent all day yesterday in publishing and circulating denials and explanations that failed either to deny or explain. The wave of popular indignation ran high, and even the brazen evening organ of the governor was astounded at the results of its own iniquity. The more the organs and managers squirmed and wiggled, however, the deeper they sunk in the mire of infamy that will in the space of a few short hours overwhelm them.

The fact remains that neither the Dispatch Printing company or Gov. Merriam have denied that the outrageous circular mentioned was printed in the office of the former and the expense of its printing and distribution was charged directly to Gov. Merriam. This accusation, although made two days ago, has not been refuted or even denied by either of the two culprits, for Gov. Merriam is as much to blame as the company which did the dirty job and received its pay for it.

The bluff was called.

Under the heading of "the bluff called" the personal organ of Gov. Merriam yesterday morning, offered a reward of $25,000 for evidence proving conclusively that the Republican state committee either individually or as a body knew anything about the anti-Catholic circular. This fell under the eye of Hon. M. Doran, who at once wrote the following letter to Tams Bixby, of the Republican state committee:

Mr. Doran's Challenge.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 3, 1890.—To Tams Bixby, Secretary Republican State Central Committee, St. Paul, Minn. Sir: I note your challenge in the Pioneer Press of this morning, in which you offer $25,000 to any person who will furnish the Republican state central committee, either as a body or individually, were aware that the circular ("To the Irish-American Voters of Minnesota") was printed, or that the Republican state central committee, or any of its officers or assistants aided in such circular, or that such circula[illegible] was seen or received or handled for mailing purposes, or for circulation, in the Republican state central committee rooms.

In reply, I say that if you will deposit in any bank in this city by 3 o'clock to-day, the sum of $25,000 on the conditions above named by you, I will cover it with an equal amount; and if I fail to prove that what you thus deny is true, you may have my money. If I prove it to have been true, please let me know at once the bank you select.

I further challenge you to make your affidavit that you did not personally know of the printing and circulation of this circular from your office. M. DORAN.

That is, Mr. Doran offered to prove the charge that the Republican state committee knew of this circular, and was a party to it, under the penalty of forfeiting $25,000. Now the average citizen would have supposed that this proposition of Mr. Doran's would have been accepted only too quickly by the Republican state committee, and especially so in view of the following offer which was printed so conspicuously in the Pioneer Press yesterday morning:

If any person can produce evidence proving conclusively that the Republican state central committee, either individually or as a body, were aware that such a circular was printed before the facts were announced by Chairman William M. Campbell, of the Democratic state central committee, or that the Republican state central committee or any of its officers or assistants aided in the circulation or printing of any such circular, or that such circular was seen or received or prepared for mailing purposes or for circulation in the Republican state central committee rooms, the person offering and furnishing such proof will receive $25,000 reward upon placing such proof and evidence in the hands of Secretary Tams Bixby, of the Republican state central committee.

But did they make good their bluff?

Not at all. On the receipt of Mr. Doran's letter Chairman Heatwole sat down and dictated the following evasive denial of the charge, as much as saying that the famous $25,000 reward was offered by the excited newspaper organ without authority from the Republican state committee:

Quite an Evasion.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 3, 1890.—Hon. Michael Doran, St. Paul, Minn.—Dear Sir: Your letter addressed to Mr. Tams Bixby, as secretary of the Republican state central committee, has been received and handed to the chairman.

As chairman of the Republican state central committee I desire to say that neither Mr. Bixby nor any other member of the committee authorized the offer of $25,000, or any other sum, for proof that a certain circular addressed to the Irish-American voters of Minnesota was genuine and authorized by this committee. It is simply sheer folly to give dignity to so puerile and childish an incident in any event, but since your state committee and yourself personally are striving to fasten the publication of this circular upon the Republican committee, I will state, in the most unqualified terms, that I was not cognizant of the writing, printing, publication or circulation of the circular alluded to, and I do not believe that any member or any employe of this committee was in any manner concerned therein.

I unqualifiedly assert that no member of the Republican state central committee was in any way responsible for the issuance of the circular in question. I have been at these headquarters every day, Sundays excepted, since the opening of the campaign, and do not believe that any member or employe of the committee would take the responsibility of issuing a circular of this or any other character without first consulting the members of the committee who are active in the work at headquarters.

As chairman of the Republican state central committee of Minnesota, I desire to challenge you or any other man to sustain the charges you have made by competent and reliable testimony. The charges have been made without any facts being given to the public. Unless these charges are sustained by the men who make them, the aforesaid men will be posted before the people of the state of Minnesota publicly as falsifiers.

In behalf of the committee I desire to state that we are not making any wagers, and have not during this campaign issued any circular or letter from these headquarters of which we are ashamed. Permit me to assure you, as well as the public, that this campaign, upon our side, has been conducted in a dignified, honorable and high-minded manner, and no unfair or unjust means have been used to secure the defeat of our opponents.

In conclusion I wish to again challenge you to produce the testimony sustaining the charges which the Democratic committee have made. I will make affidavit to any statement herein made. Yours very truly,

JOEL P. HEATWOLE, Chairman.

Now, a fair question is, Why did not the Republican state central committee accept Mr. Doran's proposition?

Simply because this committee knew that several of its members were concerned in the preparation of the boomerang; and, more than this, they know, and did know yesterday, that every statement made by the GLOBE and Messrs. Campbell and Doran can be proven to the satisfaction of any jury that can be gathered together in this state. The fact that these circulars were mailed to prominent Irishmen in all parts of the state last Friday evening, and that this was followed up by the distribution of another Republican campaign dodger at the doors of the French Catholic churches in this city Sunday furnishes convincing proof that the Republican managers were behind the whole scheme and paid the expenses of the job.

Doran's Scathing Response.

Last evening Mr. Doran wrote the following scathing reply to Chairman Heatwole's letter:

ST. PAUL, Nov. 3, 1890.—J. P. Heatwole, Endicott Block City.—Dear Sir: Your favor of this date, replying to a letter addressed by me to Tams Bixby, is at hand. I am glad to know that the Republican central committee would not be so careless as to risk the loss of $25,000 by the offer which was so recklessly made in the Pioneer Press this morning; still I think it is a fair construction of the English language to consider that your committee had made such an offer, inasmuch as that paper announced that by producing certain proof and placing it in the hands of Mr. Bixby the parties supplying such proofs would receive $25,000.

It seems strange that any newspaper should assume to speak for your committee, and I can only account for it, if in fact it did do so, on the ground that it was issued only twenty-four hours prior to the election, and might thus escape a challenge until so late that the exposure of their duff could not hurt them. While accepting your statement, and congratulating you on not being desirous of staking any money on the issues, I cannot agree with you as to the "puerile and childish incident." It was an incident alike discreditable and disgraceful to its authors, and I am not surprised at the concern in repudiating it. I presume very few would care to father it. I have not charged against you or others of your committee ever holding a meeting and authorizing the preparation of such circular, or that your committee ever had a copy presented to them for their approval. The charge which I have made is, that the circulars in question were brought to your committee rooms by Howard in sealed envelopes; that Tams Bixby had knowledge of the contents of the envelopes, and that they were addressed to parties in various portions of the state under the direction and supervision of his clerks. You say that you had no knowledge of the writing, printing, publication or circulation, and you do not believe any one connected with the committee was concerned in it. You also say that you do not believe that any member or employe of your committee would have taken the responsibility of issuing such circular without consulting the committee. I do not know if it is of any great interest to the public what you might believe. The question is, are the facts as stated? The charges are not against you as chairman of the committee, as to authorizing and circulating the circular, but that Mr. Bixby, secretary of your committee, had knowledge of and was instrumental in the circulation of the circular. It is not surprising under the circumstances, therefore, that Mr. Bixby should have handed my letter to you for reply. It would, however, have surprised me greatly if Mr. Bixby should have furnished me with an affidavit, attached to your letter, denying that he (Mr. Bixby) had any hand in the matter. When he furnishes such affidavit to me or to the public, it will be ample time for me to take further notice of what you term a challenge, but which in reality is a meaningless juggling of words. I note your remark in concluding your letter that you are willing to make an affidavit to the statement you made; as the statements are confined to your belief, such an affidavit would be entirely safe, but in no way responsive to the charge. It will be noticed you do not say Mr. Bixby is willing to furnish an affidavit contradicting my charge.

Allow me to suggest in this connection that if the charge I make is not true, and as you are undoubtedly very desirous of avoiding the responsibility for this nasty piece of work, that you can readily do so by having Mr. Bixby make an affidavit, and then let the proper persons connected with the St. Paul Dispatch company make an affidavit to show "conclusively" that the circulars in question were not printed at their establishment, and the charge for the same not charged to Gov. Merriam, and let Howard and Bacon make affidavits, each denying that they or either of them conveyed the circulars, either in or out of the envelopes, from the Dispatch office or printing rooms to the Endicott building, as charged, and that they did or did not take them to Minneapolis on Friday afternoon or evening, and mail them there, as I charged them with doing. If the parties above referred to will make the affidavits as suggested they should do so. If they desire to convince the public that they are not guilty of the acts I charge them with, I will agree to furnish the next grand jury of Ramsey county with some information that will be decidedly interesting for some of the parties concerned, but I have no fears that any such effort as I suggested will be adopted by your committee or any one connected with it or Gov. Merriam's canvass. They will have to be contented with your denial of your personal connection with it, and your denial as to the others, and Dave Clough's exhibition of profanity, but I am sure the public will not acquit you on the showing you have made. Yours truly, M. DORAN.

Chairman Campbell's final word on the circular to the Irish-Americans is as follows:

I think the public will not fail to notice that the Republican state central committee and Republican newspapers have utterly failed to take the only proper means within their power to make even the semblance of a denial of their guilty complicity in connection with the now notorious circular "To the Irish-American Voters of Minnesota." It will occur, I think, to all reasonable people, that a denial of the facts, as charged by myself and others, should be in the form of affidavits by Mr. Bixby, Howard, Bacon, and the Dispatch Printing company. If the parties I have named will make their affidavits of denial there would be an opportunity for their prosecution for perjury; hence we have nothing but a weak denial from Mr. Heatwole of his personal knowledge of the matter, and Clough's disgraceful profanity. The Dispatch is exceedingly cute in its efforts to charge the circular upon me. When they neglected to deny that they printed it, as I charge it to be a fact, that is beyond dispute that they printed them for Gov. Merriam. I will only add that I know that every charge I have made against the Republican committee, Howard, Bacon and the Dispatch Printing company is true and cannot be successfully denied, and I leave them to the reprobation of their fellow citizens.

WARM AT WINONA.

The Infamous Circular Will Make Wilson 1,000 Votes.

There is no point in the state at which the infamous circular aroused such profound execration as at Winona, where Judge Wilson is so well and favorably known. Even the Republicans estimate that the blunder will give him 1,000 votes. Yesterday afternoon a large and enthusiastic meeting was held, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The depth of political infamy has been reached in the issuing and circulation among Irish-American citizens of this state of a vile slander against Hon. Thomas Wilson, Democratic candidate for governor, charging him with religious bigotry and race prejudice, and whereas said circular is a tissue of the most flagrant campaign lies, and was intended by Judge Wilson's political enemies to prejudice him in the minds of a large class of citizens with whom he has ever been a favorite; therefore be it

Resolved, That the citizens of Winona of Irish birth and descent among whom Judge Wilson has resided for thirty-five years resent this base insult to the intelligence of their race, and brand the authors of that circular, and all who aided, encouraged or connived at its circulation, as cowardly calumniators of one of the most liberal-minded and unprejudiced men that ever lived.

Resolved, That we point with pride to the many instances of Judge Wilson's unselfish kindness to our race, in assisting with his counsel, his influence and his purse the poor widow, the unfortunate laborer and the friendless young man struggling to enter a profession or a business. His public spirit, proverbial charity and liberality is manifested in the fact that when famine-stricken Ireland turned to America for aid Judge Wilson on every occasion headed the list of generous donors, and his eloquent

Continued on Fourth Page.

ILLINOIS IN DOUBT.

Under Palmer's Magnificent Leadership Democrats Get Squarely Into Line.

If Chicago and Cook County Go Democratic So Goes the State.

Kansas Farmers Expect to Overthrow the G. O. P. and Senator Ingalls.

Four Tickets in the Field in Michigan, and the State Uncertain.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The chief feature of the campaign in Illinois is the contest which ex-Gov. John M. Palmer is waging before the people for the United States senatorship, the only state officers to be elected this year being a treasurer and superintendent of public instruction. Early in the year Gen. Palmer advanced the doctrine that a United States senator should be rather selected by the people of the state than by a legislative caucus of the party in power, and this doctrine found such ready concurrence among the rank and file of Illinois Democracy that the state convention in June nominated Mr. Palmer as the Democratic candidate for United States senator next winter, and requested him to make a personal canvass for the election of a Democratic legislature. In the personal popularity of their leader the Democrats base their strongest hopes for success in a state that usually gives 20,000 plurality for the Republican ticket. The Republicans are confident of continued control of the general assembly, and the coincidence of two-thirds of the hold-over senators being Republicans adds largely to the confidence. But in a state where the system of minority representation prevails there are naturally so many doubtful districts it is impossible to predict what general result the political eccentricities of localities may bring forth. The strength of the agrarian organizations, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association and the Farmers' Alliance, is confined principally to Central and Southern Illinois—the Democratic section of the state—and while that party hopes to reap much advantage from local fusions with the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association, they are equally hampered in other localities by the farmers having made independent legislative nominations which have been indorsed by the Republicans. There has been some agitation of the compulsory school law enacted by the last legislature, but as both parties have agreed to a modification of a certain objectionable provision, it has not assumed the importance which it has in the neighboring state of Wisconsin. The great issue in Illinois has been the tariff, and it has been fearlessly met and honestly fought by both parties in every precinct in the state. The Illinois representation in congress is composed of thirteen Republicans and seven Democrats. There are three districts of the state, Forman's, Fithian's and Post's, which may be classed as doubtful, but the political advantages appear to be so nearly equal that it is possible the next congress may find no change in the Illinois representation. The Democrats are making an unusually active fight against Cannon in the district, and the indorsement of their candidate by the F. M. B. A. and the hostility of several Republican papers of the district to Cannon, give them hopes of defeating the chairman of the committee on appropriations. Cannon is confident, but is confining his political efforts this year to his own district. Hon. A. M. Jones, chairman of the Republican state central committee, said to-night: "The Republicans will carry the state ticket and elect a majority of the legislature on joint ballot. We will hold our own on members of congress, and probably gain one by defeating either Forman or Fithian." At the headquarters of the Democratic state central committee the broadest claims were made, some members insisting that the Democrats would carry the state ticket, elect a majority of the legislature and gain three congressmen from Republican districts.

MUCH MIXED IN KANSAS.

Farmers and Resubmissionists Cut a Large Figure.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 3.—Kansas has become historical as a state of sudden political movements, and the question which is agitating its population this fall is whether the Farmers' Alliance, the Republican party, the Democratic, Resubmission party, or a combination of either two, is to assume political control after Tuesday's election. There are to be elected a governor and full list of state officers, seven congressmen and a legislature that will choose a successor to Senator Ingalls in the United States senate. The Farmers' Alliance and the Resubmission parties have both come into prominence within the last eight months. The former party is well organized and aggressive with an enrollment of 130,000 members, and acknowledges its present chief ambition to be the retirement of John J. Ingalls from the United States senate. The Resubmission party is a combination of hitherto heterogeneous elements, whose basis of union is opposition to prohibition. Its recruits are from both the Democratic and Republican parties, and its shibboleth the repeal of the prohibitory law. The Republican Resubmissionists are those who have left their old party because of the fact that the national Republican party and the Kansas Republican party are at variance on the liquor law. The Resubmission and Democratic parties have fused in their nomination of a state ticket, declaring that the people of the state should have an opportunity for an expression upon the question. Thus there are three full state tickets in the field—the Republican, the Farmers' Alliance and the Democratic-Resubmission. Each will poll an immense vote, and the successful party, which ever it may be, will probably have a plurality of less than 15,000. The Farmers' Alliance and the Democratic-Resubmission parties are generally opposed to the re-election of Senator Ingalls. The great Kansas senator has become the paramount issue in his state, and party principles have sunk into insignificance with many of the voters. Ingalls has made an active campaign and laughs at the possibility of Republican defeat. The congressional fight is somewhat lost from sight in the prominence of state issues. The Republicans claim the entire seven congressmen from Kansas, but the Democrats express hopes of electing two or three in the strongest Alliance districts.

FOUR TICKETS IN THE FIELD.

Wolverines Give Themselves Plenty of Leeway.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 3.—In Michigan a governor and full state ticket, eleven congressmen and a legislature are to be chosen at to-morrow's election. Michigan is a state of fusion tickets, but this year there has been a departure from the usual tactics, and no less than four full state tickets are in the field—the Republican, the Democratic, the Industrial and the Prohibition. Hon. James M. Turner is the Republican candidate for governor, and Hon. E. B. Winans is the Democratic candidate. The Democrats have made an aggressive fight against Turner, and will probably reduce considerably the usual Republican plurality on the head of the ticket. The Industrial party is a combination of what would be in other states the Union Labor and Farmers' Alliance, but its independent course in nominating a full state ticket prevents it from doing other than reducing somewhat the vote of the two predominant parties. Considerable interest centers in the congressional contests in close districts. Congressman Burrows, of the Kalamazoo district, is this year opposed by his old Democratic competitor, ex-Congressman Yaple, who once defeated Burrows in this district. Both parties are hopeful, but Burrows will probably be re-elected. In the Grand Rapids district, one of the doubtful districts of the state, Capt. C. W. Watkins is the Republican candidate and ex-Congressman M. H. Ford the Democratic candidate. Both men are personally popular and in this district of whimsical political elements the result is hard to predict. In the Seventh district, the Republicans hope to gain a congressman by defeating Congressman Whiting, who has been renominated by the Democrats, but the Democrats are just as hopeful that they will not only hold this district, but gain a congressman in the Tenth district, which the Republicans only carried by 115 votes two years ago.

HOPE TO WIN AGAIN.

Hawkeye Democrats Expect to Repeat Their Victory of Last Year.

DES MOINES, Io., Nov. 3.—The peculiar political complications which enabled the Democrats to elect a governor in Iowa last fall, for the first time in a quarter of a century, makes this state the object of peculiar interest at this time. The state officers to be elected are: Secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, judge of the supreme court and railroad commissioner. Politically, the state of Iowa gives a plurality of about 30,000 for the Republican ticket, so that the Republicans have the greatest confidence in their ability to elect their state ticket this fall, when there are so many candidates, state and congressional, in the field that a full vote may be expected. The Democrats, however, appear by no means without hope of repeating the victory of last fall, and are straining every effort to elect their state ticket. The Farmers' Alliance is not particularly strong in Iowa, but the prohibition question is always a glowing issue. The situation in Iowa may be summarized by saying that the fight which overshadows all else is the struggle in the doubtful congressional districts of the state, and so many elements enter into these contests that the oldest politicians are refraining from positive predictions. In this state, which furnishes eleven members of the national house of representatives, there are no less than six districts alleged by either of the parties to be doubtful. In the First district Congressman Gear is a candidate for re-election, but the fact that his district is close, and last fall gave over 2,000 majority for the Democratic governor, causes the Democrats to make broad claims for their candidate. In the Third district Congressman Henderson has been renominated for his fifth term by the Republicans, and will probably be re-elected. The Fifth district, where both parties have nominated new men, is also close, with everything depending on the way the farmers and the Prohibitionists vote. The district most familiar to the people of the nation at large is the Sixth—the scene of the old-time political battles of Gen. James B. Weaver. This gentleman is not a candidate this year, and Congressman Lacey, whom the Republicans have renominated, is making strenuous efforts to succeed himself. In addition to the Democratic candidate, the Prohibition and Union Labor parties have also candidates in the field, and no one can predict the result, although the indications are probably favorable to Lacey. Congressman Flick has been renominated in the Eighth district, and his Democratic competitor is ex-Congressman Anderson, whom he defeated two years ago. The result is as uncertain now as it was then. The Ninth, or Council Bluffs district, is also claimed by the Democrats to be close, but Congressman Reed, who has been renominated by the Republicans, insists that he will be re-elected by 3,000 majority.

DES MOINES, Io., Nov. 3.—The chairman of the state Republican committee claims a majority of from 10,000 to 15,000 on the state ticket and the election of ten of the eleven congressmen. The Democratic committee make no claims on the state ticket, but insist that their candidates in the First, Third, Eighth and Ninth districts will win, the Second being theirs by a large majority.

FOR POLITICAL EFFECT.

Reported Assault Upon Wisconsin's Governor a Pure Fabrication.

Special to the Globe.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 3.—A report is current in Milwaukee to-night that a telegram authorized, if not signed, by the Republican managers has been sent to every township in the state, alleging that Gov. Hoard was assaulted and his meeting at Hale's Corners, Milwaukee county, this forenoon was broken up. A more malicious or infamous falsehood was never concocted. The story has not a grain of truth. A weekly cattle fair was held at Hales Corners to-day, which induced the governor to go there and deliver an address. All statements of interference with Gov. Hoard's meeting are gotten up for political effect, and are absolutely false. L. W. NIEMAN,
Editor Milwaukee Journal.

Bet on the Democrats.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 3.—To-morrow decides one of the hottest gubernatorial fights that ever occurred in Tennessee. The Democrats, Republicans and Prohibitionists have three strong men in the field. The Democrats are sanguine of success. The Prohibitionists are also hopeful. The congressional contests have been tame, except in the First district, where two Republicans confront each other. There the factions have been relentless and desperate in the struggle for victory.

The wife of Erastus L. Clark, editor of the Daily Freeman, Roundout, N. Y., committed suicide yesterday by taking laudanum and corrosive sublimate. The lady has been a confirmed invalid for years from rheumatism, and this is the supposed cause for the rash act. She was thirty-nine years of age.

MAY ROUT MELLETTE.

South Dakota Democrats and Alliance Men Make Their Opponents Weary.

Senator Pettigrew's Figures Indicate That the Administration Is in Danger.

Hoosiers Fighting All Along the Line, Both Parties Expecting Victory.

Quayism Versus Pure Politics the Issue in the Keystone State.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D. Nov. 4.—To-morrow's election in South Dakota will be a surprise, and even sanguine Republicans predict that there is danger of defeat. Senator Pettigrew's figures received to-night from all sources are by no means cheering to Republicans. Pettigrew stated to your correspondent that Loucks, Independent, would receive 18,000 votes in the state. Taylor, Democrat, is sure of 70,000, an increase of 3,000 under prohibition. Pettigrew figures the total vote at 73,000, thus leaving 28,000 for Mellette. Mellette is sure to be defeated. This county (Minnehaha), which gave Mellette 2,500 majority last year, has been turned upside down. Pettigrew admits that Mellette will not have a plurality of over 500 over Taylor. The Hills country will surely go against Mellette. Union, Clay and Yankton, strong anti-Prohibition counties, are all going for Taylor. They gave Mellette a majority before. To-morrow's vote will be a surprise, without question.

UNDER THE MARSUPIAL PLAN.

Hoosier Voters Will Try Something New This Year.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 3.—There is much uncertainty as to the result of to-morrow's election in Indiana—even more than usual. The effect of the new plan of voting—the Australian system—is something which political leaders confess themselves unable to foretell. Another feature of uncertainty is the effect of the farmers' movement, which is in some sections quite formidable. Of the thirteen congressmen, the Democrats now have ten. There are four districts which are reasonably in doubt. In the First district, Congressman Parrott, Democrat, was elected two years ago by a narrow majority. In the Second, a Democrat is running on the Farmers' ticket against the regular nominee, and the Republican may get in. In the Fifth, Congressman Cooper, Democrat, has a narrow majority, and Congressman Brookshire, Democrat, in the Fourth, is in the same boat. In regard to the result of to-morrow's balloting, neither Chairman Jewett, of the Democratic committee, nor Chairman Michener, of the Republican committee, will give any estimate as to majority.

Chairman Jewett said to an Associated Press reporter this evening: "I am not inclined to give any figures, but I will say that we will elect nine certainly and possibly eleven congressmen, the entire state ticket, and will hold both branches of the legislature, with a good working majority in each."

Chairman Michener, when questioned tonight as to the outlook, said: "Our voters have been thoroughly instructed in all parts of the state, and there is every indication that we will get out our full vote and carry the state. We will gain from three to five congressmen, and increase the number of Republican members of the legislature. I cannot remember the time in an off year when there was so much interest taken. The Republicans are determined to do everything that is honorable and lawful in their endeavors to carry the state."

QUAYISM OR PURE POLITICS.

That Is the Issue in the Keystone State.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—The most active campaign in Pennsylvania for several years ended to-night. A most thorough canvass of the state has been made by the two leading parties, in which the Republican and Democratic candidates for governor—Messrs. Delamater and Pattison—have personally taken an active part, each having addressed meetings in almost every county. The Prohibition and Labor parties both have full state tickets in the field, but neither has shown much activity in the campaign, and very few Labor or Prohibition meetings have been held. The state officers to be chosen are governor, lieutenant governor and secretary of internal affairs. These officers are to serve four years. The tickets in the field are as follows:

Republican—George W. Delamater for governor, Louis A. Watres for lieutenant governor, and Thomas J. Stewart for secretary of internal affairs.

Democratic—Robert E. Pattison for governor, Chauncey F. Black for lieutenant governor, William H. Barclay for secretary of internal affairs.

Prohibition—John D. Gill for governor, Charles E. Hyatt for lieutenant governor, William T. Dunn for secretary of internal affairs.

Labor—Thomas P. Ryder for governor, Justus Watkins for lieutenant governor, Henry K. Phillips for secretary of internal affairs.

In 1886 James A. Beaver, Rep., was elected governor by a plurality of 42,651. The full vote was: Beaver, 412,285; Black, Dem., 369,634; Wolfe, Pro., 32,458; Houston, Labor, 4,835. In 1882 Pattison, the present Democratic candidate, was elected governor through a split in the Republican party, an Independent candidate having been placed in the field. The full vote in that year was:

Pattison, Dem., 355,791; Beaver, Rep., 315,589; Stewart, Ind.-Rep., 43,743; Armstrong, Greenback-Labor, 23,484; Pettit, Pro., 9,196.

Members of congress are to be chosen in the twenty-eight districts. The present delegation in congress consists of twenty-one Republicans and seven Democrats. Twenty-six members of the state senate are to be elected, one to fill a vacancy and serve two years, the others to serve four years. The entire body of the lower house of the legislature—204 members—is also to be chosen. The new legislature will elect a United States senator to succeed James Donald Cameron, whose term will expire March 4, 1891, and the twenty-five state senators elected to-morrow will also have a vote for the successor of Senator Matthew S. Quay, whose term will expire March 4, 1893. The present legislature stands politically as follows: Senate, 34 Republicans and 16 Democrats; house of representatives, 144 Republicans and 60 Democrats; Republican majority on joint ballot, 102.

UNDER THE NEW LAW

New Yorkers Will Vote for Only One State Officer.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The election in New York state to-morrow is for a judge of the court of appeals, thirty-four members of congress and members of the assembly. Robert Earl, the present incumbent, is the nominee for the court of appeals judgeship on both the Republican and Democratic tickets. As this is the only office to be filled on the general state ticket, there is little if any interest in the general vote. The Prohibitionists and Socialist-Labor party have candidates in the field, but the votes for these will hardly be an appreciable element. The interest centers, therefore, in the vote for congressmen and also for members of assembly, as the next legislature will select a successor to Senator Evarts. The New York delegation in the Fifty-first congress consists of nineteen Republicans and fifteen Democrats. The Democrats are hopeful of making some gains, but the Republicans are equally confident that they will hold their own if not increase their number. The state senate holds over. In this the Republicans have nineteen, the Democrats thirteen. To secure a majority on joint ballot, the Democrats must elect sixty-eight assemblymen, while the Republicans require only sixty-two. In the last assembly, the Republicans had seventy-one and the Democrats fifty-seven. While the Democrats have been making strenuous efforts to secure enough votes to elect a senator, there is little probability that they will succeed. Much more popular interest attaches to the vote for municipal officers in New York city than to the state election. The contest is between the Tammany ticket headed by Mayor Grant and the People's Municipal league ticket, headed by Francis M. Scott, a County Democrat, and containing both Republican and Democratic names. The latter ticket has been indorsed by the Republican party and the County Democracy and has had the active support of all the Republican and mugwump papers. The campaign for both tickets has been prosecuted with untiring energy and both are claiming everything. This election will be the first under the new election law, the working and effect of which will be watched with great interest.

NEBRASKA IS DOUBTFUL.

Fusion of Democrats and Farmers Cuts the G. O. P.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 3.—The election in this state to-morrow promises to be the closest and most hotly contested in its history. The situation can fairly be termed uncertain. Four tickets are in the field, and of those the Republicans and the Farmers' Alliance both claim the victory. At the Republican state central committee headquarters in this city, Chairman Watson claims the election of the entire state ticket by pluralities ranging from 8,000 to 15,000. No direct expressions of opinions or estimate can be gained from the Democrats or Alliance committees other than the claim of success for their respective tickets, with the exception of the Second district, where the Democrats and Alliance men have fused. There are three tickets in the congressional istricts. Chairman Watson claims pluralities for the Republican candidates as follows, on a poll of each district: Connell in the Frst, 2,000; Harland in the Second, 1,500; Dorsey in the Third, 4,000. The result on the prohibitory amendment is also in doubt, the general feeling appearing to be that it will be defeated.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 3.—The amendment will cause a great deal of scratching and greatly complicate the result. L. D. Richards, the Republican candidate, and John H. Powers, the Alliance candidate for governor, are non-committal, while James E. Boyd, the Democratic, is strongly opposed to the amendment. The Alliance will undoubtedly elect a majority of the lower house of the legislature and perhaps of the senate.

CALL'S SEAT THE ISSUE.

Floridians Interested Only in the United States Senatorship.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 3.—All the Democratic nominations for the legislature have been influenced by the fact that those elected to-morrow are to choose a United States senator to succeed Wilkinson Call, which is the issue of absorbing interest in the Democratic canvass. Those who will contest the nomination with Senator Call are John W. Dunn and T. M. Hammond, of Orlando, and probably Ex-Gov. Bloxham. The Farmers' Alliance has influenced the legislative and county nominations to a large degree, and it is thought that the numerical strength of the organization in the next legislature will be over sixty. It is not thought, however, that the Alliance, as a body, will attempt to control the question of the United States senatorship. The poll tax prerequisite law is in operation in this state this year for the first time. It has so far resulted in a large decrease in the number of qualified voters of the Republican party, and any Democratic gains will be largely due to this.

CARTER EXPECTS TO WIN.

Montana Democrats, However, Hope to Elect Dixon Congressman.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 3.—The voters of Montana to-morrow choose one congressman and eight state senators. Thomas W. Carter, of Helena, Republican, is candidate for re-election. The Democratic nominee is W. W. Dixon, of Butte. Carter's majority last year, that being the first state election, was 1,600. The Republican state central committee claim he will be re-elected to-morrow by 1,000. The campaign has been hotly contested and the Democrats are confident of electing Dixon by from 200 to 300. The registration is 20 per cent less than one year ago, which involves an additional element of uncertainty. The real contest is for the control of the state senate, that body being a tie politically. The Democrats must elect four to control the body, and the Republicans six. With one exception all the senatorial districts are debateable, which gives the Democrats high hopes of a majority in that body.

ONE CONGRESSMAN ONLY.

Washington to Vote a Short Ticket.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 3.—Congressman and county officials, including members of the legislature, who will elect a United States senator to succeed Squire, are the only officers to be voted for at the election in this state to-morrow. In 1889 the Republicans carried the state by absut 9,000 plurality, and as there is no apparent disaffection in the Republican ranks, the Republican candidate for congress will poll the full strength of his party. It is generally conceded that both branches of the legislature will be Republican by a large majority.

Purely Congressional.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 3.—The election in this state to-morrow is purely congressional, the state elections having occurred in August last. Issues are almost wholly on party lines, except in the Second district, where Pilley is making a vigorous war on Herbert's record, and especially for his vote in favor of the land grant forfeiture bill.

THIS IS A RIB ROAST.

Secretary Noble Sends a Caustic Communication to Gov. Hill.

The Latter's Charges of Census Frauds Indignantly Repudiated.

Police Enumeration of New York Viewed With Grave Suspicion.

There Is Not the Ghost of a Chance for a Recount.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Secretary Noble to-day addressed the following communication to Gov. Hill in reply to his recent letter urging a recount of the city of New York:

Sir: Your communication of the 31st ult. was duly received. There has already been delivered to me a letter from the city of New York on the same subject—the claim of that city to a recount of its population by the United States census authorities. While you have added the verdict of the governor's office to the complaint, you have failed to add to those already presented by the mayor a single suggestion of the slightest value. It was wholly unnecessary for you to remind me of the provisions of the constitution of the United States relating to enumeration and apportionment of representatives or the electoral college, or the provision of the census law allowing amendments and recounts. All of this was very familiar law to me, and your quotation of it might have been copied from my last opinion delivered to Mayor Grant, and which you state you had read in the newspapers. Neither did I need any exhortation upon the subject of fair apportionments, as an equal apportionment throughout the United States and the perfect freedom and equality of the individual elector is a reform to which I have given my earnest support, and which is worthy that of every public officer and every individual citizen. If you read the correspondence with the mayor, whose immediate concern this business has been, you would have found your topic already exhausted. Such apportionment you may, however, be reminded, would certainly and permanently promote the success of the party to which, you incorrectly say, all the enumerators of the city of New York belong. It is much to be regretted that in a letter to me, when acting upon a purely official matter, you, as governor, should speak as a partisan, and

Impute a Corrupt Purpose

to the census enumerators, to secure party advantage by diminishing the count of the city of New York. Your imputation against the enumerators and the census work is as entirely gratuitous and unfounded as to be slanderous; as you should know that your abusive course could not tend to promote that fair and judicial consideration I have been disposed to give to the application of the mayor. Your charge, imputing fraudulent motives to others, rather suggests that, as your party thinks, an increased population would inure to its advantage, the count of the police (taken as it has been, since the police board ceased to be a purely partisan) needs the very closest scrutiny and analysis. The charges now being made in New York against the city government by Democrats are not of a kind to relieve any work done by it of the gravest suspicion of reckless partisanship. Your accusations, heretofore confined to interviews and stump speeches, began even before the enumeration was announced. Some of the Democratic newspapers in Ohio, in which state I have been, made the census enumerators' work very difficult, by exciting the prejudice of ignorance, and it is to be remarked that you, as early as the 1st of July last, made an address before the Hendricks club, at Indianapolis, in which you assailed the census office and its work, and asserted, without any knowledge whatever, the same evil purpose you now send to me officially. You then repeated the newspaper criticisms and spoke of the "great army of inquisitors sent

Prying Into Our Houses

asking impertinent questions, making false records," etc., and you did not fail to notice the possible effect of all this in raising popular distrust and disinclination to respond to the enumerators. You did not succeed in these efforts to any considerable degree; but you are largely responsible for any inaccuracies that may exist. You set the example by denouncing a law of congress, and the suggestion of its violation by your less acute political followers. Your early and continuous partisan assaults upon the census have had, necessarily, a motive which is easily discerned. That motive points to an unjust end, which I certainly shall not promote. It is but just that there should be no delay in completing the census, that the purposes for which it is intended may be accomplished. You further asserted in the speech mentioned that it (the Republican party) will not repudiate that even more plainly declared policy of breaking the power of the solid South in presidential, as well as congressional elections, by deliberately ignoring the vast increases of population in that section of the country during the last decade. The truth is, no complaint whatever has been received from any Southern state as a state against the census, and the only serious claim of an erroneous diminution of population and representation by a state came from the Republican state of Oregon. Out of the 2,781 counties in all the states and territories there has been no complaint whatever, save from Multnomah county, in Oregon. There has

Not Been a Complaint

from any Southern city that has not been promptly and satisfactorily adjusted without a recount, save at Columbus, Ga., and there was found an increase of 1,138 only. You seem to be against a census to be taken even by your own state, for you vetoed a bill passed by its legislature in 1885, and which was required by its constitution. It is reasonable to suppose that the patronage you seem to think so influential in political affairs would have fallen into your hands, or, judging you by the standard you apply to others, your official action would have been just the opposite of what it was. As I have demonstrated, the great body of the people of the United States are content with the census and are uninfluenced by partisan assaults such as yours. Sustained by their confidence, I shall proceed with the discharge of my official duties, in this and all other business coming before me, carefully and justly correcting what I may be convinced is wrong, and fearlessly adhering to what I believe to be right. I regret the necessity of addressing the chief magistrate of the leading state of the Union in the terms I have employed, but I find my justification in the reckless intemperance of language you have seen fit to use—language which is lacking as much in truth as it is in the dignity befitting