

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1896.

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City and County Figures. Chapel's Defeat. North Dakota for Sound Money. Kentucky and Kansas for Bryan. PAGE 3.

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Suicide of Mr. Sowers. The City in Brief. News of the Railways. TODAY'S EVENTS.

Mc—Madame Sams Gene, 8.15. Grand—A Boy Wanted, 8.15.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMSHIPS. NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Arrived: Trade, Bremen, Sailed: St. Louis, Southampton; Teutonic, Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON—Sailed: Aller, New York. Arrived: John, New York; New York, New York.

LIVERPOOL—Sailed: Majestic, New York. This appears to be a very busy season on Salt river.

Now please pass the good times, and be quick about it.

Several of the "sure things" got over into the other column.

Mayor Pingree will now start a potato patch in Lansing.

Rabbits' feet have their uses, I suppose.—William J. Bryan.

Mr. Cleveland cannot repress a smile every time he thinks about the election.

It came very near being a case of an election hinging on Delaware and Kentucky.

At the same time there is no present disposition to keep off the lawn at Canton.

By the way, Mr. Watson, there would be no harm now in your giving out that letter.

No one regrets the election of Mr. Tanner as governor of Illinois so much as Mr. Altgeld.

The fear that Mr. Bryan would not think well of his running qualities was not well grounded.

Chairman Jones keeps right on sending out estimates. He doesn't yet know what struck him.

The Republicans of Ramsey county were a little piggyish in the matter of members of the legislature.

Mr. Sheriff Wagener is good at any kind of running, and seldom fails to be the first man past the goal.

Missour has done something which it may some time regret. "Silver Dick" Bland is elected to congress.

If the states that Mr. Bryan carried had more electoral votes, things would have been decidedly different.

Candidates for office should not forget that those who run are pretty likely to have serious collisions.

Through the smoke of battle there appear the forms of some very good men who didn't get votes enough.

After all is said and done, it is plain that Garret A. Hobart did not have the vote to carry New Jersey.

And then, too, there were places in the United States where the landslide did not reach landslide proportions.

The vote of the state of Ohio indicates that there is still a great deal of unsoundness on the money question in the Buckeye commonwealth.

Mr. Cleveland, perhaps you might let Mr. McKinley write that Thanksgiving proclamation? He feels just in the mood to write something good.

Mr. Bryan did not carry his own precinct in Lincoln, but it seems there were other precincts in Nebraska which looked at the matter in a different light.

Mr. Bryan announced that he did not want a second term, and he decided that he should not have the first term. There should be no hard feelings.

Had the hour's difference of time been favorable to the West Tuesday evening, it can easily be seen that the returns would have been decidedly closer and more exciting.

Something ought to be done with the Australian ballot to make the count less cumbersome. In several Minnesota precincts the judges got tired, but away their work went and to bed, finishing their count at leisure yesterday.

MINNESOTA BY OVER 49,000.

William McKinley Captures Minnesota by a Plurality of Really Phenomenal Proportions.

BRYAN COMPLETELY SNOWED UNDER.

The Remainder of the State Follows Closely the Lead of the Twin Cities.

CLOSE RACE OF LIND AND CLOUGH.

The Republican Candidate Appears to Have Won the Battle by Something Over 6,000.

ALL CONGRESSMEN ARE REPUBLICANS.

Even Towne and Lommen Go Down Before Worthy Foes in the Sixth and Seventh.

William McKinley has carried Minnesota by over 49,000. Returns from the state, however, show that the contest for governor is closer than was at first expected. With the exception of some of the remoter counties, figures have been received showing that Clough has so far run behind his ticket, and that Lind has made such gains, that there is but a comparatively small difference between the two. Clough's small plurality in Ramsey county and his defeat in Hennepin come as surprises to the Republicans, who, while admitting that the governor would run somewhat behind his ticket, were not prepared for the poor showing made in these two strong counties. In the western and central portions of the state, Lind has made gains beyond the expectations of even his campaign managers. Later returns will, no doubt, change the figures somewhat. Lind has made such gains that his friends are jubilant over the prospects of his ultimate success when the returns are all in and counted. The latest estimates on president and governor are as follows:

Table with columns for Counties, McKinley, Bryan, Clough, Lind, and totals. Lists various counties like Anoka, Becker, Beltrami, Benton, Big Stone, Blue Earth, Brown, Carlton, Cass, Carroll, Chaska, Chippewa, Chisago, etc.



Hanna—Come, little sheep; come into McKinley's fold or the Nebraska wolf will get you Jones—Come into the Bryan fold, or something down in Ohio will swallow you whole.

TAWNEY HAS NO FEAR.

Figures His Plurality in the First at 10,000. Tawney, R. Fitzpatrick, D. Dodge 1,822 821 Fillmore 4,022 1,890

Special to the Globe. WINONA, Minn., Nov. 4.—The election here was very exciting. Many private clubs had special wires into their quarters and the streets were crowded all night and the din of tin horns and shouting lasted until morning.

Tawney ran 3,588 votes in the county; Fitzpatrick, his congressional opponent, 3,738. Tolleson goes in for another term as county treasurer by over a thousand above Sikorski. Sheriff Fuhrmann is re-elected over Gay, by nearly a thousand majority. Dr. English will be the next coroner, defeating Dr. Tweedy but by a narrow vote.

Register Geo. French is re-elected (Republican) by an uncontested majority. The next legislator, Werbel, Democratic county auditor, is to be elected by a big majority. Messrs. Hill and Goss are two candidates not sure of being in the next legislature, for the Popocrats, Fred. Pickles, Republican, will doubtless be county surveyor. Attorney Snow has doubtless carried the county by a great margin.

WABASHA, Nov. 4.—Many precincts in this county failed to report on state officers, but a great variety of interests, and give 800 majority for McKinley. Clough and 350 for Tawney. Snow, Democrat for judge, carries the county by over 1,200. The Republicans elect Mungler, representative, Kennedy judge of probate, Allison auditor, McKim, McDonough register and Schmidt and Lamprich county commissioners.

WABASHA, Nov. 4.—Complete returns from the county give McKinley 1,822, Bryan 1,278, Clough 1,282. Returns from 16 out of the 17 precincts of the county show the following: Representative, John Wilkinson (Rep.) 682; sheriff, George H. Goodspeed (Rep.) 575; auditor, A. J. Lehman (Rep.) 521; clerk of probate, G. A. Wilson (Rep.) 557; county superintendent, C. W. Wagner (Rep.) 629; register of deeds, John Wolschlaeger (Dem.) 215; treasurer, William Keiser (Rep.) 491.

Special to the Globe. DODGE CENTER, Minn., Nov. 4.—Nearly complete returns for Dodge county give McKinley 1,821, Bryan 925, Palmer 1,232, Clough 1,301, Lind 918, Gibbs 852, Bowler 328, Tawney 1,822, Fitzpatrick 821, S. Littlefield, Republican, is elected to state legislature.

Special to the Globe. AUSTIN, Minn., Nov. 4.—Mower county complete, unofficial, figures McKinley 3,350, Bryan 1,250, Palmer 825, Levering 79, Clough 2,862, Lind 1,600, Gibbs 361, Bowler 1,262; for congress, Tawney, Republican, 3,353, Fitzpatrick, Democrat, 1,250. The successful candidates for the legislature are J. B. Kendall and Joseph Underleak, returned.

Special to the Globe. PRESTON, Nov. 4.—Fillmore county complete gives McKinley 4,280, Bryan 1,943, Palmer 2,500, Levering 1,628; for congress, Tawney, Republican, 4,280, Fitzpatrick, Democrat, 1,943. The successful candidates for the legislature are S. J. Leach and Henderson, returned.

Special to the Globe. CALLEDONIA, Nov. 4.—Houston county complete gives McKinley 2,800, Bryan 1,062, Palmer 1,100, Lind 1,158; for congress, Tawney, Republican, 2,800, Fitzpatrick, Democrat, 1,062. The successful candidates for the legislature are J. B. Kendall and Joseph Underleak, returned.

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M'KINLEY IT IS

HE HAS RECEIVED 258 ELECTORAL VOTES AND IS PRESIDENT-ELECT.

NATIONAL HONOR IS SAFE.

NO COMBINATION POSSIBLE BY WHICH THE RESULT MAY BE CHANGED.

SENATOR PAYNE SIZES IT UP.

FROM HIS POINT OF VIEW THE ELECTION IS ALL OVER.

CHAIRMAN JONES STILL OBDDURATE.

He Declines to Admit That the People Have Benten the Boy Orator Beyond Hope.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The returns from the entire country, although incomplete in some states, are of a nature to indicate the election of McKinley. A sufficient number of states have declared for the Republican party to make certain, at least, of 258 votes in the electoral college for its leader. The electoral vote and popular majorities, or pluralities by states are shown in the following table.

Table with columns for M'KINLEY (Elec. Pop., Popular) and BRYAN (Elec. Pop., Popular). Lists states like California, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Totals 538 182,233 291,772 McKinley's majority, 128,915. Popular plurality, 91,737.

The returns show some interesting features, and in some respects, have been a surprise to the leaders of both political parties. The New England states have, as was expected, given heavy pluralities for McKinley without exception. The Republican ticket was successful in Massachusetts beyond what was claimed for it by the most enthusiastic prophet of Republican success. New York and Pennsylvania vie with each other for the largest plurality, and the figures at hand do not indicate which one of them has surpassed the other. Each state has given the Republican candidate a plurality of between 275,000 and 280,000. To these states Illinois is a good third in its plurality for the winning candidate. If the percentage of gain over the presidential election of 1892, that has so far been shown, continues to the end, it will give a plurality of not far from 175,000.

In the gubernatorial race, Altgeld has been badly defeated, but is not buried so deep, and is probably about 60,000 ahead of the Democratic national ticket. There has been evidently a large vote cast throughout the state for McKinley and Altgeld. In Indiana, if any of the rules for estimating the vote of a state which previous to this election held good, are still to be relied upon, there is no justification for the Democratic claims of having carried the state. If the ratio of Republican gain continues to the end of the count, McKinley will have approximately 20,000 plurality in the state.

In Iowa, as far as can be seen from the returns at present, the Republican plurality has been very large—nearly 60,000 more than in 1892. Ohio, which has all along been claimed by Chairman Jones as a state in which Bryan would push McKinley very close, has

given the Republican candidate an overwhelming plurality. In Michigan the election has resulted in a very heavy reduced vote for the Republican ticket. The free silver papers of Detroit concede the state to McKinley by 25,000. The latest previous vote in the state was in 1895 when Moore, the Republican candidate for justice of the supreme court, had a plurality of 7,487 over McGrath, his Democratic rival. The state seems entirely conceded to McKinley.

West Virginia is confidently claimed by the Republicans and the chairman of the Democratic state central committee, this evening conceded the state to McKinley.

Tennessee presents some of the interesting features of the campaign. Patterson, the gold Democrat candidate for congress in the city of Memphis is running neck and neck with his opponent and the official count will be necessary to decide between them. The state at large is claimed by both parties and because of the length of the ticket the returns are coming in so slowly that neither side seems entirely justified in claiming the electoral vote with any confidence.

North Carolina is claimed by both parties but as in Tennessee, the returns are very slow and no definite conclusion is possible at present.

South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana are all fighting for about the normal Democratic majorities. The Virginia electors will without question be Bryan, but they have been elected by a heavy Democratic vote. The Republicans have abandoned all hope of Texas, and the state is conceded to Bryan. The fusionists in the state did not prove a success.

Nebraska has gone for Bryan, notwithstanding the Republican claims, but Kansas has as yet said practically nothing. The returns show Democratic gains in some districts, and these are offset by Republican gains in other parts of the state. Both parties claim the state, but the few scattering returns that are in hand, do not indicate a definite nature as to make any claims, no matter by whom made, of a very uncertain character. Minnesota, which was regarded as a great contest by both parties, has surprised everybody by the size of its Republican plurality, and McKinley will have approximately 30,000 to 40,000 more than Bryan. The returns from the two Dakotas shows that North Dakota is very sure for McKinley, and the probability is that South Dakota will be carried by McKinley. The fusionists claim Wyoming and Washington, but the probabilities seem against them in both.

Oregon has gone for McKinley, and Colorado, as was expected, has given Bryan a heavy plurality, and Adams has without question, been elected governor. The interest in the election in this state centered in the state tickets, of which there were several, representing the great agricultural interests of Montana, Utah and Nevada. Idaho, Montana, Utah and Nevada were all gone for Bryan by heavy majorities.

California has, on the strength of the returns at hand, undoubtedly gone for McKinley, the city of San Francisco showing a gain of 182 of 6,947. One-half of the outside precincts show a Democratic gain of 41 votes, although the Democratic reliance upon the heavy support of the rural districts was entirely warranted.

Delaware, where the Republican party has been rent in twain because of the Addicks-Higgins fight, has kept in the Republican column. The vote for the Republican electors has been unusually large, showing that the factional dispute did not extend in any great measure to the national ticket.

The vote of Maryland has shown an interesting reversal from that of the last presidential election. The state carried the state by a plurality of 21,130 and this year McKinley has a plurality of slightly over 21,000 in the state of Baltimore alone, and of about 29,000 in the state at large.

For lieutenant governor Gibbs ran ahead of Bowler, who polled fewer votes than his Democratic running mate.

Albert Berg lead the ticket for governor of state, running ahead of McKinley in every voting precinct in city and county. The same relative number of votes were cast for Koerner, of the Republican ticket, and McKinnon, nominated for treasurer by the Democrats, as for the head of the ticket. Koerner's majority exceeding 5,000. Gen. Childs ran far ahead of Keyes for attorney general with a majority of nearly 6,000.

The Democratic county ticket went the way of all good things when a cyclone invades the community. The most conservative estimates and the almost confidence on the part of the campaign managers were of no avail. In spite of a most desperate contest, after a campaign of careful and vigorous work, the Democrats were defeated. In some instances the candidates were so near the goal of their hopes that it was only by a narrow margin that they were beaten. The general result showed that the people were voting independent of party to an extent never before dreamed of in this partisan stronghold. The margin six weeks ago was deemed the strongest man on the Republican ticket was the only candidate defeated. The successful Democrat polled nearly 3,000 more than his Republican opponent. In spite of the tremendous Republican majority which two wards of the city rolled up against the Democrats, the latter were very near at the finish. The one issue of the national campaign was largely lost sight of in the local fight, and but for the sound money issue the Democrats would probably have elected every candidate and once more established the fact that Ramsey is normally good for at least 200 Democratic majority.

The most exciting event of the local

NOTE IN THE COUNTY

WAS AS STRONGLY REPUBLICAN AS THAT INDICATED TUESDAY NIGHT.

WAS ALMOST A CLEAN SWEEP.

POPULAR JOHN WAGENER CAME OUT OF THE FIGHT WITH FLYING COLORS.

CHANCE FOR CORONER WHITCOMB.

Returns From All the Voting Precincts With Only Partial Figures from 12 Voting Places.

Returns from Tuesday's election in Ramsey county indicate that the Democrats of this county as well as of the state and elsewhere in the country were interested in the cause of sound money sufficiently to vote for the Republican candidate for president. In fact, the pluralities in the case of a majority of the candidates show that the Democrats for the time were content to vote for the candidates that represented the best interests of the country and thus rebuke those who had espoused the cause of Bryan. In no other way can the great totals given the Republicans all along the line be accounted for. In the strongest Democratic ward in the city—the Eighth—the Germans voted almost unanimously for the Republican candidate. In this as in other wards the German showed some partiality to their Democratic candidates, but with lack of favoritism they voted against two third term candidates, one representing each party, and both were defeated.

The figures which follow are complete returns from all but twelve precincts of the county. In each precinct the correct vote of some candidate was known and with these as a basis a fair estimate of the remainder of the vote has been ascertained. Utmost fairness and the highest possible degree of accuracy has been used in the compilation of the figures and the results may be accepted as approximately correct. In a single instance the exact votes of several of the missing precincts may result in the election of a candidate where the figures against him are small. Otherwise the missing precincts will not affect the result as here portrayed. The missing precincts are Sixth of the First ward; Seventh of the Fourth ward; Second of the Fourth ward (president only); Fifth of the Fifth ward; Eighth of the Sixth ward (president only); Thirteenth of the Sixth ward; Second of the Seventh ward; Tenth of the Eighth ward; New Brighton; White Bear Village, and New Canada. These three latter election districts are likely to have an important bearing on the election of a coroner, in which the contest is very close.

McKinley's plurality in the county foots up 5,544 of which the First and Seventh wards of the city gave him about one-half. The returns indicate that Bryan carried one ward—the Sixth. The Palmer vote was surprisingly small, but 386 ballots being cast for him. The fact that McKinley carried the Eighth and Ninth wards was a surprise even to the Republicans, and the early returns, which indicated a plurality for the Democratic candidate in the First ward, were displaced by the figures that came in yesterday, showing that McKinley carried that ward also, although the Democratic county candidates did well in these three wards.

Gov. Clough ran far behind his ticket in the county. Lind carried five wards against him—the First, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Ninth. Clough's vote is 2,943 less than McKinley's and 2,145 more than Lind's. Lind's strength over Bryan was not a surprise and it would not have been a great surprise if he had given Clough a closer run for the county. In the Scandinavian and labor wards Lind was strongest, but it was due to the Scandinavian vote that came so close to the vote of Gov. Clough.

For lieutenant governor Gibbs ran ahead of Bowler, who polled fewer votes than his Democratic running mate. Albert Berg lead the ticket for governor of state, running ahead of McKinley in every voting precinct in city and county. The same relative number of votes were cast for Koerner, of the Republican ticket, and McKinnon, nominated for treasurer by the Democrats, as for the head of the ticket. Koerner's majority exceeding 5,000. Gen. Childs ran far ahead of Keyes for attorney general with a majority of nearly 6,000.

The Democratic county ticket went the way of all good things when a cyclone invades the community. The most conservative estimates and the almost confidence on the part of the campaign managers were of no avail. In spite of a most desperate contest, after a campaign of careful and vigorous work, the Democrats were defeated. In some instances the candidates were so near the goal of their hopes that it was only by a narrow margin that they were beaten. The general result showed that the people were voting independent of party to an extent never before dreamed of in this partisan stronghold. The margin six weeks ago was deemed the strongest man on the Republican ticket was the only candidate defeated. The successful Democrat polled nearly 3,000 more than his Republican opponent. In spite of the tremendous Republican majority which two wards of the city rolled up against the Democrats, the latter were very near at the finish. The one issue of the national campaign was largely lost sight of in the local fight, and but for the sound money issue the Democrats would probably have elected every candidate and once more established the fact that Ramsey is normally good for at least 200 Democratic majority.