

# The Advocate

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## REPUBLICANS HAVE LOST.

The Local Elections Result in Opposition Gains in County Offices.

The recent election in Kansas was largely of a local character. Thirteen District Judges, two State Senators and four Representatives were elected. The county offices filled were Clerk, Treasurer, Register, Sheriff, Surveyor, Coroner and Commissioner in the Second district. The Representatives and Senators were elected to fill vacancies. The elections for District Judge were regular elections for the full term of four years in every case except in the Ninth district, where there was a vacancy for a short term of two years.

The returns show the election of the following Judges: Ninth district, M. P. Simpson (Rep.); Tenth, John T. Burris (Dem.); Fifteenth, R. M. Pickler (Rep.); Seventeenth, A. C. T. Geiger (Pop.); Nineteenth, W. T. McBride (Dem.); Twentieth, Ansel R. Clark (Rep.); Twenty-first, R. B. Spilman (Rep.); Thirtieth, R. F. Thompson (Rep.); Thirty-first, F. C. Price (Rep.); Thirty-second, W. E. Hutchison (Rep.); Thirty-third, J. E. Andrews (Pop.); Thirty-fourth, C. W. Smith (Rep.); Thirty-fifth, William Thompson (Rep.). The Populists had the Fifteenth district four years ago but lost it this year. To make up for this, they lost the Nineteenth four years ago, and gain it this year. So far, therefore, as District Judges are concerned, there is neither gain nor loss for either side.

In legislative matters there is little change. Senator Harris' seat in Leavenworth was vacant and was filled by the election of J. C. Stone (Pop.), while the vacant seat of Senator Wallack (Rep.) in the Atchison-Jackson district was filled by the election of R. T. Andrews (Rep.). The Senate stands without change. Andrews defeated ex-Governor Glick, who, in spite of the fact that his home county went Republican, carried it by 75; but a Republican majority of 661 in Jackson defeated him.

The vacant seats in the House were from Lyon, Grant, Barber and Lane counties. They were held in the last Legislature by Representatives Lambert (Rep.), Maxwell (Pop.), Patton (Pop.), and Lobdell (Rep.). No reports have been received from Grant, but in the other three districts Republicans were elected. This was doubtless due to the fact that little interest was taken in the fight in view of the fact that the Representatives-elect will never serve unless a special session is called.

The returns now in the hands of the Advocate from the counties of Kansas are complete, except from five counties. They are Cheyenne, Grant, Stanton, Stevens and Thomas. It is impossible to sort over the newly-elected officers and determine the politics of each, so they will be shown in the following summary as Republican and opposition:

Office.	Republican	Opposition	Doubtful	Not reported.
Clerks	37	42	1	3
Treasurers	37	41	1	3
Registers	65	34	1	3
Sheriffs	58	39	1	3
Surveyors	61	39	1	3
Coroners	55	41	4	3
Totals	353	235	11	20

In 1895 the opposition to the Republi-

can party elected 214 officers. In the counties not reported there were thirteen officers elected by the opposition to the Republican party. If five of the doubtfuls are lost to the Republicans and the same number are elected in the counties not reported as were elected in 1895, the total number of opposition officers will be 253, a gain of thirty-nine officers compared with two years ago.

The Republicans elected every officer, including Commissioner, in twenty-two counties, and the opposition got everything in eight. Two years ago the Republicans elected every officer in thirty-eight counties, while the opposition won in twelve counties.

This shows that this year has been an off year in fact. The election shows the worst mixture ever shown in local elections in Kansas. Republicans claim a wonderful victory, but a party which can elect all of the officers in but twenty-two of 105 counties cannot be said to have control of the State or to have won a great victory. The prevalence of mixed tickets indicates plainly that the fight was in most cases of a personal nature rather than of a political character. Personal prejudices and friendships had more influence in the campaign than did political considerations. It is gratifying under these circumstances to know that Populists have held their own so well.

The result should have been more unfavorable to the opposition, but it is a notorious fact that in off years large numbers of Populists do not vote. The vote in the country is usually normal, but in the country it is almost invariably very light, which of course affects the total Populist vote much more than that of any other party. This is accounted for in many strong Populist counties by a feeling of security, or rather overconfidence, which leads the voter to stay at home and husk corn. In the case of many Populists the stay-at-home disposition is accounted for by the fact that in off years they see nothing in the election but the filling of local offices, and feeling that no principle is involved, they refrain from voting. These voters make a mistake, for the election of local officers belonging to an opposite party means a powerful weapon in the hands of the opposition in years when fights involving principle are on. Another element in the party gets in a very non-partisan humor in off years and are led to vote for opposition candidates on account of personal friendship or such considerations, but these voters fail apparently to observe that Republicans never do anything of the sort. Taken all in all, the Republican party of Kansas is not in as good condition as it was at this time in 1895.

### NOTES OF THE ELECTION.

Jefferson county gave a majority for the hedge and weed law enforcement.

The Ottawa Times says that the vote in that county is 1,600 less than last year.

In Montgomery county the Republicans elected but three out of twelve Trustees.

Moore, the Populist nominee for Probate Judge in Rooks county to fill a vacancy, was elected.

Stone, the Populist nominee for Senator in Leavenworth county, was elected by a plurality of 623.

In Osage county the very light vote accounts in a measure for the election of two Republican officers.

John R. Hamilton, who was beaten for Judge by Judge Geiger, publishes a card thanking everybody who voted for

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## LATE ELECTION RETURNS

Show Some Surprising Results--New York Democratic--Ohio in Doubt.

Below we give the returns of last week's election, and while they are not official, they are substantially correct:

**NEW YORK STATE.**—Returns from all the counties in the State indicate a plurality of more than 58,000 for Alton B. Parker, Democratic candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. His plurality in Greater New York is 133,058. The State Legislature remains Republican. The Senators hold over and the new House of Assembly stands 85 Republicans to 68 Democrats. Ten of the newly-elected Republican Assemblymen are said to be anti-Platt. In the present Senate the Republican majority is 30; in the House, 78.

**GREATER NEW YORK (city).**—Van Wyck, Tammany candidate for Mayor of New York, has \$1,548 plurality over Seth Low, and 118,401 over Gen. Tracy.

**SMALLER CITIES OF NEW YORK.**—The following cities have elected Democratic Mayors: New York, Albany, Syracuse, Binghamton, Buffalo, Rochester, Amsterdam, Schenectady, Kingston, Jamestown. The Republicans carried these cities on the Mayoralty: Cohoes, Rensselaer, Yonkers, Newburgh, Gloversville, Oswego, Utica. In Albany the regular Republican candidate polled five more votes than did the Independent-Republican candidate.

**NEW JERSEY.**—The New Jersey Assembly will have a Republican majority of 21 on joint ballot. The latest figures from the different counties show that the Democrats have elected Senators in Burlington, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Passaic and Sussex counties, and that Robert S. Hand, Republican, is elected Senator from Cape May by about 150 majority. With the hold-over Senators this will make the Senate stand 14 Republicans to 7 Democrats.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—Roger Wolcott, the Republican candidate, is re-elected as Governor of Massachusetts by a plurality of nearly 36,000. Revised returns show a total vote of 165,313 for Wolcott; 79,395 for George Fred Williams, regular Democratic candidate, and 14,129 for William Everett, the nominee of the National Democrats. Wolcott's plurality was 154,523 last year, nearly 11,000 less than his total vote this year. This year's political complexion of the General Assembly will be as follows: Senate—Republicans, 34; Democrats, 6. House—Republicans, 182; Democrats, 12; Independents, 6; Prohibitionists, 1.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—The complete vote of Pennsylvania is as follows: For State Treasurer, Beacom, Republican, 364,597; Brown, Democrat, 240,316; Swallow, Prohibition, 116,153; Thompson, Independent, 13,293. Beacom's plurality, 124,381. For Auditor General—McCaughey, Republican, 400,695; Rietter, Democrat, 280,164; Lathrop, Prohibition, 55,882. McCaughey's plurality, 140,531. The total vote for State Treasurer is 734,259, as compared with 767,087 in 1895, and 1,194,355 in 1896. Dr. Swallow, the Prohibition candidate, has a plurality in ten of the sixty-seven counties.

**IOWA.**—The complete unofficial returns of Tuesday's vote are: For Governor, Shaw, Republican, 224,555; White, Democrat, 193,567; Populist, middle-of-the-road, 5,950; gold Democrats, 5,434; Prohibition, 10,692. Total, 440,198. Shaw's plurality, 30,988. Shaw's total vote is the largest ever cast for a Republican candidate for Governor, being

16,000 higher than the highest before. It is also higher than the vote cast for any Republican candidate for President in this State, except the vote for McKinley last year. The Democrats have only once polled a bigger vote, when Bolse was a candidate in 1891.

**OHIO.**—While the Republican plurality on the State ticket exceeds 28,000, the vote on the legislative ticket is almost as close as it could be. For this reason there is still unusual anxiety at the State headquarters of both parties. The courts will be resorted to for the purpose of preventing boards of election from issuing certificates to the Republican candidates in certain counties. The cases will be brought in the lower courts and then to the Supreme court as soon as possible. The Republican State committee already has lawyers preparing cases of contests. Both sides are preparing for contests, first in the courts and afterward in the Legislature. As each branch of the Legislature is the tribunal of last resort in judging of the qualifications of its own members, the Republicans have an advantage in their control of the House over the Democrats, who control the Senate. There are 36 Senators, with only two or three contests possible in that body. In the House there are 109 members, with a dozen or more seats that can be contested, and the Republicans claim a majority of seven in that body, so that more Democrats could be unseated in the House than Republicans in the Senate.

**NEBRASKA.**—Returns by counties have served to slightly reduce previous estimates of fusion pluralities. They also show that the Republicans made gains in county offices. Sixty-seven out of eighty-eight counties in the State give Sullivan, fusion, for Supreme Judge, 73,858; Post, Republican, 66,708. The remaining counties will not materially change this result.

**MARYLAND.**—An official count of the ballots cast on Tuesday last, made in most of the counties to-day, leaves no further room for doubt that the Republicans have control of both branches of the Legislature, and that a Republican will succeed Arthur P. Gorman in the United States Senate. Five members of the Assembly and one Senator were taken from the Democratic list of probabilities and added to that of the Republicans.

**VIRGINIA.**—The latest returns give the Democrats all the Senators elected, and 94 and perhaps 95 members of the House. The Republicans get 4, perhaps 5, members of the House, and the Independents 1 member. The Democrats made heavy gains in the southwest and in the valley.

**COLORADO.**—The Rocky Mountain News has special giving complete returns of all but six counties. The missing counties are all far from railroads and are but sparsely populated. Estimates have been made of their vote and the result gives Gabbert 3,300 plurality over Hayt, Republican. The Republican leaders, while admitting the present returns are unfavorable, do not concede Gabbert's election, maintaining that only the official canvass will decide who has won.

**KENTUCKY.**—There is little interest in the size of Schakleford's majority, as it is conceded to be somewhere in the neighborhood of 15,000. The Democrats have won or increased their vote everywhere. The efforts at fusion between the Republican and gold standard Democrats in local contests failed signally, chiefly because the negroes would not support the fusion tickets, a large portion of them selling their votes to the

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