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DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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CAMPAIGN NEWS.

Four Complete State Tickets in Ohio.—McKinley and Campbell.

THE NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS WITHOUT A CANDIDATE.

The New York Fight.—Four Parties in Iowa.—The Massachusetts Tickets.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Political Outlook in the Various States.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 2.—Never since the war has a campaign been waged in the Buckeye State which attracted so much general interest, nor one so hotly contested and so conclusively devoted to national issues as the one which closed tonight, with the two ablest, most representative gentlemen of the State as standard bearers of the representative parties. The country at large has been drawn up and the national leaders and recognized exponents of both parties summoned to expound the principles of Republicanism and Democracy. The giant debate of Kampfelli and McKinley will ring remain finished.

Four complete State tickets are in the field. For governor, James B. Campbell, the present incumbent, is the Democratic candidate; William McKinley, Jr., the Republican; John Seitz, the People's, John J. Ashenhurst, the Prohibition.

Upon the tariff issue, clearly defined between the two great parties, for and against the McKinley law, the Prohibitionists declared for the tariff only as a means to international reciprocity; the People's party demanded that taxation should not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another.

THE DEMOCRATS

denounced the demonetization of silver in 1873, and demanded the reinstatement of the constitutional standard of both gold and silver, with the equal right of each to free and unlimited coinage. The Prohibitionists demanded a circulating medium of gold, silver and paper. The People's party demanded that full legal tender treasury notes be issued in sufficient volume to contract the business of the country on a cash basis, and favored government loans directly to the people, at a rate of interest not to exceed 2 per cent, and the unlimited coinage of silver.

Major McKinley having made frequent references in his speeches to the growing American industry of the manufacture of tin, a sharp controversy arose over the question whether there was any growing tin industry, or even any tin ore in the United States. The outlook was not easy to determine. The opposition to Governor Campbell in his own party was so pronounced before his nomination that the Republicans had no thought of the possibility of his success, and placed McKinley's majority at 20,000 and upwards. But, as the campaign progressed, the votes of opposition has been stifled and its extent is less and less apparent. So far as appearances go, the fight has not been seriously influenced by the People's and Prohibitionists parties. The Republicans assert with confidence a

VICTORY FOR M'KINLEY,

but the Democrats claim that they will elect Campbell and the Legislature. The uncertainties are the effect of the Australian ballot law, the strength of the People's party, and the conclusions which the Ohio farmers and rural growers may have arrived at on the tariff and financial questions.

Chairman Hahn of the Republican State committee estimates the election of McKinley by 19,000 to 21,000, and claims that the Republicans will carry the Senate by four majority, and the House by twenty to twenty-six majority. He believes that the People's party will poll 20,000 votes, the Prohibitionists 17,000.

Chairman Neal of the Democratic committee claims the election of Campbell by 11,000 plurality and a general assembly by eight on joint ballot. Governor Campbell thinks there is not the least doubt of his election.

THE OUTLOOK IN NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, Nov. 2.—The great interest felt in the election in this State was seriously jeopardized in Nebraska—not because of the high offices at stake, for only a supreme judge and regents of the university are to be elected, but because it is to determine whether or not the Farmers' Alliance or Independent party is to gain the political supremacy. In no respect the present situation is without parallel in the last thirty or forty years. The Democratic party is without a candidate, allowing the State to go by default.

All parties admit that the contest between the Republicans and farmers of the Independent party will be very close, the Prohibition vote naturally being light. In no other State in the Union has the campaign been so entirely and exclusively devoted to financial questions. Even the tariff has been almost lost sight of in the sharp fight which is waged between the Republicans and Independents upon the silver question. All their conventions the Republicans endorsed prohibition and the Independents denounced it. The Republicans endorsed the Republican silver coinage act but denounced unlimited silver coinage. The Independents demanded the issue of legal tender notes by the government in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country in lieu of the present national bank notes; loans to the people and the unlimited coinage of silver. There is no reason to believe that the Independent or Alliance party has declined much in strength within the past year, and with the Democrats out of the field, they ought to carry the State, if there is anything in the current declarations of their leaders. After all, the result largely depends upon how the Democrats will vote, and, while the Independents are hotly claiming their support, the Republicans are just as emphatically proclaiming that the Democrats will generally vote with the Republicans.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—Pennsylvania will tomorrow vote for auditor-general, State treasurer, and for or against the holding of a constitutional convention. The candidates are: For Auditor-General, David Mulvegg, Republican; Robert Wright, Democrat, Wm. Hogue, Prohibitionist. For State Treasurer, John W. Mattson, Republican; Adelbert L. Tilden, Democrat; L. George Drayton, Prohibitionist.

While the State usually gives a decided majority for the Republican ticket, the Democrats contend that the recent treasury exposures will bring to the support of their ticket the votes of many disaffected republicans, or cause a state of that party to refrain from voting.

THE FIGHT IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The canvass in New York State is closed, and it only remains now to await the verdict of the polls. No more active campaign has been made in the State since the last Presidential contest. The Prohibitionists and Socialists contented themselves with making no nominations, but the Democratic and Republican leaders ever since the State tickets were named have been laboring for success with unremitting zeal.

Jacob Sloat Fassett, the Republican candidate for governor, developed fighting qualities of the first order. He has spoken in almost every county, and in all the chief cities. The keynote on which he is ringing all the changes has been that the "Tammany tiger must be slain in his lair," and the vicious influence of Tammany Hall, which, having the city of New York at its feet, seeks to control the State and nation in turn, must be overthrown.

The Democratic war cry has been that "Fassett and his tool, Fassett, were chiefly responsible for the robbery of New York City to capture the World's Fair. Roswell P. Flower, the Democratic candidate for governor, is lauded for his efforts to secure the fair for New York.

Little prominence has been given in State issues, save in the sanifying of words over the failure of the census bill, and the consequent redistricting of the State, by reason of a disagreement as to its terms between the governor and the Republican majority.

BOTH PARTIES PROFESS CONFIDENCE.

Ex-Senator Platt predicts a majority of 17,000 for Fassett. Other prominent leaders make predictions of 50,000 to 70,000. The Democratic leaders even more confidently predict Flower's election by a plurality of 15,000 to 60,000. Betting on the result has been very quiet here; slight odds have been given in favor of Flower.

The Senate and Assembly are also to be elected, and both parties are making a fierce fight for control. The Senate has fifty-two members. Of the present body twenty-nine are Republicans. To create a tie, and thus give the lieutenant-governor the casting vote, the Democrats must make a net gain of three. The Democratic vote would be incomplete without a Democratic Senate to confirm the appointments made by the governor. But the projects are not flattering for changes in the political majority in the Senate, and the Republicans are confident of gaining one seat now held by the Democrats. The Assembly now stands 63 to 66 in favor of the Democrats. They expect to retain control of this branch, but there are several districts which last year returned Democrats and which are likely to elect Republicans this year. So the Democrats must make a gain of new seats to hold their own.

The State offices to be filled are, governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of State, comptroller, State treasurer, attorney-general and State engineer and surveyor, eight supreme court justices, thirty-two senators and 127 Assemblymen.

THE IOWA CAMPAIGN.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 2.—The most exciting off year campaign in the history of Iowa closed tonight. For three months the war has been unceasingly waged, all parties exerting every effort to bring out a full vote tomorrow. A full State ticket will be elected.

Four parties have candidates in the field. Horace Boies, the present incumbent, is the Democratic candidate for governor; Hiram C. Wheeler, the Republican, A. J. Westfall, the People's and Isaac T. Gibson, the Prohibition.

The three salient issues have been temperance, tariff and silver.

The Democrats denounced the present prohibitory law, leaving local option with a Home of Rule, denounced the McKinley bill and demanded for the free coinage of silver. The Republicans endorsed the prohibitory law; denounced the Democrats for obstructing its enforcement, commended the tariff legislation of the 51st Congress, and met the silver question by merely approving the present coinage act as the expressed out of a bitterly contested fight, a wise adjustment of the financial question. Upon these questions the battle has been fought, the salient question pointing to the paramount issue. The result of tomorrow's election is difficult to predict, because of the intermingling of State and national issues, and the Democratic and Republican leaders have entered the campaign. The Republicans are divided on the prohibition question; the Democrats are divided on the silver question. So far as the tariff question alone has the party lines been at all tenaciously drawn.

FIVE TICKETS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—The election in Massachusetts tomorrow is for Governor and other State officers and the Executive Council and Legislature. Two amendments to the constitution are also to be voted on; one abolishing the poll tax as prerequisite for voting, the other making a majority of the members a quorum in each branch of the Legislature.

Five tickets are in the field for State officers, as follows: Republican—Governor, Charles H. Allen; Lieutenant-Governor, William H. Haile; Treasurer, George A. Marden; Secretary of State, William M. Olin; Auditor, John Kimball; Attorney-General, Albert E. Pillsbury. Democratic—Governor, William E. Russell; Lieutenant-Governor, John W. Corcoran; Secretary of State, Elbridge Cushman; Treasurer, James S. Gilmore; Auditor, William D. Tenney; Attorney-General, George M. Stearns. Prohibition—Governor, Charles E. Kimball; Lieutenant-Governor, Augustus A. Smith, etc. People's—Governor, Henry Winn; Lieutenant-Governor, William J. Gelette; Secretary, Lafayette Richmond; Treasurer, H. W. Robbins; Lieutenant-Governor, George Fearns.

IN MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 2.—In this State tomorrow there will be held one first election under the new Constitution. The legislature to be elected will hold four years, and will elect two United States Senators; but as most of the candidates have been announced for Walthall and George, they will doubtless be their own successors. Three railroad commissioners are also to be elected. There is little room for doubt in the democratic nominees. The Alliance, however, has nominated candidates for the legislature in a few counties.

NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 2.—State Senators are to be elected in seven counties. They will vote for the successor to United States Senator Blackwell, deceased. Four of these counties are always democratic. The Republicans hope to carry the other three. In the Assembly they expect to gain at least two members. They also hope to regain several members in districts which recently elected democrats last year. The next Assembly will probably stand 38 to 22 in favor of the Democrats. Allen L. Stevenson, chairman of the democratic State committee, is confident of electing all seven of the Senators, which would make the Senate 15 Democrats and 5 Republicans.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2.—The election in this State tomorrow is for the purpose of electing members of the House of delegates and half of the Senate. No State question is involved.

IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—Every elective officer in Maryland from governor down will be voted for on Tuesday. All parties concede the election of Frank Brown, Democrat, for governor. The best that even the sponsors for his opponent, Vincent Bourbaloun, ever claimed was that he would reduce the Democratic majority. Fifteen thousand majority is claimed for Brown. The election of Brown by a large majority is interpreted to mean the election of the entire Democratic State ticket. The legislature is regarded as surely safe for the re-election of United States Senator Gorman. In case events a Democrat will succeed Senator Wilson, who died shortly before the adjournment of the last Congress.

THE ELECTION IN KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 2.—The election in Kansas is not fraught with the general interest that politics in the Mercurial state usually inspires. Not only is it an off-year election, but an election where there is not even to be chosen a single State officer. Yet it must not be understood that it is without interest within the State. There has been one of the most hotly contested off-year campaigns ever witnessed in Kansas. Both the leading parties are making a determined effort to break the strength and stunt the growth of the Farmers' Alliance or People's party. Particularly is this true of the Republican party, but in some localities the Democrats, as a minority party, have thought it expedient to effect fusion with the Farmers' party. With the exception of nine district judges the campaign is purely local, confined to the election of county officers. But both the State central committees have been daily sending out a score of speakers into every nook and corner of the State. The Republicans feel that it is a question of supreme importance that they should carry many of the county elections, and time and again in the last campaign assertions that the State of Kansas is once more safely in the Republican ranks.

THE MAYBRICK CASE.

It is Reopened in the Court of Appeals.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—In the court of appeals the Maybrick case was continued today. Sir Charles Russell, in opening his argument, said he had raised a most important question. The plaintiffs, for whom he appeared, were the executors of the late Mr. Maybrick, who had effected an insurance of $10,000 with defendant's insurance company in favor of his wife, Mrs. Florence Maybrick, now confined in the working jail.

Defendant's counsel said there had been paid on account thereof the sum of $5,000 under a policy, leaving a balance to pay the remainder. In support of this refusal, he said that the defendants established that the conviction of Mrs. Maybrick was not conclusive. Continuing, Sir Charles said that, on the contrary, plaintiffs submitted the fact that no evidence was produced, was not evidence of her innocence. The real question, he claimed, was whether Mr. Maybrick, having effected a policy of life assurance for his own benefit, and whether, assuming that he died at her hands, this was any answer to the executor's claims. The statement of the case was concealed by the authorities in favor of his condemnation.

The present appeal grew out of a judgment given July 25th last in an action brought in the interest of Mrs. Maybrick against the insurance association to recover $10,000 insurance on her husband's life. The court then decided that Mrs. Maybrick had been convicted of having murdered her husband, and that she could not recover the amount for which his life was insured, as his death was caused by the person for whose benefit the policy was taken. The day after this judgment was rendered a high legal authority made the assertion that the insurance association's refusal to pay Mrs. Maybrick the insurance on her husband's life, on the ground that his death was caused by her, would enable the council to succeed, by forcing out in a direct action the facts irrevocable in the murder trial, since she could compel the insurance company to prove that she murdered her husband. This high legal authority is said to have based his opinion on the fact that, according to English law, a conviction is not proved between other parties, but only between the prosecution and the prisoner.

All who wish to preserve their Health, and prolong life has better secure Dr. Hall's Health Pamphlet, by George Gebhard Agent.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT

To the Secretary of the Interior, for the year 1891.

A MASS OF VALUABLE STATISTICS.

Products and Prospects of the Territory, Politics, Polygamy and Education.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
Salt Lake City, October, 1891.

SIR:—In compliance with your request of July 25, 1891, I respectfully submit the following report of the affairs and of the progress and development of the Territory of Utah since the date of my last report, September 9, 1890:

POPULATION.

Comparative statement of the population of Utah Territory by counties for the years 1890 and 1891:

County	Census Report 1890.	Estimate for 1891.
Beaver	3,407	3,500
Box Elder	5,000	5,500
Cache	12,000	12,500
Carbon	4,000	4,500
Davis	6,000	6,500
Emery	3,000	3,500
Garfield	1,500	2,000
Grand	1,500	2,000
Iron	3,000	3,500
Juab	5,000	5,500
Kane	1,500	2,000
Millard	4,000	4,500
Morgan	2,000	2,500
Piute	1,500	2,000
Rich	1,500	2,000
Salt Lake	54,000	59,000
San Juan	500	1,000
Sanpete	10,000	11,000
Sevier	5,000	5,500
Summit	5,000	5,500
Tooele	4,000	4,500
Uintah	1,000	1,500
Utah	19,000	17,000
Wasatch	1,000	1,500
Washington	4,000	4,500
Weber	15,000	16,000
Total	187,907	198,750

Number of students attending Territorial schools.

The above statement is based upon the returns made by the county assessors, under the law of the last Legislative Assembly, which made it their duty to collect such statistics. It will be noticed that in twelve of the counties there is an apparent decrease of 7,189 in the population, and in the other thirteen an increase of 8,843. I don't think the returns made are reliable as a whole, as some of the counties in which a decrease is shown are in a prosperous condition. On the face of the returns the population is given at 210,700, an increase of 2000 over the year 1890. It is assumed the increase for the year 1891 is at least equal to the average annual increase from the year 1890 to the year 1890. The total population would now be very nearly 215,000.

IMMIGRATION.

The foreign immigration to the territory during the past year will not exceed 2000, and has come mainly from England, Scandinavia and Germany.

These immigrants have located principally in Salt Lake and Ogden cities, and in the more thickly settled counties. The domestic immigration has been largely confined to the counties of Salt Lake, Weber, Utah, Summit, Juab, Emery, and two or three others. Within these counties are the great commercial and mining centres.

The extent of this immigration cannot be stated. In Salt Lake City there was a large increase in the number of registered voters prior to the annual elections in August, which would indicate a steady growth. In Ogden City, and in the mining camps of Park City, Eureka, and other places, there has also been a steady growth.

Statement showing the number of patents, copyrights and trade marks issued to citizens of Utah Territory for the year 1891, and the fees received therefor:

Patents	
Patents issued	12
Reissues	0
Applications filed	12
Caveats filed	1
Trade marks	1
Copies of patents	120
Copies of trade marks	1
Certificates	1
Total	$1,250.00

Statement showing the number of patents issued to citizens of Utah Territory for the year 1891, and the fees received therefor:

Patents	
Patents issued	12
Reissues	0
Applications filed	12
Caveats filed	1
Trade marks	1
Copies of patents	120
Copies of trade marks	1
Certificates	1
Total	$1,250.00

Statement showing the number of patents, copyrights, trade marks, prints and labels, which have been issued to citizens of Utah Territory for the year 1891, and the amount