Office Copy

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN MORMON HOMES.

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year ..... $10.00
One Month ..... 1.00
One Week ..... .25

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 295. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1892. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXV.

## ELECTION NOTES.

### Attorney-General Aldrich Fears no Trouble.

VOTERS WILL BE PROTECTED.

Democrats Say They are Confident of a Pronounced Victory.

STATE AND FEDERAL OFFICERS.

A Democrat Endorsed by Independent Republicans—Sa ale in Vermont.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—Attorney General Aldrich says the policy of the department has already been clearly defined, and can not possibly be misunderstood by intelligent citizens. He was asked if he anticipated any trouble between Federal and state authorities.

"No, none whatever, relying as I do on the patriotism and good sense of the people," he answered.

"Have you considered the possible use of troops in protecting your officers?"

"A possibility of a necessity for using troops has been for a moment contemplated. I do not construe Governor Flower's proclamation in any way to conflict with the views of this department in its position. I desire to emphasize the fact that United States marshals and deputies are not partisans, and are not to make any discrimination between parties in the performance of their duties.

NOTICE TO NEW YORK VOTERS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The following "Notice to registered voters" has been sent out:

A special committee of the House of Representatives of the United States appointed to inquire into the supervision and administration of election laws by officers of the United States within the counties of the state of New York, hereby request any registered voters who may have received threatening letters purporting to be sent by the chief supervisor of election of the Eastern District of New York, or who may be arrested on election day charged with offenses against the election law, and who are not subsequently indicted or tried for such offenses, and any registered voters who may be interfered with at the polls in the exercise of their legal rights by persons claiming to act as United States marshals, or under the authority of the chief supervisor of elections, to send as speedily as possible their names, address, with a statement of the facts of each case to the chairman of the committee at No. 93 Nassau street, New York. In cases of arrest on election day, followed by the discharge of the person arrested, it is particulary desired that the name of the deputy making the arrest be demanded, and if the same be refused, a description of the person acting or claiming to act as such deputy marshal be furnished the committee of the House. The sub-committee of the House will be in session on election day in the postoffice building to receive any evidence which may be offered. By order of the committee.

ASHBEL H. FITCH, Chairman.

A REPUBLICAN PREDICTION.

The Republican National committee has sent the following telegram to all chairmen of Republican state committees:

With a Republican vote all along the line Tuesday you may be assured of a more pronounced victory than since the soldier statesman, General Grant, led the ticket in 1868. Driven to desperation by the hopelessness of their cause, the Democratic lieutenant-governor of this state has issued a proclamation in instilling evil disposed persons to employ revolutionary methods. The law abiding people of this state will resent such unpatriotic appeals.

THOMAS H. CARTER, Chairman.
LEWIS E. MCGIRAR, Secy.

TROUBLE SEEMS UNAVOIDABLE.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Nov. 6.—Trouble between the state and the federal officers on election day seems inevitable. United States Marshal Tracy will have 250 deputies on hand to enforce the federal laws even to passing behind the rail. The sheriff will have an equal number of officers at the polls to prevent any one, United States officers included, from passing behind the rail. If both sets of officers obey orders trouble is bound to ensue.

REPUBLICANS ENDORSE A GOVERNOR.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—The Independent Republican state committee has endorsed Russell, a Democrat, for governor. The committee has also endorsed the Republican presidential ticket.

VERMONT NOT EXCITED.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VT., Nov. 6.—The presidential election causes no apparent stir in the state. The state election is the only one which it is considered has any bearing on the result at the national election. The majority of Harrison in 1888 was but 5,000 and was given Dillingham for governor, and was unusually large. The majority for Governor Fuller was considerably less the year than the Republicans expected. It is likely that the majority for Harrison will be as large as that given Fuller, and it may be larger.

MEXICAN INDIANS.

Depredations by Apache Renegades.

DEMING, N. M., Nov. 5.—A courier arrived here last night from Casas Grandes, Mex., and brought news of more Indian murders and depredations by the Kid and his band of Apache renegades. In view of the depredations in Old Mexico, the Mexican government sent a detail of the Fifth regiment, numbering fifty men, from the city of Chihuahua to the supposed hiding place of the savages in the Sierra Madre mountains. After fourteen marches the troops reached the foot hills Tuesday morning. They were riding along unconscious of danger, when they were suddenly attacked from ambush by the savages. Captain D. V. Durazo and Lieutenant Galvez, who were riding in advance of the soldiers, were both shot through the head and instantly killed. When the troops recovered from their surprise fusils were given the Indians, but after short skirmishing, in which several soldiers were wounded, the renegades made their escape into the mountains. The troops pursued a short distance, but fearing another ambush, retreated. The news of the disaster was sent to the City of Mexico, and the government issued orders for 500 troops to pursue the murderers.

A GIRL URGES INDIANS TO WAR.

CHIHUAHUA, MEX., Nov. 6.—The state and general governments are much alarmed over the Indian troubles in the western part of the state in the Sierra Madre mountains. The Yaqui Indians are greatly stirred by the wholesale massacre of Indians by government troops. The peaceable Yaquis are leaving their farms with their wives and children and gathering at an appointed rendezvous where they have discovered another patron saint in the person of a beautiful Mexican girl named Aleida Hino. Said Aleida urges her fellow worshipers to make war on the Mexicans and reclaim the rich lands taken in the Yaqui river valley. The Indians and several hundred Mexicans are now preparing to begin depredations and a war of extermination. As soon as winter sets in the government is making active preparations to quell the disturbance.

LABOR TROUBLE.

The New Orleans Strike Assumes Vast Proportions.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 6.—The strike assumed alarming proportions today, and the prospects is that all the city's industries, with possibly one or two exceptions, will be at a standstill tomorrow. A conference between merchants and laborers came to an abrupt end this afternoon. The employers declined to accede to the request of employes for immediate arbitration, and all negotiations for settlement of the strike are now at an end. Even the typographical union, which has been holding out against the strike decided to go out. The international electrical workers having charge of the city electric lighting will also go out. Arrangements are made to take care of the troops out at a moment's notice, street car travel is entirely suspended. The labor committee filed a copy of its demands with the governor tonight which call for arbitration of time, wages and unionism. The merchants replied by submitting a paper to withdraw the demand, that the men return to work during the pendency of the arbitration and to arbitrate time and wages, declining to consider the question of unionism. The governor referred the matter to a labor committee and it will be submitted to the council in the morning, pending which the matter rests for the night.

Buildings Burned.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 6.—A total of twenty-two buildings succumbed to last night's fire and $500,000 in property was destroyed. Ellen Downey, who turned out, suffered severely from the shock and exposure, was removed to a neighboring house dying shortly after. The losses are said to be fully covered by insurance.

Death Notice.

HAMILTON, O., Nov. 6.—General Vandever died suddenly last night. He was a veteran of the Mexican war and served as colonel of the Thirty-fifth Ohio in the war of the rebellion.

Bark Ashore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—It is reported at the Merchants' Exchange that a bark, name unknown, is ashore at Point Pedro, fifteen miles south of this city. She is well up on the beach and two tugs have gone to her assistance.

Arrest of a Murderer.

OAKLAND, CAL., Nov. 6.—Martin Foy, 25 years old, was arrested at San Francisco yesterday and brought to Oakland, charged with murder. Last July he was at Saratoga, N. Y., accompanied by a woman named Henrietta Wilson. They had a quarrel and Foy kicked the woman to death. He then shot himself twice, and when found was thought to be dying. He fully recovered and was placed in a Saratoga prison to await trial. On August 10th he escaped and come West. Foy says that an old man was in charge of the jail at Saratoga, and he had many chances to escape. He admits the crime.

MacVeagh in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Wayne MacVeagh spoke tonight to an audience that filled Central Music Hall. The meeting was preceded by a torchlight procession. MacVeagh confined himself almost entirely to the discussion of the tariff.

Railroad Extension in Mexico.

DURANGO, MEX., Nov. 6.—A telegram has been received from C. P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific, who also owns the Mexican International, announcing that the Mexican International will be built across the Sierra Madre mountains to the port of Mazatlan on the Pacific coast as rapidly as the construction of the work can be carried on.

A Sanguinary Feud.

MERIDIAN, MISS., Nov. 6.—A bloody feud is now on in Kemper county. Some years ago Tom Talbert, convicted of rape, escaped from the penitentiary, was recaptured and escaped again. The sheriff took steps to arrest him, and sent Deputies Spinks and Donald to do the work. Yesterday the deputies met Tom and Joan Talbert and were fired on. Spinks and Donald returned the fire, killing John Talbert. Tom Talbert escaped, but was chased by hounds and took refuge in his father's house, which the posse surrounded. A fight followed, Thomas Cole, one of the posse being killed. Another party left for Talbert's place and more trouble is expected.

## A BATTLE CRY.

### Address by the National Republican Committee

TO ELECTORS OF THE COUNTRY.

The Policy to be Decided upon at the Polls Tomorrow.

TWO CANDIDATES COMPARED.

An Appeal to Voters to Support the Republican Ticket—Reasons for it Set Forth.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The following address was issued by the Republican national committee today.

To the Electors of the Country:

The day of election is at hand. On Tuesday you will be called upon to determine by your votes the most important question, fairly and squarely presented to the country since 1861. You are to decide between a policy of progress and a policy of reaction in the country. You are to say whether or not the tariff schedules are to be so adjusted as to further prosperity to the labor and production of the country while raising revenue to sustain the government or whether such adjustment is indefensible because of its unconstitutionality. You are to decide between a policy of protection and a policy of free trade.

THE PARTY PLATFORMS

leave no doubt as to the position of the respective parties on the tariff question. The Republican platform favors protection to American labor and American products. The Democratic platform declares such a policy unconstitutional, and therefore commits the Democracy of the nation to the British policy of free trade. You are to pronounce for or against a reliable state financial structure, built by the laborer and founders of the Republican party. You are to say whether this sound policy is to be continued, or abandoned in favor of the Democratic scheme for resuscitation of state banks and wildcat currency. By your votes you must say that you do not desire to disturb the present prosperity of the country by involving our commerce, manufactures, agricultural and finances in doubt and uncertainty for an indefinite period. The re-election of Harrison will insure a continuance of the splendid policy under which the nation has prospered in every branch of life. His election will insure a continuance of confidence in the policy of the government, and will eliminate all questions of doubt as to the course to be pursued with reference to important government operations in future. The election of Cleveland would, on the contrary, bring business to a standstill, involve every operating industry in doubt and raise questions as to the effect unknown legislation might have on the economic and financial policy of the government. We confidently submit to the country that no cause exists for a change, and that abundant reasons will recur to the mind of every loyal citizen to favor the continuance of the Republican policy and Republican administration.

This committee has conducted

THE CAMPAIGN

on issues presented by the respective parties. Our opponents have been driven to the necessity of saying their candidate is better than their platform, and should be trusted not to execute its declarations. They would have the country believe through their candidate they can secure tariff reform, while the party in convention assembled declared itself absolutely in favor of free trade. The Democratic managers would have the country believe that their nominee can be safely trusted to violate the pledges of the party in favor of the resurrection of state banks. In short the Democracy of the country has abdicated in favor of its candidate, and the management hopes to win in this way by hoodwinking that the party does not support its platform, but relies upon its candidate to violate the platform, thus hanging the prosperity of the country on a slender thread of a human life.

Our candidate and the party he represents are in complete harmony, each with the other, and both candidates and party stand in harmony with the best interests of the republic. We dodge no issue. We do not ask our candidate to aid us in catching votes by promising to violate or refuse to execute any principle or party so announced in its national platform. The party nominated a candidate worthy of the confidence and respect of every citizen, whether he be judged by his acts on the field of battle, while defending the nation's flag, as senator in Congress or as chief magistrate. It is gratifying to announce that the patriotic press of the country has to an unprecedented extent supported our candidate and our platform during this campaign. Neither our campaign literature nor has proved popular in England or continental Europe. The Democratic nominee and platform have met with universal approval in every country seeking to rival us in the commercial world. Not a single newspaper in England or on the continent has spoken a kindly word for General Harrison or the Republican party. Our policy does not justly it, nor have we courted favor from the champions of alien ideas. This cannot be said of our political opponents. We ever relied for support on the friends of American commerce and not on foreign interests.

WHILE PLEADING POVERTY,

the Democratic national committee has been amply supplied with funds intended to influence American citizens to vote against their own interests. We are advised that these funds have been chiefly contributed by foreigners, who seek to break down the barrier of protection to the end that they may reap profits on the various industries built up by protection. This committee has used meager contributions given it by the people to fairly and honestly present to the country the issues to be decided upon at the ballot box. Our opponents have relied more on the dollar and strength in reliance of money to be used on election day to induce people to abandon their principles and interests and vote for the Democratic scheme. To this purpose of corrupting the ballot box the Democratic protection practically abandoned the campaign on issues, and their speeches have consisted to the conditions and wholly impartial assertions with no issue to the supposed contributions of money to the Republican National committee for the express purpose of carrying the election, thereby to demonstrate, without knowing that the whole cause of the people is alleged against the management of the Democratic party has not only lost faith in its cry to cover up lost tracks while undertaking to defraud voters, but have likewise in this state through Democratic sought to incite evil disposed and corrupt incendiary methods for the purpose of preventing officers of the law from guarding the ballot box, if they are sworn to do for the purpose of preventing fraud. For the first time in the history of the Republic a prominent official in an important state has undertaken to induce citizens who to restore honored sons by their patriotism to violate the law for the purpose of securing partisan advantage. We expect the law abiding citizens of the country to rebuke such.

Confidently relying on your patriotism, we rest with you the issue of the government policy of protectionists, the financial system of the government, the welfare of our merchant marine and Republican principles of a free ballot and an honest count. We appeal to every Republican, every friend of protection, every friend of fair trade, every friend of honest money and every friend of universal suffrage to support the Republican ticket.

Elections in Italy.

ROME, NOV. 6.—The general election of members of the Italian Parliament was held today. Among the candidates successful are Signor Pelloux and Finocchi, members of the present cabinet, and Colombo and Barzilli, members of the last ministry. Most of the present government officers were reelected. The elections were quiet.

To Recover Certificate.

BERLIN, NOV. 5.—It is said that at the next consistory the following will be created cardinals: Monsigneri Kopp, Gulmbacher, Schlauch, Schiffer, Montel, Wenzsey and two French bishops. More cardinals are expected at the other consistory, which will probably be held in March.

INDUSTRIAL WAR.

About Fifty Thousand Cotton Spinners Have Struck.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—England today saw the beginning of what seems likely to be the greatest industrial war between capital and labor the country has ever known. Cotton mills employing about fourteen millions of spindles shut down today, about twenty-four thousand spinners (men) going out. The card and blowing room employes are idle now the spindles are stopped to the number of about twenty-five thousand. Members of both associations have paid special levies lately into the treasury, which will be increased by contributions from the members remaining at work, giving the strikers an income of over $15,000 per week. The operatives appear to hold the strongest position, as the improving prospect in the cotton trade induced a number of mill owners to keep on at work at the old scale of wages. Should the improvement prove but temporary, however, the mills will shut down again, and the struggle with the men will grow more bitter. At a meeting of the spinners' delegates tonight a telegram was read showing that it was expected that 55,000 workmen would be idle by Monday. Great enthusiasm was shown at the meeting.

A NEW CRUISER.

Launching of the Cincinnati Takes Place Today.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 6.—Tomorrow the new cruiser Cincinnati is to make the daring plunge into the great deep, and as she rolls off, Miss Mary Morby, daughter of Mayor John H. Morby of Cincinnati, will break the bottle of wine. President George W. Draper of the Cincinnati board of legislators, Mayor Morby and a host of Ohioans will witness the eventful launching. The preparations for the launching will be completed early in the morning. Hundreds of live oak wedges are piled up under the hull ready for use in the process of wedging up the ways. The launching platforms leading up from the water in front of the vessels stern will be filled with visitors. The hull, which was at first painted a dull red, has been changed to a gray led paint to prevent rust.

Among the prominent officials who will attend the launching will be Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy, Assistant Secretary of the Navy J. R. Soley, the different chiefs of bureaus at Washington, the commanders and officers of the different war vessels in port, including those of the French squadron and the Italian and Spanish cruisers. Stands have also been erected at the bow of the vessel for invited guests and for the navy yard band, which will discourse patriotic music. A special stand has been erected for the party from Cincinnati. The stand is handsomely decorated with red, white and blue bunting and flags.

The bottle of wine, which will be broken across the sharp bow of the cruiser just as the latter starts to leave the ways, is old Ohio vintage, from the sunny vineyards of Cuyahoga county, on the shores of the historic Lake Erie. The Cincinnati is the second steel vessel ever built at the navy yards, and Naval Constructors Mintonye and Fernald, who have had charge of her construction, have every reason to be proud of their work. The naval officers at the yard take an especial pride in the vessel because not only her hull, but her boilers and engines were constructed within the yellow wall which bound the Brooklyn navy yard.

The Cincinnati is 3,980 tons displacement and will be classed as a protected cruiser. The vessel will cost the government, exclusive of armament, about $1,110,000. She will carry eleven guns in her main battery. Her complement of officers and men will be about 280 all told.

## THE ELECTION.

### The Actual of the People's Party in Politics

MAKES THE CONTEST DOUBTFUL

Fifteen States Admitted by Nearly All to be Uncertain.

CONGRESSMEN TO BE ELECTED.

Twenty-six New Members to Take their Seats Next Fall—Senate Still in Democratic.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The most doubtful election of 1892 will be the first since the war in which so many doubtful states are admittedly at issue between the great political parties. It is also unique in being the first in which it is conceded by all parties that the electoral vote of the nation will be divided among three great political organizations. One of the three candidates must receive a majority of all the votes cast in the election will be declared by the national House of Representatives. The advent of the People's party into national politics has constituted a great element of doubt in the present contest. The Democratic solid south and the Republican solid west are both menaced by the encroachment of the Populists and in every estimate an interrogation point must mark certain states that one or the other of the old parties were wont to claim in the past and as a political heritage.

In the list may be named Alabama, Colorado, Kansas, Nevada, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming and Idaho. To this list are added the old-time doubtful states of New York, Indiana, New Jersey, Connecticut, Montana and West Virginia. While the three parties will probably not agree that all these states are to be placed in doubtful column, the fact remains that on Tuesday the American public will take anxiously to those states each and all for a solution of the presidential contest.

The electoral college this year will consist of 444 members, as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 11 | Nebraska | 8 |
| Arkansas | 8 | Nevada | 3 |
| California | 9 | New Hampshire | 4 |
| Colorado | 4 | New Jersey | 10 |
| Connecticut | 6 | New York | 36 |
| Delaware | 3 | North Carolina | 11 |
| Florida | 4 | North Dakota | 3 |
| Georgia | 13 | Ohio | 23 |
| Idaho | 3 | Oregon | 4 |
| Illinois | 24 | Pennsylvania | 30 |
| Indiana | 15 | Rhode Island | 4 |
| Iowa | 13 | South Carolina | 9 |
| Kansas | 10 | South Dakota | 4 |
| Kentucky | 13 | Tennessee | 13 |
| Louisiana | 8 | Texas | 15 |
| Maine | 6 | Vermont | 4 |
| Maryland | 8 | Virginia | 12 |
| Massachusetts | 15 | Washington | 4 |
| Michigan | 14 | West Virginia | 6 |
| Minnesota | 9 | Wisconsin | 12 |
| Mississippi | 9 | Wyoming | 3 |
| Missouri | 17 | | |
| Montana | 3 | Total | 444 |

The states admitted to be Democratic are the following:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arkansas | 8 | Missouri | 17 |
| California | 9 | Nevada | 3 |
| Florida | 4 | North Carolina | 11 |
| Georgia | 13 | South Carolina | 9 |
| Kentucky | 13 | Tennessee | 13 |
| Louisiana | 8 | Texas | 15 |
| Maryland | 8 | Virginia | 12 |
| Mississippi | 9 | | |
| Total | | | 152 |

The states admitted to be Republican are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| California | 9 | Oregon | 4 |
| Illinois | 24 | Pennsylvania | 30 |
| Iowa | 13 | Rhode Island | 4 |
| Kansas | 10 | Vermont | 4 |
| Maine | 6 | Washington | 4 |
| Massachusetts | 15 | West Virginia | 6 |
| Michigan | 14 | Wisconsin | 12 |
| Minnesota | 9 | | |
| North Dakota | 3 | | |
| Nebraska | 8 | Total | 172 |

The fifteen doubtful states enumerated at the beginning will cast the following electoral vote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 11 | New York | 36 |
| Colorado | 4 | Indiana | 15 |
| Idaho | 3 | New Jersey | 10 |
| Kansas | 10 | Ohio | 23 |
| Nevada | 3 | Connecticut | 6 |
| North Dakota | 3 | Montana | 3 |
| South Dakota | 4 | Wyoming | 3 |
| Nebraska | 8 | West Virginia | 6 |
| Oregon | 4 | | |
| Wyoming | 3 | Total | 155 |

In regard to the fifteen doubtful states Nevada, with three electoral votes, is practically conceded to the Peoples party, thus leaving only fourteen states actively in contention. Of these the Democrats make the boldest claims on Alabama, New Jersey and West Virginia. The Republicans express the greatest confidence on carrying Colorado, South Dakota, Idaho and Nebraska, which would give the total to 151. Admitting the claims of both parties and conceding Nevada to Weaver, the very doubtful states remain as New York, Indiana, Connecticut, Kansas, North Dakota, Wyoming and Montana. These states have a total of seventy-six votes the Democrats must gain forty-nine in order to win, and the Republicans must secure thirty-two.

While on these figures Republicans would appear to have the advantage, this presumption is not borne out when it is remembered that the carrying of Kansas, North Dakota and Wyoming by the People's party would more to Democratic advantage by tending to render a choice in the electoral college impossible and thus throwing the election into the Democratic House of Representatives, where Cleveland would surely triumph.

CONGRESSMEN TO BE ELECTED.

In addition to electing the President and vice-president, the people of the United States will next Tuesday elect 356 Congressmen, this being the number of members, according to the apportionment, is to compose the Fifty-third Congress. The states which will elect legislators to choose senators to take the place of Republican senators retiring on the 4th of March, 1893, are California, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Those which will elect legislators to elect senators to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of Democratic senatorships by the same date are: Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Thus, upon the result of the coming election depends the political complexion of twenty-six senators to be elected to take their seats at the same time the new President is inaugurated, eighteen of those being elected to succeed Republican senators and two being elected to succeed Democratic senators.

In the states of Kansas, South Dakota and South Carolina, legislatures elected next Tuesday will also each elect a senator to succeed one whose term expires on March 4th 1893. The retiring senators in Kansas and South Dakota being Republicans and South Carolina, Democrat.

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

A Last Word Prior to the Storm—Everything Ready.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—There is the usual lull before the storm—the usual serenity before the intensity of excitement which follows in the wake of the Niagara of ballots. Here all the hustle are ready, all the inspectors will be at their posts at daybreak Tuesday morning and all the reserve police will be out in midnight tomorrow to begin a long day's vigil. At the office of John B. Davenport, 300 deputy federal marshals are named, who will undoubtedly come into conflict with Tammany's warriors. Both sides are ready to contest every challenge—to fight for every vote that is willing to be cast for them. The state and city committees have closed contracts for over 200 horses and wagons to bring voters who are physically incapacitated will be taken to the polls.

But there will be many changes in the manner of voting since 1888. Since that election almost every state in the Union has adopted an election system based on that of Australia. Massachusetts took the initiative. In 1889, following the example set by that state, the legislatures of Indiana, Montana, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Minnesota, Missouri, Michigan and Connecticut, in the order given, passed laws accepting the new system of voting. Most of the laws passed adhered closely to the Massachusetts form. The Connecticut form varied from it more than the others.

In 1890 laws which are more or less modifications of the Australian system were adopted by the legislatures of Washington, New York, Maryland, New Jersey and Vermont. In 1891 the legislatures of the states of Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota and the Territory of Arizona adopted laws based on the Australian system. In 1892 Iowa followed, and this leaves but a few states under the old system.

Betting has now assumed tremendous proportions, and all the pool rooms in New York are currently doing a rushing business. Private bets are being made at the Hoffman and Fifth avenue, and prices rule fairly even, although on New York state big odds are given by the Cleveland men.

Cleveland will spend tomorrow night at the Victoria hotel, and has arranged to vote at his precinct on Fifth avenue about noon. He has requested that no demonstration be made at the time. The ex-president votes in the same district with Dr. Depew and the Vanderbilts.

As the newspaper offices preparations are being made for exhibiting the returns Tuesday night. The World will have a tremendous cabinet effect and the lights on its dome will tell by color the result of the election. As this can be seen for fifty miles about New York it will be watched with great interest. The Tribune is also erecting its immense platforms in front of the Greeley statue and will have the usual 20,000 or 30,000 spectators to direct results. The Herald and all the other papers are preparing in the same manner to give the earliest returns to the surging masses.

The evening editions of New York papers have announced that they will be out with extras at 11 o'clock and midnight, and the belief seems general that the result will be definitely known by that time. The streets of New York are crowded with fakirs selling books and pamphlets containing election results in all the cities and states in the Union in previous years. At a late hour tonight both parties announce the battle practically won but the ballots have yet to be cast.

Bets on the Result.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Fifty thousand dollars of Democratic money deposited at the Hoffman House to bet on Cleveland has been covered by about $40,000 Republican money. Edward Kearney, a Democrat, has full $50,000 more ready to be placed the same way. Betting is lively, the odds largely favoring Cleveland.

A PREDICAMENT.

Samuel Willetts Probably Married His own Daughter.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Samuel Clinton Willetts, aged 62, who married his wife's sister two years ago, is in a strange predicament. According to the statement of Willetts's lawyer, to whom he applied today for legal advice, Willetts probably married his own child. Willetts married his first wife when both were under the age of twenty, and after the birth of a girl baby they quarrelled and the wife and child disappeared. Six years later, and after well founded reports of their death, Willets married again and a son was born to him, but his wife died. The boy, George, growing to manhood, traveled for a Pittsburg firm, and on Christmas, 1889, surprised his father by returning from Cleveland with a bride. The young couple lived happily for a twenty-eight years, but childless. In 1891 George died. The father from the first had a singular affection for his daughter-in-law, and in 1890 they were married in London, England. Since then Mr. Willetts's manlessness, of her childhood led to an investigation, which, apparently, discloses the fact that Willetts's first wife, seven years after deserting him, married again, and though in turn deserted by her husband, brought a little girl under her second husband's name of Wright. The mother died shortly before George met Miss "Wright." Willetts is now in Cleveland endeavoring to ascertain the facts in the case fully.

## OVER THE FIELD.

### Only One Point on which All Parties Agree.

THE SITUATION REVIEWED

Relative Position of Democrats, Republicans and Populists.

THE FIGHT IN NEBRASKA.

Three Silver Men from Nevada—Gains and Losses in Other States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—There is but one point on which both great political parties agree, and that is that the Democratic majority in the present House of Representatives will be largely reduced.

In Kansas and Nebraska the situation is involved more than elsewhere. The Democrats have made a strong fight for independent existence, but realizing that if continued it would be nothing more than a fight for principle, they have abandoned the contest in those states and gone over to the Third party.

In Nevada the new party will elect its electors and send three silver expansists to the House.

The Populists have made the Democrats uneasy in at least two districts in Alabama.

In Michigan the Republicans admit the probability of the Democrats electing three out of twelve representatives while the Democrats claim at least half of the delegation.

In Connecticut the Republicans have one of the four members of the present House and expect another.

In Georgia, interest centers in the fight between the straight Democratic, headed by J. C. Black, and Tom Watson. The chances are said to favor Black.

In Illinois the close districts are the Third, Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth.

Six of the eleven Iowa districts are now Republican and the party is hopeful of four more in the next House.

In Indiana the Republicans, who have four of the thirteen members, hope to get one more in the Seventh district.

In Kansas the Alliance have five of the seven members, but there has been a reaction in politics which may reduce the number.

One Republican representative from Kentucky, Wilson of the Eleventh district, will have a hard chance to hold his own.

In Louisiana and Maryland no change.

One feature of the contest in Massachusetts is the lively canvass of G. F. Williams and Draper in the Eleventh district.

In Minnesota the Third party expects to carry three districts.

Missouri gained two members under the reapportionment act and will have ten in the next House. The chances are that two Republicans will be among them.

There is an interesting fight on in the First New Hampshire district between Blair, a Republican, and Stone, a Democrat. The Third party cute no figure.

Owing to the death of McDonald, the Democratic nominee in the Seventh New Jersey district, there is a strong probability of a gain of a Republican congressman from that state.

It is not probable that the delegation from New York will show any material change.

In North Carolina the Third party has a candidate in every district and it is possible that it carries three or four districts.

Ohio has six Republicans to fifteen Democrats, but as the state has been redistricted, it may stand six Republicans to five Democrats.

In Pennsylvania there is a spirited struggle in the Sixth and Eleventh districts, and in the Twenty-fourth, the Homestead district, an Independent candidate was put up which jeopardizes Republican chances.

Rhode Island is very doubtful. The two Democrats now in Congress have been renominated, but the struggle may terminate in favor of the Republicans.

In South Carolina the Democrats have a clean sweep.

In South Dakota the Democrats and Third party have fused, making the result doubtful.

In Tennessee the Republicans have chances in the Chattanooga district and in the Ninth district.

In Texas and Virginia the Democrats will probably have in all their party ranks.

In West Virginia there is a prospect of the Republicans making an inroad upon the present solidly Democratic delegation.

In Wisconsin the Third party hopes to carry three districts.

GERMAN POLITICS.

Preparing for the Opening of the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—During the coming week several important meetings of party leaders will be held in Berlin preliminary to the opening of the Reichstag. The general drift of political developments points to the government securing a majority for the army bill through a coalition of Conservatives, Centrists and members of the Reichstrath. Prince Bismarck's denunciations of the bill have failed to influence even the National Liberals. A meeting of National Liberals at Wurtemberg took the strongest line of attack against the bill in declaring that Germany was unable to bear the increased taxation proposed, and it was shown that a vast majority of incomes of Prussian families were under 900 marks yearly.

With regard to tobacco tax it was