The Easton Gazette.

VOL. LXXVI.---NO. 49. EASTON, MD., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1892. $1.50 PER YEAR

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DRAIN TILE,

And now is the time to put them in for the fall crop. If farmers will call I think terms can be made to suit them.

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THE COMING OF WINTER.

There's a cloud on the brow of the mountain,
A mistiness hangs on the vale;
A film dulls the flash of the fountain,
There's a sob in the sigh of the gale.
All the brightness the Autumn king brought them,
Is dimmed by the sadness of Autumn,
The pensive forebodings of Autumn!

The golden rod bloometh in splendor,
The sumach's red banners float free,
And the rich purple meadow weeds render
The woodland is most wondrous to see,
With the glories the season has wrought them,
Rich dyes for the mantle of Autumn,
The glamor and glory of Autumn.

A wail that is piteously thrilling
And sad as a lover's last words,
Is heard in the tremulous trilling
Farewell of the lingering birds.
Sad lays that chill winds have taught them,
To chant at the coming of Autumn,
The plaint and the pathos of Autumn!

The harvest field is shriveled and sober,
The unfruitful fallows all brown,
Have yielded to solemn October
Their jewels to weave in her crown.
With a grasp of a miser she caught them,
To weave in the diadem of Autumn,
The costly crown jewels of Autumn!

In the distant abyss of dark heaven
From the pitiless glittering eyes
Of the stars cheerless glances are given
Earthward from the cold dreary skies.
Not the guardian spirit we thought them,
But the slavish magicians of Autumn,
Of the magic and mystery of Autumn!

And faded the hopes that I cherished
Since summer's full pulse beats are stilled,
With the dream of the summer they perished
And its promises all unfulfilled!
Ah! vainly in sorrow I sought them
'Mid the wreck and ruin of Autumn,
The dark desolation of Autumn!

Oh God, how I clung to my treasures,
With devotion deep, passionate, wild;
From a heart that is wilful and measures
Its desires from an unreasoning child.
But I know now how dearly I bought them,
Like the life-purchased pleasures of Autumn,
The death-doomed enjoyments of Autumn.

—M. M. Folsom, in Atlanta Journal.

THE STRANGLER.

BY CHARLES B. LEWIS.

THREE years after the Sepoy rebellion had been put down in India, and with the country under such military and legal discipline as it had never known before, I was at Hyderabad, a large town 500 miles east of Bombay, in the province of Dekkan. It was there that a band of professional thugs, numbering thirty-two men, was captured and executed in 1860. The vigorous search after and prompt punishment of criminals was having a due effect, and not a case of poisoning or strangling had been known about Hyderabad for several months. In fact these two classes of murderers were supposed to have become extinct in that province. One morning a ryot, or farmer, was found dead on the public square, and it was speedily discovered that he had been choked to death. The imprints proved it to be the work of a strangler. The thug used a cord, while the strangler used his fingers. His marks could not be mistaken. He brought his thumbs together on the "Adam's apple," while the ends of the fingers got their purchase just below the victim's ears. Sometimes the fingers clutched his ears or hair. The "mark" was always plain to be seen on the neck. Now and then a victim was attacked from behind. In such cases the strangler's thumbs were brought together on the back of the neck, and his fingers were locked together over the "apple."

Several suspects were arrested, but nothing came of it. About twenty days after the first case a woman was found dead within three blocks of the public square, and she had also fallen a victim to the strangler. Not only had she been choked to death, but her neck was broken. The police were again aroused, and bodies of cavalry scoured the country and brought in dozens of suspicious characters, but as in the other case nothing could be proved, and all had to be released. At the investigation almost every suspect made the same reply as follows:

"No, sahib, I am ashamed to admit that I am not guilty of this crime. We are no longer men, but slaves. I no longer have courage, but am a coward and dare not lift my hand."

Ten days later the strangler counted his third victim, and this time it was a European. Only at rare intervals before the mutiny had a European fallen a victim to the professionals of any class. It seemed to be an understood thing with all not to meddle with them in any manner. The victim in this case was a clerk in the civil service department attached to the Tax Collector's office, I believe. He had been ill for a week or two, and was occupying a room in a bungalow in the heart of the town. Ten or a dozen clerks kept "bachelors' hall" together, and there were half a dozen native servants to take care of the place. This clerk, whose name was Adams, had a native man for a nurse, but was almost convalescent. One night at 10 o'clock he sent his nurse with a note to a bungalow half a mile distant. The nurse was absent about three-quarters of an hour, and upon his return he found Adams dead. There was the mark on his throat, and there was no question about his having been the victim of a professional, and probably of the same fiend who had strangled the other two.

The police and the military now quite lost their heads. During the following week there were about 700 arrests, some of them being made 200 miles away. Nothing like detective work was attempted, and as a consequence every suspect had to be discharged for want of any evidence against him. The authorities seemed to go on the idea that if a sufficient number of people were arrested the guilty party would somehow betray himself. Strong efforts were made in three or four cases to convict on shady testimony, but after a few weeks every person who had been arrested was set at liberty. Being new to the country, and having taken a great interest in the work of exterminating the "professionals," I asked for information on every hand. One day, in conversing with a Major Burke on the subject, he explained:

"In my time I have inspected the hands of at least a score of stranglers. Their strength lies mostly in the wrist and fingers. Before graduating as professionals they practice on dummies, and resort to certain gymnastics to strengthen the parts I have named. This man now among us is certainly a professional. If arrested you will find his thumb flattened on the ball. If I were a detective I should go about looking at thumbs. In most instances the victim leaves scratches or cuts on the hands of the assassin, which would further help to identify him in case of suspicion."

From that time on I instinctively glanced at the hands of every native with whom I came in contact, but without the slightest hope of making any discovery of value. Five weeks after the murder of the clerk the strangler was heard from again. This time his victim was a sergeant of infantry, and he met his death on the highway between the town and the camp. It was about 9 o'clock in the evening when he started for camp, and it was known that he was considerably under the influence of liquor. He was almost a giant in size and strength, and it was reasonable to conclude that he had made something of a struggle, even though half drunk and taken unawares. Indeed, when the surgeon came to look him over blood was found in his finger nails to prove that he had lacerated the hands of his murderer. This was a point to go on, but was not even considered by the authorities. They followed the course previously pursued and made several hundred arrests.

On the third day after the sergeant's death I had a bit of chain work to do on a piece of land two miles east of the town, and my helper was a native who had served in the department for a year. He was a middle aged man, very slender, and his weight was not above 120 pounds. He had drifted into the town at the close of the war, and it was said of him that he came from the north and had been faithful to the English during the struggle. When not acting as a helper in the field he had the care of some horses belonging to the department. The only name that he was known was Peter. When I sent him word that I wanted him he returned a reply that he was ill, but half an hour later he put in his appearance and explained that he was feeling better. We had reached the field and had fairly begun when my attention was attracted to his hands. The backs of both were scratched and lacerated, though the wounds were half healed.

"It was the monkey at the stables who did it, sahib," he explained, as he held up his hands for inspection. "I was teasing him and he got revenge. I will sell him if I can find a buyer."

I knew he had a monkey at the stables, and his explanation was perfectly satisfactory. The matter was forgotten in a moment, and it would never have occurred to me again but for what followed. It was a scorching hot day, and after an hour's work we sought the shade to rest. As I was lighting my pipe for a smoke Peter observed that he was very thirsty and would visit a spring he knew of about a quarter of a mile away. The field on which we were working had once been cleared, but was now pretty well grown over with bushes and small trees. He disappeared at my back, and I gave him no further thought for many minutes. I had out my book and was making some field notes when all of a sudden it struck me that Peter had a peculiar look as he explained how he had received the wounds on his hands. I remembered that his face hardened and that there was a cruel glitter in his eyes. Things of this sort never strike one at the moment, but are vivid when recalled. When I remembered his looks I wondered that he had not killed the monkey for attacking him, and I reflected that the man must have a hot temper when aroused. I do not suppose I devoted over five minutes to this train of thought. As time passed by I forgot my surroundings while busy with the pencil. Peter had been gone about thirty minutes, as I afterward figured up, when I was suddenly clutched by the throat. I was leaning back against a tree hardly larger than a man's arm, and was reclining to the left. My eyes caught no glimpse of anything, nor had my ears detected the slightest sound to put me on my guard.

The first sensation was exactly like that of falling. I remember a roaring in my ears and fireworks dancing before my eyes, and I was perfectly conscious that my throat was in the clutch of human fingers. What saved me was the tree and the position in which I sat. I did not realize that I struggled to break the clutch, but I did put forth a mighty effort. My right shoulder and arm were a lever against the strangler's right wrist, and as I heaved I broke his clutch and leaped to my feet. It was Peter, as you have suspected. He had only gone a few rods away and then turned and crept back on me like a serpent. His route was through bushes and vines, but when I came to go over it I could not find that he had broken a twig. My springing up threw him down, but he was on his feet like a cat, and with a cry like that of an enraged beast he sprang for my throat again. His eyes were fairly blazing, his face distorted with passion, and I realized in an instant that it was his life or mine.

Under the new laws no native was allowed to carry a deadly weapon. If one was found provided with knife or pistol he was sent to prison. On the other hand, all Europeans went armed. I had a revolver buckled around me, and if Peter had not been so sure of strangling me he could have secured the weapon as he crept up behind me. He sprang upon me like a wildcat, seeking my throat at every clutch, and we grabbed and rolled over and over on the ground. He made a dash for my throat with his right hand as we rolled about and I caught the ends of his first two fingers in my teeth and bit to the bone. That one bite gave me the victory. Still gripping his fingers, I struggled to my knees, reached for my revolver, and I had the muzzle against his body when the thought flashed across my mind that he was the professional strangler wanted by the police. Up to that instant I had no thought as to why he attacked me. When I dropped his fingers and covered him with the revolver he made no further resistance. The native of India, like the Arab, believes in fate.

"Sahib, you have won," he said, as I stood over him. "It was to be and so it is. Do as you will with me."

"Peter, why should you seek my life?" I asked, even yet half hoping there might be some mistake about it.

"Why did I strangle the others, sahib. A voice commanded me and I obeyed."

"Good heavens! but you are not the murderer of the farmer, the clerk, and the soldier—you who have been considered so faithful to the English!"

"Even so, sahib. It was to be, and it is. Take me to the police and I will admit everything and die like a man."

I drove him before me until we encountered a troop of cavalry which had been scouring the country for subjects, and was then returning to town with no less than twenty-six prisoners. Had Peter denied his admissions to me nothing could have been proved, and he only would have been punished for assault. But he felt that fate had delivered him into the hands of his enemies, and he was willing to help convict himself. He gave the particulars of each murder with such detail that no doubt could exist. It was the sergeant who had lacerated his hands. He was keeping shady while he waited for them to heal. He would not have accompanied me that day but for the fear that he might be suspected, though as a matter of fact he would have been among the very last to fall under the ban.

"I had no thought of strangling you when we started out," he said to me after his trial. "It was only after you had noticed my hands. While you appeared indifferent, I was afraid that you suspected. I could have snatched away your pistol and shot you dead, or I could have beaten you to death with a club but my creed would not permit it. I must either strangle you or let you live. Had I been successful I should have made my way north as fast as possible."

He did not hesitate to tell the police that he was a professional strangler, and it was with considerable pride that he exhibited his flattened thumbs and illustrated the manner in which the deadly clutch was made. He had been a professional for upward of twenty years. He spent one whole day making out a list of dates, localities and victims, and the number of murders was appalling. The figures ran up to forty-two or forty-three, and there were seven Europeans among them. He begged no one's forgiveness—had no apologies to offer. He told me very plainly that he was sorry he had not succeeded with me, as he believed he could have safely escaped and lived to gather in ten or twelve more victims. He had "marked down" six different Europeans in the town, and but for the interference of fate would have strangled them at intervals of about four weeks.

Peter went to the gallows with the utmost indifference. He did not even betray the anxiety of a man walking about the street. He was, I believe, the last professional strangler executed in that province, although his class flourished elsewhere and were picked up one by one for many years after.—New York Sun.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Make the home attractive.

Necessity is its own justification.

Nature is the mother of tragedians.

Crumbs saved are pleasures purchased.

It pays to investigate and experiment.

The mind that is unfed is also unstored.

Where there is no hope there can be no endeavor.

Fate never exhausts its resources—no life its surprises.

Solitude cherishes great virtues, and destroys little ones.

The more perfect the jewel the more deplorable the flaw.

One's greatest cruelty is usually practiced upon one's self.

Happiness is like caloric in it disposition to seek a conductor.

Truly, this world can go on without us, if we would but think so.

It is a rare philosopher who never departs from his own philosophy.

If nature abhors a vacuum she is equally intolerant of a surplus.

There is always room for a man of force, and he makes room for many.

Pride is essential to a noble character, and the love of praise is one of the civilizing elements.

Our estimate of a character always depends much on the manner in which that character affects our own interests and passions.

True popularity takes deep root and spreads itself wide; but the false falls away like blossoms; for nothing that is false can be lasting.

In good company you need not ask who is the master of the feast. The man who sits in the lowest place, and who is always industrious in helping everyone, is certainly the man.

Suicides of Soldiers.

The Journal of the American Statistical Association gives some curious facts concerning the number of suicides in the ranks and more especially among the officers of all the great European powers. The Austrian army takes the lead in this matter. From 1875 to 1887 a yearly average of 122 suicides is recorded for every 100,000 effective troops. In 1888 the number was 148. Death by suicide represents a fifth part of the whole mortality of the Austrian army. No disease is more deadly. The Germans report about half the number; the Italian army about one-third; the French army about one-fourth; the English army in the home service about one-sixth; the rate in the Russian army is nearly the same, while in the Spanish army it is least of all. There are some curious facts about these suicides. In the European armies, especially in Austria, it is the young soldiers who kill themselves during the first month of their service. Suicides are the most frequent among the cavalry and infantry, and in the latter among the soldiers who are accused and awaiting trial.

The most frequent method is shooting, though hanging and drowning are frequent methods. The infantry use firearms and usually aim at their heads. The mounted soldiers hang themselves by their horse bridles. The Algerian soldiers almost always shoot themselves through the body, perhaps because the Arabs think is is infamous to mutilate the head. In Austria a third of the suicides are attributed to a distaste for military duty; in France, love trouble is a very frequent cause; the fear of punishment is everywhere a great incentive. The maximum of suicides is reached in the hottest weather, and the minimum is reached in the coldest weather. The late Mr. Buckle affirmed as a law of civilization that there is a periodic regularity in the suicide mania, and this testimony of the suicides in the European armies goes far to confirm it.

Gigantic Irrigation Scheme.

The San Joaquin ranch is to be irrigated and 20,000 acres now producing barley will be made susceptible of cultivation. The scheme is a prodigious one and means the expenditure of $500,000 in the work. Men and teams are at work excavating a ditch, which will be thirteen miles long and graded around the base of the San Joaquin hills. The Santiago creek, which flows a large supply of water the year round, will be dammed up in what is known as the narrows of the Santiago canon, and from there the water will be led by ditches to all parts of San Joaquin ranch. The dam will be sixty feet thick at the base, 120 feet high and 365 feet wide, and will be built of masonry, and in the most substantial manner possible. This dam will back up the watar of Santiago creek a distance of over a mile and nearly three miles wide, and this lake will be one of the largest artificial lakes in the State. The work is being vigorously pushed along, and its completion will be hailed with delight by all our people. It means the development of a large area of land now sparsely settled and but poorly cultivated; hence the great advancement of the country's wealth.—Los Angeles (Cal.) Herald.

Some Geographical Surprises.

Halifax, Nova Scotia; Bangor, Me., Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Oshkosh, Wis.; Salem, Oregon; Sevastopol, Russia; Bucharest, Roumania; Belgrade, Servia; Bologna and Genoa, Italy, and Bordeaux, France, occupy about the same relative geographical position. Who would ever think of classifying a city in Nova Scotia and another in Russia along with Genoa, Italy? All of the above-mentioned cities lie between the forty-fourth and forty-fifth degrees of north latitude.—St. Louis Republic.

THE ELECTION.

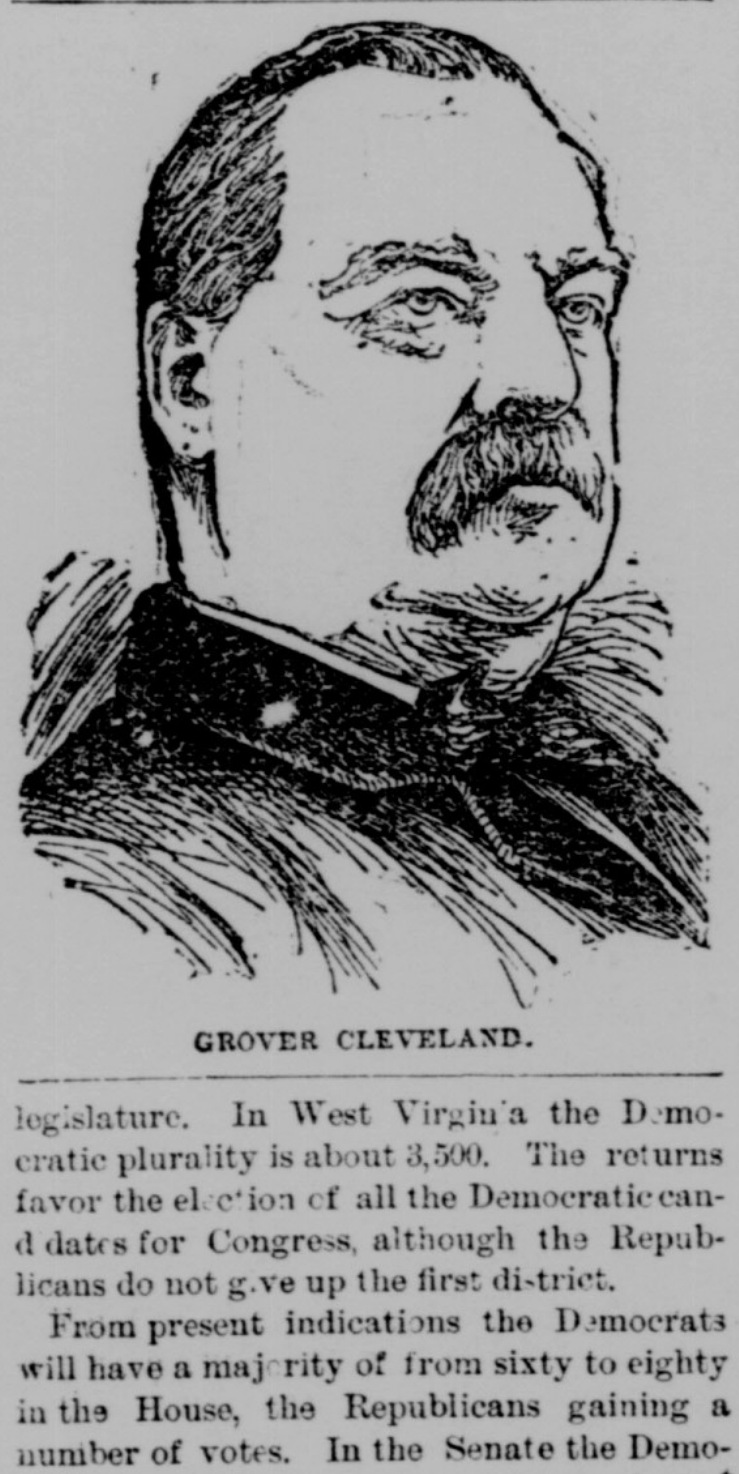
Returns Indicate the Election of Cleveland and Stevenson.

New York State Gives Over 45,000 Majority.

The latest returns show that Cleveland will have 291 votes in the Electoral College, 68 more than the number required to elect him. Nebraska, which was supposed to have gone for Weaver, now appears to be in doubt. Many counties have not been heard from. Kansas is uncertain, though claimed by the Republicans. Wisconsin and Indiana are both Democratic by from 5,000 to 10,000 each. Ohio goes for Cleveland by a plurality of about 700.

Illinois gives Cleveland 10,000 plurality and the Democrats have thirteen out of the twenty-two congressmen.

Cleveland's plurality in Delaware is only a little over 500. The Democrats control the legislature. In West Virginia the Democratic plurality is about 3,500. The returns favor the election of all the Democratic candidates for Congress, although the Republicans do not give up the first district.



GROVER CLEVELAND.

From present indications the Democrats will have a majority of from sixty to eighty in the House, the Republicans gaining a number of votes. In the Senate the Democrats will probably make a gain, and that body may stand a tie, giving the presiding officer the deciding vote.

The following table shows the vote by States on the presidency:

The Vote of the States.

STATES.	Dem.	Rep.	Peo.	D'bl
Alabama	11			
Arkansas	8			
California				9
Colorado			4	
Connecticut	6			
Delaware	3			
Florida	4			
Georgia	13			
Idaho				3
Illinois	24			
Indiana	15			
Iowa		13		
Kansas		10		
Kentucky	13			
Louisiana	8			
Maine		6		
Maryland	8			
Massachusetts		15		
Michigan	6	8		
Minnesota		9		
Mississippi	9			
Missouri	17			
Montana				3
Nebraska		8		
Nevada			3	
New Hampshire		4		
New Jersey	10			
New York	36			
North Carolina	11			
North Dakota				3
Ohio				23
Oregon				4
Pennsylvania		32		
Rhode Island		4		
South Carolina	9			
South Dakota				4
Tennessee	12			
Texas	15			
Vermont		4		
Virginia	12			
Washington				4
West Virginia	6			
Wisconsin	12			
Wyoming		3		
Total	268	116	7	53

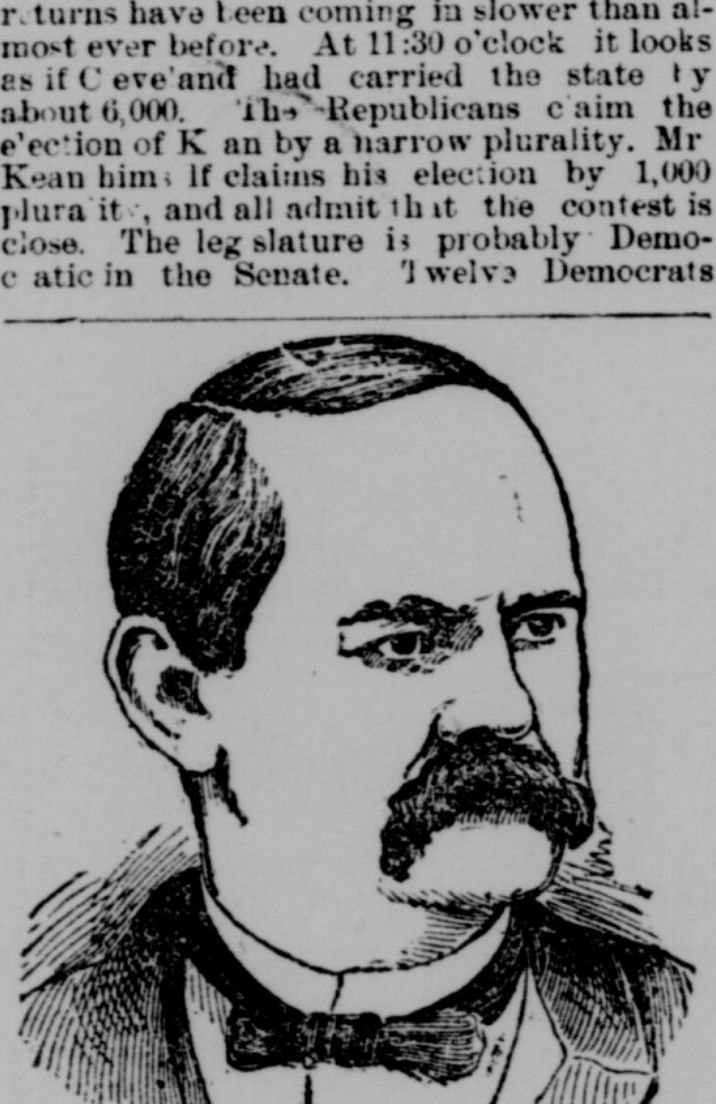
Total, 444. Necessary to choice, 223. Cleveland's certain majority, 22.

NEW YORK.

The Herald says: "Private advices received from Governor Hill at Albany are to the effect that, in his judgment, Republicans will come to Harlem River with 65,000 majority. Cleveland will meet them there with 110,000 majority, including New York, Kings and adjacent counties, thus making Cleveland's majority at least 45,000.

NEW JERSEY.

As the polls keep open till 7 o'clock and nearly all the districts have been changed, returns have been coming in slower than almost ever before. At 11:30 o'clock it looks as if Cleveland had carried the state by about 6,000. The Republicans claim the election of Kean by a narrow plurality. Mr Kean himself claims his election by 1,000 plurality, and all admit that the contest is close. The legislature is probably Democratic in the Senate. Twelve Democrats hold over. Sussex county returns show much cutting. Werts, Democratic candidate for governor, will run 1,200 behind Cleveland, and Kean, Rep., will have 1,300 majority in the county, it is believed. The Democrats probably elect their candidate for county clerk, Dr. Weightson. Returns from Newark show the election of Lane, Dem., to Assembly, although he was heavily cut. The election throughout this state seems to have been quiet.



ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

INDIANA.

Seventy-one out of ninety-two counties in the State give Cleveland a lead of 5,980. The Indianapolis News estimates the Democratic plurality in the State of Indiana at from 3,000 to 5,000; that the Democrats elect eight members of Congress, Republican three (in the Sixth and Ninth districts), and that the First and Tenth Districts are doubtful. The legislature, it states, is reliably Democratic in both branches.

Seventy-four out of ninety-two counties in Indiana, as reported to Chairman Taggert, of the Democratic State Central Committee, give Democratic gains over 1888 of 8,743, giving Cleveland a plurality of 8,743 over 1888. The estimated net gain in the other eighteen counties is 3,400 making the Democratic plurality in the State 9,743.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin gives Cleveland a plurality of 10,000 to 15,000. The Democrats elect six out of ten Congressmen and control both branches of the legislature. The majority on joint ballot will be about thirty. Returns are in from about one-half of the State, but they are sufficient to substantiate the claims made by the Democrats. Later returns may cut down the Democratic claims a little but they cannot effect the general result.

NEBRASKA.

Crounz, Republican, is elected governor. Weaver secures the electors by several thousand plurality. The legislature is probably controlled on joint ballot by Democrats and Independents.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The election in South Carolina was very quiet and the vote light. The indications are that Cleveland's majority will exceed 30,000 and that all Democratic Congressmen are elected, with a possible doubt in the Seventh district.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The vote in South Carolina was very light and returns from county districts are meagre. About 80,000 votes were cast, of which the Democrats have about 42,000 majority. The People's party polled less than 3,000 votes. All of the seven Democratic Congressmen are elected. There was no trouble throughout the State. The weather was warm and cloudy.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The result of the election in this State shows a sweeping Democratic victory on both State and National tickets. The State ticket ran ahead, but Cleveland's majority will be very large. S. B. Alexander, Dem., is re-elected to Congress from the Sixth district, by an overwhelming majority over Maynard, Third party candidate. New Hanover county elects the whole Democratic ticket. Cleveland's majority in the county may reach 700, a gain of 1,700 over the vote of 1888.

Special dispatches to the Citizen from the Ninth district indicate the election of Crawford Dem., over Pritchard, Republican, by at least 1,500 majority.

ALABAMA.

Indications are that the Democrats have elected the entire Congressional delegation, and have given Cleveland 70,000 majority.

LOUISIANA.

The Democrats have elected the entire State ticket and have given Cleveland over 40,000 majority.

COLORADO.

The indications are that Weaver has carried Colorado by 15,000 majority. The New York Herald says that there is no doubt of his victory.

ARKANSAS.

The election passed off quietly, no disturbance reported from anywhere. The Democrats claim the State by 20,000 majority. Trieber, Republican, in the First district, claims to have won, while Bush, Populist, in the Third and Bryan, Populist, in the Fifth report certain victories. The weather has been cool and a large vote polled in every district.

FLORIDA.

The weather is good and the vote light in Western Florida, but is practically unanimous for Cleveland. Mallory, for re-election to Congress is without opposition. Pensacola gives Cleveland 2,000 majority. Weaver received only 10 votes. There is no Republican ticket in the field. Cleveland's majority will be at least 15,000.

GEORGIA.

Democrats have carried the State by 70,000. The full Congressional ticket is elected and Black (Dem.) defeats Watson (People's).

ATLANTA, GA.—Forty-four precincts of the City of Atlanta give Cleveland, 5,619; Harrison, 1,753; Weaver, 1,120. Lester, Democratic nominee for Congress from First district, is elected by 7,000 majority.

SAVANNAH, GA.—Election passed off quietly. In Chatham county the total vote is 6,866, the largest ever polled at a Presidential election in Chatham. Lester, for Congress, it is estimated, received 3,600 majority here and is re-elected.

ILLINOIS.

Sixty-two townships of Illinois, outside of Cook county, give Cleveland 8,606, Harrison, 9,862. In 1888 the same townships gave Harrison 9,703; Cleveland, 8,337. Net gain for Cleveland, 110. Three hundred and sixty-two precincts in the City of Chicago give Harrison 43,472 Cleveland 64,592. Chairman Clarke of the Democratic State Committee, says: "Cleveland has carried Illinois by 15,000, and Altgeld, Dem., is elected governor."

CHICAGO, ILL. | Five hundred and thirty-two precincts of this city, give Harrison 75,823, Cleveland 86,348. The probability is that Cleveland has carried Illinois, and that Altgeld, the Democratic candidate for governor is elected by 12,000 or 15,000 majority. Chicago will give the Democratic ticket 35,000 majority and the balance of Cook county will reduce that to 25,000.

Springer, Dem., for Congress, re-elected by about 4,000 plurality.

WEST VIRGINIA.

State's returns from interior counties indicates that Democratic gains are general in every county. Harrison county, the home of Goff, shows a Democratic gain of 150. The rate of gain, if continued, will give the Democrats a majority of 4,000 in the State. Congressman Wilson is almost certainly re-elected, having run ahead of his ticket. At every point heard from the Democrats will certainly have a majority in the legislature and elect a successor to Senator Faulkner.

MARYLAND.

Maryland gives Cleveland about 10,000 plurality and elects five of six Congressmen, a Democrat loss of one. McKaig, Dem., is probably beaten by Wellington, Rep., in the Sixth district. In Baltimore city the Democratic plurality will be 8,000. The Democrats elect 20 out of 22 Councilmen.

DELAWARE.

The Every Evening places the Democratic plurality at 8.50. Kent county is claimed by the Democrats by 350 votes. If this is so the re-election of Senator Gray is assured.

The polls closed at 6 o'clock and thus closed the most memorable political contest in the history of the State.

KANSAS.

Kansas has chosen fusionist electors, although no approximate estimate can yet be made of the figures.

The State Legislature is in doubt, but the fusionists claim to have a majority on joint ballot.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Returns from 10 towns and wards in New Hampshire give Harrison 1,453, Cleveland 1,218. Same towns in 1888 gave Harrison 1,407, Cleveland 1,244. Returns for governor from 7 towns give Smith, Republican, 618; McKinney, Democrat, 600; Carr, Prohibitionist, 20; scattering, 5. The same towns in 1890 gave Tuttle, Republican, 636; Amsden Democrat, 600; Carr, Prohibitionist, and scattering, 21; Republican net gain, 58.

MINNESOTA.

Returns very meagre owing to the length of the ticket. Cleveland is running ahead of the Democratic ticket. The fight on the governship is close between Lawler, Dem., and Nelson, Rep. For Congress, Tawney, Rep., seems to be elected in the First district; Cleary, Rep., in the Second; Hall, Dem., in the Third; Castle, Dem., in the Fourth; Fletcher, Rep., in the Fifth; Baldwin, Dem., in the Sixth, and Boen, Alliance, in the Seventh

MISSISSIPPI.

Returns meagre. Cleveland carries state by probably 20,000. Democrats claim election on all Congressmen. People's party receives less number of votes than expected.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Nine of the precincts including the city of Sioux Falls gave Harrison 1,453; Cleveland 32, Weaver 86.

IOWA.

Returns are slow in coming in. The Australian ballot is delaying the count beyond all former experiences. Comparisons made with last year when Boies, Dem., governor, carried the state by 8,000 shows a Republican gain of 142 in 17 precincts. The same rate seems to continue and will give the state to the Republicans by a safe plurality. The Weaver vote shows a gain of less than 3 votes per precinct. The Prohibition vote will be less than 5,000 in the state, and it is impossible to estimate the Congressional districts. The Republicans claim 10 out of 11.

TENNESSEE.

Returns are coming in very slowly, and figures are not obtainable. Cleveland carries the State by a majority of probably 20,000.

Alfred A. Taylor, Rep., is elected to Congress in the first district; John C. Houk, Rep., Second district; Benton McMillin, Dem., Fourth district; James D. Richardson, Dem., Fifth district; Joseph E. Washington, Dem., Sixth district; Nicholas N. Cox, Dem., Seventh district; Benj. A. Enloe, Dem., Eighth district; Josiah Patterson, Dem., Tenth district. The other districts are doubtful. The Legislature will be safely democratic, insuring the return of a democratic Senator.

PENNSYLVANIA.

An unusually heavy vote was polled throughout the entire State under the new ballot law. Indications are that the Republicans have carried the State by the usual majority and that the Legislature will be safely Republican. This will practically assure the re-election of Matthew Quay to the United States Senate.

Returns received from the several Congressional districts indicate the election of nineteen Republican and eleven democratic members of Congress, including the new Republican Congressman.

Harrison's estimated majority is placed at 70,000.

OHIO.

Scattering returns from Ohio show a slight Republican gain over McKinley's plurality of last year, which was 21,511.

Cincinnati gives in 206 precincts for Harrison, 4,871; Cleveland, 3,761.

Indications are that Harrison's plurality in the State is 19,000.

TEXAS.

The vote of the State is sure for Cleveland. The contest between Hogg, Democrat, and Clark, Bolting Democrat, for Governor is very close and the indications are that the latter has carried it.

WASHINGTON.

Voting on all the tickets throughout Washington is exceptionally heavy, and many men were shut out from balloting in Seattle and Tacoma, the arrangements being very poor. Both parties claim the State with equal confidence, but Harrison is known to have polled heavier than was expected in outlying districts.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

THE Queen of Belgium has considerable talent for musical composition and devotes the greater part of her leisure time to musical study.

THE Earl of Crawford and Balcarres is visiting New York incog. He is a tall, stout, fine-looking Scotchman with a brogue nearly as broad as himself. He is going West to hunt.

THE DUKE OF PORTLAND has given $300,000 to charity since his marriage in fulfilment of his promise to his wife to devote to that purpose all the money he could win on the race track.

JAY GOULD will loan to the Bereau of Floricul ure of the World's Fair, a plant thirty-four feet high. He has a number of corporation plants that also come very high, but loans on these are conducted differently.

XAVIER MARMIER, the late French Academician, used to frequent the second-hand book stalls on the quays of the left bank of the Seine in search of treasure-trove, and in recognition of the pleasure this gave him he left $200 with which to provide a banquet for the booksellers.

GUY DE MAUPASSANT, the insane French novelist grows neither worse nor better. It is reported by his medical attendants that he usually eats with a good appetite, has a good digestion, sleeps well and, apart from periods of nervous disturbance seems to lead the life of a happy child.

MRS. RUNDELL-CHARLES, author of the "Schonberg-Cotta Family," lives in a pretty cottage near Hampstead Heath, London. She is very cheerful and pleasant in manner and is the possessor of a goodly fund of shrewd humor. At present there is a prospect that she may return to her writing of fiction. She has just finished compiling a series of small devotional works.

DR. STUCKENBERG, pastor of the American Church in Berlin, is now visiting his old home in the West. Both he and his wife are very popular in Berlin, where they have a charming home, to which Americans are cordially welcomed. More Americans, it is said, go there for advice in a week than go to Minister Phelps in a fortnight.

THE young Prince Alfred, who is now 18, was born at Buckingham Palace. He has been educated chiefly in Germany on German principles in order to fit him to become one day a Prince of the German Empire, as Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He is the most charming in disposition of all his family and is popular with all who have been brought in contact with him. He is at present learning military training as a lieutenant in the Thuringian Regiment of the German army.

A "DEAD BROKE" CYCLIST.

He Rides From New York to Chicago on a Wager Without Spending a Cent.

Harry Hilliard Wylie, the "dead broke" cyclist who rode from New York to Chicago by way of Wheeling and Indianapolis on a wager that he could complete the journey without the expenditure of a cent, finished his journey at the City Hall, Chicago. He was met at Pullman by members of the Chicago Cycling Club, who, after a royal dinner, acted as an escort of honor while entering the city.

Wylie left New York October 17 and was given three weeks to make the trip. He has some fifteen hours to his credit. The trip, although a tough one, was very pleasant, and he was tendered every courtesy by the different clubs along the way.

The conditions of the wager was that he should be compelled to eat at least three "square" meals a day and find a good bed at night, not defraud any one, or receive money to pay his expenses. His journey has been an unqualified success, and as a result about $3,000 changes hands. The wheel used was a pneumatic safety.

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