

THE DAILY NEWS  
ALMANAC  
1901

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# Chicago Daily News Almanac 1901.

NOTE.—The time given in this Almanac is local mean time, except when otherwise indicated.

## ECLIPSES.

In the year 1901 there will be two eclipses of the Sun, one of the Moon and a Lunar Appulse.  
I.—A Lunar Appulse, May 34. Invisible. Visible more or less to Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, the extreme eastern tip of South America and the Indian Ocean.

II.—A Total Eclipse of the Sun, May 18. Invisible. Visible to Australia, southern Asia, the eastern part of Africa, and to the Indian Ocean. The path of totality passing through the islands of Mauritius, Sumatra, Borneo and New Guinea.

III.—A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, October 27. Invisible. Visible in part to the western coast of North America, Europe and Africa; and to Asia, Australia and the North Pacific and Indian Oceans.

IV.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, November 11. Invisible. Visible to the greater part of Europe, Asia, northern Africa, the extreme northern edge of Australia, and to the Indian Ocean. The path of annulus passing through Arabia, the Island of Ceylon, the Malay peninsular, to the Island of Luzon.

## THE FOUR SEASONS.

SEASON.	Begins.		Lasts.		
			D.	H.	M.
Winter .....	December	22, 1900, 0:41 A.M.	89	0	42
Spring .....	March	21, 1901, 1:23 A.M.	92	8	4
Summer .....	June	21, 1901, 9:27 P.M.	93	0	42
Autumn .....	September	23, 1901, 0:09 P.M.	90	18	27
Winter .....	December	22, 1901, 6:36 A.M.	Common Year, 365 3 55		

## EMBER DAYS.

February .....	27, March 1, 2	September .....	18, 20, 21
May .....	29, 31, June 1	December .....	18, 20, 21

## MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

MERCURY will be Evening Star about February 19, June 15, and October 12, and Morning Star about April 4, August 2 and November 20.

VENUS will be Morning Star till April 30, and then Evening Star the rest of the year.

JUPITER will be Morning Star till June 30, and then Evening Star the rest of the year.

## CHURCH DAYS AND CYCLES OF TIME.

Epiphany .....	Jan. 6	Whit Sunday .....	May 26
Septuagesima Sunday .....	Feb. 3	Trinity Sunday .....	June 2
Sixagesima Sunday .....	Feb. 10	Corpus Christi .....	June 6
Quinquagesima Sunday .....	Feb. 17	Hebrew New Year (5962) .....	Sept. 14
Ash Wednesday .....	Feb. 20	First Sunday in Advent .....	Dec. 1
Quadragesima Sunday .....	Feb. 24	Christmas .....	Dec. 25
Purim .....	Mar. 5	Dominical Letter .....	F
Mid-Lent Sunday .....	Mar. 17	Solar Cycle .....	6
Palm Sunday .....	Mar. 31	Lunar Cycle (or Golden Number) .....	12
Good Friday .....	Apr. 5	Roman Indiction .....	14
Easter Sunday .....	Apr. 7	Epact (Moon's Age, Jan. 1) .....	10
Low Sunday .....	Apr. 14	Julian Period .....	6614
Rogation Sunday .....	May 12	Year of the World (Septuagint) .....	7409-7410
Ascension Day .....	May 16	Dionysian Period .....	230

## Moon's Phases.

1901	D.	EASTERN TIME.	CENTRAL TIME.	MOUNTAIN TIME.	PACIFIC TIME.
January.	Full Moon....	H. M. 4 7 13 eve.	H. M. 6 13 eve.	H. M. 5 13 eve.	H. M. 4 13 eve.
	Last Quarter.	12 3 38 eve.	2 38 eve.	1 38 eve.	0 38 eve.
	New Moon....	20 9 36 morn.	8 36 morn.	7 36 morn.	6 36 morn.
	First Quarter.	27 4 52 morn.	3 52 morn.	2 52 morn.	1 52 morn.
February.	Full Moon....	3 10 30 morn.	9 30 morn.	8 30 morn.	7 30 morn.
	Last Quarter.	11 1 12 eve.	0 12 eve.	11 12 morn.	10 12 morn.
	New Moon....	18 9 45 eve.	8 45 eve.	7 45 eve.	6 45 eve.
	First Quarter.	25 1 38 eve.	0 38 eve.	11 38 morn.	10 38 morn.
March.	Full Moon....	5 3 4 morn.	2 4 morn.	1 4 morn.	0 4 morn.
	Last Quarter.	13 7 6 morn.	7 6 morn.	6 6 morn.	5 6 morn.
	New Moon....	20 8 53 morn.	6 53 morn.	5 53 morn.	4 53 morn.
	First Quarter.	26 11 39 eve.	10 39 eve.	9 39 eve.	8 39 eve.
April.	Full Moon....	3 8 20 eve.	7 20 eve.	6 20 eve.	5 20 eve.
	Last Quarter.	11 10 57 eve.	9 57 eve.	8 57 eve.	7 57 eve.
	New Moon....	18 4 37 eve.	3 37 eve.	2 37 eve.	1 37 eve.
	First Quarter.	25 11 15 morn.	10 15 morn.	9 15 morn.	8 15 morn.
May.	Full Moon....	3 1 19 eve.	0 19 eve.	11 19 morn.	10 19 morn.
	Last Quarter.	11 9 38 morn.	8 38 morn.	7 38 morn.	6 38 morn.
	New Moon....	17 0 37 morn.*	11 37 eve.	10 37 eve.	9 37 eve.
	First Quarter.	24 0 39 morn.† *18th. †25th.	11 39 eve.	10 39 eve.	9 39 eve.
June.	Full Moon....	2 4 53 morn.	3 53 morn.	2 53 morn.	1 53 morn.
	Last Quarter.	9 5 0 eve.	4 0 eve.	3 0 eve.	2 0 eve.
	New Moon....	16 8 33 morn.	7 33 morn.	6 33 morn.	5 33 morn.
	First Quarter.	23 3 59 eve.	2 59 eve.	1 59 eve.	0 59 eve.
July.	Full Moon....	1 6 17 eve.	5 17 eve.	4 17 eve.	3 17 eve.
	Last Quarter.	8 10 20 eve.	9 20 eve.	8 20 eve.	7 20 eve.
	New Moon....	15 5 10 eve.	4 10 eve.	3 10 eve.	2 10 eve.
	First Quarter.	23 8 58 morn.	7 58 morn.	6 58 morn.	5 58 morn.
	Full Moon....	31 5 34 morn.	4 34 morn.	3 34 morn.	2 34 morn.
August.	Last Quarter.	7 3 2 morn.	2 2 morn.	1 2 morn.	0 2 morn.
	New Moon....	14 3 27 morn.	2 27 morn.	1 27 morn.	0 27 morn.
	First Quarter.	22 2 52 morn.	1 52 morn.	0 52 morn.	11 52 eve.*
	Full Moon....	29 3 21 eve.	2 21 eve.	1 21 eve.	0 21 eve. *21st.
September.	Last Quarter.	5 8 27 morn.	7 27 morn.	6 27 morn.	5 27 morn.
	New Moon....	12 4 15 eve.	3 15 eve.	2 15 eve.	1 15 eve.
	First Quarter.	20 8 33 eve.	7 33 eve.	6 33 eve.	5 33 eve.
	Full Moon....	27 0 36 morn.* *28th.	11 36 eve.	10 36 eve.	9 36 eve.
October.	Last Quarter.	4 3 52 eve.	2 52 eve.	1 52 eve.	0 52 eve.
	New Moon....	12 8 11 morn.	7 11 morn.	6 11 morn.	5 11 morn.
	First Quarter.	20 0 57 eve.	11 57 morn.	10 57 morn.	9 57 morn.
	Full Moon....	27 10 6 morn.	9 6 morn.	8 6 morn.	7 6 morn.
November.	Last Quarter.	3 2 24 morn.	1 24 morn.	0 24 morn.	11 24 eve.*
	New Moon....	11 2 34 morn.	1 34 morn.	0 34 morn.	11 34 eve.†
	First Quarter.	19 3 23 morn.	2 23 morn.	1 23 morn.	0 23 morn.
	Full Moon....	25 8 17 eve.	7 17 eve.	6 17 eve.	5 17 eve. *2d. †10th
December.	Last Quarter.	2 4 49 eve.	3 49 eve.	2 49 eve.	1 49 eve.
	New Moon....	10 9 53 eve.	8 53 eve.	7 53 eve.	6 53 eve.
	First Quarter.	18 3 35 eve.	2 35 eve.	1 35 eve.	0 35 eve.
	Full Moon....	25 7 16 morn.	6 16 morn.	5 16 morn.	4 16 morn.

1st MONTH.

## JANUARY.

31 DAYS.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAY MO.	DAY OF WEEK.	January is named from Janus, an ancient Roman divinity, and was added to the Roman Calendar 713 B. c.	Chicago, Iowa,			St. Louis, S. Ill.,			St. Paul, N. E.		
				Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon
				rises	sets.	R.&S.	rises	sets.	R.&S.	rises	sets.	R.&S.
1	1	Th.	Norfolk, Va., 1776.	7 29	4 38	3 58	7 19	4 48	3 51	7 39	4 28	4 7
2	2	We.	Stone River, Tenn. (2d), 1863.	7 29	4 39	5 3	7 19	4 49	4 55	7 39	4 29	5 13
3	3	Th.	Princeton, N. J., 1777.	7 29	4 40	6 3	7 19	4 50	5 55	7 39	4 30	6 13
4	4	Fri.	Albafara, Spain, 1812.	7 29	4 41	rises	7 19	4 51	rises	7 39	4 31	rises
5	5	Sat.	Burning of Richmond, Va., 1781.	7 29	4 42	5 51	7 19	4 52	5 57	7 39	4 32	5 45
6	6	SUN.	Le Mars, France, 1870.	7 29	4 43	6 56	7 19	4 53	7 0	7 39	4 33	6 51
7	7	Mo.	Springfield, Mo., 1863.	7 29	4 44	7 58	7 19	4 54	8 0	7 39	4 34	7 56
8	8	Tu.	New Orleans, La., 1815.	7 29	4 45	9 0	7 19	4 55	9 2	7 38	4 35	8 59
9	9	We.	Valencia, Spain, 1812.	7 28	4 46	10 0	7 19	4 56	10 0	7 38	4 36	10 1
10	10	Th.	Middle Creek, Ky., 1862.	7 28	4 47	10 59	7 19	4 57	10 57	7 38	4 37	11 2
11	11	Fri.	Arkansas Post, Ark., 1863.	7 28	4 48	11 58	7 19	4 58	11 54	7 37	4 38	morn
12	12	Sat.	Lemars, France, 1870.	7 28	4 49	morn	7 18	4 59	morn	7 37	4 40	0 2
13	13	SUN.	Ft. Barrancas, Fla., seized, 1863.	7 27	4 50	0 55	7 18	5 0	0 51	7 36	4 41	1 2
14	14	Mo.	Rivola, Italy, 1797.	7 27	4 51	1 53	7 18	5 1	1 47	7 36	4 42	2 1
15	15	Tu.	Ft. Fisher, N. C., taken, 1865.	7 26	4 52	2 52	7 18	5 2	2 45	7 35	4 43	3 1
16	16	We.	Corunna, Spain, 1809.	7 25	4 53	3 50	7 17	5 3	3 42	7 35	4 45	4 0
17	17	Th.	Cowpens, S. C., 1781.	7 25	4 54	4 44	7 17	5 4	4 36	7 34	4 46	4 54
18	18	Fri.	Frenchtown, Mich., 1813.	7 24	4 55	5 35	7 16	5 5	5 27	7 34	4 48	5 45
19	19	Sat.	Mill Springs, Ky., 1862.	7 24	4 57	6 23	7 16	5 6	6 16	7 33	4 49	6 32
20	20	SUN.	Somerses, N. J., 1777.	7 24	4 58	sets	7 15	5 8	sets	7 32	4 50	sets
21	21	Mo.	Fredericksburg, Va., 1863.	7 23	4 59	6 43	7 15	5 9	6 46	7 31	4 52	6 39
22	22	Tu.	St. Denis, Fr., bombarded, 1871.	7 22	5 0	7 52	7 14	5 10	7 54	7 30	4 53	7 51
23	23	We.	Riv. Raisin, Mich., mas'cre, 1813	7 22	5 2	9 4	7 14	5 11	9 4	7 30	4 55	9 5
24	24	Th.	Spion Kop, S. A. R., 1900.	7 21	5 3	10 17	7 13	5 12	10 15	7 29	4 56	10 20
25	25	Fri.	Mohrungen, Prussia, 1807.	7 21	5 5	11 28	7 12	5 13	11 25	7 28	4 57	11 34
26	26	Sat.	St. Dizier, France, 1814.	7 20	5 6	morn	7 12	5 14	morn	7 27	4 59	morn
27	27	SUN.	New Providence, N. J., 1778.	7 19	5 7	0 39	7 11	5 15	0 34	7 26	5 0	0 46
28	28	Mo.	Paris capitulated, 1871.	7 18	5 8	1 48	7 10	5 17	1 41	7 25	5 2	1 57
29	29	Tu.	Brienne, France, 1814.	7 17	5 10	2 54	7 10	5 18	2 46	7 24	5 3	3 4
30	30	We.	Kalafat, Roum., invested, 1858.	7 16	5 11	3 55	7 9	5 19	3 47	7 23	5 4	4 5
31	31	Th.	Naval, off Charleston, 1863.	7 15	5 12	4 49	7 8	5 20	4 41	7 22	5 6	4 59

2d MONTH.

## FEBRUARY.

28 DAYS.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAY MO.	DAY OF WEEK.	February is named from Roman divinity <i>Februus</i> (Pluto), or <i>Februus</i> (Juno), and was added to Roman Calendar about 713 B. c.	Chicago, Iowa,			St. Louis, S. Ill.,			St. Paul, N. E.		
				Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon	Sun	Sun	Moon
				rises	sets.	R.&S.	rises	sets.	R.&S.	rises	sets.	R.&S.
32	1	Fri.	Cowan's Ford, S. C., 1781.	7 14	5 13	5 35	7 7	5 21	5 28	7 20	5 7	5 44
33	2	Sat.	Lincoln, Eng. (Stephen d.), 1141.	7 13	5 15	6 14	7 6	5 22	6 8	7 19	5 9	6 22
34	3	SUN.	Montevideo, S. A., 1807.	7 12	5 16	rises	7 5	5 24	rises	7 18	5 10	rises
35	4	Mo.	Teutan, Morocco, 1860.	7 11	5 18	6 45	7 4	5 25	6 48	7 17	5 11	6 44
36	5	Tu.	Hatcher's Run, Va., 1865.	7 10	5 19	7 47	7 3	5 26	7 48	7 16	5 13	7 47
37	6	We.	Ft. Henry, Tenn., taken, 1862.	7 9	5 20	8 47	7 2	5 27	8 46	7 14	5 14	8 49
38	7	Th.	Eylau, Prussia, 1807.	7 8	5 21	9 46	7 0	5 28	9 43	7 13	5 16	9 49
39	8	Fri.	Mincio, Italy, 1814.	7 6	5 23	10 43	7 0	5 29	10 39	7 12	5 17	10 49
40	9	Sat.	Const'n & L' Insurgente, 1799.	7 5	5 24	11 41	6 59	5 30	11 36	7 11	5 18	11 48
41	10	SUN.	Hornet and Resolute, 1813.	7 4	5 25	morn	6 58	5 32	morn	7 9	5 20	morn
42	11	Mo.	Montmiral, France, 1814.	7 3	5 26	0 39	6 57	5 33	0 32	7 8	5 21	0 47
43	12	Tu.	Herrings, France, 1429.	7 1	5 28	1 36	6 56	5 34	1 28	7 6	5 23	1 45
44	13	We.	Massacre at Glencoe, Scot., 1691.	7 0	5 29	2 31	6 55	5 35	2 23	7 5	5 24	2 41
45	14	Th.	St. Vincent, off Portugal, 1797.	6 58	5 31	3 29	6 53	5 36	3 15	7 3	5 25	3 33
46	15	Fri.	Rustchuk, Bulgaria, 1854.	6 57	5 32	4 12	6 52	5 38	4 4	7 2	5 27	4 21
47	16	Sat.	Ft. Donelson, Tenn., taken, 1862	6 56	5 33	4 56	6 51	5 38	4 49	7 0	5 28	5 4
48	17	SUN.	St. Albans, Eng., 1461.	6 54	5 34	5 36	6 50	5 39	5 31	6 59	5 30	5 43
49	18	Mo.	Airsch (French and Turks), 1799.	6 53	5 36	sets	6 48	5 41	sets	6 57	5 31	sets
50	19	Tu.	Braham Moor, Eng., 1468.	6 51	5 37	6 43	6 47	5 42	6 44	6 55	5 32	6 43
51	20	We.	Constitution and Cyane, 1815.	6 50	5 38	7 59	6 46	5 43	7 58	6 54	5 34	8 1
52	21	Th.	Saragossa, Spain, 1809.	6 48	5 39	9 14	6 44	5 44	9 11	6 52	5 35	9 18
53	22	Fri.	Ogdensburg, N. Y., 1813.	6 47	5 40	10 27	6 43	5 45	10 23	6 51	5 37	10 34
54	23	Sat.	Buena Vista, Mex., 1847.	6 45	5 42	11 39	6 42	5 46	11 33	6 49	5 38	11 47
55	24	SUN.	Hornet and Peacock, 1813	6 44	5 43	morn	6 40	5 47	morn	6 47	5 39	morn
56	25	Mo.	Tunnel Hill, Ga., 1864.	6 42	5 44	0 47	6 39	5 48	0 39	6 45	5 41	0 56
57	26	Tu.	Nashville, Tenn., taken, 1862.	6 41	5 45	1 49	6 38	5 49	1 41	6 44	5 42	1 59
58	27	We.	Majuba Hill, Transvaal, 1881.	6 39	5 46	2 45	6 36	5 50	2 37	6 42	5 44	2 55
59	28	Th.	The Nashville sunk, 1863.	6 38	5 48	3 33	6 35	5 51	3 26	6 40	5 45	3 42

DAY OF YEAR.	DAY MO.	DAY OF WEEK.	March was named from Mars the god of war. It was the first month of the Roman year	Chicago, Iowa, Neb., N. Y., Pa., S. Wis., S. Mich., N. Ill., Ind., O.			St. Louis, S. Ill., Va., Ky., Mo., Kan., Col., Cal., Ind., Ohio.			St. Paul, N. E. Wis. and Mich., N. E. New York, Minn., Or.		
				Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon R. & S.
			<b>IMPORTANT BATTLES.</b>	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
60	1	Fri.	Vassay, France, massacre, 1562.	6 36	5 49	4 14	6 33	5 52	4 8	6 38	5 46	4 22
61	2	Sat.	Ft. Brooke, Fla., 1841.	6 35	5 50	4 49	6 32	5 53	4 44	6 37	5 48	4 56
62	3	SUN.	Granson, Switzerland, 1476.	6 33	5 51	5 22	6 30	5 54	5 19	6 35	5 49	5 27
63	4	Mo.	Nui Chang, China, taken, 1895.	6 32	5 52	rises	6 29	5 56	rises	6 34	5 51	rises
64	5	Tu.	Boston massacre, 1770.	6 30	5 54	6 36	6 28	5 57	6 36	6 30	5 52	6 37
65	6	We.	Pea Ridge, Ark., 1862.	6 29	5 55	7 35	6 26	5 58	7 33	6 28	5 53	7 38
66	7	Th.	Jaffa, Syria, 1799.	6 27	5 56	8 34	6 25	5 59	8 30	6 20	5 54	8 38
67	8	Fri.	Aboukir, Egypt, 1801.	6 25	5 57	9 31	6 23	6 0	9 27	6 25	5 56	9 38
68	9	Sat.	Monitor and Merrimac, 1862.	6 23	5 58	10 28	6 22	6 0	10 22	6 27	5 57	10 36
69	10	SUN.	Laon, France, 1814.	6 22	6 0	11 25	6 20	6 2	11 18	6 23	5 58	11 34
70	11	Mo.	Badajoz, Spain, 1811.	6 20	6 1	morn	6 19	6 3	morn	6 21	5 59	morn
71	12	Tu.	Jacksonville, Fla., taken, 1862.	6 18	6 2	0 20	6 17	6 4	0 12	6 18	6 1	0 30
72	13	We.	Bloemfontein, O. F. S., 1900.	6 16	6 3	1 12	6 15	6 5	1 4	6 16	6 2	1 22
73	14	Th.	Ivry, France, 1590.	6 15	6 4	2 1	6 14	6 6	1 53	6 16	6 4	2 9
74	15	Fri.	Gulford C. H., N. C., 1781.	6 13	6 6	2 46	6 12	6 7	2 39	6 14	6 5	2 55
75	16	Sat.	Tagliamento, Italy, 1797.	6 12	6 7	3 27	6 11	6 8	3 21	6 12	6 6	3 35
76	17	SUN.	Boston evacuated, 1776.	6 10	6 8	4 4	6 9	6 9	4 0	6 10	6 7	4 14
77	18	Mo.	Neerwinden, Belgium, 1793.	6 8	6 9	4 40	6 8	6 10	4 37	6 8	6 9	4 40
78	19	Tu.	Bentonville, N. C., 1865.	6 6	6 10	5 14	6 6	6 11	5 13	6 6	6 10	5 16
79	20	We.	Washington enters Boston, 1776.	6 5	6 11	sets	6 5	6 12	sets	6 4	6 11	sets
80	21	Th.	Henderson, Ky., 1864.	6 3	6 12	8 4	6 3	6 13	8 0	6 2	6 12	8 10
81	22	Fri.	Anjou, France, 1421.	6 1	6 13	9 20	6 1	6 14	9 15	6 0	6 14	9 28
82	23	Sat.	Winchester, Va., 1862.	5 59	6 14	10 32	5 6	6 15	10 25	5 59	6 15	10 41
83	24	SUN.	Attack on Peekskill, N. Y., 1777.	5 57	6 15	11 39	5 5	6 15	11 31	5 57	6 17	11 49
84	25	Mo.	Stokach, Baden, 1799.	5 56	6 17	morn	5 57	6 16	morn	5 55	6 18	morn
85	26	Tu.	Potocah, Ky., 1864.	5 54	6 18	0 39	5 55	6 17	0 31	5 53	6 19	0 49
86	27	We.	Boone, N. C., taken, 1865.	5 52	6 19	1 31	5 53	6 18	1 23	5 51	6 20	1 40
87	28	Th.	Essex and Phœbe, 1814.	5 50	6 20	2 14	5 52	6 19	2 7	5 49	6 22	2 32
88	29	Fri.	Vera Cruz, Mex., taken, 1847.	5 49	6 21	3 51	5 50	6 20	2 46	5 47	6 23	3 58
89	30	Sat.	Verona, Italy, 1799.	5 47	6 23	3 23	5 49	6 21	3 19	5 45	6 24	3 29
90	31	SUN.	Wawz, Poland, 1831.	5 46	6 24	3 53	5 47	6 22	3 50	5 43	6 25	3 56

DAY OF YEAR.	DAY MO.	DAY OF WEEK.	April was named from <i>aperte</i> (to open), the season when buds open.	Chicago, Iowa, Neb., N. Y., Pa., S. Wis., S. Mich., N. Ill., Ind., O.			St. Louis, S. Ill., Va., Ky., Mo., Kan., Col., Cal., Ind., Ohio.			St. Paul, N. E. Wis. and Mich., N. E. New York, Minn., Or.		
				Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon R. & S.
			<b>IMPORTANT BATTLES.</b>	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
91	1	Mo.	Five Forks, Va., 1865.	5 44	6 25	4 20	5 46	6 23	4 19	5 41	6 26	4 42
92	2	Tu.	Selma, Ga., 1865.	5 42	6 26	4 45	5 44	6 24	4 46	5 40	6 28	4 55
93	3	We.	Richmond, Va., evacuateded, 1865.	5 40	6 27	rises	5 43	6 25	rises	5 38	6 30	rises
94	4	Th.	Jahsi, India, 1858.	5 39	6 28	7 23	5 41	6 26	7 19	5 36	6 30	7 29
95	5	Fri.	Lech, Germany, 1632.	5 37	6 29	8 21	5 39	6 27	8 16	5 34	6 31	8 28
96	6	Sat.	Badajoz, Spain, taken, 1812.	5 35	6 30	9 18	5 38	6 28	9 11	5 32	6 32	9 26
97	7	SUN.	Shiloh, Tenn., 1862.	5 33	6 31	10 14	5 36	6 29	10 6	5 31	6 34	10 13
98	8	Mo.	Mansfield, La., 1864.	5 32	6 32	11 7	5 35	6 30	10 59	5 29	6 35	11 27
99	9	Tu.	Lee surrendered, 1865.	5 30	6 33	11 56	5 33	6 31	11 48	5 27	6 36	morn
100	10	We.	Ft. Pulaski, Ga., 1862.	5 29	6 34	morn	5 32	6 32	morn	5 25	6 37	0 6
101	11	Th.	Molwitz, Prussia, 1741.	5 27	6 35	0 41	5 30	6 33	0 34	5 23	6 39	0 50
102	12	Fri.	Rodney's naval victory, 1782.	5 25	6 36	1 22	5 29	6 34	1 16	5 22	6 40	1 30
103	13	Sat.	Raleigh, N. C., taken, 1865.	5 24	6 37	1 59	5 27	6 35	1 54	5 20	6 42	2 6
104	14	SUN.	Monk's Corners, S. C., 1780	5 22	6 39	2 35	5 26	6 36	2 31	5 18	6 43	2 39
105	15	Mo.	Formigli, France, 1450.	5 21	6 40	3 8	5 24	6 37	3 6	5 16	6 44	3 11
106	16	Tu.	Culloden, Eng., 1746.	5 19	6 41	3 40	5 23	6 38	3 40	5 15	6 45	3 41
107	17	We.	New Market, Va., taken, 1862.	5 17	6 42	4 14	5 21	6 38	4 16	5 13	6 47	4 13
108	18	Th.	Cerro Gordo, Mex., 1847.	5 16	6 43	sets	5 20	6 39	sets	5 12	6 48	sets
109	19	Fri.	Lexington, Mass., 1775.	5 14	6 44	8 8	5 19	6 40	8 2	5 10	6 49	8 16
110	20	Sat.	Monsberg, Bavaria, 1809.	5 13	6 45	9 20	5 17	6 41	9 12	5 8	6 50	9 29
111	21	SUN.	Mondovì, Italy, 1796.	5 11	6 46	10 25	5 16	6 42	10 17	5 6	6 51	10 35
112	22	Mo.	Paul Jones at Whitehaven, 1778.	5 10	6 47	11 22	5 14	6 43	11 14	5 6	6 53	11 31
113	23	Tu.	Damawerke, Denmark, 1848.	5 8	6 48	morn	5 13	6 44	morn	5 3	6 54	morn
114	24	We.	Ranger and Drake, 1778	5 7	6 50	0 10	5 12	6 45	0 3	5 1	6 55	0 19
115	25	Th.	New Orleans, La., taken, 1862.	5 5	6 51	0 50	5 10	6 46	0 44	4 59	6 56	0 58
116	26	Fri.	Johnston surrendered, 1865.	5 4	6 52	1 24	5 9	6 47	1 20	4 58	6 57	1 30
117	27	Sat.	Dunbar Eng., 1296.	5 3	6 53	1 56	5 8	6 48	1 53	4 56	6 59	2 0
118	28	SUN.	Saugatuck River, 1777.	5 1	6 54	2 24	5 7	6 49	2 22	4 55	7 0	2 26
119	29	Mo.	Oreans, France, 1429.	5 0	6 55	2 50	5 6	6 50	2 50	4 53	7 1	2 51
120	30	Tu.	Fontenoy, Belgium, 1745.	4 58	6 56	3 16	5 4	6 51	3 18	4 52	7 2	3 15

5th MONTH.

MAY.

31 DAYS.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAY MO.	DAY OF WEEK.	May is from the Latin <i>Maius</i> , the growing month.	Chicago, Iowa, Neb., N. Y. Pa., S. Wis., S. Mich. N. Ill., Ind., O.			St. Louis, S. Ill., Va., Ky., Mo., Kan., Col., Cal., Ind., Ohio.			St. Paul, N.E. Wis. and Mich., N.E. New York, Minn., Or.		
				Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon R.& S.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon R.& S.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon R.& S.
121	1	We.	Dewey's victory, 1898.	4 57	6 57	3 43	5 3	6 52	3 47	4 50	7 3	3 41
122	2	Th.	Leutzen, Germany, 1813.	4 56	6 58	4 13	5 2	6 53	4 17	4 49	7 5	4 9
123	3	Fri.	Konigsvats, Bohemia, 1866.	4 54	6 59	rises	5 0	6 54	rises	4 47	7 6	rises
124	4	Sat.	Chancellorsville, Va., 1863.	4 53	7 1	8 9	4 59	6 55	8 2	4 46	7 7	8 18
125	5	SUN.	Fuente de Onoro, Spain, 1811.	4 51	7 2	9 9	4 58	6 56	8 54	4 45	7 8	9 12
126	6	Mo.	Prague, Bohemia, 1757.	4 50	7 3	9 53	4 57	6 57	9 45	4 43	7 9	10 3
127	7	Tu.	Baton Rouge, La., taken, 1862.	4 49	7 4	10 39	4 56	6 57	10 31	4 42	7 11	10 48
128	8	We.	Palo Alto, Mex., 1847.	4 47	7 5	11 21	4 55	6 58	11 14	4 40	7 12	11 29
129	9	Th.	Biberach, Germany, 1800.	4 47	7 6	11 59	4 54	6 59	11 54	4 39	7 13	morn
130	10	Fri.	Lodi, Italy, 1796.	4 46	7 7	morn	4 53	7 0	morn	4 38	7 14	0 6
131	11	Sat.	Charleston Neck, Mass., 1779.	4 45	7 8	0 33	4 52	7 1	0 29	4 37	7 15	0 39
132	12	SUN.	Crown Point, N. Y., taken, 1775.	4 44	7 9	1 7	4 51	7 2	1 3	4 35	7 17	1 10
133	13	Mo.	Langside, Scotland, 1568.	4 43	7 10	1 39	4 50	7 3	1 38	4 34	7 18	1 41
134	14	Tu.	Agnadillo, Italy, 1509.	4 41	7 11	2 11	4 49	7 4	2 12	4 33	7 19	2 11
135	15	We.	Milan, Italy, taken, 1796.	4 40	7 12	2 45	4 48	7 5	2 48	4 32	7 20	2 43
136	16	Th.	Albuera, Spain, 1811.	4 39	7 13	3 23	4 47	7 6	3 27	4 31	7 21	3 18
137	17	Fri.	Big Black, Miss., 1863.	4 38	7 14	4 6	4 46	7 7	4 12	4 30	7 23	4 0
138	18	Sat.	Brechin, Scotland, 1452.	4 37	7 15	sets	4 45	7 8	sets	4 29	7 24	sets
139	19	SUN.	Rocroy, France, 1643.	4 37	7 16	9 6	4 44	7 8	8 58	4 28	7 25	9 16
140	20	Mo.	Acre, Syria, 1799.	4 36	7 17	10 1	4 44	7 9	9 54	4 27	7 26	10 10
141	21	Tu.	Bautzen, Saxony, 1813.	4 35	7 18	10 46	4 43	7 10	10 40	4 26	7 27	10 54
142	22	We.	Hochkirchen, Saxony, 1813.	4 34	7 19	11 24	4 42	7 11	11 19	4 25	7 28	11 31
143	23	Th.	Ramilles, Belgium, 1706.	4 33	7 20	11 57	4 41	7 12	11 53	4 24	7 29	morn
144	24	Fri.	Bottom's Bridge, Va., 1862.	4 33	7 20	morn	4 41	7 13	morn	4 23	7 30	0 1
145	25	Sat.	Spottsylvania, Va., 1862.	4 32	7 21	0 26	4 40	7 13	0 24	4 22	7 31	0 29
146	26	SUN.	Ostrolenka, Poland, 1851.	4 31	7 22	0 53	4 39	7 14	0 52	4 21	7 32	0 54
147	27	Mo.	Forts Erie & Georgevac., 1813.	4 30	7 23	1 19	4 39	7 15	1 20	4 21	7 33	1 19
148	28	Tu.	Dallas, Ga., 1861.	4 30	7 24	1 46	4 38	7 16	1 49	4 20	7 34	1 44
149	29	We.	Constantinople taken, 1453.	4 29	7 24	2 15	4 38	7 17	2 19	4 19	7 35	2 11
150	30	Th.	Corinth, Miss., 1862.	4 29	7 25	2 45	4 37	7 17	2 50	4 18	7 36	2 40
151	31	Fri.	Fair Oaks, Va., 1862.	4 28	7 26	3 18	4 37	7 18	3 24	4 18	7 37	3 12

6th MONTH.

JUNE.

30 DAYS.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAY MO.	DAY OF WEEK.	June traced to Juno, the queen of heaven, who was thought to preside over marriages.	Chicago, Iowa, Neb., N. Y. Pa., S. Wis., S. Mich. N. Ill., Ind., O.			St. Louis, S. Ill., Va., Ky., Mo., Kan., Col., Cal., Ind., Ohio.			St. Paul, N.E. Wis. and Mich., N.E. New York, Minn., Or.		
				Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon R.& S.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon R.& S.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon R.& S.
152	1	Sat.	Lawrence's victory, 1813.	4 28	7 27	3 57	4 36	7 19	4 4	4 18	7 37	3 50
153	2	SUN.	Lake Champlain, 1813.	4 27	7 28	rises	4 36	7 19	rises	4 17	7 38	rises
154	3	Mo.	Cold Harbor, Va., 1864.	4 27	7 28	8 38	4 36	7 20	8 30	4 17	7 39	8 47
155	4	Tu.	Magenta, Lombardy, 1859.	4 26	7 29	9 21	4 35	7 21	9 14	4 17	7 40	9 30
156	5	We.	Piedmont, Italy, 1864.	4 26	7 30	10 0	4 35	7 21	9 54	4 16	7 41	10 8
157	6	Th.	Stony Creek, Canada, 1813.	4 26	7 31	10 36	4 35	7 22	10 32	4 16	7 41	10 42
158	7	Fri.	Antrim, Ireland, 1798.	4 26	7 31	11 10	4 34	7 23	11 7	4 15	7 42	11 14
159	8	Sat.	Chattanooga, Tenn., 1862.	4 25	7 32	11 41	4 34	7 23	11 39	4 15	7 43	11 43
160	9	SUN.	Big Bethel, Va., 1862.	4 25	7 32	morn	4 34	7 24	morn	4 15	7 44	morn
161	10	Mo.	Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, 1898.	4 25	7 33	0 11	4 34	7 24	0 12	4 15	7 44	0 12
162	11	Tu.	Crevant, France, 1423.	4 25	7 34	0 43	4 34	7 25	0 46	4 14	7 45	0 42
163	12	We.	Camp McCalla, Cuba, 1898.	4 25	7 34	1 19	4 34	7 25	1 22	4 14	7 45	1 15
164	13	Th.	Ballynabhin, Ireland, 1798.	4 24	7 35	2 42	4 34	7 26	2 3	4 14	7 46	2 53
165	14	Fri.	Naseby, Eng., 1645.	4 24	7 35	2 42	4 34	7 26	2 49	4 14	7 46	2 35
166	15	Sat.	Carberry Hill, Scotland, 1567.	4 24	7 36	3 34	4 34	7 27	3 42	4 14	7 47	3 27
167	16	SUN.	Dittengen, Baden, 1743.	4 24	7 36	sets	4 34	7 27	sets	4 14	7 47	sets
168	17	Mo.	Bunker Hill, Mass., 1775.	4 24	7 36	8 36	4 34	7 27	8 29	4 14	7 48	8 45
169	18	Tu.	Waterloo, Belgium, 1815.	4 25	7 37	9 18	4 34	7 27	9 13	4 14	7 48	9 26
170	19	We.	Kearsarge sunk Alabama, 1864.	4 25	7 37	9 54	4 34	7 28	9 50	4 14	7 48	10 0
171	20	Th.	Stono Ferry, S. C., 1779.	4 25	7 37	10 26	4 34	7 28	10 23	4 14	7 48	10 30
172	21	Fri.	Petersburg, Va., taken, 1864.	4 25	7 37	10 55	4 34	7 28	10 54	4 15	7 49	10 57
173	22	Sat.	Bothwell Bridge, Scotland, 1679.	4 25	7 37	11 22	4 34	7 29	11 23	4 15	7 49	11 23
174	23	SUN.	Plassey, Bengal, 1757.	4 26	7 38	11 48	4 35	7 29	11 50	4 15	7 49	11 47
175	24	Mo.	Bannockburn, Scotland, 1314.	4 26	7 38	morn	4 35	7 29	morn	4 15	7 49	morn
176	25	Tu.	Custer massacre, 1876.	4 26	7 38	0 16	4 35	7 29	0 20	4 15	7 49	0 14
177	26	We.	Seven Days' Battles, 1862.	4 26	7 38	0 47	4 36	7 29	0 51	4 16	7 49	0 42
178	27	Th.	Kenesaw, Ga., 1864.	4 27	7 38	1 20	4 36	7 29	1 26	4 16	7 49	1 14
179	28	Fri.	Monmouth, N. J., 1778.	4 27	7 38	1 56	4 37	7 29	2 3	4 16	7 49	1 49
180	29	Sat.	Cropley Bridge, Eng., 1644.	4 28	7 38	2 36	4 37	7 29	2 45	4 17	7 49	2 30
181	30	SUN.	Atherton Moor, Eng., 1643.	4 28	7 38	3 23	4 37	7 29	3 31	4 17	7 49	3 15

7th MONTH.

JULY.

31 DAYS.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAY MO.	DAY OF WEEK.	July named in honor of Julius Caesar, who was born on the 12th of July.	Chicago, Iowa, Neb., N. Y., Pa., S. Wis., S. Mich., N. Ill., Ind., O.			St. Louis, S. Ill., Va., Ky., Mo., Kan., Col., Cal., Ind., Ohio.			St. Paul, N. E. Wis. and Mich., N. E. New York, Minn., Or.		
				Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon R.&S.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon R.&S.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon R.&S.
				H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
182	1	Mo.	Gettysburg, Pa., begun, 1863.	4 28	7 38	rises	4 38	7 29	rises	4 18	7 49	rises
183	2	Tu.	Marston Moor, Eng., 1644.	4 29	7 38	8 1	4 38	7 29	7 55	4 19	7 49	8 9
184	3	We.	Spanish fleet (Cuba), sunk, 1898.	4 29	7 38	8 38	4 39	7 29	8 33	4 18	7 49	8 45
185	4	Th.	Vicksburg, Miss., surrend'd, 1863.	4 30	7 38	9 13	4 39	7 29	9 9	4 20	7 49	9 17
186	5	Fri	Wagram, Austria, 1809.	4 30	7 38	9 45	4 40	7 28	9 43	4 20	7 48	9 48
187	6	Sat.	Jamestown, Va., 1781.	4 31	7 38	10 16	4 40	7 28	10 16	4 21	7 48	10 16
188	7	SUN.	Tirnova, Bulgaria, 1877.	4 32	7 37	10 47	4 41	7 28	10 49	4 21	7 47	10 47
189	8	Mo.	Pultowa, Russia, 1709.	4 32	7 37	11 20	4 41	7 28	11 24	4 22	7 47	11 18
190	9	Tu.	Pt. Hudson, La., surrend'd, 1863.	4 33	7 36	11 56	4 42	7 27	morn	4 23	7 47	11 51
191	10	We.	Northampton, Eng., 1460.	4 34	7 36	morn	4 43	7 27	0 1	4 24	7 46	morn
192	11	Th.	Rich Mountain, W. Va., 1861.	4 35	7 36	0 37	4 43	7 26	0 43	4 24	7 46	0 31
193	12	Fri.	Aughrim, Ireland, 1691.	4 35	7 35	1 25	4 44	7 26	1 32	4 25	7 45	1 18
194	13	Sat.	Gravelines, France, 1558.	4 36	7 35	2 19	4 45	7 26	2 27	4 26	7 45	2 11
195	14	SUN.	Falling Water, W. Va., 1863.	4 37	7 34	3 21	4 45	7 25	3 29	4 27	7 44	3 14
196	15	Mo.	Tannenberg, Prussia, 1410.	4 37	7 34	sets	4 46	7 24	sets	4 28	7 43	sets
197	16	Tu.	Stony Point, N. Y., taken, 1779.	4 38	7 33	7 51	4 47	7 24	7 46	4 28	7 43	7 58
198	17	We.	Santiago, Cuba, surrend'd, 1898.	4 39	7 32	8 26	4 48	7 23	8 22	4 29	7 42	8 30
199	18	Th.	Tirlemont, Belgium, 1705.	4 39	7 32	8 56	4 48	7 23	8 54	4 30	7 41	8 59
200	19	Fri.	Halidon Hill, Eng., 1333.	4 40	7 31	9 24	4 49	7 22	9 24	4 31	7 40	9 25
201	20	Sat.	Clissau, France, 1702.	4 41	7 30	9 51	4 50	7 22	9 53	4 32	7 39	9 51
202	21	SUN.	Bull Run, Va. (1st), 1861.	4 42	7 29	10 18	4 51	7 21	10 21	4 33	7 39	10 16
203	22	Mo.	Decatur, Ga., 1864.	4 43	7 28	10 47	4 52	7 20	10 51	4 34	7 38	10 43
204	23	Tu.	Manassas Gap, Va., 1863.	4 44	7 28	11 18	4 52	7 19	11 23	4 35	7 37	11 17
205	24	We.	Lundy's Lane, N. Y., 1814.	4 45	7 27	11 53	4 53	7 19	11 59	4 36	7 36	11 43
206	25	Th.	Porto Rico captured, 1898.	4 46	7 26	morn	4 54	7 18	morn	4 37	7 35	morn
207	26	Fri.	Edgecote, Eng., 1469.	4 47	7 25	0 33	4 55	7 17	0 40	4 39	7 34	0 26
208	27	Sat.	Gainsborough, Eng., 1643.	4 48	7 24	1 18	4 56	7 16	1 26	4 40	7 33	1 10
209	28	SUN.	Atlanta, Ga., 1864.	4 49	7 24	2 9	4 57	7 15	2 17	4 41	7 32	2 1
210	29	Mo.	Spanish armada destroyed, 1588.	4 50	7 23	3 6	4 57	7 14	3 12	4 42	7 31	2 58
211	30	Tu.	Plevna, Bulgaria, 1877.	4 51	7 22	4 6	4 58	7 13	4 12	4 43	7 30	4 0
212	31	We.	Warburg, Germany, 1760.	4 52	7 21	rises	4 59	7 12	rises	4 44	7 28	rises

8th MONTH.

AUGUST.

31 DAYS.

DAY OF YEAR.	DAY MO.	DAY OF WEEK.	August was named in honor of Augustus Caesar, he having been made consul in this month.	Chicago, Iowa, Neb., N. Y., Pa., S. Wis., S. Mich., N. Ill., Ind., O.			St. Louis, S. Ill., Va., Ky., Mo., Kan., Col., Cal., Ind., Ohio.			St. Paul, N. E. Wis. and Mich., N. E. New York, Minn., Or.		
				Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon R.&S.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon R.&S.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon R.&S.
				H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
213	1	Th.	Minden, Prussia, 1759.	4 53	7 20	7 46	5 0	7 12	7 43	4 45	7 27	7 49
214	2	Fri.	Blenheim, Bavaria, 1704.	4 54	7 18	8 19	5 1	7 11	8 18	4 46	7 26	8 21
215	3	Sat.	Lonato, Italy, 1796.	4 55	7 17	8 51	5 2	7 9	8 52	4 47	7 25	8 51
216	4	SUN.	Wissembourg, France, 1870.	4 56	7 16	9 23	5 3	7 8	9 26	4 48	7 23	9 21
217	5	Mo.	Peterwarden, Austria, 1716.	4 57	7 15	9 59	5 4	7 7	10 3	4 50	7 22	9 55
218	6	Tu.	Worth, France, 1870.	4 58	7 14	10 38	5 5	7 6	10 44	4 51	7 20	10 32
219	7	We.	King's Mountain, N. C., 1780.	4 59	7 12	11 23	5 6	7 5	11 30	4 52	7 19	11 16
220	8	Th.	Mackinaw, Mich., 1814.	5 0	7 11	morn	5 6	7 4	morn	4 53	7 18	morn
221	9	Fri.	Cedar Mountain, Va., 1862.	5 1	7 10	0 14	5 7	7 3	0 22	4 54	7 16	0 7
222	10	Sat.	St. Quentin, France, 1557.	5 2	7 9	1 11	5 8	7 2	1 19	4 55	7 15	1 3
223	11	SUN.	Askalon, Syria, 1088.	5 3	7 7	2 13	5 9	7 0	2 20	4 57	7 13	2 6
224	12	Mo.	Strasbourg, Alsace, invested, 1870.	5 4	7 6	3 18	5 10	6 59	3 24	4 58	7 12	3 12
225	13	Tu.	Manila, P. I., surrendered, 1898.	5 5	7 4	4 24	5 11	6 58	4 29	4 59	7 10	4 19
226	14	We.	Black Water, Ireland, 1588.	5 6	7 3	sets	5 12	6 56	sets	5 0	7 7	sets
227	15	Th.	Chicago massacre, 1812.	5 7	7 2	7 25	5 13	6 55	7 24	5 2	7 7	7 27
228	16	Fri.	Bennington, Vt., 1777.	5 8	7 0	7 53	5 14	6 54	7 54	5 3	7 6	7 53
229	17	Sat.	Preston, Eng., 1648.	5 9	6 59	8 20	5 15	6 53	8 22	5 5	7 4	8 19
230	18	SUN.	Gravelotte, France, 1870.	5 10	6 57	8 48	5 15	6 51	8 52	5 5	7 2	8 46
231	19	Mo.	Constitution & Guerriere, 1812.	5 11	6 56	9 19	5 16	6 50	9 24	5 6	7 1	9 14
232	20	Tu.	Saragossa, Spain, 1710.	5 12	6 54	9 52	5 17	6 49	9 58	5 6	7 59	9 46
233	21	We.	Lawrence, Kas., sacked, 1863.	5 13	6 53	10 29	5 18	6 47	10 36	5 5	8 6	58 10 22
234	22	Th.	Bosworth, Eng., 1485.	5 14	6 51	11 11	5 19	6 46	11 19	5 9	8 56	11 4
235	23	Fri.	Attack on Ft. Sumter, 1863.	5 15	6 50	11 59	5 20	6 44	morn	5 10	8 54	11 51
236	24	Sat.	Washington, D.C., captur'd, 1814.	5 16	6 48	morn	5 21	6 43	0 7	5 11	8 53	morn
237	25	SUN.	Chalons, France, taken, 1870.	5 17	6 47	0 52	5 22	6 40	1 0	5 13	8 51	0 45
238	26	Mo.	Croc Island, 1846.	5 18	6 45	1 51	5 23	6 40	1 58	5 14	8 50	1 44
239	27	Tu.	Long Island, N. Y., 1776.	5 19	6 44	2 54	5 24	6 39	2 59	5 15	8 48	2 49
240	28	We.	Ft. Hatteras, N. C., taken, 1861.	5 20	6 42	4 0	5 25	6 38	4 4	5 16	8 46	3 56
241	29	Th.	Bull Run, Va. (2d), 1862.	5 21	6 41	rises	5 26	6 36	rises	5 17	8 44	rises
242	30	Fri.	MacMahon defeated, 1870.	5 22	6 39	6 49	5 26	6 34	6 49	5 19	8 43	6 50
243	31	Sat.	St. Sebastian, Spain, 1813.	5 23	6 37	7 23	5 27	6 33	7 25	5 20	8 41	7 22







# A Ready-Reference Calendar

For ascertaining any day of the week for any given time within two hundred years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752\* to 1952 inclusive.

YEARS 1753 TO 1952.											Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761	1767	1778	1789	1795	1846	1857	1863	1874	1885	1891	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1801	1807	1818	1829	1835	1846	1857	1863	1874	1885	1891	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1762	1773	1779	1790	1841	1847	1858	1869	1875	1886	1897	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1802	1813	1819	1830	1841	1847	1858	1869	1875	1886	1897	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1757	1763	1774	1785	1791	1853	1859	1870	1881	1887	1898	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1803	1814	1825	1831	1842	1853	1859	1870	1881	1887	1898	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1754	1765	1771	1782	1793	1799	1801	1867	1878	1889	1895	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1805	1811	1822	1833	1839	1850	1861	1867	1878	1889	1895	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1755	1766	1777	1783	1794	1800	1802	1873	1879	1890	....	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1806	1817	1823	1834	1845	1851	1862	1873	1879	1890	....	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1758	1769	1775	1786	1797	1854	1865	1871	1882	1893	1899	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1809	1815	1826	1837	1843	1854	1865	1871	1882	1893	1899	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1753	1759	1770	1781	1787	1798	1806	1877	1883	1894	1900	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1810	1821	1827	1838	1849	1855	1866	1877	1883	1894	1900	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6

LEAP YEARS.

1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888	1928	.....	7	3	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904	1932	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4	
1772	.....	1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2	
1776	.....	1816	1844	1872	.....	1912	1940	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7	
1780	.....	1820	1848	1876	.....	1916	1944	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5	
1784	1784	1824	1852	1880	.....	1920	1948	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3	
1788	1788	1828	1856	1884	.....	1924	1952	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monday... 1	Tuesday... 1	Wednesday... 1	Thursday... 1	Friday... 1	Saturday... 1	Sunday... 1
Tuesday... 2	Wednesday... 2	Thursday... 2	Friday... 2	Saturday... 2	Sunday... 2	Monday... 2
Wednesday... 3	Thursday... 3	Friday... 3	Saturday... 3	Sunday... 3	Monday... 3	Tuesday... 3
Thursday... 4	Friday... 4	Saturday... 4	Sunday... 4	Monday... 4	Tuesday... 4	Wednesday... 4
Friday... 5	Saturday... 5	Sunday... 5	Monday... 5	Tuesday... 5	Wednesday... 5	Thursday... 5
Saturday... 6	Sunday... 6	Monday... 6	Tuesday... 6	Wednesday... 6	Thursday... 6	Friday... 6
Sunday... 7	Monday... 7	Tuesday... 7	Wednesday... 7	Thursday... 7	Friday... 7	Saturday... 7
Monday... 8	Tuesday... 8	Wednesday... 8	Thursday... 8	Friday... 8	Saturday... 8	Sunday... 8
Tuesday... 9	Wednesday... 9	Thursday... 9	Friday... 9	Saturday... 9	Sunday... 9	Monday... 9
Wednesday... 10	Thursday... 10	Friday... 10	Saturday... 10	Sunday... 10	Monday... 10	Tuesday... 10
Thursday... 11	Friday... 11	Saturday... 11	Sunday... 11	Monday... 11	Tuesday... 11	Wednesday... 11
Friday... 12	Saturday... 12	Sunday... 12	Monday... 12	Tuesday... 12	Wednesday... 12	Thursday... 12
Saturday... 13	Sunday... 13	Monday... 13	Tuesday... 13	Wednesday... 13	Thursday... 13	Friday... 13
Sunday... 14	Monday... 14	Tuesday... 14	Wednesday... 14	Thursday... 14	Friday... 14	Saturday... 14
Monday... 15	Tuesday... 15	Wednesday... 15	Thursday... 15	Friday... 15	Saturday... 15	Sunday... 15
Tuesday... 16	Wednesday... 16	Thursday... 16	Friday... 16	Saturday... 16	Sunday... 16	Monday... 16
Wednesday... 17	Thursday... 17	Friday... 17	Saturday... 17	Sunday... 17	Monday... 17	Tuesday... 17
Thursday... 18	Friday... 18	Saturday... 18	Sunday... 18	Monday... 18	Tuesday... 18	Wednesday... 18
Friday... 19	Saturday... 19	Sunday... 19	Monday... 19	Tuesday... 19	Wednesday... 19	Thursday... 19
Saturday... 20	Sunday... 20	Monday... 20	Tuesday... 20	Wednesday... 20	Thursday... 20	Friday... 20
Sunday... 21	Monday... 21	Tuesday... 21	Wednesday... 21	Thursday... 21	Friday... 21	Saturday... 21
Monday... 22	Tuesday... 22	Wednesday... 22	Thursday... 22	Friday... 22	Saturday... 22	Sunday... 22
Tuesday... 23	Wednesday... 23	Thursday... 23	Friday... 23	Saturday... 23	Sunday... 23	Monday... 23
Wednesday... 24	Thursday... 24	Friday... 24	Saturday... 24	Sunday... 24	Monday... 24	Tuesday... 24
Thursday... 25	Friday... 25	Saturday... 25	Sunday... 25	Monday... 25	Tuesday... 25	Wednesday... 25
Friday... 26	Saturday... 26	Sunday... 26	Monday... 26	Tuesday... 26	Wednesday... 26	Thursday... 26
Saturday... 27	Sunday... 27	Monday... 27	Tuesday... 27	Wednesday... 27	Thursday... 27	Friday... 27
Sunday... 28	Monday... 28	Tuesday... 28	Wednesday... 28	Thursday... 28	Friday... 28	Saturday... 28
Monday... 29	Tuesday... 29	Wednesday... 29	Thursday... 29	Friday... 29	Saturday... 29	Sunday... 29
Tuesday... 30	Wednesday... 30	Thursday... 30	Friday... 30	Saturday... 30	Sunday... 30	Monday... 30
Wednesday... 31	Thursday... 31	Friday... 31	Saturday... 31	Sunday... 31	Monday... 31	Tuesday... 31

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week first look in the table for the year required and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. For Example: To know on what day of the week July 4 was in the year 1895, in the table of years look for 1895, and in a parallel line, under July, is figure 1, which directs to column 1, in which it will be seen that July 4 falls on Thursday.

\*1752 same as 1772 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1780 (Sept. 3-13 were omitted).—This Calendar is from Whitaker's London Almanack, with some revisions.

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, WITH RATE OF DUTY.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, compared with the corresponding period of 1899.  
 [Abbreviation: n. e. s., not elsewhere specified.]

IMPORTS—FREE AND DUTIABLE.	1899.		1900.		Duty.
	Quant's.	Values.	Quant's.	Values.	
Animals (No.)—Cattle.....free.....	624	\$95,353	1,045	\$202,615	
Do.....dut.....	199,128	2,225,009	179,914	2,050,961	\$2-\$2.75 hd.
Horses.....free.....	1,067	296,252	1,286	357,352	
Do.....dut.....	1,975	254,798	1,817	239,170	Various
Sheep.....free.....	2,396	46,132	2,425	43,244	
Do.....dut.....	343,515	1,153,949	379,358	1,316,666	75c-\$1.50hd.
All other, including fowls.....free.....		183,573		206,538	
All other, including live poultry.....dut.....		81,559		116,433	20%
Total.....free.....		621,210		814,749	
Total.....dut.....		3,715,315		3,723,230	
Total.....		4,336,525		4,537,979	
Antimony ore.....free..lbs.....	3,020,016	40,362	5,707,112	65,745	
Antimony, as regulus or metal.....dut..lbs.....	2,316,728	179,373	3,538,751	276,774	3/4c lb.
Articles, the growth, product and manufacture of the U. S., returned.....free.....		3,541,321		4,493,551	
Art works, the production of American artists.....free.....		418,857		344,673	
Art works.....dut.....		2,040,121		2,264,218	20%
Asphaltum or bitumen, crude.....dut..tons.....	73,494	234,420	106,162	363,291	\$1.50 ton
Bark, hemlock.....free.c'd'ns.....	17,845	62,504	22,580	86,650	
Bolting cloths.....free.....		207,430		234,644	
Bones, horns and hoofs, unmanuf'd.....free.....		704,959		890,038	
Bones and horns, manufactures of.....dut.....		181,718		271,836	30%
Books and other printed matter, music, maps, engravings, etc., n. e. s.....free.....		1,689,892		2,819,044	
Maps, engravings, etc., n. e. s.....dut.....		1,393,509		1,551,729	25%
Brass, manufactures of.....dut.....		55,183		24,816	
Breadstuffs—Barley.....dut..bu.....	110,475	53,696	189,757	91,040	30c bu.
Corn.....dut..bu.....	4,171	1,618	2,379	1,883	15c bu.
Oats.....dut..bu.....	11,500	4,432	41,397	18,103	15c bu.
Oatmeal.....dut..lbs.....	298,764	17,740	234,974	13,506	1c lb.
Rye.....dut..bu.....	402	982	330	302	10c bu.
Wheat.....dut..bu.....	1,871,101	1,407,625	316,928	240,496	25c bu.
Wheat flour.....dut..brls.....	905	4,057	672	3,321	25%
Farinaceous substances, etc., n. e. s.....free.....		203,615		411,029	
All other, and preparations of, etc., n. e. s.....dut.....		851,000		1,022,454	
Total.....		2,544,765		1,802,200	
Bristles (lbs.)—Crude, not sorted, bunched or prepared.....free.....	21,421	12,369	27,140	22,330	
Sorted, bunched or prepared.....dut.....	1,835,156	1,445,853	2,499,665	2,130,537	10%
Total.....	1,856,577	1,458,252	2,526,805	2,152,867	
Brushes.....dut.....		890,629		977,487	40%
Buttons and button forms.....dut.....		451,331		592,049	10%
Cement—Roman, Portland, etc.....dut..lbs.....	334,421,118	2,776,398	368,844,087	3,254,520	7c 100 lbs.
Chemicals, Drugs and Dyes, n. e. s.—Allizarin and allizarin colors or dyes, etc.....free..lbs.....	5,227,098	700,485	5,984,991	768,464	
Argols, or wine lees.....dut..lbs.....	23,300,762	1,914,450	27,340,488	2,388,663	1c-1 1/2c lb.
Barks, cinchona, or other, etc.....free..lbs.....	3,281,977	346,576	4,107,358	563,666	
Coal-tar colors and dyes.....dut.....		3,799,354		4,880,072	30%
Cochineal.....free..lbs.....	97,563	23,207	157,917	31,211	
Dyewoods—Logwood.....free.tons.....	37,375	546,274	48,188	628,464	
All other.....free.....		222,967		233,998	
Extracts and decoctions of.....dut..lbs.....	3,183,864	219,192	3,350,768	221,182	1c lb.
Total.....		988,433		1,083,644	
Glycerin.....dut..lbs.....	15,665,252	1,024,131	27,943,106	2,155,514	3c lb.
Gums—Arabic.....free..lbs.....	928,089	116,382	961,366	113,041	
Camphor, crude.....free.....	1,807,889	322,100	1,479,580	485,071	
Chicle.....dut.....	2,445,061	363,051	2,997,992	354,720	
Copal, cowrie, and damar.....free.....	18,123,228	1,844,779	23,829,342	2,598,194	
Gambier, or terra japonica.....free.....	33,123,478	754,497	58,882,940	911,639	
Shellac.....free.....	9,830,101	1,387,635	10,621,451	1,408,103	
All other.....free.....		1,070,321		1,014,936	
Total.....		5,863,765		6,885,704	
Indigo.....free..lbs.....	3,127,357	1,698,583	2,716,944	1,446,390	
Licorice root.....free..lbs.....	98,432,319	1,566,830	97,261,199	1,667,256	
Mineral waters, all not artificial.....free.gals.....	113,107,250	1,159,271	136,503,151	1,464,019	
Mineral waters.....dut..gals.....	1,638,468	596,537	1,971,749	681,919	

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

13

IMPORTS—FREE AND DUTIABLE.	1899.		1903.		Duty.
	Quant's.	Values.	Quant's.	Values.	
Opium (lbs.), crude or unmanuf'd. . . . . dut. . . . .	513,499	\$1,223,951	544,928	\$1,123,756	\$.1 lb.
Prepared for smoking, and other, etc. dut. . . . .	124,214	825,203	142,479	1,065,963	\$.6 lb.
Potash (lbs.)—Chlorate of. . . . . dut. . . . .	2,807,718	174,202	1,488,458	93,532	1/4 lb.
Muriate of. . . . . free	95,856,263	1,509,915	115,376,906	1,804,254	
Nitrate of, or saltpeter, crude. . . . . free	19,985,505	409,818	10,332,836	269,739	
All other. . . . . free	39,828,207	882,551	54,521,691	1,268,451	
Total. . . . .	158,477,633	2,986,485	181,719,891	3,435,976	
Quinia, sulphate of, etc. . . . . free. . . . . oz.	3,978,421	949,104	2,323,749	931,590	
Soda—Caustic. . . . . dut. . . . . lbs.	18,405,272	252,297	11,429,949	177,857	1c lb.
Nitrate of. . . . . free. tons	122,314	2,054,805	184,247	4,736,807	
Sol soda. . . . . dut. . . . . lbs.	4,224,630	20,905	6,624,194	51,061	2-10c lb.
Soda ash. . . . . dut. . . . . lbs.	45,444,305	310,742	78,571,870	648,450	1c lb.
All other salts of. . . . . dut. . . . . lbs.	23,891,135	317,082	23,632,374	314,425	25c ton
Total. . . . .		2,955,781		5,908,600	
Sulphur, or brimstone, crude. . . . . free. tons	128,683	2,370,449	157,974	2,718,961	
Sumac, ground. . . . . dut. . . . . lbs.	12,975,970	183,136	10,335,980	228,177	3-10c lb.
Vanilla beans. . . . . free. lbs.	272,174	1,235,412	255,963	1,209,334	
All other. . . . . free		5,137,511		6,553,723	
Do. . . . . dut. . . . .		5,125,050		6,529,766	
Total chemicals, drugs & dyes. { free		25,170,201		31,362,494	
{ dut. . . . .		17,511,303		22,349,108	
Total. . . . .		42,681,504		53,711,602	
Chicory root, raw, unground. . . . . dut. . . . . lbs.	159,269	2,353	1,216,518	17,762	2 1/2c lb.
Chicory root, roasted, ground or otherwise prepared. . . . . dut. . . . . lbs.	335,347	11,061	381,957	12,942	
Chocolate, prepared, etc. (not including confectionery). . . . . dut. . . . .	1,124,515	201,439	1,208,988	240,135	
Clays or earths of all kinds. . . . . dut. . . . . tons	116,757	786,514	138,624	936,071	\$.1 ton
Clocks and Watches and Parts of (dut.)—					
Clocks and parts of. . . . .		274,023		314,440	25%
Watches and parts of. . . . .		1,061,959		1,406,111	Various
Coal, anthracite. . . . . free. tons	601	2,634	156	704	
Coal, bituminous. . . . . dut. . . . . tons	1,258,734	3,585,793	1,690,338	4,426,430	6c ton
Cocoa, or cacao, crude, etc. . . . . free. lbs.	35,512,364	5,064,703	41,746,782	5,657,283	
Cocoa, prepared, etc. . . . . lbs.	926,219	235,413	1,012,369	313,526	5c lb.
Coffee. . . . . free. lbs.	831,827,063	53,275,470	787,983,611	52,466,993	
Copper and Manufactures of—					
Ore and regulus. . . . . free. tons	5,250	1,172,190	36,016	2,986,853	
Pigs, bars, ingots, etc. . . . . free. lbs.	51,108,118	5,694,838	84,661,588	12,420,631	
Manufactures of. . . . .		39,058		57,569	2c lb.
Cork wood, or cork bark, unmanuf'd. free		1,147,802		1,444,825	
Cork, manufactures of. . . . . dut. . . . .		394,565		464,658	8c lb.
Cotton and Manufactures of—					
Unmanufactured. . . . . free. lbs.	50,158,158	5,013,146	67,388,521	6,790,946	
Waste or flocks. . . . . free. lbs.	6,022,424	210,856	7,889,328	244,447	
Manufactures of (dut.)—Cloth (sq. yds.)—					
Not bleached, dyed, colored, etc. . . . .	1,250,932	107,023	3,061,695	357,690	Various
Bleached, dyed, colored, etc. . . . .	51,136,236	6,649,014	61,982,833	8,156,051	Various
Total. . . . .	52,447,168	6,756,037	65,044,498	8,513,741	
Clothing, ready-made, etc. . . . .		1,027,396		1,235,182	Various
Knit Goods—Stockings, hose, etc. . . . .		4,335,269		4,715,731	Various
Laces, edgings, embroideries, etc. . . . .		14,550,015		19,208,167	Various
Thread (not on spools), yarn, warps, etc. lbs.	2,325,974	849,819	5,212,491	2,088,958	Various
All other. . . . .		4,585,988		5,528,057	Various
Total manufactures. . . . .		32,054,434		41,299,536	
Earthen, Stone and China Ware (dut.)—					
China, porcelain, parian, bisque, etc.—					
Not decorated or ornamented. . . . .		1,012,829		1,081,201	55%
Decorated or ornamented. . . . .		6,270,105		7,172,977	60%
All other. . . . .		321,025		285,411	Various
Total. . . . .		7,603,959		8,639,589	
Eggs. . . . . dut. . . . . doz	225,180	21,300	134,930	8,722	5c doz.
Feathers, etc., Natural and Artificial—Feathers and downs, crude, not dressed. . . . . dut. . . . .		1,768,092		1,736,458	50%
Feathers and downs, natural, dress'd, color'd, etc. . . . . dut. . . . .		828,457		117,270	50%
Feathers, flowers, etc., artificial. . . . . dut. . . . .		1,927,623		2,225,197	50%
Total. . . . .		4,524,172		4,078,925	
Fertilizers—Guano. . . . .	4,210	43,610	4,756	56,966	
Phosphates, crude. . . . .	114,954	489,223	110,065	504,492	
All other. . . . .		959,133		1,073,942	
Total. . . . .		1,492,019		1,635,400	

IMPORTS—FREE AND DUTIABLE.	1899.		1900.		Duty.
	Quant's.	Values.	Quant's.	Values.	
Fibers, Vegetable, etc., and Manufactures of n. e. s.—Unmanufactured (tons)—					
Flax.....dut.....	6,474	\$1,306,520	7,067	\$1,646,274	.....3c lb.
Hemp.....dut.....	3,941	477,108	3,400	450,263	.....\$40 ton
Istle or Tampico fiber.....free.....	4,419	284,177	5,748	476,000	
Jute and jute butts.....free.....	83,161	2,296,189	102,602	3,956,413	
Manila.....free.....	53,195	6,211,475	42,624	7,172,368	
Sisal grass.....free.....	71,898	9,211,377	76,921	11,782,263	
All other.....free.....	7,496	513,247	10,938	887,408	
Total.....	220,139	18,516,465	238,833	24,274,542	
{ free.....	10,415	1,783,628	10,467	2,096,543	
{ dut.....					
Total unmanufactured.....		20,300,093	249,300	26,371,085	
Manufactures of—Bagging, gunny cloth, etc.....dut...lbs.....		518,105		318,417	6-10c sq. yd.
Bags of jute.....dut...lbs.....		994,749		9,327,179	1c lb. & 15%
Cables, cordage, threads and twine, n. e. s.....dut...lbs.....	455,001	75,130	436,414	68,918	.....60%
Coir yarn.....free. lbs.....	2,530,914	95,968	3,901,384	141,850	
Twine, binding.....free. lbs.....	1,819,527	182,042	5,193,009	443,487	
Carpets and carpeting.....dut.sq.yds.....	254,827	74,078	128,761	42,722	
Fabrics, plain, woven, of single jute yarn.....dut.....		8,137,519		10,606,185	
Handkerchiefs.....dut.....		1,657,712		2,122,776	
Oilcloths.....dut.sq.yds.....	416,658	216,210	832,403	407,008	
Yarns.....dut...lbs.....	1,911,295	406,509	2,857,675	569,981	.....7c lb.
All other.....dut.....		12,799,362		15,508,115	
Total manufactures.....		25,157,594		31,556,688	
Fish (lbs.)—Fresh—					
Lobsters, canned or uncanned.....free.....	6,897,328	730,460	6,921,227	930,219	
Salmon.....dut.....	1,224,090	113,360	1,199,079	115,069	.....1c lb.
All other.....dut.....		903,283		1,138,946	.....30%
Cured or Preserved—Anchovies and sardines, etc.....dut.....		1,152,981		1,483,768	.....Various
Cod, haddock, etc., dried, sm'k'd, etc.....dut.....	11,382,462	425,414	14,395,483	543,172	
Herring—Dried or smoked.....dut.....	3,590,539	97,273	5,130,813	127,555	.....½c lb.
Pickled or salted.....dut.....	32,010,638	1,077,138	31,245,404	1,353,013	.....1c lb.
Mackerel, pickled or salted.....dut.....	16,209,107	1,105,027	18,546,554	1,275,000	.....1c lb.
Salmon, pickled or salted.....dut.....	521,904	41,415	736,658	54,195	.....1c lb.
All other.....dut.....		321,572		340,041	.....30%
Total.....		5,957,929		7,364,878	
Fruits, Including Nuts (lbs.)—Bananas, free.....		5,665,588		5,877,835	
Currants.....dut.....	30,849,253	798,357	36,251,504	916,876	.....2c lb.
Dates.....dut.....	12,943,305	324,087	19,904,512	410,319	.....½c lb.
Figs.....dut.....	7,284,058	356,762	8,812,487	513,895	.....2½c lb.
Lemons.....dut.....	225,942,718	4,398,004	160,197,996	3,666,577	.....1c lb.
Oranges.....dut.....	83,497,669	1,097,596	68,618,818	1,087,053	.....1c lb.
Plums and prunes.....dut.....	600,360	63,574	442,737	47,647	.....2c lb.
Raisins.....dut.....	4,933,201	282,400	10,308,913	531,049	.....2½c lb.
Prepared and preserved fruits.....dut.....		1,020,644		1,238,519	.....2c lb.
All other fruits.....free.....		543,361		662,608	
Do.....dut.....		1,036,291		1,327,069	.....Various
Total fruits.....		15,586,664		16,279,789	
Nuts—Almonds.....dut.....	9,057,421	1,222,587	6,317,539	949,080	.....4c lb.
Cocoanuts.....free.....		625,789		702,347	.....1c lb.
All other.....dut.....		879,166		1,326,759	.....1c lb.
Total fruits and nuts.....		18,314,206		19,258,575	
Furs—Furs and fur skins, undressed...free.....		5,645,731		6,643,717	
Furs, and manufactures of.....dut.....		5,215,531		4,413,151	
Ginger ale or ginger beer (pints).....dut. doz.....	368,595	268,383	337,937	249,414	.....50c gal.
Glass and Glassware (dut.)—Bottles, etc., empty or filled.....		371,394		464,088	.....Various
Cylinder, crown, etc., unpolished.....lbs.....	47,202,267	1,275,184	51,343,339	1,555,924	
Cylinder and crown glass, polished (sq. feet)—Unsilvered.....	2,651,524	521,957	2,547,688	539,082	
{ Silvered.....	896	622	571	286	
Plate glass (sq. ft.)—Fluted, rolled or rough.....	219,049	9,528	119,242	7,915	
{ Cast, polished, unsilvered.....	928,273	233,194	941,879	225,265	
{ Cast, polished, silvered.....	358	419	45,997	12,413	
All other.....		1,771,534		2,105,975	
Total.....		4,183,828		4,911,978	
Glue.....dut...lbs.....	5,358,063	479,450	5,575,732	537,447	
Grease and oils n. e. s.....free.....		436,171		556,723	
Grease n. e. s.....dut.....		260,503		222,943	.....½c lb.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

15

IMPORTS—FREE AND DUTIABLE.	1899.		1900.		Duty.
	Quant's.	Values.	Quant's.	Values.	
Bair—Unmanufactured.....free.....		\$1,814,964		\$2,445,964	
Manufactures of.....dut.....		159,049		48,226	
Total.....		1,974,013		2,694,190	
Hats, bonnets and hoods.....dut.....		619,370		731,633	Various
Materials for.....dut.....		1,807,356		2,062,641	Various
Total.....		2,426,726		2,827,274	
Hay.....dut.tons.	19,872	115,409	143,867	1,019,244	\$4 ton
Hides and Skins, Other than Fur Skins (lbs.)—					
Goatskins.....free.....	69,728,945	18,488,326	81,999,818	21,987,774	
All other, except hides of cattle, etc. free.....	66,965,785	9,877,771	100,070,736	16,530,807	
Hides of cattle.....dut.....	130,396,020	13,671,946	163,865,165	19,408,417	15%
Total.....	267,090,750	41,968,043	345,935,778	57,926,998	
Hide cuttings, raw and other glue					
stock.....free.....		708,968		1,223,521	
Hops.....dut..lbs.	1,319,319	591,755	2,589,695	713,696	12c lb.
Household and personal effects, etc. free.....		3,113,107		1,996,821	
India Rubber & Gutta-Percha, & Manufactures					
of—Unmanufac'd (free, lbs.)—Gutta-percha	518,939	167,577	432,085	178,616	30%
India rubber.....	51,063,066	31,707,630	49,377,138	31,376,867	30%
Total unmanufactured.....	51,582,005	31,875,207	49,809,223	31,555,483	
Manufactures of (dut.)—Gutta-percha.....		115,582		854,332	
India rubber.....		379,309		563,743	
Total manufactures.....		494,891		818,075	
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of—Iron					
ore.....dut.tons	269,013	401,565	946,194	1,497,022	40c ton
Pig iron.....dut.tons	23,316	711,088	61,100	2,109,501	\$4 ton
Scrap iron and steel, etc.....dut.tons	4,642	65,185	28,431	562,685	\$4 ton
Bar iron.....dut..lbs.	44,745,118	907,495	47,743,467	1,028,877	6-10 lb.
Bars, railway, of iron or steel, etc.....dut.tons	624	20,553	2,487	83,738	4-10c lb.
Hoop, band or scroll.....dut..lbs.	19,800	3,929	1,529,651	31,749	Various
Ingots, bl'ns, sl'bs, bil'ts, of steel, etc.....dut..lbs.	23,797,994	1,088,847	32,023,218	1,389,028	Various
Sheet, plate and taggers iron or steel.....dut.lbs.	4,243,296	178,892	23,562,157	668,657	1½c lb.
Tin plates, terne plates and tag-					
gers tin.....dut..lbs.	108,484,826	2,613,564	147,917,004	4,798,170	1½c lb.
Wire rods.....dut..lbs.	34,610,656	730,958	47,113,298	1,117,555	¾c lb.
Wire, and articles made from.....dut..lbs.	5,278,044	348,080	4,048,745	382,630	Various
Manufactures of—Anvils.....dut..lbs.	530,113	32,800	580,438	36,420	1½c lb.
Chains.....dut..lbs.	362,856	21,006	639,010	43,720	Various
Cutlery.....dut.....		1,188,916		1,534,348	Various
Files, file blanks, rasps and floats.....dut.....		42,760		59,707	Various
Firearms.....dut.....		758,575		838,528	Various
Needles, hand sewing and darning.....free.....		407,746		367,587	
Machinery.....dut.....		1,630,542		3,568,978	Various
Shotgun barrels, in single tubes,					
forged, rough-bored.....free.....		138,871		182,906	
All other.....dut.....		1,210,827		1,671,694	Various
Total, not including ore.....		12,100,440		20,476,524	
Ivory (free, lbs.)—Animal.....	321,315	690,980	353,423	805,496	
Vegetable.....	8,864,257	88,479	16,073,505	243,548	
Jewelry, Manufactures of Gold and Silver, and					
Precious Stones—Diamonds, uncut, includ-					
ing miners', etc. not set.....free.....		3,678,266		3,891,236	
Diamonds, cut but not set.....dut.....		8,497,284		7,890,945	10%
Other precious stones, rough or uncut, free.....		39,928		51,367	
Other precious stones, cut but not set.....dut.....		2,141,106		2,403,048	20%
Jewelry, and manufactures of gold and					
silver.....dut.....		3,293,829		3,545,458	60%
Total.....		17,630,413		17,782,654	
Lead, and Manufactures of (dut., lbs.)—Lead in					
ore, etc.....	191,931,295	2,763,384	195,931,735	3,128,675	¾c lb.
Pigs, bars, and old.....	414,023	10,652	447,226	13,794	2½c lb.
Manufactures of.....		10,575		13,781	Various
Leather, and Manufactures of—Leather (dut.)					
Band or belting and sole leather.....		52,688		47,118	20%
Calfskins, tanned, etc.....		258,846		132,670	20%
Skins for morocco.....		2,455,332		3,134,657	10%
Upper leather and skins, dressed, etc.....		2,470,841		3,204,606	Various
Total leather.....		5,237,707		6,519,051	
Manufactures of (dut.)—Gloves, of kid or					
other leather.....		5,398,125		6,107,765	Various
All other.....		480,815		665,181	35%
Total manufactures.....		5,878,940		6,772,946	

IMPORTS—FREE AND DUTIABLE.	1899.		1900.		Duty.
	Quant's.	Values.	Quant's.	Values.	
Malt—Barley.....dut..bu.	4,984	\$4,447	4,399	\$4,127	....45c bu.
Malt Liquors (dut., gals.)—In bottles or jugs...	918,562	917,198	1,081,684	1,079,586	....40c gal.
In other coverings.....	1,928,672	570,692	2,228,502	647,533	....20c gal.
Total.....	2,847,234	1,487,878	3,310,186	1,727,119	
Manganese ore and oxide of.....free.tons	115,094	876,478	333,916	2,638,003	
Marble and Stone, and Manufactures of (dut.)—					
Marble, and manufactures of.....		680,533		812,606	....Various
Stone, and manufactures of, including slate.....		203,319		215,954	....Various
Total.....		883,852		1,028,560	
Matting and mats for floors, etc.....dut.sq.yds	37,925,149	2,651,690	38,429,984	2,774,893	....6c sq. yd.
Metals, Metal Compositions, and Manufactures					
of (dut.)—Bronze manufactures.....		558,472		778,634	....45%
All other.....		3,569,841		4,730,876	....Various
Total.....		4,118,313		5,569,510	
Musical instruments, and parts of.....dut.....		1,058,424		1,090,526	....45%
Oils (gals.)—Animal or rendered—Whale and					
fish.....dut.....	531,932	198,110	851,372	273,367	....8c gal.
Other.....dut.....	9,056	1,509	18,050	3,253	....9c gal.
Mineral.....free.....	1,789,514	140,143	2,354,730	217,405	
Do.....dut.....	2,775	697	19,509	3,042	
Vegetable—Fixed or expressed.....free.....		1,907,924		2,508,896	
Do.....dut.....		611,234		781,760	
Olive.....dut.....	960,042	1,090,250	967,702	1,170,871	....40c gal.
Volatile or essential, and distilled.....free.....		1,381,263		1,487,119	
Do.....dut.....	611,234	309,994		371,971	....Various
Total.....		5,641,183		6,817,678	
Paints, pigments and colors.....dut.....		1,207,440		1,437,996	....Various
Paper Stock, Crude (free; see also wood pulp)—					
Rags, other than woolen.....lbs.	55,596,560	805,545	92,382,167	1,372,156	
All other.....		1,809,369		1,889,622	
Total.....		2,614,914		3,261,778	
Paper, and Manufactures of—(dutyable)					
Lithographic labels and prints, n. e. s.....		799,475		905,609	....25 to 35%
Parchment papers.....lbs.	750,469	56,453	1,061,113	74,278	
All other.....		2,335,661		2,814,486	
Total.....		3,191,589		3,794,373	
Perfumeries, cosmetics, etc.....dut.....		514,690		534,313	60c lb. & 45%
Pipes and smokers' articles.....dut.....		281,002		301,920	....60%
Plants, Shrubs and Vines.....dut.....		763,993		965,399	
Platinum.....free.lbs.	6,357	1,133,475	7,761	1,770,617	
Plumbago.....free.tons	15,970	1,081,859	20,597	2,345,294	
Provisions, Comprising Meat and Dairy Prod-					
ucts (dut.)—Meat products—					
Meat and meat extracts.....		263,845		364,156	....35c lb.
All other.....		109,647		105,726	....Various
Dairy Products (lbs.)—Butter.....	23,700	3,962	42,034	7,723	....6c lb.
Cheese.....	11,826,175	1,563,128	13,445,056	1,761,467	....6c lb.
Milk.....		52,603		42,093	....2c lb.
Total.....		1,993,185		2,281,165	
Rice (lbs.)—Rice.....dut.....	151,241,426	3,017,088	93,289,451	1,875,405	....2c lb.
Do (Hawaiian Islands treaty).....free.....	2,595,600	135,683	596,100	29,336	
Rice flour, rice meal and broken rice.....dut.....	50,340,267	777,378	24,493,752	377,095	....1/4c lb.
Total.....	204,177,293	3,930,149	118,379,303	2,281,806	
Salt (lbs.).....dut..lbs.	363,782,933	553,922	409,847,238	621,806	9-12c 100lbs.
Sausage casings.....free.....		622,949		646,839	
Seeds (bu.)—Linseed or flaxseed.....dut.....	81,953	87,602	67,379	94,126	....25c bu.
Seeds, n. e. s.....free.....		749,088		991,448	
Do.....dut.....		385,155		705,341	....Various
Total.....		1,221,845		1,790,915	
Shells, unmanufactured.....free.....		973,944		1,021,800	
Silk, and Manufactures of—Unmanufactured					
(free, lbs.)—Cocoons.....	13,537	2,288	30,004	18,235	
Raw, or as reeled from the cocoon.....	9,691,145	31,827,061	11,268,310	44,549,672	
Waste.....	1,345,701	650,278	1,784,404	761,853	
Total unmanufactured.....		32,479,627		45,329,760	
Manufactures of (dut.)—Clothing, ready-made,					
and other wearing apparel.....		1,618,802		1,658,616	....Various
Dress and piece goods.....		13,082,369		15,425,974	....Various
Laces and embroideries.....		2,877,578		3,206,837	....60%
Ribbons.....		1,727,543		1,811,629	....50%



IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

17

IMPORTS—FREE AND DUTIABLE.	1899.		1900.		Duty.
	Quant's.	Values.	Quant's.	Values.	
Spun silks, in skeins, cops, warps, or on beams.....lbs.	1,727,710	\$1,975,016	2,420,550	\$3,723,348	
Velvets, plushes, and other pile fabrics.....lbs.	478,285	1,553,687	708,354	2,316,115	Various
All other.....		2,274,079		2,752,447	
Total manufactures.....		25,109,074		30,894,906	
Soap (dut., lbs.)—Fancy, perfumed, etc.....	793,940	327,931	808,309	331,732	15c lb.
All other.....		243,266		291,398	20c lb.
Total.....		576,197		623,130	
Spices—Unground (lbs.)—Nutmegs.....free	1,530,102	368,765	1,590,811	351,383	
Pepper, black or white.....free	12,332,747	1,083,100	13,085,333	1,283,633	
All other.....free	13,851,059	997,783	19,652,762	1,376,243	
Do.....dut.	3,846,925	332,653	4,516,668	389,994	1c lb.
Total.....		2,782,301		3,401,255	
Spirits, Distilled (proof gals.)—Of domestic manufacture, returned (subject to internal revenue tax).....free	998,173	834,948	687,024	636,574	\$2.25 gal.
Brandy.....dut.	219,968	626,875	242,790	693,518	Various
All other.....dut.	1,227,334	1,683,256	1,530,284	2,252,298	
Total.....	2,445,975	3,145,079	2,460,098	3,576,390	
Sponges.....dut.		430,231		536,303	20%
Straw and grass, manufactures of.....dut.		259,185		336,100	
Sugar, Molasses and Confectionery—					
Molasses.....free.gals.	15,300	542	14,435	359	
Do.....dut.gals.	5,806,256	789,034	7,010,573	890,135	3c gal.
Sugar (lbs.)—Not above No.16 Dutch standard—					
Beet.....dut.	723,396,352	15,269,397	701,539,452	14,800,609	1.95c lb.
Cane.....free	462,249,890	17,287,683	504,713,105	20,392,150	
Cane and other.....dut.	273,186,854	60,714,089	230,007,469	64,667,217	1.95c lb.
Above No. 16 Dutch standard—					
Beet, cane and other.....dut.	62,745,763	1,692,951	11,457,068	390,821	
Total.....	462,249,890	17,287,683	504,713,105	20,392,150	
Total sugar.....	361,795,069	77,676,437	351,937,120	79,858,647	
Confectionery.....dut.	308,025,056	94,964,120	401,808,436	100,250,797	
Sulphur ore, etc.....free. tons	296,216	970,804	384,902	1,262,212	
Tea.....lbs.	74,089,899	9,675,081	84,843,491	10,557,741	10c lb.
Tin in bars, blocks, pigs, etc.....free. lbs.	67,342,107	11,843,357	70,148,799	19,098,005	
Tobacco, and Manufactures of—Leaf (dut., lbs.)					
suitable for cigar wrappers.....	4,147,048	4,349,034	5,561,068	5,122,359	\$1.85 lb.
Other.....	9,888,781	5,551,219	14,058,159	8,174,475	35-55c lb.
Total leaf.....	14,035,829	9,900,253	19,619,227	13,296,834	
Manufactures of (dut. lbs.)—Cigars, cigarettes, etc.....	418,634	2,082,450	460,688	2,299,608	\$1.11lb&25%
All other.....		61,549		64,214	\$1.11lb&25%
Total manufactures.....		2,143,999		2,363,822	
Toys.....dut.		2,265,542		2,923,982	35%
Vegetables (dut., bu.)—Beans and dried peas.....	184,499	165,830	965,784	1,048,363	45c bu.
Onions.....	771,930	491,520	546,705	857,827	40c bu.
Potatoes.....	530,420	294,391	155,419	147,062	25c bu.
Pickles and sauces.....		352,022		296,234	40%
All Other—in their natural state.....		312,673		370,680	25%
Prepared or preserved.....		554,302		700,848	2½c lb.
Total.....		2,178,738		2,021,014	
Wines (dut.)—Champagne and oth'r sparkl'g.doz.	262,371	3,668,791	310,112	4,114,691	\$2.88 doz.
Still Wines—in casks.....gals.	2,253,226	1,573,573	2,533,247	1,765,361	40-50c gal.
In other coverings.....doz.	274,873	1,347,842	304,481	1,548,405	Various
Total.....		6,590,206		7,429,027	
Wood, and Manufactures of—Unmanufactured (M ft.)—Cabinet woods—Mahogany.free	24,714	1,244,921	28,238	1,572,369	
All other.....free		486,536		858,433	
Logs and round timber.....free	198,195	1,766,294	101,397	679,456	
Timber, hewn, etc., cu. ft.....dut.	133,792	18,068	565,339	46,558	1c cu. ft.
Lumber (M ft.)—boards, planks, etc., dut.	423,928	4,200,168	680,026	7,073,870	82 M
Shingles.....dut. M.	471,594	827,886	541,030	1,111,234	30c M
Other lumber.....dut.		987,139		1,352,573	Various
All other unmanufactured.....free		1,972,231		2,644,988	
Do.....dut.		20,110		4,888	Various
Total.....		11,883,173		15,841,766	
Manufactures of (dut.)—Cabinetware or house furniture.....		315,611		399,013	35%

IMPORTS—FREE AND DUTIABLE.	1899.		1900.		Duty.
	Quant's.	Values.	Quant's.	Values.	
Wood pulp.....tons	33,319	\$71,506	82,442	\$2,405,630	1c lb.
All other.....		1,632,065		1,948,863	1/2c lb.
Total.....		2,619,182		4,753,506	
Wools, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and manufactures of—Unmanufactured (lbs.)—					
Class 1, clothing—in the grease.....dut.	12,973,444	1,948,402	37,342,656	7,907,010	Various
Scoured.....dut.	3,555	552	61,587	12,975	
Class 2, combing—in the grease.....dut.	2,154,232	586,865	12,630,861	2,638,569	Various
Scoured.....dut.	1,187	196	422	122	
Class 3, carpet—in the grease.....dut.	61,578,547	5,784,444	105,882,179	9,617,132	Various
Scoured.....dut.	25,244	2,438	750	98	
Total.....	76,736,209	8,322,897	155,918,455	20,265,936	
Manufactures of—Carpets and carpeting.....dut.sq.yd	631,547	1,759,563	905,906	2,749,330	Various
Clothing, etc., except shawls and knit fabrics.....dut.		832,678		994,244	Various
Cloths.....dut.lbs.	4,092,898	3,909,466	5,154,674	5,129,831	Various
Dress goods, women's and children's.....dut.sq.yd	27,098,584	5,905,548	25,343,908	5,872,085	Various
Knit fabrics.....dut.		625,739		495,961	4c lb. & 10%
Shoddy, mungo, flocks, etc.....dut.lbs.	314,540	70,224	435,854	86,887	25c lb.
Shawls.....dut.		53,331		79,935	Various
Yarns.....dut.lbs.	173,870	109,671	185,262	129,688	Various
All other.....dut.		564,354		628,500	Various
Total manufactures.....		13,832,621		16,166,551	
Zinc or Spelter, and Manufactures of (dut.)—In blocks or pigs, and old.....lbs.	2,124,928	99,004	2,908,116	152,273	1 1/2c lb.
Manufactures of.....		16,637		19,639	
Total.....		115,641		171,912	
All other articles.....free.		5,884,014		7,456,630	
Do.....		5,403,166		6,558,967	
Total value of merchandise.....free.		300,279,810		367,130,226	
Total value of merchandise.....dut.		396,868,679		482,584,444	
Total value of imports of merchandise.....		697,148,489		849,714,670	

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

[Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1900.]

EXPORTS.	1899.		1900.	
	Quant's.	Values.	Quant's.	Values.
Agricultural Implements—Mowers and reapers, and parts of.....		\$9,053,830		\$11,241,688
Plows and cultivators, and parts of.....		1,545,410		2,178,098
All other, and parts of.....		1,832,957		2,675,105
Total.....		12,432,197		16,094,886
Aluminium, and manufactures of.....		441,846		244,091
Animals—Cattle (No.).....	389,490	30,516,833	396,977	30,623,768
Hogs (No.).....	33,081	227,241	50,975	392,758
Horses (No.).....	45,778	5,444,342	64,709	7,612,056
Mules (No.).....	6,755	516,908	43,340	3,919,478
Sheep (No.).....	143,288	853,555	125,552	732,870
All other, including fowls.....		322,037		284,461
Total animals.....		37,880,916		43,565,391
Art Works—Paintings and statuary.....		303,493		282,543
Bark, and extract of, for tanning.....		369,693		376,742
Beeswax.....lbs.	152,494	41,916	319,379	91,913
Blacking—Stove polish.....		420,219		417,825
All other.....		431,968		462,224
Bones, hoofs, horns and horn tips, strips and waste.....		195,759		198,337
Books, maps, engravings, etchings and other printed matter.....		2,656,136		2,914,915
Brass, and manufactures of.....		1,351,049		1,866,727
Breadstuffs—Barley.....bu.	2,297,403	1,375,274	23,661,692	11,216,694
Bran, middlings and mill feed.....tons	127,953	2,002,588	196,601	2,638,638
Bread and biscuit.....lbs.	16,447,430	809,998	18,321,550	957,711
Buckwheat.....	1,583,980	846,028	425,822	254,847
Corn.....bu.	174,089,094	68,977,448	209,348,273	85,206,889
Cornmeal.....brls.	791,488	1,775,868	943,782	2,148,410
Oats.....bu.	30,309,778	9,787,540	41,369,205	12,504,540
Oatmeal.....lbs.	58,042,505	1,295,988	66,239,950	1,547,909

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

19

EXPORTS.	1899.		1900.	
	Quant's.	Values.	Quant's.	Values.
Rye..... bu.	10,140,866	\$5,936,078	2,355,792	\$1,442,055
Rye flour..... brls.	4,826	15,015	4,370	14,757
Wheat..... bu.	139,432,815	104,281,169	101,950,352	73,237,040
Wheat flour..... brls.	18,485,690	73,095,870	18,097,825	67,755,983
Preparations of, for table food.....		2,133,110		2,359,654
All other.....		1,681,725		1,469,428
<b>Total breadstuffs.....</b>		<b>273,999,699</b>		<b>262,734,026</b>
Bricks—Building..... M.	7,296	53,743	12,650	116,128
Fire.....		175,323		400,072
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>229,066</b>		<b>516,200</b>
Broom corn.....		185,902		182,520
Brooms and brushes.....		211,931		232,273
Candles..... lbs.	3,420,443	275,470	1,981,816	191,637
Carriages, Cars, Other Vehicles, and Parts of—Cars, pas- senger and freight, and parts of—For steam railways.....		1,554,012		2,554,907
For other railways.....		504,484		984,354
All other carriages, and parts of, except cycles.....		2,047,788		2,809,784
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>4,106,284</b>		<b>6,349,045</b>
Cycles, and parts of.....		5,753,880		3,551,025
<b>Total carriages, cars, etc.....</b>		<b>9,860,164</b>		<b>9,900,070</b>
Celluloid, and manufactures of.....		173,771		174,264
Cement..... brls.	64,122	131,361	76,025	163,162
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Medicines (lbs.)—Acids.....		207,247		146,722
Ashes, pot and pearl.....	745,433	29,676	1,275,955	49,566
Copper, sulphate of.....	27,474,801	1,173,186	44,863,730	2,120,745
Dyes and dyestuffs.....		478,582		438,056
Ginseng.....	196,196	782,545	160,901	835,710
Lime, acetate of.....	48,987,511	700,900	47,790,765	776,413
Medicines, patent or proprietary.....		2,661,008		2,997,486
Roots, herbs and barks, n. e. s.....		168,828		237,224
All other.....		4,792,317		5,536,716
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>10,995,289</b>		<b>13,196,638</b>
Cider..... gals.	490,803	64,500	483,307	64,283
Clocks and Watches—Clocks, and parts of.....		1,043,621		1,188,841
Watches, and parts of.....		819,510		786,061
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>1,863,431</b>		<b>1,974,902</b>
Coal and Coke—Coal (tons)—Anthracite.....	1,571,581	6,475,599	1,775,168	7,555,357
Bituminous.....	3,480,352	7,185,432	5,413,453	11,947,055
<b>Total coal.....</b>	<b>5,051,933</b>	<b>13,661,028</b>	<b>7,188,621</b>	<b>19,502,412</b>
Coke..... tons	215,513	632,788	363,202	1,233,921
Coffee and cocoa, ground or prepared, and chocolate.....		192,865		228,241
Copper, and Manufactures of—Ore (tons).....	5,910	440,575	7,285	1,009,288
Ingot, bars, plates and old (lbs.).....	254,987,164	34,476,345	333,340,725	55,772,160
Manufactures of.....		1,507,186		2,079,541
<b>Total copper and manuf's of, not including ore.....</b>		<b>35,983,529</b>		<b>57,851,707</b>
Cork, manufactures of.....		52,385		29,117
Cotton and Manufactures of—Unmanufactured—(lbs.) Sea Island.....	14,142,052	2,361,697	18,199,967	2,985,378
Upland and other.....	37,592,821	207,203,077	30,823,832	238,847,350
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>37,734,029</b>	<b>209,564,774</b>	<b>31,005,831</b>	<b>241,832,737</b>
Waste..... lbs.	14,308,829	524,803	25,642,400	1,156,241
Manufactures of—Cloths (yds.), colored.....	108,940,972	5,221,278	87,890,515	4,839,491
Uncolored.....	303,063,083	13,748,519	264,314,474	13,229,443
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>412,004,055</b>	<b>18,969,897</b>	<b>352,194,989</b>	<b>18,068,934</b>
Other Manufactures of—Wearing apparel.....		1,275,839		1,582,475
Waste, cop and mill..... lbs.	7,088,492	314,375	12,760,380	610,120
All other.....		3,006,808		3,718,472
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>4,597,017</b>		<b>5,911,067</b>
<b>Total manufactures of.....</b>		<b>23,566,914</b>		<b>23,980,001</b>
Earthen, Stone and China Ware—Earthen and stone ware.....		312,887		518,610
China ware.....		35,943		57,213
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>351,830</b>		<b>575,823</b>
Eggs..... doz.	3,093,611	641,385	5,910,162	982,421
Feathers.....		212,374		279,973
Fertilizers, phosphates, crude..... tons	780,513	5,989,891	776,220	6,376,367
All other.....	41,587	874,474	38,996	841,857
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>822,100</b>	<b>6,864,365</b>	<b>815,216</b>	<b>7,218,224</b>

EXPORTS.	1899.		1900.	
	Quant's.	Values.	Quant's.	Values.
Fibers, Vegetable, and Textile Grasses—Manufactures of—				
Bags.....		\$406,593		\$396,439
Cordage..... lbs.	8,659,948	735,049	8,430,995	927,805
Twine.....		1,505,345		2,645,771
All other.....		446,115		468,270
Total.....		3,098,102		4,438,285
Fish—Fresh, other than salmon..... lbs.	1,444,079	53,072	1,557,005	59,734
Dried, smoked or cured—Cod, haddock, hake and pollock..... lbs.	9,247,076	370,150	9,729,573	404,212
Herring..... lbs.	3,101,560	95,032	3,765,397	82,407
Other..... lbs.	842,342	40,308	963,774	56,684
Pickled—Mackerel..... brls.	1,017	12,771	1,142	14,352
Other..... brls.	14,428	61,650	20,693	99,627
Salmon—Canned..... lbs.	30,167,277	2,906,475	27,082,370	2,693,648
Other, fresh or cured.....		331,601		533,115
Canned fish, other than salmon and shellfish.....		124,520		133,244
Caviare.....		215,387		100,387
Shellfish—Oysters.....		727,349		805,991
Other.....		249,457		415,267
All other fish, and fish products.....		11,039		24,044
Total.....		5,169,811		5,422,712
Fruits and Nuts—Apples, dried..... lbs.	19,305,739	1,245,733	34,964,010	2,247,851
Apples, green or ripe..... brls.	380,222	1,210,459	525,636	1,444,655
Oranges.....		282,313		269,850
Prunes..... lbs.	5,615,565	380,847	25,922,101	1,646,316
Raisins..... lbs.	4,659,807	242,620	2,415,351	139,678
All other green, ripe or dried.....		1,997,649		2,545,451
Fruits, Preserved—Canned.....		2,330,715		3,122,831
Other.....		66,899		62,370
Nuts.....		140,250		155,478
Total.....		7,897,485		11,634,480
Furniture of metal.....		182,128		289,795
Furs and Fur Skins.....		3,032,846		4,502,101
Glass and Glassware—Window glass.....		32,630		34,748
All other.....		1,470,961		1,808,453
Total.....		1,503,651		1,953,201
Glucose or grape sugar..... lbs.	223,003,571	3,624,890	221,901,459	3,600,139
Glue..... lbs.	2,368,087	222,072	2,349,014	225,844
Grease, grease scraps, and all soap stock.....		2,576,507		2,041,322
Gunpowder and Other Explosives—Gunpowder..... lbs.	1,504,624	181,642	1,600,522	197,005
Cartridges and other.....		1,350,247		1,691,736
Total.....		1,531,889		1,888,741
Hair, and manufactures of.....		503,712		676,198
Hay..... tons	64,916	858,992	72,708	982,592
Hides and skins, other than furs..... lbs.	10,140,840	929,117	7,486,256	804,674
Honey.....		55,900		30,086
Hops..... lbs.	21,145,512	3,626,144	12,639,472	1,707,660
Ice..... tons	2,888	43,461	13,720	29,501
India Rubber and Gutta Percha, manufactures of—Belting, hose and packing.....				589,013
Boots and shoes..... pairs	436,586	260,886	762,016	420,939
All other.....		1,504,499		1,404,205
Total.....		1,765,385		2,364,157
India rubber, scrap and old.....		376,962		491,569
Ink—Printers'.....		104,636		145,321
Other.....		105,980		114,455
Total.....		210,613		259,776
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, including telegraph, telephone, and other electric.....		4,399,180		6,431,301
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of—Iron ore..... tons	31,412	66,400	40,510	79,042
Pig iron—Ferro-manganese..... tons	436	20,667	16	2,180
All other..... tons	299,146	3,230,628	160,674	3,122,573
Scrap and old, fit only for manufacture..... tons	91,935	1,041,229	48,110	739,495
Bar iron..... lbs.	23,564,511	385,144	18,457,435	378,120
Bars or rods of steel, other than wire..... lbs.	73,861,862	944,874	73,075,172	1,444,620
Bars or rails for railways—Iron..... tons	11,776	141,706	6,149	138,304
Steel..... tons	266,109	5,238,125	341,646	9,218,144
Billets, ingots and blooms..... tons	43,124	899,544	14,084	440,955
Hoop, band and scroll..... lbs.	6,753,270	107,703	2,947,489	70,836
Rods, wire, of steel..... lbs.	56,492,797	580,540	25,980,741	513,866
Sheets and plates—Iron..... lbs.	15,107,028	324,747	18,181,278	549,975
Steel..... lbs.	112,690,118	1,634,866	79,524,772	1,249,576
Tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin..... lbs.	205,910	10,045	319,539	19,062
Structural iron and steel..... tons	49,069	1,759,938	66,265	2,835,523

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

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EXPORTS.	1899.		1900.	
	Quant's.	Values.	Quant's.	Values.
Wire.....lbs.	215,194.476	\$3,891,180	236,872.806	\$5,982,400
Car wheels.....No.	23,933	132,124	25,508	166,829
Castings, n. e. s.....		1,055,525		1,573,724
Cutlery—Table.....		31,437		90,500
All other.....		164,603		205,712
Firearms.....		681,440		1,403,915
Builders' Hardware and Saws and Tools—Locks, hinges and other builders' hardware.....		4,898,752		5,914,489
Saws.....		223,764		267,038
Tools, n. e. s.....		2,719,856		3,404,430
Total.....		7,842,372		9,646,017
Machinery, Machines, and Parts of—Cash registers.....				813,077
Electrical.....		2,736,110		4,323,917
Laundry machinery.....				441,562
Metal-working.....		6,491,586		7,193,330
Printing presses, and parts of.....		847,000		1,219,774
Pumps and pumping machinery.....		2,710,654		3,108,279
Sewing machines, and parts of.....		3,264,344		4,540,842
Shoe machinery.....		853,996		1,163,265
Steam Engines, and Parts of—Fire.....No.	4	13,973	525	14,915
Locomotive.....No.	517	4,723,748		5,592,403
Stationary.....No.	605	335,061	1,128	652,976
Parts of—and boilers.....		1,132,453		1,756,199
Typewriting machines, and parts of.....		2,443,332		2,637,544
All other machinery, etc.....		18,722,251		21,913,202
Nails and Spikes (lbs.)—Cut.....	32,969,265	604,215	24,935,866	647,711
Wire.....	51,193,212	973,434	84,635,366	2,124,522
All other, including tacks.....	4,619,843	285,427	4,291,249	278,709
Pipes and fittings.....		5,875,748		7,024,888
Safes.....No.	2,257	145,349	2,374	149,637
Scales and balances.....		390,214		535,932
Stoves, ranges, and parts of.....		503,739		535,385
All other manufactures of iron and steel.....		10,464,055		15,322,922
Total iron and steel, etc., not including ore.....		93,716,031		121,853,344
Jewelry, and Other Manufactures of Gold and Silver—Jewelry.....		729,194		891,392
Other manufactures of gold and silver.....		233,962		250,384
Total.....		963,156		1,141,776
Lamps, chandeliers, and all other devices for illuminating purposes.....		777,379		977,932
Lead, and Manufactures of (lbs.)—Pigs, bars, and old.....	164,406	6,502	303,506	14,031
Type.....	259,309	97,745	356,442	125,271
All other.....		130,865		190,278
Total.....		235,112		325,630
Leather, and Manufactures of—Leather, sole.....lbs.	37,120,912	6,280,904	34,060,296	6,433,903
Leather, Other—Upper leather—Kid, glazed.....		634,263		1,903,914
Patent or enameled.....		82,308		101,708
Splits, buff, grain, and all other upper leather.....		11,576,822		11,913,256
Other leather.....		1,090,574		1,438,976
Total.....		13,444,569		15,363,854
Manufactures of—Boots and shoes.....		2,711,385		4,274,174
Harness and saddles.....		237,552		504,131
All other.....		792,575		713,346
Total leather and manufactures of.....		23,466,985		27,288,808
Lime.....brls.	73,385	71,735	81,617	85,854
Malt.....bu.	453,038	324,143	293,742	215,198
Malt Liquors—In bottles.....doz.	1,433,739	1,733,373	1,479,071	1,944,827
In other coverings.....gals.	602,055	154,751	748,984	192,700
Total.....		1,888,124		2,137,527
Marble and Stone, and Manufactures of—Unmanufactured.....		68,903		120,397
Manufactures of—Roofing slate.....		1,363,617		950,543
All other.....		454,239		603,229
Total.....		1,886,759		1,677,169
Matches.....		103,693		95,316
Musical Instruments (No.)—Organs.....	17,019	985,997	16,174	992,642
Pianofortes.....	1,169	233,950	1,755	354,906
All other, and parts of.....		651,896		608,069
Total.....		1,791,843		1,955,707
Naval Stores—Resin, tar, turpentine, and pitch (brls.)—Resin.....	2,563,229	3,741,581	2,369,118	3,796,367
Tar.....	36,303	86,002	36,515	77,032
Turpentine and pitch.....	22,945	54,963	20,246	45,823
Total.....	2,623,077	3,882,536	2,425,879	3,919,227

EXPORTS.	1899.		1900.	
	Quant's.	Values.	Quant's.	Values.
Turpentine, spirits of.....gals.	17,761,533	\$6,100,419	18,090,582	\$8,554,922
Total naval stores.....		9,982,955		12,474,194
Nickel, nickel oxide and matte.....lbs.	4,907,722	1,110,222	5,817,677	1,219,812
Nursery stock.....		134,923		107,172
Oil Cake and Oil-Cake Meal (lbs.)—Cottonseed.....	107,933,479	9,253,398	114,370,942	11,229,188
Flaxseed or linseed.....	487,177,390	5,277,744	483,130,182	5,528,331
Total.....	1567170869	14,531,142	1626834524	16,757,519
Oilcloths—For floors.....		31,080		42,058
Other.....		101,452		95,448
Total.....		132,532		137,506
Oils—Animal (gals.)—Fish.....				
Lard.....	946,358	191,342	795,642	184,403
Whale.....	917,007	412,447	738,724	337,260
Other.....	79,767	35,970	60,214	24,766
Total animal.....	1,663,372	64,368	381,161	172,568
Total.....	2,109,504	704,127	1,975,741	718,997
Mineral, Crude—Including all natural oils, without regard to gravity.....gals.	113,088,060	5,202,892	133,023,656	7,364,162
Mineral, Refined or Manufactured, Not Including Residuum (gals.)—Naphthas, including all lighter products of distillation.....	16,252,785	1,170,294	21,985,098	2,016,802
Illuminating.....	722,279,480	41,087,031	721,025,237	55,978,937
Lubricating and heavy paraffin oil.....	67,424,393	7,943,193	74,583,769	9,744,367
Total mineral, refined or manufactured (not including residuum).....	805,956,658	50,200,518	817,594,099	67,740,106
Residuum, including tar, and all other, from which the light bodies have been distilled.....brls.	730,214	869,758	395,931	506,843
Total refined or manufactured (including residuum).....		51,070,276		68,246,949
Vegetable—Corn.....gals.	2,360,629	565,293	4,383,926	1,351,967
Cottonseed.....gals.	50,627,219	12,077,519	46,902,390	14,127,538
Linseed.....gals.	107,000	47,681	103,484	54,148
Volatile or Essential—Peppermint.....lbs.	117,462	118,227	89,558	90,298
Other.....		162,358		166,299
All other.....		838,257		654,295
Total vegetable.....		13,809,335		16,344,445
Paints, Pigments and Colors—Carbon black, gas black, and lampblack.....		191,827		214,559
Zinc, oxide of.....lbs.	9,719,741	316,932	11,836,500	474,296
All other.....		938,736		1,213,203
Total.....		1,447,425		1,902,058
Paper, and Manufactures of—Paper hangings.....		129,000		145,983
Printing paper.....lbs.	98,154,444	2,385,667	99,308,300	2,521,320
Writing paper and envelopes.....		158,096		463,068
All other.....		2,605,121		3,065,218
Total.....		5,477,884		6,215,559
Paraffin and Paraffin Wax.....lbs.	174,844,701	6,804,684	182,153,718	8,602,723
Perfumery and cosmetics.....		316,542		358,589
Plated ware.....		450,462		508,024
Provisions, Comprising Meat and Dairy Products—Meat products—Beef products—Canned.....lbs.	38,385,472	3,503,293	55,553,745	5,233,982
Fresh.....lbs.	282,139,974	23,545,185	329,078,009	29,643,830
Salted or pickled, and other cured.....lbs.	48,144,189	2,671,780	49,622,328	2,893,902
Tallow.....lbs.	107,361,009	4,367,356	89,080,943	4,398,204
Hog Products—Bacon.....lbs.	562,661,480	41,567,067	512,142,398	38,975,205
Hams.....lbs.	225,846,750	20,774,084	196,401,702	20,414,702
Pork (lbs.)—Canned.....			8,496,074	658,402
Fresh.....	41,310,364	2,722,661	25,945,546	1,925,563
Salted or pickled.....	137,197,200	7,917,066	133,199,633	8,243,797
Total, fresh and salted.....	178,507,564	10,639,727	159,145,229	10,169,890
Lard.....lbs.	711,259,851	42,208,465	661,313,608	41,939,157
Lard compounds, and substitutes for (cottonolene, lardine, etc.).....lbs.	22,144,717	1,200,231	25,741,685	1,474,464
Casings for sausages.....		1,671,032		2,307,571
Mutton.....lbs.	379,110	29,427	773,760	64,313
Oleo and oleomargarine (lbs.)—Oleo, the oil.....	142,390,492	9,183,659	146,739,631	10,503,856
Oleomargarine, imitation butter.....	5,549,322	509,703	4,256,067	416,544
Total.....	147,939,814	9,693,362	150,995,748	10,920,400
Poultry and game.....		183,503		463,886
All other meat products—Canned.....		5,834,865		1,717,985
Other.....				3,941,394
Dairy Products (lbs.)—Butter.....	30,247,997	3,263,951	18,262,238	3,142,378

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

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EXPORTS.	1899.		1900.	
	Quant's.	Values.	Quant's.	Values.
Cheese.....	38,198,753	\$3,316,049	48,375,862	\$4,939,255
Milk.....		1,049,211		1,133,296
Total provisions, etc.....		175,508,608		184,431,716
Quicksilver..... lbs.	1,123,471	516,459	1,071,585	556,142
Rice..... lbs.	852,704	38,511	12,830,402	490,693
Rice bran, meal and polish..... lbs.	14,481,985	80,238	28,119,408	167,023
Salt..... lbs.	25,256,634	86,315	12,731,919	55,833
Seeds—Clover..... lbs.	19,980,434	1,264,922	32,079,371	2,379,372
Cotton..... lbs.	34,443,806	197,023	49,855,238	346,230
Flaxseed or linseed..... bu.	2,830,991	2,815,449	2,743,266	3,475,417
Timothy..... lbs.	16,149,611	492,710	15,078,186	505,758
Other grass seeds.....		156,200		165,063
All other.....		153,082		164,801
Total.....		5,079,306		7,036,641
Shells.....		116,052		96,382
Silk, manufactures of.....		200,729		251,591
Soap—Toilet or fancy.....		314,326		493,253
Other..... lbs.	32,529,003	1,143,284	36,042,193	1,280,668
Total.....		1,457,610		1,773,921
Spermaceti and spermaceti wax..... lbs.	214,443	57,929	235,781	67,125
Spirits, Distilled (proof gals.)—Alcohol—Wood.....	727,082	414,875	540,739	320,306
(Other, including pure, neutral, or cologne spirits)	1,476,028	427,288	177,374	59,277
Brandy.....	20,944	29,289	80,259	83,638
Rum.....	850,719	1,175,306	670,410	903,808
Whisky—Bourbon.....	224,918	267,865	863,241	764,890
Rye.....	99,884	156,617	91,721	121,241
All other.....	19,536	24,372	18,585	24,921
Total.....	3,419,091	2,495,612	2,442,989	2,278,111
Starch..... lbs.	110,193,776	2,292,843	124,911,763	2,694,362
Stereotype and electrotype plates.....		60,940		48,877
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of.....		359,780		402,861
Sugar and Molasses—Molasses..... gals.	5,682,080	444,392	3,392,374	434,585
Sirup..... gals.	10,070,650	1,465,849	11,179,770	1,632,202
Sugar, brown..... lbs.	403,119	14,275	322,252	11,262
Sugar, refined..... lbs.	9,462,228	426,202	22,186,151	1,003,830
Candy and confectionery.....		603,170		565,487
Total sugar and molasses.....		2,953,888		3,697,366
Tin, manufactures of.....		365,470		386,721
Tobacco, and Manufactures of—Unmanuf'd (lbs.)—Leaf.....	272,421,295	25,170,771	334,603,969	29,163,014
Stems and trimmings.....	11,191,827	296,447	10,051,484	259,285
Total.....	283,613,122	25,467,218	344,655,453	29,422,299
Manufactures of—Cigars..... M.	3,732	76,172	2,579	74,623
Cigarettes..... M.	1,169,447	2,197,353	1,164,355	2,290,876
Plug..... lbs.	8,999,945	2,067,815	12,196,964	2,624,375
All other.....		807,658		1,019,772
Total.....		5,178,998		6,009,646
Toys.....		148,805		216,334
Trunks, valises and traveling bags.....		132,638		119,352
Varnish..... gals.	436,817	463,547	588,525	620,059
Vegetables—Beans and pease..... bu.	883,201	1,269,812	617,375	983,446
Onions..... bu.	164,902	134,250	171,636	143,256
Potatoes..... bu.	579,833	450,739	803,360	622,006
Vegetables, canned.....		555,691		603,288
All other, including pickles and sauces.....		388,908		491,227
Total.....		2,799,400		2,843,223
Vessels Sold to Foreigners (tons)—Steamers.....	143	49,400	1,023	181,693
Sailing vessels.....	1,507	17,625	687	21,285
Total.....	1,650	67,025	1,710	202,948
Vinegar..... gals.	107,317	13,488	115,372	12,583
Whalebone..... lbs.	144,283	395,443	196,001	494,276
Wine—In bottles..... doz.	10,973	52,015	9,889	49,927
In other coverings..... gals.	1,498,078	624,315	1,308,859	575,665
Total.....		676,330		625,592
Wood, and Manufactures of—Timber and unmanufactured wood—Sawed..... M feet	406,448	4,161,097	473,146	5,761,671
Hewn..... cubic feet	4,796,658	818,841	4,416,741	785,305
Logs and other.....		3,262,589		5,020,471
Total.....		8,242,527		11,567,447
Lumber (M feet)—Boards, deals and planks.....	970,170	15,031,176	1,046,867	17,731,678

EXPORTS.	1899.		1900.	
	Quant's.	Values.	Quant's.	Values.
Joists and scantling.....	34,204	\$371,840	41,043	\$550,495
Total.....	1,004,464	15,403,016	1,087,900	18,282,173
Shingles..... M.	73,791	127,939	86,118	169,667
Shooks—Box.....		434,280		587,407
Other..... No.	616,890	588,961	772,969	728,758
Staves..... No.	44,382,689	3,720,237	49,031,533	4,337,418
Heading.....		177,006		78,146
All other.....		3,081,285		3,613,190
Manufactures of—Doors, sash and blinds.....		1,136,907		1,132,499
Furniture, n. e. s.....		3,571,375		4,190,437
Hogsheds and barrels, empty.....		210,137		167,315
Trimmings, moldings, and other house finishings.....		376,273		428,185
Woodenware.....		738,375		981,938
Wood pulp..... lbs.	55,932,270	6,936,319	28,554,801	458,463
All other.....		2,935,899		3,872,141
Total manufactures of.....		9,715,285		11,290,978
Total wood, and manufactures of.....		41,489,526		50,594,819
Wool and Manufactures of—Wool, raw..... lbs.	1,683,419	237,350	2,200,300	387,239
Manufactures of—Carpets..... yds.	107,779	81,138	146,113	115,052
Dress goods..... yds.	27,657	16,933	38,166	24,381
Flannels and blankets.....		42,672		100,252
Wearing apparel.....		538,799		565,383
All other manufactures of.....		367,865		448,534
Total manufactures.....		1,047,407		1,253,602
Zinc, and Manufactures of—Ore..... tons	15,489	448,145	32,101	980,999
Manufactures of—Pigs, bars, plates and sheets..... lbs.	18,321,375	972,076	31,845,685	1,584,702
All other manufactures of.....		184,894		83,500
Total, not including ore.....		1,156,970		1,668,202
All other articles.....		7,012,431		9,470,719
Total value of exports of domestic merchandise.....		120,639,122		137,047,618
Total value of exports of foreign merchandise.....		23,062,080		23,710,213

**TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE BY COUNTRIES.**

[Fiscal years 1899-1900.]

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
<b>EUROPE.</b>				
Austria-Hungary.....	\$6,551,256	\$9,080,988	\$7,378,935	\$7,046,619
Azores and Madeira Islands.....	9,823	19,431	361,232	414,113
Belgium.....	10,552,030	12,940,806	44,158,033	48,307,011
Denmark.....	280,198	920,455	16,605,828	18,487,991
France.....	62,146,056	72,998,631	60,596,899	83,312,687
Germany.....	84,225,777	97,330,065	155,772,179	187,370,199
Gibraltar.....	17,966	40,208	567,961	500,152
Greece.....	944,521	1,122,855	213,507	290,709
Greenland, Iceland, etc.....	78,408	78,658	159	6,005
Italy.....	24,832,746	27,924,116	25,034,940	33,256,620
Malta, Gozo, etc.....	9,770	10,536	144,080	175,734
Netherlands.....	14,457,620	15,850,969	79,305,968	89,376,676
Portugal.....	2,975,504	3,743,216	4,132,400	5,886,542
Roumania.....		101,042	146,048	41,562
Russia, Baltic, etc.....	2,830,223	4,735,612	7,301,068	6,396,862
Russia, Black Sea.....	1,710,161	2,510,361	1,185,549	1,241,425
Servia.....			217	
Spain.....	3,982,369	5,350,047	9,077,507	13,399,680
Sweden and Norway.....	2,605,555	4,244,302	12,318,289	10,496,467
Switzerland.....	14,826,480	17,393,168	267,732	250,477
Turkey in Europe.....	2,359,830	3,980,866	354,457	340,377
United Kingdom.....	118,488,217	159,583,005	511,778,705	533,829,374
Total Europe.....	353,884,524	440,509,489	496,602,093	1,040,167,312
<b>NORTH AMERICA.</b>				
Bermuda.....	494,812	436,661	1,065,388	1,119,880
British Honduras.....	198,203	198,040	500,802	620,447
British North America—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc.....	3,702,990	5,673,370	4,710,048	6,447,711
Quebec, Ontario, etc.....	23,051,743	27,816,604	79,036,530	83,002,739
British Columbia.....	4,486,234	5,814,528	4,238,383	5,562,738
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	383,168	562,739	1,595,497	2,017,524
Total British North America.....	31,604,135	39,867,261	89,570,458	97,041,772



## TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

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COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
Central American States—Costa Rica.....	\$3,581,899	\$2,980,030	\$1,240,950	\$1,462,355
Guatemala.....	2,111,264	2,402,978	1,102,963	785,462
Honduras.....	911,849	988,606	832,016	1,184,193
Nicaragua.....	1,514,630	1,520,266	1,186,511	1,815,129
Salvador.....	1,085,708	738,674	625,414	679,440
Total Central American States.....	9,205,345	8,630,554	4,987,854	5,926,579
Mexico.....	22,995,722	28,615,881	25,483,075	34,974,361
Miquelon, Langley, etc.....	86,283	66,709	194,624	179,387
West Indies—British.....	14,150,482	11,894,520	8,751,817	8,895,164
Cuba.....	25,408,828	31,371,704	18,616,377	26,513,613
Danish.....	580,828	568,935	438,063	624,524
Dutch.....	246,902	315,808	474,435	582,185
French.....	28,735	30,176	1,542,984	1,867,188
Haiti.....	826,580	1,184,797	2,455,966	2,996,689
Porto Rico.....	3,179,827	3,078,415	2,685,848	4,640,431
Santo Domingo.....	3,125,779	3,680,413	1,104,013	1,317,098
Total West Indies.....	47,566,411	52,124,769	36,129,506	47,436,892
Total North America.....	112,150,911	129,939,875	157,361,707	187,299,318
SOUTH AMERICA.				
Argentina.....	5,112,561	8,114,304	9,563,510	11,558,237
Bolivia.....	22	22	31,298	59,223
Brazil.....	57,875,747	58,073,457	12,239,096	11,578,119
Chile.....	2,942,962	7,081,186	2,107,124	3,287,362
Colombia.....	5,126,731	4,307,514	3,042,094	2,710,688
Ecuador.....	1,054,653	1,524,378	882,591	1,216,008
Guianas—British.....	3,500,207	3,795,358	1,749,545	1,912,814
Dutch.....	1,651,009	1,230,412	443,757	491,236
French.....	37,929	37,564	170,090	195,037
Paraguay.....	160	160	10,751	4,884
Peru.....	1,496,978	2,122,543	1,325,650	1,662,475
Uruguay.....	1,281,168	1,848,077	1,242,822	1,816,881
Venezuela.....	6,507,847	5,500,019	2,851,634	2,432,757
Total South America.....	86,587,803	98,635,134	55,659,902	58,945,721
ASIA.				
Aden.....	1,924,941	1,542,335	908,741	1,490,662
Chinese Empire.....	18,619,268	26,896,117	14,436,440	15,258,748
China—British.....	4,836	4,836	.....	29,202
German.....	.....	.....	.....	337,310
Russian.....	.....	.....	.....	4,892,323
East Indies—British.....	32,560,312	45,355,976	4,341,936	1,534,149
Dutch.....	21,313,945	27,886,814	1,548,973	207,587
French.....	.....	.....	7,632	.....
Portuguese.....	9	529	.....	.....
Hongkong.....	2,479,274	1,256,233	7,732,525	8,485,988
Japan.....	26,716,514	32,724,418	17,264,688	29,087,642
Korea.....	408	105	141,679	128,949
Russia, Asiatic.....	113,562	1,008	1,543,126	3,050,102
Turkey in Asia.....	3,284,250	3,823,371	167,743	226,655
All other Asia.....	78,431	325,257	124,678	186,651
Total Asia.....	107,091,214	139,817,023	48,360,161	64,913,984
OCEANIA.				
Auckland, Fiji, etc.....	926,849	1,947,520	10,121	22,281
British Australasia.....	3,502,402	5,453,130	19,777,129	26,725,702
French Oceania.....	290,557	437,707	287,124	323,138
German Oceania.....	.....	621	27,573	10,636
Guam.....	10,649	1,320	6,883	13,347
Hawaiian Islands.....	17,831,463	20,707,033	9,305,470	13,509,148
Philippine Islands.....	4,408,774	5,971,208	404,193	2,640,449
Tonga, Samoa, etc.....	26,183	76,833	56,522	146,267
Total Oceania.....	26,997,877	34,590,042	29,875,015	43,390,927
AFRICA.				
British Africa.....	1,806,746	1,069,182	15,155,610	16,269,482
Canary Islands.....	24,193	21,607	216,626	238,706
French Africa.....	585,629	657,226	543,555	601,165
German Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	708
Italian Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	13,375
Liberia.....	9,300	2,936	18,412	25,048
Madagascar.....	1,475	4,061	1,134	10,235
Portuguese Africa.....	11,705	17,312	1,505,008	802,164
Spanish Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey in Africa—Egypt.....	7,489,929	8,278,001	494,196	1,085,613
Tripoli.....	60,065	174,297	278	60
All other Africa.....	946,927	1,021,744	659,605	412,563
Total Africa.....	10,436,060	11,217,116	18,594,424	19,469,109
Grand total.....	697,148,489	849,714,670	1,227,023,302	1,394,866,671

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE,  
BY COUNTRIES--1893-1900.**

[Fiscal years ending June 30.]

IMPORTS.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Europe.....	\$458450093	\$295077865	\$383645813	\$418639121	\$430192205	\$305833691	\$353884534	\$440509480
North America.....	183,732,712	166,962,559	133,915,620	126,877,126	105,924,053	91,376,807	112,150,911	129,939,875
South America.....	102,207,815	100,147,107	112,167,190	108,828,462	107,389,406	92,091,694	86,587,893	93,635,134
Asia and Oceania.....	113,621,824	87,644,320	95,077,282	114,206,986	111,695,036	119,453,823	134,089,091	174,413,065
Africa and other countries.....	8,388,478	5,162,771	7,164,000	11,172,979	9,529,713	7,193,639	10,436,060	11,217,116
Total.....	866,400,922	654,994,622	731,969,965	779,724,674	764,730,412	616,049,654	697,148,489	849,714,670
<b>EXPORTS.</b>								
Europe.....	661,976,710	700,870,822	627,927,692	673,043,753	513,385,644	973,806,245	936,602,003	1040167312
North America.....	119,788,889	119,693,212	108,575,594	116,567,496	124,958,461	139,627,441	157,931,707	187,299,318
South America.....	32,639,077	33,212,810	33,525,935	36,297,671	33,708,646	33,821,701	35,659,902	38,945,721
Asia and Oceania.....	27,421,831	32,786,943	40,434,288	42,827,258	61,927,678	66,710,813	78,235,176	108,304,911
Africa and other countries.....	5,838,687	5,577,285	7,074,656	13,870,760	16,953,127	17,515,730	18,594,424	19,469,109
Total.....	847,665,194	892,140,572	807,538,165	882,606,936	1050993556	1231482330	1227023302	1394186371

**SUMMARY--IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.**

[Fiscal year ending June 30.]

GROUPS.	1899.		1900.	
	Values.	Per ct.	Values.	Per ct.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>				
Free of Duty—Articles of food and animals.....	\$89,462,962	29.90	\$91,902,112	25.08
Articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry.....	175,554,962	58.14	228,208,740	62.16
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in the manufactures and mechanic arts.....	20,074,407	6.73	31,387,537	8.55
Articles manufactured ready for consumption.....	9,745,659	3.41	10,116,852	2.76
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.....	5,442,720	1.92	5,514,985	1.50
Total free of duty.....	300,279,810	100.00	367,130,226	100.00
Dutiable—Articles of food and animals.....	121,491,720	30.61	126,576,986	26.23
Articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry.....	47,102,812	11.91	74,055,366	15.35
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in the manufactures and mechanic arts.....	40,589,776	10.28	57,046,012	11.82
Articles manufactured ready for consumption.....	58,112,784	24.67	118,768,845	24.61
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.....	39,571,587	22.53	106,137,263	21.99
Total dutiable.....	396,868,679	100.00	482,594,444	100.00
Free and Dutiable—Articles of food and animals.....	210,953,782	30.23	218,479,098	25.71
Articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry.....	222,657,774	31.94	302,264,106	35.57
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in the manufactures and mechanic arts.....	60,694,183	8.76	88,433,549	10.41
Articles manufactured ready for consumption.....	107,858,443	15.54	128,885,697	15.17
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.....	95,014,307	13.53	111,632,220	13.14
Total imports of merchandise.....	697,148,489	100.00	849,714,670	100.00
Per cent of free.....		43.07		43.21
Duties collected from customs.....	206,128,482		233,857,968	
<b>EXPORTS.</b>				
Domestic—Products of—Agriculture.....	784,776,142	65.19	835,912,952	60.99
Manufactures.....	339,592,146	28.21	432,284,396	31.54
Mining.....	28,156,174	2.34	38,997,550	2.85
Forest.....	42,126,889	3.49	52,309,484	3.82
Fisheries.....	5,962,998	.50	6,289,664	.46
Miscellaneous.....	3,286,872	.27	4,682,142	.34
Total domestic.....	1203931222	100.00	1370476158	100.00
Foreign—Free of duty.....	9,511,138	41.19	12,370,708	52.20
Dutiable.....	13,580,942	58.81	11,339,505	47.80
Total foreign.....	23,092,080	100.00	23,710,213	100.00
Total exports.....	1227023302		1394186371	

**GOLD AND SILVER.**

GOLD AND SILVER.	1899.	1900.
Gold—Imports.....	\$88,954,603	\$42,829,457
Exports.....	37,522,086	48,266,229
Silver—Imports.....	30,675,056	35,236,697
Exports.....	56,319,055	56,712,275

**TONNAGE.**

VESSELS.	1899.		1900.	
	Entered—	Sailing.....	Entered—	Sailing.....
Entered—Sailing.....		4,255,222		4,190,852
Steam.....		21,855,594		23,710,913
Cleared—Sailing.....		4,237,925		4,238,243
Steam.....		22,028,051		22,821,664





## STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

The following ten tables were prepared by the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD—1895 TO 1899.\*

COUNTRIES.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
United States.....	467,103,000	427,684,000	530,149,000	675,149,000	547,304,000
Ontario.....	18,183,000	19,184,000	29,765,000	33,042,000	22,158,000
Manitoba.....	32,777,000	14,825,000	18,897,000	26,112,000	28,802,000
Rest of Canada.....	6,500,000	6,800,000	7,500,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
<b>Total Canada.....</b>	<b>57,460,000</b>	<b>40,809,000</b>	<b>56,102,000</b>	<b>68,154,000</b>	<b>59,960,000</b>
Mexico.....	10,035,000	22,555,000	9,700,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
<b>Total North America.....</b>	<b>534,598,000</b>	<b>491,048,000</b>	<b>595,951,000</b>	<b>758,303,000</b>	<b>622,264,000</b>
Chile.....	15,000,000	12,000,000	10,500,000	14,000,000	13,000,000
Argentina.....	60,000,000	41,433,000	25,410,000	46,603,000	92,167,000
Uruguay.....	8,915,000	4,059,000	3,600,000	6,000,000	7,164,000
<b>Total South America.....</b>	<b>83,915,000</b>	<b>57,492,000</b>	<b>39,510,000</b>	<b>66,603,000</b>	<b>112,331,000</b>
Great Britain.....	38,348,000	58,851,000	56,672,000	75,390,000	67,594,000
Ireland.....	1,109,000	1,194,000	1,855,000	1,856,000	1,731,000
<b>Total United Kingdom.....</b>	<b>39,457,000</b>	<b>60,045,000</b>	<b>58,527,000</b>	<b>77,186,000</b>	<b>69,325,000</b>
Norway.....	290,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	260,000
Sweden.....	3,705,000	4,704,000	4,673,000	4,542,000	4,430,000
Denmark.....	3,467,000	3,689,000	3,474,000	2,991,000	3,500,000
Netherlands.....	4,282,000	5,045,000	4,290,000	5,000,000	4,300,000
Belgium.....	12,878,000	13,748,000	11,967,000	14,069,000	12,400,000
France.....	340,432,000	339,793,000	246,536,000	363,498,000	396,079,000
Spain.....	81,218,000	71,892,000	94,637,000	99,000,000	88,000,000
Portugal.....	7,000,000	5,600,000	8,200,000	7,800,000	6,400,000
Italy.....	118,162,000	145,233,000	86,919,000	137,345,000	137,912,000
Switzerland.....	5,000,000	4,800,000	4,300,000	4,500,000	4,200,000
Germany.....	116,545,000	125,661,000	119,903,000	132,557,000	141,369,000
Austria.....	11,770,000	44,004,000	35,859,000	47,357,000	42,282,000
Hungary.....	158,012,000	149,954,000	83,500,000	128,140,000	138,060,000
Croatia-Slavonia.....	8,661,000	9,614,000	6,271,000	11,408,000	9,500,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina.....	2,000,000	2,050,000	2,000,000	2,100,000	2,000,000
<b>Total Austria-Hungary.....</b>	<b>210,443,000</b>	<b>205,622,000</b>	<b>127,720,000</b>	<b>189,005,000</b>	<b>191,842,000</b>
Roumania.....	68,502,000	71,194,000	36,448,000	58,457,000	26,094,000
Bulgaria.....	37,000,000	48,275,000	30,739,000	35,000,000	24,000,000
Servia.....	9,400,000	9,300,000	12,500,000	11,000,000	8,500,000
Montenegro.....	220,000	220,000	200,000	220,000	200,000
Turkey in Europe.....	21,500,000	24,000,000	17,800,000	25,000,000	15,000,000
Greece.....	4,000,000	4,800,000	3,200,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Russia proper.....	292,272,000	300,423,000	238,557,000	334,246,000	314,876,000
Poland.....	17,387,000	19,476,000	17,808,000	21,691,000	21,544,000
North Caucasus.....	67,127,000	45,148,000	29,883,000	52,251,000	57,313,000
Finland.....	100,000	98,000	90,000	100,000	90,000
<b>Total Russia in Europe.....</b>	<b>376,886,000</b>	<b>365,145,000</b>	<b>286,338,000</b>	<b>408,288,000</b>	<b>393,823,000</b>
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>1,460,357,000</b>	<b>1,509,066,000</b>	<b>1,158,236,000</b>	<b>1,579,758,000</b>	<b>1,499,604,000</b>
Siberia.....	30,899,000	34,160,000	42,835,000	36,157,000	45,473,000
Central Asia.....	7,462,000	12,890,000	11,087,000	14,944,000	14,938,000
Trans-Caucasia.....	47,000,000	42,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	33,000,000
<b>Total Russia in Asia.....</b>	<b>85,361,000</b>	<b>88,990,000</b>	<b>93,922,000</b>	<b>91,101,000</b>	<b>93,411,000</b>
Turkey in Asia.....	46,000,000	44,000,000	48,000,000	44,000,000	35,200,000
Cyprus.....	2,200,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,000,000
Persia.....	22,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	17,600,000	16,000,000
British India.....	255,244,000	205,743,000	191,257,000	259,670,000	232,585,000
Japan.....	20,341,000	18,187,000	19,509,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
<b>Total Asia.....</b>	<b>431,146,000</b>	<b>379,330,000</b>	<b>375,088,000</b>	<b>434,771,000</b>	<b>399,196,000</b>
Algeria.....	23,793,000	23,691,000	19,000,000	24,118,000	15,000,000
Tunis.....	7,500,000	5,690,000	5,000,000	6,590,000	4,800,000
Egypt.....	14,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000
Cape Colony.....	2,542,000	2,257,000	2,200,000	2,012,000	2,000,000
<b>Total Africa.....</b>	<b>50,835,000</b>	<b>43,488,000</b>	<b>37,200,000</b>	<b>46,630,000</b>	<b>35,800,000</b>

## WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD.—CONTINUED.

COUNTRIES.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
West Australia.....	176,000	194,000	252,000	421,000	892,000
South Australia.....	8,027,000	6,116,000	2,895,000	4,141,000	9,056,000
Queensland.....	562,000	128,000	620,000	1,041,000	626,000
New South Wales.....	7,263,000	5,359,000	9,132,000	10,893,000	9,579,000
Victoria.....	11,807,000	5,848,000	7,315,000	10,914,000	20,198,000
Tasmania.....	899,000	1,202,000	1,327,000	1,721,000	2,376,000
New Zealand.....	3,727,000	7,039,000	6,113,000	5,849,000	13,485,000
Total Australasia.....	32,461,000	25,906,000	27,652,000	34,980,000	56,212,000

## RECAPITULATION BY CONTINENTS.

North America.....	534,598,000	491,048,000	595,951,000	758,303,000	622,264,000
South America.....	83,915,000	57,492,000	39,510,000	66,603,000	112,331,000
Europe.....	1,460,357,000	1,509,066,000	1,158,236,000	1,579,758,000	1,499,604,000
Asia.....	431,146,000	379,320,000	375,088,000	434,771,000	399,196,000
Africa.....	50,835,000	43,488,000	37,200,000	46,030,000	35,800,000
Australasia.....	32,461,000	25,906,000	27,652,000	34,980,000	56,212,000
Total.....	2,536,312,000	2,506,320,000	2,233,637,000	2,921,045,000	2,725,407,000

\*This and the following table embody such official figures as are available in regard to wheat and corn, together with commercial or other estimates for a number of countries for which official data are not furnished. There are many countries which not only issue no official figures, but for which not even rough estimates, or information upon which to base them, can be had; and these are necessarily omitted from the tables. They are, however, for the most part countries whose production enters to a very limited extent into the world's commerce in the articles named, and the part of the world's production covered by the tables embraces substantially all that is of much commercial importance.

## CORN CROP OF THE COUNTRIES NAMED—1894 TO 1898.

COUNTRIES.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
United States.....	1,212,770,000	2,151,188,000	2,283,175,000	1,902,968,000	1,924,185,000
Ontario.....	16,788,000	25,602,000	24,830,000	25,441,000	24,181,000
Mexico.....	77,273,000	71,906,000	76,264,000	121,893,000	100,000,000
Total North America.....	1,306,831,000	2,248,646,000	2,384,269,000	2,050,302,000	2,048,366,000
Chile.....	5,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	8,000,000	9,932,000
Argentina.....	16,000,000	72,000,000	80,000,000	40,000,000	56,000,000
Uruguay.....	5,252,000	5,840,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Total South America.....	26,252,000	86,840,000	94,000,000	52,000,000	69,932,000
France.....	27,419,000	28,163,000	30,426,000	30,401,000	23,496,000
Spain.....	19,885,000	15,714,000	18,252,000	17,000,000	18,000,000
Portugal.....	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,300,000	15,500,000
Italy.....	59,603,000	70,483,000	79,910,000	65,891,000	79,640,000
Austria.....	13,795,000	18,720,000	17,492,000	14,757,000	16,074,000
Hungary.....	68,448,000	142,743,000	128,866,000	102,239,000	127,639,000
Croatia-Slavonia.....	12,092,000	17,454,000	17,617,000	14,162,000	17,500,000
Total Austria-Hungary.....	94,335,000	178,917,000	163,975,000	131,158,000	161,213,000
Roumania.....	29,892,000	71,325,000	65,428,000	79,753,000	101,870,000
Bulgaria and E. Roumelia.....	8,000,000	8,000,000	6,400,000	5,000,000	7,000,000
Servia.....	17,414,000	17,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	17,000,000
Russia.....	23,275,000	31,638,000	23,775,000	51,966,000	47,918,000
Total Europe.....	294,023,000	434,293,000	419,164,000	412,669,000	471,637,000
Algeria.....	322,000	493,000	451,000	450,000	333,000
Egypt.....	32,000,000	33,600,000	34,000,000	35,000,000	32,000,000
Cape Colony.....	2,761,000	2,378,000	1,650,000	2,761,000	2,061,000
Total Africa.....	35,083,000	36,471,000	36,101,000	38,211,000	34,394,000
Australasia.....	9,118,000	8,500,000	10,201,000	9,412,000	9,780,000

## RECAPITULATION BY CONTINENTS.

North America.....	1,306,831,000	2,248,646,000	2,384,269,000	2,050,302,000	2,048,366,000
South America.....	26,252,000	86,840,000	94,000,000	52,000,000	69,932,000
Europe.....	294,023,000	434,293,000	419,164,000	412,669,000	471,637,000
Africa.....	35,083,000	36,471,000	36,101,000	38,211,000	34,394,000
Australasia.....	9,118,000	8,500,000	10,201,000	9,412,000	9,780,000
Total.....	1,671,307,000	2,814,750,000	2,943,735,000	2,562,594,000	2,634,109,000

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1899.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Acreage.		Production.		Av. farm price Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Average yield pr. acre	Bush.	Bushels.	Cents.	
Maine.....	1,953	22.5		43,942	91	\$59,987
New Hampshire.....	511	17.2		8,789	95	8,350
Vermont.....	3,540	22.0		78,320	85	66,572
Connecticut.....	300	18.3		5,490	95	5,216
New York.....	378,680	18.5		7,005,765	80	5,604,612
New Jersey.....	123,370	14.5		1,788,865	75	1,341,649
Pennsylvania.....	1,505,362	13.6		20,472,923	66	13,512,129
Delaware.....	72,856	12.8		932,557	68	634,139
Maryland.....	759,643	14.1		10,710,966	68	7,283,457
Virginia.....	753,625	8.4		6,330,450	69	4,368,010
North Carolina.....	521,731	6.7		3,435,598	82	2,866,390
South Carolina.....	148,271	6.5		963,762	99	964,124
Georgia.....	297,239	6.8		2,021,225	98	1,980,800
Alabama.....	56,735	7.6		431,186	89	383,756
Mississippi.....	3,248	7.7		25,010	73	19,508
Texas.....	814,832	11.1		9,044,635	68	6,150,352
Arkansas.....	227,135	8.6		1,953,361	64	1,250,151
Tennessee.....	953,187	8.7		8,242,727	78	6,468,327
West Virginia.....	417,285	9.3		3,880,751	71	2,755,333
Kentucky.....	901,272	9.1		8,201,575	66	5,413,040
Ohio.....	2,816,761	14.2		39,398,006	64	25,598,724
Michigan.....	1,587,523	8.4		13,335,193	65	8,667,875
Indiana.....	2,587,875	9.8		25,361,175	64	16,231,152
Illinois.....	1,266,541	10.0		12,665,410	63	7,979,208
Wisconsin.....	759,573	15.5		11,773,382	61	7,181,763
Minnesota.....	5,091,312	13.4		68,223,581	55	37,522,969
Iowa.....	1,399,653	13.0		18,195,489	55	10,007,519
Missouri.....	1,151,384	9.9		11,398,702	62	7,067,195
Kansas.....	3,721,229	9.8		36,468,044	52	18,963,383
Nebraska.....	2,018,619	10.3		20,791,776	49	10,187,970
South Dakota.....	3,506,013	10.7		37,728,359	50	18,864,170
North Dakota.....	4,043,643	12.8		51,738,630	51	26,396,901
Montana.....	63,764	25.7		1,732,635	61	1,039,630
Wyoming.....	21,029	18.8		335,345	67	224,581
Colorado.....	309,611	23.7		7,337,781	57	4,182,535
New Mexico.....	186,946	13.8		2,579,855	61	1,573,712
Arizona.....	22,362	15.3		342,139	64	218,969
Utah.....	180,565	20.7		3,736,454	53	1,980,321
Nevada.....	38,167	18.0		687,066	76	522,125
Idaho.....	142,153	24.2		3,440,103	50	1,720,052
Washington.....	956,405	22.7		21,710,394	51	11,072,301
Oregon.....	1,143,205	19.2		21,949,536	53	11,633,254
California.....	2,393,185	14.1		33,743,909	62	20,921,223
Oklahoma.....	1,218,253	13.3		16,202,765	53	8,587,465
United States.....	44,592,516	12.3		547,308,846	58.4	319,545,259

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF CORN IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1899

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Acreage.		Production.		Av. farm price per bu. Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Average yield pr. acre	Bush.	Bushels.	Cents.	
Maine.....	11,873	36		427,428	50	\$213,714
New Hampshire.....	25,014	39		975,546	49	473,018
Vermont.....	47,526	36		1,710,636	47	804,140
Massachusetts.....	40,264	36		1,449,504	51	739,247
Rhode Island.....	8,116	31		251,596	53	133,346
Connecticut.....	46,149	39		1,799,811	50	899,906
New York.....	503,389	31		15,605,059	45	7,022,277
New Jersey.....	254,816	39		9,937,324	40	3,975,130
Pennsylvania.....	1,257,936	32		40,255,872	41	16,504,908
Delaware.....	206,636	22		4,547,312	34	1,546,086
Maryland.....	580,076	32		18,562,432	36	6,682,476
Virginia.....	1,744,045	20		34,880,900	38	13,254,742
North Carolina.....	2,457,936	13		31,953,168	47	15,017,989
South Carolina.....	1,857,021	9		16,713,189	50	8,356,594
Georgia.....	3,249,479	10		32,494,790	50	16,247,395
Florida.....	509,337	10		5,063,370	53	2,699,486
Alabama.....	2,751,260	12		33,015,120	47	15,517,106
Mississippi.....	2,440,232	16		39,043,712	46	17,960,108
Louisiana.....	1,438,707	18		25,890,726	44	11,394,559
Texas.....	4,548,411	18		81,151,398	36	29,214,503
Arkansas.....	2,404,357	20		48,087,140	39	18,274,503
Tennessee.....	2,939,888	20		59,997,760	39	23,330,123
West Virginia.....	683,984	26		18,043,584	45	8,119,615
Kentucky.....	2,637,747	21		55,392,687	37	20,495,294

## ACREAGE, VALUE AND PRODUCTION OF CORN.—CONTINUED.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Acreage.	Average yield pr. acre	Production	Av. farm price per bu. Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Bush.	Bushels.	Cents.	
Ohio.....	2,751,356	36	99,048,816	30	\$29,714,645
Michigan.....	1,059,064	25	26,476,350	36	9,531,486
Indiana.....	3,732,963	33	141,852,594	27	38,300,200
Illinois.....	6,865,287	36	247,150,332	26	64,259,086
Wisconsin.....	1,191,039	35	41,686,365	30	12,605,910
Minnesota.....	944,584	33	31,171,272	24	7,481,105
Iowa.....	7,814,511	31	242,249,841	23	55,717,463
Missouri.....	6,265,964	26	162,915,064	30	48,874,519
Kansas.....	8,900,736	27	237,621,222	25	59,405,306
Nebraska.....	8,013,331	28	224,373,268	23	51,605,832
North Dakota.....	1,154,516	26	30,017,416	26	7,804,528
South Dakota.....	24,065	23	553,495	33	182,653
Montana.....	1,582	23	36,386	52	18,921
Wyoming.....	2,452	22	53,944	43	23,195
Colorado.....	171,264	17	2,911,488	43	1,251,940
New Mexico.....	24,015	20	480,300	58	278,574
Utah.....	8,134	20	162,680	59	95,981
Washington.....	5,586	23	128,478	55	70,663
Oregon.....	13,519	22	297,413	64	190,348
California.....	56,925	27	1,536,975	60	922,185
Oklahoma.....	533,335	19	10,133,365	20	2,026,673
United States.....	82,108,587	25.3	2,078,143,933	30.3	629,210,110

## ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF OATS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1899.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Acreage.	Average yield pr. acre	Production.	Av. farm price per ton Dec. 1	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Bush.	Bushels.	Cents.	
Maine.....	141,619	35	4,956,665	38	\$1,883,533
New Hampshire.....	29,927	35	1,047,445	39	408,504
Vermont.....	107,009	37	3,959,333	37	1,464,953
Rhode Island.....	3,668	26	95,368	37	35,286
Massachusetts.....	14,819	33	489,027	38	185,830
Connecticut.....	13,752	28	525,056	37	194,271
New York.....	1,464,568	31	45,401,608	33	14,982,531
New Jersey.....	95,193	24	2,284,632	33	753,929
Pennsylvania.....	1,186,304	33	39,148,032	29	11,352,929
Delaware.....	16,004	20	320,080	25	80,020
Maryland.....	72,852	23	1,675,596	30	502,679
Virginia.....	367,537	14	5,145,518	33	1,698,021
North Carolina.....	398,934	12	4,787,208	41	1,962,755
South Carolina.....	251,998	12	3,023,976	47	1,421,269
Georgia.....	476,873	9	4,291,857	48	2,060,691
Florida.....	35,606	9	320,454	50	160,227
Alabama.....	301,207	10	3,012,070	43	1,295,190
Mississippi.....	136,574	10	1,365,740	50	682,870
Louisiana.....	30,738	18	553,284	40	221,314
Texas.....	682,719	25	17,067,975	30	5,120,392
Arkansas.....	313,918	19	5,964,442	34	2,027,910
Tennessee.....	380,446	14	5,326,244	32	1,704,398
West Virginia.....	137,324	23	3,158,452	35	1,105,458
Kentucky.....	455,267	18	8,194,806	32	2,622,338
Ohio.....	915,166	36	32,945,976	25	8,236,494
Michigan.....	899,972	34	30,509,048	28	8,567,733
Indiana.....	1,071,914	32	34,301,248	23	7,889,287
Illinois.....	3,349,446	38	127,278,948	22	28,001,369
Wisconsin.....	1,880,205	36	67,687,380	23	15,568,097
Minnesota.....	1,646,513	32	52,688,416	22	11,591,452
Iowa.....	3,849,033	33	126,985,749	19	24,127,292
Missouri.....	811,874	25	20,299,550	24	4,871,844
Kansas.....	1,349,230	29	39,129,410	22	8,008,470
Nebraska.....	1,715,804	30	51,474,120	22	11,324,306
South Dakota.....	589,703	26	15,332,273	22	3,526,424
North Dakota.....	599,589	30	17,987,670	27	4,856,671
Montana.....	60,966	38	2,317,468	39	903,813
Wyoming.....	14,743	30	442,230	40	176,916
Colorado.....	90,698	27	2,448,846	42	1,028,515
New Mexico.....	7,418	24	178,032	44	78,334
Utah.....	25,654	34	872,236	40	348,894
Idaho.....	32,352	34	1,099,968	38	417,988
Washington.....	81,945	37	3,031,965	38	1,152,147
Oregon.....	170,622	30	5,118,660	41	2,098,651
California.....	59,477	31	1,843,787	47	836,580
United States.....	26,341,380	30.2	796,177,713	24.9	198,167,975



STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

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ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF RYE IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1899.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Acreage.	Average yield pr. acre.	Production.	Av. farm price Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Bush.	Bushels.	Cents.	
Maine.....	983	15	14,745	84	\$12,986
New Hampshire.....	924	15	13,890	81	11,227
Vermont.....	3,173	17	53,941	62	33,443
Massachusetts.....	8,331	16	133,296	79	105,304
Connecticut.....	14,248	18	256,464	64	164,137
New York.....	227,100	16	3,633,600	56	2,034,816
New Jersey.....	66,719	15	1,000,785	55	550,432
Pennsylvania.....	262,406	15	3,936,090	51	2,007,406
Maryland.....	25,234	14	353,276	57	201,367
Virginia.....	36,719	9	330,471	53	175,150
North Carolina.....	45,754	7	320,278	75	240,208
South Carolina.....	3,825	5	19,125	1.09	20,846
Georgia.....	15,805	6	94,830	1.12	106,210
Alabama.....	1,822	8	14,576	1.04	15,159
Texas.....	3,796	10	37,960		30,881
Arkansas.....	1,732	11	19,052	74	14,068
Tennessee.....	11,892	9	107,028	67	71,709
West Virginia.....	13,229	10	132,290	62	82,020
Kentucky.....	24,443	10	244,430	70	171,101
Ohio.....	39,120	16	625,920	55	344,256
Michigan.....	78,358	14	1,097,012	52	570,446
Indiana.....	35,741	13	464,633	48	223,024
Illinois.....	76,955	15	1,154,325	47	542,533
Wisconsin.....	204,875	15	3,073,125	48	1,475,100
Minnesota.....	61,804	18	1,112,472	42	467,238
Iowa.....	112,770	18	2,029,860	40	811,944
Missouri.....	9,803	13	127,439	50	63,720
Kansas.....	140,532	11	1,545,852	42	649,258
Nebraska.....	62,319	16	997,104	38	378,900
South Dakota.....	2,451	15	36,765	37	13,603
North Dakota.....	16,315	15	244,725	37	90,548
Colorado.....	2,374	14	33,236	48	15,953
Utah.....	3,452	17	58,684	48	28,168
Washington.....	2,246	16	35,936	60	21,562
Oregon.....	5,616	11	61,776	70	43,243
California.....	36,472	15	547,080	70	426,722
United States.....	1,659,308	14.4	23,961,741	51	12,214,118

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND VALUE OF BARLEY IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1899.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Acreage.	Average yield pr. acre.	Production.	Av. farm price Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Bush.	Bushels.	Cents.	
Maine.....	11,988	29	347,652	59	\$205,115
New Hampshire.....	4,620	25	115,500	65	75,075
Vermont.....	17,384	31	538,904	52	280,230
Massachusetts.....	1,685	30	50,550	68	34,578
Rhode Island.....	315	29	9,135	70	6,394
New York.....	168,853	24	4,052,472	50	2,026,236
Pennsylvania.....	8,564	21	179,814	49	88,124
Texas.....	1,970	18	35,460	66	23,404
Tennessee.....	1,779	11	19,569	64	12,524
Kentucky.....	1,381	21	28,001	43	12,140
Ohio.....	21,550	28	603,400	45	271,530
Michigan.....	38,631	24	927,144	48	445,129
Indiana.....	6,132	25	153,300	45	68,985
Illinois.....	13,638	29	395,502	47	185,886
Wisconsin.....	255,685	30	7,670,550	40	3,068,220
Minnesota.....	325,765	25	8,144,125	31	2,524,679
Iowa.....	461,996	26	12,011,896	31	3,723,688
Missouri.....	720	18	12,960	42	5,443
Kansas.....	187,245	17	3,183,165	27	859,455
Nebraska.....	36,276	26	943,176	30	282,953
South Dakota.....	104,738	23	2,410,354	29	699,003
North Dakota.....	246,223	24	5,909,352	33	1,950,036
Montana.....	6,183	35	216,405	51	110,367
Colorado.....	12,069	28	337,892	55	185,363
New Mexico.....	1,109	32	35,488	61	21,648
Utah.....	5,905	33	194,865	52	101,330
Idaho.....	11,582	35	405,510	46	186,535
Washington.....	40,296	35	1,410,360	44	620,558
Oregon.....	28,497	28	797,916	50	398,958
California.....	855,376	26	22,239,776	50	11,119,888
United States.....	2,878,229	25.5	73,381,563	40.3	29,594,254

## ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF BUCKWHEAT IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1899.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Acreage.	Average yield pr. acre	Production.	Av. farm price Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Bush.	Bushels.	Cents.	
Maine.....	23,754	22	522,588	44	\$229,989
New Hampshire.....	2,827	20	56,540	50	28,270
Vermont.....	9,348	23	215,004	52	111,802
Massachusetts.....	2,209	20	44,180	70	30,926
Connecticut.....	3,807	19	72,535	63	45,570
New York.....	241,543	13	3,140,059	59	1,852,635
New Jersey.....	10,422	21	218,862	56	122,563
Pennsylvania.....	242,280	20	4,845,600	54	2,616,624
Delaware.....	273	18	4,914	49	2,408
Maryland.....	7,510	13	97,630	56	54,678
Virginia.....	4,616	14	64,624	54	34,897
North Carolina.....	1,685	17	28,645	49	14,036
Tennessee.....	1,005	12	12,060	57	6,874
West Virginia.....	14,015	17	238,255	56	133,423
Ohio.....	9,415	16	150,640	58	87,371
Michigan.....	23,083	11	253,913	55	139,652
Indiana.....	5,331	16	85,296	59	50,325
Illinois.....	4,762	15	71,430	58	41,429
Wisconsin.....	30,936	15	464,040	63	292,345
Minnesota.....	11,386	17	193,562	52	100,652
Iowa.....	12,008	16	193,568	58	112,269
Missouri.....	2,439	14	34,986	61	21,341
Nebraska.....	5,104	16	81,664	62	50,632
Oregon.....	240	17	4,080	74	3,019
United States.....	670,148	16.6	11,094,473	55.7	\$6,183,675

## ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF WHITE POTATOES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1899.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Acreage.	Average yield pr. acre	Production.	Av. farm price per bu. Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Bush.	Bushels.	Cents.	
Maine.....	46,865	139	6,514,235	42	\$2,735,979
New Hampshire.....	18,662	127	2,370,074	46	1,090,224
Vermont.....	24,915	132	3,288,780	36	1,183,961
Massachusetts.....	28,065	134	3,707,710	57	2,143,905
Rhode Island.....	7,212	142	1,024,104	50	512,052
Connecticut.....	25,562	130	3,323,060	46	1,528,008
New York.....	326,227	88	28,707,976	40	11,483,190
New Jersey.....	47,955	83	3,980,265	51	2,029,935
Pennsylvania.....	179,339	85	15,243,815	43	6,554,840
Delaware.....	5,239	52	272,428	51	138,968
Maryland.....	22,193	64	1,420,852	51	724,380
Virginia.....	36,515	66	2,409,960	56	1,349,594
North Carolina.....	16,293	57	928,701	66	612,943
South Carolina.....	4,141	56	231,896	104	241,172
Georgia.....	5,594	46	257,324	83	213,579
Florida.....	1,704	69	117,576	124	145,794
Alabama.....	5,997	56	335,832	87	292,174
Mississippi.....	5,312	61	324,032	102	330,513
Louisiana.....	7,947	60	476,820	81	386,224
Texas.....	14,439	64	927,936	91	844,422
Arkansas.....	28,146	63	1,773,198	71	1,258,971
Tennessee.....	25,806	44	1,135,404	65	738,062
West Virginia.....	37,122	72	2,672,784	52	1,389,848
Kentucky.....	39,710	51	2,025,210	61	1,235,378
Ohio.....	162,043	71	11,505,053	43	4,947,173
Michigan.....	173,185	66	11,430,210	32	3,657,697
Indiana.....	108,082	76	8,214,232	43	3,532,120
Illinois.....	163,002	96	15,648,192	41	6,415,759
Wisconsin.....	156,337	103	16,102,711	26	4,186,705
Minnesota.....	113,423	96	10,888,008	25	2,722,152
Iowa.....	198,478	100	19,847,800	23	4,564,964
Missouri.....	105,512	83	8,757,490	40	3,502,988
Kansas.....	99,646	95	9,466,376	45	4,259,866
Nebraska.....	143,500	94	13,494,640	25	3,373,680
South Dakota.....	56,925	78	4,440,150	27	1,198,840
North Dakota.....	29,854	103	3,074,902	27	830,240

## ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF WHITE POTATOES.—CONTINUED.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Acreage.	Aver'ge yield pr. acre	Production.	Av. farm price per bu. Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Bush.	Bushels.	Cents.	
Montana.....	4,597	141	648,177	53	\$943,584
Wyoming.....	3,770	125	471,250	61	287,402
Colorado.....	32,304	84	2,713,536	55	1,492,445
New Mexico.....	734	49	35,995	68	24,457
Utah.....	5,446	120	653,520	55	359,436
Nevada.....	1,771	102	180,642	90	162,578
Idaho.....	4,790	124	593,930	61	362,316
Washington.....	15,387	144	2,217,168	50	1,108,584
Oregon.....	14,334	115	1,717,410	49	841,531
California.....	26,543	119	3,158,617	63	1,989,929
United States.....	2,581,353	88.6	228,783,232	39.0	\$89,328,832

## ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF HAY IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1899.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Acreage.	Aver'ge yield pr. acre	Production.	Av. farm price per ton Dec. 1.	Farm value Dec. 1.
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.		
Maine.....	976,848	.90	879,163	\$10.10	\$8,879,546
New Hampshire.....	602,097	.89	535,896	11.75	6,296,426
Vermont.....	843,235	1.14	961,288	9.25	8,891,914
Massachusetts.....	500,707	1.13	667,499	15.50	10,346,294
Rhode Island.....	73,008	.89	64,977	17.25	1,120,853
Connecticut.....	475,482	.94	446,953	14.50	6,480,818
New York.....	4,356,064	1.04	4,530,307	10.45	47,341,708
New Jersey.....	392,191	.83	325,519	15.35	4,966,717
Pennsylvania.....	2,567,475	1.20	3,068,970	11.50	35,293,155
Delaware.....	46,750	1.04	48,620	11.65	566,423
Maryland.....	282,992	1.13	319,781	12.15	3,885,339
Virginia.....	534,603	1.10	588,063	10.25	6,027,646
North Carolina.....	130,526	1.50	195,789	10.10	1,977,469
South Carolina.....	144,354	1.22	176,112	10.30	1,813,954
Georgia.....	109,287	1.45	158,466	13.15	2,088,828
Florida.....	5,942	1.46	8,675	15.35	133,161
Alabama.....	49,847	1.66	82,746	11.40	943,304
Mississippi.....	54,902	1.44	79,050	9.25	731,236
Louisiana.....	25,405	1.95	49,540	9.70	480,538
Texas.....	311,156	1.43	444,953	7.10	3,159,196
Arkansas.....	138,845	1.48	205,491	8.65	1,777,497
Tennessee.....	243,348	1.31	318,786	11.25	3,586,342
West Virginia.....	498,998	1.29	643,707	9.45	6,083,081
Kentucky.....	306,173	1.29	394,963	10.40	4,107,615
Ohio.....	1,641,307	1.30	2,133,639	8.95	19,096,606
Michigan.....	1,352,766	1.22	1,650,375	8.50	14,028,188
Indiana.....	1,562,221	1.34	2,093,376	7.80	16,328,333
Illinois.....	1,833,884	1.29	2,365,710	7.75	18,334,252
Wisconsin.....	1,324,298	1.47	1,946,718	6.85	13,335,018
Minnesota.....	1,514,841	1.70	2,575,230	4.35	11,202,250
Iowa.....	3,750,727	1.54	5,025,974	5.30	26,637,662
Missouri.....	2,258,682	1.37	3,094,394	6.25	19,339,962
Kansas.....	3,284,018	1.57	5,155,908	3.50	18,045,678
Nebraska.....	2,054,758	1.66	3,377,698	3.70	12,497,483
South Dakota.....	1,943,688	1.43	2,779,474	3.10	8,616,369
North Dakota.....	384,048	1.58	606,736	3.30	2,002,427
Montana.....	361,923	1.42	513,431	7.70	3,957,293
Wyoming.....	271,961	1.47	399,783	6.60	2,638,568
Colorado.....	776,321	2.10	1,630,274	7.35	11,982,514
New Mexico.....	38,310	1.70	65,127	10.60	690,346
Arizona.....	27,624	2.63	72,651	10.35	751,958
Utah.....	194,341	2.50	485,852	7.10	3,449,549
Nevada.....	157,480	1.87	294,488	7.65	2,252,833
Idaho.....	215,958	2.50	539,895	6.30	3,401,338
Washington.....	303,734	2.02	613,664	8.30	5,461,610
Oregon.....	637,190	1.97	1,255,264	6.85	8,598,558
California.....	1,708,087	1.63	2,784,182	8.00	22,273,456
United States.....	41,323,402	1.35	56,655,756	\$7.27	\$411,926,187

CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT—PER CAPITA OF POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

[From Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department.]

COUNTRIES.	Date of census.	Popula- tion.	Production of wheat.		Imports.	Exports.	Available for consumption.	Con- sump- tion per capita.
			Bushels.	Bushels.				
United States .....	1897	72,807,000	427,684,346	39,096	145,124,972	282,597,470	3.88	
Dominion of Canada...	1885	5,083,364	40,809,000	670,761	9,733,185	31,726,576	6.24	
Mexico .....	1895	12,588,497	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Argentina .....	1895	3,954,911	48,000,000	547,363	5,843,534	42,703,829	10.8	
Chile .....	1895	2,712,145	12,000,000	748	5,210,981	6,789,767	2.5	
Uruguay .....	1896	808,628	6,000,000	408	1,133,033	4,867,375	6.0	
Austria-Hungary*.....	.....	44,009,322	204,701,000	526,734	2,623,470	202,604,264	4.6	
Austria .....	1895	24,977,439	43,991,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hungary .....	1880	15,261,864	150,660,000	3,149,908	55,067,915	98,741,996	6.5	
Croatia, Slavonia, etc. Bosnia and Herzego- vina .....	1890	2,201,927	8,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1895	1,568,092	2,050,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Belgium .....	1896	6,495,886	17,216,000	51,218,833	12,946,620	55,488,213	8.5	
Bulgaria .....	1893	3,309,816	45,600,000	7,548	22,578,910	28,028,638	7.0	
Denmark .....	1890	2,172,380	4,340,000	3,031,042	784,508	6,586,534	3.0	
France .....	1896	38,517,975	337,823,000	33,946,921	20,597,777	351,172,144	9.1	
Germany*.....	1895	52,279,901	106,140,000	68,739,822	18,551,807	156,328,015	3.0	
Greece*.....	1896	2,433,806	4,000,000	5,107,126	109,569	9,057,557	3.7	
Italy .....	1896	31,290,490	132,000,000	32,342,652	6,978,309	157,364,343	5.0	
Montenegro.....	1898	227,841	220,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Netherlands .....	1896	4,928,658	5,400,000	57,717,465	44,181,686	18,935,779	3.8	
Portugal.....	1890	5,049,729	5,600,000	5,067,012	44,585	10,622,427	2.1	
Roumania .....	1894	5,417,249	69,200,000	.....	36,903,528	32,396,472	6.0	
Russia: Russia, Poland, Finland .....	1897	106,159,141	365,148,000	.....	192,682,730	1347,465,270	12.7	
Servia .....	1890	2,345,837	9,900,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Spain .....	1892	17,974,323	83,000,000	5,216,295	2,519,150	85,697,155	4.8	
Sweden and Norway: Sweden .....	1896	4,962,568	4,671,000	4,939,728	42,720	9,568,008	1.9	
Norway .....	1891	1,888,674	300,000	2,139,339	1,083	2,438,316	1.2	
Switzerland § .....	1894	2,986,848	4,800,000	15,521,770	5,122	20,316,648	6.8	
Turkey, European.....	.....	5,711,000	24,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
United Kingdom.....	1897	39,824,563	60,042,000	165,242,059	900,266	224,383,773	5.6	
British East Indies § .....	1891	†291,381,000	181,997,000	.....	18,674,453	.....	.....	
Japan .....	1896	42,270,620	16,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Persia .....	.....	9,000,000	20,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Russia, Asiatic.....	1897	23,051,972	75,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Algeria .....	1896	4,479,000	17,600,000	66,442	48,494	17,617,948	3.9	
Cape Colony.....	1895	1,838,000	3,200,000	3,224,422	.....	6,424,422	3.5	
Egypt.....	1897	9,654,322	12,000,000	982,445	418,606	12,563,839	.....	
Australasia: New South Wales.....	1896	1,297,640	5,195,312	5,317,058	1,728,652	8,783,718	6.8	
Victoria .....	1896	1,174,888	5,639,174	.....	.....	.....	.....	
South Australia.....	1896	**360,220	5,929,300	274,285	2,811,694	3,391,801	9.4	
Western Australia.....	1896	**137,946	188,020	494,000	.....	682,029	4.9	
Tasmania .....	1896	166,113	1,286,330	106,912	1,952	1,391,240	8.4	
New Zealand.....	1896	††714,162	5,926,523	2,829	795,473	5,133,879	7.2	
Queensland.....	1896	**472,179	601,254	2,563,435	3,680	3,161,009	6.7	

\* Exact equivalent of wheat flour not available, "flour of grain" being given only in commercial reports.

† For Russian empire.

§ No equivalent for wheat flour used, commerce in wheat only being available.

\* Includes feudatory native states.

\*\* Excludes aborigines.

†† Excludes 39,854 Maoris.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

37

STATISTICS OF THE PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS.

Acreage, production and value\* of the principal farm crops in the United States, 1867 to 1899.

YEAR.	CORN.			WHEAT.		
	Area.	Production.	Value.	Area.	Production.	Value.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	
1867.....	82,520,249	768,320,000	\$437,769,763	18,321,561	212,241,400	\$308,387,406
1868.....	34,887,246	906,527,000	424,056,649	18,460,132	224,036,600	243,032,746
1869.....	37,103,245	874,320,000	522,550,509	19,181,004	260,146,900	199,024,966
1870.....	38,646,977	1,094,255,000	540,520,456	18,992,591	235,884,700	222,706,969
1871.....	34,091,137	991,898,000	430,355,910	19,943,838	230,722,400	264,075,851
1872.....	35,526,836	+1,092,719,000	385,736,210	20,558,359	249,967,100	278,522,068
1873.....	39,197,148	982,274,000	411,961,151	22,171,676	281,254,700	300,669,533
1874.....	41,036,918	850,148,500	496,271,255	24,967,027	308,102,700	265,881,167
1875.....	44,841,371	1,321,069,000	484,674,804	26,381,512	292,196,000	281,396,926
1876.....	49,063,394	1,283,827,500	496,108,521	27,627,021	289,356,500	278,677,238
1877.....	50,369,113	1,342,568,000	467,635,230	26,277,546	364,194,146	385,089,444
1878.....	51,585,000	1,388,218,750	440,290,517	32,108,500	420,122,400	325,814,119
1879.....	53,085,450	1,547,901,750	580,486,217	32,545,950	448,756,650	497,059,142
1880.....	62,517,842	1,717,494,543	679,714,439	37,986,717	498,549,808	474,201,850
1881.....	64,262,025	1,194,916,000	759,482,170	37,708,020	383,280,000	456,880,427
1882.....	65,650,545	1,617,025,100	783,867,173	37,067,194	504,188,470	445,602,125
1883.....	68,301,839	1,551,066,895	658,051,485	36,455,593	421,086,160	383,649,272
1884.....	69,683,790	1,795,528,000	640,735,560	39,475,885	512,765,000	390,862,260
1885.....	73,130,150	1,936,176,000	635,674,630	34,189,246	357,112,000	312,260,320
1886.....	75,694,208	1,665,441,000	610,311,000	36,806,184	457,218,000	275,926,000
1887.....	72,892,720	1,456,161,000	646,106,770	37,641,783	456,829,000	310,612,960
1888.....	75,672,763	1,987,790,000	677,561,580	37,536,138	415,868,000	385,248,030
1889.....	78,319,665	2,112,892,000	597,819,829	38,123,859	490,560,000	344,494,707
1890.....	71,970,763	1,489,970,000	754,433,451	36,087,154	390,262,000	334,773,678
1891.....	76,204,515	2,060,154,000	836,438,228	39,916,897	611,780,000	513,472,711
1892.....	70,626,658	1,628,464,000	642,146,630	38,554,430	515,949,000	322,111,881
1893.....	72,036,465	1,619,496,131	591,625,627	34,629,418	386,131,725	313,171,381
1894.....	62,582,269	1,212,770,052	554,719,162	34,882,436	460,267,416	225,902,025
1895.....	82,075,830	2,151,138,580	544,968,534	34,047,332	467,102,947	237,938,998
1896.....	81,027,156	2,283,875,165	491,006,367	34,618,646	427,684,346	510,602,539
1897.....	80,085,061	1,902,967,953	501,072,932	39,465,063	530,149,108	428,547,121
1898.....	77,721,781	1,924,184,630	553,025,428	44,055,278	675,148,705	392,770,320
1899.....	82,108,587	2,078,149,393	623,210,110	44,562,516	547,305,846	319,545,259

YEAR.	OATS.			RYE.		
	Area.	Production.	Value.	Area.	Production.	Value.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	
1867.....	10,746,416	273,638,000	\$123,902,556	1,689,175	23,184,000	\$23,280,584
1868.....	9,663,736	254,960,800	106,355,076	1,651,321	22,504,800	21,349,190
1869.....	9,461,441	283,334,000	109,521,734	1,657,584	22,527,900	17,341,861
1870.....	8,732,385	247,277,400	96,443,637	1,176,137	15,473,600	11,326,967
1871.....	8,365,809	255,743,000	92,591,359	1,069,531	15,365,500	10,927,623
1872.....	9,000,769	271,747,000	81,303,518	1,048,654	14,888,600	10,071,061
1873.....	9,751,700	270,340,000	98,474,161	1,150,355	15,142,000	10,638,528
1874.....	10,891,412	240,369,000	113,133,964	1,116,716	14,990,900	11,610,339
1875.....	11,915,075	354,817,500	113,441,491	1,359,788	17,722,100	11,084,223
1876.....	13,358,908	320,884,000	108,844,896	1,468,374	20,374,800	12,504,970
1877.....	12,826,148	406,394,000	115,546,194	1,412,902	21,170,100	12,201,759
1878.....	13,176,500	413,578,560	101,752,468	1,622,700	25,842,790	15,566,047
1879.....	12,683,500	363,761,320	120,539,294	1,625,450	23,639,460	15,507,431
1880.....	16,187,977	417,885,380	150,243,565	1,767,619	24,540,829	18,564,560
1881.....	16,331,600	416,481,000	193,198,970	1,789,100	20,704,950	19,327,415
1882.....	18,494,661	488,250,610	182,978,022	2,227,894	29,960,037	18,439,194
1883.....	20,324,962	571,302,400	187,040,264	2,514,754	28,058,582	16,300,503
1884.....	21,900,917	583,028,000	161,528,470	2,343,963	23,640,000	14,857,040
1885.....	22,783,630	629,409,000	179,631,860	2,129,301	21,756,000	12,594,829
1886.....	23,658,474	624,194,000	186,137,530	2,129,318	24,480,000	13,881,330
1887.....	25,429,046	659,918,000	204,097,700	2,053,447	20,693,000	11,283,140
1888.....	26,968,282	701,735,000	195,424,240	2,364,805	28,415,000	16,721,869
1889.....	27,462,316	751,515,000	171,781,008	2,171,433	28,420,239	12,009,752
1890.....	26,431,369	523,621,000	222,048,496	2,141,853	25,807,472	16,266,922
1891.....	25,581,861	738,394,000	232,312,267	2,176,465	31,751,868	24,589,217
1892.....	27,063,835	661,035,000	209,253,611	2,165,657	27,978,824	15,160,056
1893.....	27,273,033	638,854,850	187,576,022	2,038,485	26,555,446	13,612,222
1894.....	27,023,568	662,036,928	214,816,920	1,944,780	26,727,615	13,385,476
1895.....	27,878,406	824,443,537	163,655,063	1,890,345	27,210,070	11,964,826
1896.....	27,565,985	707,346,404	132,485,063	1,831,201	24,369,047	9,900,789
1897.....	25,730,355	698,767,809	147,371,719	1,703,561	27,363,324	12,239,647
1898.....	25,777,110	730,806,643	186,405,364	1,643,207	25,657,522	11,875,590
1899.....	26,341,380	796,177,718	198,167,975	1,659,308	23,361,741	12,214,118

\*All values in this and the following tables are in gold.

STATISTICS OF THE PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS.—CONTINUED.  
Acreage, production and value of the principal farm crops in the United States, 1867 to 1899.

YEAR.	BARLEY.			BUCKWHEAT.		
	Area.	Production.	Value.	Area.	Production.	Value.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	
1867.....	1,131,217	25,727,000	\$18,027,746	1,227,826	21,359,000	\$16,812,070
1868.....	967,498	22,896,100	54,948,127	1,113,998	19,883,700	15,490,426
1869.....	1,025,795	28,652,200	20,208,164	1,028,698	17,481,100	12,534,851
1870.....	1,108,954	26,295,400	20,792,213	596,992	9,841,500	6,397,471
1871.....	1,177,735	26,718,500	20,264,015	418,915	8,328,700	6,208,165
1872.....	1,397,082	26,846,400	18,415,839	418,497	8,133,500	5,979,222
1873.....	1,387,106	32,044,491	27,794,229	454,152	7,837,700	5,878,629
1874.....	1,580,626	32,532,500	27,997,824	452,560	8,016,600	5,843,645
1875.....	1,789,902	36,908,000	27,397,522	575,550	10,082,100	6,254,564
1876.....	1,706,511	38,710,500	24,492,631	696,441	9,688,800	6,435,839
1877.....	1,614,654	34,441,400	21,629,130	649,923	10,177,000	6,808,180
1878.....	1,790,400	42,245,630	24,454,801	673,100	12,246,820	6,411,240
1879.....	1,680,700	40,283,100	23,714,444	659,900	13,140,044	7,856,101
1880.....	1,843,329	45,165,346	30,090,742	822,802	14,617,535	8,682,488
1881.....	1,967,510	41,161,330	33,862,513	828,815	9,496,200	8,205,705
1882.....	2,272,103	48,953,926	30,768,015	847,112	11,019,353	8,038,862
1883.....	2,379,009	50,136,087	29,420,423	857,349	7,668,956	6,303,980
1884.....	2,608,818	61,203,000	29,779,170	879,403	11,116,000	6,549,070
1885.....	2,729,359	58,360,000	32,867,696	914,394	12,626,000	7,077,363
1886.....	2,652,957	59,428,000	31,840,510	917,915	11,869,000	6,465,120
1887.....	2,901,953	56,812,000	29,464,300	910,506	10,844,000	6,122,320
1888.....	2,996,382	63,884,000	37,672,032	912,630	12,050,000	7,627,647
1889.....	3,220,854	78,592,976	32,614,271	837,162	12,110,329	6,113,119
1890.....	3,135,302	67,168,344	42,140,502	844,579	12,432,881	7,132,872
1891.....	3,352,579	86,839,153	45,470,342	849,364	12,760,932	7,271,506
1892.....	3,400,361	80,066,762	38,026,062	861,451	12,143,185	6,295,643
1893.....	3,220,371	69,869,495	28,729,386	815,614	12,122,311	7,074,450
1894.....	3,170,602	61,400,465	27,154,127	780,232	12,688,200	7,040,238
1895.....	3,269,973	87,072,744	29,912,413	763,277	13,341,399	6,996,225
1896.....	2,950,539	69,665,223	22,491,241	754,898	14,089,733	5,522,339
1897.....	2,719,116	66,685,127	25,142,139	717,836	14,997,451	6,319,188
1898.....	2,588,125	55,792,257	23,064,859	678,332	11,721,927	5,271,462
1899.....	2,378,229	73,381,533	29,594,254	670,148	11,094,473	6,183,675

YEAR.	POTATOES.			HAY.		
	Area.	Production.	Value.	Area.	Production.	Value.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	
1867.....	1,192,195	97,788,000	\$64,462,486	20,020,554	26,277,000	\$268,300,623
1868.....	1,131,552	106,090,000	62,918,690	21,541,573	26,141,900	263,589,235
1869.....	1,222,250	133,886,000	57,481,362	18,891,281	26,420,000	268,953,048
1870.....	1,325,119	114,775,000	74,621,019	19,861,805	24,525,000	305,743,224
1871.....	1,220,913	120,461,700	64,905,189	19,069,052	22,239,400	317,939,799
1872.....	1,331,351	113,516,000	60,692,129	20,318,936	23,812,800	308,024,517
1873.....	1,295,139	106,089,000	69,153,709	21,894,084	25,085,100	314,241,677
1874.....	1,310,041	105,981,000	65,228,314	21,769,772	25,193,900	300,222,544
1875.....	1,510,041	166,877,000	57,357,515	23,507,964	27,873,000	300,877,839
1876.....	1,741,983	124,827,000	77,319,541	25,282,797	30,867,100	276,991,422
1877.....	1,792,287	170,692,000	74,272,540	25,367,088	31,623,300	264,879,798
1878.....	1,776,800	124,126,650	72,923,575	26,931,300	33,608,206	285,315,625
1879.....	1,836,800	181,628,400	79,153,673	27,484,991	35,498,000	330,804,494
1880.....	1,842,510	167,659,570	81,062,214	25,865,955	31,925,233	371,811,081
1881.....	2,041,670	109,145,494	99,291,341	30,888,700	35,135,064	415,131,366
1882.....	2,171,635	70,972,508	95,304,844	32,339,585	38,138,049	371,170,328
1883.....	2,289,275	208,164,425	87,849,991	35,515,948	46,864,009	384,834,545
1884.....	2,220,980	190,642,000	75,524,290	38,571,593	48,470,460	326,139,309
1885.....	2,265,823	175,029,000	78,153,403	39,849,701	44,731,550	389,752,873
1886.....	2,287,136	168,051,000	78,441,940	36,501,688	41,796,499	353,437,699
1887.....	2,357,322	134,103,000	91,506,740	37,664,739	41,454,458	413,440,283
1888.....	2,533,280	202,365,000	81,413,589	38,591,903	46,643,094	408,429,565
1889.....	2,647,989	204,990,345	72,704,413	52,947,236	66,829,612	470,374,948
1890.....	2,651,579	148,078,945	112,205,255	50,712,513	60,197,589	473,569,972
1891.....	2,714,770	254,426,971	119,024,521	51,044,490	60,817,771	494,113,616
1892.....	2,547,962	156,654,819	103,567,520	50,835,061	59,823,735	490,427,798
1893.....	2,605,186	183,034,203	108,661,801	49,613,469	65,796,158	570,882,872
1894.....	2,737,913	170,787,358	91,536,787	48,321,272	54,374,408	468,578,321
1895.....	2,854,952	297,237,370	79,984,901	44,206,453	47,075,541	399,155,615
1896.....	2,767,455	262,334,540	72,139,350	43,259,756	59,282,158	388,145,614
1897.....	2,534,577	164,015,964	89,643,059	42,426,770	60,664,876	401,380,728
1898.....	2,557,729	192,306,338	79,574,772	42,780,827	66,376,920	398,060,647
1899.....	2,581,353	228,783,232	89,328,832	41,323,462	56,655,756	411,926,187

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

STATISTICS OF THE PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS.—CONTINUED.

Acreage, production and value of the principal farm crops in the United States, 1867 to 1898.

YEAR.	TOBACCO.			COTTON.		
	Area.	Production.	Value.	Area.	Production.	Value.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	
1867.....	494,333	313,724,000	\$29,572,000	.....	2,519,554	\$199,583,510
1868.....	427,189	320,982,000	29,822,873	.....	2,306,467	226,794,168
1869.....	481,101	273,775,000	25,520,065	7,993,000	3,122,551	261,067,037
1870.....	330,628	350,628,000	24,010,018	9,885,000	4,352,317	292,736,086
1871.....	350,769	263,196,100	23,292,645	8,911,000	2,974,351	242,672,804
1872.....	418,512	342,304,000	31,647,817	9,500,000	3,980,508	280,552,629
1873.....	480,878	372,810,000	28,421,703	10,816,000	4,170,388	299,853,486
1874.....	281,662	178,355,000	21,066,515	10,982,000	3,892,991	228,113,060
1875.....	559,049	379,347,000	26,453,881	11,635,000	4,632,313	323,109,945
1876.....	540,457	381,002,000	25,923,894	11,500,000	4,474,069	211,655,010
1877.....	.....	.....	.....	11,825,000	4,773,895	235,731,194
1878.....	542,850	392,546,700	22,093,240	12,266,800	4,694,942	193,467,706
1879.....	492,100	391,278,350	22,727,524	12,565,500	4,735,082	242,140,987
1880.....	602,516	446,296,889	36,414,615	15,475,300	5,708,942	280,296,242
1881.....	646,239	449,880,014	43,372,336	16,851,000	5,456,048	294,135,547
1882.....	671,522	513,077,558	43,189,950	16,791,557	6,967,000	309,696,500
1883.....	638,739	451,645,641	40,455,362	16,777,963	5,700,000	250,594,750
1884.....	724,068	511,504,000	44,160,151	17,439,612	5,682,000	253,993,385
1885.....	752,520	562,796,000	43,263,598	18,300,865	6,575,300	269,989,812
1886.....	750,210	532,537,000	39,468,218	18,454,603	6,254,460	308,391,898
1887.....	598,620	386,240,000	40,977,529	18,641,067	7,020,209	337,972,453
1888.....	747,326	465,735,000	43,046,663	19,035,591	6,940,838	354,454,340
1889.....	895,301	488,256,619	32,308,740	20,171,806	7,472,511	402,951,814
1890.....	722,198	522,215,116	43,100,532	20,800,053	8,652,537	369,698,588
1891.....	742,945	556,877,089	47,492,584	20,714,937	9,035,379	329,513,298
1892.....	725,145	498,621,686	46,728,959	18,067,924	6,700,365	262,252,266
1893.....	702,952	483,023,965	39,155,442	19,525,000	7,498,000	274,479,637
1894.....	523,103	406,678,385	27,750,739	23,687,960	9,476,435	297,120,818
1895.....	638,960	491,544,000	35,574,220	20,184,368	7,161,084	290,338,066
1896.....	594,749	403,004,320	24,258,070	23,273,269	8,532,705	291,811,564
1897.....	*	*	*	24,319,584	10,897,857	319,491,412
1898.....	*	*	*	24,967,295	11,189,205	305,467,014

NUMBER AND VALUE OF FARM ANIMALS IN THE UNITED STATES—1868-1900.

JANUARY 1.	HORSES.		MULES.		MILCH COWS.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1868.....	5,736,940	\$432,636,226	855,685	\$66,415,769	8,691,568	\$319,681,153
1869.....	6,332,736	533,024,787	921,062	98,386,359	9,247,714	361,752,676
1870.....	8,248,800	671,319,461	1,179,500	128,584,796	10,085,600	394,940,745
1871.....	8,702,000	683,257,587	1,242,300	126,127,796	10,023,000	374,179,653
1872.....	8,960,900	659,707,316	1,276,300	121,027,316	10,303,500	329,304,983
1873.....	9,222,470	684,463,357	1,310,000	124,638,055	10,575,000	314,356,891
1874.....	9,333,800	696,927,406	1,339,350	119,501,859	10,705,300	299,609,309
1875.....	9,504,200	646,370,939	1,393,750	111,502,713	10,906,800	311,089,824
1876.....	9,735,300	632,446,985	1,414,500	106,565,114	11,085,400	320,346,728
1877.....	10,155,400	610,206,631	1,443,500	99,480,976	11,260,800	307,743,211
1878.....	10,329,700	600,813,681	1,637,500	104,322,939	11,300,100	298,499,866
1879.....	10,938,700	573,254,808	1,713,100	96,033,971	11,826,400	256,953,928
1880.....	11,201,800	613,296,611	1,729,500	105,948,319	12,027,000	279,899,420
1881.....	11,429,626	667,954,325	1,720,731	120,006,164	12,368,653	296,277,600
1882.....	10,521,554	615,824,914	1,835,166	130,945,378	12,611,632	326,480,310
1883.....	10,838,111	705,041,308	1,871,079	148,732,390	13,125,685	396,575,405
1884.....	11,169,683	833,734,400	1,914,126	161,214,976	13,501,206	423,496,649
1885.....	11,564,572	852,282,947	1,972,589	162,497,007	13,904,722	412,908,066
1886.....	12,077,657	860,823,208	2,052,543	163,381,096	14,235,388	389,985,523
1887.....	12,496,744	901,685,755	2,117,141	167,057,538	14,522,063	378,789,589
1888.....	13,172,936	946,096,154	2,191,727	174,833,563	14,856,414	366,252,173
1889.....	13,603,294	982,194,827	2,257,574	179,444,491	15,298,625	296,226,376
1890.....	14,213,837	978,516,562	2,331,027	182,394,049	15,952,885	352,152,133
1891.....	14,036,750	941,823,222	2,395,532	178,847,370	16,019,591	346,337,400
1892.....	15,498,140	1,007,563,636	2,314,869	174,882,070	16,416,351	351,376,132
1893.....	16,206,802	992,225,185	2,331,128	164,763,751	16,424,087	357,294,735
1894.....	16,081,139	769,224,799	2,352,231	146,232,811	16,487,400	358,968,661
1895.....	15,863,318	576,780,580	2,333,108	110,927,834	16,504,629	362,601,620
1896.....	15,124,057	500,140,186	2,278,946	103,204,457	16,137,586	363,955,545
1897.....	14,364,667	452,649,396	2,215,654	92,302,090	15,941,727	369,239,996
1898.....	13,960,911	478,362,407	2,257,665	99,082,062	15,840,846	434,813,826
1899.....	13,665,307	511,074,813	2,134,213	95,963,261	15,990,115	474,233,925
1900.....	13,537,524	498,969,442	2,086,027	111,717,092	16,292,360	514,812,106

\*No data.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF FARM ANIMALS.—CONTINUED.

JANUARY 1.	CATTLE, OTHER THAN COWS.		SHEEP.		SWINE.		Total value of farm animals.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
1868.....	11,942,481	\$249,144,509	38,991,912	\$98,407,809	24,317,258	\$110,766,296	\$1,277,111,822
1869.....	12,185,385	306,211,473	37,724,279	82,139,979	23,316,476	146,188,755	1,527,704,029
1870.....	15,388,500	346,926,440	40,853,000	93,364,433	26,751,400	187,191,502	1,822,327,377
1871.....	16,212,200	369,940,056	31,851,000	74,065,837	29,457,500	182,602,352	1,810,142,711
1872.....	16,389,800	321,562,093	31,679,800	88,771,197	31,796,300	138,733,828	1,659,211,933
1873.....	16,413,800	329,298,755	33,002,400	97,922,350	32,632,050	133,729,516	1,684,431,698
1874.....	16,218,100	310,649,803	33,928,200	88,690,569	30,860,900	134,565,526	1,619,944,472
1875.....	16,313,400	304,858,859	33,783,600	94,320,652	28,062,200	149,869,234	1,618,012,221
1876.....	16,785,300	319,623,509	35,935,300	93,666,318	25,726,800	175,070,484	1,647,719,138
1877.....	17,956,100	307,105,386	35,804,200	80,892,683	28,077,100	171,077,196	1,576,506,083
1878.....	19,223,300	329,541,703	35,740,500	80,608,062	32,262,500	160,838,532	1,574,620,783
1879.....	21,408,100	329,543,327	38,123,800	79,023,984	34,796,100	110,613,044	1,445,423,062
1880.....	21,231,000	341,761,154	40,765,000	90,230,537	34,034,100	145,781,515	1,576,917,556
1881.....	20,337,702	362,961,509	43,576,899	104,070,759	36,247,603	170,535,435	1,721,735,259
1882.....	23,230,238	463,069,499	45,016,224	106,594,954	44,122,200	263,543,195	1,906,439,250
1883.....	28,046,077	611,549,109	49,237,291	124,365,835	45,270,086	291,951,221	2,338,215,268
1884.....	29,046,101	683,229,054	50,626,626	119,902,706	44,200,893	246,301,139	2,467,968,924
1885.....	29,306,573	694,582,913	50,390,243	107,960,650	45,142,657	226,401,083	2,456,428,980
1886.....	31,275,242	661,956,274	48,322,531	92,445,967	46,062,043	186,593,894	2,365,159,862
1887.....	33,511,750	663,137,628	44,759,314	89,372,839	44,632,836	200,043,291	2,400,586,338
1888.....	34,378,393	611,770,320	43,544,755	89,279,926	44,346,525	220,811,082	2,409,043,418
1889.....	35,037,417	597,236,812	42,589,079	90,640,369	50,301,592	293,307,193	2,507,050,058
1890.....	36,849,024	650,625,137	44,336,072	100,659,761	61,602,780	243,418,336	2,418,766,028
1891.....	36,875,648	544,127,908	43,431,136	108,397,447	60,625,106	210,193,923	2,329,787,770
1892.....	37,451,239	570,749,155	44,938,365	116,121,290	62,398,019	241,051,415	2,461,756,699
1893.....	35,954,196	547,882,204	47,273,553	125,909,264	66,094,807	295,426,492	2,483,506,681
1894.....	36,608,168	536,789,747	45,048,017	89,186,110	45,206,498	270,384,626	2,170,816,754
1895.....	34,364,216	482,999,129	42,294,064	66,685,767	44,165,716	219,501,267	1,819,446,306
1896.....	32,805,490	508,328,416	38,298,783	65,167,735	62,842,759	186,529,745	1,727,926,084
1897.....	30,508,408	507,929,421	36,818,643	67,020,942	40,600,276	166,272,770	1,655,414,612
1898.....	29,264,197	612,296,634	37,656,960	92,721,133	39,759,993	174,351,409	1,891,577,471
1899.....	27,994,225	637,931,135	39,114,453	107,697,530	38,651,631	170,109,743	1,907,010,407
1900.....	27,610,054	689,486,230	41,883,063	122,665,913	..... † .....	..... † .....	* 2,042,650,812

\*Less swine. †Not reported.

FOREIGN CARRYING TRADE.

Values of Imports and exports of the United States carried in American and foreign vessels each fiscal year for the last thirty-one years, with the percentage carried in American vessels.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		Per cent. in Am. vessels.
	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	
1869.....	\$136,802,024	\$500,512,231	\$158,154,748	\$285,979,781	33.2
1870.....	153,237,077	309,140,510	199,732,324	329,786,978	35.6
1871.....	163,285,710	363,020,644	190,378,662	392,801,932	31.9
1872.....	177,286,302	445,416,783	168,044,799	393,929,579	29.2
1873.....	174,739,834	471,806,765	171,566,758	494,915,886	26.4
1874.....	176,027,778	405,320,135	174,424,216	533,885,971	27.2
1875.....	157,872,726	382,949,568	156,385,066	501,838,949	26.2
1876.....	143,380,704	321,139,500	167,686,467	492,215,487	27.7
1877.....	151,834,067	329,565,833	164,826,214	530,354,703	26.9
1878.....	146,439,282	307,407,565	166,551,624	549,583,564	26.3
1879.....	143,589,353	310,499,599	128,425,399	600,769,633	23.0
1880.....	149,317,368	508,494,913	109,029,209	720,770,521	17.4
1881.....	133,631,146	491,840,269	116,955,324	777,162,714	16.5
1882.....	100,266,826	571,517,802	96,902,919	641,460,967	15.8
1883.....	139,002,290	564,175,576	104,418,210	694,331,348	16.0
1884.....	135,046,207	512,511,192	98,652,828	615,287,007	17.2
1885.....	112,954,032	445,513,801	82,001,691	636,004,765	15.3
1886.....	118,942,817	491,937,636	78,406,686	581,973,477	15.5
1887.....	121,365,433	543,392,216	72,991,253	621,802,292	14.3
1888.....	123,525,298	568,222,357	67,332,175	606,474,964	14.0
1889.....	120,782,910	586,120,881	83,022,198	680,942,660	14.3
1890.....	124,926,977	623,676,134	75,382,012	739,594,424	12.9
1891.....	127,471,688	676,511,763	78,938,047	773,589,324	12.5
1892.....	139,139,891	648,535,976	81,033,844	716,022,832	12.3
1893.....	127,085,434	685,184,394	70,670,073	733,132,174	12.2
1894.....	121,561,193	508,810,334	71,258,893	825,798,918	13.3
1895.....	108,229,615	590,538,362	62,277,581	686,357,830	11.7
1896.....	117,339,074	626,890,521	70,392,813	751,083,000	12.0
1897.....	109,133,454	619,784,338	79,441,823	905,969,428	11.0
1898.....	93,535,867	492,086,003	67,792,150	1,060,406,476	9.3
1899.....	82,050,118	581,673,550	78,562,088	1,064,590,307	8.9



GOLD AND SILVER.

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GOLD AND SILVER.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

[From the Report of the Director of the Mint, 1899.]

CALENDAR YEARS.	Gold.	Silver (coinable value).	Per cent gold.	Per cent silver.	CALENDAR YEARS.	Gold.	Silver (coinable value).	Per cent gold.	Per cent silver.
1492-1520	\$107,931,000	\$54,703,000	66.4	33.6	1856-1860	\$70,415,000	\$188,092,000	78.1	21.9
1521-1544	114,205,000	98,986,000	55.9	44.1	1861-1865	614,944,000	228,861,000	72.9	27.1
1545-1569	90,432,000	207,240,000	30.4	69.6	1866-1870	648,071,000	278,313,000	70.0	30.0
1570-1580	90,917,000	248,900,000	26.7	73.3	1871-1875	577,883,000	409,332,000	58.5	41.5
1581-1600	98,065,000	348,254,000	22.0	78.0	1876-1880	572,931,000	509,256,000	53.0	47.0
1601-1620	113,248,000	351,579,000	24.4	75.6	1881-1885	495,582,000	504,773,000	45.5	54.5
1621-1640	110,324,000	327,221,000	25.2	74.8	1886	106,163,900	120,626,800	46.8	53.2
1641-1660	116,571,000	304,525,000	27.7	72.3	1887	105,774,900	124,281,000	45.9	54.1
1661-1680	123,018,000	280,166,000	30.5	69.5	1888	110,196,900	140,706,400	43.9	56.1
1681-1700	143,088,000	284,240,000	33.5	66.5	1889	123,489,200	155,427,700	44.3	55.7
1701-1720	170,408,000	295,629,000	36.6	63.4	1890	118,848,700	163,032,000	42.1	57.9
1721-1740	253,611,000	358,480,000	41.4	58.6	1891	130,650,000	177,352,300	42.4	57.6
1741-1760	327,161,000	443,232,000	42.5	57.5	1892	146,651,500	198,014,400	42.5	57.5
1761-1780	275,211,000	542,658,000	33.7	66.3	1893	157,494,800	213,944,400	42.4	57.6
1781-1800	236,464,000	730,810,000	24.4	75.6	1894	190,567,800	212,829,600	46.3	53.7
1801-1810	118,152,000	571,677,000	24.1	75.9	1895	200,406,000	217,610,800	47.7	52.3
1811-1820	76,063,000	224,786,000	25.3	74.7	1896	202,956,000	213,463,700	48.7	51.3
1821-1830	94,479,000	191,444,000	33.0	67.0	1897	237,504,800	236,750,300	58.6	41.4
1831-1840	134,841,000	247,930,000	35.2	64.8	1898	287,428,600	218,715,400	57.3	42.7
1841-1850	363,928,000	524,400,000	52.9	47.1	Total	9,508,317,200	10,972,431,400	41	59
1851-1855	662,569,000	184,169,000	78.3	21.7					

PRICE OF BAR SILVER.

Highest, lowest and average price of bar silver in London, per ounce British standard (.925), since 1833, and the equivalent in United States gold coin of an ounce 1,000 fine, taken at the average price.

CALENDAR YEAR.	Lowest quotation.	Highest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine ounce at average quotation.	CALENDAR YEAR.	Lowest quotation.	Highest quotation.	Average quotation.	Value of a fine ounce at average quotation.
1833	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	59 $\frac{7}{8}$	59 3-16	\$1.297	1867	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	60 9-16	\$1.328
1834	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 15-16	1.313	1868	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{1}{8}$	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.326
1835	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	60	59 11-16	1.308	1869	60	61	60 7-16	1.325
1836	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	60	1.315	1870	60 $\frac{3}{4}$	60 $\frac{3}{4}$	60 9-16	1.328
1837	59	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	59 9-16	1.305	1871	60 3-16	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.326
1838	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.304	1872	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	60 5-16	1.322
1839	60	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.323	1873	57 $\frac{3}{8}$	59 5-16	59 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.298
1840	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.323	1874	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{3}{8}$	58 5-16	1.278
1841	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	60 1-16	1.316	1875	55 $\frac{3}{8}$	57 $\frac{3}{8}$	56 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.246
1842	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	59 7-16	1.303	1876	49 $\frac{3}{8}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.156
1843	59	59 $\frac{5}{8}$	59 3-16	1.297	1877	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 13-16	1.201
1844	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{5}{8}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.304	1878	49 $\frac{3}{8}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	52 9-16	1.152
1845	58 $\frac{5}{8}$	59 $\frac{7}{8}$	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.298	1879	48 $\frac{5}{8}$	53 $\frac{3}{8}$	51 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.123
1846	59	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	59 5-16	1.300	1880	51 $\frac{5}{8}$	52 $\frac{3}{8}$	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.145
1847	58 $\frac{7}{8}$	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	59 11-16	1.308	1881	50 $\frac{5}{8}$	52 $\frac{3}{8}$	51 15-16	1.138
1848	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.304	1882	50	52 $\frac{3}{8}$	51 13-16	1.136
1849	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.309	1883	50	51 3-16	50 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.110
1850	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{8}$	61 1-16	1.316	1884	49 $\frac{3}{8}$	51 $\frac{3}{8}$	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.113
1851	60	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	61	1.337	1885	46 $\frac{7}{8}$	50	48 9-16	1.045
1852	59 $\frac{7}{8}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.326	1886	42	47	45 $\frac{3}{8}$	.9946
1853	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.348	1887	43 $\frac{1}{4}$	47 $\frac{3}{8}$	44 $\frac{3}{8}$	.97823
1854	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.348	1888	43 $\frac{1}{8}$	44 9-16	42 $\frac{3}{8}$	.95897
1855	60	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 5-16	1.344	1889	42	44 $\frac{3}{8}$	41 11-16	.95512
1856	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	61 5-16	1.344	1890	42	44 $\frac{3}{8}$	41 11-16	1.04833
1857	61	62 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.353	1891	43 $\frac{1}{8}$	45 $\frac{3}{8}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	.98782
1858	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 5-16	1.344	1892	43 $\frac{1}{8}$	45 $\frac{3}{8}$	43 1-16	.98706
1859	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	62 $\frac{3}{8}$	62 1-16	1.360	1893	40 $\frac{3}{8}$	43 $\frac{3}{8}$	35 9-16	.78081
1860	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	62 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 11-16	1.352	1894	37	38 $\frac{3}{8}$	35 9-16	.63479
1861	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	60 13-16	1.333	1895	27 3-16	31 3-8	29 7-8	.65406
1862	61	62 $\frac{1}{8}$	61 7-16	1.346	1896	29 3-4	31 5-8	30 3-4	.67437
1863	61	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.345	1897	24 13-16	23 $\frac{3}{8}$	27 9-16	.60462
1864	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	62 $\frac{1}{8}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.345	1898	25	28 $\frac{1}{8}$	26 15-16	.58010
1865	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	61 1-16	1.338	1899	26 $\frac{3}{8}$	29	27 7-16	.60154
1866	60 $\frac{3}{8}$	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	61 $\frac{3}{8}$	1.339					



## PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

Approximate distribution, by producing states and territories, of the product of gold and silver in the United States for the calendar year 1898, as estimated by the director of the mint.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	GOLD.		SILVER.		Total value.
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.	
Alabama	242	\$5,000	100	\$129	\$5,129
Alaska	112,137	2,524,800	92,400	119,467	2,644,267
Arizona	119,249	2,465,100	2,246,800	2,904,954	5,370,054
California	756,483	15,657,900	612,300	830,448	16,488,348
Colorado	1,122,073	23,195,300	22,815,600	29,498,958	52,694,258
Georgia	6,221	128,600	500	646	129,246
Idaho	83,055	1,716,900	5,073,800	6,560,065	8,276,965
Iowa	5	100			100
Maryland	29	600			600
Michigan	5	100	32,400	41,891	41,991
Minnesota	5	100			100
Montana	248,014	5,126,900	14,807,200	19,144,663	24,271,563
Nevada	144,859	2,994,500	805,000	1,040,808	4,035,308
New Mexico	26,074	539,000	425,300	549,883	1,088,883
North Carolina	4,064	84,000	700	905	84,905
Oregon	56,936	1,177,600	130,000	168,081	1,345,681
South Carolina	5,041	104,200	800	888	704,588
South Dakota	275,723	5,699,700	152,300	196,913	5,896,613
Tennessee	43	900			900
Texas	14	300	472,900	611,426	611,726
Utah	110,556	2,285,400	6,485,900	8,385,810	10,671,210
Virginia	218	4,500			4,500
Washington	37,065	766,200	254,400	328,921	1,095,121
Wyoming	257	5,300	100	129	5,429
Total 1898	3,118,398	64,463,000	54,458,000	70,384,485	134,847,485
Total 1897	2,774,335	57,363,000	53,860,000	69,637,172	127,000,172

## PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1792 TO 1898.

The estimate for 1792-1873 is by R. W. Raymond, commissioner, and since by the director of the mint.

YEARS.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	YEARS.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
April 2, 1792-		Insignifi-		1871	\$43,500,000	\$23,000,000	\$66,500,000
July 31, 1834	\$14,000,000	cant.	\$14,000,000	1872	36,000,000	28,750,000	64,750,000
July 31, 1834-				1873	36,000,000	35,750,000	71,750,000
Dec. 31, 1844	7,500,000	\$250,000	7,750,000	1874	33,500,000	37,300,000	70,800,000
1845	1,068,327	50,000	1,068,327	1875	33,400,000	31,700,000	65,100,000
1846	1,139,357	50,000	1,189,357	1876	39,900,000	38,800,000	78,700,000
1847	889,085	50,000	939,085	1877	46,900,000	39,800,000	86,700,000
1848	10,000,000	50,000	10,050,000	1878	51,200,000	45,200,000	96,400,000
1849	40,000,000	50,000	40,050,000	1879	38,900,000	40,800,000	79,700,000
1850	50,000,000	50,000	50,050,000	1880	36,000,000	39,200,000	75,200,000
1851	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000	1881	34,700,000	43,000,000	77,700,000
1852	60,000,000	50,000	60,050,000	1882	32,500,000	46,800,000	79,300,000
1853	65,000,000	50,000	65,050,000	1883	30,000,000	46,200,000	76,200,000
1854	60,000,000	50,000	60,050,000	1884	30,800,000	48,800,000	79,600,000
1855	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000	1885	31,800,000	51,600,000	83,400,000
1856	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000	1886	35,000,000	51,000,000	86,000,000
1857	55,000,000	50,000	55,050,000	1887	33,000,000	53,350,000	86,350,000
1858	50,000,000	500,000	50,500,000	1888	33,175,000	59,195,000	92,370,000
1859	50,000,000	100,000	50,100,000	1889	32,800,000	64,646,000	97,446,000
1860	46,000,000	150,000	46,150,000	1890	32,845,000	70,465,000	103,310,000
1861	43,000,000	2,000,000	45,000,000	1891	33,175,000	75,417,000	108,592,000
1862	39,200,000	4,500,000	43,700,000	1892	33,000,000	82,101,000	115,101,000
1863	40,000,000	8,500,000	48,500,000	1893	35,955,000	77,576,000	113,531,000
1864	46,100,000	11,000,000	57,100,000	1894	39,500,000	64,000,000	103,500,000
1865	53,225,000	11,250,000	64,475,000	1895	46,610,000	72,051,000	118,661,000
1866	53,501,000	10,000,000	63,501,000	1896	55,088,000	76,069,000	129,157,000
1867	51,725,000	13,500,000	65,225,000	1897	57,963,000	69,637,172	127,600,172
1868	48,000,000	12,000,000	60,000,000	1898	64,463,000	70,384,485	134,847,485
1869	49,500,000	12,000,000	61,500,000				
1870	50,000,000	16,000,000	66,000,000	Total	2,234,800,709	1,584,992,017	3,819,852,726

## STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1873 TO 1900.

The stock of gold and silver and the amount per capita at the close of each fiscal year from 1873 to 1900, in the United States, is exhibited in the following table, compiled from the reports of the director of the mint:

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	POPULATION.	TOTAL COIN AND BULLION.		PER CAPITA.		
		Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Total metal <sup>c</sup>
1873.....	41,677,000	\$135,000,000	\$6,149,305	\$3.23	\$0.15	\$3.38
1874.....	42,796,000	147,379,493	10,355,478	3.44	.24	3.68
1875.....	43,951,000	121,134,906	19,387,995	2.75	.44	3.19
1876.....	45,137,000	130,056,907	36,415,992	2.88	.81	3.69
1877.....	46,353,000	167,501,472	56,464,427	3.61	1.21	4.82
1878.....	47,598,000	213,199,977	88,047,907	4.47	1.85	6.32
1879.....	48,866,000	245,741,837	117,526,341	5.02	2.40	7.42
1880.....	50,155,783	351,841,206	148,522,678	7.01	2.96	9.97
1881.....	51,316,000	478,484,538	175,384,144	9.32	3.41	12.73
1882.....	52,486,000	506,757,715	203,217,124	9.65	3.87	13.52
1883.....	53,693,000	542,732,063	233,007,985	10.10	4.34	14.44
1884.....	54,911,000	545,500,797	253,568,142	9.93	4.65	14.58
1885.....	56,148,000	588,637,036	283,478,738	10.48	5.05	15.53
1886.....	57,404,000	590,774,461	312,252,844	10.29	5.44	15.73
1887.....	58,680,000	654,520,355	352,993,566	11.15	6.00	17.15
1888.....	59,974,000	705,818,355	386,611,108	11.76	6.44	18.20
1889.....	61,289,000	680,073,505	420,548,929	11.09	6.95	18.04
1890.....	62,422,250	695,563,029	463,211,919	11.10	7.39	18.49
1891.....	63,975,000	646,582,852	522,277,740	10.10	8.16	18.26
1892.....	65,520,000	664,275,335	570,313,544	10.15	8.70	18.85
1893.....	66,946,000	597,697,685	615,861,484	8.93	9.20	18.13
1894.....	68,397,000	627,236,201	624,347,757	9.18	9.13	18.31
1895.....	69,878,000	636,223,825	625,854,949	9.10	8.97	18.07
1896.....	71,390,000	599,597,964	628,728,071	8.40	8.81	17.21
1897.....	72,987,000	696,270,542	631,509,781	9.55	8.70	18.25
1898.....	74,522,000	861,514,780	637,672,743	11.56	8.56	20.12
1899.....	76,148,000	962,865,505	639,286,743	12.63	8.38	21.01

## CIRCULATION OF MONEY OF ALL KINDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 30.	Amount of money in United States.	Amount in circulation.	Money per capita.	Circulation per capita.
1872.....	\$762,721,565	\$738,309,549	\$18.79	\$18.19
1873.....	774,445,610	751,881,809	18.58	18.04
1874.....	806,024,781	776,083,031	18.83	18.13
1875.....	798,273,509	754,101,947	18.16	17.16
1876.....	790,683,284	727,609,888	17.62	16.12
1877.....	763,053,847	722,314,883	16.46	15.58
1878.....	791,253,576	729,132,634	16.62	15.32
1879.....	1,051,521,541	818,631,793	21.52	16.75
1880.....	1,205,929,197	973,382,228	24.04	19.41
1881.....	1,406,541,823	1,114,238,119	27.41	21.71
1882.....	1,480,531,719	1,174,290,419	28.20	22.37
1883.....	1,643,489,816	1,230,305,096	30.61	22.91
1884.....	1,705,454,189	1,243,925,969	31.06	22.65
1885.....	1,817,658,536	1,292,568,615	32.37	23.02
1886.....	1,808,559,694	1,252,700,525	31.51	21.82
1887.....	1,900,442,672	1,317,539,143	32.39	22.45
1888.....	2,062,955,949	1,372,170,870	34.40	22.88
1889.....	2,075,350,711	1,380,361,549	33.86	22.52
1890.....	2,144,226,159	1,423,251,270	34.24	22.82
1891.....	2,195,224,075	1,497,440,707	34.31	23.41
1892.....	2,372,569,501	1,601,347,187	36.21	24.44
1893.....	2,323,402,392	1,596,701,245	34.75	23.87
1894.....	2,249,325,276	1,654,061,232	32.88	24.33
1895.....	2,209,215,065	1,606,179,556	31.68	23.02
1896.....	2,345,631,328	1,506,631,026	32.86	21.10
1897.....	2,368,110,531	1,646,028,246	32.46	22.57
1898.....	2,442,523,241	1,843,435,749	32.77	24.74
1899.....	2,555,838,955	1,932,484,239	33.54	25.38
1900.....	2,341,849,180	2,062,425,496	30.08	26.50

The difference between the amount of money in the country and the amount in circulation represents the money in the treasury. Currency certificates, act of June 8, 1872, are included in the amount of United States notes in circulation in tables for years 1873 to 1891, inclusive; since 1891 they are reported separately.

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER OF THE WORLD FOR THE YEARS 1874-98.

CALENDAR YEARS.	GOLD.		SILVER.	
	Fine ounces.	Value.	Fine ounces.	Coining value.
1874	6,568,279	\$135,778,387	79,610,875	\$102,931,232
1875	9,480,892	195,987,428	92,747,118	119,915,467
1876	10,309,645	213,119,278	97,899,525	126,577,164
1877	9,753,196	201,616,466	88,449,796	114,359,932
1878	9,113,202	188,386,611	124,671,870	161,191,918
1879	4,300,167	90,752,811	81,124,555	104,888,313
1880	7,242,951	149,725,081	65,442,074	81,611,974
1881	7,111,864	147,015,275	83,539,051	1 8 10,108,666
1882	4,822,851	99,697,170	85,685,996	110,785,984
1883	5,071,882	104,845,114	84,541,904	109,306,705
1884	4,810,061	99,432,795	74,120,127	95,832,084
1885	4,632,273	95,757,582	98,044,475	126,764,574
1886	4,578,310	94,642,070	96,566,544	124,854,101
1887	6,046,510	124,992,465	126,388,502	163,411,397
1888	6,522,316	131,826,855	104,354,000	134,322,944
1889	8,170,611	168,901,519	107,738,256	139,352,565
1890	7,219,725	149,244,965	117,789,228	152,293,144
1891	5,782,463	119,534,122	106,932,049	138,294,367
1892	8,343,387	172,473,124	120,282,947	155,517,317
1893	11,243,342	232,420,517	106,697,783	137,952,690
1894	11,025,680	227,921,032	87,472,523	113,065,788
1895	11,178,855	231,087,438	94,057,903	121,610,219
1896	9,476,620	195,899,517	118,642,018	153,395,540
1897	21,174,850	437,719,345	129,775,082	167,760,277
1898	19,131,244	395,477,905	115,461,020	149,282,935
Total	225,664,115	\$4,664,891,321	2,598,680,092	\$3,359,909,625

MONEY OF THE WORLD JAN. 1, 1899.

Monetary systems and approximate stocks of money in the principal countries of the world as reported by the treasury department's bureau of mint.

COUNTRIES.	Monetary system.	Ratio between gold and full legal-tender silver.	Ratio between gold and limited-tender silver.	Population in millions.	Gold in millions.	Silver in millions.	Uncovered paper in millions.	PER CAPITA.			
								Gold.	Silver.	Paper.	Total.
United States*	Gold	1 to 15.98	1 to 14.95	75.3	\$945.8	\$639.0	\$929.7	\$12.96	\$8.48	\$4.38	\$25.42
United Kingdom	Gold	1 to 15.98	1 to 14.28	40.2	462.3	111.9	111.6	11.50	2.78	2.77	17.05
France	G. & S.	1 to 15.50	1 to 14.38	38.5	810.6	420.1	161.1	21.05	10.92	4.18	36.15
Germany	Gold	1 to 15.50	1 to 13.87	52.3	672.8	208.2	156.7	12.86	3.98	3.00	19.84
Belgium	G. & S.	1 to 15.50	1 to 14.38	6.5	80.0	45.0	82.5	4.54	6.82	12.50	23.86
Italy	G. & S.	1 to 15.50	1 to 14.38	31.7	98.0	43.9	174.9	3.09	1.88	5.62	9.99
Switzerland	G. & S.	1 to 15.50	1 to 14.38	3.1	24.0	10.7	17.4	3.45	5.61	16.80	26.87
Greece	G. & S.	1 to 15.50	1 to 14.38	2.4	5	1.5	29.1	2.1	6.2	12.12	12.95
Spain	G. & S.	1 to 15.50	1 to 14.38	18.3	53.4	37.8	187.5	2.92	2.06	10.24	15.22
Portugal	Gold	1 to 15.50	1 to 14.08	5.1	5.2	9.6	75.2	1.02	1.88	14.74	17.64
Roumania	G. & S.	1 to 15.50	1 to 14.38	5.4	31.1	7.1	20.2	2.42	1.31	3.75	7.48
Servia	G. & S.	1 to 15.50	1 to 14.38	2.4	1.0	1.8	3.6	4.1	.75	1.50	2.66
Austria-Hung'y	Gold	1 to 15.50	1 to 13.69	45.9	221.4	147.3	103.0	4.82	3.21	2.24	10.27
Netherlands	G. & S.	1 to 15.50	1 to 15	5.0	30.2	26.4	47.2	6.04	11.28	9.44	26.76
Norway	Gold	1 to 15.50	1 to 14.88	2.1	8.6	5.3	5.1	4.10	1.09	2.43	7.62
Sweden	Gold	1 to 15.50	1 to 14.88	5.0	13.0	6.5	29.5	2.69	1.30	5.90	9.80
Denmark	Gold	1 to 15.50	1 to 14.88	2.3	16.9	5.4	5.9	7.35	2.35	2.56	12.26
Russia	Silver	1 to 15.50	1 to 12.90	130.0	740.4	81.9	.....	5.69	.63	.....	6.32
Turkey	G. & S.	1 to 15.50	1 to 15.50	24.1	50.0	40.0	.....	2.07	1.66	.....	3.73
Australia	Gold	1 to 15.50	1 to 14.28	5.1	132.1	7.0	22.5	25.99	1.37	4.41	31.68
Egypt	Gold	1 to 15.50	1 to 15.50	9.8	30.0	6.4	.....	3.06	.65	.....	3.71
Mexico	Silver	1 to 16.50	.....	13.0	8.0	106.0	4.0	.....	8.15	.....	9.12
Cent. Am. states	Silver	1 to 15.50	.....	3.4	1.0	11.4	18.1	.....	3.53	.....	8.97
So. Am. states	Silver	1 to 15.50	.....	38.0	72.2	29.0	1,159.3	1.91	7.6	30.51	33.18
Japan	G. & S.	1 to 16.18	.....	45.0	54.0	25.3	.....	1.20	.55	.....	1.75
India	G. & S.	1 to 15	.....	296.9	.....	598.4	47.4	.....	1.91	.16	2.07
China	Silver	1 to 15	.....	383.5	.....	750.0	.....	.....	1.96	.....	1.96
Straits Settl'm'ts	G. & S.	1 to 15.50	1 to 14.28	4.5	20.0	5.0	40.5	3.70	.93	7.50	12.13
Canada	Gold	1 to 15.50	1 to 14.28	5.4	20.0	5.0	40.5	3.70	.93	7.50	12.13
Cuba	G. & S.	1 to 15.50	1 to 14.28	1.8	2.0	1.5	.....	1.11	.83	.....	1.94
Haiti	G. & S.	1 to 15.50	1 to 14.28	1.0	1.2	3.5	3.7	1.20	3.60	3.70	8.40
Bulgaria	G. & S.	1 to 15.50	1 to 14.38	3.3	1.0	6.8	.....	.30	2.06	.....	2.36
Siam	Silver	1 to 14.35	.....	5.0	20.0	193.4	.....	4.00	38.68	.....	42.68
Hawaii	G. & S.	1 to 15.98	.....	1	4.0	1.0	.....	40.00	10.00	.....	50.00
Cape Colony	Gold	1 to 15.50	1 to 12.90	2.1	37.5	1.0	.....	17.86	.47	.....	18.33
S. A. Rep.	Gold	1 to 15.50	1 to 12.90	1.1	29.2	1.2	.....	26.54	1.09	.....	27.63
Finland	Silver	1 to 15.50	1 to 12.90	2.6	4.1	5	10.8	1.58	.19	4.15	5.92
Total				4,614.6	3,835.8	2,846.5	3.50	2.91	2.16	8.57	

\*Nov. 1 1899; all other countries Jan. 1, 1899.

## COINAGE OF NATIONS.

COUNTRIES.	1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
United States.....	\$47,053,060	\$23,089,899	\$76,028,485	\$18,487,297	\$77,985,758	\$23,034,093
Mexico.....	565,985	21,092,397	417,176	19,608,459	599,442	22,066,445
Great Britain.....	23,402,560	6,470,352	8,654,764	4,585,688	28,204,336	6,200,237
Australasia.....	34,602,786	.....	37,289,873	.....	39,453,387	.....
India *.....	.....	5,579,692	.....	25,227,996	.....	26,686,134
France.....	21,719,880	.....	42,726,251	8,492	34,224,022	7,720,000
Germany.....	25,133,476	2,718,368	30,145,656	.....	42,675,087	3,704,600
Russia †.....	10,284	30,985,566	170,618,508	135,393,252	135,788,949	121,373,189
Austria-Hungary §.....	33,898,739	7,904,911	33,640,553	5,722,330	14,367,363	1,309,352
Lichtenstein.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	.....
Eritrea.....	.....	771,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain.....	.....	5,386,942	2,890,407	6,724,106	.....	.....
Italy.....	.....	.....	147,965	.....	.....	528,650
San Marino.....	.....	.....	28,950	.....	.....	7,720
Servia.....	.....	.....	1,014,624	.....	.....	143,399
Japan.....	1,125,000	13,399,062	31,600,410	4,266,028	16,002,641	8,159,857
Portugal.....	.....	1,900,800	.....	964,000	.....	1,100,844
Netherlands.....	.....	428,130	.....	864,800	437,259	562,800
Norway.....	.....	67,000	.....	147,400	.....	147,400
Sweden.....	.....	109,007	.....	535,519	1,680,022	795,072
Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	135,513	267,046	53,800
Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,500
Switzerland.....	1,544,000	1,530	1,544,000	.....	1,544,000	424,600
Turkey.....	50,114	7,473	920,962	440,435	1,388,586	442,721
Arabia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,022
Egypt.....	.....	562,770	.....	519,830	.....	856,114
Abyssinia.....	.....	376	.....	720,133	.....	401,440
Persia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,200	5,964,000
Liberia.....	.....	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hongkong.....	.....	7,835,617	.....	23,836,427	.....	3,150,000
China.....	.....	8,638,630	.....	10,636,955	.....	.....
Indo-China.....	.....	12,542,772	.....	2,773,428	.....	4,589,800
Tunis.....	232	347	632,500	347	579,232	347
Canada.....	.....	140,000	.....	65,964	.....	217,000
Newfoundland.....	.....	98,000	.....	.....	.....	39,804
Costa Rica.....	.....	.....	465,433	.....	.....	.....
Argentina.....	982,715	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bolivia.....	.....	1,508,087	.....	1,189,282	.....	1,348,694
Peru.....	.....	2,704,831	.....	449,807	195,161	120,000
Colombia.....	.....	.....	.....	552,480	.....	.....
Ecuador.....	.....	169,798	.....	623,687	.....	.....
Chile.....	5,424,686	677,877	49	.....	.....	.....
British Honduras.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....
Santo Domingo.....	.....	.....	.....	606,071	.....	1,415,102
Porto Rico.....	.....	167,240	.....	.....	.....	.....
German East Africa.....	.....	392	.....	127,440	.....	174,900
Monaco.....	386,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements.....	.....	453,554	.....	134,000	.....	452,000
Kongo State.....	.....	193,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morocco.....	.....	598,655	.....	875,509	.....	606,918
Mauritius.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	.....	.....	.....	150,000	.....	.....
Siam.....	.....	3,322,752	.....	.....	302	5,329,042
Total.....	\$195,894,517	\$159,540,027	\$437,722,992	\$167,790,006	\$395,477,905	\$149,282,936

\* Rupee calculated at coining rate, \$0.4737.

† Silver ruble calculated at coining rate, \$0.7718.

‡ Ruble calculated at coining rate, \$0.51576. Ukase Jan. 3, 1897.

§ Florin calculated at coining rate, \$0.4052, under the coinage act of Aug. 2, 1892.

## COINS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1793-1899.

Authority for coining and changes in weight and fineness, total amount coined, legal-tender quality.

## GOLD COINS.

*Double Eagles*—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849; weight, 516 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1899, \$1,460,333.360. Full legal tender.

*Eagles*—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 270 grains; fineness, .916 $\frac{2}{3}$ ; weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 258 grains; fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .892 $\frac{2}{3}$ ; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1899, \$297,281,820. Full legal tender.

*Half-Eagles*—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 135 grains; fineness, .916 $\frac{2}{3}$ ; weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 129 grains; fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .892 $\frac{2}{3}$ ; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1899, \$351,537,400. Full legal tender.

*Quarter-Eagle*—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 67.5 grains; fineness, .916 $\frac{2}{3}$ ; weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 64.5 grains; fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to .892 $\frac{2}{3}$ ; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900. Total amount coined to June 30, 1899, \$28,879,620. Full legal tender.

*Three-Dollar Piece*—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 21, 1853; weight, 77.4 grains; fineness, .900; coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890. Total amount coined, \$1,619,376. Full legal tender.

*One Dollar*—Authorized to be coined, act March 3, 1849; weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900; coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890. Total amount coined, \$19,499,337. Full legal tender.

## SILVER COINS.

*Dollar*—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 416 grains; fineness, .892.4; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 412 $\frac{3}{4}$  grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined to Feb. 12, 1873, \$83,081,238. Coinage reauthorized, act of Feb. 28, 1873. Coinage discontinued after July 1, 1891, except for certain purposes, act of July 14, 1890. Amount coined to June 30, 1899, \$488,282,469. Full legal tender except when otherwise provided in the contract.

*Trade Dollar*—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 12, 1873; weight, 420 grains; fineness, .900; legal tender limited to 83, act of June 22, 1874 (rev. stat.); coinage limited to export demand and legal-tender quality repealed, joint resolution, July 22, 1876; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 19, 1887. Total amount coined, \$35,965,924.

*Half-Dollar*—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 208 grains; fineness, .892.4; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 206 $\frac{3}{4}$  grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 192 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  grams, or 192.9 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1899, \$142,144,703. Legal tender, \$10.

*Columbian Half-Dollar*—Authorized to be coined, act of Aug. 5, 1892; weight, 192.9 grains; fineness, .900. Total amount coined, \$2,501,052.50. Legal tender, \$10.

*Quarter-Dollar*—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 104 grains; fineness, .892.4; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 103 $\frac{3}{4}$  grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 96 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$  grams, or 96.45 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1899, \$58,957,135. Legal tender, \$10.

*Columbian Quarter-Dollar*—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1893; weight, 96.45 grains;

fineness, .900. Total amount coined, \$10,005.75. Legal tender, \$10.

*Twenty-Cent Piece*—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1875; weight, 5 grams, or 77.16 grains; fineness, .900; coinage prohibited, act of May 2, 1878. Total amount coined, \$271,000.

*Dime*—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 41.6 grains; fineness, .892.4; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 41 $\frac{1}{4}$  grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 38.4 grains; weight changed, act of Feb. 12, 1873, to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  grams, or 38.58 grains. Total amount coined to June 30, 1899, \$33,215,762.80. Legal tender, \$10.

*Half-Dime*—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 20.8 grains; fineness, .892.4; weight changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 20 $\frac{3}{4}$  grains; fineness changed, act of Jan. 18, 1837, to .900; weight changed, act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 19.2 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, \$4,880,219.40.

*Three-Cent Piece*—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1851; weight, 123 $\frac{3}{4}$  grains; fineness, .750; weight changed, act of March 3, 1853, to 11.52 grains; fineness changed, act of March 3, 1853, to .900; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, \$1,282,087.20.

## MINOR COINS.

*Five-Cent (nickel)*—Authorized to be coined, act of May 16, 1866; weight, 77.16 grains, composed of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel. Total amount coined to June 30, 1899, \$16,429,808.50. Legal tender for \$1, but reduced to 25 cents by act of Feb. 12, 1873.

*Three-Cent (nickel)*—Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1855; weight, 30 grains, composed of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel. Total amount coined, \$941,349.48. Legal tender for 60 cents, but reduced to 25 cents by act of Feb. 12, 1873. Coinage discontinued, act of Sept. 26, 1890.

*Two-Cent (bronze)*—Authorized to be coined, act of April 22, 1864; weight, 96 grains, composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc. Coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873. Total amount coined, \$912,020.

*Cent (copper)*—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 264 grains; weight changed, act of Jan. 14, 1793, to 208 grains; weight changed by proclamation of the president, Jan. 26, 1796, in conformity with act of March 3, 1795, to 168 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 21, 1857. Total amount coined, \$1,562,887.44.

*Cent (nickel)*—Authorized to be coined, act of Feb. 21, 1857; weight, 72 grains, composed of 88 per cent copper and 12 per cent nickel. Coinage discontinued, act of April 22, 1864. Total amount coined, \$2,007,720.

*Cent (bronze)*—Coinage authorized, act of April 22, 1864; weight, 48 grains, composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc. Total amount coined to June 30, 1899, \$12,937,848.42. Legal tender, 25 cents.

*Half-Cent (copper)*—Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792; weight, 132 grains; weight changed, act of Jan. 14, 1793, to 104 grains; weight changed by proclamation of the president, Jan. 26, 1796, in conformity with act of March 3, 1795, to 84 grains; coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 21, 1857. Total amount coined, \$39,926.11.

TOTAL COINAGE.		COINAGE 1899.	
Gold.....	\$2,059,151,008.00	Gold.....	\$198,177,180.00
Silver.....	704,938,300.40	Silver.....	27,721,586.65
Minor.....	31,260,952.51	Minor.....	956,910.14
Total.....	\$2,855,411,255.91	Total '99.....	\$196,855,676.79

**FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.**

Upon a per capita basis 1871-99.

YEAR.	Population, June 1.	GOVERNMENT FINANCE (Per Capita).						GOLD AND SILVER.				
		Amount of money in the United States.	Money in circulation.	Debt, less cash, in treasury.	Interest paid.	Net ordinary receipts.	Net ordinary expenditures.	Disbursements for pensions.	Coin value of paper money, July 1.	Commercial ratio of silver to gold.	Annual average price of paper money, London per oz.	Billion value United States dollar.
1871	39,555,000	\$18.75	\$18.10	\$56.81	\$2.83	\$9.69	\$7.39	\$0.84	\$0.89	15.57	\$1.324	.....
1872	40,596,000	18.79	18.19	52.96	2.56	9.22	6.84	.74	.87.5	15.63	1.322	.....
1873	41,677,000	18.58	18.04	50.52	2.35	8.01	6.97	.70	.86.4	15.92	1.283	.....
1874	42,796,000	18.83	18.13	49.17	2.31	7.13	7.07	.71	.91	16.17	1.274	.....
1875	43,951,000	18.16	17.16	47.53	2.20	6.55	6.25	.68	.87.3	16.59	1.246	.....
1876	45,137,000	17.52	16.12	45.66	2.11	6.52	5.87	.63	.89.5	17.88	1.156	.....
1877	46,353,000	16.49	15.58	43.56	2.01	6.07	5.21	.62	.94.7	17.22	1.201	.....
1878	47,593,000	16.62	15.32	42.01	1.99	5.41	4.98	.56	.99.4	17.94	1.152	\$0.93.2
1879	48,866,000	21.52	16.75	40.85	1.71	5.60	5.46	.69	1.00	18.40	1.123	.....
1880	50,155,784	24.04	19.41	38.27	1.59	6.65	5.37	1.14	1.00	18.05	1.145	.....
1881	51,316,000	27.41	21.71	35.46	1.46	7.01	5.07	1.98	1.00	18.16	1.138	.....
1882	52,495,000	28.20	22.97	31.91	1.09	7.64	4.89	1.03	1.00	18.19	1.136	.....
1883	53,653,000	30.61	22.91	28.66	.96	7.37	4.90	1.13	1.00	18.64	1.110	.....
1884	54,911,000	31.06	22.65	26.20	.87	6.27	4.39	1.04	1.00	18.57	1.113	.....
1885	56,148,000	32.37	23.02	24.50	.84	5.77	4.64	1.17	1.00	19.41	1.065	.....
1886	57,404,000	31.51	21.82	22.34	.79	5.76	4.15	1.13	1.00	20.78	.995	79.8
1887	58,680,000	32.39	22.25	20.03	.71	6.20	4.47	1.27	1.00	21.13	.978	.76
1888	59,974,000	34.40	22.88	17.72	.65	6.32	4.33	1.33	1.00	21.90	.989	.74
1889	61,289,000	33.86	22.52	15.92	.58	6.01	4.38	1.45	1.00	22.10	.965	72.1
1890	62,622,250	34.24	22.82	14.22	.47	6.44	4.75	1.71	1.00	19.76	1.046	74.9
1891	63,975,000	34.31	23.41	13.32	.37	6.14	5.55	1.85	1.00	20.92	.982	80.6
1892	65,403,000	36.21	24.44	12.86	.35	5.43	5.28	2.16	1.00	23.72	.871	72.4
1893	66,826,000	34.75	23.87	12.55	.34	5.77	6.87	2.37	1.00	26.49	.780	.65
1894	68,275,000	35.44	24.33	13.17	.37	4.36	6.48	2.07	1.00	32.56	.635	49.1
1895	69,753,000	34.38	22.96	12.96	.44	4.49	5.11	2.03	1.00	31.60	.654	50.6
1896	71,263,000	32.96	21.10	13.41	.49	4.59	4.91	1.96	1.00	30.32	.682	52.3
1897	72,807,000	34.25	22.49	13.63	.47	4.78	5.02	1.94	1.00	34.23	.604	46.8
1898	74,389,000	35.39	24.71	13.61	.51	5.45	5.96	1.98	1.00	35.03	.590	45.6
1899	76,011,000	36.12	25.00	15.20	.53	6.78	7.97	1.83	1.00	34.30	.602	46.5

YEAR.	COINAGE PER CAPITA OF—		PRODUCTION PER CAPITA OF—		INTERNAL REVENUE.		Merchandise im-ported for consumption per cap.	Duty collected per capita.	CUSTOMS REVENUE.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Collected per capita.	Expenses of collecting.			Average ad valorem rate of duty		
									On duti-able.	On free and duti-able.	Expenses of collect-ing.
1871	\$0.53	\$0.08	\$1.11	\$0.58	\$3.62	\$5.30	\$12.65	\$5.12	\$13.95	\$38.94	\$3.18
1872	.54	.06	.89	.71	3.22	4.36	13.80	5.23	41.35	37.00	3.21
1873	1.37	.10	.86	.86	2.75	4.69	15.91	4.44	38.07	26.95	3.76
1874	.82	.16	.78	.87	2.39	4.40	13.26	3.75	38.53	26.88	4.49
1875	.75	.35	.76	.72	3.52	3.89	11.97	3.51	40.62	28.20	4.47
1876	1.03	.54	.88	.86	2.50	3.38	10.29	3.22	44.74	30.19	4.53
1877	.95	.61	1.01	.86	2.56	2.99	9.49	2.77	42.89	26.68	4.96
1878	1.05	.60	1.08	.95	2.32	2.96	9.21	2.67	42.75	27.13	4.47
1879	.80	.56	.80	.84	2.32	3.10	8.99	2.73	44.87	28.97	3.96
1880	1.24	.55	.72	.78	2.47	2.95	12.51	3.64	43.48	29.07	3.23
1881	1.84	.54	.68	.84	2.64	3.20	12.68	3.78	43.20	29.75	3.23
1882	1.26	.53	.62	.89	2.79	2.80	13.64	4.12	42.69	30.11	2.96
1883	.54	.54	.56	.87	2.69	3.06	13.05	3.32	42.45	29.32	3.07
1884	.44	.52	.56	.89	2.21	3.47	12.16	3.47	41.61	28.44	3.44
1885	.49	.51	.57	.89	2.00	3.42	10.32	3.17	45.85	30.50	3.38
1886	.50	.56	.61	.89	2.03	3.06	10.89	3.30	45.55	30.15	3.16
1887	.41	.60	.56	.91	2.02	3.22	11.65	3.65	47.10	31.02	3.62
1888	.52	.57	.55	.96	2.07	2.92	11.88	3.60	45.63	29.96	3.27
1889	.35	.58	.53	1.05	2.13	2.88	12.10	3.60	45.19	29.50	3.14
1890	.33	.63	.52	1.13	2.28	2.65	12.35	3.62	44.41	29.12	2.98
1891	.46	.49	.52	1.18	2.28	2.75	13.36	3.39	46.28	25.25	3.17
1892	.53	.19	.50	1.15	3.35	2.52	12.44	2.66	48.71	21.26	3.75
1893	.85	.13	.54	1.16	2.41	2.57	12.64	2.97	49.58	23.49	3.32
1894	1.17	.13	.53	1.14	2.15	2.55	9.32	1.90	50.00	20.25	5.15
1895	.85	.08	.56	1.14	2.06	2.62	10.48	2.14	41.75	20.23	4.43
1896	.65	.33	.73	1.04	2.06	2.62	10.66	2.20	40.18	20.67	4.52
1897	1.02	.25	.44	.95	2.01	2.46	10.84	2.43	42.41	21.84	4.01
1898	1.05	.31	.87	.96	2.80	2.17	7.98	1.94	40.20	24.77	4.78
1899	1.41	.36	*	*	3.60	1.59	9.02	2.60	50.21	29.48	3.73

\*No data.



FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS OF THE U. S.—CONTINUED.

YEAR.	EXPORTS.						CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA.									
	Domestic merchandise.			Per cent of domestic products exported.												
	Exports per capita.	Agricultural products, total exports.	Per ct.	Cotton.	Wheat.	Corn.	Crude mineral oil.	Raw cotton.	Wheat.	Corn.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Tea.	Distilled spirits.	Malt liquors.	Wines.
1871.....	10.83	70.74	72.39	22.30	.98	78.96	14.10	4.69	27.40	36.2	7.91	1.14	1.62	6.10	.40	
1872.....	10.55	74.13	67.44	16.88	3.60	71.23	11.10	4.79	21.09	40.4	7.28	1.46	1.68	6.66	.41	
1873.....	12.12	76.10	65.47	20.80	3.68	85.70	15.19	4.81	22.86	39.8	6.87	1.53	1.63	7.21	.45	
1874.....	13.31	79.37	70.03	32.54	3.58	73.06	13.60	4.46	20.95	41.5	6.59	1.27	1.51	7.00	.48	
1875.....	11.36	76.95	70.09	23.00	3.56	58.15	11.90	5.38	18.69	45.6	7.08	1.44	1.50	6.71	.45	
1876.....	11.64	71.67	70.75	25.34	3.86	56.77	14.77	4.80	28.14	35.2	7.33	1.35	1.33	6.83	.47	
1877.....	12.72	72.63	68.07	19.73	5.68	97.02	14.08	5.01	26.13	38.9	6.94	1.23	1.23	6.58	.47	
1878.....	14.30	77.07	71.23	25.29	6.49	72.67	13.71	5.72	26.37	34.3	6.24	1.33	1.09	6.68	.47	
1879.....	14.29	78.12	67.74	35.16	6.33	71.47	15.90	5.58	26.61	40.7	7.42	1.21	1.11	7.05	.45	
1880.....	16.43	83.25	65.73	40.18	6.43	61.17	18.94	5.35	28.88	42.9	8.78	1.39	1.27	8.26	.56	
1881.....	17.23	82.93	68.47	37.38	5.46	43.22	19.64	6.09	31.64	44.2	8.25	1.54	1.38	8.65	.47	
1882.....	13.97	75.31	67.23	31.82	3.71	58.85	16.15	4.98	21.92	48.4	8.30	1.47	1.40	10.03	.49	
1883.....	14.98	77.00	67.20	29.33	2.58	47.22	20.80	6.64	29.24	51.1	8.91	1.30	1.46	10.27	.48	
1884.....	13.20	73.98	67.56	26.49	2.99	62.35	16.30	5.64	27.40	53.4	9.26	1.09	1.48	10.74	.37	
1885.....	12.94	72.96	68.96	25.86	2.95	67.24	15.16	6.77	31.04	51.8	9.60	1.18	1.26	10.62	.39	
1886.....	11.60	72.82	61.68	26.48	3.35	76.07	19.59	4.57	32.60	56.9	9.36	1.37	1.26	11.20	.45	
1887.....	11.98	74.40	68.71	33.66	2.48	60.13	16.84	5.17	27.68	52.7	8.53	1.49	1.21	11.23	.55	
1888.....	11.40	73.29	65.83	26.23	1.74	57.77	19.59	5.62	23.86	56.7	6.81	1.40	1.26	12.80	.61	
1889.....	11.92	72.87	69.53	21.81	3.57	63.30	17.22	5.34	31.28	51.8	9.16	1.29	1.32	12.72	.56	
1890.....	13.50	74.61	65.15	22.31	4.85	53.09	18.50	6.09	32.09	52.8	7.89	1.53	1.40	13.67	.46	
1891.....	13.63	73.69	67.36	26.60	2.15	43.80	22.02	4.58	22.79	66.1	7.99	1.29	1.42	15.28	.45	
1892.....	15.53	78.69	65.19	36.88	3.72	57.55	24.03	5.91	30.53	63.5	9.61	1.37	1.50	15.10	.44	
1893.....	12.44	74.05	65.99	37.20	2.59	45.10	17.01	4.85	23.66	63.4	8.24	1.32	1.51	16.08	.48	
1894.....	12.73	72.28	71.20	41.47	4.11	53.28	15.91	3.41	22.76	66.0	8.01	1.34	1.33	15.18	.31	
1895.....	11.37	69.73	63.83	31.46	3.36	50.75	22.93	4.54	16.98	62.6	9.22	1.38	1.12	14.35	.28	
1896.....	12.11	66.02	65.00	27.07	8.78	47.44	18.46	4.48	14.73	61.6	8.04	1.31	1.00	15.16	.26	
1897.....	14.17	66.23	70.59	33.93	7.83	44.78	18.46	3.28	28.91	64.5	9.95	1.55	1.01	14.69	.53	
1898.....	15.27	70.54	67.82	40.99	4.47	47.17	25.26	4.21	21.63	73.1	11.45	.91	1.10	15.64	.28	
1899.....	15.84	65.20	65.37	32.97	9.21	45.73	27.14	5.95	22.98	16.7	10.55	.96	1.13	14.96	.35	

YEAR.	CONSUMPTION OF RAW WOOL.		Tonnage of vessels: annual increase or decrease (+ or -).	Imports and exports of merchandise carried in American vessels.	POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.		PUBLIC SCHOOLS.		Immigration per cent of annual increase of population.
	Total per capita.	Per cent Foreign.			Revenue per capita.	Expenditure per capita.	Population 5 to 18 years of age.	Expenditures per capita of population 5 to 18 years of age.	
1871.....	5.73	29.4	+ .85	31.9	\$0.51	\$0.62	12.3	\$5.62	32.24
1872.....	6.75	45.3	+ 3.62	29.2	.54	.66	12.6	5.90	38.89
1873.....	5.67	33.2	+ 5.82	26.4	.55	.70	12.8	5.95	42.53
1874.....	4.81	17.5	+ 2.23	27.2	.62	.75	13.1	6.11	28.00
1875.....	5.23	22.1	+ 1.10	26.2	.61	.79	13.4	6.23	19.70
1876.....	5.21	18.3	+ 11.83	27.7	.63	.74	13.7	6.06	14.33
1877.....	5.16	16.3	+ 5.89	26.9	.59	.72	14.0	5.67	11.67
1878.....	5.28	16.9	+ .70	26.3	.62	.72	14.4	5.49	11.12
1879.....	5.03	14.2	+ 1.02	23.0	.62	.69	14.7	5.18	14.02
1880.....	6.11	34.9	+ 2.43	17.4	.66	.73	15.1	5.17	35.45
1881.....	5.66	17.3	+ .25	16.5	.72	.77	15.4	5.43	57.71
1882.....	6.36	19.0	+ 2.66	15.8	.80	.77	15.7	5.67	66.92
1883.....	6.62	18.7	+ 1.67	16.0	.85	.81	16.0	6.05	50.44
1884.....	6.85	20.6	+ .84	17.2	.79	.86	16.4	6.29	42.58
1885.....	6.69	18.0	+ .12	15.3	.76	.89	16.7	6.61	31.96
1886.....	7.39	28.9	+ 3.16	15.5	.77	.88	17.1	6.63	26.61
1887.....	6.68	27.4	+ .60	14.3	.83	.91	17.4	6.65	38.41
1888.....	6.31	28.9	+ 2.10	14.0	.88	.94	17.8	6.98	42.26
1889.....	6.33	31.8	+ 2.74	14.3	.92	1.01	18.2	7.28	34.06
1890.....	6.03	27.0	+ 2.71	12.9	.97	1.11	18.5	7.60	34.16
1891.....	6.43	30.8	+ 5.88	12.5	1.03	1.14	18.8	7.85	41.41
1892.....	6.72	33.1	+ 1.71	12.3	1.08	1.19	19.2	8.12	43.63
1893.....	7.05	35.7	+ 1.26	12.2	1.14	1.26	19.6	8.51	35.34
1894.....	5.68	14.2	+ 2.90	13.3	1.10	1.35	20.1	8.49	21.70
1895.....	6.12	46.1	+ 1.02	11.7	1.10	1.29	20.4	8.60	21.19
1896.....	6.23	45.9	+ 1.47	12.0	1.16	1.32	20.9	8.84	22.73
1897.....	8.26	57.8	+ 1.38	11.0	1.14	1.32	21.1	8.98	14.09
1898.....	5.34	48.09	+ .40	9.03	1.20	1.36	21.4	9.04	14.49
1899.....	4.40	32.8	+ 2.41	8.90	1.25	1.38	*	*	19.22

\*No data.

## RAILROAD BUILDING.

[From Poor's Railroad Manual.]

Number of miles of railroad in operation in each state and territory of the United States during the years ended Dec. 31, named in the heading.

STATES AND GROUPS OF STATES.	1880.	1890.	1892.	1893.	1895.	1897.	1898.	1899.
<i>New England.</i>								
Maine.....	1,005	1,377.47	1,401.64	1,515.00	1,704.71	1,754.77	1,897.98	1,917.21
New Hampshire.....	1,015	1,146.89	1,061.33	1,155.88	1,178.44	1,173.54	1,174.61	1,174.61
Vermont.....	914	988.45	995.01	983.54	974.99	985.74	987.36	990.86
Massachusetts.....	1,915	2,066.69	2,126.69	2,121.26	2,126.05	2,120.29	2,107.59	2,111.44
Rhode Island.....	210	231.43	223.48	227.46	226.37	223.03	223.03	219.19
Connecticut.....	923	1,006.64	1,086.54	1,013.22	1,014.09	1,008.15	1,008.15	1,025.40
Total.....	5,982	6,840.57	6,914.69	7,019.36	7,224.65	7,265.52	7,380.72	7,447.69
<i>Middle Atlantic.</i>								
New York.....	5,991	7,745.85	8,116.10	8,110.51	8,205.26	8,241.15	8,152.64	8,126.17
New Jersey.....	1,684	2,062.81	2,201.91	2,176.10	2,208.07	2,229.98	2,243.02	2,236.62
Pennsylvania.....	6,319	8,700.58	9,159.45	9,435.56	9,611.54	9,963.49	9,938.74	10,130.35
Delaware.....	275	314.95	314.94	315.44	315.44	349.10	350.11	349.11
Maryland.....	1,040	1,270.04	1,289.44	1,300.80	1,291.54	1,315.04	1,325.04	1,339.44
District of Columbia.....		20.66	20.66	20.66	22.68	22.68	21.88	24.88
Total.....	15,181	20,114.89	21,102.50	21,359.07	21,704.73	22,123.64	22,034.43	22,206.55
<i>Central Northern.</i>								
Ohio.....	5,792	7,987.99	8,351.88	8,558.74	8,639.12	8,766.79	8,844.10	8,877.51
Michigan.....	3,938	7,101.15	7,440.95	7,492.33	7,561.89	7,823.11	7,948.97	8,027.66
Indiana.....	4,373	1,106.19	6,282.12	6,321.07	6,416.03	6,421.37	6,440.92	6,496.37
Illinois.....	8,851	10,129.65	10,439.53	10,428.19	10,610.59	10,785.43	10,815.06	10,888.89
Wisconsin.....	3,155	5,614.95	5,927.57	5,970.07	6,105.89	6,315.44	6,380.69	6,459.43
Total.....	25,109	36,944.93	38,362.45	38,770.40	39,393.52	40,112.14	40,429.74	40,849.86
<i>South Atlantic.</i>								
Virginia.....	1,893	3,367.65	3,578.69	3,500.99	3,609.38	3,628.70	3,674.53	3,674.45
West Virginia.....	691	1,433.30	1,806.19	1,883.33	2,075.16	2,161.19	2,193.51	2,230.47
North Carolina.....	1,486	3,128.17	3,229.57	3,353.31	3,397.45	3,477.65	3,573.27	3,653.33
South Carolina.....	1,427	2,296.65	2,545.30	2,561.72	2,622.55	2,666.07	2,655.45	2,791.50
Georgia.....	2,459	4,592.83	4,946.39	5,083.02	5,210.04	5,414.01	5,542.70	5,698.41
Florida.....	518	2,489.52	2,676.88	2,840.26	3,059.05	3,149.13	3,100.65	3,234.15
Total.....	8,474	17,308.12	19,781.02	19,312.63	19,967.63	20,496.75	20,746.11	21,232.40
<i>Gulf and Miss. Valley.</i>								
Kentucky.....	1,549	2,946.38	2,997.23	3,051.25	3,656.28	3,086.09	3,906.24	4,051.18
Tennessee.....	1,830	2,798.98	3,064.28	3,081.43	3,116.54	3,106.82	2,891.58	2,787.63
Alabama.....	1,843	3,422.20	3,595.70	3,627.89	3,664.45	3,806.75	3,069.55	3,131.42
Mississippi.....	1,127	2,470.85	2,448.37	2,453.22	2,497.78	2,645.08	3,085.46	3,083.58
Louisiana.....	652	1,749.95	1,967.09	1,992.84	2,107.08	2,274.19	2,519.44	2,664.06
Total.....	6,995	13,388.36	14,072.71	14,222.63	14,442.13	14,918.93	15,272.87	15,717.67
<i>Southwestern.</i>								
Missouri.....	3,965	6,142.02	6,360.56	6,464.30	6,571.58	6,635.41	6,810.65	6,881.15
Arkansas.....	859	2,213.44	2,310.67	2,369.91	2,439.20	2,650.69	2,823.29	3,088.27
Texas.....	3,244	8,709.85	9,040.73	9,184.61	9,434.12	9,579.64	9,657.93	9,722.46
Kansas.....	3,400	8,900.11	8,893.83	8,391.28	8,875.25	8,843.21	8,796.97	8,749.16
Colorado.....	1,570	4,291.11	4,451.52	4,488.22	4,503.19	4,575.86	4,608.85	4,616.51
New Mexico.....	758	1,388.77	1,429.57	1,439.50	1,505.03	1,502.07	1,612.94	1,787.83
Indian Territory.....	289	1,260.65	1,375.02	1,379.14	1,152.50	1,202.03	1,263.60	1,339.45
Oklahoma.....					481.17	484.97	604.97	757.57
Total.....	14,085	32,905.95	33,861.90	34,256.96	34,912.04	35,533.88	36,179.20	36,942.40
<i>Northwestern.</i>								
Iowa.....	5,400	8,416.14	8,506.00	8,513.44	8,523.13	8,513.91	8,555.42	9,113.50
Minnesota.....	3,151	5,545.55	5,874.08	5,944.58	6,057.67	6,176.76	6,402.87	6,769.76
Nebraska.....	1,957	5,407.47	5,524.28	5,564.32	5,642.27	5,538.73	5,538.57	5,594.03
North Dakota.....	1,225	2,116.49	2,315.24	2,517.20	2,534.71	2,605.95	2,661.99	2,705.02
South Dakota.....		2,610.41	2,707.89	2,792.15	2,800.80	2,801.41	2,813.42	2,825.42
Wyoming.....	512	1,002.93	1,150.13	1,157.62	1,177.93	1,177.93	1,170.57	1,211.55
Montana.....	106	2,195.58	2,667.87	2,721.63	2,828.55	2,906.90	2,971.06	3,008.27
Total.....	12,347	27,249.57	28,745.49	29,210.94	29,405.06	29,719.50	30,113.90	31,227.55
<i>Pacific.</i>								
California.....	2,195	4,396.47	4,623.65	4,692.39	4,757.55	5,198.71	2,800.85	2,891.61
Oregon.....	508	1,455.53	1,521.82	1,527.19	1,513.66	1,553.23	1,615.88	1,631.88
Washington.....	789	1,988.65	2,722.13	2,837.52	2,820.05	2,811.91	5,292.02	5,455.42
Nevada.....	239	423.18	423.23	392.23	915.62	908.37	920.37	920.37
Arizona.....	349	1,044.81	1,161.97	1,161.97	1,412.20	1,412.63	1,118.89	1,271.34
Utah.....	842	1,265.49	1,356.59	1,369.08	1,404.29	1,436.22	1,416.18	1,465.40
Idaho.....	206	946.11	1,073.29	1,089.99	1,087.79	1,111.67	1,479.53	1,573.27
Total.....	5,128	12,020.22	13,382.68	13,601.37	13,911.66	14,432.74	14,652.79	15,209.29
United States.....	98,296	166,817.41	175,223.44	177,753.36	181,061.42	184,908.19	186,869.69	190,833.41



## BANK CLEARINGS

At ninety cities of the United States and Canada for nine months, 1899-1900, as reported by "Bradstreet's."

CLEARING HOUSE.		1900.	1899.	CLEARING HOUSE.		1900.	1899.
Boston.....	\$443,840,882	\$520,997,042		Springfield, Ill.....	\$17,267,628	\$15,864,732	
Providence.....	233,928,100	238,763,800		Total Northwestern...	6,319,392,211	6,005,656,855	
Hartford.....	95,943,212	102,535,167		St. Louis.....	1,213,927,179	1,193,984,735	
New Haven.....	55,300,241	66,249,114		Kansas City.....	542,119,279	456,374,300	
Springfield.....	47,131,969	65,301,791		St. Joseph.....	161,169,389	114,407,048	
Worcester.....	47,735,580	58,934,536		Fort Worth.....	69,432,327	66,973,985	
Portland, Me.....	40,410,885	57,746,129		Topeka.....	27,888,871	21,794,846	
Fall River.....	29,636,332	33,185,446		Wichita.....	19,504,055	18,249,805	
Lowell.....	19,897,260	25,633,389		Houston*.....	246,375,502	216,386,807	
New Bedford.....	15,906,612	20,394,369		Galveston*.....	205,241,200	237,768,500	
Total New England..	5,021,790,573	5,889,801,353		Total Southwestern...	2,034,091,100	1,873,734,809	
New York.....	36406,796,197	45203,960,536		Baltimore.....	798,632,878	996,248,233	
Philadelphia.....	3,440,439,397	3,572,456,208		New Orleans.....	363,178,287	309,986,755	
Pittsburg.....	1,189,327,553	1,102,429,029		Richmond.....	128,065,119	123,067,421	
Buffalo.....	190,389,883	180,041,712		Savannah.....	167,927,069	87,829,927	
Rochester.....	77,984,594	75,553,962		Washington.....	98,146,337	88,510,975	
Syracuse.....	42,467,649	42,628,970		Memphis.....	92,001,478	71,156,458	
Scranton.....	42,481,387	40,326,698		Atlanta.....	64,731,831	55,688,178	
Wilmington.....	35,915,349	32,928,388		Norfolk.....	57,040,416	43,294,147	
Binghamton.....	15,353,600	14,145,100		Nashville.....	48,648,401	48,414,707	
Total Middle.....	41441,156,151	50264,572,603		Augusta.....	43,697,089	33,303,987	
Cincinnati.....	587,326,800	538,382,200		Knoxville.....	21,376,067	21,919,507	
Cleveland.....	417,838,437	376,375,284		Birmingham.....	31,559,426	23,132,185	
Detroit.....	317,663,043	306,965,025		Macon.....	23,903,000	18,745,000	
Louisville.....	314,787,933	299,874,153		Jacksonville.....	9,525,872	8,458,437	
Indianapolis.....	236,275,392	221,993,931		Chatanooga.....	15,086,372	13,686,467	
Toledo, O.....	86,338,000	90,167,826		Total Southern.....	1,961,199,552	1,885,456,384	
Grand Rapids.....	46,749,726	42,387,014		San Francisco.....	739,080,835	692,649,738	
Dayton.....	43,349,038	37,206,060		Denver.....	159,839,602	123,551,679	
Lexington.....	16,620,636	13,239,325		Salt Lake City.....	83,273,453	88,190,545	
Kalamazoo.....	15,155,330	13,202,658		Seattle.....	95,237,118	72,489,874	
Akron.....	17,324,840	15,015,880		Portland, Ore.....	75,218,566	63,465,344	
Youngstown.....	12,969,723	12,811,672		Los Angeles.....	91,500,490	64,619,805	
Springfield O.....	11,528,983	10,501,851		Spokane, Wash.....	41,308,050	45,288,484	
Canton, O.....	10,451,489	9,560,133		Tacoma.....	38,439,737	31,125,592	
Evansville.....	38,748,675	39,314,686		Helena.....	22,736,951	22,714,422	
Columbus*.....	196,566,100	187,244,390		Total Far-Western...	1,347,119,781	1,204,104,483	
Total Western.....	2,173,107,025	2,018,017,698		Gd. total United States.	60297,856,336	69144,334,186	
Chicago.....	5,015,017,173	4,818,086,054		Outside New York.....	23900,060,196	23367,344,550	
Minneapolis.....	401,461,710	356,733,781		<i>Canada.</i>			
Omaha.....	235,011,240	214,379,831		Montreal.....	532,900,433	584,712,396	
Milwaukee.....	218,491,728	206,150,621		Toronto.....	370,574,485	365,194,309	
St. Paul.....	184,111,964	166,156,834		Winnipeg.....	75,285,005	67,695,674	
Peoria.....	75,939,495	72,644,629		Halifax.....	56,538,336	50,111,300	
Des Moines.....	55,230,334	52,527,613		Hamilton.....	29,296,106	29,270,175	
Sioux City.....	42,293,276	35,390,788		St. John, N. B.....	27,552,819	23,947,985	
Davenport.....	33,977,949	31,022,850		Vancouver, B. C.....	33,528,956	29,934,627	
Rockford, Ill.....	11,552,354	10,435,657		Victoria, B. C.....	23,376,653	24,852,720	
Fargo, N. D.....	11,617,195	10,821,989		Total Canada.....	1,149,142,733	1,176,728,136	
Sioux Falls, S. D.....	5,548,883	4,129,499					
Fremont, Neb.....	5,286,629	4,801,586					
Hastings, Neb.....	6,584,159	5,001,586					

\*Not included in totals because containing other items than clearings.

## FAILURES AND AGGREGATE LIABILITIES--1879-1900.

[From Dun's Review, New York.]

CALENDAR YEARS.	No. of failures.	No. of concerns in business.	Per cent. of failures.	Liabilities.	CALENDAR YEARS.	No. of failures.	No. of concerns in business.	Per cent. of failures.	Liabilities.
1879.....	6,658	702,157	.95	\$98,149,053	1890.....	10,907	1,110,590	.98	\$189,856,964
1880.....	4,735	746,823	.63	65,752,000	1891.....	12,273	1,142,951	1.07	189,868,638
1881.....	5,582	781,669	.71	81,155,362	1892.....	10,344	1,172,705	.88	114,044,167
1882.....	6,738	822,256	.82	101,547,546	1893.....	15,242	1,193,113	1.28	316,779,889
1883.....	9,184	863,939	1.05	172,874,172	1894.....	13,885	1,114,174	1.25	172,992,566
1884.....	10,988	904,759	1.21	226,343,427	1895.....	13,197	1,209,282	1.09	173,196,060
1885.....	10,637	919,990	1.16	124,220,321	1896.....	15,088	1,151,579	1.31	226,096,834
1886.....	9,834	969,841	1.01	114,644,119	1897.....	13,351	1,058,521	1.26	154,332,071
1887.....	9,634	964,281	.90	167,560,944	1898.....	12,186	1,005,830	1.10	130,662,899
1888.....	10,679	1,046,662	1.02	123,829,973	1899.....	9,337	1,147,595	.81	90,879,898
1889.....	10,882	1,051,140	1.04	148,781,337	1900*.....	7,093			86,755,988

\*First nine months.

Utterances of State Conventions.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT VARIOUS STATE CONVENTIONS IN 1900 ON NATIONAL QUESTIONS.

These extracts are almost invariably taken from the platforms adopted by conventions called for the purpose of selecting delegates to the national nominating conventions, it being the case that there is at such more freedom of expression than there is at conventions held after the national gatherings have declared themselves upon public issues. In some of the commonwealths, like Maine and Nevada, democratic delegates were selected at congressional district conventions or by political state committees. Where parties are omitted no declarations were made upon the issues in question.

THE FINANCES.

ALABAMA.

REPUBLICAN.

We commend congress and the president for enacting into law a currency system which has raised the credit of the United States to the highest of all the nations of the earth of modern or of ancient times, and has thereby redeemed the pledge given to the people in our last national platform.

DEMOCRATIC.

We believe the Chicago platform adopted in 1896 should be reaffirmed by the party in its approaching national convention.

ARKANSAS.

REPUBLICAN.

The gold act, unqualifiedly ratifying and permanently establishing the gold standard as the enduring basis of our credit, is the crowning act of republican financial policy. Instead of the contraction predicted by Bryan and his followers, our circulation has expanded to \$2,000,000,000, and our foreign trade has attained to the same figures. We may justly boast that the administration of William McKinley has made this a "\$2,000,000,000 country." The laborer, so long idle and seeking an employer, is now employed at the highest wages ever known, and capital is seeking labor.

DEMOCRATIC.

We indorse the national platform of the democratic party adopted at Chicago, in its national convention of 1896, and reaffirm the principles therein enunciated.

CALIFORNIA.

REPUBLICAN.

The republican party of the state of California, by its representatives, pledges itself anew to those principles of domestic and foreign policy which, under a wise administration of public affairs, have brought us prosperity at home and honor abroad.

DEMOCRATIC.

No specific reference was made to the financial question. The convention declared: "We recognize the splendid ability and unwavering integrity of William J. Bryan, and we heartily indorse him for president of the United States, and hereby instruct the delegates elected by this convention to use all honorable means to secure his nomination."

COLORADO.

REPUBLICAN.

The present administration has dispelled long business depression, restored the protection of American labor and industry, brought to agriculture an improved condition, made our national currency larger in

volume, sure in value and lifted our national credit to the highest plane.

DEMOCRATIC.

We do hereby reaffirm our devotion to and indorsement of the platform of principles adopted by the democratic national convention held in Chicago in 1896. We demand an American financial system which will require the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, and we commend the course of the Hon. William J. Bryan in maintaining that issue and keeping the same before the American people.

CONNECTICUT.

REPUBLICAN.

The representatives of the republican party of the state of Connecticut, in convention assembled, hereby reaffirm their unwavering allegiance to the sound and patriotic principles contained in the platform upon which William McKinley was elected president of the United States. We call the attention of the people of Connecticut to the fact that all important and vital promises made in that platform in relation to the gold standard, currency reform and the tariff have been strictly kept and made a part of the law of the land by a republican congress, in the face of bitter and almost unanimous democratic opposition, thereby again demonstrating to the nation that the republican party, as the party of the people, always fearlessly and unremittingly protects and maintains American credit, American industries and the wages of the American laborer. We pledge the republican party to the strict maintenance of the single gold standard.

DELAWARE.

REPUBLICAN.

(Regular.)

We unreservedly indorse the declarations of the St. Louis national convention in regard to sound money and the maintenance of the gold standard, and we heartily approve of the recent action of the republican majority in congress, which has given the full force of law to our financial principles and beliefs.

REPUBLICAN.

(Addicks wing.)

We heartily indorse and approve of the recent legislation by congress by which the financial affairs of the nation are placed on a sound, safe, healthy and secure basis, and in view of that legislation we congratulate ourselves that we, first in state convention met on Nov. 4, A. D. 1897, declared as follows, viz.: "The union republican party believes in sound money (we

mean a currency every dollar of which shall be kept at par with every other dollar and a standard in harmony with that of leading commercial nations, so that our foreign and domestic trade may be healthy and unembarrassed, and our credit may be unquestioned in the money markets of the world; and we understand sound money, under present conditions, to mean a gold standard with all issues of silver and paper kept at a parity therewith by the pledged faith of the government. We believe that all notes of the government which are payable on demand in gold should be called in, and that such notes should only be issued when gold to the full amount of their face value is deposited in the treasury of the United States, to secure the redemption of them when so issued." And that on Aug. 30, A. D. 1898, again, in state convention met, we also declared as follows, viz.: "Believing that the money of the government should be the best in the world and that its value should be unquestioned everywhere, we demand the maintenance by the government of the present gold standard of the value of said money, that notes of the government payable on demand should be only issued when gold to the amount of the notes so issued is deposited with the national treasury for the redemption thereof, and that the gold so deposited shall be preserved and kept in such treasury for the sole purpose of redeeming such notes." We again positively affirm those beliefs in regard to the financial affairs of the government.

**DEMOCRATIC.**

We are opposed to the single gold standard and earnestly favor the use of both gold and silver upon equal terms as primary money of redemption. We denounce recent legislation intended more firmly to establish monometallism and to give into the hands of the national banks power to expand or contract, at will, the supply of the circulating medium which the people must use as money in the transaction of business.

**FLORIDA.**

**REPUBLICAN.**

Resolved by the republicans of the state of Florida, in convention assembled, That we heartily indorse the progressive statesmanship of William McKinley in the administration of national affairs, resulting in the return of confidence and prosperity, also solving the question of capital and labor, by expanding our wide national field and finding a market for the products of their labor and advancing the interests of the masses.

**DEMOCRATIC.**

We favor the free, unlimited and independent coinage of both silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1. We oppose the delegation to national banks of power to issue money based upon the credit of the United States. We maintain that currency issued by the United States government is quite as good as national bank currency based on United States bonds, and directly saves to the people the interest now paid to the national banks on government bonds.

**GEORGIA.**

**REPUBLICAN.**

We renew our allegiance to the doctrines of the St. Louis platform. We continue to condemn and resist the democratic policies

declared at Chicago and unwearingly reiterated since then by its candidate—W. J. Bryan. The organized democratic party of the nation adheres to these policies of free silver and free trade, but the republican party is fulfilling the pledges it made at St. Louis. We have enacted a conservative protective tariff, so wisely devised that the revenue is amply sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of the government in times of peace, while capital is encouraged to seek employment and the wages of labor are maintained at that high standard which experience has proved to be necessary to the welfare of our people. Our exports largely exceed our imports. The gold of the world comes steadily to our shores, and with a continuance of republican policy and a republican national administration the prosperous future of the nation is assured.

**DEMOCRATIC.**

We reaffirm and renew our belief in the allegiance to the principles of democracy as contained and enumerated in the national democratic platform of 1896, and we denounce the republican legislation in congress whereby the single gold standard has been fastened upon the people, for the time being, we hope, and the control of the currency has been turned over to the national banks, whereby the greatest and most oppressive of all trusts—the money trust—has been created to feed upon the labor and industries of the people, and to add to the wealth and power of a favored class, whose greed is insatiable.

**IDAHO.**

**REPUBLICAN.**

We reaffirm our belief in the principles of the republican party as declared by the national convention held in St. Louis in 1896.

**DEMOCRATIC.**

We heartily indorse the platform adopted by the democratic national party in convention assembled at Chicago in 1896 and pledge our earnest support to the principles therein contained.

**ILLINOIS.**

**REPUBLICAN.**

The republicans of Illinois in convention assembled reaffirm the principles of the platform adopted by the republican national convention in 1896, and with pride call attention to the fact that every pledge contained in that platform has been faithfully kept. The present happy and prosperous condition of the American people is the result of the wise administration of the republican party and the enactment into law of the more important principles of the platform of 1896. Four years of democratic rule had paralyzed the industries of the country; rendered farming unremunerative; impoverished labor; unsettled all monetary values and practically bankrupted the United States treasury. In a time of profound peace a democratic administration was forced to sell government bonds to pay the necessary and current expenses of the government. Under the wise, business-like and patriotic administration of President McKinley these conditions have all been changed. All branches of industry remain active and successful, agricultural interests more prosperous and labor more generally and continuously employed and better paid

than at any previous time. Monetary values have been fixed and settled and in the treasury of the United States instead of a deficit, one of the marked features of a democratic administration, we find a revenue adequate to meet all the demands of the government. We congratulate the people of the country upon the enactment into law of the currency bill, which provides the gold standard as the monetary unit of value. Financial discussions no longer disturb the business conditions of our people, and all business transactions have been placed on a basis that insures protection to capital and encouragement to the employment of labor.

DEMOCRATIC.

We denounce the currency law passed by the present congress, which proposes to permanently establish the gold standard in this country in place of the bimetallic standard of the constitution, and which transfers to the national banks the entire control of the paper currency, thus laying foundation for a money trust which will have power to control the prices of all property and to stimulate or strangle business.

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; we do so because these two commodities are quite a factor in the exports of the United States and not because we believe in the intrinsic value of money; but we reaffirm the fact that it is a cardinal point in the people's party faith that all money is government made money and is simply the fiat of the law.

INDIANA.

REPUBLICAN.

The employment of the people is the contentment of the people. The greatest benefaction to men is the opportunity to labor. Our best hope for the continued employment of labor lies in the domination of the world's markets by American agricultural and mechanical products. Low interest rates are potent factors in the extension of American commerce and industry, at home and abroad. The wise financial legislation of the republican party has largely secured these results. We therefore congratulate the American people in that the republican party has kept its beneficent pledge for the maintenance of the gold standard and the parity of all our forms of money by comprehensive, courageous legislation. The republican party has always stood and now stands for money laws that benefit all our people alike, without preference of one over another, the borrower as well as the lender, and such as equalize and lower the rates of interest throughout the country. And to this end we favor legislation authorizing elasticity in our bank currency for the benefit of our producers, the laborer, the farmer and the manufacturer, and for the general commerce of our people, under the guidance and control of the secretary of the treasury.

DEMOCRATIC.

We reaffirm and pledge our allegiance to the principles of the Chicago platform of 1896, and commend its distinguished exponent, William Jennings Bryan, to the people of the United States as an able statesman, a sincere patriot and an honest man, who can safely be trusted to stand at all times

for the people and against their foes at home and abroad.

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

That the people's party of the state of Indiana reaffirms its allegiance to the principles set forth in the Omaha and St. Louis platforms, and also the principles of the state platforms of the people's party of the state of Indiana; that we point with pride to the fact that from the birth of the party to the present hour our party platforms have been practical, aggressive and consistent with each other; that we favor the initiative and referendum system of making laws; that we favor the same treatment by the government of gold and silver at the United States mints at the present ratio of 16 to 1; that we are in favor of the issue by the general government, without the intervention of banks, of such volume of full legal-tender paper money as may be sufficient to the needs of the people; that we are opposed to banks of issue.

IOWA.

REPUBLICAN.

We enter upon the political campaign of 1900 with the policies presented by the republican party four years ago fully vindicated and its promises all redeemed. In the light of to-day it is apparent that the attempt to debase the currency as a remedy for the hard times then prevailing was a monstrous blunder, which, if successful, would have involved the country in lasting humiliation and shame, and proved disastrous to all industrial interests. We insist that no issue can be paramount to the maintenance of the public credit and the stability of the money for which all labor and products are sold. So long as a political party stands committed to the overthrow of the existing monetary system we call upon all conservative men to act with us in keeping that party from power.

DEMOCRATIC.

We reaffirm our unqualified allegiance to the principles set forth in the democratic national platform adopted at Chicago in 1896 and, recognizing William J. Bryan as the greatest living exponent of those principles, we demand his nomination as the standard-bearer of democracy. We are opposed to the single gold standard and denounce the action of congress in attempting to establish it and in retiring the greenback currency from circulation and in surrendering the sovereign power of the government over the money of the country and the placing of this power in the hands of banking corporations.

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

We denounce the recent financial legislation known as the currency bill as an act to create a merciless money trust which is to act as a ways and means committee for the commercial trusts which are now devouring the industries of the country. It is further in direct conflict with the pledges of the republican platform of 1896. We regard said legislation as the very acme of infamy in all the class legislation of the past thirty years. It is the eighth financial conspiracy and will take its place with the other seven already recorded. We denounce the retirement of the greenbacks and demand that the government shall exclusively control the issue and volume of money.

## KANSAS.

REPUBLICAN.

We congratulate the American people in that the republican party has kept its pledge for the maintenance of the gold standard and the parity of all our forms of money and for comprehensive, courageous legislation.

DEMOCRATIC.

We, the democrats of Kansas, in delegate convention assembled, hereby renew our allegiance to those immorial principles of human rights enunciated by Jefferson, defended by Jackson and in their latest and best form incorporated in the democratic national platform of 1896. We announce our unqualified approval of every principle embodied in that platform and here reiterate the doctrine therein announced that the American people should have a distinctively American system of finance, which, like our other governmental functions, should be forever free from foreign entanglement, domination or influence; that we are opposed to gold monometallism as a British policy, un-American and anti-American, and that we favor the immediate restoration of bimetalism as it existed in our financial system prior to the demonetization act of 1873.

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

We condemn the financial legislation enacted by the party in power in the present congress which has given to the national banks a complete monopoly of the currency of the country; which, instead of providing a sound and stable money, gives us merely an extension of national-bank credits, which can have no other result save undue inflation, causing first speculation, then contraction, followed by disaster to the business and industrial interests of the country. And we declare that the creating and issuing of money is an exclusively governmental function which should never be delegated to individuals or corporations. We are, therefore, opposed to banks of issue and demand that the paper money of the country shall consist of full legal tender government issues only. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.

## KENTUCKY.

REPUBLICAN.

Through wise legislation the republican party has rendered safe the monetary standard of this country and has always stood, and now stands, for money laws which benefit all of our people alike, borrower as well as lender, and to this end we favor carefully guarded and practical laws to secure elasticity in our bank currency, so to provide for a constant supply of enough currency for all borrowers for business uses, at low and steady rates of interest, for the good of every worker, producer, farmer, manufacturer and business man and for the general business of our people.

DEMOCRATIC.

We condemn and denounce the financial legislation of the present republican congress, fastening the single gold standard upon the people and conferring upon the national banks absolute power to fix the volume of our money and substitute interest-bearing national bank paper in place of non-interest-bearing greenbacks.

## LOUISIANA.

REPUBLICAN.

We point with pride to the fact that every promise made at St. Louis in 1896 has been kept. The great currency question is rapidly marching toward a solution under the superb guidance of republican statesmanship, and the vexatious tariff question is now a dead issue, quieted in its mad caprices by the genius of the representatives of the republican party, and stilled in its slumber by the masterful exercise of executive power wielded by the warrior-statesman from Ohio, in whose judgment the American people have a profound and abiding faith.

DEMOCRATIC.

We reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of the democratic party as set forth in the platform adopted by the national convention at Chicago in 1896.

## MAINE.

REPUBLICAN.

Believing that the best money in the world is none too good for the American people, we favor the maintenance of the gold standard established by a republican congress, under which labor reaps its just reward and every dollar in circulation has the largest possible purchasing power.

DEMOCRATIC.

No state democratic convention being held, extracts from the platform of the 3d congressional district convention are given:

"We indorse the movement of the historic union of gold and silver as primary money metals, and in general those principles of governmental reform enunciated so clearly in the last national platform of the party. We are opposed to the retirement of the greenback currency and to the national banks having a monopoly of the paper money of the country."

## MARYLAND.

REPUBLICAN.

We are unalterably opposed to the debasement of the present monetary standard or the issues of additional government paper money, which tends to accumulate at the centers of exchange at the expense of the interior and farming districts. We favor such additional modification of the banking laws as will still further promote the interests of the borrower of money as well as the lender, and will provide a flexible and sufficient medium of exchange for the needs of all sections. We believe that the constantly expanding business of the country makes necessary an increased elasticity in the currency system, and that further legislation in this direction would give a stimulus to the industries and interests of the whole country, and especially to the south, by affording the necessary credit facilities for promoting the increased production and export of its staple products.

DEMOCRATIC.

The financial question was only incidentally referred to in the following paragraph: "Believing that our most cherished institutions are in grave peril and that the very existence of the constitutional republic is at stake, we feel that in the presence of these great dangers democrats everywhere



should lay aside their differences as to the percentage of duties on imports, the number of grains of silver in the dollar, and upon other issues of subordinate importance in the present crisis, and unite in a resolute and determined effort to stay the overwhelming progress of radical errors in regard to the nature of our government inaugurated by President McKinley and the republican party."

**MASSACHUSETTS.**

**REPUBLICAN.**

We especially congratulate the country upon the rejection of free silver coinage and the indorsement of the gold standard. The promise made by the republican party in its national platform of 1896 to "favor all measures designed to maintain inviolable the obligations of the United States" has been kept by the passage of an act declaring and confirming the gold standard and giving the executive department authority to maintain it under all conditions. This measure, which has laid broad and deep foundations for a sound currency system, is the best proof that the republican party can be trusted and may be relied upon to maintain the advance already made, and to adopt such additional measures as may be required to adapt our metallic and paper currency to future needs. We believe that monetary laws should consider the interests of the borrower as well as the lender, should tend to equalize the rates of interest in all parts of the country, at all seasons of the year, to the farmer, the manufacturer and the exporter, and should make it possible for our people to obtain and extend credit on terms as favorable and at rates as low as their foreign competitors. The republican party, therefore, pledges itself to support such amendments to the banking laws as will provide a flexible and sufficient medium of exchange, to the end that capital may obtain fair returns, that American commerce may be enlarged, and that labor may be assured of steady employment and of the largest possible share in the fruits of our expanding trade.

**DEMOCRATIC.**

To-day, as on every proper occasion since the democratic national convention of 1896, the democrats of Massachusetts reaffirm and indorse in general and in particular the principles of the platform adopted by that convention. We pronounce that political code one written not for a year or for a single campaign, but for all time, being made up, as it is, of the fundamental principles of democracy upon the acceptance and enforcement of which alone a free government of, by and for the people can be maintained. New conditions may and do compel additions to that platform, for conditions change; and the Chicago platform, like the declaration of independence, stands as a part of the fundamental code of democratic government. Particularly do we reiterate our belief in the financial plank of the Chicago platform, and renew our demand for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Heavy and unexpected discoveries of gold and of new processes of extracting that metal, together with the other supplies, have resulted, since 1896, in an increase in the volume of money estimated at \$441,000,000 for the United States alone. The imme-

diately revival of prices and trade accompanying this increase demonstrated the democratic contention that the evils from which the nation suffered so gravely in the five years prior to 1897 proceeded from a contracted currency for which republican financial legislation had provided no form of relief. But the benefits of a rise in the price level under the gold standard are of necessity unequally and unjustly distributed. The farmers of the west and south, being compelled to sell their products in the world's markets in competition with silver-using countries, are condemned to low prices for what they sell, while the rising scale of prices at home, due partly to the increased volume of money, and more to the intervention of the trusts, results in the exaction from them of higher prices for all they have to buy. The prosperity of New England rests upon the prosperity of her customers; and Massachusetts, in pleading the cause of the farmers of the west and south, advances her own industrial interests, and no system which decreases the income and increases the outgo of the farming community can afford a safe foundation for a sound commercial fabric. The agricultural interests of the nation cannot be left to the chance of falling crops and famine in other lands, nor can national prosperity be founded upon the expectation of disaster to foreign peoples. If there should now be a sudden check in the production of gold—such as is indeed threatened by the prospect of war in the Transvaal—or if there should be a new and heavy demand for that metal such as any European crisis would at once create, all the evils of a currency famine would at once reappear, and again the nation would be left without a remedy. Only by the establishment of bimetalism can a stable and just equilibrium of prices be effected. We denounce unqualifiedly the purpose of the republican party to surrender to the banks the governmental function of issuing paper money and controlling its volume. Such action would create a trust in comparison with which all other monopolies would be trivial. Already there exists among the banking corporations a complete unity of interests and a practical unity of action, and by a perversion or an evasion of the law many national banks in the money centers are consolidating, creating branches under other names and manifesting a purpose to adopt that system of centralization and monopoly which has seized upon the commercial interests of the country. The power over mercantile credits which the great banking trust, already in sight, possesses is in itself a menace to commercial interests, and to add the power to arbitrarily expand or contract the volume of money would be to deliver over to the banking interests the fortunes of all the people. To-day our trust magnates are our bankers. They hold the bank stock; they sit on the boards of directors; they select the officials, and they will apply to their command over the supply of the nation's money the same merciless and extortionate methods which they use in turning to their own profit their present monopolies.

**MICHIGAN.**

**REPUBLICAN.**

(Convention of June 28.)

We again declare our allegiance to the gold standard, believing that the free and

unlimited coinage of silver by this nation alone would bring about untold disasters.

DEMOCRATIC.

We still indorse the movement for the historic union of gold and silver as primary money metals, and in general those principles of governmental reform enunciated so clearly in the last national platform of the party. We are opposed to the retirement of the greenback currency and to the national banks having a monopoly of the paper money of the country.

MINNESOTA.

REPUBLICAN.

The republican party is proud of the fact that it has written the gold standard into the law of the land, and that its sound financial policy has contributed largely to the greatest prosperity the American people have ever known, and has raised the credit of the American government to the highest point ever attained by any nation. The republican party stands for money laws that benefit all people alike, the borrower as well as the lender, laws that tend to reduce and equalize interest rates in all parts of the country for the benefit of our producers, the farmer, the laborer, the manufacturer and the merchant. To this end we favor a flexible currency that will respond to the needs of commerce and industry.

DEMOCRATIC.

We believe in the principle of bimetallism, and we demand the reopening of the mints of the United States to the unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold at the existing legal ratio without charge; the immediate increase in the volume of silver coin and silver certificates to be substituted, dollar for dollar, for the bank notes issued by private corporations under the special privileges granted by the law of March 14, 1900, and prior national banking laws, the remaining portion of the bank notes to be replaced with a paper currency issued by the government itself, the volume thereof to be so controlled, under rules laid down by congress, as to maintain at all times a stable money market and a stable price level; all forms of money and currency to be kept on a parity, and all gold and silver coins and certificates and government currency to be a lawful tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise specified in existing contracts, it being unlawful thenceforth to contract for the payment of any special form of money.

MISSISSIPPI.

REPUBLICAN.

The financial question has been settled; great increase has been added to the volume of the money of the United States, and every dollar is as good as gold; the United States has become a hive of laborers, well clothed and well fed; the music of the dinner horn sounds over the fields of the farmer where big crops are growing for big prices; mechanics and smiths of every class fill the air night and day with the ring of hammers, the song of the anvil and the saw, and millions of spindles are rushing cotton and woolen fiber into all kinds of beautiful and useful cloth to gladden the hearts of men, women and children. Such a period in the history of this country has never before been witnessed, and we com-

mend its continuation and perpetuation to the people of the state of Mississippi, of the south and of the United States.

DEMOCRATIC.

We reaffirm and pledge our support and allegiance to the national democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and we instruct the delegates to be named by this convention to the national democratic convention to be held in Kansas City to cast the vote of this state for that peerless leader of democracy, that able, pure and incorruptible statesman, the great tribune of the people, the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, as the democratic candidate for president of the United States. We denounce the republican congress for adopting the currency bill and placing this country upon a gold-standard basis, regarding this as a crime no less than the demonetization of silver in 1873.

MISSOURI.

REPUBLICAN.

The remedy for hard times suggested in 1896, to debase the currency, in the light of our present conditions, would have involved the country in lasting disgrace, and have proved disastrous to its industrial interests, had that remedy been adopted. We insist that no issue can be paramount to the maintenance of the public credit and the stability of the money for which all labor and products are sold. So long as a political party stands committed to the overthrow of the existing monetary system we call on all conservative men to act with us in keeping that party from power. The steady employment of the people in honorable pursuits is the contentment of the people. The greatest benefaction to the man is the opportunity for remunerative labor. Our best hope for the continued employment of labor lies in the domination of the world's market by American agricultural and mechanical products. Low interest rates are potent factors in the extension of American commerce and industry, at home and abroad. The wise financial legislation of the republican party has promoted these results. We therefore congratulate the American people in that the republican party has kept its beneficent pledge for the maintenance of the gold standard; the standard of the commercial world, and the parity of all our forms of money, without contradiction, by comprehensive, courageous legislation. The republican party has always stood, and now stands, for money laws that secure safety and benefit to all our people alike, without preference of one over another, and such as tend to equalize and lower the rates of interest throughout the country. And to this end we favor wise legislation for the improvement of our currency, for the benefit of our producers, the laborer, the farmer and the manufacturer, and for the encouragement and promotion of the general commerce of our people.

DEMOCRATIC.

We reaffirm and indorse the democratic national platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and declare our continued fealty to the utterances therein enunciated upon the free and equal coinage of silver and gold at the established ratio of 16 to 1, and we denounce as unwise and dangerous in the extreme the single gold standard bank act of the present session of congress, which places the control

of paper circulating medium in the hands of the national corporations.

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

We declare that since the republican party demands that all paper money shall be redeemable in one kind of coin, while the democratic party demands that all paper money shall be redeemable in two kinds of coin, the difference between the two parties on this vital matter of redemption of paper money is a difference of degree and not of principle. And we demand a national paper money, issued directly by the United States government, that shall be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that shall be redeemable in the products and labor of the people and in no other way whatsoever.

MONTANA.

REPUBLICAN.

We indorse the wise and patriotic administration of President McKinley, under which the furnace fires have been lighted, laborers given employment, prosperity restored and our national greatness increased. The new and grave questions of government which have been thrust upon us demand continued administration of sound principles of government, and to that end we favor the renomination and re-election of President McKinley.

DEMOCRATIC.

(Daly faction.)

We hereby reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of democracy as set forth in the platform adopted by the national democratic convention at Chicago in 1896. We indorse the doctrine of the free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by this government, independent of the action of any other government.

NEBRASKA.

REPUBLICAN.

We indorse the legislation that has strengthened our financial system and firmly established the gold standard and made the American dollars so safe and secure that they are kept busy chasing one another around the endless circle of business, too good to go into hiding and too patriotic to steal abroad. In answer to the cry for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and the claim that there is not gold enough as a basis upon which to do the business of the country, the United States treasury puts in evidence the \$120,000,000 in gold that has come to it within a year, and the \$413,000,000 in gold now held within its vaults, and the unexampled prosperity and measureless and limitless and countless financial transactions thus sustained without seeming effort.

DEMOCRATIC.

Instead of a system which would chain our nation to the gold standard and compel it to participate in all the disturbances which come to European nations we demand an American financial system, made by the American people for themselves, to be secured by the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. The republican administration has admitted the gold standard to be unsatisfactory by appointing a commission

to solicit foreign aid in restoring the double standard, and a republican congress, even while trying to make the gold standard permanent, has confessed judgment against the standard by attempting to revive the delusive hope of international bimetalism. Instead of the system favored by the republican party, under which national banks are to be permitted to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own profit, we reiterate our demand for that financial system which recognizes the government's sovereign right to issue all money, whether coin or paper, and we demand the retention of the greenbacks as they now exist and the retirement of national bank notes as rapidly as greenbacks can be substituted for them.

NEVADA.

REPUBLICAN.

No more utter overthrow ever swept a great party into ignominy and confusion than that which has overtaken the democrats. In the year 1892 the people put them in complete control of the legislative and executive branches of the government for the first time in a generation, and they immediately put their policy into effect, with the result that has followed free trade and democratic incompetency every time they have been tried. It brought on a crash that shook the financial world to its foundation stones, crushed rich and poor alike, beggared the American farmer, completely overthrew American industry, and made a tramp of the American mechanic. England, France and Germany—even Spain—were running their shops day and night, while those of America stood idle, or were operated at a loss. Mr. Bryan and his class said all this ruin came from a democratic mistake, but he promised to bring in a new kind of democracy, with free trade, too, but with a patent system of finance which would make every man rich, whether he worked or not, and everybody happy by the scratch of a pen. He pledged his word of honor that his was the only way to restore trade and bring back the good old times. The issue was clearly made, and the result is before us. The democrats can only escape it by completely overthrowing all logic, history, science and truth. Not a single one of their own evil prophecies has been realized—no part of the union has responded to their dismal hopes. In Cleveland's time over 49 per cent of American laborers were idle; now all are busy except 4 per cent, and they have offers every day at advanced wages. No class of citizens has been left out in the magnificent and wonderful revival of prosperity which has swept into sweet forgetfulness all the misery, hunger and despair of the previous four years. We can see plainly now that if Bryan had been elected it would have meant the same old free-trade democracy loaded down with all the disturbing financial nostrums, all the fallacies of populism, all the corruption of demagogism, all the hate of the anarchist, with the traditional democratic bad luck and incompetency.

NEW JERSEY.

REPUBLICAN.

We approve and indorse the course of our senators and republican members of the house of representatives from this state in

sustaining the president, and in the enactment of laws which have resulted in a period of unexampled prosperity, wherein labor and capital have been fully employed and the markets of the world more widely opened to American industries; for the national defense, for the re-enforcement of the navy, for the enlargement of our foreign markets, for the employment of American workmen in the mines, for estates, farms, mills, factories and shipyards.

## DEMOCRATIC.

We favor the bimetalism that has always been advocated and supported by the democratic party from its inception to the present time.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

## REPUBLICAN.

We indorse that legislation of the present congress which has established beyond a doubt the currency of the United States upon a gold standard of value, which insures all payments in honest dollars and answers the commercial demands of our own people and of foreign nations with which we deal.

## DEMOCRATIC.

We unqualifiedly and unreservedly indorse the Chicago platform of 1896, in whole and in detail, and declare our unwavering fidelity and adherence to the same. We denounce the republican party for its abandonment of bimetalism, its enactment of a gold standard law at the command of the money kings and its absolute surrender to the national banks of control of the currency.

## NEW YORK.

## REPUBLICAN.

The republicans of New York, represented in their state convention, congratulate their fellow-countrymen at the beginning of another national campaign that the pledges on the faith of which McKinley and Hobart were elected four years ago have been redeemed. There is no longer controversy as to the value of any government obligation. Gold as the national standard of value is now established in law. Not even war, nor the issues and responsibilities that came with the conclusions of war, was permitted to delay the financial legislation which the people demanded when they elected the republican ticket in 1896. On the instant when a congress assembled which was republican in both branches a bill embodying the principles enunciated in the St. Louis platform was introduced, and is now the law of the land. Public confidence that this would be so, and the fact that it is so, taken in connection with the passage of tariff laws which supplied to the government the revenue it needed and to the country's industries a healthy and sufficient protection, account for a prosperity which has been national in its scope and which gives to the McKinley administration a distinction no less significant of competency in government than the success of the army and navy. We indorse, therefore, the administration of William McKinley. It has been supremely successful. It found the country after four years of democratic government paralyzed as to its industry, weak in trade and commerce and impoverished in its public treasury. Business conditions

were utterly unsettled, no less by the operation of a mischievous tariff than by the assaults of the democratic party upon the public credit in their reckless financial bills and in their threats to redeem in silver certain public securities. The democrats proposed no other cure for the evil conditions which they themselves had created than the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The republicans proposed a revision of the tariff and the passage of an act making gold the monetary unit of value. The splendid business conditions which began with McKinley's election, and which still obtain in every state of the United States, vindicate the country's judgment upon the issue created in these opposing party platforms.

## DEMOCRATIC.

We favor both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, the money of the constitution and of our fathers, each to be maintained at a parity with the other in purchasing debt-paying power, which has been the steadfast policy of the democratic party since the days of Jefferson, who declared that "the monetary unit must stand on both metals." We pledge our best efforts to continue the work of monetary reform.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

## REPUBLICAN.

We reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of the republican party as set forth in the national platform of 1896. We indorse without condition and with enthusiasm the administration of President McKinley, and we instruct our delegates to vote for his renomination. Every sound that greets the ear and every sight that meets the eye is an argument in favor of the continuance of republican policies now in successful operation throughout this broad land. As if by magic, despair has given place to joy, distress has been converted into prosperity, and no section has been more signally benefited than the south, and no part of the south more benefited than North Carolina.

## DEMOCRATIC.

We denounce the republican party for its passage of the recent legislation by which the gold standard has been fixed upon our people.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

## REPUBLICAN.

We affirm that the pledge given in 1896 that the gold standard should be given the vitality of public law has been fulfilled by the act of March 14, 1900, which maintains us the parity of all our forms of money, whether of paper, silver or gold, and the public credit has thereby been raised higher than ever before under any administration of any party and higher than that of any other nation; and that this legislation, together with the enactment of a tariff law based on sound republican principles, has restored confidence both to the producer and the consumer, and greatly increased the volume of trade. We assert that the republican party now stands, as it always has stood, for the money laws that benefit all the people alike, the borrower as well as the lender, the laborer as well as the employer, and such as equalize and lower the rates of interest. We favor legislation that

will promote elasticity in the currency for the benefit of the producer and laborer, the farmer, the manufacturer and for the general commerce of our people.

DEMOCRATIC.

We affirm our allegiance to the fundamental principles embodied in the Chicago platform.

OHIO.

REPUBLICAN.

Every pledge of his (McKinley's) administration has been faithfully redeemed. It has dispelled long business depression, restored the protection of American labor and industry, reawakened universal confidence, re-established a prosperity unparalleled, assured to labor the steadiest employment and the highest pay, opened new fields of enterprise and new markets for trade, it has brought to agriculture a better condition than for many years, fixed the gold standard upon firm foundations of law, made our national currency larger in volume and surer in value, and lifted our national credit to the highest plane any nation has ever reached.

DEMOCRATIC.

We denounce the currency law passed by the present congress, which transfers to the banks the entire control of the paper currency, thus laying the foundation for a money trust which will have power to control the prices of all property and to stimulate or strangle business; on the other hand, by requiring the government to redeem all forms of currency in gold, it continues and multiplies the evils of the "endless chain" and imposes upon the government the entire burden of supplying gold for export whenever demanded, and to obtain which it must issue bonds when necessary, thus necessitating not only a perpetual debt, but a perpetually increasing debt. In lieu of a currency of bank promises to pay, to be expanded and contracted as the interest of banks alone may dictate, we demand that the general government shall not only coin the metals but shall issue and regulate the volume of paper currency also in the interest of all the people, and that all currency intended to circulate as money shall be legal tender and be maintained at a parity of value, and be regulated with a view to maintaining stable price levels and safe business conditions.

OREGON.

REPUBLICAN.

We commend the republican congress for its recent legislation making the gold standard a part of the statutory law of the land. So long as either of our great political parties advocates the free coinage of silver, the maintenance of the gold standard is the most important political issue, affecting, as it does, the value of the farmer's crop and the laborer's wages. We call upon all who believe in sound money to unite with the republicans of Oregon in the important elections of this year, in order that a victory may be won for the gold standard so decisive as forever to preclude the debasement of our currency by the free coinage of silver.

DEMOCRATIC.

We do hereby reaffirm and indorse, in whole and in part, in letter and in spirit,

the platform adopted by the democratic convention held in Chicago in 1896 and the money plank of the democratic, people's and silver republican parties of 1898.

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

We declare that the right to make and issue money is a sovereign power to be maintained by the people, and that all money, whether metallic or paper, should be issued and its volume controlled by the government, and not by or through banking corporations, and should be a full legal tender for all debts, both public and private.

PENNSYLVANIA.

REPUBLICAN.

We congratulate the whole country upon the fact that the money question no longer disturbs our business conditions. On account of the wise policy adopted by a republican president and a republican congress, the gold standard is now accepted as the monetary unit of value. This places our business transactions on a stable basis and will encourage capital to seek investment and labor to find employment.

DEMOCRATIC.

We reiterate our faith in the beneficent effects of bimetalism, gold and silver, the money of the constitution, and believe its recognition and adoption would tend to steady and make permanent the prosperity of our country and free us from the power of the money trust to precipitate panics at will and make money dear, labor poor and all other things cheap.

RHODE ISLAND.

REPUBLICAN.

We congratulate the people of the state upon the unprecedented commercial, manufacturing and agricultural prosperity now prevailing throughout the country under a republican administration and it is a special cause for congratulation to the people of Rhode Island that the action of both houses of a republican congress has laid at rest all fear of an unsound and dangerous currency, and has assured to all who labor with hand or brain the payment possessing the greatest value, while at the same time maintaining the parity of the silver dollar and preventing it from becoming discredited and obsolete. The first and fundamental condition of financial prosperity having been thus assured by the republican party, that party may be relied upon to take such further steps in improving our currency laws as shall be required to produce a scientific, safe and complete national financial system adapted to the demands of a country rapidly advancing to the leading position in the commercial world.

DEMOCRATIC.

The democratic party of Rhode Island indorses and reaffirms the principles set forth in the platform of the democratic national convention which nominated for president the Hon. William J. Bryan.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

REPUBLICAN.

We reaffirm our adherence to the declaration of principles enunciated in the platform of the national convention at St. Louis,

upon which McKinley and Hobart were nominated and which the American people so emphatically indorsed at the polls in November, 1896. We congratulate the American people upon the era of industrial prosperity so auspiciously begun and grandly kept up under the administration of President McKinley and upon the further fact that they have the keenness and foresight to see and know that Bryanism and democracy are menaces to these excellent conditions and that their triumph would serve only to bring a return of industrial depression, idleness and want to the laboring classes and farmers, with national dishonor and the humiliation of our republic in the eyes of the progressive nations of the world.

DEMOCRATIC.

We reaffirm our allegiance to the democratic party of the United States and declare again our belief in the principles upon which the party was founded by Thomas Jefferson. We indorse in full and in particular the platform adopted by the democratic convention at Chicago in 1896, and we adhere to the principles therein enunciated without qualification or amendment, and demand their reaffirmation by the convention which will meet in Kansas City on July 4 next. We condemn as injurious to the best interest of this country the financial legislation of the republican majority in congress. Its policy proves the subserviency of that party to the trusts and national bank interests.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

REPUBLICAN.

We congratulate the people of the country on the enactment into law of the currency bill, which provides the gold standard as the monetary unit of value. Financial discussions no longer disturb the business conditions of our people. The republican party stands for money laws that benefit all the people alike; the borrower as well as the lender; laws that tend to reduce and equalize interest rates in all parts of the country, for the benefit of our producers—the farmer, the laborer, the manufacturer and the merchant.

DEMOCRATIC.

We again affirm our allegiance to the principles enunciated in the Chicago platform of 1896.

TENNESSEE.

REPUBLICAN.

(Brownlow faction.)

We are unreservedly and unqualifiedly for the gold standard, and congratulate the country that the present republican congress has established by legislation the permanence of this standard. We denounce the continued fruitless agitation of the money question by the adherents of the Chicago platform as dangerous to the stability of the country's finances and a menace to the unparalleled prosperity of the nation.

REPUBLICAN.

(Evans faction.)

We reaffirm our allegiance to the traditions of the republican party as enumerated in its platforms and carried into the statute law of this government. We indorse the wise and patriotic administration of President McKinley, which has done so much to

restore public confidence in the financial integrity of the nation, and has produced throughout the land an era of prosperity hitherto unknown in our history, and we favor his renomination for the presidency and confidently predict his election.

DEMOCRATIC.

We indorse and reaffirm the platform of principles declared and adopted by the last national convention of the democratic party at Chicago in 1896.

TEXAS.

REPUBLICAN.

(Regular.)

Be it resolved that we, the republicans of Texas, in state convention assembled, express our abiding faith and confidence in the republican party of this nation; that we hereby renew our pledges of fealty to our party, and especially indorse the platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896.

REPUBLICAN.

(McDowell faction.)

We most cordially indorse the financial legislation now being carried through congress by the republican party and hail it as settling for many years to come the grave financial questions which have so troubled and vexed the commercial life of the country.

DEMOCRATIC.

Resolved, That the delegates elected by the convention to the democratic national convention to be held in Kansas City, Mo., July 4, 1900, be instructed to vote as a unit: First, for the nomination of William J. Bryan as our candidate for president of the United States; second, for the re-adoption of the platform adopted by the democratic national convention at Chicago in 1896.

UTAH.

REPUBLICAN.

We favor gold and silver as the money of the republic. We favor every enlightened advantage to labor, to shorten its hours, to enlarge its wage and to add to the material prosperity and social and intellectual advancement of the wage-earner.

DEMOCRATIC.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract. We are opposed to the policy of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver or gold coin. We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace and the trafficking therein by the government. The federal constitution conferred upon congress the obligation and duty of coining money and fixing its value, and we protest against all attempts to transfer these functions of government to national banks. We demand that all paper money made legal tender for public and private debts shall be redeemable in

coin, and that all outstanding government bonds, not in terms made payable in gold, shall be payable in coin, gold or silver, at the option of the government, to be exercised by the secretary of the treasury in accordance with the law. We are unalterably opposed to the senate and house bill in relation to the currency, now pending in congress. We oppose the house bill because, while making gold the single standard of the country, it also further degrades the silver money of the people to a single redeemable promise to pay. We oppose both bills because they are designed to place the national banks in control of the finances of the nation and to give the secretary of the treasury the power to create and perpetuate a national debt.

VERMONT.

REPUBLICAN.

The republicans of Vermont are to-day, as they have always been in the past, unalterably opposed to every measure or policy calculated to debase the currency or impair the credit of this nation, and are, therefore, opposed, in the absence of international agreement on that subject among the leading nations of the world, to the free coinage of silver, and are strongly and heartily in favor of the maintenance of the single gold standard. All silver and paper currency should be maintained at a parity with gold, and every dollar bearing the imprint of the national government should carry with it full faith and credit at its face value and be of equal purchasing power in all the markets of the world.

DEMOCRATIC.

We reiterate our faith in the larger benefits to be derived from bimetalism as compared with monometalism, demand the restoration of silver to its rightful and natural place as a redemption currency and indorse the platform of principles promulgated by the democratic national convention of 1896 and known as the Chicago platform.

VIRGINIA.

REPUBLICAN.

We indorse the financial bill recently enacted and hereby declare our continued adherence to a sound and stable currency and our unalterable opposition to fiat money in whatever form it may be urged upon us.

DEMOCRATIC.

We hereby indorse the principles of democracy as enumerated in the national platform of the party adopted at Chicago in 1896.

WASHINGTON.

REPUBLICAN.

We indorse the action of congress in having enacted into law the existing gold standard and oppose the free coinage of silver. We congratulate the country upon the fact that the present republican congress has removed the monetary question from the realm of doubt and uncertainty into that of settled law.

DEMOCRATIC.

We denounce the republican party for its previous attitude on bimetalism and point to the record of legislation in the last congress as indisputable proof of the party's former duplicity on the financial question.

WEST VIRGINIA.

REPUBLICAN.

We congratulate the people that the republican party has kept its beneficent pledge for the maintenance of the gold standard and the parity of all our forms of money, whether of paper, silver or gold, by wise and courageous legislation. The republican party stands as it has always stood for such legislation as benefits all the people alike, the borrower as well as the lender, the laborer as well as the employer, and such as equalize and lower the rates of interest. We favor legislation that will promote elasticity in the currency for the benefit of the producer, the laborer, the farmer and the manufacturer, and for the general commerce of our people. We rejoice in the defeat of the free and unlimited coinage of silver in the ratio of 16 to 1, and we call attention to the dire prophecies made by Bryan and his followers in 1896, that the adoption of the gold standard and the defeat of the free and unlimited coinage of silver would bring ruin and disaster to the people. These seeds of calamity have proved false prophets, and the exact reverse of what they predicted has come to pass; instead of distress the gold standard has brought plenty; instead of ruin it has brought prosperity and instead of contracting the currency it has expanded it so that we now have more money in circulation, both in the aggregate and per capita, than ever before in the history of our country.

DEMOCRATIC.

We condemn the law recently passed by congress establishing the gold standard, which transfers to the national banks the control over the paper currency of the country, with power to extend or contract it, not in the interest of the public, but as the interests of those who issue it may dictate—a power which is one of the highest prerogatives of the government and which the people should never for an instant consent should be exercised by banking corporations. We denounce the "money trusts" created by the said act as being dangerous to the government, oppressive to the people, destructive of their prosperity and welfare and as creating an oligarchy of wealth, the influence of which is hostile to popular government and liberty.

WISCONSIN.

REPUBLICAN.

We hereby express our profound gratification that the present congress of the United States, conformably to those principles [of the republican party], by formal legislative enactment has established as a permanent standard of value the gold coin of the nation.

DEMOCRATIC.

We adhere to the principles of the Chicago platform of 1896 and pledge ourselves to abide by the platform to be adopted by the national democratic convention of 1900.

WYOMING.

REPUBLICAN.

The republican party of Wyoming congratulates the country on the general prosperity throughout the nation which has followed the triumph of the republican party upon the financial issue of 1896. The public credit has thereby been raised higher

than ever before under any administration of any party and higher than that of any other nation. The republican party has always stood and now stands for money laws that benefit all our people alike, that consider the interest of the borrower as well as the lender, that tend to equalize the rate of interest in all parts of the country at all seasons of the year to the farmer, the stockman, the merchant and the manufacturer, and that make it possible for our people to obtain and extend credit on terms as favorable and at rates as low as the foreign com-

petitors. The republican party of Wyoming, therefore, pledges itself to support such further legislation as will provide a flexible and sufficient medium of exchange to the end that capital may continue to obtain fair returns, that American commerce may be enlarged and that labor may be assured of steady employment and the largest possible share in the fruits of our expanding trade.

DEMOCRATIC.

We hereby reaffirm and declare our allegiance to the principles of democracy as enunciated in the Chicago platform of 1896.

### COLONIAL AND FOREIGN POLICY.

#### ALABAMA.

REPUBLICAN.

We commend congress and the president for the very generous aid extended to the people of Porto Rico by the act of congress which provides them with a civil form of government, relieves them of internal revenue taxation, reduces the tariff duties 85 per cent and donates all money collected to the people of that island to build up a civilization from the chaos caused by war and flood.

DEMOCRATIC.

That we denounce the unjust treatment of the Porto Ricans and the flagrant violation of the trust of these people.

#### ARKANSAS.

REPUBLICAN.

We favor the expansion policy of the administration. We favor the annexation of the Philippines as the most beneficent thing that could happen to the Philippines, and as giving us command of the vast trade of the orient not otherwise possible.

DEMOCRATIC.

We charge that inherent rights under our constitution have been assailed by the president of the United States by his denial of self-government to the Filipinos and his refusal to treat with them. We maintain that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. We therefore insist that the subjugation of any people is a crime and contemptuous disloyalty to the distinctive principles of our government. Liberty is a common heritage to all men in all lands and we therefore resolutely condemn the death-dealing policy of the republican administration in the Philippines. We are opposed to the annexation by the United States of any country by force, because we believe the right of local self-government to be the basic principle of this republic. We are opposed to wars of conquest, and insist that the pledges made the people of Cuba by congress be carried out at the earliest practical moment, and we demand that the same rights promised by congress to the people of Cuba be accorded to the people of the Philippine islands. And with a full appreciation of what such things mean by our own sad experience at the hands of the republican party, we denounce the carpet-bag government foisted on the people of Porto Rico and Cuba by the present republican administration.

#### CALIFORNIA.

DEMOCRATIC.

We are unalterably opposed to imperialism in any form, and we condemn the Porto

Rican tariff law recently enacted by the present republican congress as a bold and open violation of the nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of good faith. We assert that the constitution follows the flag, and denounce the doctrine that an executive or a congress, created and limited by the constitution, can exercise lawful authority beyond that constitution or in violation of it. Believing that a nation cannot long endure part republic and part empire, we oppose wars of conquest and colonial possession.

#### COLORADO.

REPUBLICAN.

We commend the policy of our republican national administration in the Philippines, in Cuba and in the island of Porto Rico as wise, patriotic and humane, and we repose implicit confidence in the ability of the republican party to solve every problem concerning those islands with credit to itself and with satisfaction to all loyal and patriotic Americans.

DEMOCRATIC.

The acquisition under democratic rule of that magnificent domain extending from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean attests that democracy has always favored contiguous territorial expansion when it could be accomplished legitimately, honorably and in accordance with the genius and spirit of our institutions. We protest against that spirit of aggression manifested and encouraged by the republican leaders, which, ignoring the sacred traditions of the republic and the solemn warnings of its founders and solely for commercial advantages, seeks expansion at the cannon's mouth and by the maintenance of an immense standing army, which is a constant menace to the liberties of the people and imposes upon them for its support an enormous additional burden of taxation. Especially do we denounce as repugnant to every principle upon which our government was founded, and as an unwarranted usurpation of power, that imperialistic policy originated and enforced by the republican national administration of treating newly acquired territory as colonies or conquered provinces and their people as subject slaves.

#### CONNECTICUT.

REPUBLICAN.

Our soldiers and sailors have achieved great and complete successes on land and sea; sectional jealousies have disappeared; sectional wounds have been healed; the flag of the union has been raised above all other flags in the respect and admiration of the world; the great republic has become



the greatest of nations; independence and peace have been bestowed upon the oppressed and long-suffering people of Cuba, and protection, liberty and the blessings of civilization are being secured to the inhabitants of Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands under the wise, fearless and honest guidance of the republican party. We recognize the fact that many difficult questions confront the nation in the government and control of Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. We believe that those questions can and will be answered to the complete satisfaction of the inhabitants of these islands and in strict conformity to the terms of the treaty of Paris. We believe that the glorious victories won by our brave soldiers and sailors were won in the cause of liberty, justice and peace. We believe that the nation has honorably and rightfully acquired absolute title to distant islands of great strategic and commercial value. We believe that it is the high and sacred duty of the nation to secure to the people of those islands the blessings of liberty, peace and happiness. We believe that the full and speedy performance of this duty will meet with the enthusiastic and unqualified approval of the people of the United States, and we believe that the abandonment of the Philippine islands to internal anarchy and external attack, or to any other cowardly and weak policy suggested by the democratic party, would entail untold suffering upon a helpless and oppressed people and bring world-wide dishonor if not disaster to the United States.

DELAWARE.

REPUBLICAN.

The Philippine archipelago and the island of Porto Rico having been ceded by Spain under the provisions of the treaty of Paris, we believe that all these islands have become legal and rightful possessions of the United States. We deem it to be the imperative duty of the nation to give them the inestimable blessings of good government, with the largest share of self-rule that future conditions may seem to warrant, and to so regulate their commercial relations with the rest of the country that substantial justice may be rendered to all concerned. We recognize the great wisdom and courage displayed by the president of the United States in dealing with these grave questions and we unequivocally commend and indorse his course in upholding the honor of the flag and in safeguarding the sovereign rights of the American people.

DEMOCRATIC.

We have witnessed with unfeigned alarm the growth of a spirit of imperialism in the administration of President McKinley. A war undertaken in the name of humanity has been turned into a greedy and bloody use of power to crush and destroy the aspirations for liberty cherished by people who suffered too long under the tyranny of Spain. We believe in the principle of the declaration of independence. Free ourselves, we desire to encourage self-government in every part of the world. We desire no dependent and oppressed colonies to be held by our soldiers and robbed by carpet-baggers. Wherever our flag flies we desire it to mean liberty and home-rule for the people beneath its folds and maintain that the constitution must follow the flag.

FLORIDA.

DEMOCRATIC.

We denounce as utterly subversive of the principles of liberty upon which republican government must necessarily be based the policies recently adopted by the republican party, whereby it is sought to maintain in America a great standing army; to establish an imperial government over millions of people thousands of miles from our shores, who have never wronged us, and have for centuries maintained a constant warfare for liberty; and to govern as a conquered province of an empire the peaceful people of the island of Porto Rico, denying the protection of our constitution to those who enthusiastically received our flag as an emblem of republican government and of constitutional liberty. We favor the prompt carrying out of the pledges made to the people of Cuba as to the benevolent and temporary character of our occupation of that island, and we favor the giving and the faithful carrying out of a similar policy to the people of the Philippine Islands. We believe that the principles upon which our form of government exists require the adoption of this policy. We maintain that all the people over whom our flag flies are entitled to the protection of our constitution without or in spite of any act of congress.

GEORGIA.

REPUBLICAN.

We have abiding confidence that the president will conclude peace upon terms that will satisfy the conscience, the judgment and the high purpose of the American people. We realize that when the necessities of war compelled our nation to destroy Spanish authority in the Antilles and in the Philippines we assumed solemn duties and obligations, alike to the people of the islands we acquired and to the civilized world. We cannot turn these islands back to Spain. We cannot leave them unarmed for defense and untried in statecraft to the horrors of domestic strife or to partition among European powers. We have assumed the responsibilities of victory, and wherever our flag has gone, there the liberty, the humanity and the civilization which that flag embodies and represents must remain and abide forever. The republican party has been the party of brave conservatism, of wise progress and of triumphant faith in the nationality of this people, and we know that the president, statesmen and voters of the republican party will meet these issues of the future as bravely and triumphantly as we have met the issues of the past.

DEMOCRATIC.

We hold that the constitution of the United States was wisely ordained and established for an intelligent, liberty-loving and self-governing people, and cannot be successfully applied to a people of another hemisphere, who, from social and geographical conditions, can never be assimilated with ourselves or educated up to our standard of citizenship and who can never be safely incorporated into an equal participation with ourselves in our free system of government. We therefore hold that the imperialistic policy of the present republican administration, which contemplates schemes of conquest in accordance with British theories and practices, is contrary to the theory of our government, and sub-

versive to those great principles of civil liberty which we have been taught to cherish and which are necessary to the preservation of our free institutions. We oppose the maintenance of large standing armies, necessary for the subjugation and continued domination of distant peoples, and which is a standing menace to the personal liberties of our own people, impoverishes the people with vast public expenditure, creates hordes of officials to rule over people who should be permitted to rule themselves, disregards the principles of the declaration of independence, and materially changes the nature of our republican form of government. The action of the republican congress in denying to the Porto Ricans the status of citizens of the United States, in passing a law imposing tariff taxes upon the products of Porto Rico different from those imposed in the United States, and in the establishment of a government in that island, whereby its people are denied the right to govern their own local affairs and to select their own local representatives, demands the condemnation of all people who love self-government, and is the demonstration of a purpose of the republican party, if given an additional lease of power, to convert this republic into an empire. We favor all legitimate and practical means for the expansion of our trade and the development of foreign markets for our products, manufacturing and agricultural, but we deny that the acquisition and domination of lands in a distant hemisphere are necessary or conducive to this end. On the contrary, the present marvelous and rapid development and growth of our commerce both in Europe and in Asia, where we own no territory, demonstrate that our trade with foreign peoples will steadily and surely expand and develop and increase in proportion as our products excel in excellence and cheapness similar products of other countries. And our trade upon this secure basis can be best promoted by the arts of peace and the happy influences of friendly relations, rather than through the harsh and hostile agencies of war.

**IDAHO.**  
**REPUBLICAN.**

Through the skill and gallantry of our sailors and the valor of our soldiers, the war with Spain has left us with a number of dependencies that are now under the sheltering care of the nation. Our flag once raised over the islands gave to the inhabitants therein our solemn promise that all the civilizing influences and benefits of a strong government of liberty-loving people should be theirs. The republican party accepts the responsibility for their care and control, and it will discharge this trust as it has all others that in times past have been placed in its hands for administration, bearing in mind always the duty that it owes both to the people who have thus been brought within our protection and to our own citizens in a proper adjustment of the several relations they bear to the general government.

**ILLINOIS.**  
**REPUBLICAN.**

The cry of the oppressed Cubans for a larger liberty and a higher civilization than had been accorded them under Spanish rule called forth the sympathy of all the people of the United States. In obedience to the

demands of humanity and in accordance with the sentiment of the people of this country, irrespective of political party, the present republican administration put an end to the evils of Spanish misrule in the western hemisphere. The Spanish-American war was declared in obedience to the universal demands of the people. It was conducted under a republican administration, and the splendid achievements of our soldiers and sailors in that war formed some of the brightest pages in American history. Cuba has been freed from Spanish misrule and a stable government established there. Porto Rico and the Philippine islands have become the possessions of the United States as the inevitable and unavoidable results of that war. The brilliant achievements of our army and navy in the Spanish-American war, which brought to us these possessions, have entailed upon the republican party grave responsibilities, which, we are happy to state, have been met in a true spirit of patriotism, and legislation enacted respecting them which, while it will improve the social, political and material conditions of the people and those islands, will not impose additional burdens upon the people of the United States. We fully indorse the action of congress and the president in the administration of the affairs in these islands and all legislation respecting the same, and we pledge our alliance to the nation's policy relating to them as formulated and carried out by the present administration. In indorsing and approving the policy and course of the administration and the legislation of congress thus far relating to our new possessions we express our confidence in the ability of a republican administration to deal with the complicated and important questions involved in any legislation for those islands which may arise hereafter.

**DEMOCRATIC.**

We invoke public condemnation of an administrative policy which denies to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine islands the principle of home rule and self-government and seeks the subjugation of a free and enlightened people for the glory of an imperial policy, revolting to our traditions and a defiance to the principles of our federal constitution. \* \* \* The declaration of independence, the flag and the constitution must everywhere stand together as emblems of human liberty and equal right for all, and where one goes, all go. We therefore denounce imperialism under any pretense as necessarily leading to militarism and as wholly foreign to our system of government and declare that neither congress nor the president can exercise any power whatever not derived from the constitution. We therefore denounce the Porto Rican tariff bill as a palpable violation of the doctrines of the fathers and of the fundamental principles of our government, which is based on equal rights to all. We believe, with Jefferson, in peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations and entangling alliances with none, and we regard with apprehension the doctrine advocated by the republican administration that this nation should, in its dealings or diplomacy, show partiality toward or enter into entangling alliances with any European nations.

**INDIANA.**  
**REPUBLICAN.**

The conflict with Spain was begun and carried on from humane and disinterested

motives. The possession of the islands, which came to our hands as a result of that war, was a consequence of it not foreseen, but which could not be avoided with honor. We cannot escape the responsibility resting upon us. Our first duty is to establish the authority of the United States against armed resistance, then to replace military by civil administration. The guiding principle of our conduct in dealing with the people of these islands should be to promote their highest welfare; and we pledge the largest possible freedom of control in their affairs, as their ability for self-government shall be developed, and to use all proper means to advance their civilization and enlightenment. We unhesitatingly endorse and approve the policy and course of the administration and the legislation by congress in respect to our newly acquired possessions, and express full confidence in the wisdom, integrity and ability of the administration, supported by a republican congress, to deal wisely and justly with the questions concerning the same as they may arise.

DEMOCRATIC.

We are already far advanced in the policy of arbitrary rule, which has caused an encroachment on the rights of the people at home and on liberty abroad and a subversion of popular government. It is the history of the human race that every nation which has sought to extend its power by destroying the liberty of others has, in the end, destroyed the liberty of its own people. No people can exist part free and part slave, part citizen and part subject, part republican and part empire. We submit the corrupting influence of colonial dominion has already brought disgrace upon the republic; that usurped and dictatorial power has already reached the danger line. The constitution and the plighted faith of the republic have been violated in Porto Rican legislation for the purpose of asserting power to rule without regard to law, duty or right principle. Independence is withheld from the Cubans in defiance of law and national promises. Slavery is recognized and protected in Sulu, and involuntary servitude in Hawaii, in violation of the constitution. We condemn the extravagances of the present administration, the violation of the civil service, the fraudulent army contracts, the payment of double salaries to military officers, the spoliation of the people of Cuba, and the favor and protection shown partisans, speculators and corrupt officials in their dealings with the government. We demand an honest and economical administration of national affairs, the repeal of the stamp tax and such constitutional amendments as will enable congress to levy a graduated income tax and provide for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people. We are opposed to a large standing army. Military rule should find no place under a republic, and we condemn it, whether used to administer government in Cuba or to crush liberty in the Philippines. Domestic order is best conserved by the civil authorities, and in time of war the safety and honor of the republic can be intrusted to its volunteers.

IOWA.

REPUBLICAN.

We favor the extension of self-government to all the people that have lately come under the protection of this country as rapidly

as they demonstrate their capacity to exercise it; we hold our authority over them to be a solemn trust, to be exercised with an eye single to their instruction, development and prosperity.

DEMOCRATIC.

We deplore the adoption of the recent Porto Rican measure, which the people and the press of all parties have branded as a violation of American pledges and of the constitution and as a stain upon American honor, and we heartily commend the action of the house of representatives of the XXVIIIth general assembly of the state of Iowa in adopting by unanimous vote a resolution opposing the Porto Rican tariff. We condemn the imperialistic policy of this administration as fraught with danger to the best interests of our country and destructive of the principles of liberty guaranteed by the constitution, and we condemn its course toward the Philippine islands as un-American and contrary to the principles that our fathers maintained against the tyranny of Great Britain during the war of the revolution.

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

The despotic, wholly unwarranted and unnecessary course of the president in the Philippine islands in refusing to accord to the Filipinos the same guaranty of self-government which congress promised to the Cubans calls for our unqualified condemnation. The base betrayal of the sacred promises made to the people of Porto Rico when our armies landed upon that island is upon a parity with the disregard of the rights of Filipino allies, who, at the instance of federal officials, aided our forces in crushing Spanish power in the orient. In both instances the action of the administration and of the congress which upheld it is most reprehensible, un-American, unconstitutional and in conflict with all the sacred traditions of our republic. In short, it is simply infamous and beyond further endurance on the part of the people. We are unalterably opposed to imperialism and militarism in whatever form it may be presented—whether in the guise of a large standing army, Porto Rican tariffs or wars of conquest.

KANSAS.

REPUBLICAN.

The insurrection of Aguinaldo is kept alive by hope of democratic success, based on the false cry of imperialism. We condemn this unpatriotic policy as being responsible for the continued war in the Philippines with its cost of precious lives and treasure. We denounce the democratic party for its hypocrisy in pretending to tender regard for the governmental welfare of the inhabitants of Porto Rico and the Philippines, while at the same time deliberately disfranchising thousands of American citizens in southern states because of color, and we urge our representatives in congress to use their best efforts to bring about such legislation as will remedy these unjust conditions.

DEMOCRATIC.

We believe in the theory of voluntary self-government upon which this republic was founded and as a shining example of which it has influenced the world for a century. We want no modification of that theory by imperialistic construction. We want neither foreign subjects nor citizens, nor imperial-

istic colonial governments, knowing that no country can endure an empire abroad and a republic at home. We adhere to the spirit of the Monroe doctrine and the warnings of the fathers against entangling foreign alliances and world politics. We insist that we cannot make citizens of millions of Malays without corrupting our citizenship, nor can we hold them subjects without destroying our form of government. We are against militarism, with its costly and corrupting standing armies, a burden to the taxpayers, the forerunner of compulsory military service and conscription and the unfalling instrument in the overthrow of every republic in history.

#### PEOPLE'S PARTY.

We reaffirm the immortal principles contained in the declaration of independence and call attention to the repudiation of them in the speeches of the republican leaders in congress in discussion of the Philippine and Porto Rico questions. We see in the establishment by the republican administration of a colonial system of government over unconsenting people and the denial to those people of the guaranty of human rights contained in the federal constitution and the abandonment of republicanism for imperialism an abrogation of the grandest charter of human rights ever given to mankind. We declare that the flag and the constitution are and should be of right inseparable, and, therefore, wherever the flag goes the guaranties of the constitution should go with it, and we denounce as traitors to the republic the republican members of the house and senate and the president of the United States for separating the flag from those great principles of which it has been the emblem.

#### KENTUCKY.

##### DEMOCRATIC.

We denounce the foreign policy of the present national administration as anti-American and anti-republican. It seeks to establish a system of imperial government for our recently acquired territory hitherto unknown in our country's history, and subversive of the principles of republican government. It imposes a tariff upon the people of Porto Rico, while giving free trade to the British island of Jamaica. It has established a system of corruption and spoliation in the island of Cuba more disgraceful and onerous than was ever endured under Spanish administration. It is maintaining an army of 60,000 in the Philippine islands, and after nearly two years of warfare has made but little if any material progress toward the establishment of peace or order. It has increased the standing army from 25,000 to 60,000 men, and proposes by legislation now pending in congress, approved by the present republican administration, to still further increase the army to more than 100,000 men.

#### LOUISIANA.

##### DEMOCRATIC.

We condemn the policy of the annexation of the Philippine islands as adopted by the republican party as a breach of national honor and as contrary to the traditions and teachings of the founders of this republic, and we believe that as soon as a stable form of government can be established on said islands they should be given their indepen-

dence on such terms as may be mutually agreed. We believe the pledge made by congress before the war with Spain, that Cuba should be free, should be speedily carried out, and that the government of the island be handed over to her citizens, so that we may not have a further exhibition of the criminal speculation, to the disgrace and dishonor of American manhood. \* \* \* We believe that a nation cannot long endure half republic and half empire, and oppose wars of conquest and the acquisition of colonial possessions. We oppose militarism. It imposes upon the people an unnecessary burden, and is a constant menace to their liberties. A small standing army and a well-equipped state militia are sufficient in time of peace; in time of war the citizen soldier should be the republic's defense.

#### MAINE.

##### REPUBLICAN.

While any part of the inhabitants of our outlying islands are resisting the authority of the United States it is the duty of the government to suppress such insurrection and establish peace and order. The American flag stands as a guaranty of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." No people have ever come under its protection save to their betterment, and congress may be safely depended upon to secure to all who accept its sovereignty the blessings of a just government and a progressive civilization.

##### DEMOCRATIC.

##### (3d congressional district.)

We condemn the Porto Rican tariff bill recently passed by the republican house of representatives as a bold and open violation of the nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of good faith. We assert that the constitution follows the flag and denounce the doctrine that an executive or a congress, created and limited by the constitution, can exercise lawful authority beyond that constitution or in violation of it. Believing that a nation cannot long endure half republic and half empire, we oppose wars of conquest and colonial possession. The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without endangering our form of government; and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization or to convert a republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence, and third, protection from outside interference, as it has for nearly a century given protection to the republics of Central and South America.

#### MARYLAND.

##### REPUBLICAN.

The war with Spain was declared and carried on from humane motives. The possession of the islands which came under our flag was a consequence unforeseen, which could not be avoided with honor. The treaty of Paris was ratified by more than two-thirds of senators representing all parties. We cannot escape the responsibilities which such expansion of territory has brought upon us. We must establish the authority of the United States against armed resistance and then replace military by civil administration. Our guiding prin-

ciple in dealing with the people of these islands has been and should ever be to promote their highest welfare; to give them the largest possible liberty in their affairs; to develop their capacity for local self-government and by every means to advance their civilization and their enlightenment. No greater trust than the uplifting of these people, long degraded by Spanish tyranny, has ever been imposed upon the United States. The republican party believes it to be the high and solemn duty of the nation to execute this trust with patience, wisdom and courage. It is proceeding to suppress disorder and violence in the Philippines, to restore peace, to dispel ignorance, to promote industry, to teach the people local self-government, to secure to them civil and religious liberty, and by these means to substitute order and civilization for anarchy and barbarism. The instincts of the American people may be trusted not to oppress or misgovern the people of these islands. True liberty, civilization and trade in this new expansion will again as always heretofore follow the American flag.

DEMOCRATIC.

We declare that "all governments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed"—that any government not based upon the consent of the governed is tyranny. We hold that the constitution follows the flag and denounce the doctrine that congress or the executive can exercise lawful authority in violation of the constitution. We assert that no nation can long endure half republic and half empire. Imperialism in any section of our domain will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home. We are unalterably opposed to a large standing army in a time of peace. We declare our firm belief that the safety and true glory of our country and the stability of our very institutions depend upon a strict and rigid adherence to the principles and practices of the fathers of the republic. Colonial expansion and military occupation and control of remote islands of the sea under the orders of the president, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, have no place in our constitutional system of government. The democratic party has always favored territorial expansion when the territory so acquired can be erected into states of the union and whose people can become American citizens, but we denounce the forcible annexation of foreign territory, except as coaling or naval stations, with no purpose of forming it into a state or states of the union or admitting its inhabitants to the protection of the constitution and laws. We are in favor of extending the republic's influence among the nations, but we believe that that influence should be extended, not by force and violence, but, as heretofore, through the persuasive power of a high and honorable example. We cling to the cardinal doctrine that the constitution is the supreme law of the land, and that no law passed by congress for the government of colonies, acquired by purchase, voluntary annexation or conquest by arms, is of any validity or force whatsoever, unless warrant for it can be found in the letter and spirit of the constitution. We denounce, therefore, the recent Porto Rico act as a palpable and dangerous usurpation of power, passed in wanton and partisan disregard of the "plain duty" of congress, and approved by President McKinley in open and painful

violation of his public and official declaration of our duty and obligation to our fellow-citizens of Porto Rico and to the whole American union.

MASSACHUSETTS.

REPUBLICAN.

By the treaty of Paris a number of islands formerly held by Spain have come under the dominion of the United States, and by the terms of the treaty the duty of providing for their government and of determining the civil rights and political status of the inhabitants has devolved upon the congress of the United States. As a result of these acquisitions, races of people have come under the protection of the American flag who have been so long degraded by tyranny as to have very inadequate conceptions of the true spirit of liberty and of the responsibilities of self-government, and who have been so impoverished and weakened by the exploitations of their oppressors as to be unable to defend themselves, unaided, from the greed of foreign conquest. No greater trust than the uplifting and educating of these defenseless people has been imposed upon the United States. The republican party believes it to be the high and solemn duty of the nation to accept and execute this trust, with all the responsibilities it involves, by retaining the islands and by providing for their adequate government upon the principles of liberty and humanity. It believes that to abandon them to local anarchy or to the lust of the invader would be cowardly and dishonorable and a betrayal of its trust impossible to be contemplated by a great, free and enlightened nation. Not the material interests alone of the nation whose trade and commerce are now competing for the markets of the world, but the highest dictates of duty require us to take the people of these islands under our protection, to suppress disorder and violence, to restore peace, to dispel the darkness of ignorance, to promote industry, to teach them the duties and responsibilities of local self-government, to secure to them civil and religious liberty, and by these means to establish order and civilization in place of anarchy and barbarism. The same policy which governed our fathers in dealing with the acquisitions of territory made in their time should be pursued with respect to these new possessions. The instincts of the American people, nurtured in liberty and tenacious of its principles, may be trusted not to oppress or misgovern the people of these islands, or to exploit them for the benefit of the United States. Not trade alone, but liberty and civilization as well, have always followed the American flag.

DEMOCRATIC.

To the war with Spain—a war rightly waged in the cause of humanity and which was forced upon an unwilling republican administration by the insistence of democrats in house and senate—there has succeeded a war of criminal aggression in the Philippines. We hold that this war is wanton and needless, for, had the same promise of freedom been made to the people of those islands that the democrats secured for the people of Cuba, no revolt against the American authority would have occurred; it is in violation of the principles of American constitutional liberty, not only because it is prosecuted by the administration without the congressional action which the consti-

tution prescribes, but because it is a denial of that right of self-government which from the day our forefathers faced the British at Concord bridge has been a cardinal precept of American political philosophy, until now William McKinley, with the applause and overt sympathy of the British government, had discarded it; it is a wasteful war in all its material aspects, since by the incompetence and corruption which have attended its prosecution it has cost the nation heavily in blood and treasures, the very flower of our youth being sent to death under an incompetent general, while the notorious and scandalous misappropriation of moneys has resulted in an enormous deficit in the federal treasury, despite the collection of burdensome and ill-adjusted war taxes. We demand that to the Filipinos, as to the Cubans, shall be said to-day that they are, and of right ought to be, free and independent, and we hold that such a declaration, coupled with the expression of the purpose of the United States to protect the islands from the assaults of any foreign power, would speedily restore order, purge our national honor of the stain put upon it by injustice and bad faith, and advance American trade in the far east by giving our merchants a market among people grateful for the gift of independence. The extension of American trade in all directions is an end to be sought by all patriotic Americans, and we demand that the settlement of the Philippine problem shall be attended by every possible expedient for fostering and extending the commerce of the United States with the islands, and for preventing their acquisition by any foreign nation. The evils which result from the prosecution of this Philippine war are not confined to, nor are they greatest in, the island of Luzon. They react upon our own people and particularly upon the working classes. Back of the gaudy trappings of imperialism lurks the less spectacular but more terrifying form of militarism. Against a great standing army the democracy, both of state and nation, has resolutely set its face, but in the reiterated demands for more and more troops to subdue the Tagalos may be detected the purpose to have ultimately more soldiers to employ at home. Already all free peoples of the world gaze in amazement at the facility with which monopolistic corporations in the United States are able to secure the aid of armed forces, both state and federal, to overawe their workmen in time of labor dissensions. To-day a whole district in the state of Idaho is under martial law, men are and have been for months confined without shadow of a trial and without other accuser than a commanding general who does the bidding of an employing corporation. The same spirit which has sent our white soldiers to shoot down black men in the Philippines who are struggling for political independence, has found its manifestation nearer home by sending black soldiers to the Cœur d'Alene district to shoot down white miners struggling for a wider measure of industrial liberty. Militarism grows with every triumph, and the arms which we permit to be employed to strike down the rising aspiration of an Asiatic people for liberty will in time, unless roughly checked, be used to abridge our own rights. Imperialism is not a foreign policy, and they who strive to so prove it are ignorant or sinister in purpose. The dangers of imperialism are domestic; they

menace every man who holds his liberties dear. In imperialism and militarism the great monopolistic corporations whose growth astounds and alarms the people discern twin agencies for their defense, and it is of vital importance to all that by the application of immediate and effective checks to further progress of these hateful policies the trusts and monopolies shall be deprived of a further addition to their already menacing power.

## MICHIGAN.

### REPUBLICAN.

(Convention of June 28.)

We indorse the administration of our illustrious leader, President William McKinley. We commend his wise and patriotic course in the conduct of the late war and his far-seeing and beneficent policy in relation to the government of the islands of the sea which, by the fortunes of war, have come to us for protection and guidance.

### DEMOCRATIC.

We sincerely deplore and condemn the action of the republican majority in both of the two houses of congress and of President McKinley in refusing to be bound by the constitution in the government of Porto Rico and of the other islands recently acquired from Spain, and in putting the United States in the attitude of having the most despotic and tyrannical colonial policy of any modern nation. We denounce the whole republican scheme of imperial presidential dependencies not only as unconstitutional, but as extremely impolitic and unwise and unworthy of liberty-loving Americans.

## MINNESOTA.

### REPUBLICAN.

We hereby declare our implicit confidence in President William McKinley and the republican party to meet and solve the questions now before the country, growing out of our war with Spain, to the entire satisfaction of the American people, and with justice and humanity to the people of the islands that came under our control because of that war. We declare that never before in the history of our nation has the flag of our country and the rights which it guarantees to our citizens been respected and recognized throughout the world as under the present administration.

### DEMOCRATIC.

We believe that the principles of the declaration of independence lie at the foundation of this government, and that, as our history progresses, instead of endeavoring to curtail the operation and meaning of that great charter of human liberties, it should be the constant ambition of the government and the people to approximate nearer and nearer to a complete realization of that high ideal. The immortal truth that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed is as true to-day as when enunciated by the fathers of the republic, and we here and now repudiate ourselves to the time-honored doctrine of a government "for and by the people." We deprecate the present tendency of the republican party toward the establishment of militarism in the United States and the transformation of this republic into an imperial system, forcing its authority upon

unwilling peoples and ruling subject nations against their consent. We declare that this nation cannot endure part free and part vassal, that the constitution of the United States must go wherever the flag of the republic is permanently planted; and it is our abiding conviction that the American people will never deliberately approve a surrender of the fundamental doctrines of this government and the immortal principles of the declaration of independence.

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

We enter our solemn protest against that imperialism of the McKinley administration which governs and taxes as an alien country the people of Porto Rico and proposes to govern conquered countries without their consent. We regard this as but one form of imperialism and denounce all other forms, such as the surrender of the functions of coining and issuing money by the federal government to private banks, as a policy which is unconstitutional, undemocratic, un-republican and despotic.

MISSISSIPPI.

REPUBLICAN.

We have waged an expensive war both upon land and upon sea, we have become one of the greatest naval powers of the world; our armies and our navies have been unexcelled in the record of achievement since the world began; we have enlarged the borders of the United States till they almost equal the circuit of the sun; the islands of the sea have become our possessions and their people shall have the benefit of our laws, they shall be trained in our factories and farms; they shall be educated in our schools; they shall be taught in our churches the doctrines of the cross; their burdens shall be lightened, their hearts shall be gladdened, their homes shall be brightened, their children shall be dedicated to a wider, purer and deeper civilization; our hands and our heads shall help them to labor and to think. We spurn the charge that it is our purpose to torment or to tease the battle-wrecked and storm-swept Porto Ricans and we declare the truth to be that the recent legislation in regard to the people of that island is the most humane, most merciful, most charitable piece of legislation ever enacted toward any people, not only by the government of the United States, but by any government the world ever knew. We take not a dollar from that people at either end of the line, but give it all to them to rebuild their wasted homes, and those who are now, for political purposes, crying "the poor Porto Ricans" will soon discover that no one is being alarmed by such a cry, and that cry, too, raised by representatives of a party some of whom would run the risk of sinking the ship of the state to get plank enough to make a platform.

DEMOCRATIC.

We are unalterably opposed to imperialism and expansion, as proposed by the republican party, and denounce the policy of the republican administration and all the methods that have been employed to fix this colonial policy on our free republican form of government. We are also opposed to the retention of the Philippine islands by the United States government. We oppose the Dingley and Porto Rican tariff laws, passed by a republican congress over the protests

of the people; and demand for Porto Ricans the right of freely importing and exporting to and from any part of the United States. We are opposed to militarism, imposing as it does unnecessary burdens upon the country, and denounce this effort of the republican administration to increase our standing army as a menace to free government and insist upon the supremacy of the civil over military authorities.

MISSOURI.

REPUBLICAN.

We favor the extension of self-government to all the people that have lately come under the protection of this country as rapidly as they demonstrate their ability to exercise it. We hold our authority over them to be a solemn trust to be exercised with an eye single to their instruction, development and prosperity.

DEMOCRATIC.

We unqualifiedly believe in the expansion of the trade relations of this country with all the world, and in such expansion of contiguous American territory as shall be consistent with the views of Jefferson and our fathers of the democratic party. We hold that the constitution of the United States follows the flag into all territory over which its sovereignty and jurisdiction is extended. We deny the right of the government to establish independent colonies, and we therefore denounce the republican administration for the policy it has pursued in regard to Porto Rico in assuming ownership over it by the right of treaty and yet excluding its people from the protection of our national constitution. We insist that the American government at the earliest possible moment restore the government of Cuba to the Cubans, thereby carrying out the declaration of the president of the United States and congress when war was made upon Spain for the liberation of the island. We favor the annexation of Cuba whenever its people of their own volition shall determine that they wish their country to become a part of the United States.

MONTANA.

REPUBLICAN.

We favor the extension of self-government to all people who have lately come under the protection of the American flag as soon as they demonstrate their ability and capacity to exercise it; our authority over them is a solemn trust to be administered so as to aid their instruction, advancement and prosperity.

DEMOCRATIC.

(Daily faction.)

We condemn as un-American the policy of imperialism pursued by the present republican administration. We are not opposed to expansion as practiced by Jefferson, which added virgin soil for the extension and development of American civilization; but we are unalterably opposed to an expansion which requires us to hold by subjugation or upon terms of inequality a foreign country, already teeming with millions of half-civilized people, whose labor must come in competition with that of the American workman, and whose simple wants can never create a market for American products.

**NEBRASKA.**  
**REPUBLICAN.**

While we are unalterably opposed to imperialism and militarism as practiced by European nations, we are willing to accept all the legitimate results of honorable warfare and to assume the burdens of governing and holding acquired territory. We are in favor of increasing our navy to such strength and power as will make us secure from foreign aggression, and the maintenance of such an army as may be necessary to quell insurrection, establish peace and maintain good order in our islands in the seas and to protect the flag from insult at home or abroad. But we are opposed to a large standing army in time of peace, relying on the national ardor of the people to meet any emergency with the volunteer soldiery such as has for more than a hundred years challenged the admiration of the world. For the nation's defense, for the strengthening of the navy, for the enlargement of our foreign markets, for the employment of American workmen in the mines, forests, mills, factories and shipyards and for the enhancement of the value of farm products we favor such appropriate legislation as shall make the seas give evidence that American built and American owned and American manned ships are carrying American foreign commerce to the four corners of the earth. We applaud the action of the administration in securing to American merchantmen free access to trade with the Chinese empire, through the ports and harbors now held by foreign powers, as one of the greatest achievements of diplomacy.

**DEMOCRATIC.**

In its platform of 1860 the republican party declared that the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the declaration of independence and embodied in the federal constitution, viz., that all men are created equal; that they are endowed with inalienable rights; that governments are instituted to secure their rights and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions; but the republican party, under its present leadership, is endangering the preservation of republican institutions by placing the dollar above the man in the construction of government and of violating the principles that it once declared to be essential. We condemn the Porto Rican tariff bill, recently passed by a republican house of representatives, as a bold and open violation of the nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of good faith. We assert that the constitution follows the flag and denounce the doctrine that an executive or a congress, created and limited by the constitution, can exercise lawful authority beyond that constitution or in violation of it. Believing that a nation cannot long endure half republic and half empire, we oppose wars of conquest and colonial possessions. The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without endangering our form of government, and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization or to convert a republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence, and, third, protection from outside interference, as it has for nearly a century given protection to the republics of

Central and South America. We favor the expansion of trade by every legitimate and peaceful means, but we are opposed to purchasing trade at the cannon's mouth with human blood; neither do we believe that trade secured and held by force is worth the price that must be paid for it. We are in favor of extending the nation's influence, but we believe that that influence should be extended, not by force and violence, but through the persuasive power of a high and honorable example. We oppose militarism. It imposes upon the people an unnecessary burden and is a constant menace. A small standing army and a well-equipped state militia are sufficient in time of peace; in time of war the citizen soldier should be a republic's defense. We believe, with Jefferson, in peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations and entangling alliances with none, and we regard with apprehension the doctrine advocated in some quarters that this nation should in its dealings or diplomacy show partiality toward any of the European nations.

**PEOPLE'S PARTY.**

We are in favor of the declaration of independence and the constitution of the United States and believe that the principles of these venerated documents apply to all men alike and we recognize no such thing as a subject. We enter a solemn protest and warning against imperialism of the McKinley administration. We define imperialism to mean the governing and taxing of any people without that people's consent. We denounce such as tyranny, just as great and dangerous as that sought to be imposed upon the American colonists by George III. We denounce militarism as dangerous to a republican form of government and declare the safety of a self-governing people is better subserved by a citizen soldier than by a standing army, as proved by all history. Resolved, That we are in favor of a liberal pension to all disabled union soldiers and we believe that said pensions should be graduated to disability and not according to rank in service.

**NEVADA.**

**REPUBLICAN.**

The president's services to humanity in freeing Cuba and driving the Spanish flag from the western hemisphere are second only to those of Abraham Lincoln in freeing the slave. His wisdom shone conspicuously over that of all his compeers when he refused to recognize the independence of Cuba, when he skillfully delayed the declaration of war with Spain until our army and navy could be made ready, when he directed the campaign which gave us the Philippines and spread the mild rule of the stars and stripes over millions of people that had been ground under Castilian oppression for ages, when he forced the powers to open the Chinese empire to the trade of all nations on equal terms, and in his efforts to bring about international courts in the interests of universal peace.

**NEW JERSEY.**

**DEMOCRATIC.**

We are unalterably opposed to imperialism. All insidious attacks upon constitutional liberty must be unhesitatingly checked if we are to perpetuate the glory of this government for the benefit of poster-



ity. We are for the republic and against the empire. The truths set forth in the declaration of independence are as self-evident to-day as when they were first written by Thomas Jefferson. With him, we believe that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." We believe that taxation without representation is tyranny. Judging by these standards we denounce the conduct of the republican party in enforcing an unconstitutional tariff upon the people of Porto Rico. We believe it to be the duty of this government to give assurances of its high purpose to bestow the inestimable rights of free government upon the Philippine islands. When a stable government is established at Manila which in our judgment is worthy of recognition we should grant them that independence for which they fought and conquered Spain.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

REPUBLICAN.

We glory in the triumphs of the Spanish war, both those on land and those on sea. We are proud of the splendid records of our naval and military heroes. We heartily support the administration in the annexation of Hawaii and in the Philippines. The insurrection in the Philippines was a rebellion against the lawful authority of the United States, and we assert the duty of the president to subdue it. We condemn any encouragement given by American citizens to those bearing arms against our country. We intrust the future government of our new possessions to congress and the president, believing that they may lawfully control and govern them as they deem best, and feeling assured that they will give the islands every measure of local self-government for which they may show themselves fitted.

DEMOCRATIC.

We denounce the republican party for inflicting upon the nation under false pretenses a policy of colonial conquest, with its attendant evils of imperialism and militarism, at a sacrifice of the basic principles of the declaration of independence and in defiance of the federal constitution. We believe in free trade and every other constitutional guaranty for Porto Rico and independence for Cuba and the Philippine islands as soon as they are capable of self-government. We denounce the administration for fastening upon the American republic the guilt of "criminal aggression" in the Philippines and neglect of "plain duty" to Porto Rico by depriving her citizens of the right of self-government, by erecting a customs tariff between that island and the states, in utter disregard of distinct pledges solemnly given and of their constitutional rights.

NEW YORK.

REPUBLICAN.

Republican party government has shown itself to be equally effective and intelligent in war as in peace. The president was forward in military preparation to be ready for the war, and at the same time earnest in diplomatic concession to avoid it. The immediate and continuous triumph of American arms and the quick termination of hostilities, through the suit of Spain for peace, were a tribute as well to the fore-

handed work of the executive departments of the government as to the valor of our soldiers and sailors. New issues resulting from the war arise in this campaign. In fixing the conditions of peace the government was compelled to determine the status of Spain's conquered colonial possessions. It was impossible to destroy sovereignty without creating other sovereignty to take its place, and in none of the Spanish colonies except Cuba did the elements and conditions of citizenship exist out of which it was to be hoped that popular sovereignty could maintain itself. It would have been the coward's part to remove Spanish authority without ourselves assuming responsibility for the preservation of public order and the fulfilment of international obligations. Interest and duty joined to compel our government's course, and a policy has been pursued upon which the republican party confidently appeals to the patriotic judgment of the American people. It is a policy characteristically American. The independence of Cuba, pledged to Cuba and proclaimed to the world in the declaration of war, has been secured and advanced by every public act. The American military force in Cuba has been reduced. Local government has been established, and steps are now being taken for popular elections in Cuba to erect there a free government of the Cuban people preparatory to the complete withdrawal of American authority. In Porto Rico, which has become for all time American territory, civil government and liberal laws have been provided. The insurrection in the Philippine islands has been overcome. Organized rebellion no longer exists, and the establishment of American authority in all the islands is proceeding to the contentment of their inhabitants. And throughout our new colonial dominion the guiding principle of the government in all its acts has been to render life and property secure, to preserve individual liberty and freedom of thought and action, and to prepare the way for a local government, administered through local agencies, in which strength and stability should be guaranteed in the popular respect for law and order.

DEMOCRATIC.

We are opposed to that foreign policy of the present national administration commonly known as "imperialism," which contemplates schemes of conquest and the establishment of colonial governments in accordance with British theories and practices; demands large standing armies for purposes of subjugation; impoverishes the people with vast public expenditures; creates hordes of officials to rule over people who should be permitted to rule themselves; disregards the principles of the declaration of independence, and materially changes the nature of our republican form of government. We earnestly protest against the wrongs, the usurpations and suicidal follies involved in such an un-American policy. There is no place for subject colonies under the American flag. The constitution does not contemplate the establishment of colonial systems. We demand that our solemn ante-war pledges, made by congress to Cuba and to the world, should be speedily fulfilled in good faith, thereby preserving our national integrity and honor. We maintain that the constitution follows the flag over every integral part of the United States, affording to its inhabitants the protection

and benefits of its guaranties of life, liberty, habeas corpus, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, trial by jury and uniform tariff laws. A republican congress has no more right to establish or govern a territorial or colonial system outside of the constitution than it has to create a king. We demand that every part of our possessions shall be governed according to American precedents and American principles. Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico and give her products free access to our markets. We condemn President McKinley and a republican congress for a flagrant violation of this plain duty and for their hypocrisy and inconsistency.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

##### DEMOCRATIC.

We denounce the policy of the republican party for its legislation by which the people in territory acquired by the United States are taxed without representation and deprived of the protection afforded by the principle that the constitution follows the flag. We are in favor of peaceful commercial expansion, but denounce imperialism and militarism.

#### NORTH DAKOTA.

##### REPUBLICAN.

We favor the extension of our commerce into China and the far east, to further the introduction and establishment of a market for our surplus grain, cattle and other products; and we favor the retention by the United States of every foot of the territory over which the stars and stripes now float.

##### DEMOCRATIC.

We are opposed to the republican policy of militarism and colonialism, an alliance with any foreign power, and opposed to territorial expansion by force of arms, and in favor of trade expansion to the fullest extent. We are opposed to taxation without representation; it is our plain duty to abolish all customs duties between ourselves and Porto Rico.

#### OHIO.

##### REPUBLICAN.

The provisions of the treaty of Paris, which took from Spain her title to the Philippine islands and vested in the people of the United States unquestioned sovereignty over those islands, to be exercised for securing to the people thereof the blessings of liberty and law, opened for those people the only possible pathway of escape from oppression and placed them on the road to progress in enlightenment and civilization. We approve the wisdom and humanity of the president in negotiating the treaty, of the senate in confirming it by a two-thirds majority, and of congress in appropriating the sum of \$20,000,000 provided therein to be paid, by an almost unanimous vote. The sovereignty thus deliberately assumed by the conjoint action of the great treaty-making and law-making powers of the United States it was the duty of the executive to maintain, and we approve the vigor, the wisdom and the success with which President McKinley has performed that duty, and the fortitude and heroism of the soldiers and sailors of the United States,

through whom it was performed. That sovereignty must not be repudiated; and the high purpose of its origin must be accomplished in the establishment of peace and order and the blessings of individual liberty among the peoples of the Philippine islands.

##### DEMOCRATIC.

We enter our protest against the doctrine that the president or congress can govern acquired territory outside and independently of the constitution of the United States as a doctrine utterly subversive of every foundation principle of our government. The declaration of independence, the flag and the constitution must everywhere stand together as emblems of human liberty and equal rights for all, and where one goes all go. We therefore denounce imperialism under any pretense as necessarily leading to militarism and as wholly foreign to our system of government, and declare that neither congress nor the president can exercise any power whatever not derived from the constitution. We therefore denounce the Porto Rican tariff bill as a palpable violation of the doctrines of the fathers and of the fundamental principles of our government, which is based upon equal rights to all.

#### OREGON.

##### REPUBLICAN.

We heartily indorse the policy of the administration, and particularly in securing the Philippine islands, and we demand that they shall be retained as American territory. We have confidence that the American people, without departing from their traditions, will give security to personal and property rights, justice, liberty and equality before the law, to all who live beneath its flag. We indorse the policy of the administration in suppressing the insurrection in the Philippines headed by Aguinaldo. We point with pride to the honorable part played by the 2d Oregon regiment in this war. It met with victory in every combat and covered its state and country with glory on every field. We condole with the families of those members of the regiment who lost their lives in the conflict, and extend our congratulations to the survivors of the regiment on the brilliant and honorable record they have made. We regard trade with the orient as one of the great sources of our national wealth in the future, and an open door in China as an important aid to the growth of our trade in the orient. We commend the successful efforts of the present administration, and especially of its secretary of state, to secure by treaty with the several European powers the right to the free introduction of American goods into this great empire.

##### DEMOCRATIC.

We reaffirm our former declaration in favor of the initiative and referendum and pledge our candidates for the legislature to support the pending amendment to the constitution submitting the question of direct legislation to the people. We denounce the doctrine that an executive or a congress created and limited by the constitution can exercise lawful authority beyond that constitution, and in violation of it. Believing that a nation cannot long endure half republican and half empire, we oppose wars of conquest and colonial possessions. The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endanger-

ing our civilization; they cannot be subjects without endangering our form of government, and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization or to convert a republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence, and, third, protection from outside interference, as it has for nearly a century given protection to the republics of Central and South America. We favor the expansion of trade by every legitimate and peaceful means, but we are opposed to purchasing trade at the cannon's mouth with human blood; neither do we believe that trade secured and held by force is worth the price that must be paid for it. We are in favor of extending the nation's influence, but we believe that that influence should be extended, not by force and violence, but through the persuasive power of a high and honorable example. We oppose militarism. It imposes upon the people an unnecessary burden, and is a constant menace. A small standing army and a well-equipped state militia are sufficient in time of peace; in time of war the citizen-soldier should be a republic's defense, and as an example we point with satisfaction to the brave and gallant services of the 2d Oregon in the late Spanish-American war.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**

DEMOCRATIC.

We are unalterably opposed to the imperialism of the present administration and the republican party. No commercial advantage can justify our holding the Philippine islands as a subject people and the Philippine islands as an imperial colony. We favor granting at once to the people thereof home rule and the right to govern themselves under the protection of the United States. We demand that the solemn pledge made by congress to the people of Cuba be faithfully observed and their independence granted them in compliance therewith and that the army of the United States be withdrawn, as recommended by Gen. Leonard Wood. We demand for the people of Porto Rico the right of freely importing and exporting to and from any part of the United States; and we denounce the sinister influences that have caused the president to depart from that which he termed was a "plain duty." In our intercourse, political, financial and commercial, with foreign nations, we demand a vigorous American policy. We deplore the subserviency of the present administration to the behests of England and English statesmen, whether the same be intentional or caused by the ignorance of our officials in the state department. We denounce the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as a complete abandonment of the claims of our statesmen of our right to construct and control an interoceanic canal and as un-American and a base surrender of our inherent right of self-defense.

**RHODE ISLAND.**

DEMOCRATIC.

We hold with the revolutionary heroes that taxation without representation is tyranny; with Charles Sumner, that the constitution should be interpreted in the light of the declaration of independence, and with Abraham Lincoln that no man is good enough to govern another man without

that other's consent. No people should be annexed to the United States against their will, and, however willing to come, no people should be admitted except to equal rights. A republic cannot afford to have a subject population. The constitution must always follow the flag—a government of law and not of men.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**

REPUBLICAN.

We indorse the course of the present administration in so nobly and wisely seeking to guard the results of the triumph of the American army and navy in rescuing millions of people from the yoke of Spanish oppression, by instituting American authority in our newly acquired territory till the people of these possessions are able to establish and maintain stable governments of their own.

DEMOCRATIC.

We denounce the imperialistic policy of the present republican administration, under President William McKinley, as contrary to the letter and spirit of the declaration of independence and the constitution of the United States, and as dangerous to the liberty and freedom not only of the people of the Spanish islands, but of the citizens of this country as well. The benevolent assimilation of the Filipinos is proved to be the benevolence of murder and the assimilation of robbery. We denounce it as an outrage to the consciences of liberty-loving Americans. Our free institutions cannot long survive the destruction of those principles upon which they rest, and the spectacle of subject peoples held down by the bayonet and robbed by carpet-baggers but foreshadows the fate for our own country unless the people are aroused to our danger. The unjust war of subjugation now being carried on in the Philippines by President McKinley should be ended at once, with definite and pacific declarations to the natives as to the intentions of this country to aid them in the establishment of a free government of their own choice under a protectorate by the United States. We demand a strict adherence on the part of the United States government to the solemn pledges by which congress promised independence to the Cuban patriots, and for which this country waged a successful and glorious war with Spain. We denounce and condemn the unjust and unconstitutional treatment of Porto Rico by the republican party, whose policy in that island is not only illegal, but unworthy of a republic, and we demand a recognition of Porto Rico under the constitution of the United States and on the same basis with the territories. We indorse the course of those democratic senators and representatives who opposed the imperialistic legislation enacted by the republican congress for the government of Porto Rico.

**SOUTH DAKOTA.**

REPUBLICAN.

We unhesitatingly indorse and approve the policy and course of the administration and the legislation by congress in respect to our newly acquired possessions and express full confidence in the wisdom, integrity and ability of the administration, supported by a republican congress, to deal wisely and justly with the questions concerning the same as they may arise.

## DEMOCRATIC.

While we denounce the policy of the McKinley administration of the Philippines, we express our admiration for and gratification at the bravery and gallant service of the South Dakota soldiers in the Philippine war.

## TENNESSEE.

## REPUBLICAN.

(Brownlow faction.)

National expansion is an accomplished fact. We believe in taking no backward step. The new possessions we have acquired, in consequence of the war and by treaty with Spain, are ours to deal with as we may see fit. To give to them wise, enlightened and humane governments, adapted to the degree of civilization to which they have attained, we believe to be the duty of the nation. In the inauguration of such governments the leaders of our party, under the able and tactful direction of the president, are manifesting a broad and liberal statesmanship of which we are justly proud. Especially do we commend the wisdom of the president in the selection of the Hon. Luke E. Wright of our own state as the representative of the south on the Philippine commission. With such democrats as Senator Morgan of Alabama, Senator McLaurin of South Carolina and Judges Lurton and Wright of Tennessee indorsing the policy of the administration in its treatment of expansion as an accepted fact, and in its effort to establish in our new territories law and order as a prerequisite to liberty, we contemplate with complacency the denunciation of the administration by the Bryan followers, who "clamor for war in times of peace" and have a "mania for peace in times of war." We repudiate the doctrine that because perplexing and difficult problems are met with in the endeavor to establish law and individual liberty in these new possessions we should turn them adrift and leave them to their fate. Such a doctrine we denounce as cowardly and pusillanimous, at once violative of our national obligations and of our commercial interests. We are proud of the magnificent results of the war with Spain and of the brilliant foreign policy of the present administration, which together have made possible an "open door" to the trade of China and the far east, laid the groundwork for the building of the Nicaragua canal and given to the United States high rank as a world power.

## DEMOCRATIC.

In the difficult problem presented by the situation confronting the country growing out of the late Spanish-American war and its management and results, with the duties and responsibilities thrown upon the United States in relation to the peoples of the islands lately belonging to Spain, we declare there is a twofold duty resting upon the government of the United States involving simple justice to both of them, liberty and self-government and aid from us in the establishment and maintenance thereof; to the United States, all such rights, privileges and control as may be necessary for its own welfare, security and interest in guarding itself against loss and protecting them from injury, including all things that may be necessary for military or naval purposes and also a just and fair though absolute direction and control of their foreign and

commercial relations in so far as they affect the United States and so long as the United States are in any way responsible for their conduct and welfare. We protest against the imperialistic policy of the republican administration as shown not only in the virtual abdication of power by congress and the autocracy of the executive, but in the shameful and oppressive discrimination in favor of the wards of the republican party, the protected and privileged interests as against the helpless people of Porto Rico. We insist that the spirit of the constitution and the laws of trade as well follow the flag. We have faith in a solution of this problem that shall be in rigid accordance with the demands of national duty and honor, and in consonance with that policy and those principles which were the inspiration of our declaration of independence, leading always and everywhere to liberty and equal laws, never to autocratic license or economic slavery. Whether in the solution of this problem there be in the result total separation from the United States or otherwise, yet in any event free government and protection thereunder granted to them must be accompanied by proper safeguards to the United States, not oppressive to them, yet just to the government which secures their freedom.

## TEXAS.

## REPUBLICAN.

(Regular.)

That we hereby indorse every act of our national administration and express our confidence in the conservatism and rare statesmanship of our admirable president, William McKinley, who has restored confidence and established for our country prosperity and who has carried to a successful end the war with Spain, hoisted the banner of liberty beyond the sea and gained for our flag the respect and admiration of the nations of the world, and that we will uphold the hands of our president and will assist him in peace or war, so that our flag where once raised shall never be lowered.

## REPUBLICAN.

(McDonald faction.)

We approve of the broad statesmanship and the eminent patriotism shown in the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and feel confident that the course pursued by the administration in all of our great questions will be confirmed by the people at the polls in November.

## DEMOCRATIC.

We pledge our party to uphold and defend the doctrine that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; to oppose all efforts to establish or maintain colonial possessions; we renew our allegiance to the Monroe doctrine and demand the speedy fulfillment of our pledge to Cuba and demand for the people of the Philippine islands the same treatment as was promised to the Cubans.

## UTAH.

## REPUBLICAN.

We glory in the triumphs of the Spanish war, both those on land and those on sea. We are proud of the splendid records of our naval and military heroes. We heartily support the administration in the annexation of Hawaii and in the acquisition of

Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines. We intrust the future government of our new possessions to congress and the president, believing that they may lawfully control them as they deem best, and feeling assured that they will give to those possessions every measure of self-government for which they may show themselves fitted. Our experience in the recent war with Spain and the protection of our possessions in the Pacific ocean have demonstrated the necessity of the completion of the Nicaragua canal. We favor its speedy completion and its control if not ownership by this country. We point to the treatment of Cuba by our government as something which will go into history a golden page.

DEMOCRATIC.

The plighted faith of the United States to the people of Cuba must be observed in letter and spirit. The government of the island of Cuba should be placed under the control of the Cuban people without unnecessary delay. We are opposed to imperialism and militarism, but favor commercial expansion and progress, not by force, but by natural and peaceful means. We are in favor of the kind of expansion which Jefferson advocated and practiced, and which is not incompatible with our form of government, applying to contiguous or neighboring territory, whose inhabitants are fitted, either immediately or ultimately, to become citizens of the United States. But we are opposed to wars of aggression and conquest, by means of which alien peoples are brought under our dominion against their will. Such wars, undertaken in a spirit of commercialism, greed and covetousness, bringing to us colonies and subjects, instead of sister states and fellow-citizens, are directly antagonistic to the idea that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. In the rightful prosecution of a war begun in the interests of humanity the commercial, political key to the vast archipelago fell into the possession of our land and naval forces, and upon the conclusion of peace the obligation to protect life and property and to preserve order developed upon our government. When armed resistance to the authority of the United States shall have ceased within the Philippine islands it should be the purpose of the United States to provide for the organization of a government by the people of those islands, and congress should at once announce that it is the intention of the United States, by such measures as may be deemed most expedient, to secure the blessings of liberty and free government to the peoples of the Philippines.

VERMONT.

REPUBLICAN.

We believe that this country should manfully accept and shoulder the increased duties and responsibilities that have come to it during the present administration—through the wish and free choice of the peoples concerned in the accession of the Hawaiian islands—through the fortunes of war and as the glorious fruit of the heroic achievements of American sailors and soldiers in the island possessions that became ours by the terms of our treaty with Spain. We unhesitatingly proclaim our conviction that from over no inch of this newly acquired territory where the stars and stripes

have floated, carrying their promise of enlightenment and freedom, should that flag be lowered or that promise be withdrawn. So long as any of the inhabitants of any of these islands continue in a state of insurrection against the authority of the United States it is the duty of the government to quell such insurrection and to establish there tranquillity and order. Whether or not the constitution follows the flag, we believe that the good faith of the American people must stand unquestioned wherever the stars and stripes are seen and that we are bound by justice and humanity to deal with the question arising out of our own new possessions in the spirit of the American constitution and civilization.

DEMOCRATIC.

We are unalterably opposed to the imperial policy of the present administration and the republican party and look upon its advocates as enemies of our present form of government. It has already deprived our people of the proud title of "champions of liberty" and placed a stain upon the flag which will require the determined and persistent efforts of the lovers of our constitution to efface. Its continuance will make necessary a large outlay of money, which the taxpayers of this country will be called upon to pay, and inevitably involve us in war with foreign nations, while it will furnish an excuse for the maintenance of a large standing army, which has always been and always will be a menace to the liberty and independence of the individual, and for the creation of many new offices that the republican party will fill by appointing members of a rich oligarchy who will administer the affairs for their own benefit and to the detriment of the common people. We therefore favor: Home rule for the Filipino people under the protection of the United States; absolute free trade between Porto Rico and other parts of the United States; the independence of Cuba according to solemn promise given its people; no subject people; no colonial dependencies.

VIRGINIA.

DEMOCRATIC.

We declare that there can be no government by the republic of our fathers except that which is dominated by the constitution of the United States and that neither in promotion of our welfare nor in accordance with the constitution can the United States acquire and govern any territory whatsoever as subject province nor deny to the people of any territory to be retained under our control the blessings of constitutional liberty, nor can we hope to raise the level of American citizenship by pouring into it a horde of Asiatics. Therefore, in the interest of the American people and American institutions and in harmony with the teachings of our wisest statesmen of all parties and as "a plain duty" we demand that the Philippine islands be turned over as soon as practicable to their own inhabitants, that the people of Porto Rico be given a just territorial government before their substance is stolen by carpet-baggers and that we promptly and honorably make good our solemn declarations concerning Cuba. We, democrats of Virginia, are opposed to militarism and great standing armies as the worst enemies of the republic.

## WASHINGTON.

## REPUBLICAN.

We favor the prompt establishment of such permanent government in this newly acquired territory as will promote civilization, education and commerce. In the formation of such governments we advocate the home-rule principle. We oppose any backward step on the subject of expansion. We favor the maintenance of an effective national military organization with an adequate militia reserve in the several states.

## DEMOCRATIC.

We condemn the vacillating attitude of the republican administration on the Porto Rico tariff and condemn the republican congress in passing the Porto Rican tariff act as a measure toward the people of Porto Rico of like character to that against which our forefathers rebelled.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

## REPUBLICAN.

Recounting the accomplishments of the republican party, the platform credits it with: "Additional markets opened to our surplus products of every kind, taxing production to its utmost capacity to meet consumption and demand; Spanish cruelty and oppression forever banished from this hemisphere and the Philippine islands; the open door in China secured to all the commercial nations of the world through American diplomacy and a more fraternal feeling inculcated between the north and south."

## DEMOCRATIC.

We hold that all just governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed, and we denounce the attempt to conquer a people struggling to achieve their independence and establish a government for themselves and suited, in their opinion, to promote their welfare and happiness as an act of "criminal aggression" and a wicked exercise of despotic power, subversive of the fundamental principles upon which our own and all other free governments are founded. We denounce the prosecution of a war of conquest by the president of the United States, waged without the consent and authority of congress, as an act of usurpation deserving of condemnation and rebuke at the hands of the American people. We regard with alarm and apprehension the growth of militarism and the increasing tendency to rely on force in the administration of governments. We hold a large standing army to be dangerous in time of peace to the liberties of the people and to be a constant menace to the perpetuity of free government. Mindful of the lessons of history and the warnings of our wise forefathers, we denounce the creation of a large standing army, and are opposed to militarism and imperialism now and always, and to the erection of an empire upon the ruins of a republic. We denounce the administration of the weak, vacillating and subservient federal executive, William McKinley, as arbitrary, corrupt, unconstitutional and despotic, and as at variance with all the traditions of the republic. We are opposed to any entangling alliance with another foreign power, to any colonial system and to the conquest of territory to be held and governed as dependencies by governors and satraps appointed by executive power. We regard the continuance in pow-

er of the republican party as certain to result in the final and complete overthrow of the republic under the constitution, and we call upon all good citizens and patriots to unite with us to overthrow it at the polls and to restore once more constitutional government.

## WISCONSIN.

## REPUBLICAN.

We indorse the strong and progressive administration of our president, William McKinley, under which new luster has been added to our arms and unparalleled increase of wealth and prosperity secured to the country, and we rely upon our party to deal with and solve the problems that have come to us as a result of the Spanish war in a manner that will reflect and redound to the honor and strength of the nation.

## DEMOCRATIC.

We denounce the republican party for its brazen inconsistency in treating Porto Rico as a part of our territorial possessions and at the same time unjustly discriminating against its people as well as our own by imposing a burden of tariff in express violation of the constitution of our country; in establishing a system of imperialism grossly repugnant to the spirit of our institutions and necessitating the maintenance of a system of militarism that threatens the perpetuity of our government for the sole purpose of gain and conquest; in establishing for all time a scheme of taxation under the guise of war taxes for the purpose of maintaining a standing army at a time when peace should prevail and providing revenue made necessary by a policy of exorbitant and prohibitory tariff impositions practiced in the interests of monopolies and trust combinations that have been fostered by the present administration; in the profligate and corrupt use of the public funds in fraudulent army contracts and the purchase of war vessels, and we point to the gigantic postal frauds in Cuba as a fair sample of republican integrity.

## WYOMING.

## REPUBLICAN.

The provisions of the treaty of Paris which took from Spain her title to the Philippine islands and vest in the people of the United States unquestioned sovereignty over those islands to be exercised for securing to the people thereof the blessings of liberty, law and self-government opened for those people the only possible pathway of escape from oppression and placed them on the road to progress in enlightenment and civilization. We approve the wisdom and humanity of the president in negotiating the treaty, of the senate in confirming it by a two-thirds majority, and of congress in appropriating the sum of \$20,000,000 provided therein to be paid, by an almost unanimous vote. The sovereignty thus deliberately assumed by the conjoint action of the great treaty-making and law-making powers of the United States it was the duty of the executive to maintain, and we approve the vigor, the wisdom and the success with which President McKinley has performed that duty, and the fortitude and heroism of the soldiers and sailors of the United States through whom it was performed. That sovereignty must not be re-

puddled; and that high purpose of its origin must be accomplished in the establishment of peace and order and the blessings of individual liberty among the people of the Philippine islands.

DEMOCRATIC.

We believe that the constitution follows the flag. We reassert our abiding faith in

those principles upon which our republic is founded, as set forth in the declaration of independence. We are opposed to wars of "criminal aggression," and adhere to the maxim that a nation which refuses to recognize the inalienable rights of others to self-government will not long maintain its own liberties.

**TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES.**

ALABAMA.

DEMOCRATIC.

We believe in legitimate expansion of home as well as of foreign trade. The rewards of invention and labor are the spurs of enterprise; without them we should have no progress—even a restriction of them means the retarding of our growth—but the combinations and trusts which have been formed throughout the country are the result of a perversion of the correct principles of trade and a violation of the rights of the people to free competition. We demand the supervision, regulation and curbing of trusts and combines, and designate as the chief of these oppressive institutions the protective tariff of the republican party. If we get rid of the mother of trusts, the republican tariff, we get rid of the trusts themselves, and so long as the country fosters these institutions so long will they rule over us.

ARKANSAS.

REPUBLICAN.

We oppose trusts. The republican party first took the field against trusts, enacted the only national legislation against them, and is unalterably opposed to all combinations of capital which tend to raise prices by stifling competition.

DEMOCRATIC.

We denounce the trusts and all illegal combinations in restraint of trade, or that have for their purpose the control of the markets or products of the country, and we indorse the action of the last legislature in passing laws for the purpose of restraining their operations in the state, and pledge the democratic party to the passage of such laws as will effectually prohibit the operation of all such combinations in the state of Arkansas.

CALIFORNIA.

DEMOCRATIC.

The democratic party has repeatedly called the attention of the country to the growing danger of large combinations of capital which absorb the business of the nation, check enterprise and restrict and stunt individual effort and opportunity. These evils, so often predicted, are now fully realized, and the vast trusts which now control the industries of the country will, in the near future, openly dominate, as they now secretly manipulate, all governmental agencies, unless by a change in the political complexion of the government and the enactment of laws for their suppression they are deprived of further opportunity for the injury and enslavement of the people. We therefore pledge ourselves to wage an unceasing warfare against all trusts as dangerous foes to the peace, well-being and prosperity of the people, and we demand the repeal of all laws giving special privilege to any person, class, locality or interest.

COLORADO.

REPUBLICAN.

The republican party of Colorado stands committed to legislative and executive opposition to threatening combinations of capital which seek to restrict competition and stifle independent producers. We invite within our borders the capitalistic investments that are material to the industrial development of the state and the largest employment of labor, but we insist that injurious combinations shall be forbidden and so-called trusts shall be regulated from time to time and be so restricted as to guarantee immunity from hurtful monopoly and assure fair treatment and protection to all competing industries.

DEMOCRATIC.

To all mercenary combinations known as trusts, whether money trusts or industrial trusts, we declare our unflinching opposition. They are largely the result of the unwise tariff policy forced upon the country by republican administrations, and, if not checked, will forge and fasten upon the great body of the people the chains of industrial slavery, as well as dominate and control the legislation of the country and the execution of its laws. We demand that both national and state governments use every effort to suppress them. We denounce the un-American policy of the present national administration whereby illegal combinations are encouraged and the laws for the control thereof have been permitted to remain inoperative.

CONNECTICUT.

REPUBLICAN.

The marvelous increase in the wealth of the nation has encouraged large combinations of capital to attempt to control the production and price of many important commodities. So far as these great corporations strive to lessen the cost of production without lowering the standard of wages, to the end that they may successfully enter and command the markets of the world to the advantage of the American consumer and wage-earner, they may well be endured. But the American people will never endure monopolies which result in injustice to laborers or extortionate price to consumers, and we believe that congress and the legislatures of the several states should without delay enact such laws as may be necessary to protect stockholders against fraud, laborers against injustice and consumers against extortion. The managers and manipulators of the so-called trusts must remember that their charters are granted to them by the people and that the people will and ought to hold them to strict accountability for the exceptional privileges they are permitted to enjoy.

**DELAWARE.**

REPUBLICAN.

(Regular.)

We denounce and condemn all combinations or monopolies which stifle fair competition and unjustly increase prices to the consumer.

REPUBLICAN.

(Addicks faction.)

That all combinations or trusts, so called, whose operation, management and control increase the cost of any article or commodity to the consumer are a menace to the safety of the country and should be so regulated and controlled by proper and adequate legislation that said operation, management and control will in the future inure to the benefit of the people. And if it is found impossible to permit the existence of such combinations or trusts under such restricted conditions then we demand such legislation as will completely abolish them.

DEMOCRATIC.

We point to the growth of trusts and monopolies as one of the evil results of the ascendancy of the republican party at Washington. By the present tariff law, and in numerous ways, special privileges and undue favors have been extended to favored classes and huge corporations. The older trusts have all been strengthened and new trusts, too numerous to mention, have been created since McKinley became president. These trusts devour the prosperity which appears in the land as a result of the industry of the people, and consequently the masses have had little taste of the fruit of their own labor. If the people do not speedily dominate, regulate and control these trusts the trusts will permanently dominate and control the government and continue indefinitely to levy exactions upon the people. We submit that the republican party, itself controlled by the trusts, cannot safely be relied on to curb the trusts, and we demand that the government be taken out of the hands of the friends of monopoly and restored to the untrammelled representatives of the people.

**FLORIDA.**

DEMOCRATIC.

The enormous growth and influence of the power of the trusts challenges the attention of the people, chokes the prosperity of the masses of the people, threatens the integrity and permanency of our institutions and, next to imperialism, presents the most vital question which must be settled at the coming election.

**GEORGIA.**

DEMOCRATIC.

We view with alarm the multiplication of those combinations of capital, commonly known as trusts, that are concentrating and monopolizing the industries of the country, crushing out the independent producers of limited means, destroying competition, restraining the opportunities for labor, artificially limiting production and raising prices, and we emphatically declare our opposition to all such unlawful combinations and demand the enactment of such laws, both state and national, as will aid in the destruction of these great combinations and trusts.

**IDAHO.**

REPUBLICAN.

True to the principles of the republican faith and recognizing the duty and care of a government founded thereon to all its people, both rich and poor alike, and not to any favored class, we denounce trusts as the most dangerous product of aggregated capital and we recommend the early adoption of such co-operative national and state legislation as will destroy their power for harm.

**ILLINOIS.**

REPUBLICAN.

We favor such legislation as will destroy all unlawful combinations of capital formed for the purpose of limiting production or increasing the price of manufactured products. All aggregations of capital formed for this purpose are detrimental to the best interests of trade and hostile to the laboring people.

DEMOCRATIC.

Trusts and monopolies, formed for the purpose of arbitrarily controlling products and prices in the interest solely of combined capital, if allowed to go on, can result only in industrial serfdom for the mass of the people. We therefore oppose such combinations and demand that not only existing laws against such combinations in restraint of trade be rigidly enforced, but believing that protective tariffs and railway discriminations have been and still are the chief supporters of monopolies, we favor the removal of duties from all imports monopolized by trusts and also demand the enactment and enforcement of such legislation as will prevent every species of discrimination; and believing that the courageous and honest application of the democratic maxim of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none" will be effective to destroy and thereafter prevent any trust or combination of capital that is prejudicial to the general welfare, we demand the repeal of all such laws giving special privileges to any person, class, locality or interests.

**INDIANA.**

REPUBLICAN.

Combinations of capital having as their object or effect the control of the production of commodities, or the markets thereof, are hurtful and injurious to the best interests of the people. This evil should be overthrown without injury to honest trade. We therefore favor such additional legislation, both state and national, as shall establish the complete legal control over all trusts and monopolies, with full power to dissolve the same, and mete proper punishment to all who thus seek to destroy honest competition and prevent the widest possible employment to labor.

DEMOCRATIC.

We call attention to the extraordinary concentration of wealth and the alarming growth of monopoly during the McKinley administration; the arbitrary regulation of markets; the increased cost of living; the loss of industrial independence; the despotic power of employment and discharge of American labor, now concentrating in a few hands; the activity of these monopolies in politics; their increasing influence in the enactment and enforcement of laws, and the unconcern or real favor with



which these things are regarded by the republican leaders. Relief cannot be expected so long as the friends of trusts remain in office. The democratic party, free from their influence, and not embarrassed by their favors, pledges its representatives in office to the positive enactment and enforcement of antitrust legislation.

IOWA.

REPUBLICAN.

We favor legislation that will effectually protect the public from the evils of combinations in restraint of trade. For measures to properly restrict the power of aggregated capital, to protect the individual rights of all men and preserve freedom of competition and of opportunity we rely upon the republican party, trusting to that wise and safe statesmanship which in emergencies of the last four years has been so satisfactorily tested.

DEMOCRATIC.

We denounce trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and the protective policy of the republican party, upon which they are founded, and demand legislation that will relieve the people from their burdens promptly, thoroughly and effectively.

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

We favor the most rigid legislation in suppression of all forms of trusts. All classes of goods controlled by trusts should be placed upon the free list.

KANSAS.

REPUBLICAN.

We demand the prompt, efficient and faithful enforcement of the antitrust act of 1890, and such additional and supplemental legislation as will meet the defects thereof, as indicated by the Supreme court of the United States in its recent decisions; and we denounce the combination and creation of corporate trusts and monopolies, which seek to become the controllers of industry and the arbitrators of prices, as contrary to the common law, destructive of individual effort and enterprise and inimical to the welfare of the people and the state and the nation.

DEMOCRATIC.

We demand the enforcement of the federal laws against trusts by throwing open to foreign competition, through the enlargement of the free list, every business managed by a trust and by the enactment and rigid enforcement of drastic antitrust laws in Kansas.

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

The enormous growth of the combinations of capital known as trusts, whereby the control of the means of production and distribution is centered in the hands of a few favorite individuals, presents a condition which is a menace to free government. The republican party has had absolute control of the government for the past four years, but has utterly failed to present a remedy for those evils, and we charge that the leaders of the party are dominated and controlled by the trust interests of the country. We believe that the practical solution of the trust problem lies in the direction of a more extensive application of the principles of government ownership. We therefore demand the government ownership of all

public utilities in our cities, the state and the nation. We further demand the abolishment of all special privileges given to capital, including protective duties on articles manufactured and used by trusts or combinations in restraint of trade, and declare that when any business becomes a monopoly it should be taken out of the control of private individuals and be owned and operated by the government, and we favor such amendments to the state and national constitution as will place the complete control of all such combinations of capital in restraint of trade in the hands of congress and the legislatures of the several states.

KENTUCKY.

DEMOCRATIC.

We express our unqualified opposition to these immense combinations of capital commonly known as "trusts," which are concentrating and monopolizing industry and business, crushing out independent producers of limited means, destroying competition, restricting opportunities for labor, artificially limiting production, raising prices, and by reason of their alarming multiplication throughout the country are rapidly creating a condition which is becoming intolerable and dangerous to the peace and safety of the republic. We condemn the republican party, having control of both houses of congress and the executive, for refusing and failing to enact any law for their suppression and destruction.

LOUISIANA.

DEMOCRATIC.

We denounce trusts and combinations in the restraint of trade and demand such legislation by both congress and the state governments as will promptly, thoroughly and effectually relieve the people from their burdens.

MAINE.

DEMOCRATIC.

(3d congressional district.)

We denounce the republican party for protecting and fostering the criminal trusts, which, dominating the whole field of American industry, are forcing untold millions of tribute from the laboring masses to swell the coffers of plutocracy.

MARYLAND.

REPUBLICAN.

Combinations of capital, having as their object or effect the control of the production of commodities, their markets and prices, are injurious to the best interests of the people. The republican party has endeavored to overthrow this evil without injury to honest trade. We favor such additional legislation, state and national, as shall establish complete legal control over all trusts and monopolies, with full power to dissolve the same and inflict punishment on all who thus seek for personal gain to destroy honest competition and prevent the widest possible employment to labor.

MASSACHUSETTS.

REPUBLICAN.

The very prosperity of recent years has had a tendency to encourage combinations of capital for industrial and commercial

purposes so great and unprecedented as to require the serious and careful consideration of the people of the nation. In so far as such combinations are for lawful purposes they may not be restrained. But whenever they tend to impair the equal rights and privileges of all citizens by restraint of trade, by oppression of weaker competitors, or by enhancing the cost of the necessities of life, they become unlawful and must be sternly dealt with. Such combinations are the inevitable results of the sharp competition which relentlessly enforces reductions of costs, and are frequently an incident of prosperity; but the evils which arise from them are not to be cured by a return to adversity through the success of the democratic party. Such a remedy would be worse than the disease. Whenever they become destructive of the rights of citizens they should be suppressed by adequate statutes enacted by the legislatures of the states, or by congress if the resulting evils are beyond the power and jurisdiction of the states. If they create business disorder and commercial panic by the practice of concealment and secrecy, they should be made to stand forth in the light of publicity; and if by the power of their combined capital they are enabled to obtain disproportionate advantages they should be taxed according to the value of the franchises they enjoy. The true solution of these economic problems is the prerogative of no party, but is rather the common duty of all the citizens. The republican party, however, stands, and has always stood, for the protection of the rights of the citizen, not only from foreign but from domestic interference, and may be trusted to deal with these combinations in such a way as to secure the fullest liberty of private enterprise without working the destruction of the prosperity of the nation.

DEMOCRATIC.

The monopolistic corporations, or consolidations of corporations, known commonly as trusts, are wholly evil, pernicious and contrary to public policy. They despoil with one hand the producer and with the other the consumer. They have closed the avenues of employment to hundreds of thousands of men, including all classes, from the day laborer to the successful salesman. By their methods of coercion and intimidation, re-enforced as they are by the corrupt favor of railroad corporations, they drive out of business and into penury or a position of dependence individuals engaged in productive or distributing business. The plea of the defenders of the trusts that by the volume of their business and by their very control of their field they are able to introduce economies which cheapen the price of the product to the consumer is disingenuous, deceptive and unworthy consideration. The purpose of monopoly is extortion, and neither an individual nor a corporation can be trusted with the power which monopoly confers. We hold that the mere success of the democratic party in state or nation, coupled with its known and vigorously expressed hostility to trusts in all their forms, will begin the disintegration of these oppressive corporations. But we pledge ourselves, furthermore, to give due trial to such remedies as may hasten this process—for example, a compulsory system of publicity for all trust records and accounts; a federal law prohibiting a monopoly from making more divergent prices for

its products in different parts of the country than are warranted by differing rates, thus preventing underselling in one state to drive out competition at the expense of the consumer in other states where the monopoly is complete; and a more rigid enforcement of the law against railroad discriminations, pending the actual government ownership and operation of all railroads which this convention demands, and which will, when accomplished, be the most effective barrier to the formation of any new trusts. And, finally, we demand that all special privileges conferred by law, whether of taxation, incorporation or operation, that shall be determined to contribute to monopoly, be abrogated and annulled.

MICHIGAN.

REPUBLICAN.

(Convention of June 28.)

We especially commend and indorse the action and work of our senators and representatives in congress in establishing our currency upon a sound basis; and we commend the legislation of congress looking toward the establishment of suitable government for newly acquired territory, promoting the general prosperity, and in its efforts to restrain trusts and monopolies.

DEMOCRATIC.

We believe this policy has been dictated to and forced upon the administration of President McKinley by the mercenary combinations known as trusts. The trust is supreme in political as in industrial activities. In both it is an unmixd public evil. The economic advantages of industrial combinations are entirely lost to the people and swell the profits of arrogant and conscienceless magnates, who feed on the reprehensible indifference of their victims. We request our delegates to the national convention to urge upon that body the selection of the most practical and effective of the many plans for curtailing the powers of the trusts and to pledge the party to specific legislation upon the lines adopted.

MINNESOTA.

REPUBLICAN.

The republican party recognizes that legitimate business, fairly capitalized and honestly managed, has built up our industries at home, given the largest employment to labor and highest wages, and enabled us successfully to compete with foreign countries in the markets of the world. But the republican party now, as always, is unalterably opposed to all trusts and combinations having for their purpose the stifling of competition and arbitrarily controlling production or fixing prices. Among other remedies we favor legislation providing for the utmost publicity as to the internal affairs of this class of corporations, and we favor an amendment to the constitution of the United States granting full power to congress to protect the people against the evils threatened.

DEMOCRATIC.

We demand the enforcement of existing laws against trusts and combinations of capital and the arbitrary control of industry and trade and the enactment of whatever additional legislation is necessary to insure the healthful play of competition in all great branches of business. Believing

that nearly every article upon which there is a tariff has gone into a trust, and the price thereof to the consumer has been raised from 25 to over 100 per cent, we demand that all articles in the United States which are controlled by a trust shall be put upon the free list.

**MISSISSIPPI.**

**DEMOCRATIC.**

We are opposed to trusts, combines and all monopolies calculated to infringe upon the rights of the people, and demand the enactment of legislation, state and national, to protect the people from the exactions and extortions of all such illegal organizations.

**MISSOURI.**

**REPUBLICAN.**

We are unalterably opposed to all trusts and combinations in restraint of trade or having for their purpose in the remotest degree stifling of competition; and we demand such legislation, both national and state, as will effectively protect the public from these evils. And if such legislation cannot be had under present constitutional powers we demand such amendments to the constitution of the United States as will suppress such combinations.

**DEMOCRATIC.**

We denounce as one of the most trying evils of the day the present tendency toward monopoly and the destruction of competition, particularly the industrial combine commonly known as trust. We arraign the republican party as guilty of the grossest hypocrisy in the treatment of this question in that being in the ascendancy in congress it has steadfastly refused to pass any of the legislation which has been proposed to curb the power of trusts; has failed to withdraw tariff protection from trust-made goods and has constituted the leaders of trusts as the leaders of its party in the nation and has accepted from them contributions of millions of dollars to its gigantic corruption fund, which fact in itself is a menace to the stability of our free institutions. We declare that the existence of trusts is opposed to the public welfare as regards the employment of thousands of persons who have been deprived of means of livelihood, and in their exactions from consumers. In addition to this they are a threat against liberty itself in that they undertake to control our elections with money. While we would protect legitimate business corporations in all their just rights, we hereby emphatically voice our opposition to the continuance of trust domination in the business affairs and politics of the nation, and we pledge ourselves, as we have given to the people possible legislation on this subject in our state, to see to it that it is enforced; and that it shall be when in our power enforced by the federal government; believing, as we do, wherever the federal government will co-operate in its sphere with the state government in this direction that the people will have the relief to which they are entitled.

**PEOPLE'S PARTY.**

We denounce both the republican and democratic party leaders for their unfair and unpatriotic defense and protection of the corporations of the nation in their private ownership and exercise of sovereign

functions of the state, and we demand that such ownership and exercise shall forever cease; that all public functions shall hereafter be exercised by the public solely for the public benefit, and that all railroads, telegraphs and telephones, street railways and all other public utilities shall be owned and operated directly by the people and for the people, without allowing rake-offs therefrom to any corporation, political party or private power whatsoever. The issuance of licenses to trusts, thereby making trusts legitimate and permanently fastening them upon the nation, under the plan now being advocated by William J. Bryan and by John D. Rockefeller of the Standard Oil trust we denounce as a designing scheme to enable corrupt and decaying political parties, by the levy of political blackmail upon the trusts, to extort enormous sums, under the name of campaign funds, for use in the corruption of state and national elections. We further denounce the proposed postponement of all action against trusts until new state and national laws can be enacted against them and until new prohibitive constitutional amendments can be adopted as a mere specious scheme to delay, advocated solely in the interest of the trusts and against the people. We demand that all corporations conducting the business of a trust in whole or in part, or in any way combined for the restraint of trade, or for advancing the price of goods manufactured or dealt in by them, or for the purpose of securing a reduction either in the wages paid employes or in the prices paid for raw materials, shall be immediately proceeded against, in appropriate legal actions, for the forfeiture of their franchises, upon the grounds that such corporations and trusts restrain trade, that they are immoral, and that their continued existence and operation is against sound public policy and a menace to the state, and we further demand that our existing corporation laws shall be so amended that no new franchise can be hereafter granted to any trust.

**MONTANA.**

**REPUBLICAN.**

We favor stringent legislation such as will destroy all unlawful combinations of capital formed for the purpose of limiting the production or increasing the price of products. Combinations of capital formed for this purpose are dangerous to the interests of trade and hostile to the laboring people.

**DEMOCRATIC.**

We denounce the republican party as the father of trusts and the diverter of the natural prosperity of the country into the pockets of the rich.

**NEBRASKA.**

**REPUBLICAN.**

The republican party recognizes that legitimate business, fairly capitalized and honestly managed, has built up our industries at home, given the largest employment to labor at highest wage and enabled us successfully to compete with foreign countries in the markets of the world. But the republican party now, as always, is unalterably opposed to all trusts and combinations having for their purpose the stifling of competition and arbitrarily controlling productions or fixing prices. We

refer to the fact that all restrictive legislation in the national congress has been the product of the republican party and we demand in substance the following amendment to the constitution of the United States: "Congress shall have the power to regulate and control any and all corporations, copartnerships and joint stock companies, and to enact such laws as will prevent any and all combinations in restraint of production and trade, the formation of trusts and such other combinations of capital as operate to prevent free competition."

## DEMOCRATIC.

We pledge ourselves to wage an unceasing warfare against all trusts—the money trust, the industrial trust and the international land-grabbing trust. We believe that private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable and we condemn the national administration for its failure to enforce the present law against the trusts or to recommend a more effective law. We favor a state constitution which will prohibit the organization of a monopoly within the state and also prevent a monopoly organized elsewhere from doing business within the state; but we further believe that congress should supplement the efforts of the state by legislation which will require every corporation, before engaging in interstate commerce, to show that it has no water in its stock and that it has neither attempted in the past nor is attempting to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any article of merchandise.

## NEVADA.

## DEMOCRATIC.

No convention. Delegates were appointed by the state committee.

## NEW JERSEY.

## DEMOCRATIC.

We denounce the republican party in its open effort to foster trusts in the great industrial trades at the expense of the interests of the whole people, and especially of the laboring man. The growth of these monopolies has been so dangerous as to require instant legislative redress. We call for strict enforcement of our present laws against these monopolies, and we demand more stringent legislation, both state and national, including a constitutional amendment if necessary, to regulate and correct their evil tendencies. We declare for rigid inspection of their books by proper state and national officers. For infractions of the law we demand that their charters be revoked. We favor the removal of protective duties from all products which are found to enter into competition with the output of these unlawful combinations.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

## DEMOCRATIC.

We denounce the republican party for fostering and protecting the criminal trusts which, dominating the whole field of American industry, are forcing untold millions of tribute from the laboring masses to swell the coffers of plutocracy.

## NEW YORK.

## DEMOCRATIC.

We express our unqualified opposition to those immense combinations of capital,

commonly known as "trusts," which are concentrating and monopolizing industry and business, crushing out independent producers of limited means, destroying competition, restricting opportunities for labor, artificially limiting production, raising prices, and by reason of their alarming multiplication throughout the country are rapidly creating a condition which is becoming intolerable. These trusts and combinations are the direct outgrowth of the policy of the republican party, which has created, fostered and protected them. It receives their support and solicits and accepts their prodigal contributions to aid its retention in power, and it is therefore incapacitated and unwilling to abolish and destroy them. The necessary relief by legislation or otherwise for the correction of these evils can only be secured from the opponents of these trusts and not from their tools, associates and apologists. The people view with distrust the recent ostentatious, futile and insincere efforts of republican leaders in Washington to apparently do something for the first time in relation to trusts on the eve of a presidential election, after a refusal for years to even seriously consider the popular demand in that direction. The democratic party pledges itself that if intrusted with power, in either the state or the nation, it will devote its best energies to the relief of the people from these oppressive monopolies.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

## REPUBLICAN.

We are opposed to combinations of capital whenever they become destructive of the rights of individual citizens, and such combinations should be suppressed by adequate statutes enacted by the legislatures of the several states, or by congress if the resulting evils are beyond the power and jurisdiction of the states.

## DEMOCRATIC.

We denounce all trusts, monopolies and trade combinations, and demand the passage of such legislation, state or national, as will suppress the same.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

## REPUBLICAN.

We recognize the evil of unlimited aggregation of capital in trusts and monopolistic corporations, and urge congress to take such action as will most effectually suppress such evil.

## DEMOCRATIC.

No declaration. See plank on the tariff.

## OHIO.

## REPUBLICAN.

The republican party of Ohio stands committed to legislative and executive opposition to the threatening combinations of capital that seek to restrict competition and stifle independent producers. We invite within our borders the capitalistic investments that are material to the industrial development of the state and the largest employment of labor, but we insist that injurious combinations shall be forbidden and so-called trusts shall be so regulated from time to time and be so restricted as to guarantee immunity from hurtful monopoly.

and assure fair treatment and protection to all competing industries.

DEMOCRATIC.

Trusts and monopolies, formed for the purpose of arbitrarily controlling production and prices in the interest solely of combined capital, if allowed to go on can result only in industrial serfdom for the mass of the people. We therefore oppose such combinations and demand that not only shall existing laws against combinations in restraint of trade be rigidly enforced, but, believing that protective tariffs and railway discriminations have been, and still are, the chief supporters of monopolies, we favor the removal of all duties from imports monopolized by trusts, and also demand the enactment and enforcement of such legislation as will prevent every species of discrimination, and believe that the courageous and honest application of the democratic maxim of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none" will be effective to destroy and thereafter prevent any trust or combination of capital that is prejudicial to the general welfare; we demand the repeal of all laws giving special privileges to any person, class, locality or interests.

OREGON.

REPUBLICAN.

The republican party in Oregon recognizes the vital necessity of control of the organization and curtailment of the powers of trusts and combinations of capital by the state within its borders, and pledges its support in the approaching legislature to laws defining and carrying out those objects.

DEMOCRATIC.

We demand that articles controlled by trusts be placed upon the free lists, and we favor the enactment and enforcement of such laws as will effectually suppress and destroy all trusts and all combinations of capital that control free intercourse and trade among our people.

PENNSYLVANIA.

REPUBLICAN.

We declare against all unlawful and illegal combinations of capital to the detriment of business and trade and against the best interest of the laboring people. We also favor the enactment of such immigration laws as will protect the American laborer from the unfair competition of the cheap and pauper labor of Europe.

DEMOCRATIC.

We demand the prompt, efficient and faithful enforcement of the antitrust act of 1890, and such additional and supplemental legislation as will meet the defects thereof as indicated by the Supreme court of the United States in its recent decisions; and we denounce the combination and creation of corporate trusts and monopolies as contrary to the common law, destructive of individual effort and enterprise and inimical to the welfare of the people and the state.

RHODE ISLAND.

REPUBLICAN.

While existing federal legislation concerning injurious combinations is the work of a republican congress, and was approved by a republican president, yet we favor such fur-

ther legislation, both state and national, as shall abolish and render impossible all those dishonestly organized aggregations of capital commonly called "trusts," however they may be created or by whomsoever they may be controlled, which have for their purpose the stifling of competition, the arbitrary fixing of prices or controlling of production, and which destroy the just opportunities of labor and plunder the public.

DEMOCRATIC.

When a corporation possesses the power to arbitrarily raise prices or depress wages it is in effect a trust. Every such trust existing in the United States should be controlled by national legislation, and, when based upon a monopoly, its special privilege should be abolished.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

DEMOCRATIC.

We view with alarm the power which the trusts, through the republican party, are exercising over legislation and national policies, and their ability to control the prices of the necessities of life without regard to the law of supply and demand. We condemn the hypocritical attitude of the republican leaders, who abuse trusts and combines, while they use the money obtained from them and stolen from the people to debauch the ignorant voters of the country.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

REPUBLICAN.

The republican party recognizes that legitimate business, fairly capitalized and honestly managed, has built up our industries at home, given the largest employment to labor at the highest wages and enabled us successfully to compete with foreign countries in the markets of the world. Combinations of capital, having as their object or effect the control of the production of commodities, or the markets thereof, are hurtful and injurious to the best interests of the people. This evil should be overthrown without injury to honest trade. We therefore favor such additional legislation, both state and national, as shall establish complete legal control over all trusts and monopolies, with full power to dissolve the same, and mete proper punishment to all who thus seek to destroy honest competition and prevent the widest possible employment of labor. And we favor such amendment to the constitution of the United States as will give to congress full power to enact such legislation.

DEMOCRATIC.

We declare our opposition to the policy of imperialism and to all forms of trusts and monopolies fostered and maintained as they have been by the present republican administration.

TENNESSEE.

REPUBLICAN.

We strongly favor state and national legislation for the suppression of dishonestly organized trusts and combinations which create monopoly, strangle competition and oppress labor. But we are opposed to legislation which, under the guise of an attack upon such trusts and combinations, indiscriminately strikes at legitimate business

interests, fairly capitalized and honestly managed. Especially to be deplored is the reckless absurdity of such vicious and unfair legislation in the south, where new industries are springing up with a rapidity and on a scale never before known, developing her resources and giving employment to labor.

REPUBLICAN.  
(Evans faction.)

We are opposed to all pools, combines and trusts organizing for the purpose of trade or traffic or to increase the price of commodities to the consumer; and we favor the enactment of wise and judicious laws by our state legislature for the purpose of controlling and regulating the same.

DEMOCRATIC.

We join issue with the republican party as both the father and mother of the combine and the trust, and of the protective tariff, as the guardian and next friend of all class legislation, as the breeder of favoritism and privilege under cover of law, and of an inequality and iniquity in legislative and governmental policy which benefits the few at the expense of the many, and which as a party is the mortal foe of an income tax, than which no tax can be more beneficial to government or more just and equitable to the people; and we deem it an immediate and pressing duty of government to enact such legislation, either controlling or prohibitory in its nature, as the case may require, so as to utterly and completely prevent any aggregation of capital or combinations of individuals or corporations from being able at will to restrict trade, control prices, create monopoly or crush competition, and we declare combines or trusts having such purpose, object or effect as inimical to the interests of the individual citizen and the public morals and welfare; and we think the democratic party in its national convention should solemnly pledge the party as an organization, both in the states and in the country at large, to the selection of legislators, both state and national, pledged under their party fealty to act and labor in their respective spheres by prompt and proper legislation to carry out this policy.

UTAH.

REPUBLICAN.

We urge that all trusts or combines of capital when established to wring unusual profits from consumers are crimes to be punished alike by state and national laws.

DEMOCRATIC.

We denounce the policy of the republican party which has resulted in the gigantic trusts and combinations, made possible by high protective and prohibitive tariffs. As a legitimate result of this legislation we point to the Standard Oil trust, the sugar trust, the steel trust and many other combinations of corporate money power resulting in oppression of the people. These great monopolies prevent honest and fair competition; they destroy smaller but legitimate and wholesome enterprises; maintain exorbitant prices and rates and illegally enrich those engaged therein. Their promoters corrupt state and national legislation, control courts, elect state and national officers and dominate in all the business avenues of life. We favor effective legislation, both state and national, to de-

stroy such monopolies and thereby secure individual opportunity and commercial freedom. We call special attention to the rapid growth of trusts under the McKinley administration and charge that the people who are and have been instrumental in the organization of these great trusts are today and will be during the campaign of 1900 managing and controlling absolutely the republican party. We solemnly warn the people of our state that the growth and existence of combinations of capital for the purpose of controlling the products of the soil and man's industry, made possible by republican legislation, are tending toward a complete centralization of power in the few, and if permitted to continue will eventually imperil the life of the republic.

VERMONT.

DEMOCRATIC.

We denounce as contrary to the common law, destructive of individual effort and enterprise and inimical to the welfare of the people the creation of corporate trusts and monopolies which, under the false pretense of cheapening products to the consumer, are being assisted and defended by the republican party. We demand the rigid enforcement of all antitrust laws now in force and the enactment of such additional laws as may be necessary to curb and dissolve these unholy alliances, restore healthy and necessary competition and prevent the centralization of the wealth of the nation in the hands of a small number of its inhabitants.

VIRGINIA.

DEMOCRATIC.

We declare unalterable opposition to the criminal trusts and to every other illegal combination of capital. We denounce such trusts as a serious menace to the public welfare, restricting the opportunities and absorbing the substance of the people. They are the direct product of partial and unjust legislation and the reckless multiplication of corporations without suitable provisions for their control. The rights of American freemen must not be sacrificed in the interest of corporations banded together for their destruction. We arraign the republican party both for its failure to enforce existing laws and to enact others against the trusts.

WASHINGTON.

DEMOCRATIC.

We denounce the present republican national administration in its attitude toward the trusts, and we believe that trusts should be controlled by the national government so far as interstate in their operations, and favor rigid laws to this end.

WEST VIRGINIA.

DEMOCRATIC.

We denounce the republican party's system of legislation, which has fostered the growth of trusts and monopolies, and demand a return to that system of taxation which alone is authorized by the constitution, viz., that all taxation shall be for public purposes and for revenue only, and so levied as not to discriminate against any state or section. We denounce the system

of protective tariff legislation as the "mother of trusts," and demand a return to constitutional methods in the administration of the federal government, and insist upon a strict limitation of the powers delegated to it by the constitution.

**WISCONSIN.**

DEMOCRATIC.

We express our unqualified opposition to those immense combinations of capital commonly known as trusts which concentrate and monopolize industry and business, crush out independent producers, destroy competi-

tion and restrict opportunities for labor, limit production and arbitrarily raise the prices of the necessaries of life.

**WYOMING.**

DEMOCRATIC.

We favor governmental supervision, by suitable legislation, of all trusts and combinations of capital, especially tariff-created monopolies, to the end that lawful competition in the avenues of commerce and trade may not be destroyed and that the dangerous encroachments of large aggregations of capital into the functions of government may be effectually curbed.

**THE TARIFF.**

**ALABAMA.**

DEMOCRATIC.

The democratic party believes in commercial expansion, the extension of trade by the freeing of it from all unnecessary burdens, and more particularly in the adding of needed facilities, so that our commerce shall be encouraged and all the world may come in close touch with our prosperity.

**ARKANSAS.**

REPUBLICAN.

We favor the doctrine of protection to American labor as the soundest policy ever devised for improving the wages and general condition of the workingman; as the best possible promoter of manufactures; the surest means of enriching a nation; as being the handmaid of agriculture and the nurse of commerce.

**CALIFORNIA.**

REPUBLICAN.

We declare our continued adherence to the policy by which the republican party has proved itself, in fact as in theory, the friend of labor, and under which our manufactures not only control the home market but are taking first rank in foreign markets throughout the world.

DEMOCRATIC.

We call attention to the inconsistency of the republican party, which, while imposing extravagant taxation upon the masses of the American people for the benefit of favored interests, under the guise of protecting American labor, is at the same time pursuing a policy which, if successful, must result in bringing the American toiler into direct competition with millions of unassimilative Asiatics.

**COLORADO.**

DEMOCRATIC.

We favor a tariff system for the sole purpose of revenue necessary to defray the expenses of government economically administered and not for the special protection of any industry.

**CONNECTICUT.**

REPUBLICAN.

We call attention of the people of Connecticut to the fact that the all important and vital promises made in that platform in relation to the gold standard, currency reform and the tariff have been strictly kept and made a part of the law of the land by a republican congress in the face of bitter and almost unanimous democratic

opposition, thereby again demonstrating to the nation that the republican party, as the party of the people, always fearlessly and unremittingly protects and maintains American credit, American industries and the wages of the American laborer.

**DELAWARE.**

REPUBLICAN.

(Regular.)

With profound satisfaction we call attention to the unparalleled prosperity now prevailing in every section of the country, to which the wise financial and tariff policies of the party have so largely contributed, and we unreservedly indorse and praise the sagacious and patriotic administration of the national government by President McKinley and his constitutional advisers.

REPUBLICAN.

(Addicks wing.)

Imposts and duties should be continued on the manufactured goods of foreign countries which enter into competition with the American workman, for his protection; and that such impost and duties should be so laid that they discriminate in favor of goods imported in American ships.

DEMOCRATIC.

By the present tariff law, and in numerous ways, special privileges and undue favors have been extended to favored classes and huge corporations. The older trusts have all been strengthened and new trusts, too numerous to mention, have been created since McKinley became president. These trusts devour the prosperity which appears in the land as a result of the industry of the people, and consequently the masses have had little taste of the fruit of their own labor.

**FLORIDA.**

REPUBLICAN.

This convention notes with much pleasure that our friends in Florida are accepting the tenets of republicanism when we see the business men assembled in convention and asking "protection."

DEMOCRATIC.

We favor the reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis and the putting upon the free list of all articles the prices of which are fixed by trusts or monopolies.

**GEORGIA.**

REPUBLICAN.

In the interests of American labor and commerce we believe that American products should be carried in American ships

and favor the upbuilding of the American merchant marine, which will give us our share in the carrying trade of the world in time of peace and will constitute an effective naval militia in time of war.

DEMOCRATIC.

Public taxation should not be imposed for private purposes; we therefore adhere to the doctrine of a tariff for revenue only. We are convinced that the protective tariff system is the hot-bed that has produced these vast numbers of trusts and combinations, and we demand that they be suppressed by the repeal of the protective tariff and other privilege-conferring legislation responsible for them.

ILLINOIS.

REPUBLICAN.

Our foreign commerce, which under a democratic administration was much crippled by the repeal of the reciprocity section of the McKinley law and the substitution of free-trade principles for the protection given to American industries and labor under republican legislation, has been rehabilitated under the present republican administration and a ready market is now found for the surplus productions of our farms and factories in foreign ports; and our export trade is the largest known in our history.

DEMOCRATIC.

We declare for the greatest liberty to the individual and our earnest opposition to all sumptuary laws; and we believe in the rigid restriction of government, both state and national, to the legitimate domain of political power by excluding therefrom all executive and legislative intermeddling with the affairs of society whereby monopolies are fostered, privileged classes aggrandized and individual freedom unnecessarily and oppressively restrained.

INDIANA.

REPUBLICAN.

We reaffirm our belief in the doctrines of reciprocity and protection to American labor and home industries, and point to the beneficial results which have come from the enactment of the Dingley law. It will be the care of the republican party to maintain the law in harmony with changing conditions from time to time; so that it shall, at all times, subserve the purpose of protection to the interests of labor and production.

DEMOCRATIC.

We are opposed to a protective tariff, and condemn the Dingley law as the culminating atrocity of the protective policy. It is unjustifiable in principle and pernicious in practice, and has contributed to the development and fostering of trusts, which have been maintained under that law at their highest point. The menace of monopoly at this time is most pronounced, and no sincere effort has been made by the republican party, now in full control of the government, to strike a blow at the trust outrage. We therefore demand the removal of all tariff from articles made or controlled by a trust and that no tariff be levied for other purposes than revenue.

IOWA.

DEMOCRATIC.

We denounce trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and the protective policy

of the republican party upon which they are founded, and demand legislation that will relieve the people from their burdens promptly, thoroughly and effectively.

KANSAS.

REPUBLICAN.

We reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of reciprocity and protection to American labor as exemplified in the Dingley law.

DEMOCRATIC.

We demand a tariff for revenue only, which would place all citizens on an equality with our farmers, and conform to the Jeffersonian theory of "equal rights for all, special privileges for none." The appreciation of money under the gold standard insures low prices for farm products and labor, while the trusts push up the price of everything used on the farm and in the home, and this they are enabled to do by operation of the tariff—"the mother of trusts." We demand relief from this odious system by the enforcement of the federal laws against trusts, by throwing open to foreign competition, through the enlargement of the free list, every business managed by a trust, and by the enactment and rigid enforcement of drastic antitrust laws in Kansas.

KENTUCKY.

REPUBLICAN.

We favor proper legislation by the national congress leading to the upbuilding of our merchant marine, so that the products of American farms, workshops, mines and forests may be carried in American-built, American-owned and American-manned ships, and the marvelous progress of our inland industries be equalled by commercial triumphs on the high seas.

MASSACHUSETTS.

REPUBLICAN.

Every position maintained in the platform of 1896 has been adhered to; every pledge has been kept. Cuba has been set free and Spanish dominion in America has come to an end. The monetary system of the nation has been put upon a sound and uniform gold basis. The sectional and unjust tariff laws of the last administration have been replaced by legislation adequate to the protection of American labor and the development of American business.

MISSOURI.

DEMOCRATIC.

We declare that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the revenue, and we demand the imposition of war taxes shall be greatly reduced and limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered, and in the case of trust-manufactured goods that they shall be placed on the free list.

NEBRASKA.

REPUBLICAN.

We point with pride to the remodeling of our tariff laws, which has increased our revenues and not impeded trade; which has opened the doors of mills and factories to



the millions of American skilled mechanics, and is returning to them the higher wages that are the just recompense for their toil.

DEMOCRATIC.

We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust-breeding and extortion-inviting measure, skillfully devised for the purpose of giving to a few favors which they do not deserve and of placing upon the many burdens which they should not bear.

NEW JERSEY.

REPUBLICAN.

We demand the immediate enactment of legislation similar to that favorably reported to each branch of congress, so that American-built, American-owned and American-manned ships may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

REPUBLICAN.

We rejoice in the passage of the Dingley act, and in the greatly increased prosperity of the people which has followed.

NEW YORK.

DEMOCRATIC.

We hold to the doctrine that public taxation should not be imposed for private purposes, and adhere to the principle of a tariff for revenue only. We are opposed to governmental partnership with protected monopolies, and we demand that import duties, like other taxes, should be impartially laid and so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country, not discriminating between class or section, and their imposition limited to the necessities of the government honestly and economically administered. Federal taxation, any more than state taxation, should not be imposed to benefit individual interests at the expense of the general welfare. We repudiate the doctrine that it is the province of this government, by the exercise or abuse of the power of tariff taxation, to build up one man's business at the expense of another's or to impose burdens upon one class of citizens for the benefit of other classes, and we insist that the principle that there shall be no public taxation except for public purposes is the true theory upon which our system of government is based and upon which it should be administered.

NORTH CAROLINA.

DEMOCRATIC.

We denounce the tariff legislation of the republican party which has increased the burdens of taxation upon our consumers and increased the powers of the trusts and monopolies to rob the people. Believing that under our present method of federal taxation more than three-fourths of our national revenues are paid by people owning less than one-fourth of the property of the country, we protest against such inequality and injustice, and in order to remedy to some extent this great wrong we favor an income tax and favor all constitutional methods to sustain it.

NORTH DAKOTA.

DEMOCRATIC.

We are opposed to the republican principle of protection, which makes it possible

for combinations to restrain trade and eliminate competition by fostering trusts and monopolies.

OHIO.

REPUBLICAN.

Under its wise and beneficent administration [the platform of '96] the republican party passed into law the Dingley tariff bill and restored prosperity to the country. The foreign trade of the United States is to-day greater and more profitable than ever before and in this field of effort the United States is outstripping all the nations of the world.

DEMOCRATIC.

Trusts and monopolies, formed for the purpose of arbitrarily controlling production and prices in the interest solely of combined capital, if allowed to go on can result only in industrial serfdom for the mass of people. We therefore oppose all such combinations and demand that not only shall existing laws against combinations in restraint of trade be rigidly enforced, but believing that protective tariffs and railway discriminations have been, and still are, the chief supporters of monopolies, we favor the removal of all duties from imports monopolized by trusts and also demand the enactment and enforcement of such legislation as will prevent every species of discrimination, and believing that the courageous and honest application of the democratic maxim of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none" will be effective to destroy, and thereafter prevent, any trust or combination of capital that is prejudicial to the general welfare, we demand the repeal of all laws giving special privilege to any person, class, locality or interest.

OREGON.

DEMOCRATIC.

We condemn the present republican congress for obeying the demand of the trusts for a tariff upon goods imported to Porto Rico and inhibiting free intercourse between our people and the people of Porto Rico in the matter of trade. We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust-breeding and extortion-inviting measure, skillfully devised for the purpose of giving to a few favors which they do not deserve and of placing upon the many burdens which they should not bear.

PENNSYLVANIA.

REPUBLICAN.

The business, economic and social conditions prevailing in the country at the close of the Cleveland administration were deplorable. Industry was paralyzed, monetary values were uncertain and the public treasury was depleted. All these conditions are now changed. All branches of industry are active, and less than 1 per cent of our population is unemployed. Our export trade is larger than ever known in our history, business is active and remunerative, monetary values are permanently settled and in the public treasury a large surplus replaces the deficit of the last administration.

DEMOCRATIC.

First, we demand a careful and thorough revision of the tariff and declare in favor of the imposition of such duties only as are necessary for an economical administration of public affairs; and we urge upon the

democratic representatives in congress that they use their utmost efforts to secure the enactment of a law that will make it obligatory upon the secretary of the treasury to place upon the free list at once every article of raw material and every item of manufactured product now used and manufactured by any trust, monopoly or combine whatsoever, and that all corporations and combinations of capital in the nature of trusts intended to control manufactures, materials or products shall make comprehensive and accurate public reports of their organization, condition and operation under appropriate penalties for failure so to do.

#### TENNESSEE.

REPUBLICAN.

We are gratified at the remarkable growth of our foreign commerce during the last three years, but we greatly deplore the fact that because of the utter inadequacy of our own merchant marine so large a part of that commerce was handled by foreign vessels. In the interest of the whole country, the re-enforcement of the navy, the enlargement of foreign markets for the surplus products of our farms and factories, the increased employment of our workmen in the mine, foundry, factory and shipyard, and the training of able seamen, we believe in the restoration of our merchant marine to its former position on the high seas. To this end we heartily indorse the recommendations with reference thereto contained in the last annual message of President McKinley, and urge upon our congressmen to vote for the enactment of such legislation as will secure to American-built, American-owned and American-manned ships the carrying of our foreign commerce.

DEMOCRATIC.

We believe that our interest is greatly concerned in the trade, commerce, friendship and navigation with the 60,000,000 of people right at our door to the south of us in Mexico, Central and South America and the West Indies, whose trade, commerce and friendship we should court and cultivate by all honorable and legitimate methods. We therefore favor freedom in trade, and favor a closer friendship and commercial expansion generally, especially with these countries and peoples.

#### UTAH.

REPUBLICAN.

We rejoice in the passage of the Dingley act and in the greatly increased prosperity of the people which has followed.

DEMOCRATIC.

We hold that the tariff duties should be levied for the purpose of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country, and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government, honestly and economically administered. We are opposed to the application of any tariff laws to the products of Porto Rico, now a part of the United States, as being in violation of the federal constitution and discriminating against American citizens.

#### VERMONT.

REPUBLICAN.

We believe in the policy of protection, in such a system of tariff and internal rev-

enue duties as shall be adequate to meet all the necessities of the government, economically administered, and at the same time encourage domestic industries, as shall impose the burden of import duties chiefly on such products of foreign countries as come into direct competition with those of the home market. We favor, at the same time, the policy of establishing and maintaining by treaty such reciprocal trade relations with other friendly nations as shall be best calculated to equalize our trade with them, to remove restrictions and to secure enlarged markets for the products of American labor and free admission to our own ports for the necessities of life which we do not ourselves produce.

DEMOCRATIC.

Believing that the natural advantages bestowed upon the American people by a beneficent and all-wise Creator should not be nullified and taken from them by the imposition of unjust and unfair burdens, under the pretext of protecting infant industries but for the real purpose of conferring special favors upon a privileged class, we demand the enactment of a tariff for revenue only, to take the place of the Dingley tariff law, so called, to the end that our people may receive the full benefits to be derived from a large exchange of products, that American energy and efficiency may secure the whole world for a market, and that the demand for labor may be enlarged and made permanent and its remuneration increased and that those engaged in agricultural pursuits may receive a fair return for the benefits they confer.

#### VIRGINIA.

REPUBLICAN.

We commit, with great confidence, the management of our national affairs to the master hand that has so judiciously steered the old ship of state from the democratic billows of discontent and despair into the republican haven of peace, prosperity and plenty; believing that the same statesmanship which so promptly re-established a protective tariff, thereby infusing new life into our languishing industries; which has placed our monetary system upon a firm, certain and safe basis; and which, with credit to American arms, has brought two wars to a successful issue, can be safely intrusted to provide the best form of government for our new possessions, coming to us as the result of an unavoidable war.

#### WASHINGTON.

REPUBLICAN.

We congratulate the country upon the return of prosperity following the re-enactment into law of the protective tariff principles of the republican party.

#### WEST VIRGINIA.

REPUBLICAN.

Under the beneficent influence of republican legislation West Virginia is enjoying prosperity throughout her entire borders never before known in her history, and not exceeded by that of any other state in the union. We are a happy, prosperous and contented people, in marked contrast to our condition during the preceding four years of democratic famine. We want these prosperous conditions to continue, that our state, the richest in the union, may con-

tinue its marvelous development. The way to continue this prosperity and development is to continue in power the party whose policies produced them.

**WISCONSIN.**  
**REPUBLICAN.**

We reaffirm the principles of the republican party, popularly approved and indorsed at the last national election, and commended and justified by subsequent events. We are gratified that experience neither constrains us to recede from the high position then taken on questions before the country nor to subordinate views then vehemently supported to meet the exigencies of a new campaign.

**DEMOCRATIC.**

We are in favor of a tariff for revenue only.

**WYOMING.**  
**REPUBLICAN.**

We point with pride to the passage by a republican administration of the Dingley tariff bill, which has restored prosperity to the country. Under the beneficent operation of this law the foreign trade of the United States is to-day greater and more profitable than ever before, and in this field of effort the United States is outstripping all nations of the world. The tariff is a fundamental principle of the republican party. Under the Wilson tariff law the industries of the country were paralyzed. Under the present law labor is employed at remunerative wages. Our mines are being rapidly developed, the wool and live stock industries have been greatly enhanced and an increased market value has been placed upon all our products.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**THE NICARAGUA CANAL.**

The immediate construction of the Nicaragua canal is urged by the republicans of Arkansas, California, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, Vermont.

Also by the democrats of Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont.

**ELECTION OF SENATORS.**

The election of United States senators by direct vote of the people was demanded by the republicans of Minnesota, Nevada, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Texas.

Also by the democrats of California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

**SYMPATHY FOR THE BOERS.**

Expressions of sympathy for the people of the South African Republic are made by the republicans of Alabama, Michigan, Texas.

Also by the democrats of California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

**THE LEGACY TAX LAW.**

The Supreme court of the United States decided on the 14th of May, 1900, that the inheritance tax provision of the war revenue act, that became a law on the 13th of June, 1898, is constitutional. The provisions of the act affected by the decision are as follows:

1. Where the person or persons entitled to beneficial interest shall be the lineal issue or lineal ancestor, brother or sister of deceased:

	On each \$100
Between \$10,000 and \$25,000.....	\$ .75
Between \$25,000 and \$100,000.....	1.125
Between \$100,000 and \$500,000.....	1.50
Between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000.....	1.875
More than \$1,000,000.....	2.25

2. Where the person or persons entitled to beneficial interest shall be the descendant of a brother or sister:

Between \$10,000 and \$25,000.....	\$ 1.50
Between \$25,000 and \$100,000.....	2.25
Between \$100,000 and \$500,000.....	3.00
Between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000.....	3.75
More than \$1,000,000.....	4.50

3. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest shall be the brother or sister of the father or mother or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother:

Between \$10,000 and \$25,000.....	\$ 3.00
Between \$25,000 and \$100,000.....	4.50
Between \$100,000 and \$500,000.....	6.00
Between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000.....	7.50
More than \$1,000,000.....	9.00

4. Where the person or persons entitled to beneficial interest shall be the brother or

sister of the grandfather or grandmother or a descendant of the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother:

Between \$10,000 and \$25,000.....	\$ 4.00
Between \$25,000 and \$100,000.....	6.00
Between \$100,000 and \$500,000.....	8.00
Between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000.....	10.00
More than \$1,000,000.....	12.00

5. Where the person or persons entitled to beneficial interest shall be a person of any other degree of collateral consanguinity, or a stranger in blood, or a body politic or corporation:

Between \$10,000 and \$25,000.....	\$ 5.00
Between \$25,000 and \$100,000.....	7.50
Between \$100,000 and \$500,000.....	10.00
Between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000.....	12.50
More than \$1,000,000.....	15.00

The tax on legacies and distributive shares included in the war revenue act of 1898 is graded in two ways, according to the degree of kinship of the legatee and according to the value of the legacy. The initial rate is determined by the degree of kinship. A legacy to a husband or wife is exempt. Legacies to others must pay a tax which rises as the degree of kinship is more remote until property passing to strangers in blood pays 5 per cent. To this initial rate a progressive rate according to the value of the legacy passing is applied. Property valued at \$10,000 and under is exempt; exceeding \$10,000 but not exceeding \$25,000, the rate is fixed by kinship. The rate rises with the amount until property exceeding \$1,000,000 is required to pay the rate fixed by kinship multiplied by three.

## National Nominating Conventions in 1900.

(Arranged in the order of their occurrence.)

### SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA.

The first nominating national convention of the social democratic party convened at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 6th of March, 1900, and was called to order by Jesse Cox of Illinois, chairman of the national executive board. William Mally of Massachusetts was chosen temporary chairman and Frederick A. Strickland of Chicago, Ill., was made secretary. The report of the committee on credentials showed that sixty-two properly accredited delegates were present, representing the states of Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas and Wisconsin—seventeen in all. The first day was consumed in listening to the report of the executive board and the appointment of committees.

On the second day (March 7) Seymour Stedman of Illinois presided. On a motion of Mr. Debs, a committee was appointed to meet a committee representing the socialist labor party, with a view to a union of the two parties. After this the national platform was adopted, which will be found in full under the heading "National Party Platforms." The convention adjourned.

Upon meeting on the 8th of March, John C. Chase of Massachusetts was elected chairman.

The committee on union with the socialist labor party presented the following report, which was adopted:

"1. That a committee of nine be elected by this convention to confer with the committee of the socialist labor party in relation to union.

"2. That the convention instruct its committee of nine to urge the selection of the name 'Social Democratic Party' as the most appropriate name of the united party if union shall be effected.

"3. That after the conference of the two committees aforesaid all recommendations or reports of the committees and all questions, including especially the question of party name, shall be submitted to a majority referendum vote of each party, said vote to be taken separately by each party.

"Provided, however, that in case any question other than that of party name submitted to a referendum vote shall fail of concurrence, the committee shall have power to submit new propositions regarding such matters to a referendum vote."

Nomination of candidates was then declared to be in order, and Frederick O. MacCartney of Massachusetts placed Eugene V. Debs in nomination for president. In a short speech Mr. Debs declined, and the convention adjourned.

The convention assembled March 9, Mr. Chase in the chair. Mr. Debs was again placed in nomination, which nomination was seconded by Mr. Benham of California, and Mr. Debs was nominated by a unanimous rising vote. Mr. Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin placed in nomination for vice-president Job Harriman of California and the nomination was unanimously indorsed by the convention. The convention met in the evening, with Mr. Chase in the chair, and after speechmaking and some minor business adjourned sine die.

### UNITED CHRISTIAN PARTY.

The first national convention of the united Christian party was convened at Rock Island, Ill., on the 1st day of May, 1900, and was called to order by William R. Benkert, chairman of the national committee. The convention was opened by prayers by the Rev. C. H. Thomas of Rock Island and the Rev. J. M. Wylie of Evans, Col. The temporary officers of the convention were: W. R. Benkert of Iowa, chairman; Wallace R. Struble of Illinois, secretary; Mrs. M. H. M. Blair of Iowa, assistant secretary, and A. D. Martin of Illinois, treasurer. The usual business committees were appointed and their reports presented. The committee on credentials reported as present and entitled to seats thirty delegates representing six states, as follows: Iowa, Illinois, Colorado, Michigan, Montana and Pennsylvania. Mr. Struble moved the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we do now proceed to the organization of a Christian political union or party for the application of the Christ principle in state and nation." It was carried unanimously.

The committee on platform and resolutions asked for further time in which to prepare report, which was granted.

Mr. Martin of Pennsylvania moved to proceed to give the new party a permanent name.

Mr. Caverly moved that the name be made

to conform to the development of the movement in Iowa—namely, that it be "The United Christian Party." After considerable general discussion, a vote by ballot was taken, with the following result:

United Christian party, 20.  
Christian political union, 4.  
Christian union party, 1.

The chair ruled that this vote decided the name of the party.

On motion this name was referred to the committee on platform and resolutions for incorporation in their report.

After the transaction of some routine business the convention adjourned to May 2.

The platform committee presented its report, upon the assembling of the convention, which was adopted and can be found elsewhere under the heading, "Platforms of National Nominating Conventions."

The assembly, on motion, then proceeded to the nomination of candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States.

The Rev. C. H. Thomas of Rock Island said he desired to place in nomination a man who he was confident would lead the party to victory. A man true and tried, beloved especially by the young people of the United States; beloved and respected by all, Charles M. Sheldon of Topeka, Kas.

Mr. Wylie of Colorado named Thomas McClement of Morning Sun, Iowa, saying

he is a Christian banker and a man of thorough business training, competent to perform the duties of the high office.

D. H. Martin of Pennsylvania said he wished to place in nomination a man who would do all in his power to overthrow legalized wrong, and named William B. Benkert of Iowa. Mr. Benkert declined the nomination. Mr. Struble nominated the Rev. Silas C. Swallow of Pennsylvania. Mr. Martin of Pennsylvania seconded the nomination of Mr. Swallow, and upon calling the roll of delegates Mr. Swallow was declared the unanimous nominee of the convention for president.

The following were named as candidates for the vice-presidency: The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon of Kansas, the Rev. J. M. Wylie

of Colorado, Booker T. Washington of Alabama, Walter H. Macpherson of Illinois and the Hon. John G. Woolley of Illinois. Upon the mention of Mr. Woolley's name all those previously mentioned were withdrawn and he was unanimously selected as the candidate for the second place. The selection of a national committee was next in order, after which the assembly adjourned sine die. The members of the national committee will be found among the other similar committees. Dr. Swallow declined the nomination and J. F. R. Leonard of Iowa was substituted in his place. Mr. Woolley declined the nomination and Rev. C. M. Sheldon of Kansas was substituted in his place. He, in turn, declined and D. L. Martin of Pennsylvania was selected in his stead.

#### PEOPLE'S PARTY (MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD WING).

The second national nominating convention of the middle-of-the-road or antifusion populists met at Cincinnati, O., and was called to order by Chairman D. Clem Deaver of Nebraska shortly after 1 o'clock May 9, 1900, with about 700 delegates present, representing every state and territory in the union excepting Arizona, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina and Vermont.

The hall was elaborately decorated with banners bearing the mottoes of the party. Across the footlights hung a banner bearing the alleged remark of the fusionists at Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 19, when the populist elements separated: "We have thrown them over the transom." This was supplemented with the reply of the middle-of-the-roads: "You have thrown the party with us."

After the reading of the call by Secretary John A. Parker of the national committee Chairman Deaver made a lengthy speech. Ex-Congressman M. W. Howard of Alabama was then introduced as temporary chairman. Mr. Howard, who had been prominently spoken of for presidential nominee, delivered an eloquent address, and aroused the delegates to continued outbursts of approval. At the conclusion of his speech he appointed a committee on credentials, which immediately retired, and the convention then resolved itself into an "experience meeting" for the interchange of views on the work before the delegates.

A speech was made by Ignatius Donnelly, and Wharton Barker being called for he arose and expressed the opinion that the convention should proceed to business, and he added he would speak later. A motion was then, at 4:05 p. m., carried for a recess until 8 p. m.

At the evening session speeches were made by A. G. Burkhard, candidate for governor of Indiana; Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania, candidate for the presidential nomination, and others. All the speakers favored government ownership and the control of everything that got beyond the range of competition. The committee on credentials reported the official list selected by "referendum" and no contest. The committee refused to recognize proxies.

R. M. Chenault of Kansas made a speech in which he said Chairman Howard could carry that state for president, and a wild demonstration followed, but it stirred up the Barker, Donnelly and other men against allowing Chenault to cast 43 votes, or half that of Kansas. When it came to balloting the result was disputed amid great disorder.

The report was amended by a vote of 383 to 281, so that the delegates present could cast the full quota for their respective states, and then adopted. The report on rules and order of business, as adopted, provided for assembling at 8 a. m. May 10, and remaining in continuous session till work is completed.

The committee on permanent organization reported in favor of Col. W. L. Peck of Georgia for permanent chairman and ex-Gov. D. H. Waite of Colorado for vice-chairman. A minority report was offered to substitute the name of Judge S. W. Williams of Vincennes, Ind., in place of that of W. L. Peck. After much debate and disorder the majority report was adopted. Col. W. L. Peck then addressed the convention as its permanent chairman. At 11:22 the convention adjourned until 8 a. m. May 10.

The convention was called to order at 8:30 a. m., with Col. W. L. Peck of Georgia in the chair. After some debate on the report of the credentials committee the committee on party organization reported, recommending the following:

"The rules of the party in use are approved; the division of the country into seven districts and subdistricts to facilitate organization; all delegate conventions for nominating candidates and preparing platforms to be abolished; instead, nominations and platforms and amendments thereto shall be made by direct vote of the political subdivisions affected thereby.

"Party organization shall consist of a national committee of three members from each state, to be chosen by the state central committee; a congressional committee of three for each district, to be chosen by direct vote at the primaries; a committee of three from each township or ward, to be chosen by direct vote at the primaries each year. The national, state, congressional and county committees to perform the same duties as heretofore.

"The unit of organization shall be the precinct club, of which any voter may become a member by subscribing to the platform and rules of this organization.

"Any one proposing fusion with either the republican or democratic party shall, on the vote of his club, be deemed outside of the party.

"The state platform may be changed only by direct vote of the precinct club, and the national platform only by the clubs, ratified by direct vote of the people.

"No salaried officers shall be elected to any committee.

"Any chairman may be recalled by the imperative mandate of the league clubs of his constituents."

It was provided that this plan should be modified by laws of states to conform with said laws. The report was adopted unanimously.

Chairman Felter then read the platform formulated by his committee. Amended by the addition of the seventh section, it was unanimously adopted, and will be found in full elsewhere under the heading, "Platform of National Nominating Conventions."

Nominations for the presidency were then declared in order. Prof. J. A. Boyce of Nebraska named Milford W. Howard of Alabama. Gen. Phillips of Georgia nominated Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania. Judge W. S. Williams of Indiana named Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota. H. L. Wheeler of Iowa seconded the nomination of Barker.

A. W. Ricker of Iowa presented for the convention's consideration, but not as a nominee, the name of Eugene V. Debs. Debs' name was received with silence.

R. M. Chenault of Kansas seconded the nomination of Mr. Howard. Arkansas, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Colorado, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Georgia seconded the nomination of Barker.

P. H. Rahilly of Minnesota seconded the nomination of Ignatius Donnelly.

Dr. Hill of Oregon seconded Mr. Howard's nomination.

When the roll call on presidential nominations was finished Mr. Howard advanced to the chairman's desk and withdrew his name. The chairman of the Nebraska delegation stated that his votes would be cast for Howard notwithstanding.

The first ballot resulted in no choice, the totals being: Howard, 326.6; Barker, 314.4; Donnelly, 70; S. F. Norton, 3; necessary to choice, 358.

The second ballot gave Barker 370, Howard 339, Donnelly 7 and Norton 2. On the third ballot, the name of Mr. Donnelly having been withdrawn, Minnesota threw her forty-eight votes to Barker and nominated him. The vote by states stood as follows:

#### FIRST BALLOT.

*Barker. Howard. Don'tly. Norton*

Alabama	62	..	..	..
Arkansas*	15	..	..	2
Colorado	41	..	..	..
Delaware	4	..	..	..
Florida	8	..	..	..
Georgia	52	..	..	..
Illinois	1	25	8	..
Indiana	8	3	7	1
Iowa	21	..	..	..
Kansas	11	..	..	..
Kentucky	1	15	..	..
Michigan	19	..	..	..
Minnesota	..	..	48	..
Mississippi	13	..	..	..
Missouri	25	..	..	..
Nebraska	46	..	..	..
Nevada	7	..	..	..

#### PEOPLE'S PARTY (FUSION WING).

The delegates of the fusion wing of the people's party to the number of about 760 met at Sioux Falls, S. D., on the 9th day of May, 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

New Jersey	6	..	..	..
New York	13	..	..	..
Ohio	17.4	11.6	..	..
Oklahoma	6	..	6	..
Oregon	..	17	..	..
Pennsylvania	14	..	..	..
Tennessee	16	..	..	..
Texas	..	123	..	..
Virginia	10	..	..	..
Washington	..	17	..	..
West Virginia	3	2	1	..
Wyoming	..	8	..	..

Total .....314.4 326.6 70 3

Total number of votes cast, 714.  
Necessary for choice, 358.

#### SECOND BALLOT.

*Barker. Howard. Don'tly. Norton*

Alabama	62	..	..	..
Arkansas*	15	3	..	2
Colorado	41	..	..	..
Delaware	4	..	..	..
Florida	8	..	..	..
Georgia	52	..	..	..
Illinois	2	29	3	..
Indiana	11	6	2	..
Iowa	21	..	..	..
Kansas	11	..	..	..
Kentucky	4	10	2	..
Michigan	19	..	..	..
Minnesota	48	..	..	..
Mississippi	13	..	..	..
Missouri	25	..	..	..
Nebraska	46	..	..	..
Nevada	7	..	..	..
New Jersey	6	..	..	..
New York	13	..	..	..
Ohio	16	14	..	..
Oklahoma	6	6	..	..
Oregon	..	17	..	..
Pennsylvania	14	..	..	..
Tennessee	16	..	..	..
Texas	..	123	..	..
Virginia	10	..	..	..
Washington	..	17	..	..
West Virginia	5	1	..	..
Wyoming	..	8	..	..

Total .....370 339 7 2

Total number of votes cast, 718.  
Necessary for choice, 360.

Ignatius Donnelly was then nominated for vice-president by acclamation.

At 4:40 p. m. the convention adjourned sine die.

The national committee met in the evening and organized as follows:

Chairman—Jo A. Parker, Louisville.  
Secretary—J. E. McBride, Grand Rapids.  
Treasurer—Milton Park, Dallas.

The following members of the national executive committee were chosen: M. L. Spence, West Virginia; C. M. Walters, Indiana; J. K. Sears, Oregon; Haldor E. Boen, Minnesota; W. L. Peck, Georgia, and Albert Falkner, Nebraska.

\*Arkansas withheld 3 votes on first ballot with announcement that if Howard had not withdrawn they would have been cast for him.

twenty states and territories being represented. The convention was called to order by Senator Marion Butler, chairman of the national committee of the party, and was

opened by prayer by the Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, Roman catholic bishop of Sioux Falls. After speeches by Gov. Andrew E. Lee, governor of the state, and by Senator Butler, the following were announced as temporary officers of the convention: Chairman, P. M. Ringdahl of Minnesota; secretary, R. E. Bray of Oklahoma; assistant secretaries, Leo Vincent of Colorado and Eugene Smith of Illinois. After the appointment of the various working committees by the chairman the convention adjourned until 8:30 p. m. The evening session was devoted to music and the convention further adjourned to 9 o'clock a. m. May 10.

Temporary Chairman Ringdahl called the convention to order at 9:45 a. m. The committee on credentials presented its report declaring that there were no contesting delegations.

The committee on permanent organization reported the name of Thomas M. Patterson of Colorado for permanent chairman, and T. H. Curran of Kansas, Leo Vincent of Colorado and E. M. Dlesher of Pennsylvania for permanent secretaries.

In accepting the position of permanent chairman Mr. Patterson made a long speech on the issues of the campaign and the duty of the people's party. The committee on platform then presented its report, which was adopted. The full platform will be found elsewhere under the heading of "Platforms of National Nominating Conventions."

The chairman announced that the next business of the convention was the nomination of candidates for president and vice-president, and introduced Senator Allen of Nebraska, who said:

"Since the result of the election in 1896 was known to the American people, among the fusion forces of the United States there has been but one name connected with the office and with the nomination at this time. He is the embodiment of all that opposes plutocracy, that opposes greed, that opposes the exercise of criminal power in public life. He is in my judgment the most American citizen of the age. I think he is as an orator, as a statesman, the equal of Webster and Clay, if not their superior. He was a Nebraskan, but belongs now to the world. Without further discussion, without further description of this magnificent man, I present to this convention this hero, statesman and orator, William Jennings Bryan."

The announcement of Mr. Bryan's name was the signal for an enthusiastic outburst. The Minnesota delegation hoisted a large star having the portrait of Mr. Bryan in the center, and the convention cheered again more vigorously than before.

Seconding speeches were made by Gen. Weaver of Iowa, Jerry Simpson of Kansas, George F. Washburn of Massachusetts, J. H. Davis of Texas and Senator Butler of North Carolina.

Mr. Olds of Pennsylvania, "now 86 years old, who voted for Henry Clay in 1844, and is now for William J. Bryan," was next introduced. Mr. Olds, bent and white-bearded, said he had walked 1,000 miles to vote for Henry Clay in 1844. "I came 1,000 miles to vote for W. J. Bryan in this convention," said Mr. Olds, "and I hope you will not allow me to be defeated as I was in 1844." Cries of "We won't!" greeted Mr. Olds as he sat down.

Senator Allen of Nebraska then stepped forward and said:

"Mr. Chairman, I move that the rules of

this convention be suspended, and that William Jennings Bryan be nominated by acclamation for president of the United States."

Amid the din that followed Senator Allen's motion and its seconding the speaker's voice was faintly heard calling on those delegates who favored the motion to rise and remain standing. As one man the convention arose. Hats, umbrellas, flags and canes were waved in the air, amid deafening cheers, the uproar being increased by the band playing "Old Hundred." Some enthusiastic delegate tore loose a large picture of Mr. Bryan hanging in front of the speaker's chair and hoisted it to the table, where, cheering for Bryan, he held it while the convention applauded frantically.

"I announce the nomination by unanimous vote of William Jennings Bryan for president of the United States," said Chairman Patterson as soon as he could be heard. Another cheer greeted this announcement.

The nomination of Mr. Towne was accomplished only after a sharp struggle of several hours' duration. An effort was made to have the question of nominating a vice-presidential candidate referred to a committee which would confer with the democrats and silver republicans in their national conventions at Kansas City, Mo., on the 4th of July, but a motion to this effect was defeated by a vote of 263 to 492.

On motion the convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for vice-president. The following named were placed in nomination: Howard S. Taylor of Illinois, J. H. Davis of Texas, John Briedenthal of Kansas, E. Gerry Brown of Massachusetts, Charles A. Towne of Minnesota, John J. Lentz of Ohio and T. P. Ryndes of Pennsylvania. The names of all the candidates were withdrawn except those of Towne and Lentz. The Montana delegation, which had presented the name of Mr. Lentz, was asked to withdraw it, but declined to do so. Mr. Schilling of Wisconsin then moved that the rules of the convention be suspended and that Charles A. Towne be declared the vice-presidential nominee of the convention by acclamation, which was carried, the only votes in the negative being the 4 cast by the Montana delegation.

The regular order was then called for, and the convention proceeded to the consideration of the reorganization of the national committee.

Mr. Washburn of Massachusetts made a strong appeal for three national committeemen from each state. After some debate the convention by an almost unanimous vote concurred and the state delegations at once proceeded to select their committeemen. (The names so selected will be found under the heading "Political Committeemen.")

A resolution of condolence on the death of the Hon. H. E. Taubeneck of Illinois, late chairman of the populist national committee, was passed, as was also a resolution of thanks to Chairman Patterson, the secretaries of the convention and National Chairman Marion Butler. Thanks were also tendered the city of Sioux Falls for its entertainment of the delegates.

Dr. Taylor of Illinois moved that the new national committee be made the committee on conference with the national democratic and silver republican parties, the committee to have plenary powers. The motion was carried unanimously.

A motion that Permanent Chairman Patterson, with a committee of his own ap-

pointment, and Temporary Chairman Ringdahl and a similar committee be appointed to notify W. J. Bryan and Charles A. Towne of their nominations was also unanimously agreed to.

The call of states was proceeded with in much confusion, many of the delegates leaving the hall. At its conclusion a motion was made and agreed to that the na-

tional committeemen named be declared the national committee.

A motion to adjourn was carried and at 12:55 p. m. May 10 the convention adjourned sine die.

In August Mr. Towne declined the vice-presidential nomination, and Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois was nominated by the national committee in his place.

### SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The fourth national nominating convention of the socialist labor party convened in the city of New York on Saturday, June 2, 1900, and was called to order by Mr. Henry Kuhn, national secretary of the party. Eighty-four delegates were present, representing the states of California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin and Washington. An organization was effected by the election of the following temporary officers: Chairman, Thomas Curran of Rhode Island; vice-chairman, William Dalton of Washington; secretary, B. F. Keinard of New York. After a speech by the chairman, B. F. Keinard of New York was chosen permanent secretary of the convention. The various committees were then appointed and the convention adjourned to Sunday, June 3.

Upon the convening of the delegates Charles Kroll of Rhode Island was elected chairman for the day. Reports from committees were presented and that of Delegate Keinard of New York, the bearer of a message from the Parti Ouvrier Francais (the leading and most powerful of the socialistic parties of France), was received. A large number of communications from various labor organizations of the United States were read. The convention then adjourned until Tuesday morning.

The report of the committee on platform was presented at the opening of the day's proceedings, which recommended the dropping of the so-called resolutions, frequently called "planks," at the bottom of the platform, and retaining the platform itself. On the first proposition there was no opposition. On the second proposition a lengthy and very full debate followed. Some delegates proposed amendments to the wording of passages of the platform, claiming that the wording somewhat savored of bourgeois thought or of nativism. The amendments were all lost by virtually unanimous votes; and the recommendation of the committee was accepted.

The committee also recommended the adoption of the following recommendation on agitation to the national executive committee:

"That this convention instructs the national executive committee to issue for the purpose of this presidential campaign a carefully prepared address, reviewing critically the present economic and political conditions and historically the economic and political events through which, in the natural course of capitalist development, these conditions have been brought about. In this document shall be tersely considered the present state of social anarchy as shown by the stupendous strikes of the past few years, and their murderous suppression, the concentration of capital, the policy of ter-

ritorial expansion, etc., etc. It shall have in view to supply not only the wage-working people, but especially the speakers of the socialist labor party, with summarized but very clear statements of the position of the socialist labor party on all questions of importance, including the false issue upon which the capitalist and middle-class parties—republican, democratic, populist, Debs-erie, Kanagarooic, etc.—may attempt to sidetrack the wage-working voters; so that the work of agitation and education may be conducted by the agitators of the party throughout the country along the same well-defined and clear-cut lines.

The recommendation was adopted unanimously. The platform will be found in full under the heading, "Platforms of National Nominating Conventions," elsewhere.

A series of resolutions vigorously denouncing the action of state and national authorities in the affair at Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine, located at Kellogg, Idaho, in April, 1899, was adopted.

A large number of resolutions in response to those addressed to the convention were then adopted, after which an adjournment was taken to Wednesday.

The special order of business for the day was the nomination of candidates for president and vice-president. Mr. McKeon of Massachusetts placed in nomination Joseph Francis Malloney of Massachusetts, which was seconded by Delegates Raasch, Shade, Katz, Curran, Dalton, Wolfson, Billsbarrow and Boland. Delegate Eberle of Pennsylvania placed in nomination for the same office Valentine Rimmel of Pennsylvania, which was seconded by Delegates Schulberg, Lawry and Munro. Delegate Spettel of Minnesota placed in nomination W. B. Hammond of Minnesota, which was seconded by Delegate Minkley. Delegate Kretlow of Illinois placed in nomination John R. Pepin of Illinois, which was seconded by Delegate Dinger.

Upon taking the ballot Malloney received 60 votes; Rimmel, 17; Hammond, 1; Pepin, 0; absent, 7. The nomination of Mr. Malloney was then made unanimous.

The convention then proceeded to make nominations for vice-president.

Delegate Eberle of Pennsylvania placed in nomination for vice-president Valentine Rimmel of Pennsylvania. The nomination was seconded by Delegates Shade, Alexander, Jacobson, Schulberg, Thomas, Carless (in the name of the whole New Jersey delegation) and Billsbarrow.

Delegate Spettel of Minnesota placed in nomination for vice-president W. B. Hammond of Minnesota. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Richards.

Delegate Kretlow of Illinois placed in nomination for vice-president John R. Pepin of Illinois. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Forker.

The convention proceeded to ballot by roll



call, and the vote stood as follows: Remmel, 69; Hammond, 7; Peplin, 2; absent, 7.

After the reading of several congratulatory telegrams and speeches by the candidates, the convention adjourned to Thursday.

The day was devoted to remarks and the discussion of resolutions denouncing trade unionism pure and simple, which were adopted. The chief of these defined the attitude of the socialist labor party toward trade unionism, and were as follows:

"1. We conceive the genuine trade union as a militant labor body, originating from the very nature of the class struggle under capitalism instituted to resist the degradation and promote the elevation, not only of its own members, but of the whole working class, and destined, therefore, to act an important part in the war for social emancipation.

"Since capitalism, with its consequent wage system, rests upon institutions essentially political, genuine trade unionism, as above defined, not only must fight in the shop every workday the individual exploiters of labor, but must especially, uncompromisingly, at all costs and all hazards, fight the political parties of capitalism on election day. Its chief motto must be: 'No union card will justify the political scab; he is a traitor to his class.'

"2. In their infancy the trade unions, moved by a spirit of class solidarity, were incidentally led to undertake the relief of their unemployed, sick, maimed and decrepit members, injured and pauperized by the capitalist system. But as capitalism developed, steadily increasing enforced idleness, misery and sickness and general demoralization, this incidental feature not only was given more and more importance as it became less and less practicable, but (together with the strike itself, that is, with the sacred weapon of economic defense) was turned by schemers or labor fakirs into a means of exploiting their fellow-workingmen.

"Hence the bogus trade unionism now known as 'trade unionism pure and simple,' from which the natural, fundamental purpose of union—namely, the conduct of the class struggle with a constant view to the complete emancipation of the wage-working class—is entirely banished, and capitalism is accepted as a finality.

"This bogus trade unionism lies impotent, petrified, motionless, holding the proletariat at the mercy of the capitalist class, and its political lackeys, who promote it, bribe it and use it as a rampart against the rising tide of socialism. It has forbidden within its precincts the very politics which it should encourage and the only ones which it should permit. It has silenced or driven away every worker honest and capable enough to show in its true light the nature

of the class struggle. It has resolved itself into a close corporation that denounces as a 'scab' any craftsman to whom it refuses admission in order to secure for its membership a monopoly of capitalistic kicks and favors. It has stupidly begged from American capital its protection against the 'pauper labor' of Europe, while this same capital provides itself every year with millions of 'pauper laborers' of iron and steel, costing 8 cents a day to feed with machine oil and coal. It has converted itself when it had some funds into small middle-class insurance concerns and charitable institutions for the doctoring of its sick, the burying of its dead and, foremost of all, the remunerative employment of its officers. In a word, it has repudiated the labor movement, blotted out its history and sealed its own death warrant.

"3. Now, however, rises the Socialist Trade and Labor alliance, which in its fundamental principles, final aims and practical methods realizes our conception of trade unionism.

"Abreast of the times, watchfully answering the modern requirements of economic organization in the changed and ever-changing economic environment, it is already a power in the economic struggle and has won glorious victories that the American Federation of Labor or any other fakir-ridden agglomeration of planless and spiritless elements never thought of facing. For the strength of a labor organization is not in the numbers of its membership, nor in the amount in its treasury, but in the height of its arms and the depth of its solidarity.

"Therefore be it resolved, That we recognize in the Socialist Trade and Labor alliance the economic arm of the socialist labor party and its indispensable adjunct in its inexpressibly incessant, deadly conflict between the working class and the capitalist class.

"That we urgently impress upon the socialist comrades and all sympathizers the necessity of ceaseless propaganda in favor of the Socialist Trade and Labor alliance; that we expect from them that they will join the local trade or mixed alliances which may already exist in their respective localities and promote the formation of such alliances where none have yet been established.

"Let the socialist watchword everywhere be: 'Down with Trade Unionism Pure and Simple.' 'Away with the Labor Fakirs.' 'Onward with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. and the Socialist Labor Party!' 'Onward with the Social Revolution!'"

The convention then adjourned to Friday. The closing day was devoted to routine matters, and the convention adjourned sine die at 2 o'clock p. m.

#### REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The twelfth national nominating convention of the republican party convened at Philadelphia, Pa., on Tuesday, the 19th day of June, 1900, at 12:37 o'clock p. m., and was called to order by Senator M. A. Hanna of Ohio, chairman of the national committee, who, on behalf of the committee, named Senator E. O. Wolcott of Colorado as the temporary chairman of the convention. Upon taking the chair Mr. Wolcott made a long speech, in which he reviewed

the policy and acts of the administration of President McKinley. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. J. G. Bolton of Philadelphia, and at its conclusion the official call for the convention was read by Secretary Dick of the national committee. The following were announced as the temporary officers of the convention:

Temporary Secretary—Charles W. Johnson of Minnesota.  
Assistant Secretaries—John R. Malloy of

Ohio; John R. Beam, New Jersey; Lucien Gray, Illinois; Gardner P. Stickney, Wisconsin; James F. Burke, Pennsylvania; W. B. Bochman, Tennessee; Warren Bigler, Indiana; John F. Royce, Kansas; F. S. Gaylord, Connecticut.

Reading Clerks—Dennis E. Alward, Michigan; E. L. Lampson, Ohio; James H. Stone, Michigan.

Clerk at Chairman's Desk—Asher C. Kinds, Maine.

Official Reporter—M. W. Blumenberg, District of Columbia.

Tally Clerks—J. C. Potts, New Jersey; George B. Butlin, Nebraska.

The day was consumed in the appointment of some of the various committees and in receiving the reports of the state delegations. The following composed the committee on resolutions, which is regarded as the most important selected:

Alabama—J. W. Dimmick.  
 Arkansas—C. W. Rix.  
 California—Chester A. Rowell.  
 Colorado—C. C. Cavender.  
 Connecticut—W. E. Seelye.  
 Florida—Walter G. Robinson.  
 Georgia—H. A. Rucker.  
 Idaho—W. B. Heyburn.  
 Illinois—Martin B. Madden.  
 Indiana—Charles W. Fairbanks, chairman.  
 Iowa—George W. French.  
 Kansas—M. A. Lowe.  
 Kentucky—W. S. Taylor.  
 Louisiana—Emil Kuntz.  
 Maine—Frank C. Payson.  
 Maryland—F. C. Noyes.  
 Massachusetts—Walter Clifford.  
 Michigan—Edward N. Dingley.  
 Minnesota—Cushman K. Davis.  
 Mississippi—John R. Lynch.  
 Missouri—D. P. Dyer.  
 Montana—Thomas H. Carter.  
 Nebraska—E. Rosewater.  
 Nevada—O. J. Smith.  
 New Hampshire—J. H. Gallinger.  
 New Jersey—Frederick P. Olcott.  
 New York—Lemuel E. Quigg.  
 North Carolina—J. H. McNamee.  
 North Dakota—P. J. McCumber.  
 Ohio—Joseph B. Foraker.  
 Oregon—John D. Daly.  
 Pennsylvania—Boies Penrose.  
 Rhode Island—Charles R. Brayton.  
 South Carolina—E. J. Dickerson.  
 South Dakota—G. G. Bennett.  
 Tennessee—Foster V. Brown.  
 Utah—George Sutherland.  
 Vermont—L. M. Reed.  
 Virginia—S. Brown Allen.  
 Washington—J. M. Ashton.  
 West Virginia—E. H. Flynn.  
 Wisconsin—J. B. Treat.  
 Wyoming—J. W. Mundell.  
 Arizona—C. H. Akers.  
 Indian Territory—A. F. Parkinson.  
 New Mexico—E. A. Cahoon.  
 Oklahoma—J. R. Tate.

When the lists had been read Representative Cannon of Illinois was recognized to move an adjournment until the 20th.

The proceedings opened Wednesday morning with Senator Wolcott in the chair. After the opening prayer by the Rev. Charles M. Boswell, the committee on credentials presented its report, which was adopted unanimously without debate. The committee on permanent organization reported in favor of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts

for permanent chairman, and that the temporary officers be made the permanent officials of the convention, which report was unanimously adopted. On taking the chair Senator Lodge made a speech nearly an hour in length.

The report of the committee on rules was then presented, which formed the basis of a sharp discussion. An amendment was offered by Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania which proposed to change the basis of representation in the national convention from the several states by giving one delegate for each 10,000 republican votes cast at the previous presidential election, with four delegates-at-large for each state. This amendment raised a strong opposition among the delegates from the southern states, and after some debate the subject was postponed to the following day for further consideration, the remainder of the rules being adopted as reported.

The report of the committee on resolutions was next in order and the chairman, Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, read the platform and then moved its adoption, calling for the previous question. The platform was adopted, and at 3:13 o'clock p. m. the convention adjourned to Thursday morning. The platform will be found in full under the heading, "Platforms of National Nominating Conventions," elsewhere in this volume.

The convention met at 10:38 o'clock a. m. Thursday, Senator Lodge being in the chair. The proceedings were opened by prayer by Archbishop Ryan of the Roman catholic church, after which the amendments to the rules proposed by Mr. Quay were taken up as unfinished business, whereupon Mr. Quay withdrew them, and thus settled a question that was likely to prove a vexatious one.

Under the rules of the convention nominations were next in order, and the calling of the roll was begun. When the state of Alabama was called one of the delegates arose and being recognized by the chair said: "Alabama yields to Ohio." This was the signal for the recognition of Senator Foraker of Ohio, who had been designated to make the speech placing Mr. McKinley in nomination. Amid a tumult of applause Senator Foraker went to the platform and when quiet had been restored made his nominating address. Speeches seconding the nomination of Mr. McKinley were made by Gov. Roosevelt of New York, Senator Thurston of Nebraska, John W. Yerkes of Kentucky, George Knight of California and Gov. Mount of Indiana.

The roll of the states was begun and each state giving its united vote for McKinley through the entire list, his nomination was declared to be unanimous.

At 12:56 o'clock Col. Lafayette Young of Iowa took the platform to nominate Gov. Roosevelt of New York for vice-president, which he did, after withdrawing the name of Mr. Dolliver, Iowa's candidate for the position. The nomination was seconded by J. M. Ashton of Washington, Michael J. Murray of Massachusetts and Senator Depew of New York, who took the platform upon the repeated demand of the delegates. The roll of the states being called every vote in the convention excepting one, which was his own in the New York delegation, was cast for him, and he was declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

At 2:14 o'clock the convention adjourned sine die.

PROHIBITION PARTY.

The eighth national convention of the prohibition party was held in Chicago on the 27th day of June, 1900. It was called to order at 10:30 a. m. by O. W. Stewart, chairman of the national committee, who delivered an address in which he gave a concise history of the party from its inception to the present time, closing with the prediction that the liquor traffic would soon be overthrown. The Rev. Dr. J. W. Maxwell of Greensburg, Ind., delivered the invocation, which was followed by an address of welcome by John H. Hill of Chicago.

The chairman announced that Samuel Dickie of Michigan had been selected as the temporary presiding officer, and he was conducted to the chair by Maj. Elliott of California and Mr. Metcalf of Rhode Island. Alonzo E. Wilson of Illinois was made temporary secretary. Mr. Dickie delivered an address in which he severely criticised the president for his action on the question of the canteen in the army of the United States, claiming that by his action he had "defied and insulted the Christian people of the country," and declared that "the war of the campaign will be on the sins and shortcomings of the leader of the republican party."

The report of the committee on credentials showed that there were present 693 delegates, representing all the states and territories excepting Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Wyoming. The committee on permanent organization reported the following officers, who were elected:

Chairman—Samuel Dickie, Michigan.  
Secretary—R. S. Cheves, Tennessee.

Assistant Secretaries—L. W. Elliott, California; Alonzo E. Wilson, Illinois; Mrs. Frances Beauchamp, Kentucky; Herbert E. Griffith, Massachusetts, and J. A. Hartman, New York.

The committee on resolutions then reported the platform, which was adopted after a long debate upon the question as to whether the customary plank indorsing woman suffrage should be omitted from the declaration of principles. A strong minority favored the incorporation of the plank, while the majority advocated confining the platform to the single issue of prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The subject was compromised by adopting the single-issue platform but passing a resolution declaring in favor of woman suffrage independently of the platform. The platform will be found in full under the heading, "Platforms of National Nominating Conventions," elsewhere in this volume. After the appointment of a national committee the convention adjourned until Thursday morning.

The convention reassembled on Thursday morning, Mr. Dickie being in the chair. The only remaining business was the nomination of candidates for president and vice-president, and Mr. Dickie called A. G. Wolfenbarger of Nebraska to the chair. Sentiment among the delegates was comparatively evenly divided between John G. Woolley of Illinois and Dr. Silas C. Swallow of Pennsylvania for the first place on the ticket, the second place not being regarded as important. Nominating speeches being in order, Oliver W. Stewart of Illinois, chairman of the national committee, named

Mr. Woolley, and made a strong appeal to the delegates to support his candidate. George W. Gere of Illinois placed in nomination Hale Johnson of Illinois; Homer Castle of Philadelphia presented the name of the Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow of his own state, and created a good deal of enthusiasm for "the fighting parson." There were many indications that an attempt was being made to stampee the convention in Dr. Swallow's interest. In order to check the enthusiasm of the delegates, William P. Ferguson of Illinois moved an adjournment. The acting chairman declared the motion carried, but the decision of the chair was disputed and, upon a call of the yeas and nays, it was declared that the convention had not adjourned. The roll of delegates was then called for speeches seconding the nominations that had been made, but before completing the list a recess of one hour was taken, the noon hour having been passed.

At the afternoon session thirty-seven states sent speakers to the platform, and nearly seven hours were consumed in speeches, when Mr. Johnson withdrew his name from the list of candidates. A vote was then taken which resulted as follows:

State.	Woolley	Swallow
Arkansas	1	..
California	2	9
Colorado	..	10
Connecticut	1	4
Delaware	3	..
Idaho	1	..
Illinois	45	13
Indiana	9	26
Iowa	..	29
Kansas	13	..
Kentucky	9	16
Maine	..	2
Maryland	4	10
Massachusetts	20	11
Michigan	27	6
Minnesota	14	8
Missouri	32	4
Montana	2	..
Nebraska	14	3
New Hampshire	3	2
New Jersey	8	18
New York	31	42
North Carolina	2	1
North Dakota	2	..
Ohio	30	5
Oregon	4	..
Pennsylvania	3	80
Rhode Island	8	1
South Dakota	9	..
Tennessee	26	..
Texas	4	..
Utah	2	..
Vermont	2	3
Virginia	4	..
Washington	1	2
West Virginia	9	4
Wisconsin	23	9
Wyoming	..	1
Total	380	320

Homer Castle moved to make the nomination unanimous, which was carried.

A. A. Stevens of Pennsylvania moved a suspension of the rules and the nomination of Dr. Swallow for the vice-presidency by acclamation, upon which the chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation announced that Dr. Swallow declined to accept the second place upon the ticket. After considerable

caucusing H. N. Morrill of Massachusetts nominated Henry B. Metcalf of Rhode Island, Malcolm Smith of Iowa nominated Dr. E. L. Eaton of Iowa, James W. Bodley of Virginia named Thomas R. Carskadon of West Virginia, and George H. Duthie nominated James A. Tate of Tennessee.

Upon calling the roll Mr. Metcalf was nominated by a vote of 394, to 113 for Mr. Eaton and 130 for Mr. Carskadon. In the evening the convention met in ratification meeting, at the close of which the convention adjourned with three loud cheers for the candidates.

### DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The eighteenth national convention of the democratic party met at Kansas City, Mo., on the 4th day of July, 1900, and was called to order by Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the national committee of the party. The call for the gathering was read by Secretary Walsh of Iowa, and the Rev. S. W. Neel of the Central Presbyterian church of Kansas City invoked the Divine blessing. Chairman Jones then introduced Mayor James A. Reed, who delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the city. Gov. C. S. Thomas of Colorado was announced as the temporary chairman, and made a long speech in which he outlined the campaign and the position of the democratic party on the various issues that would be presented to the American people during its progress. C. A. Welsh of Iowa was chosen temporary secretary. At the conclusion of Gov. Thomas' speech a resolution was offered by Daniel J. Campau of Michigan that the declaration of independence be read, which being adopted, Charles S. Hampton of Michigan read the document. Miss Fulton of New York was then introduced, and sung the national hymn, "The Star-Spangled Banner," the audience standing and cheering each stanza as it was sung. At the close the band began to play "America," in which the delegates joined. After the cheering had subsided the call of the states was begun for naming the various committees, and the following were chosen as the committee on resolutions:

Alabama—J. W. Tomlinson.  
 Arkansas—J. K. Jones.  
 California—James G. Maguire.  
 Colorado—J. R. Fitzgerald.  
 Connecticut—Hemer S. Cumings.  
 Delaware—L. Irving Handy.  
 Florida—C. D. Gibbons.  
 Georgia—L. F. Garrard.  
 Idaho—J. W. Reid.  
 Illinois—Carter H. Harrison.  
 Iowa—John S. Murphy.  
 Indiana—Samuel E. Morss.  
 Kansas—David Overmyer.  
 Kentucky—J. S. C. Blackburn.  
 Louisiana—W. F. Blackburn.  
 Maine—Frederick W. Plaisted.  
 Maryland—L. V. Baughman.  
 Massachusetts—George Fred Williams.  
 Michigan—Thomas A. Barkworth.  
 Minnesota—P. B. Winston.  
 Mississippi—H. D. Money.  
 Missouri—W. J. Stone.  
 Montana—S. F. Hawser.  
 Nebraska—R. L. Metcalf.  
 Nevada—F. G. Newlands.  
 New Hampshire—J. J. Doyle.  
 New Jersey—W. D. Daley.  
 New York—Augustus Van Wyck.  
 North Carolina—A. C. Avery.  
 North Dakota—George W. Freerks.  
 Ohio—H. L. Chapman.  
 Oregon—N. A. Perry.  
 Pennsylvania—Charles P. Donnelly.  
 Rhode Island—P. Henry Quinn.  
 South Carolina—B. R. Tillman.  
 South Dakota—John R. Wilson.

Tennessee—J. A. Moon.  
 Texas—Thomas Ball.  
 Utah—J. L. Rawlins.  
 Vermont—F. W. McGettrick.  
 Virginia—John W. Daniel.  
 Washington—O. G. Ellis.  
 West Virginia—J. W. St. Clair.  
 Wisconsin—D. L. Plumer.  
 Wyoming—Charles E. Blydenburgh.  
 Alaska—Louis Williams.  
 Arizona—Dr. H. A. Hughes.  
 Indian Territory—George Mansfield.  
 New Mexico—H. M. Dougherty.  
 Oklahoma—J. S. Burns.  
 District of Columbia—James L. Norris.  
 Hawaii—John H. Wise.

After the selecting of the new national committee, committees on permanent organization, rules, credentials and those for notifying the candidates after the close of the convention, an adjournment was taken to the evening.

At 8:33 the chairman called the convention to order and while awaiting the reports of committees ex-Gov. Altgeld of Illinois was called to the platform and entertained the delegates with an address.

Reports were received from the committees on rules, credentials (the latter recognizing the Clark delegates from Montana) and permanent organization. The last-named committee reported for permanent chairman Congressman James D. Richardson of Tennessee, and recommended that the temporary secretary, assistant secretaries, sergeant-at-arms, reading clerks and special officers be made the permanent officials of the convention, and that in addition thereto Lincoln Dixon of Indiana, Jefferson Pollard of Missouri, William Cromwell of Kentucky and W. F. Burlingham of Illinois be made additional assistant secretaries. The report of the committee being adopted Mr. Richardson was conducted to the chair. The new chairman delivered an address in which he reviewed the administration of President McKinley, and at 10:30 the convention took a recess until Thursday morning, July 5.

The purpose of the delegates to nominate Mr. Bryan on the 4th of July was frustrated by the long and somewhat bitter contention in the committee on resolutions upon the question as to the prominence that should be given to the financial plank in the platform. The committee was very evenly divided upon the subject; one wing insisting that the free coinage of silver, at the existing ratio of 16 to 1, should be demanded and given the position of prominence in the platform, while the other faction thought it better to be more conservative and adopt the Chicago platform of 1896 without any specific reference to silver coinage or ratio. It was understood that Mr. Bryan himself urged, if he did not insist upon, a specific declaration that should be as plain and unequivocal in regard to silver coinage as was the declaration upon that issue in '96. It was said that the

states stood 26 for a specific declaration on silver coinage to 24 against it, two not voting. They were divided as follows:

FOR SPECIFIC 16 TO 1.

Alabama.	Massachusetts.	Vermont.
Arkansas.	Missouri.	Washington.
Colorado.	Nebraska.	Wyoming.
Delaware.	Nevada.	Arizona.
Idaho.	N. Hampshire.	Oklahoma.
Iowa.	North Dakota.	Indian Ter.
Kansas.	Oregon.	New Mexico.
Kentucky.	South Carolina.	Hawaii—26.
Maine.	Tennessee.	

AGAINST SPECIFIC 16 TO 1.

California.	Michigan.	Rhode Island.
Connecticut.	Minnesota.	South Dakota.
Florida.	Mississippi.	Texas.
Georgia.	New Jersey.	Utah.
Illinois.	New York.	Virginia.
Indiana.	North Carolina.	West Virginia.
Louisiana.	Ohio.	Wisconsin.
Maryland.	Pennsylvania.	Alaska—24.

NOT VOTING.

Montana.  
District of Columbia—2.

The convention reassembled at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, Mr. Richardson in the chair. The Rt.-Rev. John J. Glennin, bishop of the Roman catholic diocese of Kansas City, invoked the Divine blessing, after which the chairman announced that the committee on resolutions was not yet ready to report and called ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas to the platform. He was followed by A. M. Dockery of Missouri, and after him Mayor D. S. Rose of Milwaukee, Wis., and Gov. J. W. Beckham of Kentucky, each of whom delivered addresses. At the conclusion of these speeches the convention took a recess at 3:30.

Upon assembling, the report of the committee on resolutions was presented and read, and it was then adopted amid roars of applause and without dissent. It will be found complete under the heading "Platforms of Nominating Conventions" elsewhere in this volume. The next business of the convention was the nomination of a candidate for the presidency. Before beginning the call of the roll of the states the chairman announced a committee to confer with the silver republicans and the people's party, then in convention in the city, and named the following as such conference committee:

George Fred Williams, Massachusetts; J. H. Berry, Arkansas; W. H. Thompson, Nebraska; Charles Thomas, Colorado; D. S. Rose, Wisconsin; Thomas H. Martin, Virginia; J. G. Maguire, California; B. R. Tillman, South Carolina; Carter H. Harrison, Illinois.

The secretary then began the roll call, and at the call of "Alabama," the chairman of that delegation said: "The state of Alabama yields to Nebraska the privilege of naming the next president of the United States." W. D. Oldham of Nebraska came forward, and in a short speech placed Mr. Bryan in nomination. The nomination was seconded by ex-Senator White of California, Judge Thompson of Illinois, ex-Senator Hill of New York, Tennent Lenox of Alabama, W. B. Moore of North Carolina, Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia, John H. Atwood of Kansas, H. L. Fuqua of Louisiana, Blair Lee of Maryland, Thomas Goggin of Massachusetts, Thomas E. Barkworth of Michigan, W. C. Baker of Ohio, ex-Gov. Pattison

of Pennsylvania, Gov. Benton McMillin of Tennessee, T. W. Maloney of Vermont, L. G. Bohmrich of Wisconsin, John H. Wise of Hawaii and Mrs. J. M. Cohen of Utah.

A call of the roll of states followed, and, although hindered by the enthusiasm of the delegates, it was upon completion announced by the chairman that all the votes of the convention had been cast for William Jennings Bryan, and that he was the unanimous choice of the convention for its candidate for president. At 8:53 a recess was taken until Friday morning, July 6.

The convention assembled at 10:30 Friday morning, Mr. Richardson in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rabbi Mayer of Kansas City. The only business remaining for the convention being the nomination of a candidate for vice-president, the roll of the states was in order. When the state of Arkansas was called a delegate from that state arose and surrendered its place to Illinois, upon which J. R. Williams of Illinois, amid great confusion, took the platform and, when order had been restored, placed in nomination for vice-president Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois. The calling of the roll continued, and when Connecticut was reached, its place was yielded to Minnesota. L. A. Rosing of that state placed in nomination Charles A. Towne of Minnesota. A good deal of enthusiasm greeted the nomination of Mr. Towne. Resuming the roll call, when Delaware was reached, its place was given to New York, and Thomas F. Grady came forward to place in nomination David B. Hill of New York. The cheering that greeted the purpose of the speaker was long and loud, and it looked as if the convention would be stamped for the New York candidate. Such would undoubtedly have been the case had not Mr. Hill positively refused to accept a nomination if given him. The roll call was resumed, and upon calling the state of Illinois the place was yielded to Connecticut, when Congressman Williams arose to second the nomination of Mr. Towne. He was called to order, it being the intention in yielding the place to give Connecticut the opportunity to second the nomination of Mr. Stevenson, and the speaker took his seat. William Kennedy of Connecticut then took the platform and seconded Mr. Stevenson's nomination. Through the courtesy of Idaho W. H. Duphy placed in nomination J. Hamilton Lewis of Washington. Congressman W. A. Jones of Virginia seconded Mr. Stevenson's nomination, as did also Congressman McCreary of Kentucky and a delegate from Louisiana. A. Leo Knott of Maryland placed in nomination Gov. John W. Smith of that state.

Upon the call of Massachusetts George Fred Williams seconded the nomination of Mr. Towne. Minnesota yielded to Connecticut, when Mr. Cummings seconded the nomination of the Minnesota candidate. The call of Mississippi brought to the platform Senator Money, who seconded the nomination of Mr. Stevenson. Reaching Missouri Gov. Stone mounted the platform and was received with the greatest applause as he seconded the nomination of Mr. Stevenson. Delegates from Nevada indorsed Mr. Towne, and Col. Henry O. Kent of New Hampshire spoke for Mr. Stevenson. Delegate Daly of New Jersey and Delegate Handy of New York indorsed Mr. Hill. North Carolina placed in nomination Col. Julian Carr and

M. A. Daugherty of Ohio A. W. Patrick of that state. Pennsylvania, Texas, West Virginia and Florida seconded the nomination of Mr. Stevenson, while Wisconsin indorsed Mr. Towne.

The roll of the states for the first ballot then began, and before any changes were announced stood as follows:

## STEVENSON.

Alabama	.....	3	Oregon	.....	5
Arkansas	.....	11	Pennsylvania	.....	64
California	.....	15	Rhode Island	.....	8
Colorado	.....	8	South Carolina	.....	18
Connecticut	.....	9	South Dakota	.....	2
Delaware	.....	4	Tennessee	.....	5
Florida	.....	4	Texas	.....	30
Georgia	.....	26	Utah	.....	6
Illinois	.....	48	Vermont	.....	8
Iowa	.....	26	Virginia	.....	24
Indiana	.....	28	West Virginia	.....	12
Kansas	.....	20	Wisconsin	.....	21
Kentucky	.....	26	Wyoming	.....	6
Maine	.....	10	Alaska	.....	6
Massachusetts	.....	6	Arizona	.....	5
Michigan	.....	23	Indian Ter.	.....	6
Mississippi	.....	18	New Mexico	.....	5
Missouri	.....	23	Oklahoma	.....	3½
Montana	.....	2	Dis. of Columbia	.....	6
Nebraska	.....	6			
New Hampshire	.....	8			
			Total	.....	559½

## HILL.

Alabama	.....	19	Idaho	.....	3
Delaware	.....	2	Louisiana	.....	16
Florida	.....	4	Massachusetts	.....	13

## SILVER REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The second national convention of the silver republican party met at Kansas City, Mo., on the 4th day of July, 1900. There were present at the opening of the convention 1,351 delegates from twenty states and territories. The only states east of the Mississippi river that sent delegates were Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois and New Jersey. The convention was called to order by Charles A. Towne of Minnesota, chairman of the party's national committee, who introduced the Rev. Dr. Bigelow to deliver the invocation. At its conclusion Stanley E. Parkhill of Minnesota read the declaration of independence, which was followed by the delegates uniting in singing "America." Dr. Howard S. Taylor of Illinois repeated his poem, "The Liberty Bell," after which Mr. Towne addressed the convention.

Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado was chosen as temporary chairman, and upon taking the position delivered a two-hours' speech, in which he reviewed the political situation of the country, devoting most of the time to the currency and financial questions. The chief business of the convention was to induce the democratic convention to accept Charles A. Towne, who had been nominated for the vice-presidency at a convention of the people's party at Sioux Falls, S. D., at which Mr. Bryan had been also nominated for the presidency. This convention was held on the 9th day of May, 1900, and its nominations were acceptable to the silver republicans. To this end a committee was appointed to confer with the democrats to bring about the indorsement of Mr. Towne's candidacy. Gen. Corser of Minnesota offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee of fifteen, of which Henry M. Teller shall be chairman,

Missouri	.....	6	Oregon	.....	2
Montana	.....	3	Tennessee	.....	24
Nevada	.....	4	Hawaii	.....	6
New Jersey	.....	20			
New York	.....	72	Total	.....	200
North Dakota	.....	6			

## TOWNE.

Arkansas	.....	5	Nebraska	.....	10
California	.....	3	Nevada	.....	2
Connecticut	.....	3	Oregon	.....	1
Idaho	.....	2	South Dakota	.....	6
Indiana	.....	2	Washington	.....	8
Maine	.....	2	Wisconsin	.....	3
Massachusetts	.....	11	Arizona	.....	1
Michigan	.....	5	New Mexico	.....	1
Minnesota	.....	18	Oklahoma	.....	2½
Missouri	.....	3	Total	.....	89½

## PATRICK.

Ohio	.....	46
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## CARR.

Montana	.....	1	North Carolina	.....	22
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## SMITH.

Maryland	.....	16
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## HOGG OF TEXAS.

Missouri	.....	1
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## DANFORTH OF NEW YORK.

Missouri	.....	1
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The usual formal resolutions of thanks to Kansas City and to the officers of the convention were adopted amid great confusion, and then, at 3:21, on motion of Chairman Jones, the democratic national convention of 1900 adjourned sine die.

be appointed by the chair and instructed by this convention to present to the national democratic convention now in session the name of the Hon. Charles A. Towne of Minnesota as the unanimous choice for vice-president, and that this committee be also instructed to ask in behalf of this convention the appointment by the democratic convention of a committee of like number instructed to meet in conference with the committee hereby appointed and with a like committee if such shall be appointed by the national committee of the people's party."

The resolution was adopted, and the following were appointed as such committee: Henry M. Teller, Colorado; E. S. Corser, Minnesota; F. T. Dubois, Idaho; G. A. Groot, Ohio; J. B. Cheadle, Indiana; C. S. Hartman, Iowa; Nathan Cole, California; S. A. Hopkins, Michigan; F. T. Ransom, Nebraska; D. F. Powell, Wisconsin; Charles Schenker, Arkansas; J. E. Fleming, New Jersey; H. W. Sawyer, South Dakota.

Committees on resolutions, order of business and credentials were chosen. That upon resolutions was made up as follows:

Arkansas	—Charles Schenker.
California	—W. W. Coons.
Colorado	—A. M. Stevenson.
Idaho	—Fred Dubois.
Illinois	—Judge A. Sample.
Indiana	—F. J. Van Vorhis.
Iowa	—Daniel Kerr.
Kansas	—D. C. Tillotson.
Louisiana	—C. C. Curry.
Michigan	—C. R. Sleigh.
Minnesota	—E. S. Corser.
Missouri	—J. W. Weeks.
Montana	—Charles T. Hartman.
Nebraska	—F. T. Ransom.
New Jersey	—J. H. Fleming.
Ohio	—A. L. Davis.

Oklahoma—William Rouse.  
 South Dakota—Capt. H. B. Larson.  
 Texas—R. M. Young.  
 Utah—E. A. Littlefield.  
 Washington—A. J. Blethen.  
 Wisconsin—J. S. Matchette.

The convention then adjourned until Thursday morning.

The convention opened Thursday morning with Mr. Teller in the chair, prayer being offered by the Rev. Dr. Bigelow of Cincinnati, O. The session was mostly taken up with reports of the various committees, that on credentials occupying a good deal of time. The committee on permanent organization recommended that Judge L. W. Brown of Ohio be selected as permanent chairman, H. C. McCranney of California as secretary and H. D. Stocker of Minnesota as sergeant-at-arms, which report was adopted. Judge Brown made an address, and was followed by Capt. Joseph G. Watters of Kansas and Maj. John Brown, a colored delegate from Kansas, after which a recess was taken until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The first business upon reassembling was the appointment of the national committee. W. F. Burbank of California, a lineal descendant of John Hancock, presented the convention a silver cup made by Paul Revere in 1760, at which time he was a silversmith in Boston. J. N. Crow of North Dakota introduced a resolution to change the name of the party to "The Lincoln Republicans," which was referred to the committee on resolutions. The committee on resolutions not being ready to report speeches were made by Charles Hartman of Montana and Congressman Shafroth of Colorado, whose remarks were not well received by some of the delegations. He was followed by Judge Phillips of California and J. R. Sovereign of Arkansas.

The committee on resolutions being ready to present the platform, it was read by D. C. Tillotson of Kansas and adopted without amendment. The platform will be found in full under the heading "Platforms of National Nominating Conventions" elsewhere in this volume. After the reading and adoption of the platform Senator Teller made an eloquent speech indorsing Mr. Bryan, who had been nominated for the presidency by the democratic convention. He said he knew every other democrat of prominence in the party and he asserted that there was not one of them who had a ghost of a chance of nomination, nor had they had any such chance since 1896. The senator in conclusion placed Bryan in nomination as the candidate of the silver republican party for president.

Long continued cheering followed the nomination. H. S. Hazzard of California made the first seconding speech of the nomination of Bryan and he was followed by Senator Hanson of Nebraska, Lieut.-Gov. Hutchinson of Idaho, Capt. H. B. Larson of South Dakota, H. A. Turner of Kansas, Judge Van Vorhis of Indiana, Judge Spurrier of Iowa, S. L. Carey of Louisiana, Judge S. W. Hopkins of Michigan and W. T. Foster of Missouri.

Judge George Groot of Ohio was given an ovation when he concluded an eloquent seconding speech, as was Maj. John Brown, a negro, of Kansas, who pledged the colored vote to the support of Bryan. The Rev.

S. W. Sample of Minnesota made the final seconding speech.

A rising vote was called for and every delegate jumped to his feet, cheering and shouting for Bryan.

The vote was declared to be unanimous. Webster Davis was then introduced and gave the convention a brief history of his trip to Africa and of his withdrawal from the republican party.

The convention then adjourned until 3:30 p. m., after passing a resolution making every delegate a member of a committee to attend the democratic convention and work for the nomination of Towne for vice-president.

After Chairman Brown had called the silver republican convention to order at 3:30 p. m. it voiced its feeling in regard to the nomination of Stevenson by refusing to listen to Delegate Lewis of Nebraska, who favored indorsing the democratic nomination of Mr. Stevenson of Illinois for the vice-presidency. Webb McCall of Kansas moved that Charles A. Towne of Minnesota be declared the unanimous nominee of the convention for vice-president. The motion was seconded by a dozen or more delegates at once. Senator Teller of Colorado took the floor and asked the delegates to wait until Mr. Towne could be heard from. The question was being insisted upon as Mr. Towne entered the hall. A delegate from Indiana informed Mr. Towne that they desired to nominate him, in reply to which he said:

"I don't want you to do it. I understand what my duty is in this matter. The silver republicans have made a good fight. They have been defeated, but it is your duty to support the ticket nominated by the national democratic convention."

Mr. Towne insisted that there was an issue in the coming election which towers above men, and he implored the convention to look at it as he did. He begged the delegates to remember that Bryan was still at the head.

Mr. Towne was followed by Delegate Shafroth of Colorado, who favored the support of the ticket nominated by the democratic convention. Judge Van Vorhis of Indiana also pleaded for the indorsement of the democratic ticket. Meanwhile great confusion prevailed. Delegates gathered in groups on the floor and excitedly discussed the situation. Senator Dubois moved the whole question be left to the national committee, with plenary power.

Amid much confusion the previous question was called for. It was on Senator Dubois' motion and by an almost unanimous vote was carried. The convention then adjourned sine die.

After the close of the convention the executive committee of the party issued the following address:

"To the Silver Republicans of the United States: The democratic national convention of 1900 has nominated William J. Bryan for president and Adlai E. Stevenson for vice-president. The silver republican national convention of 1900 has nominated William J. Bryan for president and referred the matter of a candidate for vice-president to its national committee with power to act.

"Your committee has carefully considered the whole matter. It met in conference with representatives of the democratic and of the people's party national committees

and went over the ground fully. Your committee found itself face to face with these facts:

"In 1896 thousands of voters who had heretofore voted the republican ticket found themselves so widely at variance with their party's platform that they could not, without self-stultification, longer act with the republican party. In that year they found in the democratic candidate for president, and in the platform upon which he stood, a complete and sufficient justification for giving him their hearty support.

"In 1896 the republican party made a profound departure from the traditions and interests of the American people and of that party by rejecting the free coinage of silver along with gold and placing itself in a position to adopt the gold standard. This year it has declared itself unreservedly for the gold standard. This continues the controversy of 1896. But in addition to its departure from the advocacy of bimetallicism it has now still more profoundly departed from the traditions and interests of the American people by becoming the apologist for and champion of trusts and monopolies, and has introduced such imperialistic practices and theories into the administration of the affairs of the government that for the first time in the history of that party its national convention could not even refer to the declaration of independence.

"On the other hand, we find the democratic party has again placed itself right on the money question; right on the question of trusts and monopolies; right as the champion of the declaration of independence and of constitutional government; right in

expressing its sympathy for other nations who only ask 'that which you would that others should do unto you, do ye even so unto them.'

"The democratic candidate for president is ours, our convention named him. Upon the fundamental propositions above stated we are one with the democratic and the people's parties. Impelled by these considerations, your national committee has determined that its duty in this hour is to indorse Adlai E. Stevenson as our candidate for vice-president, that the opposition to the gold standard, trusts and monopolies, imperialism and all its attendant evils may concentrate its votes at the danger point and accomplish the triumph of those principles so dear to us.

"It is but simple justice to say that in taking this action we are following the advice of our distinguished leader, Charles A. Towne.

"Let us express the hope that our friends will lay aside whatever of disappointment they may feel and join in a united effort to secure the triumph of our principles at the coming election.

- "D. C. TILLOTSON, Kansas,  
"Chairman National Convention.  
"E. S. CORSER, Minnesota,  
"Secretary and Treasurer.  
"FRED T. DUBOIS, Idaho,  
"Chairman Executive Committee.  
"JOHN F. SHAFROTH, Colorado.  
"S. W. BROWN, Ohio.  
"D. FRANK POWELL, Wisconsin.  
"NATHAN COLE, JR.,  
"Executive Committee."

### THE ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

The Anti-Imperialist league met in convention at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 15th day of August, 1900. The organization is officially known as the National Anti-Imperialist league, but it has taken so pronounced a step in the domain of American politics that it may be properly classed as a political party.

The convention, or congress as it was designated, was called to order by George G. Mercer of Philadelphia, who presented the name of Edwin B. Smith of Chicago for temporary chairman. Prof. A. H. Tolman of Chicago read the declaration of independence, and the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati invoked the Divine blessing. The day was devoted to speechmaking, and among those who spoke were Dr. W. A. Croffut of Washington, Gen. John Beatty of Columbus, O.; Judge Moses Hallett of Denver, Edgar A. Bancroft of Chicago and Gamaliel Bradford of Boston.

The committee on permanent organization reported the name of ex-Gov. George S. Boutwell of Massachusetts for permanent chairman, and Erving Winslow of Massachusetts and W. J. Mize of Chicago were named for secretaries. The report was unanimously adopted. Upon taking the chair Gov. Boutwell made a long speech declaiming against the policy of the republican party in its colonial tendencies and pledged himself to the earnest support of Mr. Bryan.

The following were named as the committee on resolutions:

Chairman, Moorfield Storey of Massachusetts.

The Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow of Ohio.  
Ora Williams of South Dakota.  
George G. Mercer of Pennsylvania.  
Patrick O'Ferrall of Washington, D. C.  
Charles B. Spahr of New York.  
Dr. W. A. Croffut of Washington, D. C.  
F. J. Van Vorhis of Indiana.  
George S. Paddock of Illinois.  
Gen. John Beatty of Ohio.  
The Rev. Thomas A. Bacon of Maryland.  
Edward Osgood Brown of Illinois.  
L. W. Brown of Ohio.  
Charles R. Codman of Massachusetts.  
Louis R. Ehrich of Colorado.  
Moses Hallett of Colorado.  
Dr. I. W. Habercorn of Washington, D. C.  
George P. Monroe of Georgia.  
William Potts of New York.  
Wilson Spencer of New York.  
Edwin Burrirt Smith of Illinois.  
D. C. Tillotson of Kansas.  
Prof. Albert H. Tolman of Illinois.  
Sigmund Zeisler of Illinois.

Letters of regret at inability to attend were read from Gen. William Birney, ex-Senator John B. Henderson and United States Senator George L. Wellington of Maryland. Another letter was read from W. Bourke Cockran of New York, in which he declared that the election of Bryan would put a check upon imperialism. Speeches were also made by Edwin B. Smith of Illinois, Sigmund Zeisler of Illinois, Moorfield Storey of Massachusetts, Herbert S. Bigelow of Ohio and Capt. Patrick O'Ferrall of Washington, D. C. The convention took a recess until Thursday morning. Upon assembling the committee on resolu-



tions presented its report, which was practically unanimously adopted. It will be found in full elsewhere in this volume under the heading "Platforms of National Nominating Conventions."

The plank in the platform indorsing Mr. Bryan as the nominee of the convention was not adopted without a sharp debate. Those favoring the recommendation of Mr. Bryan were E. A. Bancroft of Illinois, William Potts of New York, Paul Kersch of Illinois, Judge Decker of Colorado, Edward O. Brown of Illinois, Fisk Warren of Mas-

sachusetts, N. E. Guyot of Colorado, A. M. Webb of Ohio and H. J. Scott of Illinois and some others. Among those opposing the indorsement of Mr. Bryan were John J. Chapman of New York, Oswald Villard of New York, Franklin Pierce of New York, M. E. Bridgeman of Massachusetts, Ralph E. Emerson of Massachusetts, Robert A. Wildman of New York, W. S. Holden of Illinois.

The convention closed in the evening with an address by Charles A. Towne of Minnesota.

#### NATIONAL UNION REFORM PARTY.

For the first time in the history of American politics candidates for president and vice-president were nominated in 1900 by referendum and without the adjunct of a convention of any kind. The national union reform party adopted this method in 1900 for the selection of its candidates. The result of the balloting for president was 1,521 votes for Seth Ellis of Ohio, 24 for S. T. Nicholson and 28 scattering.

As both Mr. Ellis and Mr. Nicholson received more votes than all others combined, the board declared them the nominees of the party, and no other ballot necessary. Mr. Ellis having received the largest vote is the nominee for president, and Mr. Nicholson having received the next largest is the nominee for vice-president.

Thirty different states and territories voted. Ohio led with a total of 1,514.

#### NATIONAL PARTY.

As a result of the indorsement of Mr. Bryan's candidacy by the anti-imperialist convention that met at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 15th day of August, 1900, a dozen or more delegates, under the lead of Thomas M. Osborne of New York, withdrew and called a national convention to meet at New York city on the 5th of September, 1900, for the purpose of putting in nomination candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States.

Pursuant to such call self-appointed delegates to the number of about 100, representing the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, New Hampshire, Colorado, Maryland, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, North Carolina and Louisiana, met and organized, without roll call, by electing Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn, N. Y., as chairman and Everett V. Abbot of New York as secretary. Among the delegates were:

Alfred L. Wolf, New York; Prof. Edward G. Bourne and Charles G. Morris of New Haven, Conn.; Prof. Francis P. Nash of Geneva, N. Y.; Edmund H. Tichnor of Binghamton, N. Y.; Archibald W. Howe of Cambridge, Mass.; John Jay Chapman of New York; Isaac H. Klein of New York; Everett V. Abbot of New York; J. Nelson Trask of New Salem, O.; Harrison O. Appthorp of Milton, Mass.; Edward Waldo Emerson of Concord, Mass.; M. D. Rothschild of New York, Louis D. Lacroix of Oxford, N. C.; Elias Margolis of Cincinnati, O.; Isaac Sternberger of Brooklyn, N. Y.; William J. Floyd of New York, Abbott H. Thayer of Dublin, N. H.; Bronson Murray of New York, William H. Riley of New York, Arthur D. Green of New York, E.

Spears Havelly of Lexington, Ky.; J. H. Havelly of Lexington, Ky.; Louis R. Ehrlich of Colorado Springs, Col.; Dr. Haven Emerson of New York, Joseph M. Price of New York, Charles J. Hillard of Pittsburg, Pa.; H. W. St. John of Hartford, Conn.; T. M. Osborne of Auburn, N. Y.; Ralph G. Wells of Indianapolis, Ind.; Alfred P. Page of Arlington, Mass.; Edward Farquhar of Montgomery, Md.; A. B. Farquhar of York, Pa., and Herman Metz of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The opening session, after the election of officers, was devoted to a discussion of the platform, the following having been appointed a committee for presenting that document:

Prof. Francis P. Nash of Geneva, N. Y.; Louis D. Lacroix of Oxford, N. C.; Prof. Edward G. Bourne of New Haven, Conn.; W. F. Lloyd of New York and Edward Waldo Emerson of Concord, Mass.

The report of the committee was adopted and the platform will be found in full under the heading of "Platforms of National Nominating Conventions" elsewhere in this volume.

At the afternoon session a long speech was made by the chairman upon the necessities of the campaign and an independent ticket. After the adoption of the platform, Donelson Caffery of Louisiana and Archibald M. Howe of Massachusetts were nominated by acclamation as candidates for president and vice-president. A campaign committee was provided for and the convention then adjourned sine die.

In September both Mr. Caffery and Mr. Howe declined the nominations and the national committee decided not to substitute other candidates in their places.

#### VETOS BY THE PRESIDENTS.

The president of the United States may treat a bill that passes congress in any one of five different ways: (1) He may sign it; (2) sign it with a protest; (3) if presented more than ten days before the close of the session and he takes no action, at the expiration of ten days it becomes a law without his signature; (4) if presented within ten

days of the close of the session and he fails to return it it does not become a law (this is popularly known as a "pocket veto"); or (5) veto it, giving congress his reasons therefor. Washington vetoed 2 bills; Madison, 6; Monroe, 1; Jackson, 12; Tyler, 9; Polk, 3; Pierce, 9; Buchanan, 7; Lincoln, 3; Johnson, 21; Grant, 43; Hayes, 12; Arthur, 4; Cleveland, 301; Harrison, 19. Total, 494.

## Platforms of National Dominating Conventions in 1900.

(Arranged in the order in which the conventions were held.)

### SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

Adopted at Indianapolis, Ind., March 7, 1900.

The social democratic party of America declares that life, liberty and happiness depend upon equal political and economic rights.

In our economic development an industrial revolution has taken place, the individual tool of former years having become the social tool of the present. The individual tool was owned by the worker who employed himself and was master of his product. The social tool, the machine, is owned by the capitalist and the worker is dependent upon him for employment. The capitalist thus becomes the master of the worker and is able to appropriate to himself a large share of the product of his labor.

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people; but the same economic forces which have produced and now intensify the capitalist system will necessitate the adoption of socialism, the collective ownership of the means of production for the common good and welfare.

#### TWO CLASSES.

The present system of social production and private ownership is rapidly converting society into two antagonistic classes—i. e., the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the mill of competition. The issue is now between the two classes first named. Our political liberty is now of little value to the masses unless used to acquire economic liberty.

Independent political action and the trade union movement are the chief emancipating factors of the working class, the one representing its political, the other its economic wing, and both must co-operate to abolish the capitalist system.

Therefore the social democratic party of America declares its object to be:

#### PARTY OBJECTS.

1. The organization of the working class into a political party to conquer the public powers now controlled by capitalists.
2. The abolition of wage-slavery by the establishment of a national system of co-operative industry, based upon the social or common ownership of the means of production and distribution, to be administered by society in the common interest of all its members, and the complete emancipation of the socially useful classes from the domination of capitalism.

The working class and all those in sympathy with their historic mission to realize a higher civilization should sever connection with all capitalist and reform parties and unite with the social democratic party of America.

The control of political power by the social democratic party will be tantamount to the abolition of all class rule.

The solidarity of labor connecting the millions of class-conscious fellow-workers throughout the civilized world will lead to international socialism, the brotherhood of man.

As steps in that direction, we make the following demands:

1. Revision of our federal constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to complete control of government by the people irrespective of sex.

#### PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

2. The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines.

3. The public ownership of all railroads, telegraphs and telephones; all means of transportation and communication; all waterworks, gas and electric plants and other public utilities.

4. The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal and other mines and all oil and gas wells.

5. The reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production.

6. The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.

7. Useful inventions to be free, the inventor to be remunerated by the public.

8. Labor legislation to be national, instead of local, and international when possible.

9. National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment and want in old age.

10. Equal political and civil rights for men and women and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women.

11. The adoption of the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives by the voters.

12. Abolition of war and the introduction of international arbitration.

The nominees of the convention were Eugene V. Debs of Indiana for president and Job Harriman of California for vice-president.

### UNITED CHRISTIAN PARTY.

Adopted at Rock Island, Ill., May 2, 1900.

We, the united Christian party, in national convention assembled in the city of Rock Island, Ill., May 1 and 2, 1900, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all power and authority, the Lord Jesus Christ as the sovereign ruler of nations and the bible as the standard by which to decide moral issues in our political life, do make the following declaration:

We believe the time to have arrived when

the eternal principles of justice, mercy and love as exemplified in the life and teachings of Jesus Christ should be embodied in the constitution of our nation and applied in concrete form to every function of our government.

We maintain that this statement is in harmony with the fundamental principles of our national common law, our Christian usages and customs, the declaration of the

Supreme court of the United States that "This is a Christian nation" and the accepted principle in judicial decisions that no law should contravene the Divine law.

We deprecate certain immoral laws which have grown out of the failure of our nation to recognize these principles—notably, such as require the desecration of the Christian sabbath, authorize unscriptural marriage and divorce and license the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

The execution of these immoral laws above mentioned we hold to be neither loyalty to our country nor honoring to God; therefore it shall be our purpose to administer the government, so far as it shall be entrusted to us by the suffrages of the people, in accordance with the principles herein set forth; and, until amended, our oath of office shall be to the constitution and laws as herein explained and to no other, and we will look to Him who has all power in heaven and in earth to vindicate our purpose in seeking His glory and the welfare of our beloved land.

As an expression of consent or allegiance on the part of the governed, in harmony with the above statements, we declare for the adoption and use of the system of legislation known as the "initiative and referendum," together with "proportionate representation" and the "imperative mandate."

We hold that all men and women are created free and with equal rights, and declare for the establishment of such political, industrial and social conditions as shall guarantee to every person civic equality, the fruits of his or her honest toil and opportunity for the righteous enjoyment of the same; and we especially condemn mob violence and outrages against any individual or class of individuals in our country.

We declare against war, and for the arbitra-

tration of all national and international disputes.

We hold that the legalized liquor traffic is the crowning infamy of civilization, and we declare for the immediate abolition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

We are gratified to note the widespread agitation of the cigarette question, and declare ourselves in favor of the enactment of laws prohibiting the sale of cigarettes or tobacco in any form to minors.

We declare for the daily reading of the bible in the public schools and institutions of learning under control of the state.

We declare for the government ownership of public utilities.

We declare for the election of the president and vice-president and United States senators by the direct vote of the people.

We declare for such amendment of the United States constitution as shall be necessary to give the principles herein set forth an undeniable legal basis in the fundamental law of our land.

We invite into the united Christian party every honest man and woman who believes in Christ and His golden rule and standard of righteousness. We say especially to the sons of toil: Jesus, the carpenter's son, is your true friend. In His name and through the practice of His principles you may obtain your rights long withheld and long outraged. You have the votes necessary to enthrone Him. His love and principles, politically applied, will lift you up and give you true civic liberty forever.

The nominees of the convention were: For president, Silas C. Swallow, of Pennsylvania; for vice-president, J. G. Woolley of Illinois. Mr. Woolley declined and the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon of Kansas was substituted in his place. He withdrew and D. L. Martin of Pennsylvania was nominated.

**PEOPLE'S PARTY (NONFUSION WING).**

Adopted at Cincinnati, O., May 10, 1900.

The people's party of the United States, assembled in national convention this 10th day of May, 1900, affirming our unshaken belief in the cardinal tenets of the people's party as set forth in the Omaha platform, and pledging ourselves anew to continued advocacy of those grand principles of human liberty until right shall triumph over might and love over greed, do adopt and proclaim this declaration of faith:

**INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.**

1. We demand the initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate for such changes of existing fundamental and statute law as will enable the people, in their sovereign capacity, to propose and compel the enactment of such laws as they desire, to reject such as they deem injurious to their interests and to recall unfaithful public servants.

**PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.**

2. We demand the public ownership and operation of those means of communication, transportation and production which the people may elect, such as railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, coal mines, etc.

3. The land, including all natural sources of wealth, is a heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by rail-

roads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

**FINANCE AND COINAGE.**

4. A scientific and absolute paper money, based upon the entire wealth and population of the nation, not redeemable in any specific commodity, but made a full legal tender for all debts and receivable for all taxes and public dues, and issued by the government only, without the intervention of banks and in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of commerce, is the best currency that can be devised; but until such a financial system is secured, which we shall press for adoption, we favor the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1.

**INCOME TAX.**

5. We demand the levy and collection of a graduated tax on incomes and inheritances and a constitutional amendment to secure the same if necessary.

**ELECTION OF THE EXECUTIVE.**

6. We demand the election of president, vice-president, federal judges and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

**TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES.**

7. We are opposed to trusts, and declare the contention between the old parties on

the monopoly question is a sham battle, and that no solution of this mighty problem is possible without the adoption of the principle of public ownership of public utilities.

The nominees of this convention were: For president, Wharton Barker of Pennsylvania; for vice-president, Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota.

### PEOPLE'S PARTY (FUSION WING).

Adopted at Sioux Falls, S. D., May 10, 1900.

The people's party of the United States, in convention assembled, congratulating its supporters on the wide extension of its principles in all directions, does hereby reaffirm its adherence to the fundamental principles proclaimed in its two prior platforms and calls upon all who desire to avert the subversion of free institutions by corporate and imperialistic power to unite with it in bringing the government back to the ideals of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln.

It extends to its allies in the struggle for financial and economic freedom assurances of its loyalty to the principles which animate the allied forces and the promise of honest and hearty co-operation in every effort for their success.

To the people of the United States we offer the following platform as the expression of our unalterable convictions:

#### THE FINANCE LAW.

Resolved, That we denounce the act of March 14, 1900, as the culmination of a long series of conspiracies to deprive the people of their constitutional rights over the money of the nation and relegate to the gigantic money trust the control of the purse, and hence of the people. We denounce this act:

1. For making all money obligations, domestic and foreign, payable in gold coin or its equivalent, thus enormously increasing the burdens of the debtors and enriching the creditors.

2. For refunding "gold bonds" not to mature for years into long-time gold bonds, so as to make their payment improbable and our debt perpetual.

3. For taking from the treasury over \$50,000,000 in time of war and presenting it at a premium to bondholders to accomplish the refunding of bonds not due.

4. For doubling the capital of bankers by returning to them the face value of their bonds in current money notes, so that they may draw one interest from the government and another from the people.

5. For allowing banks to expand and contract their circulation at pleasure, thus controlling prices of all products.

6. For authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue new gold bonds to an unlimited amount whenever he deems it necessary to replenish the gold hoard, thus enabling usurers to secure more bonds and more bank currency by drawing gold from the treasury, thereby creating an "endless chain" for perpetually adding to a perpetual debt.

7. For striking down the greenback in order to force the people to borrow \$346,000,000 more from the banks, at an annual cost of over \$20,000,000.

While barring out the money of the constitution this law opens the printing mints of the treasury to the free coinage of bank paper money, to enrich the few and impoverish the many.

We pledge anew the people's party never to cease the agitation until this eighth financial conspiracy is blotted from the

statute books, the Lincoln greenback restored, the bonds all paid and all corporation money forever retired.

#### COINAGE OF SILVER.

We reaffirm the demand for the reopening of the mints of the United States to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, the immediate increase in the volume of silver coins and certificates thus created to be substituted, dollar for dollar, for the bank notes issued by private corporations under special privilege granted by the law of March 14, 1900, and prior national banking laws, the remaining portion of the bank notes to be replaced with full legal tender government paper money and its volume so controlled as to maintain at all times a stable money market and a stable price level.

We demand a graduated income and inheritance tax, to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

With Thomas Jefferson, we declare the land, including all natural sources of wealth, the inalienable heritage of the people. Government should so act as to secure homes for the people and prevent land monopoly. The original homestead policy should be enforced and future settlers upon the public domain should be entitled to a free homestead, while all who have paid an acreage price to the government under existing laws should have their homestead rights restored.

#### OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people and on a non-partisan basis, to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the extortion, tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which result in the impairment, if not the destruction, of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizen, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished in a manner consistent with sound public policy.

Trusts, the overshadowing evil of the age, are the result and culmination of the private ownership and control of the three great instruments of commerce—money, transportation and the means of transmission of information—which instruments of commerce are public functions, and which our forefathers declared in the constitution should be controlled by the people through their congress for the public welfare. The one remedy for the trusts is that the ownership and control be assumed and exercised by the people.

We further demand that all tariffs on goods controlled by a trust shall be abolished.

To cope with the trust evil the people must act directly without the intervention of representatives who may be controlled or influenced. We therefore demand direct legislation, giving the people the lawmaking and veto power under the initiative and referendum. A majority of the people can never be corruptly influenced.

Appraising the valor of our army and navy in the Spanish war, we denounce the conduct of the administration in changing a war for humanity into a war of conquest. The action of the administration in the Philippines is in conflict with all the precedents of our national life—at war with the declaration of independence, the constitution and the plain precepts of humanity.

#### FREEDOM FOR FILIPINOS.

Murder and arson have been our response to the appeals of the people who asked only to establish a free government in their own land. We demand a stoppage of this war of extermination by the assurance to the Philippines of independence and protection under a stable government of their own creation.

The declaration of independence, the constitution and the American flag are one and inseparable. The island of Porto-Rico is a part of the territory of the United States, and by levying special and extraordinary customs duties on the commerce of that island the administration has violated the constitution, abandoned the fundamental principles of American liberty, and has striven to give the lie to the contention of our forefathers that there should be no taxation without representation.

Out of the imperialism which would force an undesired domination on the people of the Philippines springs the un-American cry for a large standing army. Nothing in the character or purposes of our people justifies us in ignoring the plain lesson of history and putting our liberties in jeopardy by assuming the burden of militarism, which is crushing the people of the old world. We denounce the administration for its sinister efforts to substitute a standing army for the citizen soldiery, which is the best safeguard of the republic.

#### SYMPATHY FOR THE BOERS.

We extend to the brave Boers of South Africa our sympathy and moral support in their patriotic struggle for the right of self-government, and we are unalterably opposed to any alliance, open or covert, between the United States and any other nation that will tend to the destruction of human liberty.

And a further manifestation of imperialism is to be found in the mining districts of Idaho. In the Cœur d'Alene soldiers have been used to overawe miners striving for a greater measure of industrial independence.

#### SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Adopted at the national convention in New York, June 2-8, 1900.

The socialist labor party of the United States, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no

And we denounce the state government of Idaho and the federal government for employing the military arm of the government to abridge the civil rights of the people and to enforce an infamous permit system which denies to laborers their inherent liberty and compels them to forswear their manhood and their rights before being permitted to seek employment.

#### CONTRACT LABOR.

The importation of Japanese and other laborers under contract to serve monopolistic corporations is a notorious and flagrant violation of the immigration laws. We demand that the federal government shall take cognizance of this menacing evil and repress it under existing laws. We further pledge ourselves to strive for the enactment of more stringent laws for the exclusion of Mongolian and Malayan immigration.

We indorse municipal ownership of public utilities, and declare that the advantages which have accrued to the public under that system would be multiplied a hundredfold by its extension to natural interstate monopolies.

We denounce the practice of issuing injunctions in the cases of dispute between employers and employes, making criminal acts by organizations which are not criminal when performed by individuals, and demand legislation to restrain the evil.

#### ELECTION OF SENATORS.

We demand that United States senators and all other officials as far as practicable be elected by direct vote of the people.

Believing that the elective franchise and untrammelled ballot are essential to a government of, for and by the people, the people's party condemns the wholesale system of disfranchisement by coercion and intimidation adopted in some states as un-republican and undemocratic. And we declare it to be the duty of the several state legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

We favor home rule in the territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of the territories as states.

We denounce the expensive red-tape system, political favoritism, cruel and unnecessary delay and criminal evasion of the statutes in the management of the pension office, and demand the simple and honest execution of the law and the fulfillment by the nation of its pledges of service pension to all its honorably discharged veterans.

At this convention the nominees were: For president, William J. Bryan of Nebraska; for vice-president, Charles A. Towne of Minnesota. Mr. Towne withdrew and Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois was substituted in his place.

such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of

economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment and, by compulsory idleness in wage-slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the socialist labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We therefore call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the socialist labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the co-operative commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization. (This is the platform of 1896 readopted.)

The nominees were: For president, Joseph Francis Mallony of Massachusetts; for vice-president, Valentine Rimmel of Pennsylvania.

### REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Adopted at Philadelphia, Pa., June 20, 1900.

The republicans of the United States through their chosen representatives, met in national convention, looking back upon an unsurpassed record of achievement and looking forward into a great field of duty and opportunity and appealing to the judgment of their countrymen, make these declarations:

The expectation in which the American people, turning from the democratic party, intrusted power four years ago to a republican chief magistrate and a republican congress has been met and satisfied. When the people then assembled at the polls after a term of democratic legislation and administration business was dead, industry was paralyzed and the national credit disastrously impaired. The country's capital was hidden away and its labor distressed and unemployed.

The democrats had no other plan with which to improve the ruinous conditions which they had themselves produced than to coin silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The republican party, denouncing this plan as sure to produce conditions even worse than those from which relief was sought, promised to restore prosperity by means of two legislative measures—a protective tariff and a law making gold the standard of value.

The people, by great majorities, issued to the republican party a commission to enact these laws. This commission has been executed, and the republican promise is redeemed. Prosperity more general and more abundant than we have ever known has followed these enactments. There is no longer controversy as to the value of any government obligations. Every American dollar is a gold dollar or its assured equivalent, and American credit stands higher than

that of any nation. Capital is fully employed and everywhere labor is profitably occupied.

### THE WAR AND ITS RESULTS.

No single fact can more strikingly tell the story of what republican government means to the country than this—that while during the whole period of 107 years from 1790 to 1897 there was an excess of exports over imports of only \$383,028,497, there has been in the short three years of the present republican administration an excess of exports over imports in the enormous sum of \$1,483,537,094.

And while the American people, sustained by this republican legislation, have been achieving these splendid triumphs in their business and commerce, they have conducted and in victory concluded a war for liberty and human rights.

No thoughts of national aggrandizement tarnish the high purpose with which American standards were unfurled. It was a war unsought and patiently resisted, but when it came the American government was ready. Its fleets were cleared for action. Its armies were in the field and the quick and signal triumph of its forces on land and sea bore equal tribute to the courage of American soldiers and sailors and to the skill and foresight of republican statesmanship. To 10,000,000 of the human race there was given "a new birth of freedom," and to the American people a new and noble responsibility.

### INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

We indorse the administration of William McKinley. Its acts have been established in wisdom and in patriotism, and at home and abroad it has distinctly elevated and

extended the influence of the American nation. Walking untried paths and facing unforeseen responsibilities, President McKinley has been in every situation the true American patriot and the upright statesman, clear in vision, strong in judgment, firm in action, always inspiring and deserving the confidence of his countrymen.

#### DEMOCRATIC RULE.

In asking the American people to indorse this republican record and to renew their commission to the republican party, we remind them of the fact that the menace to their prosperity has always resided in democratic principles, and no less in the general incapacity of the democratic party to conduct public affairs.

The prime essential of business prosperity is public confidence in the good sense of the government and in its ability to deal intelligently with each new problem of administration and legislation. That confidence the democratic party has never earned. It is hopelessly inadequate and the country's prosperity, when democratic success at the polls is announced, halts and ceases in mere anticipation of democratic blunders and failures.

#### THE GOLD STANDARD.

We renew allegiance to the principle of the gold standard and declare our confidence in the wisdom of the legislation of the LVth congress, by which the parity of all our money and the stability of our currency on a gold basis has been secured.

We recognize that interest rates are a potent factor in production and business activity, and for the purpose of further equalizing and of further lowering the rates of interest we favor such monetary legislation as will enable the varying needs of the season and of all sections to be promptly met in order that trade may be evenly sustained, labor steadily employed and commerce enlarged.

The volume of money in circulation was never so great per capita as it is to-day.

We declare our steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. No measure to that end could be considered which was without the support of the leading commercial countries of the world.

However firmly republican legislation may seem to have secured the country against the peril of base and discredited currency, the election of a democratic president could not fail to impair the country's credit and to bring once more into question the intention of the American people to maintain upon the gold standard the parity of their money circulation. The democratic party must be convinced that the American people will never tolerate the Chicago platform.

#### TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES.

We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest co-operation of capital to meet new business conditions and especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectually restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition and secure the rights of producers, laborers and all who are engaged in industry and commerce.

#### THE TARIFF AND PROTECTION.

We renew our faith in the policy of protection to American labor. In that policy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained. By protecting the home market the competition has been stimulated and production cheapened. Opportunity to the inventive genius of our people has been secured and wages in every department of labor maintained at high rates, higher now than ever before, always distinguishing our working people in their better conditions of life from those of any competing country. Enjoying the blessings of American common schools, secure in the right of self-government and protected in the occupancy of their own markets, their constantly increasing knowledge and skill have enabled them finally to enter the markets of the world.

We favor the associated policy of reciprocity, so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce in return for free foreign markets.

#### RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

In the further interest of American workmen, we favor a more effective restriction of the immigration of cheap labor from foreign lands, the extension of opportunities of education for working children, the raising of the age limit for child labor, the protection of free labor as against contract convict labor, and an effective system of labor insurance.

#### OUR CARRYING TRADE.

Our present dependence upon foreign shipping for nine-tenths of our foreign carrying is a great loss to the industry of this country. It is also a serious danger to our trade, for its sudden withdrawal in the event of European war would seriously cripple our expanding foreign commerce. The national defense and naval efficiency of this country, moreover, supply a compelling reason for legislation which will enable us to recover our former place among the trade-carrying fleets of the world.

#### SOLDIERS' PENSIONS.

The nation owes a debt of profound gratitude to the soldiers and sailors who have fought its battles, and it is the government's duty to provide for the survivors and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the country's wars. The pension laws, founded in this just sentiment, should be liberal, and should be liberally administered, and preference should be given wherever practicable with respect to employment in the public service to soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans.

#### CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

We commend the policy of the republican party in maintaining the efficiency of the civil service. The administration has acted wisely in its effort to secure for public service in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands only those whose fitness has been determined by training and experience. We believe that employment in the public service in these territories should be confined as far as practicable to their inhabitants.

#### THE COLORED VOTER.

It was the plain purpose of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution to prevent

discrimination on account of race or color in regulating the elective franchise. Devices of state governments, whether by statutory or constitutional enactment, to avoid the purpose of this amendment are revolutionary and should be condemned.

#### ROADS AND RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

Public movements looking to a permanent improvement of the roads and highways of the country meet with our cordial approval, and we recommend this subject to the earnest consideration of the people and of the legislatures of the several states.

We favor the extension of the rural free delivery service wherever its extension may be justified.

In further pursuance of the constant policy of the republican party to provide free homes on the public domain, we recommend adequate national legislation to reclaim the arid lands of the United States, reserving control of the distribution of water for irrigation to the respective states and territories.

#### ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES.

We favor home rule for and the early admission to statehood of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.

#### WAR TAXES.

The Dingley act, amended to provide sufficient revenue for the conduct of the war, has so well performed its work that it has been possible to reduce the war debt in the sum of \$40,000,000. So ample are the government's revenues, and so great is the public confidence in the integrity of its obligations, that its newly funded 2 per cent bonds sell at a premium. The country is now justified in expecting, and it will be the policy of the republican party to bring about, a reduction of the war taxes.

#### THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

We favor the construction, ownership, control and protection of an isthmian canal by the government of the United States.

#### NEW FOREIGN MARKETS.

New markets are necessary for the increasing surplus of our farm products. Every effort should be made to open and obtain new markets, especially in the orient, and the administration is warmly to be commended for its successful effort to commit all trading and colonizing nations to the policy of the open door in China.

In the interest of our expanding commerce, we recommend that congress create a department of commerce and industries in the charge of a secretary with a seat in the cabinet. The United States consular system should be reorganized under the supervision of this new department, upon such a basis of appointment and tenure as will render it still more serviceable to the nation's increasing trade.

The American government must protect the person and property of every citizen wherever they are wrongfully violated or placed in peril.

#### THE AMERICAN WOMEN.

We congratulate the women of America upon their splendid record of public service in the Volunteer Aid Association, and as nurses in camp and hospital, during the

recent campaigns of our armies in the eastern and western Indies, and we appreciate their faithful co-operation in all works of education and industry.

#### CESSION OF SAMOA.

President McKinley has conducted the foreign affairs of the United States with distinguished credit to the American people. In releasing us from the vexatious conditions of a European alliance for the government of Samoa his course is especially to be commended. By securing to our undivided control the most important island of the Samoan group and the best harbor in the southern Pacific every American interest has been safeguarded.

We approve the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States.

#### SYMPATHY FOR THE BOERS.

We commend the part taken by our government in the peace conference at The Hague.

We assert our steadfast adherence to the policy announced in the Monroe doctrine.

The provisions of The Hague convention were wisely regarded when President McKinley tendered his friendly offices in the interest of peace between Great Britain and the South African republics. While the American government must continue the policy prescribed by Washington, affirmed by every succeeding president and imposed upon us by The Hague treaty, of nonintervention in European controversies, the American people earnestly hope that a way may soon be found, honorable alike to both contending parties, to terminate the strife between them.

#### CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

In accepting by the treaty of Paris the just responsibility of our victories in the Spanish war, the president and senate won the undoubted approval of the American people. No other course was possible than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the West Indies and in the Philippine islands. That course created our responsibility before the world and with the unorganized population whom our intervention had freed from Spain to provide for the maintenance of law and order and for the establishment of good government and for the performance of international obligations.

Our authority could not be less than our responsibility, and wherever sovereign rights were extended it became the high duty of the government to maintain its authority, to put down armed insurrection and to confer the blessings of liberty and civilization upon all the rescued peoples. The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law.

To Cuba independence and self-government were assured in the same voice by which war was declared, and to the letter this pledge shall be performed.

The republican party, upon its history and upon this declaration of its principles and policies, confidently invokes the considerate and approving judgment of the American people.

The nominees of the convention were: For president, William McKinley of Ohio; for vice-president, Theodore Roosevelt of New York.



**PROHIBITION PARTY.**

Adopted at Chicago, Ill., June 27, 1900.

The national prohibition party, in convention represented at Chicago, June 27 and 28, 1900, acknowledge Almighty God as the supreme source of all just government. Realizing that this republic was founded upon Christian principles, and can endure only as it embodies justice and righteousness, and asserting that all authority should seek the best good of all the governed, to this end wisely prohibiting what is wrong and permitting only what is right, we hereby record and proclaim:

**DEFINITION AND ARRAIGNMENT OF PARTIES.**

1. We accept and assert the definition given by Edmund Burke, that "a party is a body of men joined together for the purpose of protecting by their joint endeavor the national interest upon some particular principle upon which they are all agreed." We declare that there is no principle now advocated by any other party which could be made a fact in government with such beneficent moral and material results as the principle of prohibition applied to the beverage liquor traffic; that the national interest could be promoted in no other way so surely and widely as by its adoption and assertion through a national policy and a co-operation therein by every state, forbidding the manufacture, sale, exportation, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes; that we stand for this as the only principle proposed by any party anywhere for the settlement of a question greater and graver than any other before the American people, and involving more profoundly than any other their moral future and financial welfare; and that all the patriotic citizenship of this country, agreed upon this principle—however much disagreement there may be as to minor considerations and issues—should stand together at the ballot-box from this time forward until prohibition is the established policy of the United States, with a party in power to enforce it and to insure its moral and material benefits.

We insist that such a party, agreed upon this principle and policy, having sober leadership, without any obligation for success to the saloon vote and to those demoralizing political combinations, can successfully cope with all other and lesser problems of government in legislative halls and in the executive chair, and that it is useless for any party to make declarations in its platform as to any questions concerning which there may be serious differences of opinion in its own membership and as to which, because of such differences, the party could legislate only on a basis of mutual concessions when coming into power.

We submit that the democratic and republican parties are alike insincere in their assumed hostility to trusts and monopolies. They dare not and do not attack the most dangerous of them all—the liquor power. So long as the saloon debauches the citizen and breeds the purchasable voter money will continue to buy its way to power. Break down this traffic, elevate manhood and a sober citizenship will find a way to control dangerous combinations of capital.

We purpose, as a first step in the financial problem of the nation, to save more than

\$1,000,000,000 every year now annually expended to support the liquor traffic and to demoralize our people. When that is accomplished conditions will have so improved that with a clearer atmosphere the country can address itself to the questions as to the kind and quantity of currency needed.

**PRESENT QUESTIONS AT ISSUE.**

2. We reaffirm as true indisputably the declaration of William Windom, when secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of President Arthur, that "considered socially, financially, politically or morally, the licensed liquor traffic is or ought to be the overwhelming issue in American politics, and that the destruction of this iniquity stands next on the calendar of the world's progress." We hold that the existence of our party presents this issue squarely to the American people and lays upon them the responsibility of choice between liquor parties, dominated by distillers and brewers, with their policy of saloon perpetuation, breeding waste, wickedness, woe, pauperism, taxation, corruption and crime, and our one party of patriotic and moral principle, with a policy which defends it from domination by corrupt bosses, and which insures it forever against the blighting control of saloon politics.

We face with sorrow, shame and fear the awful fact that this liquor traffic has a grip on our government, municipal, state and national, through the revenue system and a saloon sovereignty, which no other party dares to dispute; a grip which dominates the party now in power, from caucus to congress, from policeman to president, from the rum shop to the white house; a grip which compels the chief executive to consent that law shall be nullified in behalf of the brewer, that the canteen shall curse our army and spread intemperance across the seas and that our flag shall wave as the symbol of partnership, at home and abroad, between this government and the men who defy and defile it for their unholy gain.

**PRESIDENT MCKINLEY CRITICISED.**

3. We charge upon President McKinley, who was elected to his high office by appeal to Christian sentiment and patriotism almost unprecedented and by a combination of moral influences never before seen in this country, that, by his conspicuous example as a wine-drinker at public banquets and as a wine-serving host in the white house, he has done more to encourage the liquor business, to demoralize the temperance habits of young men and to bring Christian practices and requirements into disrepute than any other president this republic has had. We further charge upon President McKinley responsibility for the army canteen, with all its dire breed of disease, immorality, sin and death in this country, in Cuba, in Porto Rico and the Philippines; and we insist that by his attitude concerning the canteen and his apparent contempt for the vast number of petitions and petitioners protesting against it he has outraged and insulted the moral sentiment of this country in such a manner and to such a degree as call for its righteous uprising and his indignant and effective rebuke.

We challenge denial of the fact that our chief executive, as commander-in-chief of the military forces of the United States, at any time prior to or since March 2, 1899, could have closed every army saloon, called a canteen, by executive order, as President Hayes in effect did before him, and should have closed them, for the same reasons which actuated President Hayes; we assert that the act of congress passed March 2, 1899, forbidding the sale of liquor, "in any post, exchange or canteen," by any "officer or private soldier," or by "any other person, on any premises used for military purposes by the United States," was and is as explicit an act of prohibition as the English language can frame; we declare our solemn belief that the attorney-general of the United States, in his interpretation of that law, and the secretary of war, in his acceptance of that interpretation and his refusal to enforce the law, were and are guilty of treasonable nullification thereof, and that President McKinley, through his assent to and indorsement of such interpretation and refusal on the part of officials appointed by and responsible to him, shares responsibility in their guilt; and we record our conviction that a new and serious peril confronts our country, in the fact that its president, at the behest of the beer power, dare and does abrogate a law of congress, through subordinates removable at will by him and whose acts become his, and thus virtually confesses that laws are to be administered or to be nullified in the interest of a law-defying business by an administration under mortgage to such business for support.

#### FOREIGN LIQUOR POLICY CONDEMNED

4. We deplore the fact that an administration of this republic, claiming the right and power to carry our flag across the seas and to conquer and annex new territory, should admit its lack of power to prohibit the American saloon on subjugated soil, or should openly confess itself subject to liquor sovereignty under that flag. We are humiliated, exasperated and grieved by the evidence painfully abundant that this administration's policy of expansion is bearing so rapidly its first fruits of drunkenness, insanity and crime under the hot-house sun of the tropics; and that when the president of the first Philippine commission said: "It was unfortunate that we introduced and established the saloon there, to corrupt the natives and to exhibit the vices of our race," we charge the inhumanity and un-Christianity of this act on the administration of William McKinley, and upon the party which elected and would perpetuate the same.

5. We declare that the only policy which the government of the United States can of right uphold as to the liquor traffic, under the national constitution, upon any territory under the military or civil control of that government, is the policy of prohibition; that, "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and insure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," as the constitution provides, the liquor traffic must neither be sanctioned nor tolerated, and that the revenue policy which makes our government a partner with distillers and brewers and barkeepers, is a disgrace to our civilization, an

outrage upon humanity and a crime against God.

We condemn the present administration at Washington because it has repealed the prohibitory laws in Alaska and has given over the partly civilized tribes there to be the prey of the American grog shop, and because it has entered upon a license policy in our new possessions by incorporating the same in the revenue act of congress in the code of laws for the government of the Hawaiian islands.

We call general attention to the fearful fact that exportation of liquors from the United States to the Philippine islands increased from \$337 in 1898 to \$467,198 in the first ten months of the fiscal year ended June 1, 1900; and that while our exportation of liquors to Cuba never reached \$30,000 a year previous to American occupation of that island our exports of such liquors to Cuba during the fiscal year of 1899 reached the sum of \$629,655.

#### CALL TO MORAL CITIZENSHIP.

6. One great religious body (the baptist) having truly declared of the liquor traffic "that it has no defensible right to exist, that it can never be reformed, that it stands condemned by its unrighteous fruits as a thing un-Christian, un-American and perilous utterly to every interest in life"; another great religious body (the methodist) having as truly asserted and reiterated that "no political party has a right to expect, nor should it receive, the votes of Christian men so long as it stands committed to the license system or refuses to put itself on record in an attitude of open hostility to the saloons"; other great religious bodies having made similar deliverances, in language plain and unequivocal, as to the liquor traffic and the duty of Christian citizenship in opposition thereto, and the fact being plain and undeniable that the democratic party stands for license, the saloon and the canteen, while the republican party, in policy and administration, stands for the canteen, the saloon and revenue therefrom, we declare ourselves justified in expecting that Christian voters everywhere shall cease their complicity with the liquor curse by refusing to uphold a liquor party, and shall unite themselves with the only party which upholds the prohibition policy and which for nearly thirty years has been the faithful defender of the church, the state, the home and the school against the saloon, its expanders and perpetuators, their actual and persistent foes.

We insist that no difference of belief as to any other question or concern of government should stand in the way of such a union of moral and Christian citizenship as we hereby invite for the speedy settlement of this paramount moral, industrial, financial and political issue which our party presents; and we refrain from declaring ourselves upon all minor matters as to which differences of opinion may exist, that hereby we may offer to the American people a platform so broad that all can stand upon it who desire to see sober citizenship actually sovereign over the allied hosts of evil, sin and crime in a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

We declare that there are but two real parties to-day concerning the liquor traffic—perpetuators and prohibitionists—and that patriotism, Christianity and every in-

terest of genuine republicanism and of pure democracy, besides the loyal demands of our common humanity, require the speedy union in one solid phalanx at the ballot-box of all who oppose the liquor traffic's perpetuation,

and who covet endurance for this republic.

The nominees of the convention were: For president, John G. Woolley of Illinois; for vice-president, Henry B. Metcalf of Rhode Island.

### DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Adopted at Kansas City, Mo., July 5, 1900.

We, the representatives of the democratic party of the United States, assembled in national convention on the anniversary of the adoption of the declaration of independence, do reaffirm our faith in that immortal proclamation of the inalienable rights of men and our allegiance to the constitution framed in harmony therewith by the fathers of the republic. We hold with the United States Supreme court that the declaration of independence is the spirit of our government, of which the constitution is the form and letter.

#### SOURCE OF ALL GOVERNMENTS.

We declare again that all governments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that any government not based upon the consent of the governed is a tyranny; and that to impose upon any people a government of force is to substitute the methods of imperialism for those of a republic.

We hold that the constitution follows the flag and denounce the doctrine that an executive or congress, deriving their existence and their powers from the constitution, can exercise lawful authority beyond it or in violation of it. We assert that no nation can long endure half republic and half empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home.

#### THE STATUS OF PORTO RICO.

Believing in these fundamental principles, we denounce the Porto Rico law, enacted by a republican congress against the protest and opposition of the democratic minority, as a bold and open violation of the nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of the national good faith. It imposes upon the people of Porto Rico a government without their consent and taxation without representation. It dishonors the American people by repudiating a solemn pledge made in their behalf by the commanding general of our army, which the Porto Ricans welcomed to a peaceful and unresisted occupation of their land. It doomed to poverty and distress a people whose helplessness appeals with peculiar force to our justice and magnanimity.

In this, the first act of its imperialistic programme, the republican party seeks to commit the United States to a colonial policy, inconsistent with republican institutions and condemned by the Supreme court in numerous decisions:

#### THE PLEDGE TO CUBA.

We demand the prompt and honest fulfillment of our pledge to the Cuban people and the world that the United States has no disposition nor intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island of Cuba, except for its pacification.

The war ended nearly two years ago, profound peace reigns over the island, and still the administration keeps the government of the island from its people, while republican carpetbag officials plunder its revenues and

exploit the colonial theory to the disgrace of the American people.

#### POLICY TOWARD THE FILIPINOS.

We condemn and denounce the Philippine policy of the present administration. It has involved the republic in unnecessary war, sacrificed the lives of many of our noblest sons and placed the United States, previously known and applauded throughout the world as the champion of freedom, in the false and un-American position of crushing with military force the efforts of our former allies to achieve liberty and self-government.

The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without imperiling our form of government, and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization or to convert the republic into an empire we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence; and, third, protection from outside interference such as has been given for nearly a century to the republics of Central and South America.

The greedy commercialism which dictated the Philippine policy of the republican administration attempts to justify it with the plea that it will pay, but even this sordid and unworthy plea fails when brought to the test of facts. The war of criminal aggression against the Filipinos, entailing an annual expense of many millions, has already cost more than any possible profit that could accrue from the entire Philippine trade for years to come. Furthermore, when trade is extended at the expense of liberty the price is always too high.

#### TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

We are not opposed to territorial expansion when it takes in desirable territory which can be erected into states in the union, and whose people are willing and fit to become American citizens. We favor trade expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means. But we are unalterably opposed to the seizing or purchasing of distant islands to be governed outside the constitution, and whose people can never become citizens.

We are in favor of extending the republic's influence among the nations, but believe that influence should be extended, not by force and violence, but through the persuasive power of a high and honorable example.

The importance of other questions now pending before the American people is in no wise diminished, and the democratic party takes no backward step from its position on them, but the burning issue of imperialism growing out of the Spanish war involves the very existence of the republic and the destruction of our free institutions. We regard it as the paramount issue of the campaign.

### THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The declaration in the republican platform adopted at the Philadelphia convention, held in June, 1900, that the republican party "steadfastly adheres to the policy announced in the Monroe doctrine," is manifestly insincere and deceptive. This profession is contradicted by the avowed policy of that party, in opposition to the spirit of the Monroe doctrine, to acquire and hold sovereignty over large areas of territory and large numbers of people in the eastern hemisphere.

We insist on the strict maintenance of the Monroe doctrine in all its integrity, both in letter and in spirit, as necessary to prevent the extension of European authority on this continent and as essential to our supremacy in American affairs. At the same time we declare that no American people shall ever be held by force in unwilling subjection to European authority.

### MILITARISM.

We oppose militarism. It means conquest abroad and intimidation and oppression at home. It means the strong arm which has ever been fatal to free institutions. It is what millions of our citizens have fled from in Europe. It will impose upon our peace-loving people a large standing army and unnecessary burden of taxation and a constant menace to their liberties. A small standing army and a well-disciplined state militia are amply sufficient in time of peace.

This republic has no place for a vast military service and conscription. When the nation is in danger the volunteer soldier is his country's best defender. The national guard of the United States should ever be cherished in the patriotic hearts of a free people. Such organizations are ever an element of strength and safety. For the first time in our history and coeval with the Philippine conquest has there been a wholesale departure from our time-honored and approved system of volunteer organization.

We denounce it as un-American, undemocratic and un-republican and as a subversion of the ancient and fixed principles of a free people.

### PRIVATE MONOPOLIES.

Private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable. They destroy competition, control the price of all material and of the finished product, thus robbing both producer and consumer. They lessen the employment of labor and arbitrarily fix the terms and conditions thereof and deprive individual energy and small capital of their opportunity for betterment. They are the most efficient means yet devised for appropriating the fruits of industry to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and unless their insatiate greed is checked all wealth will be aggregated in a few hands and the republic destroyed.

The dishonest paltering with the trust evil by the republican party in state and national platforms is conclusive proof of the truth of the charge that trusts are the legitimate product of republican policies, and that they are fostered by republican laws, and that they are protected by the republican administration in return for campaign subscriptions and political support.

We pledge the democratic party to an unceasing warfare in nation, state and city against private monopoly in every form. Existing laws against trusts must be en-

forced and more stringent ones must be enacted, providing for publicity as to the affairs of corporations engaged in interstate commerce and requiring all corporations to show, before doing business outside of the state of their origin, that they have no water in their stock, and that they have not attempted and are not attempting to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any articles of merchandise, and the whole constitutional power of congress over interstate commerce, the mails and all modes of interstate communication shall be exercised by the enactment of comprehensive laws upon the subject of trusts.

Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection.

The failure of the present republican administration, with an absolute control over all the branches of the national government, to enact any legislation designed to prevent or even curtail the absorbing power of trusts and illegal combinations, or to enforce the antitrust laws already on the statute books, proves the insincerity of the high-sounding phrases of the republican platform.

Corporations should be protected in all their rights and their legitimate interests should be respected, but any attempt by corporations to interfere with the public affairs of the people or to control the sovereignty which creates them should be forbidden under such penalties as will make such attempts impossible.

### THE TARIFF.

We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust-breeding measure, skillfully devised to give the few favors which they do not deserve and to place upon the many burdens which they should not bear.

We favor such an enlargement of the scope of the interstate-commerce law as will enable the commission to protect individuals and communities from discriminations and the public from unjust and unfair transportation rates.

### COINAGE OF SILVER.

We reaffirm and indorse the principles of the national democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896; and we reiterate the demand of that platform for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level; and as part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

We denounce the currency bill enacted at the last session of congress as a step forward in the republican policy which aims to discredit the sovereign right of the national government to issue all money, whether coin or paper, and to bestow upon national banks the power to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own benefit.

A permanent national bank currency, secured by government bonds, must have a permanent debt to rest upon, and if the bank currency is to increase with population and business the debt must also increase. The republican currency scheme is therefore a scheme for fastening upon the taxpayers a perpetual and growing debt for

the benefit of the banks. We are opposed to this private corporation paper circulated as money, but without legal tender qualities, and demand the retirement of the national bank notes as fast as government paper or silver certificates can be substituted for them.

**ELECTION OF SENATORS.**

We favor an amendment to the federal constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and we favor direct legislation wherever practicable.

**THE LABOR QUESTION.**

We are opposed to government by injunction. We denounce the black list and favor arbitration as a means of settling disputes between corporations and their employes. In the interest of American labor and the uplifting of the workingman as the corner stone of prosperity of our country we recommend that congress create a department of labor in charge of a secretary, with a seat in the cabinet, believing that the elevation of the American laborer will bring with it increased production and increased prosperity to our country at home and to our commerce abroad.

**PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS.**

We are proud of the courage and fidelity of the American soldiers and sailors in all our wars. We favor liberal pensions to them and their dependents, and we reiterate the position taken in the Chicago platform in 1896 that the fact of enlistment and service shall be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

**THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.**

We favor the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaragua canal by the United States, and we denounce the insincerity of the plank in the national republican platform for an isthmiian canal in face of the failure of the republican majority to pass the bill pending in congress.

We condemn the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as a surrender of American rights and interests, not to be tolerated by the American people.

**ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES.**

We denounce the failure of the republican party to carry out its pledges to grant statehood to the territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma and we promise the people of those territories immediate statehood and home rule during their condition as territories; and we favor home rule and a territorial form of government for Alaska and Porto Rico.

We favor an intelligent system of improving the arid lands of the west, storing the waters for purposes of irrigation and the holding of such lands for actual settlers.

**CHINESE EXCLUSION.**

We favor the continuance and strict enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law and its application to the same classes of all Asiatic races.

**SYMPATHY FOR THE BOERS.**

Jefferson said: "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none." We approve this wholesome doctrine and earnestly protest against the republican departure which has involved us in so-called politics, including the diplomacy of Europe and the intrigue and land-grabbing of Asia, and we especially condemn the ill-concealed republican alliance with England, which must mean discrimination against other friendly nations and which has already stifled the nation's voice while liberty is being strangled in Africa.

Believing in the principles of self-government and rejecting as did our forefathers the claim of monarchy, we view with indignation the purpose of England to overwhelm with force the South African republics. Speaking as we do for the entire American nation, except its republican officeholders, and for all free men everywhere, we extend our sympathies to the heroic burghers in their unequal struggle to maintain their liberty and independence.

**SUBSIDY BILL.**

We denounce the lavish appropriations of recent republican congresses, which have kept taxes high and which threaten the perpetuation of the excessive war levies. We oppose the accumulation of a surplus to be squandered in such barefaced frauds upon the taxpayers as the shipping subsidy bill, which, under the false pretense of prospering American shipbuilding, would put unearned millions into the pockets of favorite contributors to the republican campaign fund.

**REDUCTION OF WAR TAXES.**

We favor the reduction and speedy repeal of the war taxes and a return to the time-honored democratic policy of strict economy in governmental expenditures.

Believing that our most cherished institutions are in great peril, that the very existence of our constitutional republic is at stake and that the decision now to be rendered will determine whether or not our children are to enjoy those blessed privileges of free government which have made the United States great, prosperous and honored, we earnestly ask for the foregoing declaration of principles the hearty support of the liberty-loving American people regardless of previous party affiliations.

The nominees of the convention were: For president, William J. Bryan of Nebraska; for vice-president, Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois.

**SILVER REPUBLICANS.**

Adopted at Kansas City, Mo., July 6, 1900.

We, the silver republican party, in national convention assembled, declare these as our principles and invite the co-operation of all who agree therewith:

**PRINCIPLES RECOGNIZED.**

We recognize that the principles set forth in the declaration of independence are fundamental and everlastingly true in their

application to governments among men. We believe the patriotic words of Washington's farewell to be the words of soberness and wisdom, inspired by the spirit of right and truth. We treasure the words of Jefferson as priceless gems of American statesmanship.

We hold in sacred remembrance the broad philanthropy and patriotism of Lincoln, who

was the great interpreter of American history and the great apostle of human rights and of industrial freedom, and we declare, as was declared by the convention that nominated the great emancipator, that the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the declaration of independence and embodied in the federal constitution, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions.

We declare our adherence to the principle of bimetalism as the right basis of a monetary system under our national constitution, a principle that found place repeatedly in republican platforms from the demonetization of silver in 1873 to the St. Louis republican convention of 1896.

Since that convention a republican congress and a republican president, at the dictation of the trusts and money power, have passed and approved a currency bill which in itself is a repudiation of the doctrine of bimetalism advocated theretofore by the president and every great leader of his party.

#### THE CURRENCY LAW.

This currency law destroys the full money power of the silver dollar, provides for the payment of all government obligations and the redemption of all forms of paper money in gold alone, retires the time-honored and patriotic greenbacks, constituting one-sixth of the money in circulation, and surrenders to banking corporations a sovereign function of issuing all paper money, thus enabling these corporations to control the prices of labor and property by increasing or diminishing the volume of money in circulation, thus giving the banks power to create panics and bring disaster upon business enterprises.

The provision of this currency law making the bonded debt of the republic payable in gold alone changes the contract between the government and the bondholders to the advantage of the latter and is in direct opposition to the declaration of the Matthews resolution passed by congress in 1878, for which resolution the present republican president, then a member of congress, voted, as did also all leading republicans, both in the house and senate.

We declare it to be our intention to lend our efforts to the repeal of this currency law, which not only repudiates the ancient and time-honored principles of the American people before the constitution was adopted, but is violative of the principles of the constitution itself, and we shall not cease our efforts until there has been established in its place a monetary system based upon the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into money at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 by the independent action of the United States, under which system all paper money shall be issued by the government and all such money coined or issued shall be a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, without exception.

We are in favor of a graduated tax upon incomes, and if necessary to accomplish this we favor an amendment to the constitution.

#### ELECTION OF SENATORS.

We believe that United States senators ought to be elected by a direct vote of the people and we favor such amendment of the constitution and such legislation as may be necessary to that end.

We favor the maintenance and the extension wherever practicable of the merit system in the public service, appointments to be made according to fitness, competitively ascertained, and public servants to be retained in office only so long as shall be compatible with the efficiency of the service.

#### TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES.

Combinations, trusts and monopolies contrived and arranged for the purpose of controlling the prices and quantity of articles supplied to the public are unjust, unlawful and oppressive.

Not only do these unlawful conspiracies fix the prices of commodities in many cases, but they invade every branch of the state and national government with their polluting influence and control the actions of their employes and dependents in private life until their influence actually imperils society and the liberty of the citizen.

We declare against them. We demand the most stringent laws for their destruction and the most severe punishment of their promoters and maintainers and the energetic enforcement of such laws by the courts.

#### THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

We believe the Monroe doctrine to be sound in principle and a wise national policy and we demand a firm adherence thereto. We condemn acts inconsistent with it and that tend to make us parties to the interests and to involve us in the controversies of European nations and to recognition by pending treaty of the right of England to be considered in the construction of an inter-oceanic canal. We declare that such canal, when constructed, ought to be controlled by the United States in the interests of American nations.

#### ALIEN OWNERSHIP.

We observe with anxiety and regard with disapproval the increasing ownership of American lands by aliens and their growing control over our international transportation, natural resources and public utilities. We demand legislation to protect our public domain, our natural resources, our franchises and our internal commerce and to keep them free and maintain their independence of all foreign monopolies, institutions and influences, and we declare our opposition to the leasing of the public lands of the United States, whereby corporations and syndicates will be able to secure control thereof and thus monopolize the public domain, the heritage of the people.

#### PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS.

We are in favor of the principles of direct legislation. In view of the great sacrifice made and patriotic services rendered we are in favor of liberal pensions to deserving soldiers, their widows, orphans and other dependents. We believe that enlistment and service should be accepted as conclusive proof that the soldier was free from disease and disability at the time of his enlistment. We condemn the present administration of the pension laws.

#### SYMPATHY WITH THE BOERS.

We tender to the patriotic people of the South African republics our sympathy and

express our admiration for them in their heroic attempts to preserve their political freedom and maintain their national independence. We declare the destruction of these republics and the subjugation of their people to be a crime against civilization.

We believe this sympathy should have been voiced by the American congress, as was done in the case of the French, the Greeks, the Hungarians, the Poles, the Armenians and the Cubans, and as the traditions of this country would have dictated. We declare the Porto Rican tariff law to be not only a serious but a dangerous departure from the principles of our form of government. We believe in a republican form of government and are opposed to monarchy and to the whole theory of imperialistic control.

#### THE PHILIPPINES.

We believe in self-government—a government by the consent of the governed—and are unalterably opposed to a government based upon force. It is clear and certain that the inhabitants of the Philippine archipelago cannot be made citizens of the United States without endangering our civilization. We are therefore in favor of applying to the Philippine archipelago the principle we are solemnly and publicly pledged to observe in the case of Cuba.

#### REPEAL OF WAR TAX.

There no longer being any necessity for collecting war taxes, we demand the repeal of the war taxes levied to carry on the war with Spain.

We favor the immediate admission into the union of states of the territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

We demand that our nation's promises to Cuba shall be fulfilled in every particular.

#### ARID WESTERN LANDS.

We believe the national government should lend every aid, encouragement and assistance toward the reclamation of the arid lands of the United States, and to that end we are in favor of a comprehensive sur-

vey thereof and an immediate ascertainment of the water supply available for such reclamation, and we believe it to be the duty of the general government to provide for the construction of storage reservoirs and irrigation works so that the water supply of the arid region may be utilized to the greatest possible extent in the interests of the people, while preserving all rights of the state.

#### RAILWAY CHARGES.

Transportation is a public necessity and the means and methods of it are matters of public concern. Railway companies exercise a power over industries, business and commerce which they ought not to do and should be made to serve the public interests without making unreasonable charges or unjust discriminations.

We observe with satisfaction the growing sentiment among the people in favor of the public ownership and operation of public utilities.

#### EXPANSION OF COMMERCE.

We are in favor of expanding our commerce in the interests of American labor and for the benefit of all our people by every honest and peaceful means. Our creed and our history justify the nations of the earth in expecting that wherever the American flag is unfurled in authority human liberty and political liberty will be found. We protest against the adoption of any policy that will change in the thought of the world the meaning of our flag.

We are opposed to the importation of Asiatic laborers in competition with American labor and favor a more rigid enforcement of the laws relating thereto.

The silver republican party of the United States, in the foregoing principles, seeks to perpetuate the spirit and to adhere to the teachings of Abraham Lincoln.

The convention indorsed the nomination of William J. Bryan of Nebraska for the presidency, but made no vice-presidential nomination. Adlai E. Stevenson was afterward indorsed.

#### ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

Adopted at Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 16, 1900.

This liberty congress of anti-imperialists recognizes a great national crisis, which menaces the republic upon whose future depends in such large measure the hope of freedom throughout the world.

#### CRITICISM OF THE PRESIDENT.

For the first time in our country's history the president has undertaken to subjugate a foreign people and to rule them by despotic power. He has thrown the protection of the American flag over slavery and polygamy in the Sulu Islands. He has arrogated to himself the power to impose upon the inhabitants of the Philippines government without their consent and taxation without representation. He is waging war upon them for asserting the very principles for the maintenance of which our forefathers pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. He claims for himself and congress authority to govern the territories of the United States without constitutional restraint.

We believe in the declaration of independence. Its truths, not less self-evident to-day than when first announced by our fathers, are of universal application and

cannot be abandoned while government by the people endures.

#### RIGHT TO GOVERN.

We believe in the constitution of the United States. It gives the president and congress certain limited powers and secures to every man within the jurisdiction of our government certain essential rights. We deny that either the president or congress can govern any person anywhere outside of the constitution.

We are absolutely opposed to the policy of President McKinley, which proposes to govern millions of men without their consent, which in Porto Rico establishes taxation without representation and government by the arbitrary will of a legislature unfettered by constitutional restraint, and in the Philippines prosecutes a war of conquest and demands unconditional surrender from a people who are of right free and independent.

#### STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM.

The struggle of men for freedom has ever been a struggle for constitutional liberty. There is no liberty if the citizen has no right which the legislature may not invade,

if he may be taxed by a legislature in which he is not represented or if he is not protected by fundamental law against the arbitrary action of executive power. The policy of the president offers the inhabitants of Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines no hope of independence, no prospect of American citizenship, no constitutional protection, no representation in the congress which taxes him. This is the government of men by arbitrary power without their consent; this is imperialism.

#### SUBJECTS AND A FREE FLAG.

There is no room under the free flag of America for subjects. The president and congress, who derive all their powers from the constitution, can govern no man without regard to its limitations.

We believe that the greatest safeguard of liberty is a free press and we demand that the censorship in the Philippine islands which keeps from the American people the knowledge of what is done in their name be abolished.

We are entitled to know the truth and we insist that the powers which the president holds in trust for us shall not be used to suppress it.

#### OPPOSE M'KINLEY'S RE-ELECTION.

Because we thus believe we oppose the re-election of Mr. McKinley. The supreme purpose of the people in this momentous campaign should be to stamp with their final disapproval his attempt to grasp imperial power. A self-governing people can have no more imperative duty than to drive from public life a chief magistrate who, whether in weakness or of wicked purpose, has used his temporary authority to subvert the character of their government and to destroy their national ideals.

We therefore, in the belief that it is essential at this crisis for the American people again to declare their faith in the universal application of the declaration of

independence and to reassert their will that their servants shall not have or exercise any powers whatever other than those conferred by the constitution, earnestly make the following recommendations to our countrymen:

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That, without regard to their views on minor questions of domestic policy, they withhold their votes from Mr. McKinley in order to stamp with their disapproval what he has done.

2. That they vote for those candidates for congress in their respective districts who will oppose the policy of imperialism.

3. While we welcome any other method of opposing the re-election of Mr. McKinley, we advise direct support of Mr. Bryan as the most effective means of crushing imperialism.

We are convinced of Mr. Bryan's sincerity and of his earnest purpose to secure to the Filipinos their independence. His position and the declarations contained in the platform of his party on the vital issues of the campaign meet our unqualified approval.

We recommend that the executive committees of the American Anti-Imperialistic league and its allied leagues continue and extend their organizations, preserving the independence of the movement, and that they take the most active possible part in the pending political campaign.

Until now the policy which has turned the Filipinos from warm friends to bitter enemies, which has slaughtered thousands of them and laid waste their country, has been the policy of the president. After the next election it becomes the policy of every man who votes to re-elect him and who thus becomes, with him, responsible for every drop of blood thereafter shed.

The convention indorsed the nomination of William J. Bryan of Nebraska, but took no action regarding a vice-presidential candidate.

#### NATIONAL PARTY.

Adopted at New York City, Sept. 5, 1900.

We, citizens of the United States of America, assembled for the purpose of upholding the wise and conservative principles which underlie our government, thus declare our aims and purposes:

We find our country threatened with alternative perils. On one hand is a public opinion misled by organized forces of commercialists that have perverted a war intended by the people to be a war of humanity into a war of conquest. On the other hand is a public opinion swayed by demagogic appeals to factional and class passions, the most fatal of diseases to a republic. We believe that either of these influences, if unchecked, would ultimately compass the downfall of our country, but we also believe that neither represents the sober conviction of our countrymen.

Convinced that the extension of the jurisdiction of the United States for the purpose of holding foreign people as colonial dependencies is an innovation dangerous to

our liberties and repugnant to the principles upon which our government is founded, we pledge our efforts through all constitutional means:

1. To procure the renunciation of all imperial or colonial pretensions with regard to foreign countries claimed to have been acquired through or in consequence of military or naval operations of the last two years.

2. We further pledge our efforts to secure a single gold standard and a sound banking system.

3. To secure a public service based on merit only.

4. To secure the abolition of all corrupting special privileges, whether under the guise of subsidies, bounties, undeserved pensions or trust-breeding tariffs.

The convention nominated for the presidency Donelson Caffery of Louisiana and for the vice-presidency Archibald M. Howe of Massachusetts.

#### UNION REFORM PARTY.

Adopted at Cincinnati, O., March 1, 1899.

Our present system of government vests the entire lawmaking power in representatives. The people elect these representatives, but have no control over their actions.

An experience of over 100 years in the practical operation of this system has proved that it does not provide a government of, by, and for the people.



Representatives cannot always know certainly the will of their constituents, and even where that will has been clearly manifested it has been continually disregarded.

Legislative bodies, from municipal councils to the national congress, have been controlled by corrupt influences. Legislation has consequently been in the interest of the corrupt few and against the interest of the voiceless masses.

Under this system the people are disfranchised on all matters of legislation. They are allowed to vote for men, but are denied the right to vote for measures. The people are governed by laws which they did not enact and cannot repeal.

As the result of this system great abuses have arisen and politics has become a synonym for corruption.

The people have seen these abuses, but being disfranchised on all legislative questions have been unable to provide a remedy. They have become divided into parties and factions contending with each other in regard to the legislation needed. They have overlooked the fact that under our system of government they have power neither to enact legislation which they desire nor to prevent legislation to which they are opposed.

In search for relief the people have turned from one party to another, and have organized new parties without number.

But all such efforts have been fruitless, and must continue so to be as long as the people are disfranchised. They must be invested with the power to make their own

laws before they can have laws made in their own interests.

So long as the people have no voice in legislation it is useless for them to contend among themselves regarding the legislation which they need but cannot enact.

That we may have a government conducted in the interests of the people, and which will provide for the peace, prosperity, morality and happiness of the entire nation, we must have a government which is in fact of the people, by the people and for the people, and in which the people shall rule.

We therefore, reserving to ourselves the right to our individual opinions on all questions of legislation, unite for the accomplishment of this end—the enfranchisement of the American people and the establishment of a government in which the will of the people shall be supreme. And to this do pledge our united labors.

And we invite all persons who believe in the principles of liberty and the declaration of independence to unite in support of the following platform:

Direct legislation under the system known as the initiative and referendum.

Under the "initiative" the people can compel the submission to themselves of any desired law, when, if it receives a majority of the votes cast, it is thereby enacted.

Under the "referendum" the people can compel the submission to themselves of any law which has been adopted by any legislative body, when, if such law fails to receive a majority of the votes cast, it will be thereby rejected.

## ANTITRUST AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Toward the close of the first session of the LVith congress two measures were introduced having for their object the management of monopolies. On the 15th of March, 1900, George W. Ray (rep.) of the 26th district of New York introduced a joint resolution providing for an amendment of the constitution of the United States for the regulation of trusts. The resolution was as follows:

"Section 1. All powers conferred by this article shall extend to the several states, the territories, the District of Columbia, and all territory under the sovereignty and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

"Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to define, regulate, control, prohibit or dissolve trusts, monopolies or combinations, whether existing in the form of a corporation or otherwise. The several states may continue to exercise such power in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States.

"Sec. 3. Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation."

The amendment was referred to a house committee, by which it was adopted by a majority of the members, all the republicans favoring and all the democrats opposing it. On the 15th of May it was submitted to the house, together with a bill amendatory of the Sherman act of 1890. On the 31st of May, 1900, the joint resolution, together with the amendment to the act of 1890, came up in the house, and June 1 and

2 were designated as the days upon which a vote should be taken upon both measures. This decision met some opposition from the democrats on the ground that the attempt was being made to force through an important measure without time for a proper discussion of its features, the democratic leader of the house, Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, expressing the hope that his party would unanimously oppose the bill upon that ground. The republicans took the position that the measures were not new and that sufficient time had elapsed to enable any one to decide whether or not he desired to support them.

The joint resolution came up in the house on the 1st of June, and a vote was taken upon its adoption. The vote stood 154 for the amendment to 131 against it. As a two-thirds affirmative was necessary for its adoption the resolution was lost. The democrats who voted for the resolution were Campbell of Montana, Napfen and Thayer of Massachusetts, Scudder of New York and Sibley of Pennsylvania—five in all. The republicans who voted against the resolution were Lond of California and McCall of Massachusetts—two in all.

The bill amendatory of the Sherman law of 1890 then came up and passed the house with only one dissenting vote—that of Mann of Illinois.

The subject will be taken up at the next session of congress, which met on the 3d of December, 1900, and is quite likely to result in an act that will receive the sanction of the president.

### CONTESTED SEATS IN CONGRESS.

#### THE CASES OF SENATORS CLARK OF MONTANA AND QUAY OF PENNSYLVANIA AND REPRESENTATIVE ROBERTS OF UTAH.

Three cases of more than usual importance have occupied a no small portion of the time of the members of the senate and house since the opening of the first session of the LVIIIth congress, and have attracted a good deal of attention outside of the states directly interested in the action of the two houses of congress. The first is that of Senator William A. Clark, who was elected to the United States senate from Montana to succeed Lee Mantle, whose term of office expired on the 3d of March, 1899.

##### SENATOR CLARK'S CASE.

The legislature of the state of Montana was overwhelmingly in opposition to the republican party—being, on joint ballot, republican, 16; democrats, 51, and populists, 24. After a bitter contest in the legislature, Mr. Clark was elected on the 28th of January, 1899, having received 54 votes (of which 11 were republicans) to 27 for Mr. Conrad. Before this result was reached the legislature, on the 9th of January, appointed a committee to investigate charges of bribery and corruption that had been made against the supporters of Mr. Clark, and a demand was made upon the grand jury to carry on a legal examination of the evidence that was offered in support of the charges. In response to this request the grand jury of Helena began its inquiry on the 14th of January, and on the 26th made its report to the effect that no evidence had been offered upon which a true bill against Mr. Clark, or his supporters, could be based. The democrats in the legislature were divided into two factions—one led by Mr. Clark and the other by Mr. Daly. Between the two men there was the most bitter enmity, which was shared by the followers of each. No sooner was the election over, and Mr. Clark seated in the senate, than the strife that had waged at Helena was transferred to Washington, and the senate was urged to declare Mr. Clark not to be entitled to his seat as senator from Montana. Mr. Clark, however, was sworn in as senator, but the case was taken up by the senate committee on elections, and testimony was presented from Feb. 16 to Feb. 26, 1900, when it was closed.

In his examination Mr. Clark admitted that he had at different times expended for political purposes, while a candidate for the senate, sums of \$35,000, \$20,000, \$40,000 and \$20,500, but declared that such expenditures were not made for the purchase of votes, but for strictly legitimate purposes, in order to circumvent the efforts of his opponents in the democratic party, and of Mr. Daly, who was the leader against him. Mr. Clark further admitted that he had paid to three of his active political supporters the sum of \$5,000 each for their services. He, however, denied that these sums should be included as political expenses, but declared that they were gifts by which he expressed his appreciation for the services they had rendered him. He asserted that he had been careful, throughout the entire contest, to do nothing that could be considered as illegal.

Dr. Tracy, who it was declared was the emissary between the senator and the Supreme court of Montana, upon his examina-

tion admitted that he had offered Mr. Justice Hunt the sum of \$5,000 for his decision against the disbarment of Mr. Wellcome, but he declared he was not in earnest in making the proposal and merely desired "to test Justice Hunt's ability to withstand the corrupting influence of money." In the same manner he explained an offer of money made by him to Mr. Nolan, the attorney-general of Montana. John B. Wellcome testified that he had expended for Mr. Clark from \$20,000 to \$25,000, but affirmed that not a dollar had been paid to any member of the legislature for the purpose of influencing his vote.

On the other hand, Marcus Daly, who led the fight against Mr. Clark, admitted that he had contributed from \$20,000 to \$25,000 to prosecute the case against the senator and to the expenses of the Wellcome disbarment case.

On the 23d of April, 1900, Mr. Chandler of the senate committee on elections submitted to that body its report on the case of Senator Clark, of which the following is a synopsis:

##### SENATE REPORT.

"The finding of the committee is that the election to the senate of William A. Clark of Montana is null and void on account of briberies, attempted briberies and corrupt practices by his agents and of violation of the laws of Montana defining and punishing crimes against the elective franchise.

"In view of this finding the committee reports and unananimously recommends the adoption by the senate of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That William A. Clark was not duly and legally elected to a seat in the senate of the United States by the legislature of the state of Montana."

The report concludes with a strong recommendation for early consideration of the case, as follows:

"The senate should, as a duty to itself and to the country, demonstrate by its action in this case that seats in the United States senate procured as Senator Clark's has been procured cannot be retained by the deliberate judgment of the senate. The senate also owes a duty to the people of Montana, who, conscious of the bad repute into which the state had fallen by reason of vast expenditures of money in connection with its elections, manifested such a public sentiment that the legislature of 1895 passed a statute which, if obeyed, would have redeemed the state from its bad name.

"For the direct and gross violation of that statute and the consequent discredit which continues to rest upon the state, Montana has a right to expect a prompt and decisive remedy from the action of the senate upon the report of this committee."

The committee states that its finding is made in view of certain admitted or undisputed facts, with their attendant circumstances, appearing in the testimony taken by the committee, and these are enumerated under fifteen heads.

The report asserts that Senator Clark has been constantly a candidate for office and gives his record in that respect and notes the organization of a committee in his in-

terest in the summer of 1898, after consultation with his friends in Butte.

"To this committee," the report says, "he gave unlimited authority to spend money which he agreed to furnish; an estimate, however, being made that at least \$35,000 would be necessary to secure the state convention, and that \$75,000 might be needed to secure the state legislature.

"In the canvass which ensued, the approximate expenditures admitted by the various members of his committee and their assistants were as follows: By Charles W. Clark, \$25,000; by McDermott, \$22,000; by Davidson, agent, \$22,300; by Wellcome, \$25,000; by Steele, \$11,000; by Corbett, \$5,000; by Whitmore, \$4,600; by Cooper, \$2,900, mainly furnished by Charles W. Clark; and the amount of these expenditures Senator Clark himself paid to his son. The advances and payments made by Senator Clark to his committee and agents, as admitted by him, amounted to about \$139,000, of which sum Charles W. Clark received from him on Aug. 12, 1898, \$35,000; Oct. 17, \$20,000; Nov. 23, \$40,000, and Feb. 13, 1900, \$20,592; and in addition to this \$139,000 Senator Clark paid \$5,000 to McDermott, one of his agents; \$5,000 to Wellcome, his attorney, and \$5,000 to E. C. Day, a member of the legislature."

None of the members of his committee or their assistants made the sworn returns required by law, nor did Senator Clark himself make any return.

Sections 6 to 15 deal with the business transactions of Mr. Clark and his representatives with members of the legislature, including the purchase of Representative McLaughlin's property, the tender of \$6,000 to Representative Woods to raise the mortgage on his ranch and the subsequent sale of the ranch; the establishment of a bank after the adjournment of the legislature largely through the efforts of Senator Tirney and Representatives Eversole and Shevlin of Broadwater county; the sale of lots and other property in Jefferson county to a representative of Mr. Clark by Senator Warner; the conduct of Messrs. Garr, Geiger, Fine, Beasley and Bywater and the present of \$5,000 to Representative Day after the adjournment of the legislature.

The reference to Mr. Day's connection with Mr. Clark is as follows: "E. C. Day was Senator Clark's candidate for speaker and was defeated in the democratic caucus, receiving 25 votes against 30 votes for Mr. Stiff. Mr. Day was the leader of Mr. Clark's forces in the legislature during all the ballots after the second. On Feb. 13 Senator Clark personally wrote a letter directing that \$5,000 should be given Mr. Day for his services in the legislature and as a retainer as counsel in the future. This amount was received by Mr. Day through Mr. Wellcome and Mr. Davidson, on March 23, the day after the legislature adjourned."

On the 15th day of May, 1900, Senator Clark read a letter to the senate, bearing date May 11, in which he resigned his seat as senator from Montana. By this act the action of the senate, adopting the foregoing report of the committee and declaring the seat vacant, was forestalled and such action was postponed.

The letter of resignation was as follows:

"Washington, May 11, 1900.—To His Excellency, the Governor of Montana, Helena, Mont.—Dear Sir: The sixth legislative assembly on the 8th day of January, 1899, elect-

ed me to represent the state of Montana in the senate of the United States for the term commencing on the 4th day of March, 1899. Under the authority of the credentials signed by the governor of Montana I entered upon the discharge of the duties of that position on the first Monday of last December, after qualifying by taking the oath of office prescribed by law.

"On the 4th day of December, 1899, two memorials were presented to the senate of the United States, praying that my right and title to continue to act as a senator under the credentials which certified to my election should be investigated.

"These memorials, with the accompanying papers, were referred to the standing committee of that body. After a protracted investigation of the allegations of said memorialists the committee has submitted its conclusion to the senate, in which it finds that the seat which I now occupy under the credentials issued by authority of the vote taken in the joint assembly of the legislature on the 28th day of January, 1899, should be declared vacant.

"None of the charges affecting my personal honor, or which alleged that I had personally been guilty of corrupt practices, has been sustained by the finding of the committee.

"Conscious of the rectitude of my own conduct, and after a critical examination of all the evidence taken by the committee; convinced that those friends who were so loyal to me during that bitter contest did not resort to dishonorable or corrupt means to influence the action of the members of the legislature in their choice of a senator, yet I am unwilling to continue to occupy a seat in the senate of the United States under credentials which its committee has declared rest for their authority upon the action of a legislature which was not free and voluntary in its choice of a senator.

"Self-respect and due regard for the opinion of my associates, and a sense of duty to the people of the state of Montana, demand that I should return the credentials under which I am acting as one of the representatives in the senate of the United States, leaving the state and her people to take such action as will conserve and promote her best interests in the national council.

"Influenced by these considerations, I deem it eminently proper, without unnecessary delay, to resign the position of United States senator from the state of Montana, to which I was chosen by the sixth legislative assembly of Montana on the 28th day of January, 1899.

"With sentiments of esteem, I remain, respectfully yours,  
W. A. CLARK."

On the 15th of May A. E. Spriggs, acting as governor in the absence from the state of the chief executive, R. B. Smith, notified Senator Clark that he had appointed him as his own successor as senator from Montana. The telegram read:

"Helena, Mont., May 15.—Senator W. A. Clark, Washington: I have the honor to inform you that I have this day appointed you to fill the vacancy in Montana's representation in the senate of the United States. I send you certificate by registered mail. I trust you will accept the appointment."

"A. E. SPRIGGS, Acting Governor."

To this announcement the following reply was returned:

"Washington, D. C., May 15.—Hon. A. E. Spriggs, Governor of Montana—Dear Governor: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your very complimentary message informing me of my appointment to fill the vacancy in the United States senate caused by my resignation, and to inform you of my acceptance thereof. I fully appreciate the high compliment implied by your action and pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office in the interests of all the people of the state to the best of my ability.

"With assurance of my esteem, I am yours sincerely,  
W. A. CLARK."

Upon the return of Gov. Smith to Montana he revoked, on the 18th of May, Lieut.-Gov. Spriggs' appointment of W. A. Clark to succeed himself as senator, and appointed Maj. Martin Maginnis of Helena. The following telegram was sent to Mr. Clark at Washington:

"Butte, Mont., May 18, 1900.—To the Hon. W. A. Clark, Washington, D. C.—Sir: I have this day disregarded and revoked your appointment as United States senator made by Gov. Spriggs on the 15th inst., as being tainted with collusion and fraud, and have this day appointed the Hon. Martin Maginnis United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by your resignation.

"ROBERT B. SMITH."

Similar telegrams were sent to Senator Chandler, secretary of the committee on privileges and elections, and to Senator Frye, president pro tem. of the senate.

On the 25th of May Senator Carter of Montana presented the certificate of Gov. Smith appointing Martin Maginnis as senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Senator Clark, and to which vacancy Mr. Clark was appointed by Lieut.-Gov. Spriggs in the absence of the governor.

The certificate was in practically the same words as Acting Governor Spriggs' certificate appointing Mr. Clark to succeed himself. In accordance with a request made by Senator Carter, the certificate was laid upon the table.

As soon as this disposition was made, Senator Chandler presented a resolution providing for the reference of the credentials of the rival senatorial claimants to the committee on privileges and elections. The contest was left undecided when congress adjourned on the 7th of June, 1900.

#### THE CASE OF SENATOR QUAY.

While totally unlike the proceedings in the case of Mr. Clark, that of Senator Quay has created a very widespread interest in the entire country. His prominent position in his party, the long and desperate struggle that resulted in his defeat for senator in the legislature of Pennsylvania and his appointment by Gov. Stone to the position for which he had been defeated have made the contest a somewhat remarkable one. In the Quay proceedings there was no taint of bribery or corruption, but the result depended upon the meaning and effect of clause 2 of section 3 of article 1 of the constitution of the United States. That clause is "And if vacancies [in the United States senate] happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary ap-

pointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies." This has uniformly been construed by the senate to mean that when the legislature had an opportunity to elect a senator but failed to do so the governor did not have the power to appoint a person to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Quay's term of service as senator from Pennsylvania ended on the 3d of March, 1899, and he became a candidate for re-election by the legislature when it met in January of that year. There was a strong opposition in the legislature among the republican members to the candidacy of Mr. Quay, and about forty of them refused to attend the party caucus that nominated him or to vote for him after his nomination. A caucus of the republican members was held on the 3d of January, at which 108 of the 164 members were present. The first joint ballot was taken on the 18th of January, 1899, at which Mr. Quay received 112 of the 164 republican votes in the two houses of the state legislature. Those who refused to support him declared they would not consider any proposal to vote for him until he had cleared himself from the charges then pending against him.

These charges were of a serious nature. On the 21st of November, 1898, a grand jury in Philadelphia had returned bills of indictment against Senator Quay, his son, Richard B. Quay, and ex-State Treasurer B. J. Haywood, charging them with conspiring, with John S. Hopkins, cashier of the defunct People's bank of Philadelphia, who had committed suicide, to use unlawfully in stock speculations moneys of the state then on deposit in the bank. After the death of Hopkins the bank went into liquidation, and the president, James McManes, personally assumed the protection of the creditors. This case was pending in the courts of Philadelphia while the legislature was in session.

Balloting continued daily at Harrisburg until the 19th of April, the opponents of Mr. Quay creating a dead-lock that could not be broken by his supporters. On the 20th of April the legislature adjourned, leaving the vacancy in the United States senate still unfilled. On the next day, April 21, the prosecution of Mr. Quay on the charge of conspiring to use for his own unlawful profit state funds deposited in the People's bank ended, without submission of testimony by the defendant, in a verdict of acquittal by a jury of his peers. On the same day Gov. Stone announced the appointment of Mr. Quay to fill the existing vacancy in the United States senate.

When congress met on the first Monday in December, 1899, Mr. Quay claimed his seat, and offered to be sworn into office. The case was, upon objection, referred to the senate committee on privileges and elections, and, on the 5th of January, 1900, this committee decided, by a vote of 4 to 3, that the claim of Mr. Quay to a seat as senator was invalid. After citing precedents of the senate, the report says: "We submit that the senate, for its own honor and dignity, should stand by its previous solemn and deliberate decisions" and reject Mr. Quay as appointed in violation of the constitution. The majority report was signed by Senators Hoar, Chandler, Pritchard and McComas—all republicans.

The case was debated at length in the

senate, and finally came to a vote on the 24th of April, 1900. The following list shows how the members of the senate voted upon the question of seating Mr. Quay:

FOR SEATING MR. QUAY.

Republicans—

Allison, Iowa.  
Baker, Kansas.  
Carter, Montana.  
Chandler, N. H.  
Clark, Wyoming.  
Cullom, Illinois.  
Davis, Minnesota.  
Deboe, Kentucky.  
Foraker, Ohio.  
Frye, Maine.  
Gear, Iowa.  
Hansbrough, N. D.  
McComas, Maryland.

Mason, Illinois.  
Nelson, Minnesota.  
Penrose, Pa.  
Perkins, California.  
Platt, New York.  
Scott, West Virginia.  
Sewell, New Jersey.  
Shoup, Idaho.  
Spoonor, Wisconsin.  
Warren, Wyoming.  
Wetmore, R. I.  
Wolcott, Colorado—25

Democrats and Independents—

Daniel, Virginia.  
Jones, Nevada.  
McLaurin, S. C.  
Morgan, Alabama.  
Stewart, Nevada.  
Sullivan, Mississippi.  
Taliaferro, Florida—7  
Total, 32.

AGAINST SEATING MR. QUAY.

Republicans—

Bard, California.  
Burrows, Michigan.  
Hale, Maine.  
Hawley, Connecticut.  
McBride, Oregon.  
McCumber, N. D.  
McMillan, Michigan.

Platt, Connecticut.  
Proctor, Vermont.  
Quarles, Wisconsin.  
Ross, Vermont.  
Simon, Oregon.  
Wellington, Maryland  
—13.

Democrats and Independents—

Allen, Nebraska.  
Bacon, Bagia.  
Bate, Tennessee.  
Berry, Arkansas.  
Butler, N. C.  
Clay, Georgia.  
Cockrell, Missouri.  
Culberson, Texas.  
Harris, Kansas.  
Hettfeld, Idaho.  
Jones, Arkansas.  
Lindsay, Kentucky.  
McEnery, Louisiana.  
Martin, Virginia.  
Money, Mississippi.  
Teller, Colorado.  
Thillman, S. C.  
Turley, Tennessee.  
Turner, Washington.  
Vest, Missouri—20.  
Total, 33.

Pairs were announced as follows, the first named in each case being favorable to Mr. Quay and the second opposed to him:

Pritchard, N. C. . . . . Gallinger, N. H.  
Depew, New York . . . . . Hanna, Ohio.  
Elkins, West Virginia . . . . . Kean, New Jersey.  
Foster, Washington . . . . . Thurston, Nebraska.  
Lodge, Massachusetts . . . . . Caffery, Louisiana.  
Kenney, Delaware . . . . . Chilton, Texas.  
Fairbanks, Indiana . . . . . Mallory, Florida.  
Hoar, Massachusetts . . . . . Pettus, Alabama.  
Kyle, South Dakota . . . . . Rawlins, Utah.

The following senators were unpaired:

Aldrich, R. I.                      Clark, Montana.  
Beveridge, Indiana.              Pettigrew, S. D.

CASE OF MR. ROBERTS OF UTAH.

In November, 1898, Brigham H. Roberts was elected to congress as a democrat from Utah. Following the election it was authoritatively announced from Salt Lake City that Mr. Roberts was a polygamist, and had never given up the plural marriages that he had entered into before the admission of Utah into the union. The most pronounced and intense feeling fol-

lowed the publication of these statements, and the subject of the admission of a confessed polygamist, and one who was then sustaining, in defiance of the laws both of the United States and of the state of Utah, polygamous relations, met the strong opposition of the very large majority of the people of the country, irrespective of party. No sooner had congress met than the lower house was deluged with petitions urging the representatives to exclude Mr. Roberts from the seat to which he had been elected.

On the 1st of December, 1898, it was decided at a conference of the leading members of the house that the eligibility of Mr. Roberts to his seat should be a subject of investigation, and that, previous to such investigation, he should not be permitted to take the oath of office. Representative Robert W. Taylor of the 18th district of Ohio was put in charge of the matter, and a plan of procedure was devised by him which was followed to the end of the controversy. It was decided that when Mr. Roberts appeared at the bar of the house to be sworn in objections should be raised to his taking the oath on the ground of ineligibility, and that he should step aside. After the other new members had qualified Mr. Taylor would present the charges that had been made against the claimant from Utah and offer a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate them.

On the 4th of December, when the roll of the house was called, Mr. Taylor said, "I object to the swearing in of the representative from Utah and to his taking his seat," stating the grounds upon which his objections were based. The speaker directed Mr. Roberts to step aside, which he did, saying: "I do so with the understanding that by my action I waive none of my rights." On the next day, by a vote of 320 to 30, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the charges against the claimant. Previous to this a resolution to permit Mr. Roberts to take the oath and then refer the whole matter to the house judiciary committee had been lost.

The committee of investigation consisted of Taylor (rep., O.), Freer (rep., W. Va.), Morris (rep., Minn.), McPherson (rep., Iowa), Lanham (dem., Tex.), Miers (dem., Ind.), constituting the majority, and DeArmond (dem., Mo.) and Littlefield (rep., Me.), composing the minority. The committee continued its investigation until the 17th of January, 1900, when a final decision was reached. It was unanimous in finding that the charge was clearly proved that Mr. Roberts is a polygamist, but there was a difference of opinion as to the proper method of procedure. The majority favored exclusion, while the minority favored seating Mr. Roberts on his prima facie title to his seat and then expelling him. The committee unanimously agreed upon the following statement of facts as established by the investigation: That B. H. Roberts was duly elected, that he possessed the qualifications of age, length of United States citizenship and residence in Utah; that about 1878 he married his first and lawful wife, who has borne him six children, and with whom he still cohabits. That about 1885 he married, as his plural wife, another woman, with whom he has ever since lived, and who has borne him six children; that some years after his second marriage he contracted a

marriage with a third woman, and with her has lived, in habit and repute, as a husband; the date of this union being about 1897.

On the 20th of January, 1900, majority and minority reports were submitted to the house. The former maintained that congress had the right to exclude Roberts, and declared that the exclusion is "entirely in accord with principle, authority and legislative precedent." Three grounds of disqualification were urged against Roberts by the majority: His violation of the Edmunds law; his notorious and defiant disobedience of the laws of the country, the decisions of the Supreme court and proclamations of the president, and the violation, by his election, of the understanding under which Utah was admitted to the union as a state. The minority report declared that Roberts ought not to be a member of the house, but argued that it was establishing a bad precedent to refuse to admit a man possessing all the constitutional qualifications, and urged the admission of Roberts and his expulsion under the rules of the house. The two reports came up for debate on the 23d of January, but a vote was not reached until the 25th. The resolution to exclude Roberts was adopted by a vote of 268 to 50, the substitute or minority resolution having been rejected by a vote of 244 to 81. The following gives the vote in detail:

VOTE ON MAJORITY RESOLUTION.

YEAS.

Acheson.	Cooney.	Foster.
Adams.	Cooper (Wis.).	Fowler.
Allen (Me.).	Corliss.	Freer.
Atwater.	Cousins.	Gaines.
	Cowherd.	Gamble.
Babcock.	Cox.	Gardner (Mich.)
Balley (Kas.).	Crawford.	Gardner (N.J.).
Baker.	Cromer.	Gaston.
Barber.	Crowley.	Gibson.
Barham.	Crump.	Gilbert.
Barney.	Crumpacker.	Gill.
Bartholdt.	Cummings.	Glyn.
Benton.	Curtis.	Gordon.
Bishop.		Gillet (N. Y.).
Boreing.	Dahle.	Gillet (Mass.)
Boutell (Ill.).	Daly.	Graft.
Bowersock.	Dalzell.	Graham.
Bradley (N. Y.).	Davenport	Greene (Mass.)
Brantley (Ga.).	(Samuel).	Griffith.
Brazeale.	Davenport	Grosvenor.
Brenner (O.).	(Stanley).	Grout.
Brick.	Davidson.	Grow.
Brosius.	Davis.	Haugen.
Brown.	Dayton.	Hawley.
Brownlow.	De Vries.	Hedge.
Brundidge.	Denny.	Heatwole.
Bull.	Dick.	Hemenway.
Burke (S. D.).	Dolliver.	Hall.
Burke (Tex.).	Dougherty.	Hamilton.
Burkett.	Dougherty.	Henry (Conn.).
Burleigh.	Driggs (N. Y.).	Henry (Miss.).
Burnett.	Driscoll.	Henry (Tex.).
Burton.	Eddy.	Hepburn.
Butler.	Emerson.	Hill.
Calderhead.	Epes.	Hoffecker.
Caldwell.	Esch.	Hopkins.
Cannon.	Farls.	Howell.
Capron.	Finley.	Hull.
Chickering.	Finley.	Jack.
Clark (Mo.).	Fitzgerald	Jenkins.
Clayton (N. Y.).	(Mass.).	Jett.
Cochran (Mo.).	Fletcher.	Johnston.
Cochrane (N. Y.).	Fordney.	
Connell.	Foss.	

Jones (Va.).	Norton (O.).	Sperry.
Jones (Wash.).	Norton (S. C.).	Sprague.
Joy.	O'Grady.	Stark.
Ketcham.	Olmsled.	Steele.
Kleberg.	Otey.	Stevens (Minn.)
Kluttz.	Otjen.	Stewart (N. J.).
Knox.	Overstreet.	Stewart (N. Y.).
		Stewart (Wis.).
Lamb.	Packer.	Stokes.
Landis.	Parker.	Sulaway.
Lane.	Payne.	Sulzer.
Lanham.	Pearce (Mo.).	Sutherland.
Lacey.	Pearce (Tenn.).	Talbert.
Latimer.	Pearre (Md.).	Tate.
Lawrence.	Phillips.	Tawney.
Lentz.	Polk.	Taylor (O.).
Littauer.	Powers.	Taylor (Ala.).
Little.	Prince.	Terry.
Lloyd.	Pugh.	Thayer.
Long.		Thomas (Iowa).
Lorimer.	Quarles.	Thomas (N. C.).
Loudenslager.		Troop.
Loving.	Ray (N. Y.).	Tompkins.
Lybrand.	Roeder.	Tongue.
	Rhea (Va.).	Underhill.
McAleer.	Ridgely.	Van Voorhis.
McCleary.	Rixey.	Vreeland.
McDowell.	Robb.	Wachter.
McLain.	Roberts (Mass.).	Wadsworth.
McPherson.	Robinson (Ind.).	Wanger.
McRae.	Robinson (Neb.).	Warner.
Marsh.	Rucker.	Waters.
Meekison.	Ruppert.	Watson.
Mercer.	Russell.	Weaver.
Mahon.	Ryan (N. Y.).	Weeks.
Mann.	Ryan (Pa.).	White.
Mesick.	Salmon.	Williams (J. R.).
Metcalf.	Scudder.	Williams
Miers (Ind.).	Shackleford.	(W. E.).
Miller.	Shafroth.	Williams
Minor.	Shattuc.	(Miss.).
Mondell.	Sheldon.	Wilson (N. Y.).
Moody (Mass.).	Sheppard.	Wilson (S. C.).
Moody (Ore.).	Sherman.	Wright.
Moon.	Showalter.	Young (Pa.).
Morgan.	Sibley.	Zenor.
Morris.	Small.	Ziegler.
Mudd.	Smith (Ill.).	Smith (S. W.).
Muller.	Smith (H. C.).	Smith (Wm. A.)
	Smith (S. W.).	—Yeas, 268.
Napen.	Southard.	
Needham.		
Neville.		

NAYS.

Adamson.	Fitzgerald	Ransdell.
Allen (Ky.).	(N. Y.).	Rhea (Ky.).
Allen (Miss.).	Gayle.	Richardson.
Balley (Tex.).	Green (Pa.).	Robbins.
Ball.	Griggs (Ga.).	Robertson (La.).
Bankhead.	Hay.	Sims.
Bartlett.	Howard.	Slayden.
Brewer.	Kitchin.	Smith (Ky.).
Broussard (La.).	Lester.	Snodgrass.
Burleson.	Lewis.	Stephens (Tex.).
Catchings.	Littlefield.	Swanson.
Chanler.	Livingston.	Turner.
Clayton (Ala.).	McClellan.	Underwood.
Cooper (Tex.).	McCulloch.	Wheeler (Ky.).
De Armond.	Maddox.	Wilson (Idaho).
De Graffenried.	May.	
Dinsmore.	Meyer (La.).	—Nays, 50.
Elliott.	Newlands.	

Following the exclusion of Mr. Roberts a special election was held in Utah to fill the vacancy caused by his rejection, and April 2, 1900, William H. King (dem.) was chosen as his successor.

CURRENCY REFORM--THE GOLD STANDARD LAW.

The LVth congress came to an end on the 3d of March, 1899, and although several bills had been introduced providing for the permanent adoption of the gold standard, which the republican majority favored without regard to the possibilities of the future adoption of international bimetalism, none of them met with the requisite support to make their passage probable. On the 2d of February, 1899, a caucus of the republican members of the house of representatives was held, and a committee of eleven was appointed to consider the whole subject and to draw up a bill which should be presented to the LVith congress for passage. The committee so appointed consist d of David B. Henderson of Iowa, Sereno E. Payne of New York, John Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Jesse Overstreet of Indiana, Charles Curtis of Kansas, William C. Lovering of Massachusetts, Eugene F. Loud of California, R. B. Hawley of Texas, Joseph W. Babcock of Wisconsin, Page Morris of Minnesota and Winfield S. Kerr of Ohio. This committee held a number of meetings at Atlantic City, N. J., between April 17 and May 1, 1899, and the result of the conference was a bill embracing all the suggestions made by the president, and making the following modifications in the then existing currency laws of the country:

1. The redemption of all the obligations of the general government in gold at the demand of the holder, when presented.

2. The retirement of greenbacks, and when once redeemed in gold to be reissued only in exchange for gold.

3. Allowing national banks to issue notes to the par value of their deposits of government bonds and removing the limit of 90 per centum imposed by the old law.

4. Reducing the minimum capital of national banks from \$50,000 to \$25,000.

The bill was introduced into the house by Mr. Overstreet of Indiana at the beginning of the LVith congress, was debated until the 16th, and on the 18th it passed the house by a vote of 190 to 150. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Republicans—

Acheson.	Calderhead.	Esch.
Adams.	Cannon.	Faris.
Alexander.	Capron.	Fletcher.
Allen (Mo.).	Chickering.	Fordney.
Babcock.	Clarke (N.H.).	Foss.
Bailey (Kas.).	Cochrane (N.Y.).	Fowler.
Baker.	Connell.	Freer.
Barham.	Cooper (Wis.).	Gamble.
Barney.	Corliss.	Gardner (Mich.).
Bartholdt.	Cousins.	Gardner (N.J.).
Bingham.	Cromer.	Gibson.
Boreing.	Crumpacker.	Gill.
Boutell.	Curtis.	Gillett (Mass.).
Boutelle.	Cushman.	Graff.
Bowersock.	Dahle.	Graham.
Brick.	Dalzell.	Greene (Mass.).
Bromwell.	Davenport	Grosvenor.
Brosius.	(Samuel).	Grout.
Brown.	Davidson.	Grow.
Brownlow.	Dayton.	Hamilton.
Bull.	Dick.	Haugen.
Burke (S. D.).	Dolliver.	Hawley.
Burkett.	Dovener.	Heatwole.
Burleigh.	Driscoll.	Hedge.
Burton.	Eddy.	Hemenway.
Butler.	Emerson.	Henry (Conn.).

Hepburn.	Mesick.	Showalter.
Hill.	Metcalf.	Smith (Ill.).
Hitt.	Miller.	Smith (N. C.).
Hoffecker.	Miner.	Smith (Wash.).
Hopkins.	Mondell.	Southard.
Howell.	Moody (Mass.).	Spalding.
Hull.	Moody (Ore.).	Sperry.
Jack.	Morgan.	Sprague.
Jenkins.	Morris.	Steele.
Jones (Wash.).	Mudd.	Stevens.
Kahn.	Needham.	Stewart (N.J.).
Kerr.	O'Grady.	Stewart (N.Y.).
Ketcham.	Olmsted.	Stewart (Wis.).
Knox.	Otjen.	Sulloway.
Lacey.	Overstreet.	Tawney.
Landis.	Packer.	Taylor (O.).
Lane.	Parker.	Thomas (Iowa).
Lawrence.	Payne.	Thropp.
Linney.	Pearce.	Tompkins.
Littauer.	Pearre.	Tongue.
Littlefield.	Phillips.	Van Voorhis.
Long.	Powers.	Wachter.
Lorimer.	Prince.	Wadsworth.
Loud.	Pugh.	Wanger.
Loudenslager.	Ray.	Warner.
Lovering.	Reeder.	Waters.
Lybrand.	Reeves.	Watson.
McCall.	Roberts (Mass.).	Weaver.
McCleary.	Rodenberg.	Weeks.
McPherson.	Russell.	Weymouth.
Mahon.	Shattuck.	White.
Mann.	Sheldon.	Wright.
Marsh.	Sherman.	Young (Pa.).
Mercer.		

Democrats—

Clayton (N.Y.).	Levy (N. Y.).	Underhill
Denny (Md.).	McAleer (Pa.).	(N. Y.).
Driggs (N. Y.).	Ruppert (N.Y.).	Wilson (N.Y.).
Fitzgerald	Scudder (N.Y.).	Total—190.
(N. Y.).	Thayer (Mass.).	

NAYS.

Democrats—

Adamson.	Daly.	Kitchen.
Allen (Ky.).	Davenport	Kleberg.
Allen (Miss.).	(Stanley).	Kluttz.
Atwater.	Davis.	Lamb.
Balley (Tex.).	De Armond.	Lanham.
Ball.	De Graffenreid	Latimer.
Bankhead.	De Vries.	Lentz.
Barber.	Dinsmore.	Lester.
Bartlett.	Dougherty.	Lewis.
Benton.	Elliott.	Little.
Berry.	Epes.	Livingston.
Bradley.	Finley.	Lloyd.
Brantley.	Fitzgerald	McClellan.
Braezeale.	(Mass.).	McCulloch.
Brenner.	Fitzpatrick.	McDowell.
Brewer.	Fleming.	McLain.
Brundidge.	Foster.	McRae.
Burke (Tex.).	Fox.	Maddox.
Burleson.	Gaines.	May.
Burnett.	Gaston.	Meekison.
Caldwell.	Gilbert.	Meyer.
Carmack.	Glynn.	Miers.
Chanler.	Gordon.	Moore.
Clark (Mo.).	Green (Pa.).	Muller.
Clayton (Ala.).	Griffith.	Naphen.
Cochran (Mo.).	Griggs.	Noonan.
Cooney.	Hall.	Norton (O.).
Cooper (Tex.).	Hay.	Norton (S.C.).
Cowherd.	Henry (Miss.).	Otey.
Cox.	Henry (Tex.).	Pierce.
Crawford.	Howard.	Polk.
Crowley.	Jett.	Quarles.
Cummings.	Johnston.	Ransdell.
Cusack.	Jones (Va.).	Rhea (Ky.).

Rhea (Va.).	Sims.	Thomas (N.C.)
Richardson.	Slayden.	Turner.
Riordan.	Small.	Underwood.
Rixey.	Smith (Ky.).	Vandiver.
Robb.	Snodgrass.	Wheeler (Ky.).
Robbins.	Sparkman.	Williams (J.K.)
Robinson (Ind.).	Spight.	Williams (W. E.).
Robinson (Neb.).	Stephens.	Williams (Miss.).
Rucker.	Stokes.	Wilson (S.C.).
Ryan (N.Y.).	Sulzer.	Young (Va.).
Ryan (Pa.).	Swanson.	Zenor.
Salmon.	Tate.	Ziegler.
Shackleford.	Talbert.	
Sheppard.	Taylor (Ala.).	
Sibley.	Terry.	

Populists—		
Neville.	Stark.	Sutherland.
Ridgely.		
Silverites—		

Bell.	Shafroth.	Total—150.
Newlands.	Wilson (Idaho).	

These pairs were announced, republicans being named first: Harmer of Pennsylvania and Broussard of Louisiana, Bishop of Michigan and Campbell of Montana, Vreeland of New York and Davey of Louisiana, Joy of Missouri and Catchings of Mississippi, Gillet of New York and Robertson of Louisiana. The following democrats were neither paired nor recorded: Bellamy of North Carolina, Smith of Maryland, Stallings of Alabama, Wheeler of Alabama.

The bill then went to the senate.

On the 19th of December Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island introduced a similar measure into the senate from the finance committee. It differed from the bill that had passed the house in some important particulars, the chief one being that it omitted the refunding provision of the house measure, which provided that the secretary of the treasury might receive any outstanding bonds bearing interest at 3, 4 or 5 per cent, and maturing prior to 1908, and issue in exchange therefor gold bonds bearing 2 per cent interest and running thirty years. The senate bill also contained a provision that "none of such outstanding bonds shall be received in such exchange at a valuation greater than their present worth to yield an income of 2½ per cent per annum," and the new bonds are to be issued at not less than par.

On the 2d of January, 1900, the senate finance committee offered several amendments to the bill. One of them provided that the "gold coin received from the sale of bonds shall first be covered into the general fund of the treasury and then exchanged, in the manner hereinbefore provided, for an equal amount of the notes redeemed and held for exchange, and the United States notes exchanged in accordance with the provisions of this section shall, when covered into the treasury, be reissued as now provided by law; and the gold coin in the reserve fund, together with the redeemed notes, held for use as provided in this section, shall at no time exceed the maximum sum of \$150,000,000." Another amendment provided for the maintenance of a gold reserve in the treasury of not less than \$100,000,000.

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire offered two sections as amendments to the bill, as follows: Section 9: To affirm and declare that the policy of the government is "to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both

gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement, or otherwise, so that there shall be parity in value of the coins of both metals"; and that "the efforts of the government shall be steadily directed to the establishment of such a system of bimetalism as will maintain, at all times," such parity. Section 10: That the provisions of the act of March 3, 1897, authorizing the president to appoint commissioners to any international bimetallic conference that may be called, "be, and the same are, hereby re-enacted and continued in force." These amendments were both defeated.

Feb. 9 Senator Jones (dem.) of Arkansas introduced, as a substitute, a free-coinage bill, which was defeated by a vote of 47 to 28.

The bill finally came up in the senate for passage on the 15th of February.

The first vote was taken on the following amendment offered by the senate finance committee: "The provisions of this act are not intended to place any obstacles in the way of the accomplishment of international bimetalism, provided the same be secured by concurrent action of the leading commercial nations of the world and at a ratio which shall insure permanence of the relative value between gold and silver." This amendment was adopted by a vote of 45 to 30. Mr. Teller of Colorado offered the following amendment:

"The people of the United States are in favor of bimetalism and desirous of an international agreement with the great commercial nations of the world that will admit of the use of both gold and silver at such an established ratio as will maintain the parity between gold and silver coins, and the efforts of the government are hereby pledged to endeavor to secure such an international agreement as speedily as possible."

This was lost by a vote of 27 to 45.

An amendment offered by Mr. Stewart of Nevada, providing for the payment of bonds of the United States in coin of the standard fixed by the act of July 14, 1870, was laid on the table—44 to 26.

An amendment offered by Mr. Pettus (dem.) of Alabama, providing that gold coins and silver dollars coined by the United States shall be a legal tender at their nominal value, was defeated—44 to 27.

Another amendment by Mr. Pettus, providing that nothing in this act should affect the legal tender quality of United States silver dollars, was likewise defeated—44 to 26.

Mr. Vest (dem.) of Missouri offered an amendment providing for \$200,000,000 of treasury bond notes, which should be loaned by the secretary of the treasury to any person who would deposit United States bonds as security. His amendment, he said, if enacted into law would afford the citizen owner of bonds the same facilities as were afforded national banks. The amendment was defeated without division.

An amendment of Mr. McLaurin (dem.) of South Carolina to repeal the tax on state banks was lost—37 to 20.

Mr. Nelson (rep.) of Minnesota offered an amendment providing for the organization of national banks with a capital of not less than \$25,000 in towns whose population does not exceed 40,000. Mr. Aldrich accepted it and it was adopted.



The bill as amended was then passed—46 to 29—as follows:

## YEAS.

Aldrich.	Gear.	Penrose.
Allison.	Hale.	Perkins.
Beveridge.	Hanna.	Platt (Conn.).
Burrows.	Hansbrough.	Platt (N.Y.).
Caffery.	Hawley.	Pritchard.
Carter.	Hoar.	Quarles.
Clark (Wyo.).	Kean.	Ross.
Cullom.	Lindsay.	Scott.
Davis.	Lodge.	Sewell.
Deboe.	McBride.	Shoup.
Depew.	McComas.	Simon.
Elkins.	McMillan.	Spooner.
Fairbanks.	McMillan.	Thurston.
Foraker.	Mason.	Wetmore.
Foster.	Neison.	Wolcott—46.
Frye.		

## NAYS.

Bate.	Harris.	Pettus.
Berry.	Heitfeld.	Rawlins.
Butler.	Jones (Ark.).	Stewart.
Chandler.	Jones (Nev.).	Sullivan.
Chilton.	Kenney.	Taliaferro.
Clark (Mont.).	McEnery.	Teller.
Clay.	McLaurin.	Tillman.
Cockrell.	Martin.	Turley.
Culberson.	Money.	Vest—29.
Daniel.	Morgan.	

The only republican voting against the bill was Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire, and the only democrats voting for the bill were Mr. Caffery of Louisiana and Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky.

The measure then went to a conference committee of the two houses. The committee came to an agreement, and on the 6th of March, 1900, its report was adopted by the senate by a vote of 44 to 26—Chandler voting against and Caffery and Lindsay for the measure.

March 13 the report was adopted by the house by a vote of 166 to 120. The affirmative vote was made up of 157 republicans and 9 democrats—Clayton, Briggs, Fitzgerald, Levy, Scudder, Underhill (all of New York), McAleer of Pennsylvania, Thayer of Massachusetts and Denny of Maryland.

The bill was signed by the president and became a law March 14, 1900.

The following is a complete text of the law:

## SECTION 1—FIXES GOLD AS THE STANDARD OF VALUE.

"The dollar consisting of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, as established by section 3511 of the revised statutes of the United States, shall be the standard unit of value, and all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to maintain such parity.

## SECTION 2—FOR GOLD RESERVE OF \$150,000,000.

"United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, when presented to the treasury for redemption, shall be redeemed in gold coin of the standard fixed in the first section of this act; and in order to secure the prompt and certain redemption of such notes as herein provided it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to set apart in the treasury a reserve fund of \$150,000,000 in gold coin and bullion, which fund shall be used for such redemption purposes only; and whenever

and as often as any of said notes shall be redeemed from said fund it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to use said notes so redeemed to restore and maintain such reserve fund in the manner following, to wit:

"1. By exchanging the notes so redeemed for any gold coin in the general fund of the treasury.

"2. By accepting deposits of gold coin at the treasury or at any subtreasury in exchange for the United States notes so redeemed.

"3. By procuring gold coin by the use of said notes in accordance with the provisions of section 3700 of the revised statutes of the United States.

"If the secretary of the treasury is unable to restore and maintain the gold coin in the reserve fund by the foregoing methods, and the amount of such gold coin and bullion in said fund shall at any time fall below \$100,000,000, then it shall be his duty to restore the same to the maximum sum of \$150,000,000 by borrowing money on the credit of the United States, and for the debt thus incurred to issue and sell coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of \$50 or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at the rate of not exceeding 3 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from the date of their issue, and to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under state, municipal or local authority.

"The gold coin received from the sale of said bonds shall first be covered into the general fund of the treasury and then exchanged in the manner hereinbefore provided for an equal amount of the notes redeemed and held for exchange; and the secretary of the treasury may, in his discretion, use said notes in exchange for gold, or to purchase or redeem any bonds of the United States, or for any other lawful purpose the public interests may require, except that they shall not be used to meet deficiencies in the current revenues.

"United States notes, when redeemed in accordance with the provisions of this section, shall be reissued, but shall be held in the reserve fund until exchanged for gold, as herein provided; and the gold coin and bullion in the reserve fund, together with the redeemed notes held for use as provided in this section, shall at no time exceed the maximum sum of \$150,000,000.

## SECTION 3—PROVISIONS REGARDING PRESENT MONEY.

"Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to affect the legal tender quality, as now provided by law, of the silver dollar, or of any other money coined or issued by the United States.

## SECTION 4—DIVISIONS OF ISSUE AND REDEMPTION.

"There shall be established in the treasury department, as a part of the office of the treasurer of the United States, divisions to be designated and known as the division of issue and the division of redemption, to which shall be assigned, respectively, under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may approve, all records and accounts relating to the issue and redemption

of United States notes, gold certificates, silver certificates and currency certificates.

"There shall be transferred from the accounts of the general fund of the treasury of the United States, and taken up on the books of said division, respectively, accounts relating to the reserve fund for the redemption of United States notes and treasury notes, the gold coin held against outstanding gold certificates, the United States notes held against outstanding currency certificates, and the silver dollars held against outstanding silver certificates, and each of the funds represented by these accounts shall be used for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged, and shall be used for no other purpose, the same being held as trust funds.

#### SECTION 5—ISSUANCE OF SILVER CERTIFICATES.

"It shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury, as fast as standard silver dollars are coined under the provisions of the acts of July 14, 1890, and June 13, 1898, from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, to retire and cancel an equal amount of treasury notes whenever received into the treasury, either by exchange in accordance with the provisions of this act or in the ordinary course of business; and upon the cancellation of treasury notes silver certificates shall be issued against the silver dollars so coined.

#### SECTION 6—FOR ISSUANCE OF GOLD CERTIFICATES.

"The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed to receive deposits of gold coin with the treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States, in sums of not less than \$20, and to issue gold certificates therefor in denominations of not less than \$20; and the coin so deposited shall be retained in the treasury and held for the payment of such certificates on demand, and used for no other purpose. Such certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued, and when held by any national banking association may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve.

"Provided, That whenever and so long as the gold coin held in the reserve fund in the treasury for the redemption of United States notes and treasury notes shall fall and remain below \$100,000,000 the authority to issue certificates as herein provided shall be suspended.

"Provided, further, That whenever and so long as the aggregate amount of United States notes and silver certificates in the general fund of the treasury shall exceed \$60,000,000 the secretary of the treasury may in his discretion suspend the issue of the certificates herein provided for.

"Provided, further, That of the amount of such outstanding certificates one-fourth at least shall be in denominations of \$50 or less.

"Provided, further, That the secretary of the treasury may in his discretion issue such certificates in denominations of \$10,000, payable to order. Section 5193 of the revised statutes of the United States is hereby repealed.

#### SECTION 7—PUTS LIMIT UPON SILVER CERTIFICATES.

"Hereafter silver certificates shall be issued only of denominations of \$10 and under,

except that not exceeding in the aggregate 10 per cent of the total volume of said certificates, in the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, may be issued in denominations of \$20, \$50 and \$100.

"Silver certificates of higher denomination than \$10, except as herein provided, shall, whenever received at the treasury or redeemed, be retired and canceled, and certificates of denominations of \$10 or less shall be substituted therefor; and after such substitution, in whole or in part, a like volume of United States notes of less denomination than \$10 shall from time to time be retired and canceled, and notes of denominations of \$10 and upward shall be reissued in substitution therefor, with like qualities and restrictions as those retired and canceled.

#### SECTION 8—COINAGE OF SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN.

"The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to use, at his discretion, any silver bullion in the treasury of the United States purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, for coinage into such denominations of subsidiary silver coin as may be necessary to meet the public requirements for such coin; provided, that the amount of subsidiary silver coin outstanding shall not at any time exceed in the aggregate \$100,000,000.

"Whenever any silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, shall be used in the coinage of subsidiary silver coin an amount of treasury notes issued under said act equal to the cost of the bullion contained in such coin shall be canceled and not reissued.

#### SECTION 9—RECOINAGE OF WORN-OUT SILVER COIN.

"The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause all worn and uncurrent subsidiary silver coin of the United States now in the treasury and hereafter received to be recoined and to reimburse the treasury of the United States for the difference between the nominal or face value of such coin and the amount the same will produce in new coin from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

#### SECTION 10—NATIONAL BANKS IN THE SMALL CITIES.

"Section 5138 of the revised statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 5138. No association shall be organized with a less capital than \$100,000, except that banks with a capital of not less than \$50,000 may, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed 6,000 inhabitants, and except that banks with a capital of not less than \$25,000 may, with the sanction of the secretary of the treasury, be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed 3,000 inhabitants. No association shall be organized in a city the population of which exceeds 50,000 persons with a capital of less than \$200,000."

#### SECTION 11—FOR THE ISSUE OF 2 PER CENT BONDS.

"The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to receive at the treasury any of the outstanding bonds of the United States bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable Feb. 1, 1904, and any bonds

of the United States bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum, payable July 1, 1907, and any bonds of the United States bearing interest at 3 per cent per annum, payable Aug. 1, 1908, and to issue in exchange therefor an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of \$50 or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, payable quarterly; such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue, and said bonds to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under state, municipal or local authority.

"Provided, That such outstanding bonds may be received in exchange at a valuation not greater than their present worth to yield an income of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  per cent per annum; and in consideration of the reduction of interest effected the secretary of the treasury is authorized to pay the holders of the outstanding bonds surrendered for exchange, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not greater than the difference between their present worth, computed as aforesaid, and their par value; and the payments to be made hereunder shall be held to the payments on account of the sinking fund created by section 3694 of the revised statutes.

"Provided, further, That the 2 per cent bonds to be issued under the provisions of this act shall be issued at not less than par, and they shall be numbered consecutively in the order of their issue, and when payment is made the last numbers issued shall be first paid, and this order shall be followed until all the bonds are paid; and whenever any of the outstanding bonds are called for payment interest thereon shall cease three months after such call.

"There is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to effect the exchanges of bonds provided for in this act, a sum not exceeding one-fifteenth of 1 per cent of the face value of said bonds to pay the expense of preparing and issuing the same and other expenses incident thereto.

#### SECTION 12—ON CIRCULATION BY NATIONAL BANKS.

"Upon the deposit with the treasurer of the United States, by any national banking association, of any bonds of the United States in the manner provided by existing law, such association shall be entitled to receive from the comptroller of the currency circulating notes in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by law, equal in amount to the par value of the bonds so deposited, and any national banking association now having bonds on deposit for the security of circulating notes, and upon which an amount of circulating notes has been issued less than the par value of the bonds, shall be entitled, upon due application to the comptroller of the currency, to receive additional circulating notes in blank to an amount which will increase the circulating notes held by such association to the par value of the bonds deposited; such additional notes to be held and treated in the same way as circulating notes of national banking associations heretofore issued, and

subject to all the provisions of law affecting such notes.

"Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to modify or repeal the provisions of section 5167 of the revised statutes of the United States, authorizing the comptroller of the currency to require additional deposits of bonds or of lawful money in case the market value of the bonds held to secure the circulating notes shall fall below the par value of the circulating notes outstanding, for which such bonds may be deposited as security.

"Provided, further, That the circulating notes furnished to national banking associations under the provisions of this act shall be of the denominations prescribed by law, except that no national banking association shall, after the passage of this act, be entitled to receive from the comptroller of the currency or to issue or reissue or place in circulation more than one-third in amount of its circulating notes of the denomination of \$5.

"Provided, further, That the total amount of such notes issued to any such association may equal at any time but shall not exceed the amount at such time of its capital stock actually paid in.

"Provided, further, That under regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury any national banking association may substitute the 2 per cent bonds issued under the provisions of this act for any of the bonds deposited with the treasurer to secure circulation or to secure deposits of public money.

"So much of an act entitled 'An act to enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence, and for other purposes,' approved July 12, 1882, as prohibits any national bank which makes any deposit of lawful money in order to withdraw its circulating notes from receiving any increase of its circulation for the period of six months from the time it made such deposit of lawful money for the purpose aforesaid, is hereby repealed, and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this section are hereby repealed.

#### SECTION 13—TAX LAID UPON THE NATIONAL BANKS.

"Every national banking association having on deposit, as provided by law, bonds of the United States bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, issued under the provisions of this act, to secure its circulating notes, shall pay to the treasurer of the United States, in the months of January and July, a tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent each half year upon the average amount of such of its notes in circulation as are based upon the deposit of said 2 per cent bonds; and such taxes shall be in lieu of existing taxes on its notes in circulation imposed by section 5214 of the revised statutes.

#### SECTION 14—INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLIC AMENDMENT.

"The provisions of this act are not intended to preclude the accomplishment of international bimetalism whenever conditions shall make it expedient and practicable to secure the same by concurrent action of the leading commercial nations of the world, and at a ratio which shall insure permanency of relative value between gold and silver."

## GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

## INCREASE OF THE TERRITORIAL AREA OF THE COUNTRY FROM 1803 TO 1900 WITH STATISTICS.

When the independence of the United States was acknowledged by Great Britain, under the provisions of the treaty of 1783, the new government covered a territory of about 827,844 square miles. On the Atlantic seaboard it stretched from the northeastern point on the coast of Maine to the northern boundary of Florida, which then ran west to the Pearl river, which was then, as it is now, the most easterly boundary of the state of Louisiana. It was bounded on the west by the Mississippi river and on the north by the St. Lawrence river and the great lakes. In 1790 this territory contained a population of 3,920,214, exclusive of Indians.

The United States were thus hemmed in on three sides by a cordon of European belligerent nations—Great Britain on the north, Spain on the south and France on the west. In this situation they were liable at any time to be affected by the policies and alliances of European powers. The acquirement of the vast territory of Louisiana from Spain by France excited the fear of the president and the administration to such an extent that the American minister at Paris laid a strong remonstrance before Napoleon, who was at that time first consul. The gravamen of his protest was that "while the possession of Louisiana by a weak nation like Spain would be tolerated, its transfer to a strong, active, colonizing power like France would immediately drive the United States into a close alliance with England; and that, in short, the possessor of New Orleans must be the enemy of the United States." Besides this the only outlet for the United States was along the Atlantic coast, the entire gulf coast being controlled and blocked by Spain, the Mississippi outlet being in the hands of France, while the route down the great lakes to the sea was, and is for a long distance, through British territory.

## THE PURCHASE OF LOUISIANA OF 1803.

The credit of making the Louisiana purchase, by which 1,182,752 square miles, or 756,961,280 acres, of territory were added to the public domain, has been credited to Mr. Jefferson, then president of the United States. The general opinion is, however, that he knew little if anything of the negotiations until the treaty had been signed and transmitted to him for submission to congress. The facts in the case are briefly these: Under our treaties with Spain, which then owned not only the Floridas but the entire Louisiana country as well, the United States had the right of depositing merchandise at the port of New Orleans. Spain after a time refused our government and its people the further enjoyment of that privilege. After Louisiana had been given back to France in 1801 Spain still retained jurisdiction over the port of New Orleans, and denied to us the rights guaranteed by treaties between the two countries. On the 11th of January, 1803, Mr. Jefferson sent a communication to the senate regarding the closing by Spain of the port of New Orleans to the United States and suspending our right of deposit under existing treaties and

said: "I therefore nominate James Monroe of Virginia to be minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary to enter into a treaty or convention with his catholic majesty [the king of Spain] for the purpose of enlarging or more effectually securing our rights and interests in the River Mississippi and in the territories eastward thereof." In the same document Mr. Monroe was appointed to the same office for the same specific purpose at the court of France. It was understood that the real mission of Mr. Monroe was to purchase from Spain a port of deposit and dockyards in the territory of Florida, as she had no right or power to alienate any portion of Louisiana, that territory having been restored to France in 1801.

Mr. Monroe arrived in Paris on the 12th of April, and found Bonaparte, who was then first consul, meditating on and in danger of a rupture with Great Britain, and it was reported and generally believed to be true that England was preparing to send a strong fleet to seize the port of New Orleans and the entire territory. He also ascertained that M. Talleyrand had requested Mr. Livingston, the American minister to France, to make an offer, on behalf of the United States, for the province of Louisiana entire. As the minister did not possess this power he declined to enter into the negotiations. The next day after Mr. Monroe's arrival M. Marbois, on behalf of France, pressed the American ministers to make an offer for the territory, and after some consultation they offered to pay to France 50,000,000 francs, with an offset in the shape of such claims in favor of the United States against France as should be established, estimated at from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 francs. This offer was rejected, but M. Marbois proposed to take 80,000,000 francs, on condition that 20,000,000 francs of this sum should be assigned to the payment of claims due by France to citizens of the United States. If they should amount to so much. Mr. Monroe assented to this proposal, and on the 30th of April, 1803, a treaty for cession and payment was drawn up and signed by Robert Livingston and James Monroe on the part of the United States, and by M. Marbois on the part of France. The first that Mr. Jefferson knew of this transaction was the treaty transmitted to him for submission to the senate for ratification. Mr. Monroe had transcended his instructions and made a bargain for all of Louisiana when he was empowered only to negotiate for a small district east of the Mississippi river.

In a work entitled "The Public Domain," published by the government (page 100), it is said: "President Jefferson had always been a strict constructionist of the constitution. The reception of this treaty, which acquired an immense province, embarrassed him, as he knew of no warrant in the constitution for such a purchase, and had only authorized the purchase of a place of deposit and dockyards. He had always denied to the national government any powers not specially conferred upon it by the constitution. He could not find a clause in the

constitution which gave congress any express power to appropriate money to purchase additional territory."

Upon the same subject Alexander Young in his "American Statesman," than which there is no higher authority upon the movements of national politics, says, on page 208, "although the ministers (Messrs. Livingston and Monroe) had no instructions to purchase Louisiana, the thing not having been contemplated—perhaps never before thought of—but the offer to sell having been made by Bonaparte and the great value of the acquisition to the United States been considered, our ministers were induced to assume the responsibility of transcending their instructions."

The Monroe treaty was ratified by the senate on the 19th of October, France having ratified it previous to that date, and on the 21st the ratifications were exchanged between the two countries.

The amount paid by this government for the Louisiana territory was as follows:

Principal sum.....	\$15,000,000
Interest on redemption bonds.....	8,529,353
Claims of citizens of the United States against France assumed..	3,738,268

Total .....\$27,267,621

#### THE PURCHASE OF FLORIDA IN 1819.

The purchase of Louisiana involved the government in a dispute with Spain, which nearly threw the two countries into a war. The gist of this difference was the right of France to transfer to the United States some of the territory we claimed to have purchased from her. The controversy, extending over sixteen years, ended in the surrender of Fort Barrancas to Gen. Jackson, and ultimately made him president of the United States a few years later. Negotiations for cession of Florida opened in 1818, the Spaniards claiming that the boundary of the territory of Spain, west of the Mississippi river, should be due north of a line commencing on the Gulf of Mexico, east of the River Sabine, and extending to the Missouri, and thence to its source. Secretary of State Adams offered in reply, Oct. 31, 1818, as his ultimatum, to accept as a boundary for the Spanish possessions, west of the Mississippi, the River Sabine to the 33d degree of north latitude, thence to the Red river due north, that river to its source, the crest of the Rocky mountains to the 41st degree north latitude, and a line thence due west to the Pacific ocean, about the present boundaries of the Louisiana purchase. Spain pronounced this claim to be unheard of, and proffered in lieu an agreement to the line of the Sabine river, with a line due north to the Missouri, and from and along that river to its head. In the adjustment of these differences a treaty was concluded Feb. 22, 1819, by which Spain sold to the United States the territory of East Florida for the sum of \$5,000,000, and we withdrew all claims to the territory west of the Sabine river (which afterward became Texas), and which we had purchased as a part of Louisiana from France. The territory thus given up was worth twenty times as much as Florida, and two years later it became a part of the republic of Mexico. Within thirty years the determination to regain this abandoned territory involved us in a war with Mexico.

The amount paid by the government for Florida was as follows:

Principal sum.....	\$5,000,000
Interest on redemption bonds.....	1,489,768

Total .....\$6,489,768

The purchase added to the public domain 59,268 square miles, or 37,931,520 acres, of territory.

#### ANNEXATION OF TEXAS IN 1845.

By the proslavery votes cast in congress when Florida was purchased Texas was bartered away, although it was a part of the Louisiana purchase. Indiana had been admitted to the union in 1816 and Illinois in 1818, and new slave states were demanded to preserve the equality of voting power in congress between the two sections of the country, and for this reason no sacrifice was too great to be made by the south to secure an increase of political strength.

Between 1816 and 1837 eight states had been admitted to the union—four of which were free and four were slave. Equality in the division of the states preserved the power of the slave states in the senate, but the northern states were growing more rapidly than the southern, and the house was becoming dominated by the antislavery sentiment. Texas now became the prize which the south desired to regain as an offset to the rapidly increasing political power of the free states. Texas had become, after its surrender, a part of the Mexican state of Coahuila, but the large majority of its inhabitants were Americans; it had declared its independence of the republic of Mexico and was engaged in a war to establish it. As the freedom of Texas was the first step to its annexation to the United States, a resolution was introduced into congress recognizing its independence, which passed the senate but was lost in the house. The independence of Texas was, however, acknowledged in 1840, and in the political campaign of 1844 its annexation became the leading party issue. The election of Mr. Polk committed the democratic party to the union, and the discussion of the question occupied almost the entire time of the second session of the XXVIIIth congress, which met Dec. 2, 1844. Mexico had abolished slavery, and Texas was by the Mexican law free territory. In 1838 a treaty of annexation had been drawn between the representatives of the two countries, but in 1844 it had been rejected in the senate by a vote of 16 yeas to 35 nays. On the 1st of March, 1845, a joint resolution was passed by congress for annexing Texas, which contained a provision that slavery should be prohibited in any state formed from its territory north of the Missouri compromise line (36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude), but left the slavery question to be settled by the people in such states as might be formed south of that line. The president signed this resolution. It was accepted by the republic of Texas and on the 29th of December, 1845, a joint resolution was passed by congress admitting the republic into the union.

The territory acquired by this annexation was 371,063 square miles, or 237,480,320 acres, in extent. Of this area 96,707 square miles, or 61,892,480 acres, were ceded to the United States in 1850, for which the government paid Texas the sum of \$16,000,000.

This purchase embraced the southwest corner of Kansas, the southeast corner of Colorado, the eastern portion of New Mexico, and the public land strip north of the Panhandle of Texas.

#### THE MEXICAN CESSION OF 1848.

The annexation of Texas involved our government in a dispute regarding the boundary line between Texas and Mexico. Mexico contended that the southwestern boundary of Texas was the Nueces river, while the United States insisted that it was the Rio Grande river. After the terms of annexation offered to Texas had been accepted by that republic, President Polk, in 1845, ordered the army of the United States to occupy the western portion of Texas, between the Nueces and the Rio Grande rivers, and hold it. On the 13th of May, 1846, congress passed a law declaring that "war existed by the act of Mexico," and the war with that country ensued. The American forces were uniformly successful. The capital of the country was taken on the 14th of September, 1847, and on the 22d of November proposals were received from the Mexican authorities for negotiations for a peace treaty.

The government acceded to this request, and on the 28th of February, 1848, a treaty of peace was completed and transmitted to Washington for the action of congress. A long debate followed and the treaty was amended and returned for ratification by commissioners appointed by the president for that purpose. They arrived at Queretaro May 15, 1848, submitted it as amended to the Mexican senate on the same day, and it was adopted by a vote of 33 to 5. By the Mexican treaty and concession the United States acquired 522,568 square miles, or 334,443,520 acres, of territory.

Under article 12 of the treaty the United States agreed to pay for the concessions made by Mexico the sum of \$15,000,000, and this amount was paid into the Mexican treasury a little later.

#### THE GADSDEN PURCHASE OF 1853.

The Mexican treaty left the boundary between the United States and Mexico (between the Rio Grande and the Colorado rivers), south of the Gila, irregular and uncertain. Under the administration of Mr. Pierce a treaty was entered into by James Gadsden, United States minister to Mexico, and the Mexican authorities for the purchase of the tract of land now lying in the southern parts of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona, then in the republic of Mexico, and adjoining the United States south of the River Gila, and from the Rio Grande on the east to a point twenty miles below the mouth of the Gila on the west, on the Colorado river. The treaty was ratified by both governments and went into effect. By this cession 45,535 square miles, or 29,142,400 acres, of territory were added to the public domain at a cost of \$10,000,000.

#### PURCHASE OF ALASKA IN 1867.

The first proposal for the purchase of Alaska was made by Baron Stoeckl, Russian envoy at Washington, in 1854, during the Crimean war. President Pierce declined to consider the offer. Some years later, during the administration of Mr. Buchanan, an unofficial effort was made by members of his cabinet to purchase Alaska, and it was suggested to the Russian authorities that

\$5,000,000 would be paid for the territory, but significant intimations were received that the Russian government would not consider so small a sum as a compensation. In 1866 the legislature of Washington territory urged upon the president the necessity of the immediate acquirement of the Russian territories in North America, and this was followed by a strong influence that was brought to bear upon the legislative and executive departments of the government to bring about negotiations with the Russian government for its purchase. When it became known that the lease of the franchises of the Russo-American Fur company, held by the Hudson Bay company, would expire in June, 1867, and were likely to be renewed, unless in the meantime the United States acquired the territory, the anxiety to perfect the sale was greatly increased. It was well known that the fur industries, fisheries, forests and minerals in the territory were exceedingly rich, and these were more valuable to the United States than they were to Russia.

Formal negotiations were entered into between Baron Stoeckl, the Russian envoy at Washington, and Mr. Seward, our secretary of state, which resulted in the formation of a treaty of sale and transfer on the 30th of March, 1867, on which day it was signed. In describing the eastern boundary of the territory conveyed by the treaty, article 1 says: "Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees and 40 minutes north latitude, and between the 131st and 133d degree of west longitude (meridian of Greenwich), the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland channel, as far as the point of the continent, where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude; from the last-mentioned point, the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast, as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude (of the same meridian), and, finally, from the said point of intersection, the said meridian line of the 141st degree, in its prolongation to as far as the frozen ocean."

This purchase cost the government the sum of \$7,200,000 and added to the public domain an area estimated to contain 577,390 square miles, or 369,529,600 acres, of land.

Up to this time, including the state cessions of Georgia (56,689,920 acres, for which the government paid \$6,200,000) the government had purchased 1,593,139,200 acres of territory at a cost of \$81,957,389, or 5 cents and 1 mill per acre.

#### ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

It is unnecessary to go into the details of the annexation of the Hawaiian republic, from the fact that the entire subject has been fully discussed in the late issues of The Daily News Almanac. The annexation was made complete by the action of the senate and the president of the United States on the 6th and 7th days of July, 1898. This union added 6,740 square miles, or 4,313,600 acres, to the public domain.

#### THE SPANISH CESSIONS OF 1899.

As one of the results of the war with Spain in 1898 the Philippine archipelago, the island of Porto Rico and the island of Guam came into the possession of the United States. What will be the ultimate disposi-

tion of these dependencies it is yet too early to determine, but upon the supposition that they remain the permanent possessions of the government, as some of them undoubtedly will, they will materially increase the area of the territory of the government.

The Philippine islands are estimated to number some 2,000 in all and to embrace an area of something like 114,000 square miles, or 72,960,000 acres of land. Porto Rico has an area of about 3,600 square miles, or 2,304,000 acres of land.

Guam has an area of about 200 square miles, or 128,000 acres.

**WAKE ISLAND.**

This is a small speck of land in the Pacific ocean of so little value that no nation has ever claimed or held it. It is situated

about midway between Hawaii and Guam, and was taken possession of by the United States in 1898 for a telegraph station, in case the government should construct a submarine line between San Francisco and Manila. If the line is not constructed our government will probably abandon it.

**TUTUILA, MANUA AND ANU.**

Elsewhere in this volume the partition of Samoa, by which the United States in January, 1900, came into possession of these three islands of that group, is discussed. The area of the three islands is approximately between sixty and seventy square miles, but the largest one, Tutuila, has one of the finest harbors in the Pacific, which is exceedingly valuable and important as the location of a naval depot.

**STATISTICS OF POPULATION.**

**POPULATION OF THE EARTH, BY CONTINENTS.**

[E. G. Ravenstein's estimate in 1890.]

[Estimate of Drs. Wagner and Supan.]

Africa .....	127,000,000	Africa .....	163,953,000
Asia .....	850,000,000	America .....	121,713,000
Australasia .....	4,730,000	Asia .....	825,954,000
Europe .....	380,200,000	Australia .....	3,230,000
North America .....	89,250,000	Europe .....	357,379,000
South America .....	36,420,000	Oceania .....	7,420,000
Polar .....	300,000	Polar .....	80,400
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,487,900,000</b>	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,479,729,400</b>

**POPULATION URBAN AND RURAL—1896.**

[From Mulhall's Industry and Wealth of Nations.]

Urban comprises all cities or towns over 10,000 population; rural, the rest. *Inh.*

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Urban.</i>	<i>Rural.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Inh. per sq.m.</i>
United Kingdom .....	20,600,000	17,200,000	37,800,000	330
France .....	9,200,000	29,200,000	38,400,000	188
Germany .....	15,600,000	36,600,000	52,200,000	254
Russia .....	10,900,000	86,900,000	97,800,000	54
Austria .....	5,600,000	35,800,000	41,400,000	181
Italy .....	5,300,000	25,400,000	30,700,000	284
Spain .....	2,900,000	14,700,000	17,600,000	90
Portugal .....	400,000	4,300,000	4,700,000	142
Sweden and Norway .....	1,000,000	5,800,000	6,800,000	23
Denmark .....	500,000	1,700,000	2,200,000	150
Holland .....	1,800,000	2,900,000	4,700,000	380
Belgium .....	1,700,000	4,600,000	6,300,000	560
Switzerland .....	500,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	187
Danubian states .....	900,000	10,500,000	11,400,000	108
Greece .....	300,000	1,900,000	2,200,000	88
United States .....	17,400,000	45,200,000	62,600,000	24
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>94,600,000</b>	<b>325,200,000</b>	<b>419,800,000</b>	<b>....</b>

**INCREASE OF POPULATION.**

[From Mulhall's Industry and Wealth of Nations.]

The following table shows the natural increase of population—that is, the surplus of births over deaths—in the various countries, and the number of years in which this would double the population if there were no movement of people.

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Natural increase.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 pop.</i>	<i>Yrs. to d'ble.</i>	<i>Country.</i>	<i>Natural increase.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 pop.</i>	<i>Yrs. to d'ble.</i>
England .....	363,000	21.1	58	Finland .....	27,000	11.2	62
Scotland .....	50,000	21.1	58	Holland .....	63,000	13.4	52
Ireland .....	23,000	5.0	140	Belgium .....	55,000	8.9	78
Germany .....	660,000	13.0	54	Switzerland .....	24,000	8.0	88
Russia .....	1,057,000	14.5	48	Greece .....	20,000	9.5	73
Austria .....	232,000	9.7	72	Roumania .....	55,000	9.5	73
Hungary .....	175,000	9.7	72	Servia .....	32,000	14.6	48
Italy .....	326,000	10.6	66	Bulgaria .....	36,000	11.2	62
Spain .....	75,000	4.2	167	Japan .....	312,000	7.5	93
Portugal .....	52,000	10.4	67	Australia .....	75,000	18.5	38
Sweden .....	51,000	10.5	67	United States* ..	815,273	13.0	38
Norway .....	27,000	13.5	52	Canada .....	61,000	12.2	57
Denmark .....	26,000	11.8	59				

\*1890.

## PRODUCTION OF FOOD.

[From Mulhall's Industry and Wealth of Nations.]

Country.	In tons. Grain.	Potatoes.	Meat.	Wine.	Equivalent tons of gr.
United Kingdom .....	7,520,000	6,100,000	1,100,000	.....	18,400,000
France .....	18,100,000	12,800,000	1,200,000	880,000	40,800,000
Germany .....	17,040,000	31,800,000	1,520,000	80,000	40,600,000
Russia .....	53,000,000	14,100,000	2,290,000	70,000	76,700,000
Austria .....	19,500,000	10,000,000	1,210,000	112,000	33,630,000
Italy .....	6,700,000	750,000	390,000	730,000	17,330,000
Spain .....	5,800,000	1,500,000	430,000	596,000	15,700,000
Portugal .....	750,000	270,000	100,000	80,000	2,430,000
Sweden and Norway.....	3,200,000	2,100,000	230,000	.....	5,740,000
Denmark .....	2,100,000	450,000	130,000	.....	3,290,000
Holland .....	1,020,000	2,250,000	130,000	.....	2,810,000
Belgium .....	1,850,000	3,600,000	110,000	.....	3,930,000
Switzerland .....	250,000	1,200,000	80,000	22,000	1,510,000
Danubian states .....	6,950,000	.....	400,000	180,000	11,950,000
Greece .....	400,000	240,000	60,000	36,000	1,320,000
United States .....	89,400,000	7,480,000	4,830,000	30,000	130,830,000
Canada .....	5,020,000	1,200,000	310,000	.....	7,900,000
Australia .....	1,650,000	600,000	570,000	4,000	6,450,000
Argentina .....	3,100,000	.....	410,000	15,000	6,550,000
Total .....	243,350,000	96,440,000	15,500,000	2,835,000	427,870,000

## VALUE OF FOOD CONSUMED.

[From Mulhall's Industry and Wealth of Nations.]

In millions of pounds sterling.

Country.	Grain.	Meat.	Liquor.	Dairy.	Sundries.	Total.	Shillings per cap.
United Kingdom .....	61	91	92	55	82	381	194
France .....	95	62	66	44	73	340	176
Germany .....	102	72	71	62	99	406	158
Russia .....	151	86	23	43	91	394	74
Austria .....	76	45	28	36	59	244	114
Italy .....	45	18	36	20	38	157	104
Spain .....	25	20	33	12	13	103	114
Portugal .....	6	4	5	2	6	23	96
Sweden and Norway.....	14	11	5	6	7	43	122
Denmark .....	6	3	2	3	2	16	144
Holland .....	13	6	5	5	9	38	160
Belgium .....	15	7	13	9	7	51	164
Switzerland .....	4	5	3	4	5	21	140
Danubian states .....	17	16	6	6	5	50	87
Greece .....	2	3	1	.....	3	10	90
United States .....	90	129	63	85	158	525	150
Total .....	722	578	452	393	657	2,802	126

## DEBT, WEALTH, TAXES AND EARNINGS PER CAPITA.

[From Mulhall's Industry and Wealth of Nations.]

In pounds sterling per inhabitant.

Country.	Wealth.	Debt.	Net wealth.	Earnings.	Taxes.	Net earnings
United Kingdom .....	302	22	280	36.0	3.1	32.9
France .....	252	36	216	31.2	3.7	27.5
Germany .....	156	12	144	24.7	2.5	22.2
Russia .....	61	7	54	9.5	1.0	8.5
Austria .....	104	13	91	16.7	2.0	14.7
Italy .....	101	18	83	14.0	2.7	11.3
Spain .....	135	16	119	15.5	1.7	13.8
Portugal .....	87	31	56	13.6	1.8	11.8
Sweden and Norway.....	114	5	109	20.6	1.5	19.1
Denmark .....	230	5	225	27.3	2.2	25.1
Holland .....	183	23	160	25.8	3.3	22.5
Belgium .....	154	14	140	28.3	2.1	26.2
Switzerland .....	164	4	160	23.3	1.8	21.5
Danubian states .....	90	6	84	12.9	1.3	11.6
Greece .....	101	15	86	12.3	1.8	10.5
United States .....	234	6	228	44.0	2.5	41.5
Canada .....	196	14	182	36.0	1.6	34.4
Australia .....	256	57	199	51.2	2.5	48.7
General average .....	155	14	141	23.6	2.2	21.4

Approximately a pound sterling is equal to \$5, and a shilling to 25 cents of our money.



NATIONS OF CHRISTENDOM—INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	1831.	1896.	Pr. ct. of inc.
United Kingdom.	24,290,000	39,500,000	63
France .....	32,500,000	38,400,000	18
Germany .....	29,800,000	52,200,000	75
Russia .....	55,500,000	105,800,000	92
Austria .....	29,900,000	43,400,000	45
Italy .....	21,000,000	31,200,000	48
United States ..	9,700,000	60,700,000	6.6
British colonies..	1,900,000	11,600,000	510
Other countries..	36,000,000	58,500,000	62
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>240,000,000</b>	<b>451,000,000</b>	<b>88</b>

LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

[Mulhall's estimate, 1891.]

	1890.	Pr. ct.	1890.	Pr. ct.
English ...	20,520,000	12.7	111,100,000	27.7
French ...	31,450,000	19.4	51,200,000	12.7
German ...	30,320,000	18.7	75,200,000	18.7
Italian ...	15,070,000	9.3	33,400,000	8.3
Spanish ...	26,190,000	16.2	42,800,000	10.7
Portuguese.	7,480,000	4.7	13,000,000	3.2
Russian ...	30,770,000	19.0	75,000,000	18.7
<b>Total...</b>	<b>161,800,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>401,700,000</b>	<b>100</b>

BIRTHS.

[From Mulhall's Industry and Wealth of Nations.]

The following table shows the number of births in each country in 1890, except for United States, which is for 1890:

Country.	No. of births.	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Rate per illegitimate 1,000 pop.
England .....	917,000	29.9	42
Scotland .....	129,000	30.8	72
Ireland .....	108,000	23.7	26
France .....	866,000	22.7	88
Germany .....	1,942,000	37.3	91
Russia .....	4,916,000	47.1	31
Austria .....	975,000	39.0	145
Hungary .....	761,000	41.1	85
Italy .....	1,096,000	31.5	64
Sweden .....	135,000	27.5	107
Norway .....	63,000	30.0	71
Denmark .....	70,000	30.4	101
Holland .....	160,000	32.0	29
Belgium .....	189,000	29.0	87
Switzerland ..	92,000	30.7	45
Portugal .....	158,000	31.2	123
Roumania .....	232,000	40.0	14
Servia .....	97,000	42.2	20
Bulgaria .....	128,000	38.4	40
United States ...	1,690,794	27.0	*22
Canada .....	125,000	25.0	15
Australia .....	124,000	29.4	51

\*Estimated for white population.

POPULATION OF AMERICAN CITIES

having more than 25,000 inhabitants, according to the census of 1900, compared with the population of the same in 1890:

Cities.	1900.	1890.
<b>New York City—</b>		
Manhattan .....	1,850,093	1,441,216
Brooklyn .....	1,166,582	806,342
Bronx .....	200,507	87,985
Queens .....	152,999	105,355
Richmond .....	67,021	51,693
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,437,202</b>	<b>2,492,591</b>
Akron, O. ....	42,728	27,601
Albany, N. Y. ..	94,151	94,923
Allegheny, Pa. ..	129,896	105,237
Altoontown, Pa. ..	35,416	25,228
Altoona, Pa. ....	38,973	30,337

Cities.	1900.	1890.
Atlanta, Ga. ....	89,872	65,533
Atlantic City ..	27,838	13,055
Auburn, N. Y. ...	30,345	25,858
Augusta, Ga. ....	39,441	33,300
Baltimore, Md. ...	508,957	434,439
Bay City, Mich. ...	27,623	27,839
Bayonne, N. J. ...	32,722	19,033
Binghamton, N. Y.	39,647	35,005
Birmingham, Ala.	38,415	26,178
Boston, Mass. ....	560,892	448,477
Bridgeport, Conn.	70,996	48,866
Brockton, Mass. ...	40,063	27,294
Buffalo, N. Y. ....	352,387	255,664
Butte, Mont. ....	30,470	10,723
Cambridge, Mass. ...	91,886	70,028
Camden, N. J. ....	75,935	58,313
Canton, O. ....	30,667	26,189
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	25,656	18,020
Charleston, S. C. ...	55,807	54,955
Chattanooga, Tenn.	32,490	29,100
Chelsea, Mass. ....	34,072	27,909
Chester, Pa. ....	33,988	20,226
Chicago, Ill. ....	1,698,575	1,099,850
Cincinnati, O. ....	325,902	296,908
Cleveland, O. ....	331,768	261,353
Columbus, O. ....	125,560	88,150
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	25,802	21,474
Covington, Ky. ....	42,938	37,371
Dallas, Tex. ....	42,638	38,067
Davenport, Iowa. ...	35,254	26,872
Dayton, O. ....	85,333	61,220
Denver, Col. ....	133,859	106,713
Des Moines, Iowa. ...	62,139	50,093
Detroit, Mich. ....	285,704	205,876
Dubuque, Iowa. ....	26,297	30,311
Duluth, Minn. ....	52,969	33,115
Easton, Pa. ....	25,238	14,481
East St. Louis, Ill. .	29,655	15,169
Elizabeth, N. J. ...	52,130	37,764
Elmira, N. Y. ....	35,672	30,893
Erie, N. Y. ....	52,733	40,634
Evansville, Ind. ...	59,007	50,756
Fall River, Mass. ...	104,863	74,398
Fitchburg, Mass. ...	31,531	22,037
Fort Wayne, Ind. ...	45,115	35,393
Fort Worth, Tex. ...	26,688	23,076
Galveston, Tex. ...	37,789	29,084
Gloucester, Mass. ...	26,121	24,651
Grand Rapids, Mich.	87,565	60,278
Harrisburg, Pa. ...	50,167	39,385
Hartford, Conn. ...	79,850	53,280
Haverhill, Mass. ...	37,175	27,412
Hoboken, N. J. ....	59,364	43,648
Holyoke, Mass. ....	45,712	35,637
Houston, Tex. ....	44,633	27,557
Indianapolis, Ind. ...	169,164	105,436
Jackson, Mich. ....	25,180	20,793
Jacksonville, Fla. ...	28,429	17,201
Jersey City, N. J. ...	206,433	163,003
Johnstown, Pa. ....	55,936	21,806
Joliet, Ill. ....	29,353	23,264
Joplin, Mo. ....	26,023	9,943
Kansas City, Kas. ...	51,418	38,316
Kansas City, Mo. ...	163,752	132,716
Knoxville, Tenn. ...	32,637	22,535
La Crosse, Wis. ....	28,895	25,090
Lancaster, Pa. ....	41,459	32,011
Lawrence, Mass. ...	62,559	44,654
Lexington, Ky. ....	26,369	21,567
Lincoln, Neb. ....	40,169	55,154
Little Rock, Ark. ...	38,307	25,874
Los Angeles, Cal. ...	102,479	50,395
Louisville, Ky. ....	204,731	161,123
Lowell, Mass. ....	94,969	77,696
Lynn, Mass. ....	68,513	55,727
McKeesport, Pa. ...	34,227	20,741
Malden, Mass. ....	33,664	23,031
Manchester, N. H. ...	56,987	44,126

<i>Cities.</i>	1900.	1890.	<i>Cities.</i>	1900.	1890.
Memphis, Tenn.....	102,320	64,495	San Antonio, Tex.....	53,321	37,673
Milwaukee, Wis.....	285,315	204,468	San Francisco, Cal.....	342,782	298,997
Minneapolis, Minn.....	202,718	164,738	Savannah, Ga.....	54,244	43,189
Mobile, Ala.....	38,469	31,076	Schenectady, N. Y.....	31,682	19,902
Montgomery, Ala.....	30,346	21,883	Scranton, Pa.....	102,026	75,215
Nashville, Tenn.....	80,865	76,168	Seattle, Wash.....	80,671	42,837
Newark, N. J.....	246,070	181,830	Sioux City, Iowa.....	33,111	37,806
New Bedford, Mass.....	62,442	40,733	Somerville, Mass.....	61,643	40,152
New Britain, Conn.....	25,998	16,519	South Bend, Ind.....	35,999	21,819
Newcastle, Pa.....	28,339	11,600	South Omaha, Neb.....	26,001	8,062
New Haven, Conn.....	108,027	81,298	Springfield, Ill.....	34,159	24,963
New Orleans, La.....	287,104	242,039	Springfield, Mass.....	62,059	44,179
Newport, Ky.....	28,304	24,918	Springfield, O.....	38,253	31,895
Newton, Mass.....	23,587	24,379	Spokane, Wash.....	36,848	19,922
Norfolk, Va.....	46,624	34,871	St. Joseph, Mo.....	102,979	53,324
Oakland, Cal.....	66,960	48,682	St. Louis, Mo.....	575,238	451,770
Omaha, Neb.....	102,555	140,452	St. Paul, Minn.....	163,065	133,156
Oshkosh, Wis.....	28,284	22,836	Superior, Wis.....	31,091	11,983
Passaic, N. J.....	27,777	13,028	Syracuse, N. Y.....	108,374	88,143
Paterson, N. J.....	105,171	78,347	Tacoma, Wash.....	37,714	36,006
Pawtucket, R. I.....	39,231	27,633	Taunton, Mass.....	31,036	25,448
Peoria, Ill.....	56,100	41,024	Terre Haute, Ind.....	36,673	30,217
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,293,697	1,046,964	Toledo, O.....	131,822	81,434
Pittsburg, Pa.....	321,616	238,617	Topeka, Kas.....	33,608	31,007
Portland, Me.....	50,145	36,425	Trenton, N. J.....	73,307	57,458
Portland, Ore.....	90,426	46,385	Troy, N. Y.....	60,651	60,956
Providence, R. I.....	175,597	132,146	Utica, N. Y.....	56,383	44,007
Pueblo, Col.....	28,157	24,558	Washington, D. C.....	278,718	230,392
Quincy, Ill.....	36,252	31,494	Waterbury, Conn.....	45,859	28,646
Racine, Wis.....	29,102	21,014	Wheeling, W. Va.....	38,878	34,522
Reading, Pa.....	78,961	58,661	Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	51,721	37,718
Richmond, Va.....	85,050	81,388	Williamsport, Pa.....	28,757	27,132
Rochester, N. Y.....	162,608	133,896	Wilmington, Del.....	76,508	61,431
Rockford, Ill.....	31,051	23,584	Woonsocket, R. I.....	28,204	20,830
Sacramento, Cal.....	29,282	26,386	Worcester, Mass.....	118,421	84,655
Saginaw, Mich.....	42,345	46,322	Yonkers, N. Y.....	47,931	32,033
Salem, Mass.....	35,956	30,801	York, Pa.....	33,708	20,793
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	53,531	44,843	Youngstown, O.....	44,885	33,220

## FOREST RESERVATIONS.

The number of forest reservations in the United States is thirty, not including the reserves in Alaska. In accordance with the act of March, 1891, the president has the power to designate forest areas that shall be set aside for reservations, and those already so designated are estimated to contain 40,719,474 acres. The following table shows the location of these preserves and their estimated areas.

LOCATION.	Name of reservation.	Estimated acres.
Alaska.....	Afognak Forest and Fish Culture reserve.....	Unknown.
Arizona.....	Grand Canyon reserve.....	1,851,520
	Prescott Forest reserve.....	10,240
California.....	San Gabriel Timber reserve.....	555,520
	Sierra Forest reserve.....	4,096,000
	San Bernardino Forest reserve.....	737,280
	Trabuco Canyon Forest reserve.....	49,920
	The Stanislaus Forest reserve.....	691,200
	The San Jacinto reservation.....	737,280
	Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake reserve.....	1,644,584
Colorado.....	White River Plateau Timber reserve.....	1,198,080
	Pike's Peak Timber Land reserve.....	184,520
	Plum Creek Timber Land reserve.....	173,280
	South Platte Forest reserve.....	683,520
	Battlement Mesa Forest reserve.....	858,240
Idaho and Montana.....	Bitter Root Forest reserve.....	4,147,200
Idaho and Washington.....	Priest River Forest reserve.....	615,120
Montana.....	Lewis and Clarke forest reserve.....	2,926,080
	Flathead Forest reserve.....	1,382,400
New Mexico.....	Pecos River Forest reserve.....	431,040
Oregon.....	Bull Run Timber Land reserve.....	142,080
	Cascade Range Timber Land reserve.....	4,492,800
	Ashland Forest reserve.....	18,560
South Dakota.....	Black Hills Forest reserve.....	967,680
Utah.....	Utah Forest reserve.....	875,520
Washington.....	Washington Forest reserve.....	3,594,240
	Olympic Forest reserve.....	2,188,800
	Mt. Rainier Forest reserve.....	2,234,880
Wyoming.....	Yellowstone National Park reserve.....	1,239,040
	Big Horn Forest reserve.....	1,127,680
	Teton Forest reserve.....	829,440

## POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT EACH CENSUS, FROM 1850 TO 1900.

[From the Reports of the Superintendents of the Census.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	*1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.						
Alabama.....	18	1,828,697	17	1,513,017	17	1,262,505	16	996,992	13	964,201	12	771,623
Arkansas.....	25	1,311,564	24	1,128,179	25	802,525	26	484,471	25	435,450	25	209,897
California.....	21	1,485,053	22	1,208,130	24	864,094	24	560,247	26	379,994	29	92,597
Colorado.....	31	539,700	31	412,198	35	194,327	....	39,864	....	34,277	....	....
Connecticut.....	29	908,355	29	746,258	28	622,700	25	537,454	24	460,147	21	370,792
Delaware.....	42	184,735	41	168,493	37	146,608	34	125,015	32	112,216	30	91,632
Florida.....	32	528,542	32	391,422	34	269,493	33	187,748	31	140,424	31	87,445
Georgia.....	11	2,216,331	12	1,837,353	13	1,542,180	12	1,184,109	11	1,057,286	9	906,185
Idaho.....	43	161,772	43	84,885	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois.....	3	4,821,550	3	3,825,351	4	3,077,371	4	2,539,891	4	1,711,951	11	851,470
Indiana.....	8	2,516,462	8	2,192,404	6	1,978,301	6	1,680,637	6	1,350,428	7	988,416
Iowa.....	10	2,231,853	10	1,911,896	10	1,624,615	11	1,194,020	20	674,913	27	192,214
Kansas.....	22	1,470,495	19	1,427,096	20	985,096	29	364,329	33	107,206	....	....
Kentucky.....	23	2,147,174	11	1,558,635	8	1,048,630	8	1,321,011	9	1,155,684	8	982,405
Louisiana.....	23	1,831,625	25	1,118,597	22	933,945	21	738,215	17	708,002	18	517,762
Maine.....	30	694,496	30	651,082	27	648,936	23	628,215	22	628,279	16	583,169
Maryland.....	26	1,190,050	27	1,042,390	23	934,943	20	780,894	19	687,049	17	583,034
Massachusetts.....	7	2,805,346	6	2,238,943	7	1,783,085	7	1,457,351	7	1,231,066	6	994,514
Michigan.....	9	2,420,982	9	2,083,889	9	1,636,437	13	1,184,059	16	749,113	20	397,654
Minnesota.....	19	1,751,394	20	1,301,826	26	780,773	28	439,707	30	172,023	33	6,077
Mississippi.....	20	1,551,270	21	1,289,600	18	1,131,597	18	827,922	14	791,305	15	606,526
Missouri.....	5	3,106,665	5	2,679,184	5	2,168,380	5	1,721,295	5	1,182,012	13	682,044
Montana.....	41	243,329	42	132,159	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nebraska.....	27	1,068,539	25	1,058,910	30	452,402	35	122,993	35	28,841	....	....
Nevada.....	45	42,335	45	45,761	38	62,293	37	42,491	36	6,857	....	....
New Hampshire.....	36	411,588	33	376,530	31	346,901	31	318,300	27	328,073	22	317,976
New Jersey.....	16	1,883,669	18	1,444,333	19	1,131,116	17	906,096	21	672,035	19	489,555
New York.....	1	7,268,012	1	5,997,853	1	5,082,871	1	4,382,759	1	3,880,735	1	3,097,934
North Carolina.....	15	1,838,810	16	1,617,947	15	1,389,750	14	1,071,361	12	992,622	10	869,039
North Dakota.....	39	319,146	39	182,719	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio.....	4	4,157,545	4	3,672,316	3	3,198,092	3	2,665,230	3	2,399,511	3	1,980,529
Oregon.....	35	413,536	38	313,767	39	174,738	39	90,423	34	52,495	32	13,294
Pennsylvania.....	2	6,302,115	2	5,238,014	2	4,282,804	2	3,521,951	2	2,906,215	2	2,311,783
Rhode Island.....	34	428,556	35	345,506	33	276,531	32	217,352	29	174,620	28	147,545
South Carolina.....	24	1,340,316	23	1,151,149	21	995,577	22	705,606	18	703,708	14	668,507
South Dakota.....	37	401,570	37	328,808	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tennessee.....	13	2,020,616	13	1,767,518	12	1,542,359	9	1,258,520	10	1,109,801	5	1,002,717
Texas.....	6	3,048,710	7	2,235,523	11	1,591,749	19	818,579	23	604,215	25	212,592
Utah.....	40	276,749	40	207,905	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vermont.....	38	343,641	36	332,422	32	332,286	30	330,551	28	315,098	23	314,120
Virginia.....	17	1,854,184	15	1,655,980	14	1,512,565	10	1,225,163	5	1,506,318	4	1,421,661
Washington.....	33	518,103	34	349,390	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Virginia.....	28	958,800	28	762,794	29	618,457	27	442,014	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin.....	14	2,069,042	14	1,686,880	16	1,315,497	15	1,054,670	15	775,881	24	305,391
Wyoming.....	44	92,531	44	60,705	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
The States.....	74,610,523	62,116,811	49,371,340	38,155,505	31,218,021	23,067,262						
Alaska.....	7	63,441	6	30,329	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arizona.....	6	122,931	5	59,620	6	40,446	9	9,658	6	4,837	....	....
Dakota.....	2	278,713	1	230,392	1	177,622	1	131,700	2	75,080	2	51,687
Dist. of Columbia.....	5	154,001	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hawaii.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Idaho.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Indian Territory.....	2	391,960	2	179,321	8	32,610	7	14,999	....	....	....	....
Montana.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Mexico.....	4	195,310	3	153,593	7	39,159	6	20,595	1	93,516	1	61,547
Oklahoma.....	1	398,245	4	61,834	4	119,565	2	91,874	....	....	....	....
Persons in service of the U. S. stationed abroad.....	184,400	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Utah.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Washington.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wyoming.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
The Territories.....	1,689,006	715,089	784,443	402,866	225,300	124,614						
The U. S.....	76,299,529	62,831,900	50,155,783	38,558,371	31,443,321	23,191,876						
Percent of gain.....	....	25.	30.08	22.65	35.58	35.86						

\*Subject to revision. †Estimated.

NOTE.—The narrow column under each census year shows the order of the states and territories when arranged according to magnitude of population.

## POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT EACH CENSUS, FROM 1790 TO 1840.

[From the Reports of the Superintendents of the Census.]

STATE OR TERRITORY.	1840.		1830.		1820.		1810.		1800.		1790.	
	Order	Population	Order	Population	Order	Population	Order	Population	Order	Population	Order	Population
Alabama.....	12	500,756	15	309,527	19	127,901						
Arkansas.....	25	97,574	27	30,388	25	14,255						
California.....												
Colorado.....												
Connecticut.....	20	309,978	16	297,675	14	275,148	9	261,542	8	251,002	8	237,964
Delaware.....	26	78,085	24	76,748	22	72,749	19	72,674	17	64,273	16	59,036
Florida.....	27	54,477	25	34,730								
Georgia.....	9	691,392	10	516,823	11	340,985	11	252,433	12	162,686	13	82,548
Idaho.....												
Illinois.....	14	476,183	20	157,445	24	55,162	23	22,282				
Indiana.....	10	685,868	13	343,031	18	147,178	21	24,520	20	5,641		
Iowa.....	28	43,112										
Kansas.....												
Kentucky.....	6	779,828	6	687,917	6	564,135	7	406,511	9	220,955	14	73,677
Louisiana.....	19	352,411	19	215,739	17	152,923	18	76,556				
Maine.....	13	501,793	12	399,455	12	298,269	14	228,705	14	151,719	11	96,540
Maryland.....	15	470,019	11	447,040	10	407,350	8	380,546	7	341,548	6	319,728
Massachusetts.....	8	737,689	8	610,408	7	523,153	5	472,040	5	422,845	4	378,787
Michigan.....	23	212,267	26	31,639	26	8,765	24	4,762				
Minnesota.....												
Mississippi.....	17	375,651	22	136,621	21	75,448	20	40,352	19	8,850		
Missouri.....	16	383,702	21	140,455	23	66,557	22	20,845				
Montana.....												
Nebraska.....												
Nevada.....												
New Hampshire.....	22	284,574	18	269,328	15	244,022	16	214,460	11	183,858	10	141,885
New Jersey.....	18	373,306	14	320,823	13	277,426	12	245,562	10	211,149	9	184,139
New York.....	1	2,428,921	1	1,918,608	1	1,372,111	2	959,049	3	589,051	5	340,120
North Carolina.....	7	758,419	5	737,987	4	638,829	4	555,500	4	478,103	3	393,751
North Dakota.....												
Ohio.....	3	1,519,467	4	937,903	5	581,295	13	230,760	18	45,365		
Oregon.....												
Pennsylvania.....	2	1,724,033	2	1,348,233	3	1,047,507	3	810,091	3	602,365	2	434,373
Rhode Island.....	24	108,830	23	97,199	20	83,015	17	76,931	16	69,122	15	68,825
South Carolina.....	11	594,308	9	581,185	8	502,741	6	415,115	6	345,591	7	249,073
South Dakota.....												
Tennessee.....	5	829,210	7	681,904	9	422,771	10	261,727	15	105,602	17	35,631
Texas.....												
Vermont.....	21	291,948	17	280,652	16	235,966	15	217,895	13	154,465	12	85,425
Virginia.....	4	1,239,797	3	1,211,405	2	1,065,116	1	974,600	1	880,200	1	747,610
Washington.....												
West Virginia.....												
Wisconsin.....	29	30,945										
Wyoming.....												
The States.....		17,019,641		12,820,868		9,600,783		7,215,858		5,294,390		
Alaska.....												
Arizona.....												
Dakota.....												
Dist. of Columbia.....	1	43,712	1	39,834	1	33,039	1	24,023	1	14,093		
Idaho.....												
Indian Territory.....												
Montana.....												
New Mexico.....												
Oklahoma.....												
Utah.....												
Washington.....												
Wyoming.....												
The Territories.....		43,712		39,834		33,039		24,023		14,093		
On public ships in service of U. S.....		6,100		5,318								
United States.....		17,069,453		12,866,020		9,633,822		7,239,881		5,308,483		3,029,214
Per cent of gain.....		32.67		33.55		33.06		36.38		35.10		

NOTE.—The narrow column under each census year shows the order of the states and territories when arranged according to magnitude of population.

## STATISTICS OF EDUCATION.

POPULATION, ENROLLMENT, AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, NUMBER AND SEX OF TEACHERS IN COMMON SCHOOLS—1898-99.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Est. total population in 1899.	Enrolled in elementary and secondary schools.	Per cent of population enrolled.	Average daily attendance.	TEACHERS.		
					Male.	Female.	Total.
United States.....	73,960,220	15,138,715	20.47	10,389,407	131,793	288,867	415,660
North Atlantic Division.....	20,595,000	3,621,226	18.01	2,617,693	19,160	82,552	101,712
South Atlantic Division.....	10,001,400	2,141,132	21.41	1,233,526	20,603	27,713	48,316
South Central Division.....	13,324,400	2,938,744	22.05	1,983,624	30,758	32,023	62,781
North Central Division.....	25,993,500	5,685,896	21.87	3,957,193	54,804	124,246	179,050
Western Division.....	4,075,920	751,747	18.44	537,366	6,468	17,333	23,801
North Atlantic Division—							
Maine.....	656,800	131,588	20.04	97,706	1,020	5,427	6,447
New Hampshire.....	495,300	65,193	16.00	47,733	256	2,714	2,970
Vermont.....	329,100	66,429	20.19	48,014	509	3,289	3,798
Massachusetts.....	2,742,000	471,977	17.21	360,317	1,137	12,205	13,402
Rhode Island.....	419,700	64,537	15.37	46,087	207	1,706	1,913
Connecticut.....	889,100	151,325	17.02	109,951	372	3,713	4,085
New York.....	6,962,000	1,179,351	16.94	849,430	5,405	28,587	33,992
New Jersey.....	1,837,000	304,680	16.58	200,278	834	5,442	6,276
Pennsylvania.....	6,324,000	1,186,146	18.76	858,177	9,300	19,469	28,829
South Atlantic Division—							
Delaware.....	173,200	33,174	19.15	22,693	218	622	840
Maryland.....	1,221,000	229,332	18.77	132,685	1,162	3,965	5,127
District of Columbia.....	293,200	45,560	15.55	34,062	155	1,004	1,159
Virginia.....	1,718,000	358,825	20.85	203,136	2,909	5,927	8,836
West Virginia.....	866,000	236,188	27.27	159,768	4,096	2,712	6,808
North Carolina.....	1,771,000	390,616	22.05	207,310	4,127	4,077	8,204
South Carolina.....	1,312,000	269,875	20.57	194,418	2,245	2,728	4,973
Georgia.....	2,132,000	469,107	22.01	265,480	4,570	5,007	9,577
Florida.....	515,000	108,455	21.06	74,004	1,121	1,671	2,792
South Central Division—							
Kentucky.....	2,016,000	501,893	24.89	308,697	4,909	5,051	9,960
Tennessee.....	1,958,000	439,845	25.54	353,734	5,019	4,135	9,214
Alabama.....	1,798,000	433,733	24.13	341,138	2,362	5,041	7,303
Mississippi.....	1,448,000	337,579	25.38	223,900	3,649	4,254	7,903
Louisiana.....	1,421,000	136,169	13.81	146,323	1,991	2,166	4,157
Texas.....	3,014,000	552,503	18.32	370,055	7,499	7,490	14,989
Arkansas.....	1,314,000	301,387	22.94	186,177	4,515	2,558	7,073
Oklahoma.....	355,400	85,635	24.10	54,600	914	1,268	2,182
Indian Territory.....							
North Central Division—							
Ohio.....	3,953,000	828,500	20.96	613,337	10,556	15,156	25,712
Indiana.....	2,262,000	556,651	24.61	424,725	7,252	8,236	15,488
Illinois.....	5,062,000	945,143	18.67	726,782	6,973	18,974	25,947
Michigan.....	2,286,000	498,665	21.81	350,000	3,471	12,093	15,564
Wisconsin.....	2,107,000	435,914	20.69	287,000	2,654	9,811	12,465
Minnesota.....	1,834,000	394,093	20.94	237,145	2,306	8,944	11,250
Iowa.....	2,101,000	554,932	26.42	364,409	5,855	22,839	28,694
Missouri.....	3,063,000	668,018	21.81	416,364	5,979	7,803	13,782
North Dakota.....	352,300	67,375	19.13	41,155	1,115	2,622	3,637
South Dakota.....	456,200	68,540	21.60	49,923	1,225	3,581	4,806
Nebraska.....	1,188,000	277,765	23.38	169,424	2,033	7,154	9,192
Kansas.....	1,329,000	370,240	27.87	256,934	5,380	7,133	12,513
Western Division—							
Montana.....	245,900	35,070	14.26	23,400	201	885	1,086
Wyoming.....	112,300	13,042	11.62	8,700	102	434	536
Colorado.....	617,300	108,816	17.63	69,065	737	2,557	3,294
New Mexico.....	185,400	27,173	14.66	17,400	390	316	706
Arizona.....	91,740	15,898	17.33	9,396	122	251	373
Utah.....	268,800	71,906	26.78	52,208	527	892	1,419
Nevada.....	41,080	7,348	17.89	4,982	40	274	314
Idaho.....	157,200	32,696	20.79	23,511	344	558	902
Washington.....	472,100	97,916	20.74	64,192	1,033	2,288	3,321
Oregon.....	378,100	88,485	23.40	61,224	1,250	2,443	3,693
California.....	1,506,000	253,397	16.83	203,248	1,722	6,435	8,157

## INSTRUCTORS AND STUDENTS IN PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS AND IN PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES—1888-99.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS.					PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS.				
	Number.	Secondary teachers.		Secondary students.		Number.	Secondary teachers.		Secondary students.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
United States.....	5,495	9,239	9,479	197,127	279,100	1,957	3,940	5,470	51,900	51,938
North Atlantic Div.....	1,342	2,461	3,613	63,536	87,147	664	1,734	2,370	20,797	18,528
South Atlantic Div.....	406	591	526	10,278	15,406	377	624	766	8,945	8,738
South Central Div.....	538	855	632	14,680	20,352	417	620	816	10,535	10,601
North Central Div.....	2,917	4,779	4,205	98,691	140,379	371	742	1,133	9,687	10,353
Western Div.....	233	513	473	9,942	15,225	128	230	385	2,136	3,118
North Atlantic Div.—										
Maine.....	157	179	163	3,870	4,073	37	53	91	1,193	1,388
New Hampshire.....	52	66	99	1,546	1,918	31	104	66	1,580	885
Vermont.....	54	56	79	1,367	1,802	21	35	56	670	676
Massachusetts.....	232	514	888	14,841	19,584	101	261	404	3,018	2,536
Rhode Island.....	18	78	91	1,448	1,988	12	29	45	234	280
Connecticut.....	69	127	195	3,069	3,924	58	116	174	1,166	1,322
New York.....	339	688	1,296	22,266	28,524	202	551	876	5,040	5,842
New Jersey.....	89	161	297	3,932	6,222	71	169	237	1,936	1,550
Pennsylvania.....	302	592	502	11,227	18,212	131	406	421	5,980	4,049
South Atlantic Div.—										
Delaware.....	13	17	25	421	663	2	8	7	119	101
Maryland.....	48	96	62	1,820	2,270	37	88	119	874	1,101
Dist. of Columbia.....	5	53	75	1,254	2,062	19	35	83	230	507
Virginia.....	67	80	96	1,584	2,382	80	146	145	1,675	1,635
West Virginia.....	26	45	29	588	1,190	12	18	36	255	358
North Carolina.....	17	24	13	410	527	119	187	136	3,187	2,462
South Carolina.....	99	117	86	1,567	2,363	31	66	66	779	575
Georgia.....	109	126	113	2,245	3,321	71	89	133	1,829	1,967
Florida.....	22	33	25	386	623	6	2	18	18	132
South Central Div.—										
Kentucky.....	69	111	116	2,336	3,090	82	106	175	1,565	1,512
Tennessee.....	101	140	86	2,246	3,088	102	162	172	2,816	2,689
Alabama.....	54	79	72	1,294	1,772	56	73	85	1,312	1,052
Mississippi.....	91	102	94	1,653	2,213	46	59	85	1,120	1,101
Louisiana.....	21	41	57	584	1,241	31	37	87	531	679
Texas.....	201	328	188	5,127	7,818	64	117	170	1,986	2,633
Arkansas.....	53	80	38	1,263	1,549	24	51	24	777	675
Oklahoma.....	4	6	8	115	173	2	3	6	21	34
Indian Territory.....	4	8	3	62	8	10	12	12	207	226
North Central Div.—										
Ohio.....	613	969	642	18,687	24,281	53	84	204	1,053	1,515
Indiana.....	362	689	352	10,647	14,821	38	60	89	922	1,212
Illinois.....	843	689	675	14,573	22,546	65	123	208	1,467	1,964
Michigan.....	286	433	564	11,574	15,572	23	31	95	369	523
Wisconsin.....	183	306	341	7,566	9,982	25	82	86	886	553
Minnesota.....	112	172	324	4,862	7,002	29	74	77	792	718
Iowa.....	330	471	535	11,193	16,206	35	54	89	908	990
Missouri.....	211	389	316	7,723	11,801	74	160	179	2,484	2,185
North Dakota.....	25	28	28	405	569	2	3	5	20	48
South Dakota.....	29	36	38	788	1,083	7	10	20	101	146
Nebraska.....	233	313	202	5,394	8,198	15	23	44	262	415
Kansas.....	189	284	188	5,279	8,279	15	38	37	423	404
Western Div.—										
Montana.....	15	17	26	433	559	2	1	8	.....	53
Wyoming.....	6	6	7	118	151	2	4	4	35	48
Colorado.....	41	118	99	2,242	3,215	6	10	27	53	87
New Mexico.....	6	10	3	60	116	4	4	8	31	52
Arizona.....	2	9	3	55	117	1	.....	.....	.....	10
Utah.....	4	19	15	365	575	12	39	27	613	490
Nevada.....	7	9	10	160	283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	7	10	3	129	225	6	11	9	60	80
Washington.....	36	65	45	1,114	1,874	13	19	52	176	339
Oregon.....	15	27	27	670	1,107	19	38	49	393	585
California.....	94	237	235	4,595	7,023	63	101	199	745	1,434

## INSTRUCTORS AND STUDENTS IN COEDUCATIONAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES AND IN COLLEGES FOR MEN ONLY—1898-99.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	No. of institu- tions.	PROFESS'RS AND IN- STRUCTORS.		STUDENTS.						Total income.
		Male.	Fe- male.	Preparatory.		Collegiate.		Graduate.		
				Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	
United States.....	484	8,269	1,679	31,156	15,071	54,760	17,757	3,707	1,191	\$20,242,039
North Atlantic Division..	84	2,653	156	5,931	1,091	20,737	2,402	1,617	242	8,338,710
South Atlantic Division..	73	907	163	3,469	1,315	5,947	968	449	23	1,979,986
South Central Division..	84	857	318	5,244	3,155	6,219	2,418	111	116	1,621,520
North Central Division..	198	3,083	863	13,969	7,552	18,395	9,852	1,332	649	6,684,581
Western Division.....	45	694	179	2,543	1,958	3,462	2,117	198	161	1,617,242
North Atlantic Division—										
Maine.....	4	85	3	.....	.....	808	188	6	.....	217,320
New Hampshire.....	2	59	.....	20	.....	610	.....	4	.....	113,000
Vermont.....	3	53	.....	.....	.....	339	111	3	3	108,952
Massachusetts.....	9	505	8	379	17	3,813	393	425	31	1,840,978
Rhode Island.....	1	71	1	.....	.....	661	165	45	39	129,678
Connecticut.....	3	223	.....	.....	.....	2,115	73	217	43	890,091
New York.....	23	917	69	3,649	616	5,406	504	575	89	2,882,726
New Jersey.....	5	139	4	280	39	1,337	.....	134	.....	529,893
Pennsylvania.....	34	611	71	1,603	419	5,648	878	208	37	1,626,072
South Atlantic Division—										
Delaware.....	2	19	1	15	9	95	7	6	.....	49,171
Maryland.....	11	218	16	563	79	871	127	216	.....	515,248
District of Columbia.....	7	175	9	481	34	433	137	133	13	441,528
Virginia.....	10	112	6	278	88	1,068	37	44	.....	285,577
West Virginia.....	3	64	14	260	59	282	153	9	5	164,522
North Carolina.....	15	117	33	651	347	1,308	152	20	2	200,314
South Carolina.....	9	78	25	442	302	677	67	6	.....	99,222
Georgia.....	11	78	28	545	207	990	175	10	.....	150,937
Florida.....	5	46	31	234	190	173	113	5	3	73,467
South Central Division—										
Kentucky.....	13	142	49	1,055	757	1,164	279	19	2	274,969
Tennessee.....	24	249	109	1,520	839	1,735	856	53	8	480,775
Alabama.....	8	82	10	219	152	765	223	7	.....	108,779
Mississippi.....	4	39	5	101	20	340	31	8	.....	80,240
Louisiana.....	9	98	41	378	182	627	198	7	94	233,954
Texas.....	16	172	64	1,214	647	1,212	547	15	12	302,833
Arkansas.....	7	59	21	435	317	340	254	1	.....	110,722
Oklahoma.....	1	10	2	114	75	22	14	2	.....	20,158
Indian Territory.....	2	6	17	148	106	14	16	1	.....	9,000
North Central Division—										
Ohio.....	34	563	134	2,492	1,136	3,220	1,817	117	56	1,296,764
Indiana.....	13	253	28	978	241	1,769	715	103	37	513,772
Illinois.....	31	654	154	2,298	1,188	3,357	2,004	681	351	1,637,655
Michigan.....	9	174	50	571	210	1,439	871	56	23	611,781
Wisconsin.....	10	196	57	654	157	1,632	554	83	32	487,514
Minnesota.....	9	193	42	447	207	1,233	718	148	49	481,955
Iowa.....	25	246	118	1,662	1,278	1,708	942	44	35	406,835
Missouri.....	27	328	124	2,042	1,078	1,724	736	31	16	569,489
North Dakota.....	3	21	11	212	332	75	49	.....	3	59,428
South Dakota.....	6	50	32	335	273	127	85	2	2	77,455
Nebraska.....	11	158	55	764	557	866	673	42	29	270,376
Kansas.....	20	232	78	1,514	895	1,185	688	25	18	331,557
Western Division—										
Montana.....	3	18	16	112	111	46	51	1	.....	41,642
Wyoming.....	1	11	3	39	42	33	23	2	1	49,219
Colorado.....	4	85	23	365	274	333	240	21	11	243,690
New Mexico.....	1	13	4	30	36	10	.....	3	.....	11,756
Arizona.....	1	12	4	20	20	53	38	.....	2	56,919
Utah.....	4	47	12	471	616	92	80	.....	.....	88,855
Nevada.....	1	15	8	63	87	94	78	2	7	56,522
Idaho.....	1	13	6	62	42	44	31	1	3	65,490
Washington.....	8	82	20	305	154	374	198	10	2	106,630
Oregon.....	9	75	35	447	331	219	149	6	3	91,475
California.....	12	323	48	629	245	2,164	1,229	152	132	805,065

INSTRUCTORS AND STUDENTS IN COLLEGES AND SEMINARIES FOR WOMEN WHICH CONFER DEGREES—1898-99.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	No. of institutions.	PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS		FEMALE STUDENTS.			Total income.
		Male.	Female.	Preparatory.	College.	Graduate.	
United States.....	145	673	1,768	5,089	14,985	474	\$3,236,416
North Atlantic Division.....	21	301	428	1,203	4,602	259	1,513,319
South Atlantic Division.....	47	182	494	1,036	4,767	79	615,658
South Central Division.....	52	110	607	1,548	4,286	113	551,442
North Central Division.....	23	72	235	1,131	1,280	20	439,562
Western Division.....	2	8	44	171	50	3	116,405
North Atlantic Division—							
Maine.....	2	11	12	224	27	6	18,700
Massachusetts.....	5	157	170	35	2,633	87	683,123
New York.....	5	71	122	519	1,133	93	498,321
New Jersey.....	1	8	7	33	5	1	12,000
Pennsylvania.....	8	54	117	412	804	72	301,175
South Atlantic Division—							
Maryland.....	5	33	68	114	628	5	110,051
Virginia.....	12	48	114	322	1,008	11	138,850
West Virginia.....	1	1	3	19	10	.....	2,100
North Carolina.....	9	29	96	255	831	7	110,700
South Carolina.....	9	37	77	112	1,045	21	109,469
Georgia.....	11	34	136	214	1,245	35	144,488
South Central Division—							
Kentucky.....	11	24	105	238	852	7	93,125
Tennessee.....	12	30	135	374	1,155	25	160,600
Alabama.....	9	17	73	181	592	24	72,640
Mississippi.....	12	20	118	521	1,065	17	130,563
Louisiana.....	2	3	15	62	88	1	16,450
Texas.....	5	14	49	122	486	39	70,064
Arkansas.....	1	2	7	50	50	.....	8,000
North Central Division—							
Ohio.....	4	8	77	207	213	8	98,465
Illinois.....	4	11	48	324	175	5	110,202
Wisconsin.....	1	.....	16	115	32	.....	34,501
Minnesota.....	1	.....	9	36	14	.....	5,000
Missouri.....	11	48	127	330	781	7	165,498
Kansas.....	2	5	18	89	65	.....	25,331
Western Division—							
California.....	2	8	44	171	50	3	116,405

GROWTH OF PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEARS.	THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.			LAW SCHOOLS.			MEDICAL SCHOOLS.					
	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	REGULAR.			HOMOPATHIC.		
							Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.
1890-91.....	143	734	7,328	54	406	5,252	95	2,147	14,538	14	311	1,220
1891-92.....	141	854	7,729	58	507	6,073	95	2,423	14,934	14	229	1,086
1892-93.....	142	862	7,836	62	587	6,776	94	2,494	16,130	16	390	1,445
1893-94.....	147	933	7,658	67	621	7,311	109	3,077	17,601	19	478	1,696
1894-95.....	149	906	8,050	72	604	8,950	113	2,738	18,690	20	476	1,875
1895-96.....	144	869	8,017	73	658	9,780	116	2,902	19,969	20	493	1,956
1896-97.....	157	950	8,173	77	744	10,449	118	3,142	21,438	21	582	2,038
1897-98.....	155	958	8,371	83	845	11,615	122	3,423	21,002	21	629	1,786
1898-99.....	163	996	8,261	96	960	11,874	122	3,562	21,401	21	636	1,802



Religious.

CHRISTIAN POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

[From Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics.]

(000 omitted.)

	<i>Prot- estant.</i>	<i>Roman catholic.</i>	<i>Greek catholic.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		<i>Prot- estant.</i>	<i>Roman catholic.</i>	<i>Greek catholic.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
U't'd Kingdom.	34,430	5,410	.....	39,840	Switzerland ...	1,720	1,180	.....	2,900
France .....	690	37,740	.....	38,430	Danub'n states	20	180	9,730	9,930
Germany .....	31,150	17,670	.....	48,820	Turkey-Greece..	50	290	2,700	3,040
Russia .....	2,950	8,300	73,000	84,250	United States...	61,030	9,850	.....	70,880
Austria .....	3,890	32,240	3,180	39,310	Canada .....	2,640	1,990	.....	4,630
Italy .....	60	28,400	.....	28,460	Spanish Amer...	120	45,610	.....	45,730
Spain-Portugal.	10	22,690	.....	22,790	West Indies...	1,030	2,480	.....	3,510
Scandinavia ...	9,280	10	.....	9,290	Australia .....	2,880	850	.....	3,730
Belg'm-Holland	2,710	7,990	.....	10,700					
Finland .....	2,390	210	50	2,650	Total .....	157,050	223,090	88,660	468,800

	<i>Christians.</i>	<i>Non-Christians.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Europe.....	340,320,000	12,480,000	352,800,000
America.....	124,740,000	170,000	124,910,000
Australia.....	8,800,000	.....	8,800,000
Asia and Africa.....	7,240,000	641,550,000	648,790,000
The world.....	476,100,000	654,260,000	1,130,360,000

INCOMES FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

[From Missionary Review of the World. Latest statistics, 1900.]

<i>Countries.</i>		<i>Countries.</i>	
United States .....	\$5,828,316	Africa .....	\$216,705
Canada .....	366,575	West Indies .....	262,620
England .....	7,872,618		
Scotland .....	1,480,236	Total for world.....	\$19,100,990
Ireland .....	126,457		
Wales .....	51,685		
Denmark .....	42,770.		
Finland .....	28,860		
France .....	268,191		
Germany .....	1,541,386		
Netherlands .....	129,326		
Norway .....	159,680		
Sweden .....	174,786		
Switzerland .....	37,337		
Australasia and Oceania.....	337,879		
Asia .....	175,563		

These figures include auxiliary missionary agencies.

The following gives the incomes of missionary societies as reported in Almanac of Missions, 1900:

United States .....	\$4,710,430
Canada .....	506,129
Great Britain .....	7,766,740
Continental Europe .....	1,886,744
Asia, Australia, Africa.....	490,650
Total .....	\$15,360,693

STATISTICS OF AMERICAN CHURCHES.

[From the New York Independent.]

Whenever practicable the figures have been taken from official yearbooks, even though they differ, as in some instances, from those given by the writers of the articles, and even though published quite early in the year, as in the case of the congregational, Roman catholic and other churches. Where such official figures have been lacking the best possible estimates have been secured from authorities in the different denominations. The response to the request for figures has been very general and most cordial, indicating an earnest desire to secure an adequate representation of the churches and a knowledge of the facts. In only one case were figures refused, the reason given being that incorrect statements had been made in regard to the denomination in question.

Some very noticeable losses are undoubt-

edly the result of more complete statistical returns. It is scarcely conceivable that there should be any other basis for the loss of over 3,000 Roman catholic churches, or the deficiency of over 11,000 members in the comparatively small denomination of Christians.

While there are advantages in the grouping of denominational families there are also disadvantages. Especially among the baptists and methodists there are large groups in regard to which accurate information, except under the compulsion of a national census, is practically unattainable, and they are in danger of an undue advantage over those churches that are able to give reasonably accurate statistics. In the same way the presence in the tables of bodies with practically the same figures as given in the census of 1890 lends a somewhat fictitious aspect to the totals.

MINISTERS, CHURCHES AND COMMUNICANTS IN 1898 AND 1899 IN UNITED STATES.

DENOMINATION.	MINISTERS.		CHURCHES.		COMMUNICANTS.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
ADVENTISTS—						
1. Evangelical*.....	34	34	30	30	1,147	1,147
2. Advent Christians*.....	912	912	610	610	26,500	26,500
3. Seventh Day .....	394	372	1,403	1,470	50,288	55,316
4. Church of God*.....	19	19	29	29	647	647
5. Life and Advent Union.....	60	60	28	35	3,000	3,000

## STATISTICS OF CHURCHES.—CONTINUED.

DENOMINATION.	MINISTERS.		CHURCHES.		COMMUNICANTS.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
6. Churches of God in Jesus Christ*.....	94	94	95	95	2,872	2,872
Total Adventists.....	1,483	1,491	2,195	2,267	84,454	89,482
<b>ARMENIANS—</b>						
1. Orthodox.....	5	5	4	4	5,000	6,000
2. Evangelical.....	10	10	17	17	2,000	2,500
Total Armenians.....	15	15	21	21	7,000	8,500
<b>BAPTISTS—</b>						
1. Regular (north).....	17,165	{ 45,409	28,935	{ 9,020	2,324,170	{ 971,671
2. Regular (south).....	14	{ 79,000	14,462	{ 18,873	1,731,636	{ 1,615,000
3. Regular (colored).....	10,190	14,000	15,000	15,000	1,555,324	1,555,324
4. Six Principle*.....	130	14	18	18	957	957
5. Seventh Day.....	130	135	111	114	9,154	9,161
6. Freewill.....	1,350	1,312	1,517	1,517	91,381	85,242
7. Original Freewill*.....	120	120	167	167	12,000	12,000
8. General.....	550	450	575	550	28,000	27,500
9. Separate.....	91	113	91	103	6,235	6,479
10. United*.....	25	25	204	204	13,209	13,209
11. Baptist Church of Christ*.....	80	80	152	152	8,254	8,254
12. Primitive*.....	2,130	2,130	3,530	3,530	126,000	126,000
13. Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinari'n*.....	300	300	473	473	12,851	12,851
Total Baptists.....	32,145	33,088	50,289	49,721	4,354,427	4,443,628
<b>BRETHREN (RIVER)*—</b>						
1. Brethren in Christ.....	152	152	78	78	4,000	4,000
2. Old Order, or Yorker.....	7	7	8	8	214	214
3. United Zion's Children.....	20	20	25	25	525	525
Total River Brethren.....	179	179	111	111	4,739	4,739
<b>BRETHREN (PLYMOUTH)*—</b>						
1. Brethren (I.).....			114	114	2,350	2,350
2. Brethren (II.).....			88	88	2,419	2,419
3. Brethren (III.).....			86	86	1,255	1,255
4. Brethren (IV.).....			31	31	718	718
Total Plymouth Brethren.....			319	319	6,722	6,722
<b>CATHOLICS—</b>						
1. Roman Catholic.....	11,001	11,119	14,675	11,571	8,378,128	8,421,301
2. Independent Catholic—						
Polish Branch.....	34	19	12	18	15,000	15,000
Old Catholic.....	12	6	8	5	1,650	10,000
Total Catholics.....	11,047	11,144	14,695	11,594	8,394,178	8,446,301
<b>REFORMED CATHOLICS.</b>						
CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC*.....	4	6	4	6	1,000	1,500
CHINESE TEMPLES*.....	95	95	10	10	1,491	1,491
CHRISTADELPHIANS*.....			47	47		
			63	63	1,277	1,277
<b>CHRISTIANS—</b>						
1. Christians (Christian Connection).....	1,391		1,424		107,868	
2. Christian Church South.....	102		174		16,500	
Total Christians.....	1,493	1,452	1,598	1,505	124,368	112,414
CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC (Dowie)†.....	20	20	40	40	14,000	14,000
CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION*.....	10	10	13	13	754	754
CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.....	10,000	12,000	415	497	70,000	80,000
CHRISTIAN UNION*.....	183	183	294	294	18,214	18,214
CHURCH OF GOD (Winnebrennerian)†.....	460	460	580	580	38,000	38,000
CHURCH TRIUMPHANT (Schweinfurth)*.....			12	12	384	384
CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.....	117	141	100	155	6,702	7,502
<b>COMMUNISTIC SOCIETIES*—</b>						
1. Shakers.....			16	16	1,650	1,650
2. Amana.....			7	7	1,600	1,600
3. Harmony.....			1	1	250	250
4. Separatists.....			1	1	200	200
5. Altruists.....			1	1	25	25
6. Church Triumphant (Koreschan Ecclesia).....			5	5	205	205
Total Communistic Societies.....			31	31	3,930	3,930
<b>CONGREGATIONALISTS.....</b>	5,475	5,489	5,614	5,620	625,864	628,234
<b>DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.....</b>	5,922	6,339	10,088	10,298	1,085,615	1,118,336
<b>DUNKARDS—</b>						
1. German Baptists (Conservatives).....	2,405	2,480	850	820	90,000	90,000
2. German Baptists (Old Order)†.....	150	150	100	100	4,000	3,500
3. German Baptists (Progressive)†.....	231	231	100	160	15,000	15,000

## STATISTICS OF CHURCHES.—CONTINUED.

DENOMINATION.	MINISTERS.		CHURCHES.		COMMUNICANTS.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
4. Seventh-Day Baptists (German)†.....	5	5	6	6	194	194
Total Dunkards.....	2,791	2,806	1,116	1,086	109,194	108,694
<b>EPISCOPALIANS—</b>						
1. Protestant Episcopal.....	4,754	4,878	6,295	6,519	679,604	699,582
2. Reformed Episcopal.....	103	103	104	104	9,743	9,743
Total Episcopal.....	4,857	4,981	6,399	6,623	689,347	709,325
<b>EVANGELICAL BODIES—</b>						
1. Evangelical Association.....	1,053	1,031	1,787	1,819	116,714	117,613
2. United Evangelical Church.....	426	454	684	734	59,190	59,890
Total Evangelical.....	1,479	1,485	2,471	2,553	175,904	177,443
<b>FRIENDS—</b>						
1. Friends (Orthodox).....	1,272	1,279	830	830	92,073	92,344
2. Friends (Hicksite)†.....	115	115	201	201	21,932	21,932
3. Friends (Wilburite)†.....	38	38	53	53	4,329	4,329
4. Friends (Primitive)†.....	11	11	9	9	252	252
Total Friends.....	1,436	1,443	1,093	1,093	118,226	118,897
<b>FRIENDS OF THE TEMPLE*</b> .....	4	4	4	4	340	340
<b>GERMAN EVANGELICAL PROTESTANTS*</b> .....	45	45	55	55	36,500	36,500
<b>GERMAN EVANGELICAL SYNOD.....</b>	872	891	1,130	1,123	199,234	202,415
<b>GREEK CHURCH—</b>						
1. Greek Orthodox.....	4	5	3	5	5,090	6,000
2. Russian Orthodox.....	39	40	29	31	43,000	43,000
Total Greek Church.....	43	45	32	36	48,090	49,000
<b>JEWS.....</b>	301	301	570	570	1,200,000	1,043,800
<b>LATTER-DAY SAINTS—</b>						
1. Church of Jesus Christ Latter-Day Saints*.....	1,700	1,700	796	796	300,000	300,000
2. Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.....	2,200	2,280	610	624	40,639	43,000
Total Latter-Day Saints.....	3,900	3,980	1,406	1,420	340,639	343,000
<b>LUTHERANS—</b>						
<b>GENERAL BODIES.</b>						
1. General Synod.....	1,196	1,207	1,496	1,545	190,839	195,860
2. United Synod in the South.....	207	214	427	412	38,642	39,107
3. General Council.....	1,214	1,228	2,056	2,011	347,268	352,484
4. Synodical Conference.....	1,879	1,957	2,451	2,525	519,524	520,785
<b>INDEPENDENT SYNODS.</b>						
5. United Norwegian.....	358	354	1,059	1,083	123,575	126,872
6. Joint Synod of Ohio.....	449	457	608	604	86,097	77,362
7. Buffalo.....	26	25	39	39	4,300	4,600
8. Hauge's, Norwegian.....	89	97	217	205	17,483	11,483
9. Texas.....	11	11	11	14	1,289	1,700
10. German of Iowa.....	417	402	794	824	71,074	74,058
11. Norwegian Lutheran.....	251	272	676	725	65,000	67,208
12. Michigan.....	65	56	88	86	7,800	7,800
13. Danish in America.....	47	47	66	66	10,000	10,000
14. Icelandic.....	7	9	25	26	3,000	3,350
15. Immanuel.....	45	45	51	50	6,118	6,118
16. Soumal, Finnish.....	11	11	44	50	5,925	5,925
17. Norwegian Free.....	50	125	60	375	5,500	37,500
18. Danish United.....	77	84	145	151	7,983	8,500
Independent congregations.....	83	85	200	200	25,000	25,000
Total Lutherans.....	6,482	6,685	10,513	10,991	1,544,552	1,575,778
Waldenstromians.....	140	140	150	150	20,000	20,000
<b>MENNONITES—</b>						
1. Mennonite.....	381	407	280	288	21,600	22,243
2. Bruederhoeft*.....	9	9	5	5	352	400
3. Amish.....	246	357	118	124	12,751	12,876
4. Old Amish*.....	75	75	25	25	2,438	2,438
5. Apostolic*.....	2	2	2	2	200	200
6. Reformed*.....	43	43	34	34	1,655	1,680
7. General Conference.....	104	124	50	66	9,173	9,792
8. Church of God in Christ*.....	18	18	18	18	471	471

## STATISTICS OF CHURCHES.—CONTINUED.

DENOMINATION.	MINISTERS.		CHURCHES.		COMMUNICANTS.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
9. Old (Wisler).....	17	17	15	15	610	660
10. Bundes Conference.....	41	41	16	16	2,950	3,050
11. Defenseless.....	20	20	11	11	1,156	1,176
12. Brethren in Christ*.....	45	45	82	82	2,953	2,953
Total Mennonites.....	1,001	1,158	656	686	56,318	57,948
<b>METHODISTS—</b>						
1. Methodist Episcopal.....	16,669	16,634	25,337	25,799	2,701,457	2,697,710
2. Union American Methodist Episcopal*.....	63	63	61	61	2,675	2,675
3. African Methodist Episcopal.....	5,047	5,245	5,172	5,671	632,869	663,906
4. African Union Methodist Episcopal.....	80	80	70	70	7,000	7,000
5. African Methodist Episcopal Zion.....	2,786	2,908	1,749	1,802	519,681	528,406
6. Methodist Protestant.....	1,588	1,494	2,263	2,352	180,964	179,507
7. Wesleyan Methodist.....	600	535	470	506	16,500	17,201
8. Methodist Episcopal South.....	5,901	5,923	18,955	14,100	1,458,345	1,450,272
9. Congregational Methodist*.....	210	210	240	240	12,500	12,500
10. Congregational Methodist (colored).....	5	5	5	5	319	319
11. New Congregational Methodist*.....	20	20	35	35	1,200	1,200
12. Zion Union Apostle*.....	30	30	32	32	2,346	2,346
13. Colored Methodist Episcopal*.....	2,187	2,187	1,300	1,300	199,206	199,206
14. Primitive Methodist.....	74	65	90	92	6,100	6,470
15. Free Methodist.....	938	870	883	870	28,134	27,629
16. Independent Methodist*.....	8	8	15	15	2,569	2,569
17. Evangelist Missionary*.....	87	87	13	13	4,600	4,600
Total Methodists.....	36,293	36,424	51,730	53,023	5,776,465	5,800,516
<b>MORAVIANS.....</b>	123	117	110	109	14,382	14,521
<b>PRESBYTERIANS—</b>						
1. Presbyterian in the United States of America (northern).....	7,062	7,175	7,369	7,386	954,942	961,534
2. Cumberland Presbyterian.....	1,569	1,720	3,021	2,982	180,635	185,582
3. Cumberland Presbyterian (colored).....	359	400	224	150	35,000	39,000
4. Welsh Calvinistic*.....	105	105	185	185	12,000	12,000
5. United Presbyterian.....	873	927	899	899	114,287	113,978
6. Presbyterian in the United States (southern).....	1,448	1,471	2,873	2,919	217,075	221,022
7. Associate Church of North America.....	12	12	31	31	1,053	1,053
8. Associate Reformed Synod of the South.....	95	104	125	130	10,868	10,364
9. Reformed Presbyterian in the United States (Synod).....	116	113	109	124	9,634	9,875
10. Reformed Presbyterian in North America (General Synod).....	41	44	50	50	6,288	5,000
11. Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanted)*.....	1	1	4	4	37	37
12. Reformed Presbyterian in the United States and Canada.....	1	1	1	1	582	602
Total Presbyterians.....	11,712	12,073	14,891	14,831	1,542,401	1,560,847
<b>REFORMED—</b>						
1. Reformed in America.....	683	724	609	679	110,713	109,361
2. Reformed in United States.....	1,029	1,075	1,660	1,677	242,239	240,130
3. Christian Reformed.....	91	98	138	144	17,265	15,584
Total Reformed.....	1,703	1,897	2,407	2,440	370,217	365,075
<b>SALVATION ARMY.....</b>	2,653	2,689	740	753	40,000	740,000
<b>SCHWENKELDIANS*.....</b>	3	3	4	4	306	306
<b>SOCIAL BRETHERN*.....</b>	17	17	20	20	913	913
<b>SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE†.....</b>	.....	.....	5	6	1,500	1,500
<b>SPIRITUALISTS*.....</b>	.....	.....	334	334	45,030	45,030
<b>THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY*.....</b>	.....	.....	122	122	3,000	3,000
<b>UNITED BRETHERN—</b>						
1. United Brethren in Christ.....	1,724	1,910	3,206	4,179	242,602	238,684
2. United Brethren (Old Constitution).....	700	619	1,150	786	43,538	26,236
Total United Brethren.....	2,424	2,529	4,356	4,965	285,940	264,980
<b>UNITARIANS.....</b>	551	552	454	460	75,000	75,000
<b>UNIVERSALISTS.....</b>	748	700	764	776	48,238	46,522
<b>VOLUNTEERS.....</b>	590	500	205	200	2,000	.....
<b>INDEPENDENT CONGREGATIONS.....</b>	54	54	156	156	14,126	14,126
Grand total.....	148,868	153,901	188,430	187,803	27,601,241	27,710,004

\*No report. †Estimate. ‡Figures refused.

### ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Apostolic Delegate*—Most Rev. Mgr. Martinelli, Washington, D. C.  
*Cardinal*—James Gibbons, Baltimore, Md.

#### ARCHBISHOPS.

<i>Archdiocese.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Archdiocese.</i>	<i>Name.</i>
St. Louis, Mo.....	John Joseph Kain.	New Orleans, La.....	P. L. Chapelle.
Cincinnati, O.....	William H. Elder.	San Francisco, Cal.....	Patrick W. Riordan.
Chicago, Ill.....	Patrick A. Feehan.	St. Paul, Minn.....	John Ireland.
Boston, Mass.....	John Joseph Williams.	Milwaukee, Wis.....	Frederick X. Katzer.
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Patrick John Ryan.	Santa Fe, N. M.....	P. Bourgade.
Portland, Ore.....	Alex. Christie.	Dubuque, Iowa.....	John J. Keane.
New York, N. Y.....	M. A. Corrigan.		

#### BISHOPS.

<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Name.</i>
Mobile, Ala.....	Edward P. Allen.	Syracuse, N. Y.....	P. A. Ludden.
Springfield, Mass.....	T. D. Beaven.	Louisville, Ky.....	W. G. McCloskey.
Lincoln, Neb.....	Thomas Bonacum.	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	C. E. McDonnell.
Manchester, N. H.....	D. M. Bradley.	Trenton, N. J.....	J. A. McFaul.
Boston, Mass.....	John Brady.	Chicago, Ill.....	S. J. McGavick.
Helena, Mont.....	John B. Brondel.	Duluth, Minn.....	James McGoilrick.
St. Joseph, Mo.....	M. F. Burke.	Rochester, N. Y.....	B. J. McQuaid.
Albany, N. Y.....	T. A. M. Burke.	Covington, Ky.....	P. C. Maes.
Nashville, Tenn.....	T. S. Byrne.	Denver, Col.....	N. C. Matz.
Indianapolis, Ind.....	F. S. Chatard.	Guthrie, O. T.....	T. Meerschaert.
Davenport, Iowa.....	Henry Cosgrove.	Green Bay, Wis.....	S. G. Messmer.
Winona, Minn.....	Jos. B. Cutter.	Burlington, Vt.....	J. S. Michaud.
Concordia, Kas.....	J. F. Cunningham.	Columbus, O.....	Henry Moeller.
Baltimore, Md.....	Vacant.	Wilmington, Del.....	John J. Monaghan.
Wheeling, W. Va.....	F. J. Donahue.	St. Augustine, Fla.....	John Moore.
Dallas, Tex.....	E. J. Dunne.	Los Angeles, Cal.....	George Montgomery.
Natchitoches, La.....	Anthony Durier.	Erie, Pa.....	Vacant.
Marquette, Mich.....	Frederick Eis.	Charleston, S. C.....	H. P. Northrop.
New York, N. Y.....	J. M. Farley.	Vancouver, Wash.....	Edward O'Dea.
Kansas City, Kas.....	J. M. Fink.	Indianapolis, Ind.....	Denis O'Donoghue.
Little Rock, Ark.....	E. Fitzgerald.	Sioux Falls, S. D.....	Thos. O'Gorman.
Erie, Pa.....	J. E. Fitzmaurice.	Peoria, Ill.....	P. J. O'Reilly.
Detroit, Mich.....	J. S. Foley.	Scranton, Pa.....	W. O'Hara.
San Antonio, Tex.....	J. A. Forest.	Pittsburg, Pa.....	R. Phelan.
Ogdensburg, N. Y.....	Henry Gabriels.	Philadelphia, Pa.....	E. F. Prendergast.
Galveston, Tex.....	N. A. Gallagher.	Buffalo, N. Y.....	J. E. Quigley.
Kansas City, Mo.....	J. J. Glennon.	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	H. J. Richter.
Boise City, Idaho.....	A. J. Glorieux.	New Orleans, La.....	G. A. Rouxel.
Sacramento, Cal.....	Thos. Grace.	Alton, Ill.....	James Ryan.
Tucson, Ariz.....	H. Granjon.	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	L. Scanlan.
Belmont, N. C.....	Leo Haid.	Omaha, Neb.....	R. Scannell.
Providence, R. I.....	M. J. Harkins.	La Crosse, Wis.....	J. Schwabach.
Portland, Me.....	Vacant.	Harrisburg, Pa.....	J. W. Shanahan.
Wichita, Kas.....	John J. Hennessy.	Fargo, N. D.....	John Shanley.
Natchez, Miss.....	Thomas Heslin.	Peoria, Ill.....	J. L. Spalding.
Scranton, Pa.....	M. J. Hoban.	Hartford, Conn.....	M. Tierney.
Kansas City, Mo.....	John J. Hogan.	St. Cloud, Minn.....	James Trobec.
Cleveland, O.....	I. F. Horstmann.	Richmond, Va.....	A. Van de Vyver.
Belleville, Ill.....	John Janssen.	Laredo, Tex.....	P. Verdagner.
Savannah, Ga.....	B. J. Kelly.	South Orange, N. J.....	W. M. Wigger.
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	T. M. Lenihan.		

#### PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Bishop.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Bishop.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Alabama.....	R. W. Barnwell.....	Mobile.	Iowa.....	T. N. Morrison.....	Davenport.
Arl. & N. M.....	J. M. Kendrick.....	Santa Fe.	Kansas.....	F. R. Millsbaugh.....	Topeka.
Arkansas.....	Wm. M. Brown.....	Little Rock.	Kentucky.....	T. U. Dudley.....	Louisville.
Boise.....	James B. Funsten.....	Boise City.	Lexington.....	L. W. Burton.....	Lexington.
California.....	W. F. Nichols.....	San Francisco	Louisiana.....	Davis Sessums.....	New Orleans.
Sacram'to.....	Wm. H. Moreland.....	Sacramento.	Maine.....	Robert Codman, Jr.....	Portland.
Los Ang's.....	J. H. Johnson.....	Los Angeles.	Maryland.....	W. F. Faret.....	Baltimore.
Colorado.....	J. F. Spalding.....	Denver.	Mass.....	W. F. Adams.....	Easton.
Connecticut.....	Chauncey B. Brewster.....	New Haven.	Wash'ton.....	H. Y. Satterlee.....	Washington.
Delaware.....	L. Coleman.....	Wilmington.	Mass.....	W. Lawrence.....	Boston.
Florida—			Michigan—		
Northern.....	E. G. Weed.....	Jacksonville.	Eastern.....	T. F. Davies.....	Detroit.
Southern.....	W. C. Gray.....	Orlando.	Western.....	G. DeN. Gillespie.....	Grand Rapids
Georgia.....	C. K. Nelson.....	Atlanta.	Marquette.....	G. M. Williams.....	Marquette.
Illinois—			Minnesota.....	H. B. Whipple.....	Faribault.
Chicago.....	W. E. McLaren.....	Chicago.	Duluth.....	J. D. Morrison.....	Duluth.
	C. P. Anderson, co-		Mississippi.....	H. M. Thompson.....	Jackson.
	adjutor.....	Oak Park.	Missouri.....	D. S. Tuttle.....	St. Louis.
Springfield.....	G. F. Seymour.....	Springfield.	W. Missouri.....	E. R. Atwill.....	Kansas City.
	C. R. Hale, coadju-		Montana.....	L. R. Brewer.....	Helena.
	tor.....	Cairo.	Nebraska.....	G. Worthington.....	Omaha.
Quincy.....	Alex. Burgess.....	Quincy.		A. L. Williams, co-	Omaha.
Indiana—				adjutor.....	Omaha.
Southern.....	Joseph M. Francis.....	Indianapolis.	Laramie.....	A. N. Graves.....	Kearney, Neb.
Northern.....	John H. White.....	Michigan City.	N. Hamp.....	W. W. Niles.....	Concord.

## PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—CONTINUED.

<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Bishop.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
New Jersey	J. Scarborough	Trenton.
Newark	T. A. Starkey	East Orange.
New York	H. C. Potter	New York city
Central	F. D. Huntington	Syracuse.
Albany	W. C. Doane	Albany.
Long Id.	A. N. Littlejohn	Garden City.
Western	W. D. Walker	Buffalo.
N. Carolina	J. B. Cheshire	Raleigh.
E. Carolina	A. Watson	Wilmington.
Asheville	Julius M. Horner	Asheville.
N. Dakota	Samuel C. Edsall	Fargo.
Ohio—		
Ohio	W. A. Leonard	Cleveland.
Southern	T. A. Jaggard	Cincinnati.
	B. Vincent, coadj.	Cincinnati.
Oklahoma—		
Indian T.	F. K. Brooke	Guthrie.
Oregon	B. W. Morris	Portland.
Penn.	O. W. Whitaker	Philadelphia.
Pittsburg	C. Whitehead	Pittsburg.
Central	E. Talbot	S. Bethlehem.
Rhode Isl'd	T. M. Clark, presid- ing bishop	Providence.
	Wm. N. McVickar, co- adjutor	Providence.
S. Carolina	Ellison Capers	Columbia.
S. Dakota	W. H. Hare	Sioux Falls.
Tennessee	T. F. Gallor	Memphis.

## METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

<i>Bishop.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Stephen M. Merrill	Chicago, Ill.
Edward G. Andrews	New York, N. Y.
Henry W. Warren	University Park, Col.
Cyrus D. Foss	Philadelphia, Pa.
John F. Hurst	Washington, D. C.
William X. Ninde	Detroit, Mich.
John M. Walden	Cincinnati, O.
Willard F. Mallieu	Aurubunda, Mass.
Charles H. Fowler	Buffalo, N. Y.
John H. Vincent	Topeka, Kas.
James N. Fitzgerald	St. Louis, Mo.
Isaac W. Joyce	Minneapolis, Minn.

## METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

<i>Bishop.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
John C. Keener	New Orleans, La.
Alpheus W. Wilson	Baltimore, Md.
John C. Granbery	Ashland, Va.
Robert K. Hargrove	Nashville, Tenn.
Wallace W. Duncan	Spartanburg, S. C.
Eugene R. Hendrix	Kansas City, Mo.

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<i>Treasurer</i> —Frank H. Wiggin.	
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<i>District Secretaries</i> —Rev. C. C. Creegan, D. D., 4th av. and 22d st., N. Y. city; Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, Ph. D., 153 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Walter Frear, San Francisco, Cal.	
<i>Headquarters</i> —Congregational House, Boston.	
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<i>Headquarters</i> —4th avenue and 22d street, N. Y. city.	
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<i>President</i> —Willard Scott, D. D., Worcester, Mass.	

<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Bishop.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Texas	G. H. Kinsolving	Austin.
Western	J. S. Johnson	San Antonio.
Dallas	A. C. Garrett	Dallas.
Salt Lake	A. Leonard	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Arthur C. A. Hall	Burlington.
Virginia	F. McN. Whittle	Richmond.
	R. A. Gibson, coad- jutor	Richmond.
Southern	A. M. Randolph	Norfolk.
W. Virginia	G. W. Peterkin	Parkersburg.
	W. L. Gravatt, co- adjutor	Charlestown.
Wisconsin—		
Milw'kee	Isaac L. Nicholson	Milwaukee.
F. du Lac	Charles C. Grafton	Fond du Lac.
	R. H. Weller, Jr., co- adjutor	Stevens Point.
Washington—		
Olympia	W. M. Barker	Tacoma.
Spokane	L. H. Wells	Spokane.
Africa	S. D. Ferguson	Cape Palmas.
China—		
Shanghai	F. R. Graves	Shanghai.
Japan	John McKim	Tokyo.
Kyoto	Sidney C. Partridge	Kyoto.
Brazil	Lucien L. Kinsolo- ing	Rio Grande.
Haiti	J. T. H. Holly	P't au Prince
Honolulu	A. Willis	Honolulu.

<i>Bishop.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Daniel E. Goodsell	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Charles C. McCabe	Fort Worth, Tex.
Earl Cranston	Portland, Ore.
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John W. Hamilton	San Francisco, Cal.
Frank W. Warne	Calcutta, India.
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Joseph S. Key	Sherman, Tex.
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*Treasurer*—Deb. K. Ludwig, Ph. D., 3739 Walnut  
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## Patriotic Societies of the United States.

### SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

*President-General*—William Wayne, Pa.  
*Vice-President-General*—Winslow Warren, Mass.  
*Treasurer-General*—Frederick W. Jackson, N. Y.  
*Secretary-General*—Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., of Rhode Island, Garden City, N. Y.  
*Assistant Secretary-General*—Nich. Fish, N. Y.

#### STATE SOCIETIES.

*Connecticut* (revived 1835)—George B. Sanford, acting president.  
*Maryland*—Organized Nov. 21, 1783; Otto H. Williams, president.  
*Massachusetts*—Organized June 9, 1783; Winslow Warren, president.  
*New Jersey*—Organized June 11, 1783. Vacant.  
*New York*—Organized June 9, 1778; William G. Ward, president, New York city.  
*Pennsylvania*—Organized Oct. 4, 1783; Hon. William Wayne, president, Paoli, Chester county.  
*Rhode Island*—Organized June 24, 1783; president, Asa Bird Gardiner, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.  
*South Carolina*—Organized Aug. 29, 1783; James Simons, president, Charleston.  
*Virginia*—John Cropper, president.

The historic and patriotic Order of the Cincinnati was founded by the American and French officers at the cantonments of the continental army on the Hudson at the close of hostilities in the war of the revolution for American independence in May, 1783.

In forming the society it was declared that "to perpetuate, therefore, as well the remembrance of this vast event as the mutual friendships which have been formed under the pressure of common danger, and, in many instances, cemented by the blood of the parties, the officers of the American army do hereby, in the most solemn manner, associate, constitute and combine themselves into one society of friends, to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and in failure thereof the collateral branches who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members."

Membership descends to the eldest lineal male descendant, if judged worthy, and, in failure of direct male descent, to male descendants through intervening female descendants.

The number of living members of the Society of the Cincinnati, as reported at the triennial meeting May, 1899, was 580.

### SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

[Organized June 29, 1876.]

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

(Elected May 1, 1900.)

*President-General*—Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Kentucky.  
*Vice-Presidents-General*—Gen. E. S. Greeley, New Hampshire; Gen. Francis H. Appleton, Massachusetts; Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, Oregon; Gen. Howard De Haven Ross, Delaware; Gen. James H. Gilbert, Illinois.  
*Secretary-General*—S. E. Gross, Chicago, Ill.

*Treasurer-General*—C. A. Pugsley, Peekskill, N. Y.  
*Registrar-General*—A. Howard Clarke, Washington, D. C.  
*Historian-General*—Theo. S. Peck, Burlington, Vt.  
*Chaplain-General*—Rev. D. L. Warfield, D.D., Pennsylvania.

Societies have now been formed in thirty-nine states and territories. The membership May 1, 1900, was 9,671.

### SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

[Instituted 1892.]

#### OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

*Governor-General*—Frederic J. de Peyster, New York.  
*Deputy Governors-General*—New York, Howland Pell, New York; Pennsylvania, Richard McCall Cadwallader, Philadelphia; Maryland, Gen. Joseph Lancaster Brent, Baltimore; Massachusetts, Arthur J. C. Sowden, Boston; Connecticut, Hon. Frederick John Kingsbury, Waterbury; District of Columbia, Charles F. T. Beale, Washington; New Jersey, Geo. S. Wylie, Morristown; Virginia, Hon. Richard Thos. Walker Duke, Jr., Charlottesville; New Hampshire, Hon. Henry Oakes Kent, Lancaster; Vermont, Col. Edward A. Chittenden, St. Albans; Illinois, Josiah Lewis Lombard, 2001 Prairie avenue, Chicago; Missouri, Clarke H. Sampson, St. Louis; Ohio, E. Morgan Wood, Dayton; Nebraska, Hon. Julius Sterling Morton, Washington, D. C.; Minnesota, Henry P. Upham, St. Paul; Kentucky, Daniel L. Gooch, Covington; California, Spencer Roane Thorpe, Los Angeles; Colorado, Arthur Smith Dwight, Denver; Iowa, F. M. Hubbell, Des Moines; Georgia, John Avery Gore Carson, Savannah; Michigan, Truman Handy New-

berry, Detroit; Wisconsin, Col. Philip Reade, U. S. A., St. Paul, Minn.; Delaware, Henry A. Dupont, Wilmington; Rhode Island, Elsha Dyer, Providence; Washington, J. Kennedy Stout, Spokane; Maine, John M. Glidden, New Castle.

*Secretary-General*—Walter J. Suydam, New York city.

*Deputy Secretary-General*—Howard L. Payne, New York.

*Treasurer-General*—Edward Shippen, Philadelphia, Pa.

*Deputy Treasurer-General*—Seymour Morris, Chicago, Ill.

*Registrar-General*—George Norbury Mackenzie, Baltimore, Md.

*Historian-General*—T. J. Oakley, Rhinelander, N. Y.

*Chaplain-General*—Rev. Charles E. Stevens, Philadelphia, Pa.

*Surgeon-General*—V. Mott Francis, M.D., Providence, R. I.

*Chancellor-General*—Roger Wolcott, Boston, Mass.

Societies have been established in twenty-six states and territories. The membership is about 2,500.



**SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.**

[Organized 1875.]

**GENERAL OFFICERS.**

*General President*—Hon. John Lee Carroll, Ellicott City, Md.  
*General Vice-President*—Garret Dorset Wall Vroom, Trenton, N. J.  
*Second General Vice-President*—Pope Barrow, Savannah, Ga.  
*General Secretary*—James Mortimer Montgomery, New York, N. Y.  
*Assistant General Secretary*—William Hall Harris, Baltimore, Md.

*General Treasurer*—Richard McCall Cadwallader, Philadelphia, Pa.  
*Assistant General Treasurer*—Henry Cadle, Bethany, Mo.  
*General Chaplain*—Rt.-Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple, D. D., L.L.D., Fairbault, Minn.  
*General Registrar*—Francis Ellingwood Abbot, Cambridge, Mass.  
*General Historian*—Henry Walbridge Dudley, Chicago.  
 Organizations exist in thirty-one states and territories. Membership, 6,101.

**MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.**

[Instituted Dec. 27, 1894.]

**OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMANDERY.**

*Commander-General*—Maj.-Gen. Alexander Stewart Webb, U. S. A.  
*Vice-Commanders-General*—Maj.-Gen. Charles F. Roe, U. S. V.; Brig.-Gen. William W. H. Davis, U. S. V.; A. Floyd Delafield; Capt. S. E. Gross; Hon. Horace Davis; Rodney Macdonough; Col. T. V. Kessler, U. S. V.; Col. H. Ashton Ramsay; Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N.; Maj.-Gen. H. A. Axline, O. N. G.; Col. Milton Moore, U. S. V.; Capt. Frank L. Greene, U. S. V.; George Ben Johnston; Capt. Stephen Waterman, U. S. V.; Comdr. John W. Bostick, U. S. N. R.; Brig.-Gen. William J. McKee, U. S. V.  
*Secretary-General*—Col. James H. Morgan, St. Paul Bldg., New York.  
*Deputy Secretary-General*—Maj. David Banks, Jr., New York.  
*Treasurer-General*—Lieut. Edward S. Sayres, P. N. G., 217 South 3d street, Philadelphia.  
*Deputy Treasurer-General*—James T. Sands, St. Louis.  
*Registrar-General*—Capt. Henry N. Wayne, U. S. A., Armonk, N. Y.

*Historian-General*—Capt. Samuel E. Gross, Chicago.  
*Judge-Advocate General*—Hon. Frank M. Avery, New York.  
*Chaplain-General*—Rev. C. Ellis Stevens, L.L. D., D. C. L., Philadelphia.  
*Recorder-General*—Hon. Charles Doolittle Walcott, Washington, D. C.

Commanderies have been established in sixteen states and territories. Total membership about 1,600.

The order is a military organization with patriotic objects, having for its scope the period of American history since national independence. It stands for the needed and honorable principle of national defense against foreign aggression. The principal feature of the order is the perpetuating of the names, as well as the services, of commissioned officers who served in either the war of the revolution, the war with Tripoli, the war of 1812, the Mexican war or the war with Spain. Veteran companionship is conferred upon such officers and hereditary companionship upon their direct lineal descendants in the male line.

**SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.**

[Instituted Jan. 3, 1826.]

**GENERAL OFFICERS.**

(1900-1902.)

*President-General*—John Cadwalader (of Pennsylvania society).  
*Vice-Presidents-General*—John Biddle Porter (of Pennsylvania society); James Edward Carr, Jr. (of Maryland society); Franklin Thomason Beatty, M. D. (of Massachusetts society); Col. George Bliss Sanford, U. S. A. (of Connecticut society); Orlando W. Aldrich, Ph. D., L.L.D., D. C. L. (of Ohio society); Hon. Charles Page Bryan (of Illinois society); Rear-Admiral Francis Asbury Roe, U. S. N. (of District of Columbia society); George Comstock Baker (of New York State society); Appleton Morgan, L.L. D. (of New Jersey society).  
*Secretary-General*—Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. A., 421 South 44th street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
*Assistant Secretary-General*—Rodney MacDonough, Boston, Mass.  
*Treasurer-General*—Charles Williams, Philadelphia, Pa.

*Assistant Treasurer-General*—Marcus Benjamin, Ph. D., Washington, D. C.  
*Registrar-General*—Albert Kimberly Hadel, M. D., Baltimore, Md.  
*Surgeon-General*—George Horace Burgin, M. D.  
*Judge-Advocate General*—Hon. Aloysius Leo Knott.  
*Chaplain-General*—Rt.-Rev. Leighton Coleman, S. T. D., L.L.D.

State societies have been formed in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois, District of Columbia, New York and New Jersey. Membership is made up of male persons above the age of twenty-one (21) years who participated in or are lineal descendants of one who served during the war of 1812, in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, upon offering proof thereof satisfactory to the state society to which they may make application for membership, and who are of good moral character and reputation.

**MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.**

[Instituted 1865. Membership July 31, 1900, 9,043.]

*Commander-in-Chief*—Lieut.-Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.  
*Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—Acting Volunteer Lieut. Charles P. Clark, U. S. N.  
*Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—Brig.-Gen. Henry C. Merriam, U. S. A., Denver, Col.  
*Recorder-in-Chief*—Bvt. Lieut.-Col. J. P. Nicholson, U. S. V., Philadelphia, Pa.

*Register-in-Chief*—Bvt. Maj. W. P. Huxford, Washington, D. C.  
*Treas-in-Chief*—Paymaster Geo. DeF. Barton.  
*Chaplain-in-Chief*—Bvt. Maj. Henry S. Burrage.

**COMMANDERIES.**

*California*—Col. Jesse B. Fuller, U. S. V., commander; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. William R. Smedberg, U. S. A., recorder, San Francisco.

**Colorado**—Lieut. Edward F. Bishop, commander; Lieut. James R. Saville, U. S. V., recorder, Denver.

**District of Columbia**—Admiral Edwin Stewart, U. S. N., commander; Bvt. Maj. William P. Huxford, U. S. A., recorder, Washington.

**Illinois**—Bvt. Capt. Edward A. Blodgett, U. S. V., commander; Capt. Roswell H. Mason, U. S. V., recorder, Chicago.

**Indiana**—Rear-Admiral George Brown, U. S. N., commander; Bvt. Col. Z. A. Smith, U. S. V., recorder, Indianapolis.

**Iowa**—Capt. Edward L. Marsh, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. Joseph W. Muffly, U. S. V., recorder, Des Moines.

**Kansas**—Gen. James K. Proudfit, U. S. V., commander; Capt. George Robinson, U. S. A., recorder, Fort Leavenworth.

**Maine**—Maj. Sidney W. Thaxter, U. S. V., commander; Bvt. Maj. Henry S. Burrage, U. S. V., recorder, Portland.

**Massachusetts**—Maj. Charles S. Hopkins, U. S. V., commander; Col. Arnold A. Rand, U. S. V., recorder, Boston.

**Michigan**—Lieut. Edwin J. Carrington, U. S. V., commander; Bvt. Brig.-Gen. F. W. Swift, U. S. V., recorder, Detroit.

**Minnesota**—Maj. Henry G. Hicks, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. David L. Kingsbury, U. S. V., recorder, St. Paul.

**Missouri**—Bvt. Col. George D. Reynolds, U. S. V., commander; Capt. William R. Hodges, U. S. V., recorder, St. Louis.

**Nebraska**—Col. S. S. Curtiss, U. S. V., commander; Lieut. F. B. Bryant, U. S. V., recorder, Omaha.

**New York**—Gen. Henry L. Burnett, U. S. V., commander; Paymaster A. Noel Blakeman, U. S. N., recorder, New York.

**Ohio**—Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Cornelius Cadle, commander; Bvt. Maj. Augustus M. Van Dyker, U. S. V., recorder, Cincinnati.

**Oregon**—Mr. Thos. A. W. Shook, commander; Capt. Gavin E. Caukin, recorder, Portland.

**Pennsylvania**—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. D. McM. Gregg, U. S. V., commander; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson, U. S. V., recorder, Philadelphia.

**Vermont**—Lieut. F. S. Stranahan, U. S. V., commander; First Lieut. William L. Greenleaf, U. S. V., recorder, Burlington.

**Washington**—Lieut. Phineas Foster, U. S. V., commander; Lieut.-Comdr. Jacob E. Noll, recorder, Tacoma.

**Wisconsin**—Lieut. Frank A. Anson, commander; Capt. A. Ross Houston, U. S. V., recorder, Milwaukee.

**GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.**

**GENERAL OFFICERS.**

**Comd'r-in-Chief**—Leo Rasseur, St. Louis, Mo.

**Senior Vice-Comd'r-in-Chief**—E. C. Milliken, Portland, Me.

**Junior Vice-Comd'r-in-Chief**—Frank Seaman, Knoxville, Tenn.

**Surgeon-General**—John A. Wilkins, Delta, O.

**Chaplain-in-Chief**—Rev. August Drahms, San Quentin, Cal.

**OFFICIAL STAFF.**

**Adjutant-General**—Frank M. Sterrett, St. Louis.

**Quartermaster-General**—Charles Barrows, Paterson, N. J.

**Inspector-General**—Henry S. Peck, New Haven, Conn.

**Judge-Advocate General**—James H. Wolff, Boston, Mass.

**Senior Aid de Camp and Chief of Staff**—Edw. N. Ketcham, Galveston, Tex.

The national council of administration has forty-five members, each department being represented by one member.

**DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS AND MEMBERSHIP.**

Department.	Commander.	Assistant Adjutant-General.	Members.
Alabama.....	Geo. B. Randolph.....	W. H. Hunter.....	123
Arizona.....	R. H. G. Minty.....	W. F. R. Schindler.....	191
Arkansas.....	A. L. Thompson.....	W. G. Gray.....	546
Cal. and Nev.....	Geo. M. Mott.....	Sacramento.....	5,029
Col. and Wyo.....	Harper M. Orahood.....	Denver.....	2,322
Connecticut.....	John K. Buckley.....	Mystic.....	4,757
Delaware.....	Wm. A. Rellly.....	Wilmington.....	688
Florida.....	John S. Fairhead.....	Jacksonville.....	347
Georgia.....	S. A. Darnell.....	Jasper.....	554
Idaho.....	Chas. A. Clarke.....	Boise.....	343
Illinois.....	Joel M. Longenecker.....	Chicago.....	29,037
Indiana.....	Dav. E. Beem.....	Spencer.....	16,811
Indian Ter.....	John S. Hammer.....	Ardmore.....	348
Iowa.....	Madison B. Davis.....	Sioux City.....	11,005
Kansas.....	W. W. Martin.....	Fort Scott.....	13,932
Kentucky.....	L. M. Drye.....	Lebanon.....	2,375
La. and Miss.....	Chas. W. Keeting.....	New Orleans.....	6,946
Maine.....	Seth T. Snipe.....	Bath.....	6,946
Maryland.....	John R. King.....	Baltimore.....	2,690
Massachusetts.....	Peter D. Smith.....	Andover.....	18,809
Michigan.....	E. M. Allen.....	Portland.....	15,168
Minnesota.....	Gideon S. Ives.....	St. Peter.....	6,356
Missouri.....	Wilbur F. Henry.....	Kansas City.....	11,702
Montana.....	P. H. Manchester.....	Butte.....	396
Nebraska.....	John Reese.....	Broken Bow.....	6,146
N. Hampshire.....	D. Procter.....	Wilton.....	3,615
New Jersey.....	E. V. Richards.....	Trenton.....	5,779
New Mexico.....	John R. McFie.....	Santa Fe.....	170
New York.....	Nathan P. Pond.....	Rochester.....	32,106
N. Dakota.....	Freeman Orcutt.....	Wahpeton.....	353
Ohio.....	E. R. Montfort.....	Cincinnati.....	29,897
Oklahoma.....	M. L. Mock.....	Guthrie.....	1,208
Oregon.....	A. J. Goodbrod.....	Union.....	1,610
Pennsylvania.....	Charles Miller.....	Franklin.....	29,819
Potomac.....	Geo. H. Slaybaugh.....	Wash., D. C.....	2,579
Rhode Island.....	Walt. A. Read.....	Providence.....	1,842
S. Dakota.....	Philip Lawrence.....	De Smet.....	1,929
Tennessee.....	S. T. Harris.....	Johnson City.....	1,640

Department	Commander		Assistant Adjutant-General	Members
Texas.....	Chas. B. Peck.....	Houston.....	E. G. Rust.....	Houston..... 827
Utah.....	M. A. Brodson.....	Ogden.....	Henry E. Steele.....	Ogden..... 216
Vermont.....	U. A. Woodbury.....	Burlington.....	E. N. Peck.....	Burlington..... 3,585
Va. and N. C.....	A. B. Heistand.....	Norfolk.....	A. A. Hager.....	Nat. Soldiers' H. 977
Washington and Alaska.....	B. R. Freeman.....	Spokane.....	Henry C. Olney.....	Spokane..... 1,998
W. Virginia.....	Arnold Brandley.....	Elkins.....	Calvin Mateson.....	Elkins..... 1,149
Wisconsin.....	D. G. James.....	Richland Center.....	John C. M'Farlin.....	Madison..... 9,880

Number of posts..... 6,045 Total June 30, 1900..... 276,662  
 New department officers are elected from January to April, 1901.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENTS AND COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

1876. Indianapolis. S. A. Hurlbut.....	Illinois.	1885. Portland, Me. S. S. Burdette.....	Washington
1869. Phil'delphia. John A. Logan.....	Illinois.	1886. S. Francisco Lucius Fairchild.....	Wisconsin
1869. Cincinnati. John A. Logan.....	Illinois.	1887. St. Louis. John P. Rea.....	Minnesota
1870. Washington. John A. Logan.....	Illinois.	1888. Columbus, O. William Warner.....	St. Louis
1871. Boston. A. E. Burnside.....	Rhode Isl'd.	1889. Milwaukee. Russell A. Alger.....	Detroit
1872. Cleveland. A. E. Burnside.....	Rhode Isl'd.	1890. Boston. W. G. Veazey.....	Rutland, Vt
1873. New Haven. Chas. Devens, Jr.....	Mass'ch'tts.	1891. Detroit. John Palmer.....	Albany
1874. Harrisburg. Chas. Devens, Jr.....	Mass'ch'tts.	1892. Washington A. G. Weissert.....	Milwaukee
1875. Chicago. J. F. Hartranft.....	Penns'lv'a.	1893. Indianapolis. J. G. Adams.....	Lynn, Mass.
1876. Phil'delphia. J. F. Hartranft.....	Penns'lv'a.	1894. Pittsburg. T. G. Lawler.....	Rock'f'd. Ill.
1877. Providence. J. C. Robinson.....	New York.	1895. Louisville. I. N. Walker.....	Indianap's.
1878. Springfield. J. C. Robinson.....	New York.	1896. St. Paul. T. S. Clarkon.....	Omaha, Neb.
1879. Albany. Wm. Earnshaw.....	Ohio.	1897. Buffalo. J. P. S. Gobin.....	Lebanon, Pa
1880. Dayton. O. Louis Wagner.....	Penns'lv'a.	1898. Cincinnati. Jas. A. Sexton.....	Chicago, Ill.
1881. Indianapolis. Geo. S. Merrill.....	Mass'ch'tts.	1899. Philadelphia. Albert D. Shaw.....	New York.
1882. Baltimore. P. Vandervoort.....	Nebraska.	1900. Chicago. Leo Rassieur.....	St. Louis.
1883. Denver. Robert B. Beath.....	Penns'lv'a.	1901. Denver.....	
1884. Minneapolis. John S. Kuntz.....	Ohio.		

MEMBERSHIP.

1878..... 31,016	1882..... 134,701	1886..... 323,571	1890..... 409,489	1894..... 369,083	1898..... 305,603
1879..... 44,752	1883..... 215,446	1887..... 355,916	1891..... 407,781	1895..... 357,639	1899..... 287,981
1880..... 60,634	1884..... 273,168	1888..... 372,960	1892..... 399,880	1896..... 340,610	1900..... 276,662
1881..... 85,856	1885..... 294,787	1889..... 397,774	1893..... 397,223	1897..... 319,456	

DEATH RATE.

Members.	P.ct.	Members.	P.ct.	Members.	P.ct.	Members.	P.ct.
1886..... 3,020	0.93	1889..... 4,696	1.18	1892..... 6,404	1.61	1895..... 7,368	2.06
1887..... 3,406	0.95	1890..... 5,476	1.33	1893..... 7,002	1.78	1896..... 7,293	2.21
1888..... 4,433	1.18	1891..... 5,965	1.46	1894..... 7,283	2.97	1897..... 7,515	2.35
						1900..... 11,319	3.90

SONS OF VETERANS, U. S. A.

[Organized September, 1879.]

*Hdqrs. of the Com'der-in-Chief*—Reading, Pa.  
*Hdqrs. of the Q. M. G.*—Boston, Mass.  
**OFFICERS OF COMMANDERY IN-CHIEF.**  
*Commander-in-Chief*—E. W. Alexander, Reading, Pa.  
*Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—A. H. Rawltzer, Omaha, Neb.  
*Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—Charles S. Davis, Washington, D. C.  
*Council-in-Chief*—Don C. Cable, Nelsonville, O.; C. J. Post, Grand Rapids, Mich.; James B. Adams, Atlantic City, N. J.  
*Adjutant-General*—H. H. Hammer, Reading, Pa.  
*Inspector-General*—E. F. Buck, Peoria, Ill.  
*Judge-Advocate Gen.*—E. B. Folsom, Dover, N. H.  
*Surgeon-General*—Dr. A. W. A. Travers, Providence, R. I.  
*Chaplain-in-Chief*—R. S. Thompson, Rising Sun, Ind.  
*Q. M. G.*—Fred E. Bolton, Boston, Mass.  
*Assistant Quartermaster-General*—Thomas J. Hannon, Dedham, Mass.  
 March 31, 1900, 917 camps, membership 26,982.

UNION VETERAN LEGION.

[Organized November, 1886.]

*National Commander*—William H. Wooters, Philadelphia, Pa.  
*Adjutant-General*—Thomas Cummings, Philadelphia, Pa.  
*Senior Vice National Commander*—E. P. Banning, Fort Wayne, Ind.  
*Junior Vice National Commander*—H. M. Avis, Camden, N. J.  
*Quartermaster-General*—Thomas J. Hubbard, 413 North Chester street, Baltimore, Md.  
*Surgeon-General*—Henry Klemm, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.  
*Chaplain-in-Chief*—Rev. Henry N. Couden, Washington, D. C.  
*Judge-Advocate General*—Levi Burt Duff, Pittsburg, Pa.  
*Inspector-General*—B. W. Sullivan, Indianapolis, Ind.  
*Chief Mustering Officer*—Thomas J. Shannon, Washington, D. C.  
*Chief of Staff*—H. C. Zollinger, Fort Wayne, Ind.  
*National Standard-Bearers*—William H. Turner, West Chester, Pa.; Jacob S. West, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
*Executive Committee*—Ben D. Miner, Indianapolis, Ind.; Alex. S. Oliver, Sandusky, O.; Thos. J. Maginley, Philadelphia, Pa.; Benjamin N. Woodruff, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John D. Sheppard, Louisville, Ky.  
*National Bugler*—W. B. Morgey, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Encampments to the number of 152 have been organized in twenty-one states, the membership exceeding 20,000. Soldiers or sailors who enlisted for three years, prior to July 1, 1863, and served two years or were discharged for wounds received in line of duty, also those who volunteered for a term of two years, prior to July 22, 1861, and served the full term of their enlistment unless discharged for wounds received in line of duty, are eligible to membership.

## UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

[Organized June 10, 1889.]

## GENERAL OFFICERS.

- General Commanding*—Gen. John B. Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.  
*Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff*—Maj.-Gen. George Moorman, New Orleans, La.  
*Army of Northern Virginia Dept.*—Commander, Lieut.-Gen. Wade Hampton, Columbia, S.C.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Brig.-Gen. Theodore G. Barker, Charleston, S. C.  
*Virginia Div.*—Commander, Maj.-Gen. Theodore S. Garnett, Norfolk, Va.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. J. V. Bidgood, Richmond.  
*Maryland Div.*—Commander, Maj.-Gen. A. C. Trippe, Baltimore, Md.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. J. S. Saunders, Baltimore.  
*North Carolina Div.*—Comdr. Maj.-Gen. Julian S. Carr, Durham, N. C.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. W. H. S. Burgwyn, Henderson.  
*South Carolina Div.*—Commander, Maj.-Gen. C. Irvine Walker, Charleston, S.C.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. J. G. Holmes, Charleston.  
*Kentucky Div.*—Commander, Maj.-Gen. J. M. Poytz, Richmond, Ky.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. B. H. Young, Louisville.  
*West Virginia Div.*—Commander, Maj.-Gen. Robert White, Wheeling, W. Va.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. A. C. L. Gatewood, Linwood.  
*Army of Tennessee Dept.*—Commander, Lieut.-Gen. S. D. Lee, Columbus, Miss.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Brig.-Gen. E. T. Sykes, Columbus, Miss.  
*Georgia Div.*—Commander, Maj.-Gen. C. A. Evans, 442 Peach Tree street, Atlanta; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. John A. Miller, Atlanta.  
*Alabama Div.*—Commander, Maj.-Gen. G. P. Harrison, Opelika; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. H. E. Jones, Spring Hill.
- Tennessee Div.*—Commander, Maj.-Gen. G. W. Gordon, Memphis, Tenn.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. J. P. Hickman, Nashville.  
*Mississippi Div.*—Commander, Maj.-Gen. W. D. Cameron, Meridian; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. DeB. Waddell, Meridian.  
*Louisiana Div.*—Commander, Maj.-Gen. Geo. H. Packwood, Clinton; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. L. Guion, Donaldsonville.  
*Florida Div.*—Commander, Maj.-Gen. E. M. Law, Bartow; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. F. L. Robertson, Brooksville.  
*Trans-Mississippi Dept.*—Commander, Lieut.-Gen. W. L. Cabell, Dallas; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Brig.-Gen. A. T. Watts, Dallas.  
*Missouri Div.*—Commander, Maj.-Gen. R. McCulloch, Boonville, Mo.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. H. A. Newman, Huntsville.  
*Texas Div.*—Commander, Maj.-Gen. K. M. Vanzandt, Fort Worth; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. S. O. Young, Galveston.  
*Arkansas Div.*—Commander, Maj.-Gen. V. Y. Cook, Elmo; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. J. F. Caldwell, Newport.  
*Indian Ter. Div.*—Commander, Maj.-Gen. R. B. Coleman, McAlester, Ind. Ter.; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. J. H. Reed, McAlester.  
*Oklahoma Div.*—Commander, Maj.-Gen. J. O. Casler, Oklahoma City; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. W. R. Reagan, Oklahoma City.  
*Pacific Div.*—Commander, Maj.-Gen. Spencer R. Thorpe, Los Angeles; Adj.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, Col. A. M. Fulkerson, Los Angeles.  
 Camps May 1, 1900, 1,260. Membership about 45,000.  
 The purpose of the society is strictly social, literary, historical and benevolent.

## NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

[Organized 1898.]

## OFFICERS.

- Hon. President*—Clara Barton, Washington, D. C.  
*Hon. Vice-Presidents*—Admiral George Dewey, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. John A. Logan, Washington, D. C.; Rear-Admiral W. S. Schley, Washington, D. C.; Lieut.-Gen. N. A. Miles, Washington, D. C.
- National Secretary*—Hildegarde H. Langsdorf, M. D., Carlisle, Pa.  
*National Executive*—Gur Carleton Lee, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.  
 Local councils of this order may be formed upon the approval of the executive committee composed of men and women. The object of the society is the inculcation of patriotism.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

[Instituted 1899.]

- Commander*—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, U. S. V., Governor of New York.  
*Senior Vice-Commander*—Rear-Admiral J. N. Miller, U. S. N.  
*Jun. V-Comdr.*—Brig.-Gen. Eugene Griffin, U. S. V.  
*Secretary*—Surgeon M. H. Crawford, U. S. N., 41 Cortlandt street, New York.  
*Treasurer*—Ensign Frank W. Toppan, U. S. V., 233 5th avenue, New York.  
*Registrar*—Ensign Eugene Robbins, late of the U. S. N.  
*Chaplain*—Chaplain J. C. Willwood, U. S. V.  
 The order has a membership of 406.

## SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

[Instituted July, 1898.]

- President*—Maj.-Gen. W. R. Shafter, San Francisco, Cal.  
*First Vice-President*—Brig.-Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Wheeler, Ala.  
*Second Vice-President*—Maj.-Gen. J. Ford Kent, Troy, N. Y.  
*Third Vice-President*—Vacant.  
*Fourth Vice-President*—Maj.-Gen. John C. Bates, Manila, P. I.  
*Secretary and Treasurer*—Maj. Alfred C. Sharp, War Department, Washington, D. C.  
*Historian*—Maj. G. Creighton Webb, New York, N. Y.  
*Registrar-General*—Maj. Philip Reade, St. Paul, Minn.
- Members of Council*—Maj.-Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. V.; Maj.-Gen. H. S. Hawkins, U. S. V.; Maj.-Gen. A. R. Chafee, U. S. V.; Maj.-Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. V.; Maj.-Gen. S. S. Sumner, U. S. V.; Brig.-Gen. Adelbert Ames, U. S. V.; Brig.-Gen. W. F. Randolph, U. S. V.; Brig.-Gen. C. McKibbin, U. S. V.; Col. Theodore Roosevelt, 1st U. S. V. cavalry.  
 Membership is limited to officers and soldiers of the United States army who constituted the expeditionary force to Santiago and participated in the campaign between June 14 and July 17, 1898. Lineal descendants of members may unite with the order.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

NUMBER OF PENSIONS ALLOWED AND INCREASED DURING THE YEAR,  
With the annual value of all pensions on the rolls.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.	PENSIONS ALLOWED AND INCREASED DURING THE YEAR.						DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS.		Number of pensioners June 30, 1900.	Annual value pensions as shown by the rolls June 30, 1900.
	Original.		Increase, re-issue and additional.		Restoration and renewal.		No.	Annual value.		
	No.	Ann'l value.	No.	Annual value.	No.	Ann'l value.				
Army, general law—										
Invalids.....	1,578	\$165,396	18,468	\$1,182,785	2,118	\$347,062	14,550	\$2,867,913	305,980	\$52,291,818
Nurses.....	22	3,168	2	288	.....	.....	29	4,505	646	96,180
Widows, etc.....	3,183	356,779	109	38,836	51	7,586	5,368	835,019	88,474	13,546,498
Navy, general law—										
Invalids.....	112	18,627	168	14,522	38	5,712	249	49,040	4,622	828,765
Widows, etc.....	125	21,780	19	1,140	1	96	105	22,960	2,314	453,180
Army, war with Spain—Invalids...	747	143,461	10	852	1	219	43	14,718	822	148,947
Widows, etc.....	692	112,102	19	2,232	1	144	13	1,983	845	130,822
Navy, war with Spain Invalids.....	54	9,878	2	402	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	11,166
Widows, etc.....	18	3,360	2	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	5,772
Army, act June 27, '90										
Invalids.....	20,286	1,722,371	24,068	1,156,712	2,310	221,884	13,818	1,005,407	415,265	45,507,865
Widows, etc.....	11,728	1,227,687	137	6,876	87	9,904	6,530	755,426	129,412	13,546,492
Navy, act June 27, '90										
Invalids.....	1,059	82,500	616	24,236	85	8,137	677	77,990	15,392	1,621,848
Widows, etc.....	445	46,244	7	324	1	96	271	31,224	6,314	649,476
War of 1812—										
Survivors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	96
Widows.....	1	144	2	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,742	251,304
War with Mexico—										
Survivors.....	21	2,066	170	12,260	6	658	879	107,121	8,352	1,028,964
Widows.....	420	40,320	4	480	.....	.....	444	43,584	8,151	785,629
Indian wars, 1832-42—										
Survivors.....	10	960	3	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,370	132,912
Widows.....	144	13,824	2	288	.....	.....	304	29,232	3,739	358,740
Total.....	40,645	3,970,667	41,408	2,442,761	4,699	601,448	43,334	6,512,262	993,529	131,594,544

Average annual value of each pension.....	\$132.39
Average annual value of each pension allowed under the general law.....	167.53
Average annual value of each pension allowed on account of the war with Spain.....	169.10
Average annual value of each pension allowed under act of June 27, 1890.....	108.28

DISBURSEMENTS, 1900.

Amount disbursed at United States pension agencies during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900

AGENCY.	ARMY.		Navy pensions.	Grand total.
	Pensions.	Total.		
Augusta.....	\$2,830,301.89	\$2,843,942.89	.....	\$2,843,942.89
Boston.....	6,391,810.53	6,420,680.01	\$823,132.81	7,243,812.82
Buffalo.....	6,386,240.64	6,412,914.13	.....	6,412,914.13
Chicago.....	10,071,935.87	10,108,270.44	757,309.81	10,865,640.25
Columbus.....	15,119,686.52	15,159,479.71	.....	15,159,479.71
Concord.....	2,841,472.94	2,854,048.17	.....	2,854,048.17
Des Moines.....	8,143,606.04	8,172,601.60	.....	8,172,601.60
Detroit.....	6,629,973.24	6,655,281.89	.....	6,655,281.89
Indianapolis.....	10,602,752.05	10,639,582.04	.....	10,639,582.04
Knoxville.....	7,826,519.30	7,854,762.74	.....	7,854,762.74
Louisville.....	4,066,441.03	4,082,868.02	.....	4,082,868.02
Milwaukee.....	7,239,966.60	7,267,452.59	.....	7,267,452.59
New York.....	6,156,437.74	6,190,972.65	707,409.42	6,898,382.07
Philadelphia.....	7,335,742.04	7,368,326.80	511,778.68	7,880,105.48
Pittsburg.....	6,605,977.52	6,632,033.42	.....	6,632,033.42
San Francisco.....	4,023,642.96	4,041,238.49	180,456.04	4,221,694.53
Topeka.....	15,508,388.08	15,548,753.25	.....	15,548,753.25
Washington.....	6,806,794.93	7,372,242.94	775,924.19	8,148,167.13
Total.....	194,582,398.42	195,625,451.78	3,756,070.95	199,381,522.73

In addition to the above there was disbursed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, the following sum, chargeable to the appropriation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899: Fees of examining surgeons, pensions, \$217,157.02.

## NUMBER OF PENSIONERS ON THE ROLLS JUNE 30, 1900.

In each state and territory of the United States and in each foreign country.

United States.	No.	Amount.	United States.	No.	Amount.	Foreign.	No.	Amount.
Alabama.....	3,649	\$456,717.43	S. Dakota.....	5,044	\$546,845.50	Honduras.....	6	\$672.00
Alaska.....	84	7,420.13	Tennessee....	18,241	2,559,226.40	India.....	6	594.00
Arizona.....	711	99,471.30	Texas.....	8,091	988,704.37	Ireland.....	427	60,211.27
Arkansas....	10,752	1,323,256.81	Utah.....	836	138,251.34	Isle of Man... 1	72.00	
California....	18,479	2,435,456.55	Vermont.....	9,386	1,510,848.69	Italy.....	33	4,653.67
Colorado....	7,975	913,500.01	Virginia.....	9,467	1,341,002.17	Japan.....	9	1,698.00
Connecticut..	11,731	1,372,069.30	Washington..	6,361	791,840.56	Liberia.....	10	1,484.00
Delaware....	2,728	388,355.33	W. Virginia..	12,894	1,853,471.81	Madeira.....	5	72.00
Dist. of Col..	8,649	1,401,226.29	Wisconsin....	27,636	4,265,587.32	Malta.....	2	288.00
Florida.....	3,074	388,412.60	Wyoming....	798	97,946.33	Mauritius... 1	96.00	
Georgia.....	3,661	464,987.35	Total.....	489,003	137,698,620.64	Mexico.....	111	15,652.80
Idaho.....	1,496	185,753.66				Netherlands..	10	1,886.00
Illinois.....	70,461	10,272,303.90				Newfound'd... 4	560.00	
Indiana.....	67,282	10,388,584.97	Arg'n't Rep... 6	\$504.00		New Zealand..	4	768.00
Indian Ter..	2,906	374,087.60	Australia.... 43	6,063.43		Nicaragua... 3	420.00	
Iowa.....	38,064	5,289,134.45	Aust. Hung'y.. 36	5,076.27		Norway.....	42	7,423.33
Kansas.....	41,816	6,176,399.25	Azores..... 3	312.00		Paraguay.... 2	120.00	
Kentucky....	27,429	4,066,274.88	Bahamas.... 2	240.00		Peru.....	7	840.00
Louisiana... 5,559	765,782.07	Belgium..... 15	3,115.07		Philippines.. 9	1,269.73		
Maine.....	20,061	2,950,165.10	Bermuda..... 6	744.00		Porto Rico... 12	1,589.00	
Maryland....	13,016	1,693,953.28	Bolivia..... 1	180.00		P'tugue E.Af. 1	96.00	
Massachu'ts	39,109	5,112,886.76	Brazil..... 4	408.00		Portugal..... 6	846.00	
Michigan....	44,238	6,642,878.00	Brit. Guiana. 1	54.00		Russia.....	9	1,260.00
Minnesota... 16,549	2,340,643.32	Canada..... 2,219	312,977.39		San Salvador 1	96.00		
Mississippi.. 4,136	536,459.92	Chile..... 9	840.00		Scotland..... 102	17,382.43		
Missouri....	53,775	7,235,470.91	China..... 20	3,237.50		Seychelles Isl 2	252.00	
Montana....	1,561	191,428.38	Comoro Ids.. 1	120.00		Siam.....	2	252.00
Nebraska....	17,777	2,585,727.18	Costa Rica... 1	288.00		Sierra Leone. 1	40.00	
Nevada.....	281	34,879.20	Cuba..... 55	5,492.40		S. Afr'n Rep. 1	192.00	
N. Hampsh'e.	9,088	1,331,476.57	Cyprus..... 1	72.00		Spain.....	6	854.00
New Jersey.. 20,099	2,457,349.96	Den. W. Ind's 2	126.00		S. Helen..... 1	144.00		
New Mexico. 1,792	231,461.76	Denmark..... 27	3,807.27		Sweden..... 50	7,049.50		
New York....	88,754	12,020,943.07	Dutch W. Ind. 3	408.00		Switzerland.. 69	9,729.71	
N. Carolina.. 3,976	517,322.68	Ecuador..... 3	471.00		Turkey..... 7	1,014.00		
N. Dakota... 1,816	229,906.99	England..... 328	46,248.03		U. S. of Col'a 3	240.00		
Ohio.....	105,157	15,171,113.21	Egypt..... 1	96.00		Uruguay..... 4	696.00	
Oklahoma... 7,582	913,182.91	France..... 72	10,152.50		Venezuela.... 1	120.00		
Oregon.....	5,297	678,817.30	Germany.... 610	86,010.73		Wales.....	13	1,440.00
Pennsylv'a.. 103,739	13,235,012.42	Greece..... 5	840.00		West Indies.. 13	1,932.00		
Rhode Isl'd.. 4,717	558,310.73	Guatemala... 4	576.00					
S. Carolina.. 1,794	226,272.22	Hawaii..... 48	6,756.20					
					Total.....	4,526	639,849.2	

## SUMMARY.

	Pensioners.	Payments.
Pensioners residing in states and territories and payments to them.....	989,003	\$137,698,620.64
Pensioners residing in foreign countries and payments to them....	4,526	639,849.23
Total.....	993,529	138,338,469.87
Payments by treasury department (treasury settlements).....		123,660.78
Total payments on account of army and navy pensions.....		138,462,130.65

## NAMES OF SURVIVING WIDOWS AND DAUGHTERS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS ON THE PENSION ROLLS JUNE 30, 1900.

NAME.	Age	Name of soldier.	Service.	Residence.
Barrett, Hannah Newell.....	100	Harrod, Noah.....	Massachusetts.	Boston, Mass.
Chadwick, Susannah.....	85	Chadwick, Elihu.....	New Jersey....	Emporium, Pa.
Damon, Esther S.....	86	Damon, Noah.....	Massachusetts.	Plymouth Union, Vt.
Hurlburt, Sarah C.....	82	Weeks, Elijah.....	Massachusetts.	Little Marsh, Pa.
Jones, Nancy.....	86	Darling, James.....	North Carolina	Jonesboro, Tenn.
Mayo, Rebecca.....	87	Mayo, Stephen.....	Virginia.....	Newbern, Va.
Sandford, Eliza.....		Sandford, William.....	United States.	Bloomfield, N. J.
Slaughter, Ann M.....	30	Slaughter, Phillip.....	Virginia.....	Mitchell Station, Va.
Snead, Mary.....	84	Snead, Bowdoin.....	Virginia.....	Parkley, Va.
Thompson, Rhoda Augusta..	79	Thompson, Thaddeus..	New York.....	Woodbury, Conn.
Tuller, Augusta.....		Way, Isaac.....	Connecticut...	Bridgeport, Conn.

Hiram Cronk, who served with the troops from New York, is the only surviving pensioned soldier of the war of 1812. He is 100 years of age, and resides at Ava, N. Y.

Daniel F. Bakeman, the last survivor of the war of the revolution, was born in Schoharie county, New York, Sept. 28, 1759, died in Freedom, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., April 5, 1869, aged 109 years 6 months and 8 days.

PENSIONERS CLASSIFIED BY WARS.

The total number of pensioners, classified by wars and as pensioners under the several laws, compared with the years 1897, 1898 and 1899, is as follows:

CLASSES.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.
Revolutionary war—Widows.....	4	4	5	7
Daughters.....	7	7	7	9
War of 1812—Survivors.....	1	1	3	7
Widows.....	1,742	1,908	2,407	2,810
Indian wars—Survivors.....	1,370	1,656	2,019	2,373
Widows.....	3,739	3,839	4,067	4,288
Mexican war—Survivors.....	8,352	9,204	10,012	10,932
Widows.....	8,151	8,175	8,143	8,072
SERVICE AFTER MARCH 4, 1861.				
General laws—Army invalids.....	305,980	316,834	327,080	336,299
Army widows.....	88,463	90,597	92,545	94,602
Navy invalids.....	4,622	4,721	4,833	4,788
Navy widows.....	2,314	2,293	2,300	2,375
Army nurses.....	646	653	655	663
ACT JUNE 27, 1890.				
Army invalids.....	415,265	405,987	399,366	378,609
Army widows.....	129,412	124,127	119,785	110,583
Navy invalids.....	15,392	14,925	14,543	13,831
Navy widows.....	6,314	6,139	5,944	5,766
WAR WITH SPAIN.				
General laws—Army invalids.....	822	117		
Army widows.....	845	165		
Navy invalids.....	60	6		
Navy widows.....	28	11		
Total.....	993,529	991,519	993,714	976,014

TOTAL COST OF PENSIONS.

Statement showing disbursements for pensions, fees of examining surgeons, cost of disbursement, salaries and other expenses of the pension bureau, each fiscal year since July 1, 1866.

FISCAL YEAR.	DISBURSEMENTS FOR PENSIONS.		FEES OF EXAMINING SURGEONS.		Cost of disbursement, maintaining pension agencies, etc.	PENSION BUREAU.	
	Army.	Navy.	Army.	Navy.		Salaries.	Other expenses.
1866.....	\$15,158,568.64	\$291,951.24			*\$155,000.00	\$237,165.00	\$15,000.00
1867.....	20,552,948.47	231,841.22			*155,000.00	308,361.49	27,615.86
1868.....	22,811,183.75	200,325.61			*155,000.00	366,186.20	31,894.14
1869.....	28,168,323.34	344,923.93			*155,000.00	396,077.31	43,519.50
1870.....	29,043,237.00	308,251.78			216,212.86	353,660.00	51,125.00
1871.....	28,081,542.41	437,230.21			431,720.03	372,378.97	58,980.00
1872.....	29,276,921.02	475,825.79			457,379.51	436,315.71	57,557.78
1873.....	26,502,528.96	479,534.93			456,323.99	456,021.26	50,855.59
1874.....	29,003,153.24	603,619.75			447,083.17	444,052.24	75,048.72
1875.....	28,727,104.76	543,300.00			444,074.79	464,821.21	73,739.35
1876.....	27,411,309.53	524,900.00			447,702.13	468,577.80	58,798.88
1877.....	27,659,461.72	523,360.00	\$66,057.42	\$767.00	455,270.05	445,262.08	67,102.78
1878.....	26,251,725.91	534,283.53	231,658.26	3,310.00	313,194.37	443,096.56	41,240.90
1879.....	33,109,339.92	555,089.00	85,543.50	965.00	203,851.24	493,255.70	54,088.70
1880.....	55,901,670.42	787,558.66	73,161.00	2,896.00	221,926.76	582,517.84	55,065.68
1881.....	49,419,905.35	1,163,500.00	113,392.00	3,345.00	232,235.00	686,565.45	46,462.19
1882.....	53,328,192.05	984,980.00	222,995.87	9,600.00	234,544.37	868,113.92	130,981.85
1883.....	59,468,610.70	958,963.11	321,966.49	19,220.00	285,620.29	1,723,285.68	241,555.53
1884.....	56,945,115.25	967,272.22	247,966.32	14,100.00	303,430.61	1,936,161.05	333,522.42
1885.....	64,222,275.34	949,661.78	475,031.13	7,150.00	275,976.55	2,122,926.54	511,492.12
1886.....	63,034,642.50	1,056,500.00	487,614.76	5,100.00	294,724.14	1,948,285.80	509,291.91
1887.....	72,464,236.69	1,288,760.39	1,089,724.92	16,600.00	248,280.42	1,968,599.66	430,195.91
1888.....	77,712,789.27	1,237,712.40	833,561.86	11,581.75	263,109.87	1,886,027.55	420,776.24
1889.....	86,996,502.15	1,846,218.43	772,272.72	15,119.00	278,902.20	1,978,119.98	422,554.50
1890.....	103,809,250.39	2,285,000.00	876,108.51	19,569.11	292,697.35	1,957,725.49	380,261.73
1891.....	114,744,750.83	2,567,393.67	1,591,293.76	49,700.00	380,560.14	2,301,721.80	377,560.74
1892.....	135,914,611.76	3,479,535.35	1,690,507.47	55,090.00	500,122.02	2,494,122.87	178,823.44
1893.....	153,045,460.94	3,861,177.00	1,614,392.80	43,235.50	519,292.95	2,490,044.50	230,768.67
1894.....	136,465,965.61	3,490,760.56	652,678.50	20,000.00	517,430.37	2,403,522.75	370,344.69
1895.....	136,156,808.35	3,650,980.43	782,631.08	25,136.25	563,449.86	2,461,890.50	504,912.52
1896.....	134,632,175.88	3,582,969.10	665,313.97	7,273.50	565,027.85	2,238,959.35	494,800.94
1897.....	136,313,914.64	3,635,802.71	678,865.44	(+)	572,439.41	2,262,597.70	474,350.52
1898.....	140,924,348.71	3,727,531.09	894,249.08	(+)	536,629.84	2,254,181.40	429,031.14
1899.....	134,671,258.68	3,683,794.27	715,191.26	(+)	522,496.49	2,151,578.85	465,805.63
1900.....	134,700,597.24	3,761,533.41	747,497.80	(+)	522,812.16	2,135,542.55	435,854.23
Total.....	2,473,290,467.82	55,112,637.57	16,530,921.53		12,614,960.79	45,577,653.90	8,230,949.90

\*Approximate.

†Now included in army.

## NUMBER OF PENSION CLAIMS, PENSIONERS AND DISBURSEMENTS—1862-1900.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	Army and Navy—Claims Allowed.		Total No. of applications filed.	Total No. of claims allowed.	Pensioners on the roll and amount paid, with cost of disbursement.			
	Invalids.	Widows, etc.			Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Total.	Disbursements.
1862.....	413	49	2,487	462	4,341	3,818	8,159	\$790,385.00
1863.....	4,121	3,763	48,333	7,884	7,821	6,970	14,791	1,025,140.00
1864.....	17,041	22,446	53,569	39,487	23,479	27,656	51,135	4,564,617.00
1865.....	15,212	24,959	72,684	40,171	55,880	50,106	85,986	8,525,153.00
1866.....	22,833	27,294	65,256	50,177	55,652	71,070	126,722	18,459,996.00
1867.....	16,589	19,233	36,753	36,482	69,565	83,678	153,243	18,619,956.00
1868.....	9,460	19,461	20,768	28,921	75,957	93,686	169,643	24,010,982.00
1869.....	7,262	15,904	26,066	23,196	82,859	105,104	187,963	28,422,884.00
1870.....	5,721	24,851	24,851	18,221	87,521	111,165	198,686	27,780,812.00
1871.....	7,984	8,399	43,969	16,562	93,394	114,101	207,495	33,077,384.00
1872.....	6,468	7,244	26,391	34,333	118,954	118,275	237,229	30,169,341.00
1873.....	6,551	4,073	18,303	16,652	119,500	118,911	238,411	29,185,290.00
1874.....	5,937	3,152	16,734	10,462	121,628	114,613	236,241	30,593,750.00
1875.....	5,790	4,736	18,704	11,152	122,989	111,832	234,821	29,683,117.00
1876.....	5,360	4,376	23,523	9,977	124,239	107,898	232,137	28,351,600.00
1877.....	7,282	3,861	22,715	11,326	128,725	103,381	232,104	28,580,157.00
1878.....	7,414	3,550	44,587	11,962	131,649	92,349	223,998	26,844,415.00
1879.....	7,242	3,379	57,118	31,346	138,615	104,140	242,755	33,780,526.00
1880.....	10,176	4,455	141,466	19,545	145,410	105,392	250,802	57,240,540.00
1881.....	21,394	3,920	31,116	27,394	164,110	104,720	268,830	50,626,539.00
1882.....	22,946	3,949	49,339	27,694	182,633	103,064	285,697	54,296,281.00
1883.....	32,014	5,303	48,776	38,162	206,042	97,616	303,658	60,431,973.00
1884.....	27,414	6,396	41,785	34,192	225,470	97,296	322,766	57,273,537.00
1885.....	27,580	7,743	40,918	35,767	247,146	97,979	345,125	65,693,707.00
1886.....	31,937	8,610	49,895	40,857	270,346	95,437	365,783	64,584,270.00
1887.....	35,283	11,217	72,465	55,194	306,298	99,709	406,007	71,217,486.85
1888.....	44,893	15,359	75,726	60,252	343,701	108,857	452,557	79,646,146.37
1889.....	36,830	11,924	81,220	51,912	351,484	173,241	489,725	88,275,113.28
1890.....	50,395	14,612	105,044	66,637	415,654	122,290	537,944	106,493,890.19
1891.....	41,381	11,914	696,941	156,486	536,821	139,339	676,160	118,548,959.71
1892.....	17,876	7,267	246,638	224,047	703,242	172,826	876,068	141,086,211.84
1893.....	10,232	7,295	119,361	121,630	759,706	206,306	966,012	158,155,342.51
1894.....	6,129	4,225	57,141	39,085	.....	.....	969,544	140,772,163.78
1895.....	5,415	3,627	45,361	39,185	.....	.....	970,524	140,958,076.37
1896.....	3,864	3,912	42,244	40,574	.....	.....	970,678	139,280,078.15
1897.....	3,726	4,612	50,585	50,101	.....	.....	976,014	139,949,717.35
1898.....	3,741	4,339	48,732	52,648	.....	.....	983,714	145,748,865.56
1899.....	1,975	3,490	53,881	37,077	.....	.....	991,519	139,482,636.87
1900.....	1,630	3,308	51,964	40,645	.....	.....	.....	139,513,243.59
Total..	586,521	332,029	2,766,038	1,657,036	.....	.....	.....	2,562,211,676.09

## THE ARMY CANTEN.

The army reorganization bill became a law, by the approval of the president, on the 2d of March, 1899. Section 17 of that act was as follows:

"No officer or private soldier shall be detailed to sell intoxicating drinks, as a bartender or otherwise, in any post exchange or canteen; nor shall any other person be required or allowed to sell such liquors in any encampment or fort, or on any premises used for military purposes by the United States; and the secretary of war is hereby directed to issue such general orders as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect." It was popularly supposed that this section abolished the canteen system in the army, a reform that very many officers of high rank were said to indorse.

The then secretary of war, Gen. Alger, referred this section to the attorney-general of the United States, and requested him to give an official legal interpretation of its meaning. The attorney-general, Mr. Griggs,

construed the section as follows: First, "That no officer or private soldier shall be detailed to sell intoxicating drinks, as a bartender or otherwise, in any post exchange or canteen." Second, "Nor shall any other person be required or allowed to sell such liquors in any encampment or fort, or any premises used for military purposes by the United States"; and, third, "the secretary of war is hereby directed to issue such general orders as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect."

Regarding the first clause of the section the attorney-general gave it as his opinion that "the act having forbidden the employment of soldiers as bartenders or salesmen of intoxicating drinks, it would be lawful and appropriate for the managers of post exchanges to employ civilians for that purpose."

The second clause he construed as follows: "Of course, employment is a matter of contract, and not of requirement or permission."



As to the effect and legal construction of the entire clause his opinion was that "This section does not prohibit the continuance of the sale of intoxicating drinks, through the canteen section of the post exchanges, as heretofore organized and carried on, except that, of course, no officer or soldier can be put on duty in the canteen section to do the selling, either directly or indirectly. The latter the law prohibits."

This decision was a great disappointment to those who desired to stop the liquor traffic at the various army posts in the country, and was made a leading feature in the national platform of the prohibition party.

#### GEN. CORBIN'S OPINION.

In reply to a letter from Senator Sewell of New Jersey, a member of the senate military committee, who addressed the adjutant-general of the army several queries relating to the attitude of the war department on the subject of the army canteen, that officer replied officially as follows:

"War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., Aug. 28.—To the Hon. William J. Sewell, Military Committee, United States Senate.—Dear Senator: Replying to your several inquiries concerning the post exchange, or 'army canteen,' I have the honor to inform you:

"1. That the sale of all spirituous liquors by the canteen is and has always been absolutely prohibited.

"2. Only beer and light wines are sold to either officers or men, and these only when the commanding officer is satisfied that giving to the troops the opportunity of obtaining such beverage within the post limits will prevent them from resorting for strong intoxicants to places without such limits, and tends to promote temperance and discipline among them."

"3. 'The canteen' was established and has been maintained in the interests of temperance and betterment of discipline, with most satisfactory results. This is shown in fewer trials by court-martial, in the decreased number of desertions, and in the improved health of the men.

"4. The exchange is a co-operative store, where supplies are sold at cost, or as nearly so as possible, for the benefit of officers and men of the army. The canteen is a department of the exchange, constituting an enlisted men's club. Rooms in or near the soldiers' quarters are set apart for this special purpose, furnished with reading matter, billiard tables and other games, but where every form of gambling is absolutely forbidden. It is where the men write their letters home and read the newspapers and magazines. The government has no financial interest whatever in either the exchange or canteen, the funds being supplied by the soldiers themselves. Almost every company commander has reported in favor of the exchange and canteen as an effective temperance measure. One thousand and nineteen commissioned officers have made special reports to this effect. It may be proper for me to say that in the beginning I opposed the canteen, but was brought to its support by the overwhelming evidence of its beneficent result upon the morale, health and contentment of the service.

"As set forth in the report of Assistant Surgeon Munson, U. S. A., who under instructions of the war department made a careful investigation into the effect of the

canteen upon the health of enlisted men, the result more than met the expectations of those most interested in the promotion of temperance in the military service.

"He further finds that the percentage of desertion has been continually reduced since the introduction of the canteen. Prior to its introduction desertions averaged from 10 to 11 per cent annually. Since its establishment these have decreased as follows: First year to 7.7; the next year to 5.7; the next 5.7; then, 6.3; the next to 3.6; then 5.3; the next to 3.4, and finally to 2.9. Further, the average number of trials and convictions for drunkenness and offenses originating therefrom for the six years preceding the canteen was 372.5. These decreased during the following six years of its establishment to 160.6. Further, for the seven years preceding the establishment of the canteen the average number of men who deposited their savings with the government was 7,273. For the seven years following its introduction the average has increased to 8,382.

"It has been stated in the public press that 'the receipts of the exchange are nearly all for drink.' To meet this statement I have to inform you that the official reports of the department show that the receipts from sales of beer and light wines are and have been less than one-third of gross receipts, being in 1898 five-seventeenths, and in 1899 six-seventeenths.

"Taking the amount of the gross receipts on account of the sale of beer and dividing it by the total number of officers and men shows that each officer and enlisted man for the year 1898 expended on account of beer only 20 cents a month, equivalent to four glasses of beer per month, or less than one glass a week apiece for each officer and man in the military service. In 1899 the expenditure on the part of each officer and man reached an average of 58 cents per month, or but 1.9 cents a day. These facts make it clear that in comparison with all other citizens the army of to-day is the most abstemious body in our own country. There is no community of which we have any report or knowledge that will show so small a consumption of drink per capita. This average should, in fact, appear much lower, for the reason that citizen employes, of which we have taken no account, have the privilege of purchase from the canteen. The number of clerks, mechanics and teamsters employed with an army in the field is, as you know, very large. This number, however, is not obtainable, but you will agree, would very materially reduce the average of 20 and 58 cents a month.

"If there is any further information that you desire from the records on this subject the department will be only too glad to furnish it. You must admit that the anxiety of temperance people outside the service about the army is unwarranted. As compared with those existing twenty and thirty years ago—as we knew it then—or with any community at the present time anywhere in civil life, the army is a model temperance society; a practical one; one where reasonable abstinence is the rule, and where excesses are the exceptions; a society whose precepts no less than its example could be followed by all people in safety and sobriety. With great respect, sincerely yours,

H. C. CORBIN,

"Adjutant-General, Major-General U. S. A."

## Political Committees—1900-1904.

## REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Headquarters—Chicago and New York.		
Chairman—M. A. Hanna, Ohio.		
Secretary—Perry S. Heath, Indiana.		
Treasurer—Cornelius N. Bliss, New York.		
Asst. Treasurer—Volney W. Foster, Illinois.		
Subtreasurer—Edwin F. Brown, Illinois.		
Sergeant-at-Arms—Geo. N. Wiswell, Wis.		
State.	Member.	Address.
Alabama.....	J. W. Demmick.	Montgomery.
Alaska.....	John G. Heid.	Juneau.
Arizona.....	W. M. Griffith.	Tucson.
Arkansas.....	Powell Clayton.	Eureka Spgs.
California.....	W. C. Van Fleet.	San Francisco.
Colorado.....	E. O. Wolcott.	Denver.
Connecticut.....	Chas. F. Brooker.	Ansonia.
Delaware.....	J. E. Addicks.	Wilmington.
Dist. of Col.....	M. M. Parker.	Washington.
Florida.....	John G. Long.	St. Augustine.
Georgia.....	J. W. Lyons.	Augusta.
Hawaii.....	H. M. Sewell.	Honolulu.
Idaho.....	G. L. Shoup.	Salmon City.
Illinois.....	Graeme Stewart.	Chicago.
Indiana.....	Harry S. New.	Indianapolis.
Indian Ter.....	W. M. Mellette.	Vinita.
Iowa.....	Ernest E. Hart.	Council Bluffs.
Kansas.....	D. W. Mulyvane.	Topeka.
Kentucky.....	John W. Yerkes.	Danville.
Louisiana.....	Lewis S. Clark.	Patterson.
Maine.....	J. H. Manley.	Augusta.
Maryland.....	L. E. McComas.	Hagerstown.

State.	Member.	Address.
Massachusetts.....	Geo. V. L. Meyer.	Boston.
Michigan.....	Wm. H. Elliot.	Detroit.
Minnesota.....	T. H. Shevlin.	Minneapolis.
Mississippi.....	H. C. Turley.	Natchez.
Missouri.....	R. C. Kerens.	St. Louis.
Montana.....	W. H. De Witt.	Butte.
Nebraska.....	R. B. Schneider.	Fremont.
Nevada.....	P. L. Flanigan.	Reno.
N. Hampshire.....	Chas. T. Means.	Manchester.
New Jersey.....	F. T. Murphy.	Newark.
New Mexico.....	Solomon Luna.	Los Lunas.
New York.....	Fred S. Gibbs.	New York.
No. Carolina.....	J. C. Pritchard.	Marshall.
No. Dakota.....	Alex. McKenzie.	Bismarck.
Ohio.....	M. T. Herrick.	Cleveland.
Oklahoma.....	William Grimes.	Kingfisher.
Oregon.....	Geo. A. Steel.	Portland.
Pennsylvania.....	M. S. Quay.	Beaver.
Rhode Island.....	C. R. Brayton.	Providence.
So. Carolina.....	E. A. Webster.	Orangeburg.
So. Dakota.....	J. M. Greene.	Chamberlain.
Tennessee.....	W. P. Brownlow.	Jonesboro.
Texas.....	R. B. Hawley.	Galveston.
Utah.....	O. J. Salisbury.	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	J. W. Brock.	Montpelier.
Virginia.....	G. E. Bowden.	Norfolk.
West Virginia.....	N. B. Scott.	Wheeling.
Washington.....	G. H. Baker.	Goldendale.
Wisconsin.....	Henry C. Payne.	Milwaukee.
Wyoming.....	W. Vandevanter.	Cheyenne.

## CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEES.

State.	Chairman.	Address.	Secretary.	Address.
Alabama.....	Wm. Vaughn.	Birmingham.	W. H. Harney.	Birmingham.
Arizona.....	Chas. R. Drake.	Tucson.	J. Knox Corbett.	Tucson.
Arkansas.....	H. L. Rimmel.	Little Rock.	W. S. Holt.	Little Rock.
California.....	Geo. Stone.	San Francisco.	W. M. Cutter.	San Francisco.
Colorado.....	A. B. Seaman.	Denver.	W. H. Brisbane.	Leadville.
Connecticut.....	O. R. Flyer.	Torrington.	Samuel A. Eddy.	Canaan.
Delaware.....	J. Frank Alee.	Dover.	W. T. Smithers.	Dover.
Florida.....	Henry S. Chubb.	Gainesville.	Jos. E. Lee.	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	W. H. Johnson.	Atlanta.	J. H. Deveaux.	Savannah.
Idaho.....	Frank A. Fenn.	Boise.	Geo. A. Robethan.	Pocatello.
Illinois.....	F. H. Rowe.	Jacksonville.	Walter Fieldhouse.	Chicago.
Indian Territory.....	H. W. Darrough.	Vinita.	Michael Conlin.	Atoka.
Indiana.....	Chas. S. Hernley.	Indianapolis.	Warren Bigler.	Indianapolis.
Iowa.....	H. O. Weaver.	Des Moines.	C. W. Phillips.	Des Moines.
Kansas.....	Morton Albaugh.	Topeka.	T. T. Kelley.	Paola.
Kentucky.....	Leslie Combs.	Louisville.	Geo. W. Long.	Louisville.
Louisiana.....	F. B. Williams.	New Orleans.	W. J. McFarlane.	New Orleans.
Maine.....	J. H. Manley.	Augusta.	Byron Boyd.	Augusta.
Maryland.....	P. L. Goldsborough.	Baltimore.	Levi A. Thompson.	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	A. H. Goetting.	Boston.	Thomas Talbot.	Boston.
Michigan.....	Gerrit J. Diekema.	Detroit.	D. E. Alward.	Detroit.
Minnesota.....	W. C. Masterman.	St. Paul.	Chas. C. Whitney.	St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	E. W. Collins.	Jackson.	L. B. Moseley.	Jackson.
Missouri.....	Thos. J. Akins.	St. Louis.	A. F. Shriener.	St. Louis.
Montana.....	Jos. P. Woolman.	Helena.	Thos. B. Miller.	Helena.
Nebraska.....	H. C. Lindsay.	Omaha.	John T. Mallalieu.	Omaha.
Nevada.....	R. K. Colcord.	Carson City.	E. D. Vanderleith.	Carson City.
New Hampshire.....	Jacob H. Gallinger.	Concord.	Louis G. Hoyt.	Kingston.
New Jersey.....	Franklin T. Murphy.	Newark.		
New Mexico.....	John S. Clark.	Las Vegas.	Max Frost.	Santa Fe.
New York.....	Benj. B. Odell, Jr.	New York.	R. L. Fox.	New York.
North Carolina.....	A. E. Holton.	Winston.	W. S. Hyams.	Raleigh.
North Dakota.....	Wm. Budge.	Grand Forks.	M. H. Jewell.	Bismarck.
Ohio.....	Chas. Dick.	Columbus.	John E. Malloy.	Columbus.
Oklahoma.....	Wm. Grimes.	Guthrie.	Chas. H. Filson.	Guthrie.
Oregon.....	Geo. A. Steel.	Portland.	W. S. Duniway.	Portland.
Pennsylvania.....	Frank Reeder.	Easton.	W. R. Andrews.	Philadelphia.
Rhode Island.....	Hunter C. White.	Providence.	Eugene F. Warner.	Providence.
South Carolina.....	R. R. Tolbert, Jr.	Greenwood.	J. H. Johnson.	Columbia.
South Dakota.....	Frank Crane.	Sioux Falls.	Frank McNulty.	Sioux Falls.
Tennessee.....	A. M. Tillman.	Nashville.	J. C. R. McCally.	Nashville.
Texas.....	E. H. R. Green.	Terrell.	G. W. Johnson.	Corsicana.
Utah.....	E. H. Callister.	Salt Lake City.	P. P. Christensen.	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	Ira R. Allen.	Fair Haven.	Alfred E. Watson.	Hartford.
Virginia.....	Park Agnew.	Alexandria.	Asa Rogers.	Petersburg.

## REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEES.—CONTINUED.

State.	Chairman.	Address.	Secretary.	Address.
Washington	J. H. Shively	Seattle	J. W. Lyons	Port Townsend.
West Virginia	W. M. O. Dawson	Parkersburg	A. B. White	Parkersburg.
Wisconsin	Geo. E. Bryant	Milwaukee	Zeno M. Host	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	J. A. Van Orsdel	Cheyenne	Fred Bond	Cheyenne.

## NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Headquarters—Chicago, Ill.

President—Isaac M. Hamilton, Chicago, Ill.	Secretary—D. H. Stine, Chicago, Ill.
Vice-President—L. W. Mott, Oswego, N. Y.	Treasurer—John R. Wiggins, Philadelphia, Pa.

## STATE AND TERRITORIAL LEAGUES.

State.	President.	Address.	Secretary.	Address.
Alabama	A. G. Negley	Florence	E. P. Jennings	Decatur.
Arkansas	Sid B. Redding	Little Rock	U. S. Bratton	Little Rock.
California	Alden Anderson	Suisun	Albert Lindley	Sacramento.
Colorado	L. H. Richardson	Denver	L. J. Hodges	Denver.
Connecticut	Stiles Judson	Bridgeport	T. H. MacDonaid	New Haven.
Delaware	Samuel M. Knox	Wilmington	Hugh C. Brown	Wilmington.
Dist. of Columbia	John C. Chaney	Washington	W. Q. Lowd	Washington.
Florida	H. S. Chubb	Jacksonville	Phillip Walter	Jacksonville.
Georgia	J. F. Hanson	Macon	Jos. G. St. Amand	Atlanta.
Illinois	J. W. Parker	Watertown	Clarence Buck	Monmouth.
Idaho	Joe Pinkham	Boise	A. H. Capwell	Boise.
Indian Territory	H. T. Estes	Muskogee	Chas. E. Meyers	Muskogee.
Iowa	F. R. Conoway	Des Moines	E. W. Weeks	Guthrie Center.
Kansas	C. H. Titus	Topeka	M. M. Lee	St. Marys.
Kentucky	W. R. Ramsey	London	J. G. Mathews	Barboursville.
Louisiana	W. H. Williams	New Orleans	W. S. Hero	New Orleans.
Maine	E. C. Reynolds	Portland	Geo. E. McCam	Auburn.
Maryland	Chas. R. Schirm	Baltimore	Hugh McDerry	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	J. Hy. Gould	Boston	C. P. Rice	Boston.
Michigan	Hal H. Smith	Ionia	Fred R. Fenton	Detroit.
Minnesota	William Windom	Duluth	Fred S. Bryan	St. Paul.
Mississippi	G. E. Mathews	Jackson	Moses Schwartz	Jackson.
Missouri	C. E. Gallencamp	Union	Wm. H. Hahn	St. Louis.
Montana	T. J. Porter	Miles City	J. M. Dickson	Missoula.
Nebraska	Ernest M. Pollard	Nehawka	H. M. Waring	Omaha.
Nevada	O. H. Grey	Carson City	E. H. Vanderleith	Carson City.
New Hampshire	Vacant		E. H. Pender	Concord.
New Jersey	F. F. Meyer, Jr.	Newark	Geo. P. Close	Newark.
New Mexico	A. L. Morrison	Santa Fe	H. S. Clancy	Santa Fe.
New York	Fred'k Easton	Albany	John W. Totten	New York.
North Carolina	Warren V. Hall	Charlotte	T. S. Rollins	Marshall.
North Dakota	John Knaut	Jamestown	W. T. Sprake	Casselton.
Ohio	D. O. Morrow	Hillsboro	H. V. Spielman	Columbus.
Oklahoma	D. D. Leach	Oklahoma City	Vacant	
Oregon	J. M. Church	La Grande	J. P. Kennedy	Portland.
Pennsylvania	J. Hampton Moore	Philadelphia	John Kelly	Philadelphia.
Rhode Island	H. C. Tiepke	Pawtucket	R. W. Jennings	Providence.
South Carolina	Wm. Cecil Cohn	Charleston	A. D. Webster	Orangeburg.
South Dakota	W. G. Porter	Sioux Falls	A. B. Sessions	Sioux Falls.
Tennessee	W. F. Poston	Alamo	John C. Flemming	Nashville.
Texas	H. F. McGregor	Houston	Whit Dryden	Fort Worth.
Utah	J. H. Smith	Salt Lake City	Walter J. Weeks	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Chas. S. Stearns	Johnson	L. S. Hayes	Bellows Falls.
Virginia	Fred'k Reed	Newport News	Vacant	
Washington	Sam'l H. Nichols	Everett	Sherman W. Foote	Seattle.
West Virginia	J. C. Parkinson	Moundsville	D. E. Hughes	Charleston.
Wisconsin	Vacant		Gardner P. Stickney	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	F. Chatterton	Cheyenne	C. P. P. Story	Sheridan.
A. C. L.	Arnold B. Davis	New York	H. Wurzer	Notre Dame.

## DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Headquarters—Chicago, Ill.	State.	Member.	Address.
Chairman—James K. Jones, Washington, Ark.	Idaho	E. M. Wolfe	M'tain Home
Secretary—C. A. Walsh, Ottumwa, Iowa.	Illinois	Thomas Gahan	Chicago.
	Indiana	Thos. Taggart	Indianapolis.
	Indian Ter.	Vacant	
	Iowa	C. A. Walsh	Ottumwa.
	Kansas	J. G. Johnson	Peabody.
	Kentucky	Urey Woodson	Owensboro.
	Louisiana	N. E. Blanchard	Shreveport.
	Maine	Arthur Sewall	Bath.
	Maryland	A. P. Gorman	Laurel.
	Massachusetts	G. F. Williams	Boston.
	Michigan	D. J. Campau	Detroit.
	Minnesota	T. D. O'Brien	St. Paul.
	Mississippi	A. J. Russell	Meridian.
	Montana	J. S. M. Neill	Helena.
	Missouri	Wm. J. Stone	St. Louis.

State.	Member.	Address.
Alabama	H. D. Clayton	Eufaula.
Alaska	L. L. Williams	Juneau.
Arizona	J. B. Breathitt	Tucson.
Arkansas	J. P. Clark	Little Rock.
California	M. F. Tarby	Alameda.
Colorado	Adair Wilson	Denver.
Connecticut	H. S. Cummings	Stamford.
Delaware	R. R. Kenney	Dover.
Dist. of Col.	Vacant	
Florida	Geo. P. Raney	Tallahassee.
Georgia	Clark Howell	Atlanta.
Hawaii	W. H. Cornwell	Honolulu.

## DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.—CONTINUED.

State.	Member.	Address.	State.	Member.	Address.
Nebraska	J. C. Dahlman	Omaha.	Rhode Island	G. W. Greene	Woonsocket.
Nevada	J. R. Ryan	Virginia City.	So. Carolina	B. R. Tillman	Trenton.
N. Hampshire	True L. Norris	Portsmouth.	So. Dakota	Maris Taylor	Huron.
New Jersey	W. B. Gourley	Paterson.	Tennessee	James M. Hoad	Nashville.
New Mexico	H. B. Ferguson	Albuquerque.	Texas	R. M. Johnston	Houston.
New York	N. E. Mack	Buffalo.	Utah	D. C. Dunbar	Salt Lake City
No. Carolina	Jos. Daniels	Raleigh.	Virginia	Peter J. Otey	Lynchburg.
No. Dakota	J. B. Eaton	Fargo.	Vermont	J. H. Senter	Montpelier.
Ohio	John R. McLean	Cincinnati.	Washington	W. H. Dunphy	Walla Walla.
Oklahoma	J. R. Jacobs	Shawnee.	West Virginia	Jno. T. McGraw	Grafton.
Oregon	M. A. Miller	Lebanon.	Wisconsin	T. E. Ryan	Waukesha.
Pennsylvania	J. M. Guffey	Pittsburg.	Wyoming	J. E. Osborne	Rawlins.

## CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEES.

State.	Chairman.	Address.	Secretary.	Address.
Alabama	R. J. Lowe	Birmingham	Nat. L. Miller	Birmingham.
Alaska	F. C. Hammond	Juneau	F. D. Kelsey	Juneau.
Arizona	T. E. Farish	Phoenix	Frank P. Trött	Phoenix.
Arkansas	Carroll Armstrong	Morrilton	Gray Carroll	Little Rock.
California	J. C. Sims	San Francisco.	Thos. Curran	San Francisco.
Colorado	Milton Smith	Denver	Rod S. King	Denver.
Connecticut	Melbert E. Cary	Ridgefield	David T. McNamara	New Haven.
Delaware	Wm. Saulsbury	Wilmington	C. C. Clifton	Dover.
Florida	Frank Clark	Jacksonville	James E. Crane	Tampa.
Georgia	F. G. Du Bignon	Savannah	J. M. Goldsmith	Atlanta.
Idaho	K. I. Perkey	Boise	Frank Martin	Boise.
Illinois	Walter Watson	Mount Vernon.	Fred E. Eldred	Chicago.
Indiana	Parks M. Martin	Indianapolis.	W. H. Hawkins	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory	John Gault	Ardmore	H. W. Fielding	Davis.
Iowa	Geo. A. Huffman	Des Moines	A. E. Jackson	Tama.
Kansas	J. Mack Love	Arkansas City	W. H. L. Pepperill	Concordia.
Kentucky	Allie W. Young	Mount Sterling	Percy Haly	Frankfort.
Louisiana	E. B. Krutchmitt	New Orleans.	Robert S. Landry	New Orleans.
Maine	Geo. E. Hughes	Bath	Fred Emery Beane	Hallowell.
Maryland	Murray Vandiver	Havre de Grace	Lloyd Wilkinson	Pocomoke City.
Massachusetts	C. T. Callahan	Holyoke	W. S. McNary	Boston.
Michigan	D. J. Campau	Detroit.	C. S. Hampton	Detroit.
Minnesota	L. A. Rosing	St. Paul	T. R. Kane	St. Paul.
Mississippi	C. M. Miller	Meridian	L. P. Connor	Natchez.
Missouri	J. M. Selber	Jefferson City	J. H. Edwards	Jefferson City.
Montana	J. S. M. Nell	Helena	Harvey Bliss	Big Timber.
Nebraska	Dr. P. L. Hall	Lincoln	William Cain	David City.
Nevada	Chas. Gulling	Reno	John H. Dennis	Reno.
New Hampshire	John F. Amey	Lancaster	Henry W. George	Pittsburg.
New Jersey	Wm. B. Gourley	Paterson	W. K. Devereaux	Asbury Park.
New Mexico	Charles F. Easley	Santa Fe	Alois B. Renahan	Santa Fe.
New York	Frank Campbell	Bath	John M. Carlisle	Watertown.
North Carolina	F. M. Simmons	Raleigh	P. M. Pearsall	Raleigh.
North Dakota	Thos. Kleinogel	Fargo	E. E. Caruth	Grand Forks.
Ohio	Wm. S. Thomas	Springfield	Louis Reemelin	Cincinnati.
Oklahoma	Jasper Sipes	Oklahoma City	Frank Stevens	Waukomis.
Oregon	B. S. Sheridan	Roseburg	W. J. D'Arcy	Salem.
Pennsylvania	John S. Billing	Erie	J. F. Moyer	Pottsville.
Rhode Island	Geo. W. Greene	Woonsocket	Patrick H. Quinn	Providence.
South Carolina	Wille Jones	Columbia	U. X. Gunter, Jr.	Columbia.
South Dakota	John Pusey	Sioux Falls	L. J. Martin	Sioux Falls.
Tennessee	M. C. Fitzpatrick	Nashville	John Denton	Nashville.
Texas	C. K. Bell	Fort Worth	R. E. Sauer	Dallas.
Utah	James H. Moyle	Salt Lake City	Jas. M. Cohen	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Emory S. Harris	Bennington	C. A. G. Jackson	Montpelier.
Virginia	J. Taylor Elysson	Richmond	Joseph Button	Walker's Ford.
Washington	Henry Drum	Spokane	George Hazzard	Tacoma.
Wisconsin	G. W. Peck	Milwaukee	C. J. Noel	Marinette.
West Virginia	J. H. Miller	Charleston	W. E. R. Byrne	Charlestown.
Wyoming	John A. Martin	Cheyenne	James M. Fenwick	Laramie.

## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

Headquarters—Western, Chicago; eastern, New York.  
 President—W. R. Hearst, New York, N. Y.  
 Secretary—Max F. Ihmsen, New York, N. Y.  
 Western Representative—Lewis G. Stevenson, Chicago, Ill.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

State. Members. Addresses.  
 Arkansas..... James K. Jones. Wash'tn, D.C.  
 California..... S. M. White..... Los Angeles.  
 Dist. of Colum. Blair Lee..... Washington.  
 Georgia..... E. P. Howell..... Atlanta.

State. Members. Addresses.  
 Missouri..... Wm. J. Stone..... St. Louis.  
 Nebraska..... J. C. Dahlman..... Omaha.  
 New Jersey..... G. H. Lambert..... Newark.  
 New York..... Ed. Murphy, Jr..... Troy.  
 N'th Carolina..... E. C. Smith..... Raleigh.  
 Ohio..... Jno. R. McLean..... Wash'tn, D.C.  
 Pennsylvania..... C. F. Black..... York.  
 Tennessee..... B. McMillin..... Carthage.  
 Texas..... Jas. L. Slayden..... San Antonio.  
 West Virginia..... C. J. Faulkner..... Martinsburg.  
 Wisconsin..... J. L. Mitchell..... Milwaukee.

## PROHIBITION NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Headquarters—Chicago.

Chairman—Oliver W. Stewart, Chicago.

Vice-Chairman—Samuel Dickie, Albion, Mich.

Secretary—W. T. Wardwell, New York.

Treasurer—S. D. Hastings, Green Bay, Wis.

State.	Members.	Addresses.
Arkansas.....	Mrs. B. Babcock.....	Little Rock.
California.....	G. Stickney.....	Los Angeles.
Colorado.....	J. N. Scouller.....	Denver.
Connecticut.....	Mrs. M. E. Craise.....	Denver.
Delaware.....	F. G. Platt.....	New Britain.
Idaho.....	Chas. E. Steele.....	New Britain.
Illinois.....	A. R. Tatum.....	Wilmington.
Indiana.....	G. W. Todd.....	Wilmington.
Iowa.....	H. A. Lee.....	Weiser.
Kansas.....	E. B. Sutton.....	Boise.
Kentucky.....	O. W. Stewart.....	Chicago.
Maine.....	Hale Johnson.....	Newton.
Maryland.....	Chas. Eckhart.....	Auburn.
Massachusetts.....	F. T. McWhirter.....	Indianapolis.
Michigan.....	Malcom Smith.....	Cedar Rapids.
Minnesota.....	Rev. W. L. Ferris.....	Cherokee.
Missouri.....	T. D. Talmadge.....	Hutchinson.
Montana.....	J. B. Garton.....	Clayton.
Nebraska.....	F. E. Beauchamp.....	Lexington.
N. Hampshire.....	T. B. Demaree.....	Union Mills.
N. Carolina.....	N. F. Woodbury.....	Auburn.
N. Jersey.....	A. H. Clary.....	Hallowell.
Ohio.....	J. Levering.....	Baltimore.
Oregon.....	L. S. Melson.....	Bishopville.
Pennsylvania.....	F. M. Forbush.....	Newton.
Rhode Island.....	H. S. Morley.....	Baldwinville.
South Dakota.....	Fred E. Britten.....	Detroit.
Tennessee.....	Samuel Dickie.....	Albion.
Texas.....	W. J. Dean.....	Minneapolis.
Utah.....	J. P. Heberg.....	Heberg.
Vermont.....	H. P. Faris.....	Clinton.
Virginia.....	Chas. E. Stokes.....	Mexico.

State.	Members.	Addresses.
Montana.....	T. P. Street.....	Missoula.
Nebraska.....	F. M. Gardner.....	Bozeman.
N. Hampshire.....	AG Wolfenbarger.....	Lincoln.
N. Jersey.....	L. G. Parker.....	Crab Orchard.
N. Carolina.....	H. O. Jackson.....	Littleton.
N. Dakota.....	L. F. Richardson.....	Petersboro.
Ohio.....	W. H. Nicholson.....	Haddonfield.
Oregon.....	J. G. Van Cise.....	Summit.
Pennsylvania.....	F. T. Wardwell.....	New York.
Rhode Island.....	W. E. Baldwin.....	Elmira.
South Dakota.....	T. P. Johnson.....	Salisbury.
Tennessee.....	Edwin Shaver.....	Salisbury.
Texas.....	M. H. Kiff.....	Tower City.
Utah.....	J. T. Easterbrook.....	Jamestown.
Vermont.....	John Danner.....	Canton.
Virginia.....	R. A. Candy.....	Columbus.
Washington.....	W. P. Eimore.....	Brownsville.
West Virginia.....	E. O. Miller.....	Portland.
Wisconsin.....	A. A. Stevens.....	Tyrone.
Wyoming.....	Charles R. Jones.....	Philadelphia.
Alabama.....	H. B. Metolf.....	Pawtucket.
Arizona.....	Smith Quimby.....	Hill's Grove.
California.....	H. H. Curtis.....	Castlewood.
Colorado.....	F. J. Carlisle.....	Brookings.
Connecticut.....	James A. Tate.....	Dyer.
Delaware.....	R. S. Cheves.....	Unicoi.
Florida.....	D. H. Hancock.....	Farmersville.
Georgia.....	Rev. J. G. Adams.....	Fort Worth.
Idaho.....	J. S. Boreman.....	Ogden.
Illinois.....	C. D. Savery.....	Salt Lake City.
Indiana.....	C. W. Wyman.....	Brattleboro.
Iowa.....	H. T. Cornings.....	E. Berkshire.
Kansas.....	J. W. Bodley.....	Staunton.
Kentucky.....	W. T. Bundick.....	Onancock.
Louisiana.....	E. S. Smith.....	Seattle.
Maine.....	R. S. Greene.....	Seattle.
Maryland.....	T. R. Carskadon.....	Keyser.
Massachusetts.....	U. A. Clayton.....	Fairmont.
Michigan.....	S. D. Hastings.....	Green Bay.
Minnesota.....	Ole B. Olson.....	Eau Claire.

## CHAIRMEN OF PROHIBITION STATE COMMITTEES.

State.	Member.	Address.
Alabama.....	WB Witherspoon.....	Gadsden.
Arizona.....	Dr. J. W. Thomas.....	Phoenix.
Arkansas.....	Martin Henery.....	Jacinto.
California.....	Frank J. Sibley.....	Los Angeles.
Colorado.....	J. N. Scouller.....	Denver.
Connecticut.....	H. B. Brown.....	E. Hampton.
Delaware.....	R. H. Cooper.....	Cheswold.
Georgia.....	Dr. J. O. Perkins.....	Atlanta.
Idaho.....	H. A. Lee.....	Weiser.
Illinois.....	Hale Johnson.....	Newton.
Indiana.....	Dr. H. J. Hall.....	Franklin.
Iowa.....	Rev. O. D. Ellett.....	Lineville.
Kansas.....	M. Williams.....	Lansing.
Kentucky.....	Dr. J. D. Smith.....	Paducah.
Louisiana.....	Alf W. Wagner.....	Columbia.
Maine.....	James Perriego.....	Portland.
Massachusetts.....	Alvah H. Morrell.....	New Bedford.
Michigan.....	Rev. F. E. Britten.....	Detroit.
Minnesota.....	Geo. W. Higgins.....	Minneapolis.
Missouri.....	H. P. Faris.....	Clinton.

State.	Member.	Address.
Montana.....	J. M. Waters.....	Bozeman.
Nebraska.....	S. D. Fitchie.....	Lincoln.
Nevada.....	Jacob Stiner.....	Reno.
N. Hampshire.....	L. F. Richardson.....	Petersboro.
N. Jersey.....	Geo. H. Haven.....	Camden.
N. York.....	Rev. J. H. Durkee.....	Rochester.
N. Carolina.....	Edwin Shaver.....	Salisbury.
North Dakota.....	H. M. Kiff.....	Tower City.
Ohio.....	J. J. Ashenburt.....	Columbus.
Oregon.....	I. H. Amos.....	Portland.
Pennsylvania.....	Chas. R. Jones.....	Philadelphia.
Rhode Island.....	Jas. A. Williams.....	Providence.
South Dakota.....	W. A. Stromme.....	Volga.
Tennessee.....	Prof. J. A. Tate.....	Dyer.
Texas.....	P. B. Bailey.....	Paris.
Vermont.....	Rev. J. L. Fort.....	Jr. Winoski.
Virginia.....	W. T. Bundick.....	Onancock.
Washington.....	R. E. Dunlap.....	Seattle.
West Virginia.....	U. A. Clayton.....	Fairmont.
Wisconsin.....	J. E. Clayton.....	Milwaukee.

## INTERCOLLEGIATE PROHIBITION ASSOCIATION.

President—D. Lehigh Colvin (Ohio Wesleyan University), Delaware, O.

Secretary—Edith M. Smith (Hedding College), Coal City, Ill.

Treasurer—C. L. Maxfield (Kalamazoo College), Kalamazoo, Mich.

## NATIONAL COMMITTEE PEOPLE'S PARTY (MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD).

Headquarters—Louisville, Ky.

Chairman—Jo A. Parker, Louisville, Ky.

Secretary—J. E. McBride, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Treasurer—Milton Park, Dallas, Tex.

## COMMITTEE BY STATES.

State.	Members.	Addresses.
Alabama.....	K. S. Woodruff.....	Ashville.
Arizona.....	M. W. Howard.....	Fort Payne.
California.....	G. B. Crowe.....	Birmingham.

State.	Members.	Addresses.
Arkansas.....	A. W. Folan.....	Little Rock.
California.....	W. S. Morgan.....	Hardy.
Colorado.....	Jerry Scanlan.....	Bee Branch.
Delaware.....	Vacant.	
Florida.....	Vacant.	
Georgia.....	D. P. Rice.....	Occidental.
Idaho.....	Robert Shetterly.....	Spenceville.
Illinois.....	Melvin Snow.....	Summerland.

## NATIONAL COMMITTEE PEOPLE'S PARTY.—CONTINUED.

State.	Members.	Addresses.	State.	Members.	Addresses.
Colorado	Davis H. Walte.	Aspen.	Nebraska	L. V. Guye	Omaha.
	Mrs. H. E. Mc-			Geo. W. Brewster	Lincoln.
	Causeland	Aspen.		J. A. Boyce	Nebraska City
	Judge Q. Brown	Yuma.	Nevada	J. B. McCullough	Reno.
Connecticut	Vacant.			N. Richards	Reno.
Delaware	Arthur P. Dodge	Bellevue.		Henry P. Beck	Virginia City.
Florida	F. H. Lytle	Stanton.	New Jersey	E. A. Wallace	South Orange
	A. N. Morton	Istacheta.		J. J. Streeter	Vineland.
	W. R. Shields	Bristol.		J. V. L. Pierson	Glen Ridge.
Georgia	William Phillips	Marietta.	N. Hampshire	Vacant.	
	W. D. Hawkins	Flowers	New Mexico	Vacant.	
		Branch.		Thos. F. Paradise	Albion.
	H. S. White	Sylvania.	North Carolina	J. P. Sossaman	Charlotte.
Idaho	J. Hansen	Lewiston.		Percy L. Gardner	Cherryville.
	W. W. Thorp	Cora.		V. N. Seawell	Falson.
	M. F. Eby	Boise City.	North Dakota	O. G. Major	Hope.
Illinois	Wm. Banigan	Chicago.		P. B. Anderson	Manfred.
	Jas. H. Ferris	Joliet.		Chas. Foss	Honeyford.
	J. D. Hess	Pittsfield.	Ohio	Otto Huber	N. Richmond.
Indiana	A. G. Burkhart	Tipton.		R. H. H. Wheeler	Cincinnati.
	Thos. S. East	Anderson.		Moses S. Hart	Cincinnati.
Indian Territory	N. H. Motsinger	Pendleton.	Oklahoma	Jno. S. Allan	Norman.
	A. B. Weakley	Comanche.		F. M. Long	Kingfisher.
	J. A. Watson	Duncan.	Oregon	E. E. McCollister	Mangum.
	M. J. Kelly	Bokchito.		S. H. Holt	Ashland.
Iowa	L. H. Weller	Nashua.		Dr. J. L. Hill	Albany.
	L. M. Morss	Ottumwa.		Jno. C. Luce	John Day.
	A. W. Ricker	Lone Tree.	Pennsylvania	R. A. Thompson	Indiana.
Kansas	Q. V. B. Kennedy	Fort Scott.		Geo. W. Dawson	Beaver.
	J. F. Willits	McLouth.		Win. C. Deakin	Susquehanna
	R. M. Chenuit	Fort Scott.	Rhode Island	Vacant.	
Kentucky	W. B. Bridgeford	Frankfort.	South Carolina	Vacant.	
	A. H. Cardin	View.	South Dakota	E. J. Tracy	Sioux Falls.
	John G. Blair	Carlisle.		Jno. M. Pease	Mt. Vernon.
Louisiana	Vacant.			H. B. Wynn	Yankton.
Maine	L. W. Smith	Vinal Haven.	Tennessee	S. S. Bond	Jackson.
	D. G. Richards	Camden.		T. B. Reese	Nashville.
Maryland	Col. F. H. Jones	Baltimore.		R. M. Tankesley	Chattanooga.
Massachusetts	Vacant.		Texas	J. L. Mooney	Slayden.
Michigan	John O. Zabel	Petersburg.		Jas. W. Biard	Paris.
	Jas. E. McBride	Grand Rapids		J. M. Mallett	Cleburne.
	J. H. Harris	Saginaw.	Utah	S. H. B. Smith	Salt Lake City
Minnesota	P. H. Rahilly	Lake City.	Vermont	Dr. H. J. Munson	S. Burlington.
	H. B. Fay	Minneapolis.	Virginia	B. B. Keene	Sterling.
	J. C. Arntzen	Wegdahl.		Dr. T. W. Evans	Concord.
Mississippi	Frank Burkitt	Okolona.		W. H. Tinsley	Salem.
	T. L. McGehee	Summit.	Washington	F. W. D. Mays	Pomeroy.
	R. K. Prewitt	Ackerman.	West Virginia	H. A. Altizer	Arnoldsburg.
Missouri	Paul Dixon	Chillicothe.		H. T. Houston	Alderson.
	W. F. Haugha-			J. W. Schull	Pleasant Dale
	waut	Carthage.	Wisconsin	Geo. A. Wise	Beaver Dam.
	W. O. Atkeson	Butler.	Wyoming	W. Brown	Bighorn.
Montana	D. W. Thompson	Sheridan.		H. Brettenstein	Laramie.
				Van Meeter	Sundance.

## CHAIRMEN OF PEOPLE'S PARTY STATE COMMITTEES.

State.	Member.	Address.	State.	Member.	Address.
Alabama	C. B. Crow	Birmingham.	Missouri	Frank E. Richey	St. Louis.
Arkansas	A. W. Piles	Little Rock.	Nebraska	J. A. Boyce	Nebraska City
California	D. P. Rice	Occidental.	Nevada	J. M. McCornick	Reno.
Colorado	J. D. Kleckner	Denver.	New Jersey	J. V. L. Pierson	Glen Ridge.
Florida	F. M. Lytle	Stanton.	New York	D. M. S. Ferro	Glens Falls.
Georgia	Dr. S. J. McKnight	Dalton.	North Carolina	J. P. Sossaman	Charlotte.
Idaho	Johan's Hansen	Lewiston.	North Dakota	L. C. Spring	Grand Forks.
Illinois	Joseph A. Hopp	Chicago.	Ohio	John Nagle	Cincinnati.
Indiana	F. J. S. Robinson	Cloverland.	Oklahoma	John S. Allan	Norman.
Iowa	L. H. Weller	Nashua.	Oregon	J. K. Sears	McCoy.
Kansas	A. C. Miller	Harveyville.	Pennsylvania	R. A. Thompson	Indiana.
Kentucky	W. B. Bridgeford	Frankfort.	Tennessee	W. W. Mullens	Nashville.
Maine	D. C. Richards	Camden.	Texas	Henry F. Jones	Comanche.
Maryland	F. H. Jones	Secretary.	Vermont	H. J. Munson	S. Burlington.
Michigan	John C. Zable	Petersburg.	Virginia	J. L. Kibler	Calvary.
Minnesota	P. H. Rahilly	Lake City.	West Virginia	S. H. Pierson	Parkersburg.
Mississippi	Dr. R. K. Prewitt	Ackerman.	Wisconsin	Geo. A. Wise	Beaver Dam.

## PEOPLE'S PARTY NATIONAL COMMITTEE (FUSION WING).

Headquarters—	Lincoln, Neb.	State.	Members.	Addresses.
Chairman—	Marion Butler, Ellott, N. C.	Alaska	J. J. Chambers	Nome.
Vice-Chairman—	J. H. Edmisten, Lincoln, Neb.	Arizona	A. N. Noon	Nogales.
Secretary—	J. A. Edgerton, Denver, Col.	Arkansas	J. R. Sovereign	Sulphur Spgs.
Treasurer—	Geo. F. Washburn, Boston, Mass.		W. F. Dowell	Fayetteville.

## PEOPLE'S PARTY NATIONAL COMMITTEE.—CONTINUED.

<i>State.</i>	<i>Members.</i>	<i>Addresses.</i>	<i>State.</i>	<i>Members.</i>	<i>Addresses.</i>
California	Burdette Cornell.	Oakland.	New Hampshire	D. B. Carrier.	Hanover.
	E. S. Van Meter.	Fresno.		Geo. D. Epps.	Francistown.
	E. M. Wardall.	Monrovia.		E. M. Blodgett.	
Colorado	John C. Bell.	Montrose.	New Jersey	J. R. Buchanan.	Newark.
	I. D. Chamberlain.	Pueblo.		John Wilcox.	Bridgeton.
	Leo Vincent.	Boulder.		Eltw'd Pomeroy.	Newark.
Connecticut	Wm. W. Wheeler.	Meriden.	New Mexico	T. B. Mills.	Las Vegas.
	E. M. Ripley.	Unionville.		Chas. Bowmer.	Lucero.
	M. I. Brezinski.	Waterbury.		T. F. Keleher.	Albuquerque
Delaware	Benj. L. Kent.	Wilmington.	New York	Geo. H. Shibley.	Mt. Vernon.
	C. Beadenkoph.	Wilmington.		L. J. McParlin.	Lockport.
	Geo. L. Norris.	Wilmington.		C. B. Mathews.	
Dis. of Columbia	Alex. Kent.	Washington.	North Carolina	Marion Butler.	Elliott.
	E. M. Blake.	Washington.		Cyr's Thompson.	Raleigh.
	C. E. Phelps.	Washington.		S. A. Lawrence.	Mooresville.
Indian Territory	I. D. Burdick.	Fort Gibson.	North Dakota	Walter Muir.	Hunter.
Idaho	Henry Heitfeld.	Lewiston.		K. J. Noland.	Buxton.
	W. H. Taylor.	Fayette.		E. D. Wallace.	Hope.
	Mary A. Wright.	Rathdrum.	Ohio	Hugh Freyer.	Cleveland.
Illinois	H. S. Taylor.	Chicago.		Geo. A. Groot.	Cleveland.
	Eugene Smith.	Chicago.		J. W. Swindler.	Irondale.
	J. G. Jones.	Mt. Vernon.	Oklahoma	H. E. Bray.	Enid.
Indiana	J. W. Caldwell.	Lebanon.		E. J. Garner.	Guthrie.
	John Medert.	Indianapolis.		Geo. Wilson.	Kingfisher.
	Karl Gerner.	Waterloo.	Oregon	Ernst Kroner.	Portland.
Iowa	S. B. Crane.	Des Moines.		Will R. King.	Ontario.
	J. E. Anderson.	Forest City.		J. C. Cooper.	McMinnville.
	W. H. Robb.	Creston.	Pennsylvania	W. M. Deisher.	Reading.
Kansas	J. W. Breidenthal.	Topeka.		E. T. Mason.	Meadville.
	Jerry Simpson.	Med. Lodge.		J. H. Stevenson.	Pittsburg.
	E. R. Ridgely.	Pittsburg.	South Dakota	Wm. Lardner.	Deadwood.
Kentucky	R. C. Crenshaw.	Pee Dee.		F. G. Borhri.	Clark.
	Mark R. Hardin.	Pine Grove.		H. P. Smith.	Madison.
	J. H. Lackey.	Canton.	Tennessee	J. H. McDowell.	Union City.
Louisiana	A. A. Gunby.	Monroe.		J. P. Buchanan.	Waypside.
	J. T. Howells.	Baton Rouge		W. J. Flatt.	Templeton.
	E. C. Dillon.	Many.	Texas	Harry Tracy.	Tulla.
Maine	L. W. Smith.	Vinal Haven.		S. G. Granbery.	Austin.
Massachusetts	G. F. Washburn.	Boston.		J. B. Webb.	Ablene.
	E. Garry Brown.	Brockton.	Utah	S. S. Smith.	Ogden.
	Warren Johnson.	Jamaica Pln.		L. E. Hall.	Salt Lake Cy.
Michigan	Jno. W. Ewing.	Grand Ledge.		H. W. Lawrence.	Salt Lake Cy.
	Edward S. Greece.	Detroit.	Vermont	A. J. Beebe.	Swanton.
	A. W. Nichols.	Greenville.		A. T. Way.	Burlington.
Minnesota	Thos. J. Meighen.	Forestville.		C. S. Lewis.	S. Reading.
	Z. H. Austin.	Duluth.	Virginia	J. W. McGavogue.	Graham's Frg.
	Spurgeon O'Dell.	Marshall.		G. W. B. Hale.	Rocky Mount.
Missouri	W. R. Littell.	Tarkio.		Jas. G. Field.	Orange C. H.
	A. Rozelle.	Lamar.	Washington	E. W. Way.	Seattle.
	Owen Miller.	St. Louis.		Augustus High.	Vancouver.
Montana	J. H. Calderhead.	Helena.		F. S. Merrill.	
	T. S. Hogan.	Helena.	West Virginia	N. W. Fitzgerald.	Charleston.
	Jerry Connolly.	Granite.		Z. Cochran.	Grafton.
Nebraska	J. H. Edmisten.	Lincoln.		Isaac H. Offner.	Barnum.
	E. E. Thomas.	Omaha.	Wisconsin	Robt. Schilling.	Milwaukee.
	W. V. Allen.	Madison.		A. A. Worsley.	Sylvania.
				William Monroe.	Superior.
			Wyoming	D. W. Elliott.	Cheyenne.
				I. S. Bartlett.	Cheyenne.

## AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC LEAGUE.

Headquarters—Chicago, Ill.

President—George S. Boutwell. Boston. Mass.

Secretary—William J. Mize. Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer—Frederick W. Gookin, Chicago, Ill.

## VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Andrew Carnegie	.....	New York, N. Y.
Donelson Caffery	.....	Franklin, La.
Richard T. Crane	.....	Chicago, Ill.
J. Sterling Morton	.....	Nebraska City, Neb.
Carl Schurz	.....	New York, N. Y.
Rufus B. Smith	.....	Cincinnati, O.
John J. Valentine	.....	San Francisco, Cal.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Daniel M. Lord.	Chairman.	Chicago, Ill.
Dana Estes	.....	Boston, Mass.
Robert Fulton Cutting	.....	New York, N. Y.
Herbert Welsh	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Louis R. Ehrlich	.....	Colorado Spr'gs, Col.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Edwin Burrill Smith	.....	Chicago, Ill.
W. J. Mize	.....	Chicago, Ill.
Edgar A. Bancroft	.....	Chicago, Ill.
Frederick W. Gookin	.....	Chicago, Ill.
Louis R. Ehrlich	.....	Colorado Spr'gs, Col.
William H. Flemming	.....	Augusta, Ga.
George B. Mercer	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Frank H. Scott	.....	Chicago, Ill.
Winslow Warren	.....	Boston, Mass.
Charles B. Wilby	.....	Cincinnati, O.
Erving Winslow	.....	Boston, Mass.
Sigmund Zetsler	.....	Chicago, Ill.
Charles M. Sturgis	.....	Chicago, Ill.
George L. Paddock	.....	Chicago, Ill.
Ernest H. Crosby	.....	New York, N. Y.

The president, secretary and treasurer, ex-officio.

**SILVER REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.**

*Headquarters*—Chicago, Ill.  
*Chairman*—D. C. Tillotson, Topeka, Kas.  
*Secretary and Treasurer*—E. S. Corser, Minneapolis, Minn.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**

<i>State.</i>	<i>Member.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Arizona.....	Thos. F. Wilson.	Prescott.
Arkansas.....	Thos. Boles.....	Ft. Smith.
California.....	Nathan Cole, Jr.	Chicago, Los Angeles.
Colorado.....	A. B. McGaffey.	Denver.
Connecticut.....	Joseph Sheldon.	New Haven.
Delaware.....	C. G. Prettyman.	Milford.
Idaho.....	C. J. Bassett.....	Boise City.
Indiana.....	F. J. Van Vorhis.	Indianapolis.
Illinois.....	J. H. Teller.....	Chicago.
Iowa.....	W. A. Spurrer.....	Des Moines.
Kansas.....	D. C. Tillotson.	Topeka.
Kentucky.....	D. J. Schneider.	Newport.
Louisiana.....	S. L. Cary.....	Jennings.
Maryland.....	W. E. Beveridge.	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.	Norm. Cameron.	Boston.
Michigan.....	C. E. Watkins.....	Grnd Rapids.
Minnesota.....	E. S. Corser.....	Minneapolis.
Missouri.....	John M. Weeks.	Carthage.
Nebraska.....	F. T. Ransom.....	Omaha.

<i>State.</i>	<i>Member.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Nevada.....	W. J. Westerf'ld.	Reno.
Montana.....	R. A. O'Hara.....	Hamilton.
New Jersey.....	Jas. H. Fleming.	Newark.
New Mexico.....	O. B. Steen.....	Santa Fe.
North Dakota.....	H. M. Creel.....	Devil's Lake.
Ohio.....	L. W. Brown.....	Wauseon.
Oklahoma Ter.	Dr. F. S. Peck.....	Edmond.
Oregon.....	C. W. Talmage.	McMinnville.
Pennsylvania.	Wm. Wilhelm.....	Pottsville.
South Dakota.	J. M. Crow.....	Mitchell.
Utah.....	E. A. Littlefield.	Ogden.
Washington.....	J. A. Bunce.....	Seattle.
West Virginia.	T. B. Menager.....	Pt. Pleasant.
Wisconsin.....	D. F. Powell.....	LaCrosse.
Wyoming.....	J. F. Brown.....	Bighorn.

The members of the silver republican national committee for each state and the state chairmen are the same, except in Illinois the state chairman is Dr. G. M. Emrick of Chicago; Michigan, E. C. Watkins, Grand Rapids; Minnesota, C. H. Pettit of Minneapolis; Montana, Charles A. Hartman of Bozeman; Kansas, Webb McCall of Gaylord; Colorado, W. H. Griffith, Denver; Idaho, C. E. Arney of Boise; California, J. N. Phillips, Los Angeles; Nebraska, F. J. Birss, Hebron.

**UNITED CHRISTIAN PARTY.**

*Headquarters*—Davenport, Iowa.  
*Chairman*—William R. Benkert, Davenport, Iowa.  
*Secretary*—Wallace R. Struble, 1102 The Temple, Chicago, Ill.  
*Treasurer*—A. D. Martin, Rock Island, Ill.

<i>State.</i>	<i>Members.</i>	<i>Addresses.</i>
Alabama.....	J. H. Vandegrift.	Branchville.
	Rev. G. Elliott.....	Beaufort.
California.....	M. S. Southworth.	San Jose.
Colorado.....	Rev. J. M. Wylie.	Evans.
	Rev. F. D. Crook.	Evans.
	Rev. A. Johnson.	Longmont.
Illinois.....	W. R. Struble.....	Chicago.
	Mrs. C. E. Struble.	Chicago.
	W. H. M'Pherson.	Chicago.
	Henry C. Davis.....	Chicago.
	Rev. J. Cordingly.	Chicago.
	C. W. Palmer.....	Chicago.
	Mrs. Ida B.	Chicago.
	Wells-Barnett.	Chicago.
	John Cannon.....	Chicago.
	A. D. Martin.....	Rock Island.
	Mrs. A. D. Martin.	Rock Island.
	Dr. J. E. Asay.....	Rock Island.
	Rev. C. H. Thomas.	Rock Island.
	S. G. Dempsey.....	Rock Island.
	Wm. Whitehead.	Aurora.
	Mrs. A. Smith.....	Harvey.

<i>State.</i>	<i>Members.</i>	<i>Addresses.</i>
Indiana.....	C. W. Pattee.....	Bunker Hill.
	E. G. Shouse.....	Kokomo.
Iowa.....	W. R. Benkert.....	Davenport.
	G. Stacey.....	Davenport.
	Mrs. K. Benkert.	Davenport.
	J. F. R. Leonard.	Ainsworth.
	Mrs. M. H. M. Blair.	Washington.
	Rev. E. W. Sage.....	Washington.
	Rev. L. D. Stayton.	Indianola.
Massachusetts.	Mrs. F. E. Harper.	Boston.
Michigan.....	Mrs. F. L. Sagen-	dorph.....
	Jackson.	
	M. W. Snyder.....	Jones.
	Miss E. Lathrop-	
	Knight.....	Jackson.
Missouri.....	Wm. Saunders.	Centertown.
Montana.....	A. T. Newbury.....	Helena.
Nebraska.....	James Morris.....	Johnstown.
New Jersey.....	Edgar Conrow.....	Moorestown.
New York.....	C. J. Hall.....	Buffalo.
Pennsylvania.	D. H. Martin.....	Pittsburg.
	Mrs. E. W.	
	Ghormley.....	Allegheny.
	G. W. Brindle.....	Schellsburg.
Texas.....	Rev. G. H. Hodge.	Stephenville.
Virginia.....	Jacob M. Troth.	Accantina.
Wisconsin.....	A. F. F. Jenson.	Dorchester.

**SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.**

*Headquarters*—Chicago, Ill.  
*Chairman*—Robert Meister, Milwaukee, Wis.  
*Secretary*—Seymour Stedman, Chicago, Ill.  
*Treasurer*—Joseph R. Finn, Chicago, Ill.

<i>State.</i>	<i>Members.</i>	<i>Addresses.</i>
Illinois.....	Phillip Brown.....	Chicago.
	Jacob Winnen.....	Chicago.
	W. C. Horgan.....	Chicago.
	J. H. Greer.....	Chicago.

<i>State.</i>	<i>Members.</i>	<i>Addresses.</i>
Illinois.....	Frank Kozak.....	Chicago.
	E. D. Wheelock.....	Chicago.
	James Battie.....	Spring Valley.
Wisconsin.....	August L. Mohr.	Sheboygan.
	Oscar Loebel.....	Sheboygan.
	E. H. Rooney.....	Milwaukee.
	Edward Ziegler.	Milwaukee.

Chairmen of state committees are ex-officio members of the national committee.

**NATIONAL PARTY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.**

*Chairman*—Robert A. Widenmann, N. Y.  
*Secretary*—Everett V. Abbott, N. Y.

<i>State.</i>	<i>Members.</i>
Connecticut.....	Charles G. Morgan.
Massachusetts.	Francis V. Balch.
Kentucky.....	E. Spears.
North Carolina.	Louis De La Croix.

<i>State.</i>	<i>Members.</i>
Indiana.....	Ralph G. Wells.
Minnesota.....	O. O. Winter.
New York.....	Paul Fuller.
	Joseph M. Price.
	Isaac H. Klein.
	Meyer D. Rothschild.
	Oswald G. Villard.



**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.**

Headquarters—New York city.  
National Secretary—Henry Kuhn, New York city.  
National Executive Committee—Eber Forbes,

Max Forker, Dow Hosman, Wm. H. Wherry, John T. Keovney; Julian Pierce, recording secretary; Joseph H. Sauter, treasurer.

**UNION REFORM PARTY.**

Headquarters—Springfield, O.  
Chairman—R. S. Thompson, Springfield, O.  
Vice-Chairman—J. M. Dunlap, Franklin, Ind.  
Secretary—A. G. Eichelberger, Baltimore, Md.

State.	Member.	Address.
Michigan.....	Jay G. Wait.....	Sturgis.
Missouri.....	Sher'd'n Webster.....	St. Louis.
Nebraska.....	Asa Taylor.....	Omaha.
Ohio.....	W. J. Seelye.....	Wooster.

**COMMERCE OF THE GREAT LAKES.**

No feature of the commerce of the United States, whether domestic or foreign, shows a more wonderful development than that carried upon the great lakes. A growth in our foreign commerce from \$1,000,000,000 in 1872 to \$2,000,000,000 in 1900 is remarkable, and an increase of our exports from \$444,000,000 in 1872 to \$1,227,000,000 in 1899 is even more striking, but this growth is insignificant when compared with the growth of commerce on the great lakes as measured by the few available measuring rods which the present rather unsatisfactory statistical system furnishes.

The single point at which accurate statistical statements have been kept during a considerable term of years is at St. Mary's Falls canal, which connects Lake Superior with Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario; and by a study of these figures it is practicable to compare in some degree the growth of internal commerce on the great lakes with that of our foreign commerce. As already indicated, the foreign commerce of the United States has doubled since 1872, and the exports have trebled during that period. During the same time the tonnage of vessels engaged in the commerce passing through the St. Mary's Falls canal increased from 914,735 registered tons in 1872 to 21,958,347 tons in 1899, the increase having been over 2,000 per cent, as against an increase of 100 per cent in total foreign commerce and 200 per cent in exports.

The great articles entering into the commerce on the lakes are wheat, flour and other grains, coal, iron and lumber. The statements of the quantities of these articles passing through the "Soo" canal illustrate the growing utilization of this great water route for transportation of these articles so readily transported in bulk. In 1871 the number of bushels of wheat passing through the canal was 1,376,705, while in 1899 the number of bushels was 58,397,335, or more than forty times as much as in 1871. Meantime the receipts of wheat at Buffalo increased from 14,000,000 bushels in 1872 to 83,000,000 bushels in 1898, while the total amount of grain of all kinds (including wheat in the form of flour) received at Buffalo by lake increased from 62,000,000 bushels in 1872 to 267,000,000 bushels in 1898. Meanwhile the exportation of wheat and wheat flour increased from 39,000,000 bushels in 1872 to 222,000,000 bushels in 1899, the increase in transportation by lake thus being much greater proportionately than the increase in exports from the seaboard. Transportation of flour through the

"Soo" canal has increased with even greater rapidity, growing from 136,411 barrels in 1872 to 7,114,147 barrels in 1899; while grain other than wheat increased from 445,774 bushels in 1872 to 30,000,000 bushels in 1899.

In metals and minerals the growth of transportation on the lakes is quite as striking as in breadstuffs, the quantity of coal carried on the "Soo" canal having increased from 80,815 tons in 1872 to 3,940,887 tons in 1899. Coal from the Pennsylvania and Ohio fields is supplied at low freight rates to the Lake Superior region, where coal production is light and fuel greatly in demand, as the vessels which carry the iron ore, grain and flour from the Lake Superior region carry coal on their return trips at nominal freight rates, and as a consequence the coal passing through the "Soo" canal has, as already indicated, increased from 80,815 tons in 1872 to 3,940,887 tons in 1899. The product of the Lake Superior region which is poured through the "Soo" canal in increasing quantities every year is, after grain and flour, which have been already mentioned, chiefly iron ore, copper and lumber. The iron ore shipments through the canal increased from 383,105 tons in 1872 to 15,328,240 tons in 1899; copper, from 14,591 tons in 1872 to 120,000 tons in 1899, and lumber from 1,742,000 feet in 1872 to 1,038,057,000 feet in 1899. The report from which these figures were obtained indicates that they also include the traffic through the Canadian canal (lying just alongside St. Mary's Falls canal), which was opened to commerce Sept. 9, 1895.

Some additional and equally interesting facts are shown for the period 1887 to 1898. These relate to the proportion of freight carried by American and Canadian vessels, value of American and Canadian craft, and cost of transportation per mile ton of freights passing through the canal. It shows that the percentage of freight carried by Canadian vessels, which in 1887 was 7 per cent of the total, was in 1898 only 2.2 per cent. The value of Canadian craft passing this point was in 1887 \$2,089,400, and in 1898 \$2,491,900; while that of American craft, which in 1887 was \$17,684,550, was in 1898 \$45,199,800, the value of Canadian craft having increased less than 25 per cent, while that of American craft had nearly trebled, and the total registered tonnage, as already indicated, having increased from 913,435 tons in 1872 to 21,958,347 tons in 1899. With this increase in tonnage and business comes an equally striking decrease in freight rates, the cost of transportation per ton per mile having fallen from 2.3 mills in 1887 to .79 mill in 1898.

## PRESIDENTS AND THEIR CABINETS.

PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.	Inaugu- rated.	Secretaries of state.	Secretaries of the treasury.	Secretaries of war.
*George Washington.....	1789	T. Jefferson.....1789	Alex. Hamilton...1789	Henry Knox...1789
*John Adams.....	1789	E. Randolph.....1794	Oliver Wolcott...1795	T. Pickering...1795
		T. Pickering.....1796		Jas. McHenry...1796
John Adams.....	1797	T. Pickering.....1797	Oliver Wolcott...1797	Jas. McHenry...1797
Thomas Jefferson.....	1797	John Marshall...1800	Samuel Dexter...1801	John Marshall...1800
				Sam'l Dexter...1800
				R. Griswold...1801
*Thomas Jefferson.....	1801	James Madison...1801	Samuel Dexter...1801	H. Dearborn...1801
Aaron Burr.....	1801		Albert Gallatin...1801	
*George Clinton.....	1805			
*James Madison.....	1809	Robt. Smith.....1809	Albert Gallatin...1809	Wm. Eustis...1809
†George Clinton.....	1809	James Monroe...1811	J. W. Campbell...1814	J. Armstrong...1813
Elbridge Gerry.....	1813		A. J. Dallas.....1814	James Monroe...1814
			W. H. Crawford...1816	W. H. Crawford...1815
*James Monroe.....	1817	J. Q. Adams.....1817	W. H. Crawford...1817	Isaac Shelby...1817
*Daniel D. Tompkins.....	1817			Geo. Graham...1817
				J. C. Calhoun...1817
John Q. Adams.....	1825	Henry Clay.....1825	Richard Rush...1825	Jas. Barbour...1825
*John C. Calhoun.....	1825			Peter B. Porter...1828
*Andrew Jackson.....	1829	M. Van Buren...1829	Sam. D. Ingham...1829	John H. Eaton...1829
†John C. Calhoun.....	1829	E. Livingston...1831	Louis McLane...1831	Lewis Cass...1831
Martin Van Buren.....	1833	Louis McLane...1833	W. J. Duane...1833	B. F. Butler...1837
		John Forsyth...1834	Roger B. Taney...1835	
			Levi Woodbury...1834	
Martin Van Buren.....	1837	John Forsyth...1837	Levi Woodbury...1837	Joel R. Poinsett...1837
Richard M. Johnson.....	1837			
†William H. Harrison.....	1841	Daniel Webster...1841	Thos. Ewing.....1841	John Bell.....1841
John Tyler.....	1841			
John Tyler.....	1841	Daniel Webster...1841	Thos. Ewing.....1841	John Bell.....1841
		Hugh S. Legare...1843	Walter Forward...1841	John McLean...1841
		Abel P. Upshur...1843	John C. Spencer...1843	J. C. Spencer...1841
		John C. Calhoun...1844	Geo. M. Bibb...1844	Jas. M. Porter...1843
				Wm. Wilkins...1844
James K. Polk.....	1845	J. Buchanan.....1845	Rob. J. Walker...1845	Wm. L. Marcy...1845
George M. Dallas.....	1845			
†Zachary Taylor.....	1849	John M. Clayton...1849	Wm. M. Meredith...1849	G. W. Crawford...1849
Millard Fillmore.....	1849			
Millard Fillmore.....	1850	Daniel Webster...1850	Thomas Corwin...1850	C. M. Conrad...1850
		Edward Everett...1852		
Franklin Pierce.....	1853	W. M. Marcy.....1853	James Guthrie...1853	Jefferson Davis...1853
†William R. King.....	1853			
James Buchanan.....	1857	Lewis Cass...1857	Howell Cobb...1857	John B. Floyd...1857
John C. Breckinridge.....	1857	J. S. Black.....1860	Philip F. Thomas...1860	Joseph Holt...1861
			John A. Dix...1861	
*Abraham Lincoln.....	1861	W. H. Seward...1861	Salmon P. Chase...1861	S. Cameron...1861
Hannibal Hamlin.....	1861		W. P. Fessenden...1864	E. M. Stanton...1862
Andrew Johnson.....	1865	W. H. Seward...1865	Hugh McCulloch...1865	
Andrew Johnson.....	1865			E. M. Stanton...1865
				U. S. Grant...1867
				L. Thomas...1868
				J. M. Schofield...1868
*Ulysses S. Grant.....	1869	E. B. Washburn...1869	Geo. S. Boutwell...1869	J. A. Rawlins...1869
Schuyler Colfax.....	1869	Hamilton Fish...1869	W. A. Richardson...1873	W. T. Sherman...1869
†Henry Wilson.....	1873		Benj. J. Bristow...1874	W. W. Belknap...1869
			Lot M. Morrill...1876	Alphonso Taft...1876
				J. D. Cameron...1876
Rutherford B. Hayes.....	1877	W. M. Evarts...1877	John Sherman...1877	G. W. McCrary...1877
William A. Wheeler.....	1877			Alex. Ramsey...1879

\* Elected two consecutive terms. † Died while in office.

‡ Resigned.

## PRESIDENTS AND THEIR CABINETS.—CONTINUED.

<i>Secretaries of the navy.</i>	<i>*Secretaries of the interior.</i>	<i>†Postmasters-general.</i>	<i>Attorney-generals.</i>
		Samuel Osgood...1789 Timothy Pickering...1791 Jos. Habersham...1795	E. Randolph...1789 Wm. Bradford...1794 Charles Lee...1795
Benjamin Stoddert...1798		Jos. Habersham...1797	Charles Lee...1797 Theo. Parsons...1801
Benjamin Stoddert...1801 Robert Smith...1801 Jacob Crowninshield...1805		Jos. Habersham...1801 Gideon Granger...1801	Levi Lincoln...1801 Robt. Smith...1805 John Breckinridge...1805 C. A. Rodney...1807
Paul Hamilton...1809 William Jones...1813 B. W. Crowninshield...1814		Gideon Granger...1809 R. J. Meigs, Jr...1814	C. A. Rodney...1809 Wm. Pinckney...1811 William Rush...1814
B. W. Crowninshield...1817		R. J. Meigs...1817 John McLean...1823	William Rush...1817 William Wirt...1817
Smith Thompson...1818 S. L. Southard...1823 S. L. Southard...1825		John McLean...1825	William Wirt...1825
John Branch...1829 Levi Woodbury...1831 Mahlon Dickerson...1834		Wm. T. Barry...1829 Amos Kendall...1835	John M. Berrien...1829 Roger B. Taney...1831 B. F. Butler...1833
Mahlon Dickerson...1837		Amos Kendall...1837 John M. Niles...1840	B. F. Butler...1837 Felix Grundy...1838 H. D. Gilpin...1840
George E. Badger...1841		Francis Granger...1841	J. J. Crittenden...1841
George E. Badger...1841 Abel P. Upshur...1841 David Henshaw...1843 Thomas W. Gilmer...1844 John Y. Mason...1844		Francis Granger...1841 C. A. Wickliffe...1841	J. J. Crittenden...1841 Hugh S. Legare...1841 John Nelson...1843
George Bancroft...1845 John Y. Mason...1846		Cave Johnson...1845	John Y. Mason...1845 Nathan Clifford...1846 Isaac Toucey...1848
William B. Preston...1849	Thomas Ewing...1849	Jacob Collamer...1849	Reverdy Johnson...1849
William A. Graham...1850 John P. Kennedy...1852	Thomas A. Pearce...1850 T. M. T. McKernon...1850 A. H. H. Stuart...1850	Nathan K. Hall...1850 Sam D. Hubbard...1852	J. J. Crittenden...1850
James C. Dobbin...1853	Robt. McClelland...1853	James Campbell...1853	Caleb Cushing...1853
Isaac Toucey...1857	Jacob Thompson...1857	Aaron V. Brown...1857 Joseph Holt...1859	J. S. Black...1857 Edw. M. Stanton...1860
Gideon Welles...1861	Caleb B. Smith...1861 John P. Usher...1863	Montgomery Blair...1861 William Dennison...1864	Edward Bates...1861 Titian J. Coffey...1863 James Speed...1864
Gideon Welles...1865	John P. Usher...1865 James Harlan...1865 O. H. Browning...1866	William Dennison...1865 A. W. Randall...1866	James Speed...1865 Henry Stanberry...1866 Wm. M. Evarts...1868
Adolph E. Borie...1869 George M. Robeson...1869	Jacob D. Cox...1869 Columbus Delano...1870 Zach Chandler...1875	J. A. J. Cresswell...1869 Jas. W. Marshall...1874 Marshall Jewell...1874 James N. Tyner...1876	E. R. Hoar...1869 A. T. Ackerman...1870 Geo. H. Williams...1871 Edw. Pierrepont...1875 Alphonso Taft...1876
R. W. Thompson...1877 Nathan Goff, Jr...1881	Carl Schurz...1877	David M. Key...1877 Horace Maynard...1880	Chas. Devens...1877

\* This department was established by an act of Congress March 3, 1849.  
† Not a cabinet officer until 1823.

## PRESIDENTS AND THEIR CABINETS.—CONTINUED.

PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.	Image-rated.	Secretaries of state.	Secretaries of the treasury.	Secretaries of war.
James A. Garfield.....	1881	James G. Blaine, 1881	Wm. Windom....1881	R. T. Lincoln...1881
Chester A. Arthur.....	1881			
Chester A. Arthur.....	1881	F. T. Frelinghuysen.....1881	Chas. J. Folger...1881 W. Q. Gresham...1884 Hugh McCulloch, 1884	R. T. Lincoln...1881
Grover Cleveland.....	1885	Thos. F. Bayard, 1885	Dan. Manning...1885 Chas. S. Fairchild, 1887	W. C. Endicott, 1885
Thos. A. Hendricks.....	1885			
Benjamin Harrison.....	1889	James G. Blaine, 1889	Wm. Windom....1889	R. Proctor.....1889
Levi P. Morton.....	1889	John W. Foster...1892	Chas. Foster.....1891	S. B. Elkins...1891
Grover Cleveland.....	1893	W. Q. Gresham...1893	John G. Carlisle...1893	D. S. Lamont...1893
Adlai E. Stevenson.....	1893	Richard Olney...1895		
William McKinley.....	1897	John Sherman...1897	Lyman J. Gage...1897	R. A. Alger....1897
Garret A. Hobart.....	1897	Wm. R. Day.....1897 John Hay.....1898		Elihu Root....1897

\* Elected two consecutive terms. † Died while in office.

‡ Resigned.

## SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE.

CONGRESS.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born.		CONGRESS.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born.		Died.
				Year.	Day.					Year.	Day.	
1.....	1789-91	F. A. Muhlenberg	Pa.	1750	1801	28.....	1843-45	J. W. Jones.....	Va.	1805	1848	
2.....	1791-93	J. Trumbull.....	Conn.	1740	1809	29.....	1845-47	J. W. Davis.....	Ind.	1799	1850	
3.....	1793-95	F. A. Muhlenberg	Pa.	1750	1801	30.....	1847-49	R. C. Winthrop.	Mass.	1809	1884	
4-5.....	1795-99	Jonathan Dayton	N. J.	1760	1824	31.....	1849-51	Howell Cobb.....	Ga.	1815	1888	
6.....	1799-01	Theo. Sedgwick.	Mass.	1746	1813	32-33.....	1851-55	Linn Boyd.....	Ky.	1800	1859	
7-9.....	1801-07	Nathan'l Macon.	N. C.	1757	1837	34.....	1856-57	N. P. Banks.....	Mass.	1816	1884	
10-11.....	1807-11	J. B. Varnum.....	Mass.	1750	1821	35.....	1857-59	James L. Orr.....	S. C.	1822	1873	
12-13.....	1811-14	Henry Clay.....	Ky.	1777	1852	36.....	1860-61	W. Pennington.	N. J.	1796	1862	
13.....	1814-15	Langdon Cheves.	S. C.	1776	1857	37.....	1861-69	G. A. Grow.....	Pa.	1823	1893	
14-16.....	1815-20	Henry Clay.....	Ky.	1777	1852	38-40.....	1869-75	S. Colfax.....	Ind.	1825	1885	
16.....	1820-21	J. W. Taylor.....	N. Y.	1784	1854	41-43.....	1869-75	J. G. Blaine.....	Me.	1830	1883	
17.....	1821-23	P. P. Barbour.....	Va.	1783	1841	44.....	1875-76	M. C. Kerr.....	Ind.	1827	1876	
18.....	1823-25	Henry Clay.....	Ky.	1777	1852	44-46.....	1876-81	S. J. Randall.....	Pa.	1828	1890	
19.....	1825-27	J. W. Taylor.....	N. Y.	1784	1854	47.....	1881-83	J. W. Keifer.....	O.	1836	1896	
20-23.....	1827-34	A. Stevenson.....	Va.	1784	1857	48-50.....	1883-89	J. G. Carlisle.....	Ky.	1835	1895	
23.....	1834-35	John Bell.....	Tenn.	1797	1869	51.....	1889-91	Thomas B. Reed.	Me.	1839	1899	
24-25.....	1835-39	James K. Polk.....	Tenn.	1795	1849	52-53.....	1891-95	C. F. Crisp.....	Eng.	1845	1896	
26.....	1839-41	R. M. T. Hunter.	Va.	1809	1887	54-55.....	1895-99	Thomas B. Reed.	Me.	1839	1899	
27.....	1841-43	John White.....	Ky.	1805	1845	56.....	1899-01	D. B. Henderson	Ia.	1840	1900	

## WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COPPER.

The following table, taken partly from official and partly from private statistics, shows how completely North America surpasses other lands in the production of copper. It shows, also, that the production is hardly equal to the demand; for, in spite of increased prices, it has advanced only a little more than 9 per cent.

COUNTRY.	1898.		1899.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Tons.	Per ct.	Tons.	Per ct.	Tons.	Per ct.	Tons.	Per ct.
Algeria.....	50		125	65			50	100
Argentine Republic.....	125		65				60	48
Australasia.....	18,000		20,750	2,750	15.3			
Austria-Hungary.....	1,540		1,505				35	2.3
Bolivia.....	2,050		2,500	450	21.9			
Canada.....	8,040		6,732				1,308	16.3
Cape Colony.....	7,060		6,490				570	8.1
Chile.....	24,850		25,000	150	.6			
Germany.....	20,085		23,460	2,375	11.3			
England.....	550		550					
Italy.....	3,435		3,000				435	12.5
Japan.....	25,175		27,500	2,325	9.5			
Mexico.....	15,668		19,355	3,687	22.9			
Newfoundland.....	2,100		2,700	600	28.6			
Norway.....	3,615		3,610				5	.1
Peru.....	3,040		5,165					
Russia.....	6,000		6,000	2,125	69.9			
Spain and Portugal.....	53,225		53,720	495	.9			
Sweden.....	480		520	40	8.3			
North America.....	239,241		265,156	25,915	10.8			
Total.....	434,329		473,818	39,489	9.1			

PRESIDENTS AND THEIR CABINETS.—CONTINUED.

Secretaries of the navy.	*Secretaries of the interior.	Postmasters-general.	Attorney-generals.	†Secretaries of agriculture.
W. H. Hunt....1881	S. J. Kirkwood.1881	T. L. James....1881	W. MacVeagh 1881	
W. E. Chandler 1881	Hen'y M. Teller 1881	T. O. Howe....1881 W. Q. Gresham.1883 Frank Hatton.1884	BH Brewster.1881	
W. C. Whitney.1885	L. Q. C. Lamar.1885 Wm. F. Vilas...1888	Wm. F. Vilas...1885 D.M. Dickinson.1888	A.H. Garland1885	N. J. Colman.1889
Benj. F. Tracy.1889	John W. Noble.1889	J. Wanamaker.1889	WHH Miller.1889	J. M. Rusk .1889
Hilary A. Herbert.....1893	Hoke Smith....1893 D. R. Francis...1896	W. S. Bissell...1893 W. L. Wilson...1895	R. Olney.....1893 J. Harmon...1895	J. S. Morton.1893
John D. Long.1897	C. N. Bliss.....1897 E. A. Hitchcock. 1899	Jas. A. Gary...1897 Chas. E. Smith.1898	J. McKenna..1897 J. W. Griggs..1897	J. Wilson.....1897

\* This department was established by an act of Congress March 3, 1849.  
 † Established by an act of Congress Feb. 11, 1889.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES

Under each census since the formation of the government.

STATES.	Admitted.	Constitu- tion. Ratio 30,000.	1st census. Ratio 33,000.	2d census. Ratio 35,000.	3rd census. Ratio 35,000.	4th census. Ratio 40,000.	5th census. Ratio 47,700.	6th census. Ratio 50,680.	7th census. Ratio 55,425.	8th census. Ratio 127,381.	9th census. Ratio 151,425.	10th census. Ratio 151,911.	11th census. Ratio 173,901.
Alabama.....	1819					3	5	7	7	6	8	8	9
Arkansas.....	1836							1	2	3	4	5	6
California.....	1850								2	3	4	6	7
Colorado.....	1876										1	2	2
Connecticut.....		5	7		7	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4
Delaware.....		1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida.....	1845										1	2	2
Georgia.....		3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7	9	10	11
Idaho.....	1890												1
Illinois.....	1818					1	3	7	9	14	19	20	22
Indiana.....	1816					3	7	10	11	11	13	13	13
Iowa.....	1846								2	6	9	11	11
Kansas.....	1861									1	3	7	8
Kentucky.....	1792		2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10	11	11
Louisiana.....	1812					3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6
Maine.....	1820					7	8	7	6	5	5	4	4
Maryland.....		6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6	6	6
Massachusetts.....		8	14	17	20	13	12	10	11	10	11	12	13
Michigan.....	1837							3	4	6	9	11	12
Minnesota.....	1858								2	2	3	5	7
Mississippi.....	1817					1	2	4	5	5	6	7	7
Missouri.....	1821					1	2	5	7	9	13	14	15
Montana.....	1889											1	1
Nebraska.....	1867											3	6
Nevada.....	1864									1	1	1	1
New Hampshire.....		3	4	5	6	6	6	4	3	3	3	2	2
New Jersey.....		4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	7	8
New York.....		6	10	17	27	34	40	33	33	31	33	34	34
North Carolina.....		5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8	9	1
North Dakota.....	1889												1
Ohio.....	1802				6	14	19	21	21	19	20	21	21
Oregon.....	1859									1	1	1	2
Pennsylvania.....		8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25	24	27	28	30
Rhode Island.....		1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
South Carolina.....		5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5	7	7
South Dakota.....	1889											2	2
Tennessee.....	1796			3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10	10	10
Texas.....	1845								2	4	6	11	13
Utah.....	1895												1
Vermont.....	1791		2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	2
Virginia.....		10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	11	9	10	10
Washington.....	1889											1	2
West Virginia.....	1863										3	4	4
Wisconsin.....	1848								3	6	8	9	10
Wyoming.....	1890											1	1
Total.....		65	105	141	181	213	240	223	234	243	203	332	357

## QUALIFICATIONS FOR SUFFRAGE.

REQUIREMENTS AS TO CITIZENSHIP IN THE VARIOUS STATES.	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE REQUIRED.				Registration.	Ballot reform.	Excluded from voting.
	State.	County.	Town.	Precinct			
ALABAMA—Citizens, or alien who has declared his intention; must exhibit poll-tax receipt.	1 y.	3 m	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Yes.	If convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office or other penitentiary offenses, idiots or insane.
ARKANSAS—Like Alabama.....	1 y.	6 m	30 d	30 d	No..	Yes.	Idiots, insane, convicts until pardoned, nonpayment of poll tax.
CALIFORNIA—Citizens by nativity; naturalized for 90 days, or treaty of Queretaro.	1 y.	90 d	.....	30 d	Yes.	Yes.	Chinese, insane, embezzlers of public moneys, convicts.
COLORADO—Citizens, male or female, or alien who has declared his intention 4 months before offering to vote.	6 m	90 d	30 d	10 d	Yes.	Yes.	Persons under guardianship, insane, idiots, prisoners convicted of bribery.
CONNECTICUT—Citizens who can read.	1 y.	.....	6 m	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Convicted of felony or other infamous crime unless pardoned.
DELAWARE—Citizens paying \$1 registration fee.	1 y.	3 m	.....	30 d	No..	Yes.	Insane, idiots, felons, paupers.
FLORIDA—Citizens of United States.	1 y.	6 m	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Persons not registered, insane or under guardian, felons, convicts.
GEORGIA—Citizens who can read have paid all taxes since 1877.	1 y.	6 m	.....	.....	(a)	No..	Persons convicted of crimes punishable by imprisonment, insane, delinquent taxpayers.
IDAHO—Citizens, male or female.	6 m	30 d	3 m	10 d	Yes.	Yes.	Chinese, Indians, insane, felons, polygamists, bigamists, traitors, bribers.
ILLINOIS—Citizens of United States.	1 y.	90 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Yes.	Convicts of penitentiary until pardoned.
INDIANA—Citizens or alien who has declared intention and resided 1 year in United States.	6 m	60 d	60 d	30 d	No..	Yes.	Convicts and persons disqualified by judgment of a court, United States soldiers, marines and sailors.
IOWA—Citizens of United States.	6 m	60 d	10 d	10 d	(b)	Yes.	Idiots, insane, convicts.
KANSAS—Citizens; aliens who have declared intention; women vote at municipal and school elections.	6 m	30 d	30 d	30 d	(b)	Yes.	Insane, persons under guardianship, convicts, bribers, defrauders of the government and persons dishonorably discharged from service of United States.
KENTUCKY—Citizens of United States.	1 y.	6 m	6 m	60 d	(c)	No..	Treason, felony, bribery, idiots, insane.
LOUISIANA—Citizens who are able to read.	2 y.	1 y.	.....	6 m	Yes.	No..	Idiots, insane, all crimes punishable by imprisonment, embezzling public funds unless pardoned.
MAINE—Citizens of the United States.	3 m	3 m	3 m	3 m	Yes.	Yes.	Paupers, persons under guardianship, Indians not taxed.
MARYLAND—Citizens of United States.	1 y.	6 m	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Persons convicted of larceny or other infamous crime, persons under guardianship, insane, idiots.
MASSACHUSETTS—Citizens who can read and write English.	1 y.	6 m	6 m	6 m	Yes.	Yes.	Paupers (except United States soldiers), persons under guardianship, Indians holding tribal relations, duelists and their abettors.
MICHIGAN—Citizens, or alien who declared intention prior to May 8, 1892.	6 m	20 d	20 d	20 d	Yes.	Yes.	Indians holding tribal relations, duelists and their abettors.
MINNESOTA—Citizens of the United States.	6 m	.....	.....	30 d	(d)	Yes.	Treason, felony unless pardoned, insane, persons under guardianship, uncivilized Indians.
MISSISSIPPI—Citizens who can read or understand the constitution.	2 y.	1 y.	1 y.	1 y.	Yes.	Yes.	Insane, idiots, felons, delinquent taxpayers.
MISSOURI—Citizens, or alien who has declared his intention not less than 1 nor more than 5 years before offering to vote.	1 y.	60 d	60 d	60 d	(e)	Yes.	Paupers, persons convicted of felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor or violating right of suffrage, unless pardoned; second conviction disfranchises.
MONTANA—Citizens of U. S.....	1 y.	30 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Yes.	Indians, felons, idiots, insane.
NEBRASKA—Citizens, or alien who has declared his intention 30 days before election.	6 m	40 d	10 d	10 d	(b)	Yes.	Lunatics, persons convicted of treason or felony unless pardoned, U. S. soldiers and sailors.

(a) Registration required in some counties. (b) In all cities. (c) In the cities of first, second and third class. (d) Required in cities of 1,200 inhabitants or over. (e) In cities of 100,000 population or over.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR SUFFRAGE.—CONTINUED.

REQUIREMENTS AS TO CITIZENSHIP IN THE VARIOUS STATES.	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE REQUIRED.				Registration.	Ballot reform.	Excluded from voting.
	State.	County.	Town.	Precinct.			
NEVADA — Citizens of United States.	6 m	30 d	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Yes.	Insane, idiots, convicted of treason or felony, unamnestied confederates against the United States, Indians and Chinese.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Citizens of United States.	6 m	6 m	6 m	6 m	Yes.	Yes.	Paupers (except honorably discharged soldiers), persons excused from paying taxes at their own request.
NEW JERSEY—Citizens of United States.	1 y.	m	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Paupers, insane, idiots and persons convicted of crimes which exclude them from being witnesses unless pardoned.
NEW YORK—Citizens who have been such for 90 days.	1 y.	4 m	30 d	30 d	Yes.	Yes.	Convicted of bribery or any infamous crime unless pardoned, bettors on result of election, bribers for votes and the bribed.
NORTH CAROLINA—Citizens of United States who can read.	1 y.	90 d	.....	.....	Yes.	No.	Idiots, lunatics, convicted of felony or other infamous crimes, atheists
NORTH DAKOTA — Citizens, or alien who has declared intention 1 year and not more than 6 prior to election, and civilized Indians.	1 y.	6 m	.....	90 d	(a)	Yes.	Felons, idiots, convicts unless pardoned, United States soldiers and sailors.
OHIO — Citizens of the United States.	1 y.	30 d	30 d	20 d	(b)	Yes.	Idiots, insane, United States soldiers and sailors, felons unless restored to citizenship.
OREGON — White male citizens, or aliens who have declared intention 1 year before election.	6 m	30 d	30 d	30 d	No.	Yes.	Idiots, insane, convicted felons, Chinese, United States soldiers and sailors.
PENNSYLVANIA — Citizens at least 1 month, and if 22 years old must have paid tax within 2 yrs.	1 y.	.....	.....	2 m	Yes.	Yes.	Persons convicted of some offense forfeiting right of suffrage, non-taxpayers.
RHODE ISLAND — Citizens of United States.	2 y.	.....	6 m	.....	(c)	Yes.	Paupers, lunatics, idiots, convicted of bribery or infamous crime until restored.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Citizens of United States who can read.	2 y.	1 y.	4 m	4 m	Yes.	No.	Paupers, insane, idiots, convicted of treason, dueling or other infamous crime.
SOUTH DAKOTA — Citizens, or alien who has, declared intention.	6 m	30 d	10 d	10 d	(d)	Yes.	Persons under guardian, idiots, insane, convicted of treason or felony unless pardoned.
TENNESSEE—Citizens who have paid poll tax preceding year.	1 y.	6 m	.....	.....	(e)	Yes.	Convicted of bribery or other infamous crime, failure to pay poll tax.
TEXAS — Citizens, or alien who has declared intention 6 months before election.	1 y.	6 m	.....	.....	(f)	Yes.	Idiots, lunatics, paupers, convicts, United States soldiers and sailors.
UTAH—Citizens of United States, male or female.	1 y.	4 m	.....	.....	.....	.....	Idiots, insane, convicted of treason or violation of election laws.
VERMONT — Citizens of United States.	1 y.	.....	3 m	30 d	Yes.	Yes.	Unpardoned convicts, deserters from United States service during the war, ex-confederates.
VIRGINIA — Citizens of United States.	1 y.	3 m	3 m	.....	Yes.	No.	Idiots, lunatics, convicts unless pardoned by the legislature. <sup>o</sup>
WASHINGTON—Citizens of United States.	1 y.	30 d	30 d	30 d	.....	Yes.	Indians not taxed.
WEST VIRGINIA — Citizens of the state.	1 y.	60 d	.....	.....	No.	Yes.	Paupers, idiots, lunatics, convicts, bribery, United States soldiers and sailors.
WISCONSIN — Citizens, or alien who has declared intention.	1 y.	1 y.	10 d	10 d	(a)	Yes.	Insane, under guardian, convicts unless pardoned.
WYOMING—Citizens, male or female.	1 y.	60 d	.....	.....	Yes.	Yes.	Idiots, insane, felons, unable to read the state constitution.

(a) In cities of 3,000 population or over. (b) In cities of not less than 9,000 inhabitants. (c) Non-taxpayers must register yearly before Dec. 31. (d) In towns having 1,000 voters and counties where registration has been adopted by popular vote. (e) All counties having 50,000 inhabitants or over. (f) In cities of 10,000 or over.

In a more or less limited form, relating to taxation and school matters, woman suffrage exists in Arizona, California, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin.

## STATES AND TERRITORIES.

The following table gives the capitals, governors, their salaries and terms of office and data regarding the state legislatures:

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Capital.	Governor.	Term Yrs.	Sal-ary.	Term expires.	Next ses- sion leg- islature.	Limit of ses- sion.
Alabama.....	Montgomery...	W. J. Samford, <i>D.</i> .....	2	\$3,000	Nov. 1902	*Nov. 1902	50 days
Alaska Territory.	Sitka.....	†John G. Brady, <i>R.</i> .....	4	3,000	Sept. 1901	.....	.....
Arizona Territory	Phoenix.....	†N. O. Murphy, <i>R</i> .....	4	2,600	Jan. 1901	*Jan. 1903	60 days
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	J. Davis, <i>D.</i> .....	2	3,000	Jan. 1903	*Jan. 1903	60 days
California.....	Sacramento.....	H. T. Gage, <i>R.</i> .....	4	6,000	Jan. 1905	*Jan. 1903	60 days
Colorado.....	Denver.....	J. B. Orman, <i>Fus.</i> .....	2	5,000	Jan. 1903	*Jan. 1903	90 days
Connecticut.....	Hartford.....	Geo. P. McLean, <i>R.</i> .....	2	4,000	Jan. 1903	*Jan. 1902	None.
Cuba Protect'rate	Havana.....	†Maj.-Gen. L. Wood.....	.....	8,000	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	Dover.....	John Hunt, <i>R.</i> .....	4	2,000	Jan. 1905	*Jan. 1903	None.
Dist. of Columbia.	Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	Tallahassee.....	W. S. Jennings, <i>D.</i> .....	4	3,500	Jan. 1905	*Apr. 1903	60 days
Georgia.....	Atlanta.....	A. D. Candler, <i>D.</i> .....	2	3,000	Nov. 1902	Nov. 1901	50 days
Guam Colony.....	Agana.....	†S. Schroeder.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii.....	Honolulu.....	†S. B. Dole, <i>R.</i> .....	4	5,000	May 1904	Feb. 1901	.....
Idaho.....	Boise City.....	Frank N. Hunt, <i>D.</i> .....	2	3,000	Jan. 1903	*Dec. 1903	60 days
Illinois.....	Springfield.....	Richard Yates, <i>R.</i> .....	4	6,000	Jan. 1905	*Jan. 1903	None.
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	W. T. Durbin, <i>R.</i> .....	4	5,000	Jan. 1905	*Jan. 1903	60 days
Iowa.....	Des Moines.....	L. M. Shaw, <i>R.</i> .....	2	3,000	Jan. 1902	*Jan. 1902	None.
Indian Territory..	Tahlequah.....	†S. H. Mayes, <i>R.</i> .....	4	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	Topeka.....	W. E. Stanley, <i>R.</i> .....	2	3,000	Jan. 1903	*Jan. 1903	40 days
Kentucky.....	Frankfort.....	J. C. W. Beckham, <i>D</i> .....	4	6,500	Dec. 1903	*Dec. 1902	60 days
Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge.....	W. W. Heard, <i>D.</i> .....	4	5,000	May 1904	*May 1902	60 days
Maine.....	Augusta.....	John F. Hill, <i>R.</i> .....	2	2,000	Jan. 1903	*Jan. 1903	None.
Maryland.....	Annapolis.....	J. W. Smith, <i>D.</i> .....	4	4,500	Jan. 1904	*Jan. 1902	90 days
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	W. M. Crane, <i>R.</i> .....	1	8,000	Jan. 1902	*Jan. 1902	None.
Michigan.....	Lansing.....	A. T. Bliss, <i>R.</i> .....	2	4,000	Jan. 1903	*Jan. 1903	None.
Minnesota.....	St. Paul.....	S. A. Van Sant, <i>R.</i> .....	2	5,000	Jan. 1903	*Jan. 1903	90 days
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	A. H. Longino, <i>D.</i> .....	4	3,500	Jan. 1904	*Jan. 1902	60 days
Missouri.....	Jefferson City.....	A. M. Dockery, <i>D.</i> .....	4	5,000	Jan. 1905	*Jan. 1903	70 days
Montana.....	Helena.....	J. K. Toole, <i>Fus.</i> .....	4	5,000	Jan. 1905	*Jan. 1903	60 days
Nebraska.....	Lincoln.....	C. N. Dietrich, <i>R.</i> .....	2	2,500	Jan. 1903	*Jan. 1903	60 days
Nevada.....	Carson City.....	Reinhold Sadler, <i>F.S.</i> .....	4	4,000	Jan. 1903	*Jan. 1903	60 days
New Hampshire.....	Concord.....	C. B. Jordan, <i>R.</i> .....	2	2,000	Jan. 1903	*Jan. 1903	None.
New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	F. M. Voorhees, <i>R.</i> .....	3	10,000	Jan. 1902	*Jan. 1902	None.
New Mexico Ter.	Santa Fe.....	†M. A. Otero, <i>R.</i> .....	4	2,600	Jan. 1901	*Jan. 1903	60 days
New York.....	Albany.....	B. B. Odell, <i>R.</i> .....	2	10,000	Jan. 1903	*Jan. 1902	None.
North Carolina.....	Raleigh.....	C. B. Aycock, <i>D.</i> .....	4	3,000	Jan. 1905	*Jan. 1903	60 days
North Dakota.....	Bismarck.....	Frank White, <i>R.</i> .....	2	3,000	Jan. 1903	*Jan. 1903	60 days
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	G. K. Nash, <i>R.</i> .....	2	8,000	Jan. 1902	*Jan. 1902	None.
Oklahoma Ter.....	Guthrie.....	†Cassius M. Barnes, <i>R</i> .....	4	2,600	May 1901	*Jan. 1902	60 days
Oregon.....	Salem.....	T. T. Geer, <i>R.</i> .....	4	1,500	Jan. 1903	*Jan. 1902	40 days
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburg.....	W. A. Stone, <i>R.</i> .....	4	10,000	Jan. 1903	*Jan. 1903	None.
Philippines Pro.	Manila.....	†Gen. A. MacArthur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico Colony	San Juan.....	†C. H. Allen, <i>R.</i> .....	4	8,000	May 1904	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	Providence.....	Wm. Gregory, <i>R.</i> .....	1	3,000	May 1901	Jan. 1902	None.
South Carolina.....	Columbia.....	M. B. McSweeney, <i>D.</i> .....	2	3,500	Jan. 1903	Nov. 1902	None.
South Dakota.....	Pierre.....	C. N. Herrlod, <i>R.</i> .....	2	2,500	Jan. 1903	*Jan. 1903	60 days
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	B. McMillin, <i>D.</i> .....	2	4,000	Jan. 1903	*Jan. 1903	75 days
Texas.....	Austin.....	J. D. Sayers, <i>D.</i> .....	2	4,000	Jan. 1903	*Jan. 1903	90 days
Utah.....	Salt Lake City.....	H. M. Wells, <i>R.</i> .....	4	2,000	Jan. 1905	*Jan. 1903	60 days
Vermont.....	Montpelier.....	W. W. Stickney, <i>R</i> .....	2	1,500	Oct. 1902	*Oct. 1902	None.
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	J. Hoge Tyler, <i>D.</i> .....	4	5,000	Jan. 1902	*Dec. 1903	90 days
Washington.....	Olympia.....	J. R. Rogers, <i>Fus.</i> .....	4	4,000	Jan. 1905	*Jan. 1903	60 days
West Virginia.....	Charleston.....	A. B. White, <i>R.</i> .....	4	2,700	Mar. 1905	*Jan. 1903	45 days
Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	R. M. La Follette, <i>R.</i> .....	2	5,000	Jan. 1903	*Jan. 1903	None.
Wyoming.....	Cheyenne.....	D. F. Richards, <i>R.</i> .....	4	2,500	Jan. 1903	*Jan. 1903	40 days

\*Biennial sessions. †Appointed by the president. Republican governors, 33; democratic governors, 15; free-silver governor, 1; fusion, 3.



## STATES AND TERRITORIES.

The following table gives valuable historical data as to the states and territories, their area, population and electoral vote :

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Admitted to the union.	Population, 1900.	Area, Sq. M.	Settled at	Date	By whom.	Rep. in cong.	Electoral vote.
Alabama.....	Dec. 14, 1819..	1,828,697	52,250	Mobile.....	1702	French.....	9	11
Alaska Ter.....	†July 27, 1868..	44,000	577,300	Sitka.....	1801	Russians.....	.....	.....
Arizona Ter.....	†Feb. 24, 1863..	122,212	113,020	Tucson.....	1680	Spaniards.....	† 1	.....
Arkansas.....	June 15, 1836..	1,311,564	53,850	Arkansas Post	1685	French.....	6	8
California.....	Sept. 9, 1850..	1,485,053	158,960	San Diego.....	1769	Spaniards.....	.....	9
Colorado.....	Aug. 1, 1876..	539,700	103,925	Near Denver.....	1858	Americans.....	2	4
Connecticut.....	*Jan. 9, 1788..	908,355	4,990	Windsor.....	1635	Puritans.....	4	6
Cuba Prot'ct'ate	†Aug. 12, 1898..	1,572,840	43,220	.....	1511	Spaniards.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	*Dec. 7, 1787..	184,735	2,050	Cape Henlopen.....	1627	Swedes.....	1	3
Dist. of Columbia	†July 16, 1790..	278,718	70	.....	1660	English.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	March 3, 1845..	528,542	58,680	St. Augustine.....	1565	Spaniards.....	2	4
Georgia.....	*Jan. 2, 1788..	2,216,329	59,475	Savannah.....	1733	English.....	11	13
Guam Colony.....	*Aug. 12, 1898..	8,661	150	Agana.....	.....	Spaniards.....	.....	.....
Hawaii Ter.....	†April 30, 1900..	154,001	6,740	.....	.....	.....	† 1	.....
Idaho.....	July 3, 1890..	161,771	84,800	Cœur d'Alene.....	1842	Americans.....	1	3
Illinois.....	Dec. 3, 1818..	4,821,550	56,650	Kaskaskia.....	1720	French.....	22	24
Indiana.....	Dec. 11, 1816..	2,516,463	36,350	Vincennes.....	1730	.....	13	15
Iowa.....	March 3, 1845..	2,251,829	56,025	Burlington.....	1788	French.....	11	13
Indian Ter.....	..... (†)	391,960	31,400	.....	1832	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	Jan. 29, 1861..	1,469,496	82,080	.....	1831	Americans.....	8	10
Kentucky.....	Feb. 4, 1791..	2,147,174	40,400	Lexington.....	1765	From Va.....	11	13
Louisiana.....	April 8, 1872..	1,381,627	48,720	Iberville.....	1699	French.....	6	8
Maine.....	March 3, 1820..	694,366	33,040	Bristol.....	1624	English.....	4	6
Maryland.....	*April 28, 1788..	1,189,966	12,210	St. Marys.....	1634	English.....	6	8
Massachusetts.....	*Feb. 6, 1788..	2,806,346	8,315	Plymouth.....	1620	Puritans.....	13	15
Michigan.....	Jan. 26, 1837..	2,419,782	58,915	Near Detroit.....	1650	French.....	12	14
Minnesota.....	May 11, 1858..	1,751,395	88,365	St. Peter's R.....	1805	Americans.....	7	9
Mississippi.....	Dec. 10, 1817..	1,551,372	46,810	Natchez.....	1716	From S. C.....	7	9
Missouri.....	March 2, 1821..	3,107,117	69,415	St. Louis.....	1764	French.....	15	17
Montana.....	Nov. 8, 1889..	243,289	146,080	.....	1809	Americans.....	1	3
Nebraska.....	March 1, 1867..	1,068,901	77,510	Bellevue.....	1847	Americans.....	6	8
Nevada.....	Oct. 13, 1864..	42,334	110,700	Genoa.....	1850	Americans.....	1	3
New Hampshire	*June 21, 1788..	411,588	9,305	Dover and Portsmouth.....	1623	Puritans.....	2	4
New Jersey.....	*Dec. 18, 1787..	1,983,669	7,815	Bergen.....	1620	Swedes.....	8	10
New Mexico Ter	†Sept. 9, 1850..	193,777	122,580	Santa Fe.....	1537	Spaniards.....	† 1	.....
New York.....	*July 26, 1788..	7,268,009	49,170	Manhattan Id	1614	Dutch.....	34	36
North Carolina.....	*May 23, 1785..	1,891,992	52,250	Albemarle.....	1650	English.....	9	11
North Dakota.....	Nov. 2, 1889..	319,040	70,795	Pembina.....	1780	French.....	1	3
Ohio.....	*Nov. 29, 1802..	4,157,545	41,060	Marietta.....	1788	Americans.....	21	23
Oklahoma Ter.....	†May 2, 1890..	398,245	39,030	.....	1889	Americans.....	† 1	.....
Oregon.....	Feb. 14, 1859..	413,532	96,030	Astoria.....	1810	Americans.....	2	4
Pennsylvania.....	*Dec. 12, 1787..	6,301,395	45,215	Delaware R.....	1682	English.....	30	32
Philippine Pro.....	*Nov. 28, 1898..	7,000,000	114,000	Manila.....	1570	Spaniards.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico Ter.....	*Aug. 12, 1898..	957,679	3,600	Caparra.....	1510	Spaniards.....	† 1	.....
Rhode Island.....	*May 29, 1790..	428,556	1,250	Providence.....	1636	English.....	† 2	4
South Carolina.....	*May 23, 1788..	1,340,312	30,570	Port Royal.....	1670	Huguenots.....	7	9
South Dakota.....	Nov. 2, 1889..	401,559	77,650	Sioux Falls.....	1856	Americans.....	2	4
Tennessee.....	June 1, 1796..	2,022,723	42,050	Ft. Loudon.....	1757	English.....	10	12
Texas.....	Dec. 29, 1845..	3,048,823	265,780	Matagorda B.....	1686	French.....	13	15
Utah.....	Jan. 4, 1896..	276,545	84,970	Salt Lake City	1847	Americans.....	1	3
Vermont.....	Feb. 18, 1791..	343,641	9,565	Ft. Dummer.....	1764	English.....	2	4
Virginia.....	*June 26, 1788..	1,854,184	42,450	Jamestown.....	1607	English.....	10	12
Washington.....	Nov. 11, 1889..	517,672	69,180	Astoria.....	1811	Americans.....	2	4
West Virginia.....	Dec. 31, 1862..	958,900	24,780	Wheeling.....	1774	English.....	4	6
Wisconsin.....	May 29, 1848..	2,068,963	56,040	Green Bay.....	1670	French.....	10	12
Wyoming.....	July 11, 1890..	92,531	97,890	Ft. Laramie.....	1834	Americans.....	1	3

\*Ratified the constitution. †Organized as territory. ‡Delegate. †Signing of protocol relinquishing sovereignty. \*\*Yielding sovereignty. ††Commissioner.

Historians do not all agree as to some of the dates in the above table. The dates given are from the statistical abstract of the United States published by the government, and are well supported in all disputed cases.

## STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

[Nov. 1, 1900.]

## INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

TITLE OF LOAN.	Authorizing act.	Rate.	Amount issued.	Total outstanding Nov. 1, 1900.
Consols of 1890.....	March 14, 1900.....	2 per cent.....	\$345,530,750	\$345,530,750
Loan of 1908-1918.....	June 13, 1898.....	3 per cent.....	198,792,640	120,506,400
Funded loan of 1907.....	July 14, 1870, & Jan. 20, 1871	4 per cent.....	740,919,300	336,516,600
Refunding certificates.....	February 26, 1879.....	4 per cent.....	40,012,750	34,410
Loan of 1825.....	January 14, 1875.....	4 per cent.....	162,315,400	162,315,400
Loan of 1904.....	January 14, 1875.....	5 per cent.....	100,000,000	36,506,550
Aggregate of interest-bearing debt.....			1,587,570,840	1,001,499,750

## DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Funded loan of 1891, continued at 2 per cent, called for redemption May 18, 1900; interest ceased Aug. 18, 1900.....	\$2,255,000.00
Funded loan of 1891, matured Sept. 2, 1891.....	75,050.00
Old debt matured at various dates prior to Jan. 1, 1861, and other items of debt matured at various dates subsequent to Jan. 1, 1861.....	1,009,980.26
Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.....	3,430,030.26
Bonds issued to Pacific railroads matured but not yet presented: Union Pacific, \$12,000; Central Pacific, \$1,000; Kansas Pacific, \$1,000; total.....	14,000.00

## DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States notes—Feb. 25, 1862; July 11, 1862; March 3, 1863.....	\$346,631,016.00
Old demand notes—July 17, 1861; Feb. 12, 1862.....	53,847.50
National-bank notes—Redemption account—July 14, 1890.....	32,804,298.00
Fractional currency—July 17, 1862; March 3, 1863; June 30, 1864 less \$8,375,934; estimated as lost or destroyed, act of June 21, 1879.....	6,878,410.41
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest.....	386,477,571.91

## CERTIFICATES AND NOTES ISSUED ON DEPOSITS OF COIN AND LEGAL-TENDER NOTES AND PURCHASES OF SILVER BULLION.

CLASSIFICATION.	In the treasury.	In circulation.	Amount issued.
Gold certificates—March 3, 1863; July 12, 1882; March 14, 1900.....	\$32,892,710	\$215,595,969	\$248,488,679
Silver certificates—Feb. 28, 1878; Aug. 4, 1896; March 3, 1887; March 14, 1900.....	3,743,255	421,380,745	425,124,000
Currency certificates—June 8, 1872; March 14, 1900.....	10,000	1,780,000	1,790,000
Treasury notes of 1890—July 14, 1890.....	84,540	65,478,490	65,563,000
Aggregate of certificates and treasury notes offset by cash in the treasury.....	36,730,505	704,235,174	740,965,679

## RECAPITULATION.

Classification.	Nov. 1, 1900.	Sept. 30, 1900.
Interest-bearing debt.....	\$1,001,499,750.00	\$1,001,499,230.00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.....	3,430,030.26	5,516,220.26
Debt bearing no interest.....	386,477,571.91	387,346,039.41
Aggregate of interest and noninterest-bearing debt.....	1,391,407,352.17	1,394,361,549.67
Certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury.....	740,965,679.00	734,513,679.00
Aggregate of debt, including certificates and treasury notes.....	2,132,373,031.17	2,128,875,228.67

## CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Reserve fund—Gold coin and bullion.....		\$150,000,000.00
Trust fund—Gold coin.....	\$248,488,679.00	
Silver dollars.....	425,124,000.00	
Silver dollars of 1890.....	3,708,128.00	
Silver bullion of 1890.....	61,854,872.00	
United States notes.....	1,790,000.00	740,965,679.00
General fund—Gold coin and bullion.....	\$50,777,464.57	
Gold certificates.....	32,892,710.00	
Silver certificates.....	3,743,255.00	
Silver dollars.....	1,477,683.00	
Silver bullion.....	1,616,246.71	
United States notes.....	11,525,955.00	
Treasury notes of 1890.....	84,540.00	
Currency certificates.....	10,000.00	

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

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STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.—CONTINUED.

Classification.	Nov. 1, 1900.	Sept. 30, 1900.
National bank notes.....	\$6,318,330.28	
Fractional silver coin.....	5,641,697.77	
Fractional currency.....	60.94	
Minor coin.....	432,822.84	
Bonds and interest paid, awaiting reimbursement.....	37,817.19	\$123,628,053.30
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of treasurer of the United States.....	89,818,485.83	
To credit of United States disbursing officers.....	6,659,658.98	96,478,144.81
Total.....		\$220,106,198.11
Gold certificates.....	248,488,679.00	
Silver certificates.....	425,124,300.00	
Currency certificates.....	1,790,000.00	
Treasury notes of 1890.....	65,565,000.00	740,965,679.00
National bank 5 per cent fund.....	12,984,057.63	
Outstanding checks and drafts.....	6,712,505.41	
Disbursing officers' balances.....	57,059,672.05	
Postoffice department account.....	3,642,203.26	
Miscellaneous items.....	2,702,661.64	83,101,165.99
Reserve fund.....	150,000,000.00	824,066,844.99
Available cash balance.....		137,005,032.12
Total.....		1,111,071,877.11

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

NAME OF ROAD.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	\$1,600,000.00	\$2,147,953.09	\$3,747,953.09
Stoux City & Pacific.....	1,628,320.00	2,565,567.15	4,193,887.15
Total.....	3,228,320.00	4,713,520.24	7,941,840.24

NOTE.—The government has been reimbursed for \$27,236,512 principal and \$31,211,711.75 interest, being the total indebtedness of the Union Pacific Railroad company to Nov. 1, 1897, and for the principal of the Kansas Pacific indebtedness, amounting to \$6,303,000.

The unpaid balance of the total indebtedness of the Central Pacific and Western Pacific Railroad companies to the United States, under settlement agreement of Feb. 1, 1899 amounts to \$44,109,536.70 and accrued interest, less transportation earnings.

ANALYSIS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

JULY 1.	Debt on which interest has ceased.	Debt bearing no interest.*	Outstanding principal.	Cash in the treasury.	Principal of debt less cash in treasury.	Population of the United States.	Debt per capita.	Interest per capita.
1863.....	\$1,197,340.89	\$408,401,782.61	\$2,611,687,851.19	\$130,834,437.96	\$ 2,480,853,413.23	36,973,000	\$67.10	\$3.48
1869.....	5,260,181.00	421,131,510.55	2,588,452,213.94	155,680,340.85	2,432,771,873.09	37,756,000	64.43	3.32
1870.....	3,708,641.00	420,080,064.42	2,480,672,427.81	149,502,471.60	2,331,169,956.21	38,558,371	60.46	3.08
1871.....	1,948,902.26	416,565,680.06	2,353,211,332.32	106,217,283.65	2,246,994,068.67	39,555,000	56.81	2.83
1872.....	7,926,797.26	430,530,431.52	2,253,251,328.78	103,470,738.43	2,149,780,590.35	40,896,000	52.96	2.56
1873.....	51,929,710.26	472,069,332.94	2,234,482,963.20	129,020,932.45	2,105,462,030.75	41,676,000	50.52	2.35
1874.....	3,216,560.26	509,543,128.17	2,251,690,468.43	147,541,314.74	2,104,149,153.69	42,796,000	49.17	2.31
1875.....	11,425,820.26	498,182,411.69	2,232,284,531.95	142,243,361.82	2,090,041,170.13	43,949,000	47.56	2.20
1876.....	3,902,420.26	465,807,196.89	2,180,335,067.15	119,469,736.70	2,060,865,330.45	45,135,000	45.66	2.11
1877.....	16,648,890.26	476,764,031.84	2,205,301,392.10	186,025,960.73	2,019,275,431.37	46,351,000	43.56	2.01
1878.....	5,594,560.26	455,875,682.27	2,256,205,822.53	256,823,612.08	1,999,382,210.45	47,536,000	42.01	1.93
1879.....	37,015,630.26	410,835,741.78	2,245,495,072.04	249,080,167.01	1,996,414,905.03	48,868,000	40.86	1.71
1880.....	7,621,453.26	388,800,815.37	2,130,415,370.63	201,088,622.88	1,929,326,747.75	50,155,733	38.27	1.59
1881.....	6,723,805.26	422,721,954.32	2,009,013,563.58	249,363,415.35	1,819,650,154.23	51,462,000	35.36	1.46
1882.....	16,290,845.26	438,241,788.77	1,918,312,964.03	248,289,519.78	1,670,023,444.25	52,793,000	31.72	1.08
1883.....	7,831,415.26	538,111,162.81	1,834,171,728.07	345,869,902.92	1,538,751,825.15	54,168,000	28.41	.96
1884.....	19,456,205.26	584,308,868.31	1,890,528,923.57	391,985,928.18	1,498,542,995.39	55,554,000	25.90	.84
1885.....	4,101,905.26	663,712,927.88	1,863,964,873.14	488,612,429.23	1,375,352,443.91	57,098,000	24.09	.84
1886.....	9,704,445.26	619,344,468.52	1,775,063,013.78	492,917,173.34	1,282,145,840.44	58,420,000	21.95	.79
1887.....	6,115,165.26	629,795,077.37	1,657,602,592.63	629,453,917.21	1,028,148,675.42	61,031,000	19.25	.71
1888.....	2,496,045.26	739,840,389.32	1,632,858,984.58	682,854,089.85	1,063,004,894.73	62,768,000	16.94	.65
1889.....	1,911,485.26	787,287,446.97	1,619,052,922.23	643,113,172.01	975,939,750.22	62,654,000	15.92	.53
1890.....	1,815,805.26	825,011,289.47	1,552,140,204.73	661,355,834.20	924,465,218.53	62,922,250	14.22	.47
1891.....	1,614,705.26	933,852,766.35	1,545,996,591.61	694,083,839.83	851,912,751.78	63,975,000	13.32	.37
1892.....	2,785,875.26	1,000,648,369.37	1,558,464,144.63	746,987,681.03	841,526,463.60	65,403,000	12.86	.35
1893.....	2,094,060.26	958,954,525.87	1,545,985,686.13	707,016,210.89	838,969,475.25	66,826,000	12.55	.34
1894.....	1,851,240.26	995,860,506.42	1,632,253,636.68	732,940,256.13	899,313,380.55	68,275,000	13.17	.37
1895.....	1,721,580.26	953,197,331.99	1,675,120,983.25	811,061,686.46	864,059,314.78	69,878,000	12.38	.44
1896.....	1,600,890.26	920,839,543.14	1,769,840,323.40	853,905,635.51	915,934,687.89	71,390,000	11.57	.49
1897.....	1,546,880.26	968,960,653.64	1,817,672,665.90	925,649,765.87	922,022,900.03	72,807,000	13.63	.47
1898.....	1,262,680.00	947,901,845.64	1,796,531,868.90	769,446,503.76	1,027,085,365.14	74,522,000	13.79	.51
1899.....	1,218,300.00	944,690,256.66	1,931,927,396.92	836,607,071.79	1,095,320,325.19	76,011,000	15.20	.53
1900.....	1,176,320.26	1,112,305,911.00	2,136,961,691.67	799,790,835.45	1,329,249,853.78	77,676,000	14.80	.51

\*Includes certificates issued against gold, silver and currency deposited in the treasury.

## FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

COUNTRY.	Ruler.	Title.	Popula- tion.	Area. Sq.miles.
Abyssinia.....	Menelek II.....	Emperor.....	3,500,000	150,000
Afghanistan.....	Abdur Khan.....	Ameer.....	4,000,000	300,000
Argentina.....	Julio A. Roca.....	President.....	3,951,911	1,125,086
Austria-Hungary.....	Franz Josef I.....	Emperor.....	41,231,542	249,942
Belgium.....	Leopold II.....	King.....	6,232,272	11,373
Bokhara.....	Sayid Abdul Ahad.....	Ameer.....	2,500,000	92,000
Bolivia.....	Senor Jose M. Pando.....	President.....	2,019,549	567,360
Brazil.....	M. F. de C. Salles.....	President.....	14,333,915	3,209,878
Bulgaria.....	Ferdinand.....	Prince.....	3,309,816	24,360
Chile.....	Fred. Errazuris.....	President.....	2,915,332	293,970
China.....	Tsai'tien.....	Emperor.....	402,680,000	1,327,308
Colombia.....	M. A. Sanclemente.....	President.....	3,878,600	504,773
Congo Free State.....	Leopold II.....	Sovereign.....	30,000,000	900,000
Costa Rica.....	Rafael Iglesias.....	President.....	243,205	23,000
Denmark.....	Christian IX.....	King.....	2,185,335	15,289
Ecuador.....	Elrog Alfaro.....	President.....	1,270,000	12,000
Egypt.....	Abbas Hilmi.....	Khedive.....	9,734,405	10,638
France.....	Emile Loubet.....	President.....	38,343,192	204,052
Germany.....	Wilhelm II.....	Emperor.....	52,279,901	208,570
Prussia.....	Wilhelm II.....	King.....	31,855,123	134,537
Bavaria.....	Otto.....	King.....	5,818,544	29,232
Saxony.....	Albert.....	King.....	3,757,688	5,737
Wurttemberg.....	Wilhelm II.....	King.....	2,081,151	7,528
Baden.....	Frederick I.....	Grand Duke.....	1,725,464	5,822
Hesse.....	Ernst Ludwig.....	Grand Duke.....	1,039,020	2,966
Lippe.....	Alexander.....	Prince.....	134,854	469
Anhalt.....	Frederick.....	Duke.....	238,298	906
Brunswick.....	Albrecht.....	Regent.....	434,213	1,424
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	Franz IV.....	Grand Duke.....	596,436	5,135
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	Wilhelm I.....	Grand Duke.....	101,540	1,131
Oldenburg.....	August.....	Grand Duke.....	373,739	2,479
Saxe-Altenburg.....	Ernst.....	Duke.....	170,864	511
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	Charles Edward.....	Duke.....	216,603	757
Saxe-Meiningen.....	George II.....	Duke.....	234,005	953
Saxe-Weimar.....	Karl Alexander.....	Grand Duke.....	326,091	1,388
Reuss (elder branch).....	Heinrich XXII.....	Prince.....	67,468	120
Reuss (younger branch).....	Heinrich XIV.....	Prince.....	132,130	319
Waldeck.....	Friedrich.....	Prince.....	57,281	433
Great Britain and Ireland.....	Victoria.....	Queen.....	38,104,975	120,979
Greece.....	Georgios I.....	King.....	2,433,806	25,041
Guatemala.....	Manuel E. Cabrera.....	President.....	1,535,652	46,000
Haiti.....	T. S. Sam.....	President.....	960,000	10,204
Honduras.....	Gen. T. Sierra.....	President.....	400,000	43,000
India (British).....	Victoria.....	Empress.....	221,172,952	964,993
Italy.....	Victor Emmanuel III.....	King.....	28,459,628	110,623
Japan.....	Mutsu Hito.....	Mikado.....	42,270,620	147,655
Khiva.....	Syed Mehomed Rahim.....	Khan.....	700,000	22,320
Korea.....	Yi-Heui.....	Emperor.....	10,528,937	82,000
Liberia.....	W. D. Coleman.....	President.....	1,038,000	14,360
Luxemburg.....	Adolf.....	Duke.....	217,583	998
Mexico.....	Porfirio Diaz.....	President.....	12,619,959	767,005
Monaco.....	Albert.....	Prince.....	13,304	8
Montenegro.....	Nicholas I.....	Prince.....	228,000	3,690
Morocco.....	Mulai Abdul Aziz.....	Sultan.....	5,040,000	219,000
Nepal.....	Jang.....	Sovereign.....	2,000,000	54,000
Netherlands.....	Wilhelmina.....	Queen.....	5,004,204	12,648
Nicaragua.....	Jose S. Zelaya.....	President.....	380,000	49,500
Oman.....	Seyyid Feysal.....	Sultan.....	1,500,000	82,000
Paraguay.....	Emilio Aceval.....	President.....	432,000	98,000
Persia.....	Muzaffer-ed-Din.....	Shah.....	9,000,000	628,000
Peru.....	E. L. Romana.....	President.....	2,621,844	463,747
Portugal.....	Carlos I.....	King.....	5,049,729	34,068
Romania.....	Carol I.....	King.....	5,800,000	48,307
Russia.....	Nicholas II.....	Czar.....	129,932,173	8,660,282
Salvador.....	T. Regalado.....	President.....	651,130	7,225
Santo Domingo.....	J. I. Jimenez.....	President.....	610,000	18,045
Serbia.....	Alexander I.....	King.....	2,312,484	19,050
Siam.....	Chulalongkorn I.....	King.....	5,000,000	200,000
Spain.....	Alfonso XIII.....	King.....	17,565,632	197,670
Sweden and Norway.....	Oscar II.....	King.....	7,010,549	297,321
Switzerland.....	Ernest Brenner.....	President.....	2,917,754	15,976
Tonga.....	George II.....	King.....	17,500	374
Tunis.....	Sidi Ali.....	Bey.....	1,900,000	51,000
Turkey.....	Abdul Hamid II.....	Sultan.....	38,834,500	1,147,587
United States.....	William McKinley.....	President.....	76,295,220	3,507,640
Uruguay.....	Juan L. Cuestas.....	President.....	827,485	72,110
Venezuela.....	Gen. C. Castro.....	President.....	2,323,527	593,943

## The National Government.

[Corrected to Nov. 1, 1900.]

**EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.**

President, William McKinley (O.).....	\$50,000
Sec. to the President, Geo. B. Cortelyou (N. Y.).....	5,000
Vice-President (vacant).....	8,000
U. S. Dist. Marshal, A. A. Wilson (D. C.).....	6,000

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE.**

Secretary, John Hay (D. C.).....	8,000
Asst. Sec., David J. Hill (N. Y.).....	4,500
Second Asst. Sec., Alvey A. Adee (D. C.).....	4,000
Third Asst. Sec., Thos. W. Cridler (W. Va.).....	4,000
Solicitor, Wm. L. Penfield (Ind.).....	3,500
Chief Clerk, Wm. H. Michael (Neb.).....	2,500
Chief of Diplomatic Bureau, Sydney Smith (D. C.).....	2,100
Chief Consular Bureau, Robert S. Chilton, Jr. (D. C.).....	2,100
Chief of Bureau of Indexes and Archives, Pendleton King (N. C.).....	2,100
Chief of Bureau of Accounts, Thomas Morrison (N. Y.).....	2,100
Chief of Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Frederic Emory (Md.).....	2,100
Chief of Bureau of Rolls and Library, A. H. Allen (N. C.).....	2,100
Chief of Bureau of Appointments, Robert Brent Mosher (Ky.).....	2,100
Translator, Henry L. Thomas (N. Y.).....	2,100
Translator, John S. Martin, Jr. (Pa.).....	.....
Private Sec. to Sec. of State, E. J. Babcock (N. Y.).....	2,250

[Bureau of Accounts has charge of passports.]

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**

Secretary, Lyman J. Gage (Ill.).....	8,000
Private Sec., M. E. Alles (O.).....	2,250
Asst. Sec., Frank A. Vanderlip (Ill.).....	4,500
Asst. Sec., Horace A. Taylor (Wis.).....	4,500
Asst. Sec., O. L. Spaulding (Mich.).....	4,500
Chief Clerk, Theo. F. Swayze (N. J.).....	3,000
Chief of Appt. Div., Chas. Lyman (Conn.).....	2,750
Chief of Warrants Div., W. F. MacLennan.....	3,500
Chief Pub. Moneys Div., Eugene B. Daskam.....	2,500
Chief of Cus. Div., Andrew Johnson (W. Va.).....	2,750
Acting Chief of Rev., Marine Div., Charles F. Shoemaker (N. Y.).....	2,500
Chief of Stationery, Printing and Blanks Div., Geo. Simmons (D. C.).....	2,500
Chief of Loans and Currency Div., Andrew T. Huntington (Mass.).....	2,500
Chief of Misc. Div., Lewis Jordan (Ind.).....	2,500
Government Actuary, Jos. S. McCoy (N. J.).....	1,800

**Supervising Architect's Office.**

Supervising Architect, Jas. K. Taylor (Pa.).....	4,500
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**Bureau of Engraving and Printing.**

Director (vacant).....	4,500
Asst. Director, Thomas J. Sullivan (D. C.).....	2,250
Supt. Engraving Div., John R. Hill (N. Y.).....	3,600

**Office Steamboat Inspector.**

Supervising Inspector, James A. Dumont.....	3,500
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**Bureau of Statistics.**

Chief, Oscar P. Austin (D. C.).....	3,000
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**Life-Saving Service.**

Gen'l Supt., S. I. Kimball (Me.).....	4,000
Asst., Horace L. Piper (Me.).....	2,500

**Comptrollers.**

First Comptroller, Robt. J. Tracewell (Ind.).....	5,000
Asst., Leander P. Mitchell (Ind.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk, C. M. Force (Ky.).....	2,750
Chief Law Clerk, J. D. Terrell (Mich.).....	2,750

**Register of the Treasury.**

Register, Judson W. Lyons (Ga.).....	4,000
Asst., Nolen L. Chew (Ind.).....	2,250

**Auditors.**

Auditor for the Treasury Dept., William E. Andrews (Neb.).....	\$3,600
Deputy, Edward McKetterick (Iowa).....	2,250
Auditor for the War Dept., F. H. Morris (O.).....	3,600
Deputy, D. A. Grosvenor (Md.).....	2,250
Auditor for the Interior Dept., William Youngblood (Ala.).....	3,600
Deputy, R. S. Person (S. D.).....	2,250
Auditor for the Navy Dept., W. W. Brown (Pa.).....	3,600
Deputy, John M. Ewing (Wis.).....	2,250
Auditor for the State and Other Depts., E. G. Timme (Wis.).....	3,600
Deputy, Geo. W. Esterly (Minn.).....	2,250
Auditor for the Postoffice Dept., Henry A. Castle (Minn.).....	3,600
Deputy, A. L. Lawshe (Ind.).....	2,250

**Treasurer of the United States.**

Treasurer, Ellis H. Roberts (N. Y.).....	6,000
Asst. Treas., J. F. Mellne (D. C.).....	3,600
Supt. Nat. Bank Red. Div., Thos. E. Rogers.....	3,500

**Comptroller of the Currency.**

Comptroller, Charles G. Dawes (Ill.).....	5,000
Deputy, Thomas P. Kane (D. C.).....	2,800

**Commissioner of Internal Revenue.**

Commissioner, G. W. Wilson (O.).....	6,000
Deputy, Robt. Williams, Jr. (N. Y.).....	3,200
Deputy, Jas. C. Wheeler (Mich.).....	.....

**Director of the Mint.**

Director, Geo. E. Roberts (Iowa).....	4,500
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**Bureau of Navigation.**

Commissioner, E. F. Chamberlain (N. Y.).....	3,600
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**United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.**

Superintendent, Henry S. Pritchett (Mo.).....	6,000
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**Marine Hospital Service.**

Supervising Surg.-Gen., Walter Wyman.....	4,000
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**NAVY DEPARTMENT.**

Secretary, John D. Long (Mass.).....	8,000
Asst. Sec., Frank W. Hackett (N. H.).....	4,500
Chief Clerk, Benj. F. Peters (Pa.).....	2,500
Private Sec. (vacant).....	2,250

**Bureau Yards and Docks.**

Chief, Rear-Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott.....	.....
Civil Engineers, F. T. Chambers, A. C. Cunningham and H. H. Rousseau.....	.....
Professor of Mathematics, Henry M. Paul.....	.....

**Bureau of Navigation.**

Chief, Rear-Admiral A. S. Crowninshield.....	.....
Captain, George A. Converse.....	.....
Asst. to Bureau, Commander W. S. Cowles.....	.....
Lieutenant-Commanders, J. J. Hunker and V. L. Cottman.....	.....
Lieuts., H. H. Ward, Chas. Webster and D. F. Sellers.....	.....

**Nautical Almanac Office.**

Professor, S. J. Brown.....	.....
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**Office Naval Intelligence.**

Chief Intelligence Officer, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee.....	.....
Lieut.-Comdrs., R. T. Mulligan and Horace M. Witzel.....	.....
Lieuts., Harry Phelps, L. R. de Steiguer and O. S. Knepper.....	.....

**Hydrographic Office.**

Hydrographer, Commander C. C. Todd.....	.....
Lieutenant-Commanders, C. M. Thomas, Chas. Laird, F. S. Carter and C. J. Boush.....	.....
Lieutenants, F. W. Kellogg, Glennie Tarbox, John R. Edie, H. G. Macfarland.....	.....

**Library and Naval War Records.**  
*Superintendent.* Prof. E. K. Rawson.  
*Commander.* George P. Colvocoreses.

**Naval Observatory.**  
*Superintendent.* Capt. C. H. Davis.  
*Assistant.* Lieut.-Commander B. W. Hodges.  
*Astronomical Director.* Prof. of Mathematics S. J. Brown.  
*Professors of Mathematics.* A. N. Skinner, T. J. J. See, M. Updegraff, W. S. Elchelberger and W. S. Harshman.  
*Assistant Astronomers.* Geo. A. Hill, Theo. I. King and F. B. Littell.  
*Assistants.* E. J. Loomis and H. B. Hedrick.

**Bureau of Ordnance.**  
*Chief.* Rear-Admiral Chas. O'Neill.  
*Lieutenants.* T. S. Rodgers, T. C. Fenton, W. McLean, L. H. Chandler, F. B. Bassett and Cleland Davis.  
*Professor.* P. R. Alger.

**Bureau of Equipment.**  
*Rear-Admiral.* R. B. Bradford.  
*Captain.* Charles S. Sperry.  
*Lieut.-Commanders.* S. W. B. Diehl, T. E. D. W. Veeder, W. H. Allen and Geo. W. Denfeld.  
*Lieutenants.* J. B. Blissh, F. L. Chapin, H. E. Parmenter.  
*Ensign.* W. L. Varnum, retired.

**Bureau of Construction and Repairs.**  
*Rear-Admiral.* Philip Hiebhorn.  
*Naval Constructors.* J. J. Woodward, D. W. Taylor and F. B. Zahm.  
*Asst. Constructors.* H. G. Gillmor and H. L. Ferguson.

**Office of Judge-Advocate General.**  
*Judge-Advocate General.* Capt. S. C. Lemly.  
*Lieutenant.* Thomas Washington  
*Captain.* Wm. C. Dawson, U. S. M. C.

**Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.**  
*Rear-Admiral.* W. K. Van Reypen.  
*Asst. to Bureau.* Surgeon James D. Gatewood.  
*Special Duty.* P. A. Surgeon F. L. Pleadwell.

**Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.**  
*Rear-Admiral.* Albert S. Kenny.  
*Asst. to Bureau.* Geo. W. Simpson, U. S. N.  
*Paymaster.* T. H. Hicks, U. S. N.  
*P. A. Paymaster.* Charles Conard.  
*Asst. Paymaster.* David M. Addison.

**Naval Examining Board.**  
*President.* Rear-Admiral John C. Watson.  
*Members.* Capt. Asa Walker, Comdr. Washburn Maynard and Comdr. Chas. W. Rae.

**Board of Medical Examiners.**  
*President.* Med. Director J. B. Parker.  
*Members.* Med. Director Dwight Dickinson and Med. Inspector D. N. Bertolette.

**Naval Retiring Board.**  
*President.* Rear-Admiral John A. Howell.  
*Members.* Capts. F. A. Cook and T. F. Jewell, Med. Director J. C. Wise and Med. Inspector W. S. Dixon.

**Bureau of Steam Engineering.**  
*Rear-Admiral.* Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville.  
*Chief Clerk.* Wm. H. H. Smith.  
*Lieut.-Commanders.* J. H. Perry, A. B. Willits, F. H. Bailey, W. F. Worthington.  
*Lieuts.* R. S. Griffin, B. C. Bryan and C. E. Rommel.

**State, War and Navy Department Building.**  
*Supt.*, Commander G. W. Baird.

**Board of Inspection and Survey.**  
*President.* Rear-Admiral Frederick Rodgers.  
*Members.* Capt. Robley D. Evans, Comdrs. C. R. Roeliker and J. N. Hemphill.

*Lieut.-Commanders.* C. E. Vreeland and Richard Henderson, Naval Constr. Washington L. Capps and Maj. C. H. Lauchheimer, U. S. marine corps.

**Naval Dispensary.**  
*Surgeons.* P. M. Rixey and E. M. Stone.  
*Pharmacist.* J. C. Martin.

**Museum of Hygiene.**  
*Medical Director.* Chas. H. White.

**Navy Pay Office.**  
*Pay Director.* Stephen Rand.

**Headquarters of United States Marine Corps.**  
*Brig.-Gen. Commandant.* Charles Heywood.  
*Adj. and Inspector.* Col. George C. Reid.  
*Asst. Adj. and Inspector.* Maj. C. H. Lauchheimer.  
*Quartermaster.* Col. Frank L. Denny.  
*Asst. Quartermaster.* Robert P. Faunt Le Roy.  
*Paymaster.* Col. Green Clay Goodloe.  
*Asst. Paymaster.* George Richards.

**Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.**  
*Lieutenant-Colonel.* Benjamin R. Russell.  
*Captain.* John H. Russell.  
*First Lieutenant.* Harold C. Snyder.  
*Second Lieutenants.* Thomas H. Brown, Rupert C. Dewey, Hamilton D. South, James K. Tracy, Burton W. Sibley, William Brackett, William L. Redles.  
*Surgeon.* S. H. Dickson, U. S. Navy.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Secretary.* Ellihu Root (N. Y.).....\$8,000  
*Sec. to Sec. of War.* W. S. Coursey (S. C.)..... 2,250  
*Confidential Clerk.* Fred C. Squires (Mich.) 1,800  
*Asst. Sec.* Geo. D. Melkielejohn (Neb.)..... 4,500  
*Chief Clerk.* John C. Seefeldt..... 2,500

#### Headquarters of the Army.

*Lieut.-Gen.* Nelson A. Miles.  
*Adj.-Gen.*, Col. Thomas Ward.  
*Mil. Secretary.* Lieut.-Col. Francis Michler.  
*Aid de Camp.* Lieut.-Col. H. K. Bailey.  
*Aid de Camp.* Lieut.-Col. H. H. Whitney.  
*Chief Clerk.* J. B. Morton.

#### Adjutant-General's Department.

*Adj.-Gen.*, Maj.-Gen. H. C. Corbin.  
*Assistants.* Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Carter, Maj. Geo. Andrews, Maj. John A. Johnston, Maj. Wm. A. Simpson.  
*Chief Clerk.* R. P. Thlian.....\$2,000

#### Inspector-General's Department.

*Inspector-Gen.* Brig.-Gen. J. C. Breckinridge.  
*Assistants.* Lieut.-Col. C. H. Heyl and Maj. Thos. T. Knox.  
*Acting Chief Clerk.* J. D. Parker.

#### Judge-Advocate General's Office.

*Judge-Advocate Gen.* Brig.-Gen. G. N. Lieber.  
*Assistants.* Maj. Chas. McClure and Maj. Harvey C. Carbaugh.  
*Chief Clerk.* Lewis W. Call.

#### Quartermaster's Department.

*Quarterm.-Gen.*, Brig.-Gen. M. I. Ludington.  
*Assistants.* Maj. Charles Bird, Maj. Wm. S. Patten, Maj. M. C. Martin, Maj. F. G. Hodgson, Maj. J. M. Carson, Jr., Maj. F. M. Schreiner and Capt. J. Z. Dare.  
*Chief Clerk.* Henry D. Saxton.

#### Subsistence Department.

*Actg. Commissary-Gen.*, Col. Jno. F. Weston.  
*Assistants.* Lieut.-Col. Henry G. Sharpe, Maj. A. L. Smith.  
*Chief Clerk.* Wm. A. DeCaIndry.

**Medical Department.**

*Surgeon-Gen.*, Brig.-Gen. Geo. M. Sternberg.  
*Assts.*, Col. Dallas Bache, Col. A. A. Woodhull,  
 Lieut.-Col. Chas. Smart, Maj. Walter Reed,  
 Maj. J. C. Merrill, Maj. G. E. Bushnell.  
*Chief Clerk*, George A. Jones.

**Pay Department.**

*Paymaster-Gen.*, Brig.-Gen. A. E. Bates.  
*Assistant*, Lieut.-Col. C. C. Sniffen.  
*Chief Clerk*, T. M. Exley.

**Corps of Engineers.**

*Chief of Engineers*, Brig.-Gen. John M. Willson.  
*Assistants*, Lieut.-Col. A. Mackenzie, Maj.  
 James L. Lusk, Maj. Frederick V. Abbot and  
 First Lieut. Charles S. Bromwell.  
*Chief Clerk*, Wm. J. Warren.

**Public Buildings and Grounds.**

*Officer in Charge*, Col. T. A. Bingham.

**Ordnance Department.**

*Chief of Ordnance*, Brig.-Gen. A. R. Buffington.  
*Assistants*, Maj. C. E. Dutton, Maj. V. McNairy,  
 Maj. C. S. Smith, Capt. A. H. Russell, Capt.  
 L. L. Bruff, Capt. W. W. Gibson, Capt. C. B.  
 Wheeler, Lieut. W. H. Tschappat.  
*Chief Clerk*, John J. Cook.

**Signal Office.**

*Chief Signal Officer*, Brig.-Gen. A. W. Greely.  
*Assistant*, Maj. Richard E. Thompson.  
*Disburs'g Officer*, Capt. Eugene O. Fchet, U.S.V.  
*Chief Clerk*, Otto A. Nesmith.

**Record and Pension Office.**

*Chief of Office*, Brig.-Gen. F. C. Ainsworth.  
*Assistant*, Maj. John Tweedale.  
*Chiefs of Division*, Jacob Frech, O. B. Brown,  
 J. W. Kirkley.

**POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.**

*Postmaster-Gen.*, Charles E. Smith (Pa.)...\$8,000  
*Chief Clerk*, Blain W. Taylor (W. Va.)... 2,500  
*Asst. Atty.-Gen.*, James N. Tyner (Ind.)... 4,000  
*Law Clerk*, Harrison J. Barrett (N. C.)... 2,750  
*Appointment Clerk*, John H. Robinson  
 (Miss.)... 1,800  
*Supt. and Disbursing Clerk*, Rufus B. Mer-  
 chant (Va.)... 2,100  
*Topographer*, A. Von Haake (N. Y.)... 2,500

**OFFICE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.**

*First Asst. P. M. G.*, W. M. Johnson (N. J.) 4,000  
*Chief Clerk*, Geo. M. Allen (Ind.)... 2,000  
*Supt. Div. P. O. Sup.*, Michael W. Louis  
 (O.)... 2,250  
*Supt. Div. Free Delivery*, August W. Ma-  
 chen (O.)... 3,000  
*Superintendent of Salaries and Allowances*,  
 Geo. W. Beavers (N. Y.)... 2,500  
*Supt. Money-Order System*, James T. Met-  
 calf (Iowa)... 3,000  
*Chief Clerk Money-Order System*, E. F.  
 Kimball (Mass.)... 2,000  
*Supt. Dead-Letter Office*, David P. Leib-  
 hardt (Ind.)... 2,500  
*Chief Clerk Dead-Letter Office*, Ward Bur-  
 lingame (Kas.)... 1,800  
*Chief Div. of Correspondence*, J. R. Ash (Pa.) 2,000  
*Asst. Supts. Div. Free Delivery*, C. J. McCoy  
 (S. Dak.), hdqrs. Wash.; Wm. G. Edens  
 (Ill.), hdqrs. Chicago; Charles Hedges  
 (Tex.), hdqrs. New York... 2,000  
*Eastern Div. Rural Free Delivery*, H. Con-  
 quest Clark (D. C.), hdqrs. Wash. ....  
*Western Div.*, Frank M. Dice (Ind.), hdqrs.  
 Indianapolis.....

*Military Postal Service, Cuba—Director-  
 Gen. of Posts*, E. G. Rathbone (O.)...\$4,500

**OFFICE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.**

*Second Asst. P. M. G.*, W. S. Shallenberger  
 (Pa.)... 4,000  
*Chief Clerk*, George F. Stone (N. Y.)... 2,100  
*Supt. Railway Adjustments*, J. H. Crew (O.) 2,000  
*Chief Div. of Inspection*, James B. Cook  
 (Md.)... 2,000  
*Chief Div. Mail Equipment*, Thomas P.  
 Graham (N. Y.)... 2,000  
*Gen. Supt. Railway Mail Service*, James  
 E. White (Ill.)... 3,500  
*Asst. Gen. Supt. Railway Mail Service*,  
 Alexander Grant (Mich.)... 2,000  
*Chief Clerk Railway Mail Service*, John  
 W. Holiday (O.)... 2,000  
*Supt. Foreign Mails*, N. M. Brooks (Va.)... 3,000  
*Chief Clerk Foreign Mails*, R. L. Maddox  
 (Ky.)... 2,000

**OFFICE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.**

*Third Asst. P. M. G.*, Edwin C. Madden  
 (Mich.)... 4,000  
*Chief Clerk*, Edward B. Kellogg (Conn.)... 2,000  
*Chief Div. Finance*, A. W. Bingham (Mich.) 2,250  
*Chief Div. Postage Stamps*, James H. Reeve  
 (N. Y.)... 2,250  
*Chief Classification Division*, Henry A.  
 Kelly (Kas.)... 2,000  
*Superintendent Registry System*, William  
 H. Laudvolzt (D. C.)... 3,500  
*Principal Clerk Division of Files, Mail,  
 etc.*, E. S. Hall (Vt.)... 1,800  
*Postage Stamp Agent*, John P. Green (O.)... 2,500  
*Postal Card Agent*, Edgar H. Shook (W.  
 Va.)... 2,500  
*Stamped Envelope Agent*, Chas. H. Field  
 (Conn.)... 2,500

**OFFICE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.**

*Fourth Asst. P. M. G.*, J. L. Bristow (Kas.) 4,000  
*Chief Clerk*, M. O. Chance (Ill.)... 2,000  
*Chief Div. of Appointments*, Carter B.  
 Keene (Me.)... 2,000  
*Chief Div. of Bonds and Commissions*,  
 Christian B. Dickey (O.)... 2,000  
*Chief P. O. Inspector*, W. E. Cochran (Col.) 3,000  
*Chief Clerk Div. of P. O. Inspectors and  
 Mail Depredations*, Emanuel Speich  
 (Neb.)... 2,000  
*Actg. Postmaster, Havana*, J. R. Harrison  
 (Kas.)... 3,500  
*Philippines—Director-Gen. of Posts*, Frank  
 W. Vaille (Col.)... 4,000

**OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.**

*Auditor*, Henry A. Castle (Minn.)... 4,000  
*Deputy Auditor*, Abraham L. Lawshe (Ind.) 2,500  
*Chief Clerk*, John B. Slemam (Ill.)... 2,000  
*Law Clerk*, D. H. Fenton (Ind.)... 2,000  
*Disbursing Clerk*, B. W. Holman (Wis.)... 2,000  
*Chief Collecting Div.*, Arthur Clements (Md) 2,000  
*Chief Bookkeeping Div.*, David W. Duncan  
 (Pa.)... 2,000  
*Chief Pay Div.*, A. M. McBath (Tenn.)... 2,000  
*Chief Inspecting Div.*, B. A. Allen (Kas.)... 2,000  
*Chief Checking and Assorting Div.*, R. M.  
 Johnson (Ind.)... 2,000  
*Chief Foreign Div.*, D. N. Burbank (N. Y.)... 2,000  
*Chief Recording Div.*, M. M. Holland (D. C.) 2,000

**INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.**

*Secretary*, Ethan A. Hitchcock (Mo.)... 8,000  
*First Asst. Sec.*, Thomas Ryan (Kas.)... 4,500  
*Asst. Sec.*, Frank L. Campbell (D. C.)... 4,000  
*Chief Clerk*, Edward M. Dawson (Md.)... 2,750

**General Land Office.**

*Commissioner*, Binger Hermann (Ore.)... 5,000  
*Asst. Comr.*, William A. Richards (Wyo.)... 3,000

**Office of Indian Affairs.**

Commissioner, Wm. A. Jones (Wis.).....	\$4,000
Asst. Comr., A. Clarke Tonner (O.).....	3,000
Supt. Indian Schools, Miss Estelle Reel (Wyo.).....	3,000

**Pension Office.**

Commissioner, H. Clay Evans (Tenn.).....	5,000
First Deputy Comr., Jas. L. Davenport (N. H.).....	3,600
Second Deputy Comr., Leverett M. Kelly (Ill.).....	3,600
Chief Clerk, Wm. H. Bayly (O.).....	2,250
Medical Referee, Jacob F. Raub (Pa.).....	3,000

**Office of Commissioner of Railroads.**

Commissioner, James Longstreet (Ga.).....	4,500
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**Patent Office.**

Commissioner, Charles H. Duell (N. Y.).....	5,000
Asst. Comr., Walter H. Chamberlin (Ill.).....	3,000
Chief Clerk, Edward V. Shepard (N. Y.).....	2,500

**Office of Education.**

Commissioner, William T. Harris (Mass.).....	3,000
Chief Clerk, Lovick Pierce (Ga.).....	1,800

**Geological Survey.**

Director, Chas. D. Walcott (N. Y.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk, Henry C. Rizer (Kas.).....	2,400

**Census Office.**

Director, William R. Merriam (Minn.).....	6,000
Asst. Director, Fred. H. Wines (Ill.).....	4,000
Chief Clerk, Edward McCauley (D. C.).....	2,500

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.**

Atty.-Gen., John W. Griggs (N. J.).....	8,000
Solicitor-Gen., J. K. Richards (O.).....	7,000
Asst. Atty.-Gen., Jas. M. Beck (Pa.).....	5,000
Asst. Atty.-Gen., Henry M. Hoyt (Pa.).....	5,000
Asst. Atty.-Gen., Jno. G. Thompson (Ill.).....	5,000
Asst. Atty.-Gen., Louis A. Pratt (Wis.).....	5,000
Asst. Atty.-Gen. (Dept. of Int.), Willis Van Devanter (Wyo.).....	5,000
Asst. Atty.-Gen. (P. O. Dept.), Jas. N. Tyner (Ind.).....	4,000
Solicitor of Int. Rev. (Treas. Dept.), Geo. M. Thomas (Ky.).....	4,500
Solicitor for Dept. of State, W. L. Penfield (Ind.).....	4,500
Law Clerk and Examiner of Titles, A. J. Bentley (O.).....	2,700
Chief Clerk and Supt. of Building, Cecil Clay (W. Va.).....	2,750
Gen. Agent, Frank Strong (Ark.).....	4,000
Disbursing Clerk, Henry Rechin (O.).....	2,300
Appointment Clerk, Joseph P. Rudy (Pa.).....	1,800
Atty. in Charge of Pardons, Jas. S. E. Smith (Ala.).....	2,400
Solicitor of Treas. (Treas. Dept.), Maurice D. O'Connell (Iowa).....	4,500
Asst. Solicitor, Felix A. Reeve (Tenn.).....	3,000
Chief Clerk Solicitor's Office (Treas. Dept.), Charles E. Vrooman (Iowa).....	2,000
Asst. Attorney in Charge of Dockets, S. B. Sheibley (Ga.).....	2,500

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.**

Secretary, James Wilson (Iowa).....	\$8,000
Asst. Sec., Joseph H. Brigham (O.).....	4,500
Chief Clerk, Andrew Geddes (Iowa).....	2,500
Appointment Clerk, J. B. Bennett (Wis.).....	2,000
Private Secretary to Secretary of Agriculture, J. W. Wilson (Iowa).....	2,250
Chief of Weather Bureau, Willis L. Moore (Ill.).....	5,000
Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, D. E. Salmon (N. J.).....	4,000
Statistician, John Hyde (Neb.).....	3,000
Chemist, H. W. Wiley (Ind.).....	2,500
Entomologist, L. O. Howard (N. Y.).....	2,500
Botanist, F. V. Coville (N. Y.).....	2,500
Chief of Biological Survey, C. Hart Merriam (N. Y.).....	2,500
Chief of Div. of Forestry, Gifford Pinchot (N. Y.).....	2,500
Pomologist, G. B. Brackett (Iowa).....	2,500
Chief of Div. of Agrozoology, F. Lamson Scribner (Tenn.).....	2,500
Chief of Div. of Soils, Milton Whitney (Md.).....	2,500
Chief of Div. of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology, A. F. Woods (Neb.).....	2,500
Director Office of Experiment Stations, A. C. True (Conn.).....	3,000
Chief Div. of Accounts and Disbursements, F. L. Evans (Pa.).....	2,500
Editor, George Wm. Hill (Minn.).....	2,500
Horticulturist, etc., B. F. Galloway (Mo.).....	2,500
Director of the Office of Public Road Inquiry, Martin Dodge (O.).....	2,500
Chief of Section of Foreign Markets, Frank H. Hitchcock (Mass.).....	2,500
Chief of Seed Division, R. J. Whittleton (Ill.).....	2,000

**INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENTS.****Government Printing Office.**

Public Printer, F. W. Palmer (Ill.).....	4,500
Chief Clerk, W. H. Collins (D. C.).....	2,500
Foreman of Printing, H. T. Brian (Md.).....	2,500
Foreman of Binding, P. J. Byrne (N. Y.).....	2,100

**United States Civil-Service Commission.**

Commissioners, John R. Procter (Ky.), John B. Harlow (Mo.), Mark S. Brewer (Mich.).....	3,500
Chief Examiner, A. L. Severn.....	3,000
Secretary, John T. Doyle (N. Y.).....	2,000

**Department of Labor.**

Commissioner, Carroll D. Wright (Mass.).....	5,000
Chief Clerk, G. W. W. Hanger (Miss.).....	2,500
Disbursing Clerk, Charles E. Morse (Pa.).....	1,800

**Interstate-Commerce Commission.**

Chairman, Martin A. Knapp (N. Y.).....	7,500
Judson C. Clements (Ga.).....	7,500
James D. Yeomans (Iowa).....	7,500
Chas. R. Frouy (Vt.).....	7,500
Joseph W. Fifer (Ill.).....	7,500
Secretary, Edward A. Moseley (Mass.).....	3,500

**THE BEGINNING OF THE CENTURY.**

The year 1901 is the first year of the twentieth century of the Christian era. The Christian era has not been used from the early days of Christianity, but was first proposed in the sixth century and did not come into general use for several centuries later. The beginning of the era, Jan. 1 of the year 1, was taken to be near the date of the birth of Christ, but modern research makes it probable that the actual date of His birth was several years earlier. There was no year designated 0 and therefore the

years 100, 200 and so on are the last years of their respective centuries. The number of the year is always used from the first day of the first month of the year, and the year is not completed until the last day of the twelfth month of the year. Similarly the number of the century is always used from the first year of the century, and the century is not completed until the last year is completed. Dec. 31, 1900, was the last day of the nineteenth century, and the twentieth century began Jan. 1, 1901.



Judicial.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Chief Justice—MELVILLE

Justices—John M. Harlan, Kentucky ..... 1877  
 Horace Gray ..... Massachusetts ..... 1881  
 David J. Brewer ..... Kansas ..... 1889  
 Henry B. Brown ..... Michigan ..... 1890  
 Clerk—J. H. McKenney,  
 Salaries: Chief Justice, \$10,500,  
 Marshal—J. M. Wright, Kentucky ..... \$3,500

W. FULLER, Illinois, 1888.

George Shiras, Jr. .... Pennsylvania ..... 1892  
 Edward D. White ..... Louisiana ..... 1894  
 Rufus W. Peckham ..... New York ..... 1895  
 Joseph McKenna ..... California ..... 1898  
 D. C. ..... 1880  
 Justices, \$10,000; Clerk, \$6,000.  
 Reporter—J. C. B. Davis, New York ..... \$4,500

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS.

FIRST CIRCUIT.—Judges—Mr. Justice Horace Gray; Circuit Judges, Le Baron B. Colt, W. L. Putnam; District Judges, Francis C. Lowell, Nathan Webb, Arthur L. Brown, Edgar Aldrich. Clerk—J. G. Stetson. Boston, Mass.

SECOND CIRCUIT.—Judges—Mr. Justice Rufus W. Peckham; Circuit Judges, William J. Wallace, E. H. Lacombe, Nathaniel Shipman; District Judges, Hoyt H. Wheeler, W. K. Townsend, A. C. Coxe, Edw. B. Thomas, Addison Brown. Clerk—Wm. Parkins. New York city.

THIRD CIRCUIT.—Judges—Mr. Justice George Shiras, Jr.; Circuit Judges, M. W. Acheson, G. M. Dallas, George Gray; District Judges, John B. McPherson, Andrew Kirkpatrick, Joseph Buffington, Edward G. Bradford. Clerk—W. V. Williamson. Philadelphia.

FOURTH CIRCUIT.—Judges—Mr. Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice United States; Circuit Judges, C. H. Simonton, Nathan Goff; District Judges, John J. Jackson, Thomas B. Funnell, James E. Boyd, W. H. Brawley, T. J. Morris, Edmund Waddill, Jr., John Paul. Clerk—H. T. Meloney. Richmond, Va.

FIFTH CIRCUIT.—Judges—Mr. Justice E. D. White; Circuit Judges, D. A. Pardee, A. P. McCormick, David D. Shelby; District Judges, W. T. Newman, Emory Speer, Charles Swayne, J. W. Loeck, John Bruce, H. T. Toumin, H. C. Niles, Charles Parlange, Aleck Boarman, Ed-

ward R. Meek, D. E. Bryant, T. S. Maxey. Clerk—James M. McKee. New Orleans, La.

SIXTH CIRCUIT.—Judges—Mr. Justice John M. Harlan; Circuit Judges, Henry F. Severens, H. H. Lurton, Wm. R. Day; District Judges, Albert C. Thompson, A. J. Ricks, H. H. Swan, Geo. P. Warty, Walter Evans, E. S. Hammond, C. D. Clark. Clerk—Frank O. Loveland. Cincinnati, O.

SEVENTH CIRCUIT.—Judges—Mr. Justice H. B. Brown; Circuit Judges, W. A. Woods, J. G. Jenkins, Peter S. Grosscup; District Judges, C. C. Kohlsaat, J. H. Baker, W. J. Allen, W. H. Seaman, R. Bunn. Clerk—Edw. M. Holloway. Chicago, Ill.

EIGHTH CIRCUIT.—Judges—Mr. Justice D. J. Brewer; Circuit Judges, H. C. Caldwell, W. H. Sanborn, A. M. Thayer; District Judges, Wm. H. Munger, O. P. Shiras, Smith McPherson, Wm. Lochren, J. F. Phillips, J. A. Williams, Moses Hallett, Wm. C. Hook, J. A. Riner, Elmer B. Adams, John H. Rogers, Chas. F. Amidon, John E. Carland, Jno. A. Marshall, Jos. A. Gill, Wm. H. H. Clayton, Hosea Townsend. Clerk—J. D. Jordan. St. Louis, Mo.

NINTH CIRCUIT.—Judges—Mr. Justice Joseph McKenna; Circuit Judges, E. M. Ross, William B. Gilbert, W. W. Morrow; District Judges, James H. Beatty, J. J. De Haven, C. B. Bellinger, T. P. Hawley, O. Wellborn, Hiram Knowles, C. H. Hanford, Melville C. Brown, Arthur H. Noyes, Jas. Wickersham, M. M. Este, Wm. H. Holt. Clerk—F. D. Monckton. San Francisco.

CIRCUIT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Salaries of Circuit Judges, \$6,000 each.)

FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Gray, Boston, Mass. Districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island. Circuit Judges—Le Baron B. Colt, Bristol, R. I., July 5, 1884; W. L. Putnam, Portland, Me., March 17, 1892.

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Peckham. Districts of Vermont, Connecticut, New York. Circuit Judges—Wm. J. Wallace, Albany, N. Y., April 6, 1882; E. H. Lacombe, New York, May 26, 1887; Nathaniel Shipman, Hartford, Conn., March 17, 1892.

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Shiras, Pittsburg, Pa. Districts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware. Circuit Judges—Marcus W. Acheson, Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 3, 1891; George M. Dallas, Philadelphia, Pa., March 17, 1892; George Gray, Wilmington, Del., March 29, 1896.

FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.—Mr. Chief Justice Fuller, Washington, D. C. Districts of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina. Circuit Judges—C. H. Simonton, Charleston, S. C., Dec. 19, 1893; Nathan Goff, Clarksburg, W. Va., March 17, 1892.

FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice White. Districts of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas. Circuit Judges—Don A. Pardee, New Orleans, La.,

May 13, 1881; A. P. McCormick, Dallas, Tex., March 17, 1892; D. D. Shelby, Huntsville, Ala., March 2, 1896.

SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Harlan. Districts of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee. Circuit Judges—Henry F. Severens, Cincinnati, O., Feb. 20, 1900; H. H. Lurton, Nashville, Tenn., March 27, 1893; Wm. R. Day, Canton, O., Feb. 28, 1899.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Brown, Chicago, Ill. Districts of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin. Circuit Judges—W. A. Woods, Indianapolis, Ind., March 17, 1893; J. G. Jenkins, Milwaukee, Wis., March 23, 1893; Peter S. Grosscup, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 23, 1896.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Brewer, Leavenworth, Kas. Districts of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah. Circuit Judges—W. H. Sanborn, St. Paul, Minn., March 17, 1892; H. C. Caldwell, Little Rock, Ark., March 4, 1890; Amos M. Thayer, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 9, 1894.

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice McKenna. Districts of California, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada. Circuit Judges—E. M. Ross, Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 22, 1895; W. B. Gilbert, Portland, Ore., March 18, 1892; Wm. W. Morrow, San Francisco, Cal., May 20, 1897.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.

(Salaries of Judges, \$4,500 each.)

Chief Justice—C. C. NOTT, New York, 1865.

Judges—Lawrence Weldon ..... Illinois ..... 1881; S. J. Peelle ..... Indiana ..... 1892  
 John Davis ..... Dis. Columbia 1885 C. B. Howry ..... Mississippi ..... 1897  
 Chief Clerk—Archibald Hopkins, Massachusetts, 1873, \$3,000.

## JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

(Salaries, \$5,000 each.)

DISTRICT.	Name.	Residence.	Date of commission.
ALABAMA—Northern and Middle Dist.	John Bruce	Montgomery	Feb. 27, 1875
Southern District	H. T. Toulmin	Mobile	Jan. 13, 1887
ALASKA—First District	Melville C. Brown	Juneau	June 6, 1900
Second District	Arthur H. Noyes	St. Michael	June 6, 1900
Third District	Jas. Wickersham	Eagle City	June 6, 1900
ARKANSAS—Eastern District	Jacob Trieber	Little Rock	July 26, 1900
Western District	John H. Rogers	Fort Smith	Nov. 27, 1896
ARIZONA	Webster Street	Phoenix	Mar. 21, 1898
CALIFORNIA—Northern District	John J. De Haven	San Francisco	June 8, 1897
Southern District	Olin Wellborn	Los Angeles	Mar. 1, 1895
COLORADO	Moses Hallett	Denver	Jan. 12, 1877
CONNECTICUT	W. K. Townsend	New Haven	Mar. 28, 1892
DELAWARE	Edward G. Bradford	Wilmington	May 11, 1897
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	E. F. Bingham	Washington	April 22, 1887
FLORIDA—Northern District	Charles Swayne	Pensacola	May 17, 1889
Southern District	James W. Locke	Jacksonville	Feb. 1, 1872
GEORGIA—Northern District	Wm. T. Newman	Atlanta	Aug. 13, 1886
Southern District	Emory Speer	Macon	Feb. 18, 1888
HAWAII	M. M. Estee	Honolulu	Feb. 5, 1900
IDAHO	James H. Beatty	Boise	Mar. 7, 1891
ILLINOIS—Northern District	C. C. Kohlsaat	Chicago	Feb. 28, 1899
Southern District	Wm. J. Allen	Springfield	April 18, 1887
INDIANA	John H. Baker	Indianapolis	Mar. 29, 1892
INDIAN TERRITORY—Northern Dist.	Jos. A. Gill	Vinita	Dec. 18, 1899
Middle District	Wm. H. H. Clayton	South McAlester	May 18, 1897
Southern District	Hosea Townsend	Ardmore	Jan. 10, 1898
Additional Judge	John R. Thomas	Vinita	July 1, 1897
IOWA—Northern District	Oliver P. Shiras	Dubuque	Aug. 4, 1882
Southern District	Smith McPherson	Red Oak	May 7, 1900
KANSAS	Wm. C. Hook	Leavenworth	Mar. 1, 1899
KENTUCKY	Walter Evans	Louisville	Mar. 3, 1899
LOUISIANA—Eastern District	C. Parlane	New Orleans	Jan. 15, 1894
Western District	Aleck Boarman	Shreveport	May 18, 1881
MAINE	Nathan Webb	Portland	Jan. 24, 1882
MARYLAND	Thomas J. Moran	Baltimore	July 1, 1879
MASSACHUSETTS	Francis C. Lowell	Boston	Jan. 10, 1898
MICHIGAN—Eastern District	Henry H. Swan	Detroit	Jan. 19, 1891
Western District	Geo. P. Wanty	Grand Rapids	Mar. 16, 1900
MINNESOTA	William Lochren	Minneapolis	May 18, 1896
MISSISSIPPI—Two Districts	Henry C. Niles	Kosciusko	Aug. 11, 1891
MISSOURI—Eastern District	E. B. Adams	St. Louis	May 17, 1895
Western District	John F. Phillips	Kansas City	June 25, 1888
MONTANA	Hiram Knowles	Helena	Feb. 21, 1890
NEBRASKA	Wm. H. Munger	Omaha	Feb. 18, 1897
NEVADA	Thomas P. Hawley	Carson City	Sept. 9, 1890
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Edgar Aldrich	Littleton	Feb. 20, 1891
NEW JERSEY	Andrew Kirkpatrick	Newark	Nov. 20, 1896
NEW MEXICO	Wm. J. Mills	Las Vegas	Jan. 31, 1898
NEW YORK—Northern District	Alfred C. Coxe	Utica	May 4, 1882
Southern District	Addison Brown	New York city	June 2, 1881
Eastern District	Edw. B. Thomas	Brooklyn	Feb. 15, 1898
Western District	John R. Hazel	Buffalo	June 5, 1900
NORTH CAROLINA—Eastern District	Thomas R. Purcell	Raleigh	May 5, 1897
Western District	Jas. E. Boyd	Greensboro	July 15, 1900
NORTH DAKOTA	Charles F. Amidon	Fargo	Aug. 31, 1896
OHIO—Northern District	A. J. Ricks	Cleveland	July 1, 1889
Southern District	Albert C. Thompson	Cincinnati	Sept. 23, 1898
OKLAHOMA	John H. Burford	Guthrie	Feb. 16, 1898
OREGON	Charles B. Bellinger	Portland	April 15, 1896
PENNSYLVANIA—Eastern District	John B. McPherson	Philadelphia	Mar. 2, 1899
Western District	Joseph Buffington	Pittsburg	Feb. 23, 1892
PORTO RICO	Wm. H. Holt	San Juan	June 5, 1900
RHODE ISLAND	Arthur L. Brown	Providence	Oct. 15, 1896
SOUTH CAROLINA	W. H. Brawley	Charleston	Jan. 18, 1894
SOUTH DAKOTA	John E. Carland	Sioux Falls	Aug. 31, 1896
TENNESSEE—Eastern and Middle Dist.	Charles D. Clark	Chattanooga	Jan. 21, 1895
Western District	Eli S. Hammond	Memphis	June 17, 1878
TEXAS—Eastern District	David E. Bryant	Sherman	May 27, 1890
Western District	Thomas S. Maxey	Austin	June 25, 1888
Northern District	Edw. R. Meek	Fort Worth	July 13, 1898
UTAH	John A. Marshall	Salt Lake City	Feb. 4, 1896
VERMONT	Hoyt H. Wheeler	Brattleboro	Mar. 16, 1877
VIRGINIA—Eastern District	Edmund Waddill Jr.	Richmond	Mar. 22, 1898
Western District	John Paul	Harrisonburg	Mar. 3, 1883
WASHINGTON	C. H. Hanford	Seattle	Feb. 25, 1890
WEST VIRGINIA	John J. Jackson	Parkersburg	Aug. 3, 1861
WISCONSIN—Eastern District	W. H. Seaman	Sheboygan	April 3, 1893
Western District	Romanzo Bunn	Madison	Oct. 30, 1877
WYOMING	John A. Riner	Cheyenne	Sept. 22, 1890

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

DISTRICT.	Name	Residence.
ALABAMA—Northern District.....	Wm. Vaughan.....	Birmingham.
Middle District.....	Warren S. Reese, Jr.....	Montgomery.
Southern District.....	Morris D. Wickersham.....	Mobile.
ALASKA—First District.....	Robert A. Friedrich.....	Juneau.
Second District.....	Jos. K. Woods.....	St. Michael.
Third District.....	Alfred M. Post.....	Eagle City.
ARIZONA.....	Robert E. Morrison.....	Prescott.
ARKANSAS—Eastern District.....	Wm. G. Whipple.....	Little Rock.
Western District.....	James R. Barnes.....	Fort Smith.
CALIFORNIA—Northern District.....	Frank L. Coombs.....	San Francisco.
Southern District.....	Frank P. Flint.....	Los Angeles.
COLORADO.....	Greeley W. Whitford.....	Denver.
CONNECTICUT.....	Francis H. Parker.....	Hartford.
DELAWARE.....	Wm. Michael Byrne.....	Wilmington.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	Thos. H. Anderson.....	Washington.
FLORIDA—Northern District.....	John Eagan.....	Pensacola.
Southern District.....	Jos. N. Strippling.....	Jacksonville.
GEORGIA—Northern District.....	Edgar A. Angier.....	Atlanta.
Southern District.....	Marion Erwin.....	Macon.
HAWAII.....	John C. Baird.....	Honolulu.
IDAHO.....	Robert V. Cozier.....	Moscow.
ILLINOIS—Northern District.....	Solomon H. Bethea.....	Chicago.
Southern District.....	J. Otis Humphrey.....	Springfield.
INDIANA.....	Albert W. Wishard.....	Indianapolis.
INDIAN TERRITORY—Northern District.....	Pliny L. Soper.....	Vinita.
Central District.....	John H. Wilkins.....	South McAlester.
Southern District.....	William B. Johnson.....	Ardmore.
IOWA—Northern District.....	Horace G. McMillan.....	Cedar Rapids.
Southern District.....	Lewis Miles.....	Corydon.
KANSAS.....	Isaac E. Lambert.....	Topeka.
KENTUCKY.....	Reuben D. Hill.....	Louisville.
LOUISIANA—Eastern District.....	Wm. W. Howe.....	New Orleans.
Western District.....	Wilton C. Elstner.....	Shreveport.
MAINE.....	Isaac W. Dyer.....	Portland.
MARYLAND.....	John C. Rose.....	Baltimore.
MASSACHUSETTS.....	Boyd B. Jones.....	Boston.
MICHIGAN—Eastern District.....	William D. Gordon.....	Detroit.
Western District.....	George G. Covell.....	Grand Rapids.
MINNESOTA.....	Robert G. Evans.....	St. Paul.
MISSISSIPPI—Northern District.....	Mack A. Montgomery.....	Oxford.
Southern District.....	Albert M. Lea.....	Vicksburg.
MISSOURI—Eastern District.....	Edward A. Rozier.....	St. Louis.
Western District.....	William Warner.....	Kansas City.
MONTANA.....	William B. Rodgers.....	Helena.
NEBRASKA.....	Williamson S. Summers.....	Omaha.
NEVADA.....	Sardis Summerfield.....	Carson City.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	Charles J. Hamblett.....	Concord.
NEW JERSEY.....	David O. Watkins.....	Woodbury.
NEW MEXICO.....	William B. Childers.....	Albuquerque.
NEW YORK—Northern District.....	Geo. B. Curtis.....	Binghamton.
Eastern District.....	Henry L. Burnett.....	New York city.
Western District.....	George H. Pettit.....	Brooklyn.
NORTH CAROLINA—Eastern District.....	Chas. H. Brown.....	Buffalo.
Western District.....	Claude M. Bernard.....	Raleigh.
NORTH DAKOTA.....	Alfred E. Holton.....	Winston.
NORTH DAKOTA.....	Patrick H. Rourke.....	Fargo.
OHIO—Northern District.....	John J. Sullivan.....	Cleveland.
Southern District.....	William E. Bundy.....	Cincinnati.
OKLAHOMA.....	Horace Speed.....	Guthrie.
OREGON.....	John H. Hall.....	Portland.
PENNSYLVANIA—Eastern District.....	Jos. B. Holland.....	Philadelphia.
Western District.....	Daniel B. Heiner.....	Pittsburg.
PORTO RICO.....	N. B. K. Pettingill.....	San Juan.
RHODE ISLAND.....	Charles A. Wilson.....	Providence.
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	Abial Lathrop.....	Charleston.
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	James D. Elliott.....	Sioux Falls.
TENNESSEE—Eastern District.....	William D. Wright.....	Knoxville.
Middle District.....	Abram M. Tillman.....	Nashville.
Western District.....	George Randolph.....	Memphis.
TEXAS—Eastern District.....	Marcus C. McLemore.....	Galveston.
Northern District.....	William H. Atwell.....	Dallas.
Western District.....	Henry Terrell.....	San Antonio.
UTAH.....	Charles O. Whittemore.....	Salt Lake City.
VERMONT.....	James L. Martin.....	Brattleboro.
VIRGINIA—Eastern District.....	Edgar Allan.....	Norfolk.
Western District.....	Thomas M. Alderson.....	Abingdon.
WASHINGTON.....	W. R. Gay.....	Seattle.
WEST VIRGINIA.....	Joseph H. Gaines.....	Charleston.
WISCONSIN—Eastern District.....	Milton C. Phillips.....	Oshkosh.
Western District.....	David F. Jones.....	LaCrosse.
WYOMING.....	Timothy F. Burke.....	Cheyenne.

## UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

DISTRICT.	Name.	Residence.
ALABAMA—Northern District.....	D. N. Cooper.....	Birmingham.
Middle District.....	Leander J. Bryan.....	Montgomery.
Southern District.....	Frank Simmons.....	Mobile.
ALASKA—First District.....	James M. Shoup.....	Juneau.
Second District.....	C. S. Vawter.....	St. Michael.
Third District.....	G. G. Perry.....	Eagle City.
ARIZONA.....	William M. Griffith.....	Tucson.
ARKANSAS—Eastern District.....	Henry M. Cooper.....	Little Rock.
Western District.....	Solomon F. Stahl.....	Fort Smith.
CALIFORNIA—Northern District.....	John H. Shine.....	San Francisco.
Southern District.....	Henry Z. Osborne.....	Los Angeles.
COLORADO.....	Dewey C. Bailey.....	Denver.
CONNECTICUT.....	Edson S. Bishop.....	New Haven.
DELAWARE.....	John C. Short.....	Wilmington.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	Anlick Palmer.....	Washington.
FLORIDA—Northern District.....	Thomas F. McGourin.....	Pensacola.
Southern District.....	John F. Horr.....	Tampa.
GEORGIA—Northern District.....	Walter H. Johnson.....	Atlanta.
Southern District.....	John M. Barnes.....	Macon.
HAWAII.....	Dan A. Ray.....	Honolulu.
IDAHO.....	Frank C. Ramsey.....	Boise City.
ILLINOIS—Northern District.....	John C. Ames.....	Chicago.
Southern District.....	Charles P. Hitch.....	Springfield.
INDIANA.....	Samuel E. Kercheval.....	Indianapolis.
INDIAN TERRITORY—Northern District.....	Leo E. Bennett.....	Muscogee.
Central District.....	Jasper P. Grady.....	South McAlester.
Southern District.....	John S. Hammer.....	Ardmore.
IOWA—Northern District.....	Edward Knott.....	Dubuque.
Southern District.....	Geo. M. Christian.....	Des Moines.
KANSAS.....	Wm. Edgar Sterne.....	Topeka.
KENTUCKY.....	A. D. James.....	Louisville.
LOUISIANA—Eastern District.....	Charles Fontelleu.....	New Orleans.
Western District.....	Lemuel Gustine.....	Shreveport.
MAINE.....	Hutson B. Saunders.....	Portland.
MARYLAND.....	William F. Airey.....	Baltimore.
MASSACHUSETTS.....	Chas. K. Darling.....	Boston.
MICHIGAN—Eastern District.....	William R. Bates.....	Detroit.
Western District.....	A. Oren Wheeler.....	Grand Rapids.
MINNESOTA.....	Wm. H. Grimshaw.....	St. Paul.
MISSISSIPPI—Northern District.....	Geo. M. Buchanan.....	Oxford.
Southern District.....	Frederick W. Collins.....	Jackson.
MISSOURI—Eastern District.....	Louis C. Bohle.....	St. Louis.
Western District.....	Edwin R. Durham.....	Kansas City.
MONTANA.....	Joseph P. Woolman.....	Helena.
NEBRASKA.....	T. L. Mathews.....	Omaha.
NEVADA.....	J. F. Emmitt.....	Carson City.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	Eugene P. Nute.....	Concord.
NEW JERSEY.....	Thomas J. Alcott.....	Trenton.
NEW MEXICO.....	Creighton M. Foraker.....	Albuquerque.
NEW YORK—Northern District.....	Theodore S. Poole.....	Syracuse.
Southern District.....	William Henkel.....	New York city.
Eastern District.....	Charles J. Haubert.....	Brooklyn.
Western District.....	Wm. R. Compton.....	Elmira.
NORTH CAROLINA—Eastern District.....	Henry C. Dockery.....	Raleigh.
Western District.....	Jas. M. Millikau.....	Greensboro.
NORTH DAKOTA.....	John E. Haggart.....	Fargo.
OHIO—Northern District.....	Frank M. Chandler.....	Cleveland.
Southern District.....	Vivian J. Fagin.....	Cincinnati.
OKLAHOMA.....	C. H. Thompson.....	Guthrie.
OREGON.....	Zoeth Houser.....	Portland.
PENNSYLVANIA—Eastern District.....	John B. Robinson.....	Philadelphia.
Western District.....	Frederick C. Leonard.....	Pittsburg.
PORTO RICO.....	Edward S. Wilson.....	San Juan.
RHODE ISLAND.....	John E. Kendrick.....	Providence.
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	Lawson D. Melton.....	Charleston.
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	Edward G. Kennedy.....	Sioux Falls.
TENNESSEE—Eastern District.....	Richard W. Austin.....	Knoxville.
Middle District.....	John W. Overall.....	Nashville.
Western District.....	Thomas H. Baker.....	Memphis.
TEXAS—Eastern District.....	John Grant.....	Paris.
Northern District.....	George H. Green.....	Dallas.
Western District.....	George L. Siebrecht.....	San Antonio.
UTAH.....	Glen Miller.....	Salt Lake City.
VERMONT.....	Fred A. Field.....	Rutland.
VIRGINIA—Eastern District.....	Morgan Treat.....	Richmond.
Western District.....	S. Brown Allen.....	Harrisonburg.
WASHINGTON.....	Clarence W. Ide.....	Tacoma.
WEST VIRGINIA.....	John K. Thompson.....	Parkersburg.
WISCONSIN—Eastern District.....	Thomas B. Reid.....	Milwaukee.
Western District.....	Charles Lewiston.....	Madison.
WYOMING.....	Frank A. Hadsell.....	Cheyenne.

United States Diplomatic and Consular Service.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE—OCT. 1, 1900.

Explanation—A. E. and P., Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; E. E. and M. P., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; M. R., Minister Resident; M. R. and C. G., Minister Resident and Consul-General.

COUNTRY.	Representative.	Location.	App'ted from.	Salary.
Argentine Republic.....	Wm. P. Lord, E. E. & M. P....	Buenos Ayres.	Oregon.....	\$10,000
Austria-Hungary .....	C. L. Thurston, Sec. of Leg....	Buenos Ayres.	Nebraska.....	1,800
	A. C. Harris, E. E. & M. P....	Vienna.....	Indiana.....	12,000
Belgium.....	Chas. V. Herdlika, S. of L....	Vienna.....	Dis. Columbia	1,800
	Lt.-Com. W. H. Bechler, Nv. At.	Vienna.....	Vienna.....	10,000
Bolivia.....	L. Townsend, E. E. & M. P....	Brussels	Pennsylvania	10,000
Brazil.....	G. H. Bridgeman, E. E. & M. P.	La Paz.....	New Jersey....	5,000
	Chas. P. Bryan, E. E. & M. P....	Rio de Janeiro.	Illinois.....	12,000
Chile.....	Thos. C. Dawson, Sec. of Leg.	Rio de Janeiro.	Iowa.....	1,800
	H. L. Willson, E. E. & M. P....	Santiago.....	Washington..	10,000
China.....	H. J. Lenderink, Sec. of Leg....	Santiago.....	Iowa.....	1,800
	E. H. Conger, E. E. & M. P....	Pekin.....	Iowa.....	12,000
Colombia.....	H. G. Squires, Sec. of Leg....	Pekin.....	New York.....	2,625
	W. E. Bainbridge, 2d Sec. of Leg.	Pekin.....	Iowa.....	1,800
Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Salvador.....	Lt. A. L. Key, Nav. Att.....	Pekin.....	China.....	3,000
	Fleming D. Cheshire, Int.....	Bogota.....	W. Virginia..	10,000
Denmark.....	Chas. B. Hart, E. E. & M. P....	Bogota.....	Illinois.....	2,000
	A. M. Beaupre, Sec. of Leg....	San Jose.....	California..	10,000
Dominican Republic.....	W. L. Merry, E. E. & M. P....	San Jose.....	Minnesota..	1,800
	Rufus A. Lane, Sec. of Leg....	Copenhagen..	New Jersey..	7,500
Ecuador.....	L. S. Swenson, E. E. & M. P....	Port-au-Prince.	Arizona.....	5,000
Egypt.....	Wm. F. Powell, Charge d'A....	Cairo.....	Florida.....	5,000
	A. J. Sampson, E. E. & M. P....	Paris.....	New York....	17,500
France.....	John G. Long, Agt. & C. G....	Paris.....	Louisiana..	2,625
	Horace Porter, A. E. & P....	Paris.....	Illinois.....	2,000
Germany.....	Henry Vignaud, Sec. of Leg....	Paris.....	Louisiana..	1,200
	S. F. Eddy, 2d Sec. of Leg....	Paris.....	New York....	17,500
Great Britain.....	A. B. Blanchard, 3d Sec. of Leg.	Berlin.....	New Jersey..	2,625
	Comdr. Giles B. Harber, N. A.	Berlin.....	Massachus'ts.	2,000
Greece.....	Andrew D. White, A. E. & P.	Berlin.....	Massachus'ts.	1,200
	John B. Jackson, Sec. of Em.	Berlin.....	New York....	17,500
Guatemala.....	H. P. Dodge, 2d Sec. of Em....	Berlin.....	Rhode Island	2,625
	Samuel Morrill, 3d Sec.....	Berlin.....	Maryland....	2,000
Haiti.....	Comdr. W. H. Bechler, N. A.	Berlin.....	New York....	1,200
	Maj. John B. Kerr, Mil. Att....	London.....	Pennsylvania	6,500
Honduras.....	J. H. Choate, A. E. & P....	London.....	New York....	6,500
	Henry White, Sec. of Em....	London.....	Kentucky....	10,000
Italy.....	John R. Carter, 2d Sec. of Em.	London.....	Massachus'ts.	2,000
	J. H. Choate, Jr., 3d Sec.....	London.....	New Jersey..	5,000
Japan.....	Comdr. R. Clover, N. A.....	London.....	Kentucky....	10,000
	Maj. E. B. Cassett, Mil. Att....	London.....	Massachus'ts.	12,000
Korea.....	C. S. Francis, E. E., M. P. & C. G.	Athens.....	New York....	1,500
	W. G. Hunter, E. E. & M. P....	Guatemala..	Ohio.....	7,500
Liberia.....	S. B. Everett, Sec. Leg. & C. G.	Guatemala..	Indiana.....	2,625
	Wm. F. Powell, E. E. & M. P....	Port-au-Prince	Illinois.....	1,800
Mexico.....	J. H. Choate, Jr., 3d Sec.....	Guatemala..	Tennessee..	2,500
	Comdr. R. Clover, N. A.....	Guatemala..	Ohio.....	7,500
Netherlands.....	Maj. E. B. Cassett, Mil. Att....	Port-au-Prince	New York....	1,500
	C. S. Francis, E. E., M. P. & C. G.	Guatemala..	Kentucky....	10,000
Paraguay and Uruguay.....	W. G. Hunter, E. E. & M. P....	Rome.....	Massachus'ts.	12,000
	S. B. Everett, Sec. Leg. & C. G.	Rome.....	New York....	1,500
Persia.....	Wm. F. Powell, E. E. & M. P....	Rome.....	Ohio.....	2,000
	F. R. McCreery, Sec. of Leg....	Rome.....	Georgia.....	12,000
Portugal.....	Wm. Heimke, 2d Sec. of Leg....	Rome.....	Indiana.....	2,625
	Stanford Newel, E. E. & M. P.	Rome.....	Illinois.....	1,800
Roumania and Servia.....	Lt.-Col. Jas. N. Wheelan, M. A.	Rome.....	Tennessee..	2,500
	Wm. R. Finch, E. E. & M. P....	Montevideo..	New York....	2,500
Spain.....	H. W. Bowen, M. R. & C. G....	Teheran.....	Ohio.....	7,500
	John Tyler, Int.....	Teheran.....	New York....	1,500
Sweden.....	I. B. Dudley, E. E. & M. P....	Teheran.....	Persia.....	1,000
	Richard R. Neill, Sec. of Leg.	Lima.....	California..	10,000
Switzerland.....	J. N. Irwin, E. E. & M. P....	Lisbon.....	Pennsylvania	1,500
	C. S. Francis, E. E., M. P. & C. G.	Athens.....	Iowa.....	7,500
Texas.....			New York....	6,500

## UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.—CONTINUED.

COUNTRY.	Representative.	Location.	App'ted from.	Salary.
Russia.....	C. Tower, A. E. & P..... H. H. D. Pierce, Sec. of Em... N. J. Hagerman, 2d Sec..... Comdr. G. B. Harber, Nav. At. Capt. S. L. H. Slooem, Mil. At.	St. Petersburg. St. Petersburg. St. Petersburg. St. Petersburg. St. Petersburg.	Pennsylvania Massachus'ts. Colorado.....	\$17,500 2,625 2,000
Slam.....	Hamilton King, M. R. & C. G. James A. Chivers, Int.....	Bangkok. Bangkok.....	Michigan.....	5,000 500
Spain.....	Bellamy Storer, E. E. & M. P. Stanton Sicksel, Sec.....	Madrid..... Madrid.....	Ohio..... New York.....	12,000 1,800
Sweden and Norway.....	W. W. Thomas, E. E. & M. P. Edward S. Winslow, Sec. Leg. Lt.-Col. W. R. Livermore, Mil. Att.....	Stockholm..... Stockholm..... Stockholm.....	Maine..... Illinois.....	7,500 1,500
Switzerland.....	A. S. Hardy, E. E. & M. P..... Capt. G. R. Cecil, Mil. Att.....	Bern..... Bern.....	N. Hampshire.....	7,500
Turkey.....	J. G. A. Leishman, E. E. & M. P. L. C. Griscom, Sec. of Leg..... A. A. Gargiulo, Int.....	Constantinople Constantinople Constantinople	Pennsylvania Pennsylvania Turkey.....	10,000 1,800 3,000
Venezuela.....	F. B. Loomis, E. E. & M. P..... W. W. Russell, Sec. of Leg.....	Caracas..... Caracas.....	Ohio..... Maryland.....	10,000 1,800

## CONSULS-GENERAL AND CONSULS, AGENTS AND CONSULAR AGENTS.

PLACE.	Name.	Appointed from.	Salary.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—			
Buenos Ayres.....	Daniel Mayer.....	West Virginia.....	\$2,500
Bahia Blanca.....	Walter T. Jones, Agt.....	Argentine.....	Fees
Cordoba.....	John M. Thome.....	Argentine.....	Fees
Rosario.....	J. M. Ayres.....	Ohio.....	Fees
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—			
Budapest, Hungary.....	Frank Dyer Chester.....	Massachusetts.....	Fees
Fiume.....	Raymond Willey, Agt.....	Massachusetts.....	Fees
Prague, Bohemia.....	Hugo Donzelmann.....	Wyoming.....	3,000
Reichenberg, Bohemia.....	F. W. Mahin.....	Iowa.....	2,500
Haida.....	F. Siller....., Agt.....	Wisconsin.....	Fees
Trieste, Austria.....	Frederick W. Hossfeld.....	Iowa.....	2,000
Vienna, Austria.....	Carl Bailey Hurst.....	District of Columbia.....	3,500
Brunn.....	Gustavus Schoeller, Agt.....	Austria-Hungary.....	Fees
Innsbruck.....	August Bargehr, Agt.....	Austria-Hungary.....	Fees
BELGIUM—Antwerp.....	George F. Lincoln.....	Connecticut.....	3,000
Brussels.....	George W. Roosevelt.....	Pennsylvania.....	2,500
Charleroi.....	J. Fisher Reese, Agt.....	New York.....	Fees
Ghent.....	R. Le Bert.....	Colorado.....	1,000
Liege.....	A. A. Winslow.....	Indiana.....	1,500
Verviers.....	Henry Dodd....., Agt.....	Germany.....	Fees
BOLIVIA—La Paz.....	Gerardo Zalles.....	Bolivia.....	Fees
BRAZIL—Bahia.....	H. W. Furniss.....	Indiana.....	2,000
Aracaju.....	Luiz Schmidt....., Agt.....	Brazil.....	Fees
Para.....	K. K. Kenneday.....	Mississippi.....	2,000
Manaos.....	John C. Redman....., Agt.....	New York.....	Fees
Maranhao.....	Luiz F. da S. Santos....., Agt.....	United States.....	Fees
Pernambuco.....	E. N. Gunsaulus.....	Ohio.....	2,500
Ceara.....	Antonio E. da Frota....., Agt.....	Brazil.....	Fees
Macerollil.....	Charles Goble....., Agt.....	Brazil.....	Fees
Natao.....	A. Barroca....., Agt.....	Brazil.....	Fees
Rio de Janeiro.....	Eugene Seeger.....	Illinois.....	5,000
Vict.....	Jean Zinzen....., Agt.....	Brazil.....	Fees
Santos.....	J. J. Girimondi.....	California.....	2,500
Rio Grande do Sul.....	Jorge Vereker....., Agt.....	Brazil.....	Fees
CHILE—Antofagasta.....	Charles C. Greene.....	Rhode Island.....	Fees
Arica.....	J. W. Lutz.....	Ohio.....	Fees
Iquique.....	Chas. S. Winans.....	Michigan.....	Fees
Valparaiso.....	John F. Caples.....	Oregon.....	3,000
Caldera.....	John C. Morong....., Agt.....	Chile.....	Fees
Coquimbo.....	Andrew Kerr.....	Chile.....	Fees
Coronel.....	J. H. Downs....., Agt.....	Chile.....	Fees
Punta Arenas.....	Moritz Braun....., Agt.....	Chile.....	Fees
Talcahuano.....	John O. Smith....., Agt.....	Chile.....	Fees
CHINA—Amoy.....	Anson B. Johnson.....	Colorado.....	3,500
Canton.....	Robert McWade.....	Pennsylvania.....	3,500
Chefoo.....	John Fowler.....	Massachusetts.....	2,500
Chinkiang.....	William Martin.....	New York.....	3,000
Chungking.....	Henry B. Miller.....	Oregon.....	3,000
Fuchau.....	Samuel L. Gracey.....	Massachusetts.....	3,000
Hankow.....	Levi S. Wilcox.....	Illinois.....	3,000
Niuchwang.....	J. J. F. Bandinel.....	China.....	Fees

UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE.—CONTINUED.

PLACE.	Name.	Appointed from.	Salary.
Shanghai .....	John Goodnow.....	Minnesota.....	\$5,000
Tientsin .....	J. W. Ragsdale.....	California.....	3,500
<b>COLOMBIA—</b>			
Barranquilla.....	W. I. Shaw.....	Pennsylvania.....	2,000
Santa Marta.....	William A. Trout..... Agt.	Indiana.....	
Bogota.....	A. M. Beaupre.....	Illinois.....	2,000
Bucaramanga.....	Gustave Volkman..... Agt.	Colombia.....	
Call.....	W. A. Barney..... Agt.	United States.....	
Cucuta.....	P. Tillinghast, Jr..... Agt.	Washington.....	
Honda.....	Henry Hallam..... Agt.	Colombia.....	
Cartagena.....	J. G. Ingersoll.....	Illinois.....	1,500
Quibdo.....	H. G. Granger..... Agt.	Pennsylvania.....	
Colon (Aspinwall).....	David R. Hand..... Agt.	Colombia.....	3,000
Bocas del Toro.....	Thomas Herran.....	Colombia.....	Fees
Medellin.....	Hezekiah A. Gudger.....	North Carolina.....	4,000
Panama.....	John C. Caldwell.....	Kansas.....	2,000
<b>COSTA RICA—San Jose.....</b>			
Port Limon.....	R. H. Gadd.....	New York.....	
Punta Arenas.....	H. G. Morgan..... Agt.	New York.....	
<b>DENMARK AND DOMINIONS—</b>			
Copenhagen.....	J. C. Freeman.....	New York.....	1,500
St. Thomas, W. I.....	Mahlon Van Horne.....	Rhode Island.....	2,500
Christiansted.....	And'w J. Blackwood..... Agt.	West Indies.....	
Fredericksted.....	William F. Moore..... Agt.	West Indies.....	
<b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—</b>			
Puerto Plata.....	Thomas Simpson.....	Rhode Island.....	Fees
Monte Christi.....	Isaac T. Petit..... Agt.	Dominican Republic.....	
Samana.....	Jean M. Villain.....	Dominican Republic.....	Fees
Santo Domingo.....	C. L. Maxwell.....	Ohio.....	1,500
Azu.....	John Hardy..... Agt.	Massachusetts.....	
Macoris.....	Edward C. Reed..... Agt.	Dominican Republic.....	
Sanchez.....	Jose A. Puente..... Agt.	Dominican Republic.....	
<b>ECUADOR—</b>			
Guayaquil.....	Perry M. De Leon.....	Georgia.....	3,000
Bahia de Caraquez.....	C. A. Naht.....	Ecuador.....	
Esmeraldas.....	Ferdinand Servat..... Agt.	Ecuador.....	
Manta.....	Pedro A. Moreira..... Agt.	Ecuador.....	
<b>FRANCE AND DOMINIONS—</b>			
Algiers, Africa.....	D. S. Kidder.....	Florida.....	Fees
Beni-saf.....	E. L. G. Milsom..... Agt.	Algeria.....	
Bone.....	Antoine Felix Garbe..... Agt.	Algeria.....	
Oran.....	Benj. A. Courcelle..... Agt.	Algeria.....	
Bordeaux.....	Ablon W. Tourgee.....	New York.....	3,000
Calais.....	J. B. Milner.....	Indiana.....	Fees
Boulogne-sur-Mer.....	William Hale..... Agt.	North Carolina.....	
Goree-Dakar, Africa.....	Peter Streetand.....	Connecticut.....	Fees
Grenoble.....	Granville James.....	New York.....	1,500
Guadaloupe Island, W. I.....	L. H. Ayme.....	Illinois.....	1,500
Havre.....	Alexander M. Thackara.....	Pennsylvania.....	3,500
Cherbourg.....	H. J. E. Hainneville..... Agt.	France.....	
Honfleur.....	Henry M. Hardy..... Agt.	France.....	
Rennes.....	Ernest Folliard..... Agt.	France.....	
St. Malo.....	Raymond Moulton..... Agt.	France.....	
La Rochelle.....	Geo. H. Jackson.....	Connecticut.....	1,500
Cognac.....	Elisee Jouard..... Agt.	New York.....	
Limoges.....	Walter T. Griffin.....	New York.....	1,500
Lyons.....	John C. Covert.....	Ohio.....	2,500
Dijon.....	Ernest Bourette..... Agt.	France.....	
Marseilles.....	R. P. Skinner.....	Ohio.....	2,500
Bastia.....	Simon Damiani..... Agt.	Corsica.....	
Cette.....	L. S. Nahmens..... Agt.	France.....	
Toulon.....	Louis J. B. Jouve..... Agt.	France.....	
Martinique, W. I.....	A. C. Yates.....	Virginia.....	1,500
Nantes.....	J. I. Britain..... Agt.	Ohio.....	1,500
Angers.....	Jules H. Luncau..... Agt.	France.....	
Brest.....	A. Pitel..... Agt.	France.....	
L'Orient.....	L. Deprez.....	France.....	
St. Nazaire.....	T. Sankey.....	France.....	
Nice.....	Harold S. Van Buren.....	New Jersey.....	1,500
Cannes.....	Phillip T. Riddett..... Agt.	France.....	
Mentone.....	A. Isnard..... Agt.	France.....	
Monaco.....	Emile de Loth..... Agt.	Monaco.....	
Paris.....	John K. Gowdy.....	Indiana.....	5,000
Rheims.....	W. J. Prickett.....	New Jersey.....	2,000
Troyes.....	Gaston Baltet..... Agt.	France.....	
Roubaix.....	William P. Atwell.....	District of Columbia.....	2,000
Caudry.....	Hans Dietiker..... Agt.	France.....	
Dunkirk.....	Benjamin Morel..... Agt.	France.....	
Lille.....	C. Dubois Gregoire..... Agt.	France.....	
Rouen.....	Thornwell Haynes..... Agt.	South Carolina.....	Fees
Dieppe.....	Raoul le Bourgeois..... Agt.	France.....	

## UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE.—CONTINUED.

PLACE.	Name.	Appointed from.	Salary.
Saigon, Cochín China	Edward Schneegans	Saigon	Fees
St. Etienne	Hilary S. Brunot	Pennsylvania	\$2,000
St. Pierre, Miquelon	C. M. Freeman	New Hampshire	Fees
Tahiti, Society Islands	Jacob L. Doty	New York	1,000
Tamatave, Madagascar	M. W. Gibbs	Arkansas	2,000
Tunis, Africa			Fees
GERMANY—Aix-la-Chapelle	F. M. Brundage	Pennsylvania	2,500
Annaberg	J. F. Winter	Illinois	2,500
Apia, Samoa	L. W. Osborn	Nebraska	3,000
Bamberg	Louis Stern	Minnesota	1,500
Barmen	Max Bouchsein	Illinois	3,000
Berlin	F. H. Mason, C. G.	Ohio	4,000
Sorau	William B. Murphy, Agt.	North Carolina	
Bremen	N. W. Diederich	District of Columbia	2,500
Brake and Nordenhamm	Wilhelm Clemens, Agt.	Germany	
Bremerhaven & Geestomunde	J. H. Schabel, Agt.	Germany	
Breslau	C. W. Erdman, Agt.	Kentucky	1,500
Brunswick	T. J. Albert	Maryland	2,000
Chemnitz	James C. Monahan	Rhode Island	2,500
Coburg	O. J. Hughes	Connecticut	2,000
Sonneberg	V. E. Joy, Agt.	Illinois	
Cologne	Chas. E. Barnes	Illinois	2,000
Crefeld	Julian Phelps	Iowa	2,000
Dresden	Charles L. Cole	Pennsylvania	3,000
Dusseldorf	P. Lieber	Indiana	2,000
- Essen	F. Asthorver, Jr., Agt.	Germany	
Frankfort	R. Guenther, C. G.	Wisconsin	3,000
Cassel	Gustav C. Kothe, Agt.	Kansas	
Langen Schwalbach	Ernest Grebert, Agt.	Germany	
Freiburg, Baden	E. T. Leifield	Connecticut	1,500
Glauchau	George Sawyer	Connecticut	2,000
Hamburg	Hugh Pitcairn	Pennsylvania	2,500
Kiel	P. H. J. Sartori, Agt.	Germany	
Lubeck	Jacob Meyer, Jr., Agt.	Germany	
Ritzbittel and Cuxhaven	Johann G. F. Starke, Agt.	Germany	
Hanover	J. White	Michigan	1,500
Kehl	Alex. Wood	Pennsylvania	1,500
Leipzig	B. H. Warner, Jr.	Maryland	2,000
Gera	Charles Neuer, Agt.	New York	
Magdeburg	Max Baehr	Nebraska	2,000
Mainz	W. Schumann	New York	2,500
Mannheim	W. H. Harris	Ohio	1,500
Neustadt	Leopold Blum, Agt.	Germany	
Munich	J. H. Worman	New York	2,000
Augsburg	G. Oberndorf, Agt.	New York	
Nuremberg	Gustave C. E. Weber	Ohio	3,000
Plauen	Thomas W. Peters	District of Columbia	2,500
Markneukirchen	Oscar Malmros, Agt.	Minnesota	
Soltgen	E. Z. Brodowski	Illinois	2,000
Stettin	J. E. Kehl	Ohio	1,000
Danzig	Philipp Albrecht, Agt.	Germany	
Konigsberg	A. Eckhardt, Agt.	New York	
Sulnemunde	G. Ludwig, Agt.	Germany	
Stuttgart	Edward H. Ozman	Minnesota	2,500
Weimar	Thomas E. Moore	District of Columbia	2,000
Zittau	William K. Herzog	Illinois	1,500
GREAT BRITAIN AND DO-			
MINIONS—Aden, Arabia	E. S. Cunningham	Tennessee	1,500
Hodelta	Vittorio Cremasche, Agt.	Arabia	
Amherstburg, Ont.	C. W. Martin	Michigan	1,500
Antigua, W. I.	H. M. Hunt	Illinois	1,500
Montserrat	Richard Hannan, Agt.	Antigua	
Roseau, Dominica	H. A. Frampton, Agt.	Dominica	
Auckland, N. Z.	Frank Dillingham	California	2,000
Christchurch	Robt. Pitcaithly, Agt.	New Zealand	
Dunedin			
Monganul	Robert Wyles, Agt.	New Zealand	
Wellington	John Duncan, Agt.	New Zealand	
Barbados, W. I.	S. A. Macallister	Delaware	2,000
St. Lucia	William Peter, Agt.	St. Lucia	
St. Vincent	E. A. Richards, Agt.	St. Vincent	
Belfast, Ireland	William W. Touvelle	Ohio	3,000
Ballymena	John G. Ballentine, Agt.	Ireland	
Londonderry	P. T. Rodger, Agt.	Ireland	
Lurgan	F. W. Magahan, Agt.	Ireland	
Belize, Honduras	W. L. Avery	Montana	1,500
Belleville, Ont.	M. J. Hendrick	New York	Fees
Deseronto	Charles A. Millner, Agt.	Nova Scotia	
Napanee	William Templeton, Agt.	Nova Scotia	
Picton	Jacob F. Berlinger, Agt.	Nova Scotia	
Trenton	Stephen J. Young, Agt.	Rhode Island	



UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE.—CONTINUED.

PLACE.	Name.	Appointed from.	Salary.
Birmingham, England.....	Marshall Halstead.....	New York.....	\$2,500
Kidderminster.....	James Morton.....	England.....	
Redditch.....	H. C. Browning.....	England.....	
Wolverhampton.....	John Neve.....	England.....	
Bombay, India.....	W. T. Fee.....	Ohio.....	2,000
Karachi.....	A. H. R. Armstrong.....	India.....	
Bradford, England.....	Erastus Sheldon Day.....	Connecticut.....	3,000
Bristol, England.....	Lorin A. Lathrop.....	California.....	1,500
Gloucester.....	Arnold Henry Palin, Agt.....	England.....	
Brockville, Ont.....	C. W. Merriman.....	C. Wisconsin.....	1,500
Calcutta, India.....	Robert F. Patterson.....	Tennessee.....	5,000
Akyab.....	P. C. Mactaggart.....	Agt. India.....	
Bassein.....	W. O. Orr.....	India.....	
Chitagong.....	E. O. Anderson.....	Agt. India.....	
Madras.....	Henry Scott.....	Agt. India.....	
Moulmein.....	F. H. Ling.....	Agt. India.....	
Rangoon.....	John Young.....	Agt. India.....	
Campbellton, N. B.....	James S. Benedict.....	New York.....	Fees
Bathurst.....	Benedict C. Mullins.....	Agt. New Brunswick.....	
Cape Town, Africa.....	J. G. Stowe.....	C. G. Missouri.....	3,000
Durban, Natal.....	A. H. Renne.....	Agt. New Brunswick.....	
East London.....	William H. Fuller.....	Agt. Cape Colony.....	
Kimberley.....	Gardner Williams.....	Agt. Cape Colony.....	
Port Elizabeth.....	John A. Chabaud.....	Agt. Cape Colony.....	
Cardiff, Wales.....	Daniel T. Phillips.....	Agt. Illinois.....	2,000
Newport.....	William E. Heard.....	C. Wales.....	
Ceylon, India.....	William Morey.....	Agt. Maine.....	1,500
Point de Galle.....	E. Bretscher.....	Agt. Ceylon.....	
Charlottetown, P. E. I.....	Delmar J. Vail.....	Vermont.....	1,500
Alberton.....	Albert Glidden.....	Agt. Prince Edward Island.....	
Georgetown.....	A. J. McDonald.....	Agt. Prince Edward Island.....	
Souris.....	Caleb C. Carlton.....	Agt. Prince Edward Island.....	
Summerside.....	Richard Hunt.....	Agt. Prince Edward Island.....	
Chatham, Ont.....	C. E. Monteith.....	C. A. Idaho.....	2,000
Chaudiere Junction, Ont.....	J. M. Rosse.....	C. A. New York.....	Fees
Coaticook, Que.....	J. H. Johnson.....	Agt. Texas.....	1,500
Hereford.....	John R. Nichols.....	Agt. Canada.....	
Lineboro.....	Hoel S. Beebe.....	Agt. Canada.....	
Potton.....	Chandler Bailey.....	Agt. Vermont.....	
Stanstead.....	B. F. Butterfield.....	Agt. Vermont.....	
Collingwood, Ont.....	William Small.....	District of Columbia.....	2,000
Barrie.....	A. E. H. Creswicke.....	Agt. Canada.....	
Owen Sound.....	Wm. T. Robertson.....	Agt. Canada.....	
Parry Sound.....	Walter R. Foot.....	Agt. Canada.....	
Warton.....	J. H. Libeando.....	Agt. Canada.....	
Cork (Queenstown).....	Daniel Swiney.....	Ohio.....	2,000
Waterford.....	Wm. H. Farrell.....	Agt. Ireland.....	
Dawson City, N. W. T.....	J. C. McCook.....	Pennsylvania.....	3,000
Demerara, Guiana.....	G. H. Moulton.....	Colorado.....	3,000
Cayenne, E. A.....	L. Lalanne.....	Agt. Guiana.....	
Paramaribo.....	Arthur Deyo.....	Agt. New York.....	
Dublin, Ireland.....	J. Wilbour.....	Rhode Island.....	2,000
Athlone.....	John Burgess.....	Agt. Ireland.....	
Limerick.....	Edmund Ludlow.....	Agt. Ireland.....	
Dundee, Scotland.....	John C. Higgins.....	Agt. Delaware.....	2,500
Aberdeen.....	Andrew Murray.....	Agt. Scotland.....	
Dunfermline, Scotland.....	John N. McCunn.....	Agt. Wisconsin.....	2,000
Kirkcaldy.....	Andrew Innes.....	Agt. Scotland.....	
Edinburgh.....	R. Fleming.....	Ohio.....	2,500
Galashiels.....	John Stalker.....	Agt. Scotland.....	
Falmouth, England.....	Howard Fox.....	England.....	Fees
Scilly Islands.....	John Banfield, Jr.....	Agt. England.....	
Fort Erie, Ont.....	Ossian Bedell.....	New York.....	1,500
Gaspe Basin, Que.....	Almar F. Dickson.....	Massachusetts.....	1,000
Paspebiac.....	Daniel Bisson.....	Agt. Canada.....	
Gibraltar, Spain.....	Horatio J. Sprague.....	Massachusetts.....	1,500
Glasgow, Scotland.....	Samuel M. Taylor.....	Ohio.....	3,000
Greenock.....	James A. Love.....	Agt. Scotland.....	
Troon.....	Peter H. Waddell.....	Agt. Scotland.....	
Goderich, Ont.....	Robert S. Chilton.....	District of Columbia.....	1,500
Clinton.....	A. O. Pattison.....	Agt. Canada.....	
Quebch, Ont.....	Charles N. Daly.....	Agt. New Jersey.....	1,500
Halifax, N. S.....	John G. Foster.....	Agt. Vermont.....	3,500
Bridgewater.....	William H. Owen.....	Agt. Nova Scotia.....	
Liverpool.....	Jason M. Mack.....	Agt. Nova Scotia.....	
Lunenburg.....	Daniel M. Owen.....	Agt. Nova Scotia.....	
Hamilton, Bermuda.....	W. M. Greene.....	Rhode Island.....	2,000
Hamilton, Ont.....	James M. Shepard.....	Michigan.....	2,000
Brantford.....	Arthur C. Hardy.....	Agt. Canada.....	
Galt.....	J. Ryerson.....	Agt. Canada.....	
Paris.....	Wm. W. Hume.....	Agt. Canada.....	

## UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE.—CONTINUED.

PLACE.	Name.	Appointed from.	Salary.
Hobart, Tasmania	Alexander G. Webster	Tasmania	Fees
Launceston	Lindsay Tullock	Tasmania	Fees
Hongkong, China	Rounsevelle Wildman	California	\$5,000
Huddersfield, England	B. F. Stone	Ohio	2,500
Hull, England	William P. Smyth	Missouri	1,500
Kingston, Jamaica	Ethelbert Watts	Pennsylvania	3,000
Black River	C. M. Farquharson	Jamaica	
Falmouth	Charles A. Nunes	Jamaica	
Montego Bay	G. L. P. Corinaldi	Jamaica	
Port Morant	L. D. Baker, Jr.	Jamaica	
Port Maria	R. R. Baker	Maryland	
St. Ann's Bay	R. W. Harris	Jamaica	
Savannah-la-Mar	Ch. S. Farquharson	Jamaica	
Kingston, Ont.	Marshall H. Twitchell	Louisiana	1,500
Leeds, England	Lewis Dexter	Rhode Island	2,000
Liverpool, England	James Boyle	Ohio	5,000
Holyhead	Richard D. Roberts	England	
St. Helen's	John Hammill	England	
London, England	William M. Osborne	Massachusetts	5,000
Dover	F. W. Prescott	England	
London, Ont.	H. S. Culvert	Ohio	2,000
Malta (Island)	J. H. Groat, Jr.	Massachusetts	1,500
Manchester, England	William F. Grinnell	New York	3,000
Melbourne, Australia	John P. Bray	North Dakota	4,500
Adelaide	Charles A. Murphy	South Australia	
Albany	Frank R. Dymes	West Australia	
Freemantle	A. D. Allan	West Australia	
Moncton, N. B.	G. Beutelspacher	Ohio	Fees
Newcastle	R. R. Call	New Brunswick	
Rlichibucto	G. V. McInerney	New Brunswick	
Montreal, Que.	John L. Blittinger	Missouri	4,000
Coteau	Thomas Stapleton	Canada	
Grenville	Alex. Pridham	Canada	
Hemmingford	W. W. Wark	Canada	
Huntingdon	John Dineen	Canada	
Morrisburg, Ont.	John B. Hamilton	Kentucky	1,500
Cornwall	David A. Flack	Canada	
Nassau	Thomas J. McLain	Ohio	2,000
Albert Town	J. G. Maura	Bahamas	
Dunmore Town	N. E. B. Munro	Bahamas	
Governor's Harbor	Abner W. Griffin	Bahamas	
Green Turtle Cay	Edward W. Bethel	Bahamas	
Mathewtown	Daniel D. Sargent	Bahamas	
Newcastle-on-Tyne, England	Horace W. Metcalf	Maine	2,000
Carlisle	T. S. Strong	England	
W. Hartlepool	Hans C. Nielsen	England	
Sunderland	Thos. A. Horan	England	
Newcastle, N. S. W.	F. W. Goding	Illinois	Fees
Brisbane	Wm. J. Weatherill	Queensland	
Townsville	John H. Rogers	Queensland	
Niagara Falls, Ont.	H. W. Brush	New York	1,500
St. Catharines	L. H. Collard	Ontario	
Nottingham, England	S. C. McFarland	Iowa	2,500
Derby	Char. K. Eddowes	England	
Leicester	E. S. Partridge	England	
Ottlia, Ont.	E. A. Wakefield	Maine	Fees
North Bay, Nipissing	Daniel J. McKeown	Canada	
Sudbury			
Waubushene	R. F. White	Canada	
Ottawa, Ont.	Charles E. Turner	Connecticut	3,500
Arnrior	Arthur Burwash	Canada	
Plymouth, England	Joseph G. Stephens	Indiana	Fees
Dartmouth	Jasper Bartlett	England	
Guernsey	William Carey	England	
Jersey	E. B. Renouf	Jersey	
Port Antonio, Jamaica	N. R. Snyder	Pennsylvania	Fees
Port Hope, Ont.	Harry P. Dill	Maine	1,500
Lindsay	J. M. Knowlson	Canada	1,500
Peterborough	Frank J. Bell	Canada	
Port Louis, Mauritius	John P. Campbell	California	2,000
Port Rowan, Ont.	George B. Killmaster	Michigan	Fees
Port Sarnia, Ont.	Neal McMillan	Michigan	1,500
Port Stanley, F. I.	John E. Rowen	Iowa	1,500
Prescott, Ont.	Geo. B. Anderson	District of Columbia	1,500
Quebec	Wm. W. Henry	Vermont	2,500
Rimonski, Quebec	C. A. Boardman	Maine	Fees
St. Christopher, W. I.	Jos. Haven	Illinois	Fees
Nevis	Charles C. Greaves	St. Christopher	
St. George's, Bermuda	E. T. Jenkins	North Carolina	Fees
St. Helena (Island)	R. P. Pooley	New York	1,500

## UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE.—CONTINUED.

PLACE.	Name.	Appointed from.	Salary.
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	J. M. Anthier	Rhode Island.	Fees
Sorel	Isaie Sylvestre	Canada	
Waterloo	Arthur S. Newell	Canada	
St. John, N. B.	Ira B. Myers	Indiana	\$2,000
Campobello Island.	John I. Alexander	New Brunswick	
Fredricton	James T. Sharkey	New Brunswick	
Grand Manan	William A. Fraser	New Brunswick	
St. George	Ed. Milliken	New Brunswick	
St. John's, N. F.	Martin J. Carter	Pennsylvania	1,500
St. John's, Quebec	Charles Deal	New York	1,500
Farnham	William L. Hibbard	Quebec	
Lacolle	Henry Hoyle	Quebec	
St. Stephen, N. B.	Charles A. McCullough	Maine	1,500
St. Andrew	George H. Stickney	New Brunswick	
St. Thomas, Ont.	M. J. Burke	Illinois	2,000
Courtright	F. W. Baby		
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	G. W. Shotts	Michigan	Fees
Sheffield, England	Church Howe	Nebraska	2,500
Barnsley	Robert D. Maddison	England	
Sherbrooke, Que.	Paul Lang	New Hampshire	2,000
Cookshire	W. F. Givern	District of Columbia	
Megantic	H. W. Albro	Quebec	
Sierra Leone, Africa.	J. T. Williams	North Carolina	1,500
Singapore, S. S.			3,000
Penang	Otto Schule	Straits Settlements	
Southampton, England.	J. E. Hopley	Ohio	2,500
Portsmouth	W. J. Main	England	
Weymouth	A. C. Higgs	England	
Stanbridge, Que.	F. S. S. Johnson	New Jersey	Fees
Clarenceville	E. C. Taylor	Canada	
Frelighsburg	A. H. Holden	Quebec	
Sutton	James E. Ireland	Quebec	
Stratford, Ont.	A. G. Seyfert	West Virginia	1,500
Palmerston	R. A. Shea	Canada	
Suva, Fiji Islands	Alexander B. Joske	Fiji	Fees
Swansea	Griffith W. Prees	Wisconsin	2,500
Llanely	W. Bowen	Wales	
Milford Haven	G. S. Kelway	Wales	
Sydney, N. S.	George N. West	District of Columbia	1,500
Arichat	S. Binet	Nova Scotia	
Cape Canso	Alfred W. Hart	Nova Scotia	
Louisburg	H. C. V. LeVatte	Nova Scotia	
Pictou	John R. Davies	Nova Scotia	
Port Hawksbury & Mulgrave.	Alexander Bain	Nova Scotia	
Pugwash and Wallace	Conrad W. Morris	Nova Scotia	
Sydney, N. S. W.	O. H. Baker	Iowa	2,000
Norfolk Island	Isaac Robinson	New South Wales	
Three Rivers, Que.	Urban J. Ledoux	Maine	1,500
Arthabaska, Que.	Arthur Poitras	Quebec	
Toronto, Ont.	William L. Sewell	Ohio	2,000
Oshawa	W. P. Stericker	Ontario	
Trinidad, W. I.	Alvin Smith	Ohio	2,000
Grenada	F. J. Dean		
Scarborough	Edward Keens	Tobago	
Tunstall, England.	Wm. Harrison Bradley	Illinois	2,500
Turks Island, W. I.			Fees
Cockburn Harbor	Cleophas H. Dunham	Turks Island	
Salt Cay	Daniel F. Harriott	Turks Island	
Vancouver, B. C.	L. Edwin Dudley	Massachusetts	2,000
Rossland	John Jackson	Montana	
Cumberland	George W. Clinton	British Columbia	
Nelson	W. P. Kenibbs	Massachusetts	
Victoria, B. C.	Abraham E. Smith	Illinois	2,500
Chemainus	J. S. Gibbon	Alabama	
Nanaimo	G. S. Shetky	New York	
Wallaceburgh, Ont.	Isaac G. Worden	Michigan	1,500
Windsor, N. S.	J. T. Hoke	West Virginia	1,000
Cheverie	J. G. Burgess	Nova Scotia	
Kingsport	A. F. Borden	Nova Scotia	
Parrsboro	L. H. Hoke	Nova Scotia	
River Hebert	William Moffit	Nova Scotia	
Windsor, Ont.	H. C. Morris	Michigan	1,500
Winnipeg, Man.	W. H. N. Graham	Indiana	1,500
Deloraine	Albert M. Herron	Manitoba	
Emerson	Duncan McArthur	Manitoba	
Fort William, Ont.	C. W. Jarvis	Ontario	
Gretna	Enoch Winkler	Manitoba	
Lethbridge	F. W. Downer	Montana	
North Portal, Assiniboia.	W. H. Dorsey	Assiniboia	
Rat Portage, Ont.	George E. Frisbie	Manitoba	

## UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE.—CONTINUED.

PLACE.	Name.	Appointed from.	Salary.
Woodstock, N. B.	Frank C. Denison	Vermont	\$1,500
Edmundston	J. Adolphe Guy. Agt.	Maine	1,500
Yarmouth, N. S.	Radcliffe H. Ford	Nova Scotia	
Annapolis	Jacob M. Owen. Agt.	Nova Scotia	
Barrington	T. W. Robertson. Agt.	Nova Scotia	
Digby	William B. Stewart. Agt.	Nova Scotia	
Shelburne	T. Howland White. Agt.	Nova Scotia	
GREECE—Athens	D. E. McGinley.	Wisconsin	2,500
Piræus	M. T. Sourmely. Agt.	Greece	
Patras	Geo. L. Darté	Pennsylvania	1,000
GUATEMALA—Guatemala.	J. C. McNally	Pennsylvania	2,000
Champerico	P. A. Bruni	Italy	
Livingston	Frank C. Dennis. Agt.	Gautemala	
Ocos	Samuel Wolford	California	
Quezaltenango	G. A. Morrill. Agt.	California	
SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA	Royce B. Vair. Agt.	United States	
HAITI—Cape Haitien	L. W. Livingston.	Florida	1,000
Gonaives	L. W. Livingston.	Massachusetts	
Port de Paix	Carl Aberg. Agt.	Haiti	
Port-au-Prince	John B. Terres	Haiti	
Aux Cayes	Henry E. Roberts. Agt.	Haiti	
Jacmel	Jean B. Vital. Agt.	Haiti	
Jeremie	L. Treband Rouzier. Agt.	Haiti	
Miragoane	Emil Goldenberg. Agt.	Haiti	
Petit Goave	L. Kampmeyer. Agt.	Haiti	
St. Marc	Charles Miot. Agt.	Haiti	
HONDURAS—Tegucigalpa	F. H. Allison.	New York	2,000
Amapala	William Heyden. Agt.	Honduras	
Ceiba	V. C. Reynolds. Agt.	Louisiana	
Puerto Cortez	William E. Alger. Agt.	Massachusetts	
San Juancito	E. E. Dickason. Agt.	Texas	
San Pedro Sula	J. M. Mitchell, Jr. Agt.	Pennsylvania	
Truxillo	J. T. Glynn. Agt.	Louisiana	
Utilla	B. Johnston.	Iowa	1,000
Bonacca	William Bayly. Agt.	Honduras	
Ruatan	William C. Wildt. Agt.	Illinois	
ITALY—			
Castellamare di Stabia	Joseph E. Hayden	District of Columbia	1,500
Sorrento	T. S. Jerome	Michigan	
Catania	A. Heingartner. Agt.	Ohio	1,500
Florence	E. C. Cramer.	Wisconsin	1,500
Bologna	Carlo Gardini. Agt.	Italy	
Genoa	James Fletcher.	Iowa	1,500
San Remo	Albert Ameglio. Agt.	Italy	
Leghorn	James A. Smith	Vermont	1,500
Carrara	Ulisse Boccacci. Agt.	Italy	
Messina	Charles M. Caughy.	Maryland	1,500
Reggio, Calabria	Carlo Celesti. Agt.	Italy	
Milan	William Jarvis.	New Hampshire	2,000
Naples	A. Homer Byington.	Connecticut	2,000
Bari	Nicholas Schuck. Agt.	Italy	
Rodi	Tomaso del Giudice. Agt.	Italy	
Palermo	James Johnson.	New Jersey	2,000
Carini	F. Crocchiolo. Agt.	Italy	
Girgenti	Francis Ciotta. Agt.	Italy	
Licata	Arthur Verderame. Agt.	Italy	
Trapani	C. Serraino. Agt.	Italy	
Rome	Hector de Castro.	New York	3,000
Ancona	A. P. Tomassini. Agt.	Italy	
Cagliari	Alphonse Dol. Agt.	Italy	
Civita Vecchia	Gustav Marsanick. Agt.	Italy	
Turin	Percy McElrath.	New York	1,000
Venice	Henry A. Johnson.	District of Columbia	1,500
JAPAN—Nagasaki	Chas. B. Harris.	Indiana	3,000
Tamsui, Formosa	James W. Davidson. Agt.	United States	
Osaka and Hiogo (Kobe)	Samuel S. Lyon.	New Jersey	3,000
Yokohama	John F. Gowey.	Washington	4,000
KOREA—Seoul	Horace N. Allen.	Ohio	7,500
LIBERIA—Monrovia	O. L. W. Smith.	North Carolina	4,000
MASKAT—Maskat	A. Mackirdy, V. C.	Maskat	4,000
MEXICO—Acapulco	G. W. Dickinson.	New York	2,000
Chihuahua	W. W. Mills.	Texas	2,000
Parral	James J. Long. Agt.	Pennsylvania	
Ciudad Juarez	Charles W. Kindrick.	Louisiana	2,500
Ciudad Portrio Diaz	C. P. Snyder.		2,000
Sierra Mojada	H. B. Hackley. Agt.	Kentucky	
Durango	W. N. Faulkner.	Texas	1,500
Toreon	Louis E. Sterrs.	New York	
Ensenada	E. E. Bailey.	Illinois	1,000
La Paz		Fees	
San Jose	Abraham Kurnitzky. Agt.	Mexico	

## UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE.—CONTINUED.

PLACE.	Name.	Appointed from.	Salary.
Matamoras.....	P. M. Griffith.....	Ohio.....	\$1,500
Mier.....			
Mazatlan.....	Louis Kaiser.....	Illinois.....	Fees
Mexico.....	Andrew D. Barlow.....	Missouri.....	4,000
Agua Calientes.....	A. M. Raphael..... Agt.	New York.....	
Guadalajara.....	Edward B. Light..... Agt.	Colorado.....	
Guajuato.....	Dwight Furness..... Agt.	Mexico.....	
Puebla.....	W. Headen..... Agt.	Texas.....	
Oaxaca.....	C. H. Arthur..... Agt.	Maine.....	
Zacatecas.....	E. von Gehren..... Agt.	Texas.....	
Monterey.....	P. C. Hanna.....	Iowa.....	2,500
Victoria.....	W. J. Storms..... Agt.	New York.....	
Nogales.....	J. F. Darnall.....		1,500
Guaymas.....	Frank M. Crocker..... Agt.	Iowa.....	
Nuevo Laredo.....	R. B. Mahone.....	Virginia.....	2,000
Progreso.....	Edward H. Thompson.....	Massachusetts.....	1,500
Campechi.....	R. Preciat..... Agt.	Mexico.....	
Laguna de Terminos.....	German Hahn..... Agt.	United States.....	
Saltfio.....	C. B. Towle.....	New Hampshire.....	1,000
Tampico.....	Samuel E. Magill.....	Illinois.....	2,000
San Luis Potosi.....	J. H. Farwell.....	Nebraska.....	
Tuxpan.....			Fees
Vera Cruz.....	William W. Canada.....		3,000
Coatzacoalcas.....	W. S. Linscott.....	Kansas.....	
Frontera.....	Arthur Gehm..... Agt.	Pennsylvania.....	
MOROCCO—Tangier.....	S. R. Gummere.....	New Jersey.....	2,000
Casa Blanca.....	C. H. Toel..... Agt.	Morocco.....	
Mogador.....	George Broome..... Agt.		
NETHERLANDS AND DOMIN-			
IONS—Amsterdam.....	F. D. Hill.....	Minnesota.....	1,500
Batavia, Java.....	T. T. Prentiss.....	Massachusetts.....	1,000
Madassar, Celebes.....	Karl Auer..... Agt.	Celebes.....	
Padang, Sumatra.....	C. G. Veth..... Agt.	Sumatra.....	
Samarang.....	B. C. Stoker..... Agt.	Java.....	
Serabaya.....	B. N. Powell..... Agt.	Java.....	
Curacao, W. I.....	E. H. Cheney.....	New Hampshire.....	2,000
Buen Ayre.....	G. W. Hellmund..... Agt.	Curacao.....	
Rotterdam.....	Soren Listoe.....	Minnesota.....	2,500
Flushing.....	C. F. Auer..... Agt.	Netherlands.....	
Schedam.....	E. Man..... Agt.	Florida.....	
St. Martin, W. I.....	Diederik C. Van Romondt.....	St. Martin.....	Fees
St. Eustatius.....	J. G. C. Every..... Agt.		
NICARAGUA—Managua.....	Chester Donaldson.....	New York.....	2,000
Corinto.....	Henry Palazio..... Agt.	Nicaragua.....	
Matagalpa.....	I. A. Manning..... Agt.	Indiana.....	
San Juan del Sur.....	Charles Holmann..... Agt.	Nicaragua.....	
San Juan del Norte.....	W. B. Sorsby.....	Mississippi.....	2,500
Bluefields.....	P. E. Coyle..... Agt.	Pennsylvania.....	
PARAGUAY—Asuncion.....	John N. Ruffin.....	Tennessee.....	1,500
PERSA—Teheran.....	H. W. Bowen.....	New York.....	5,000
PERU—Callao.....	William B. Dickey.....	Louisiana.....	3,500
Chilayo.....	Theo. Stechmann..... Agt.	Germany.....	
Mollendo.....	Enrique Meier..... Agt.	Peru.....	
Paiza.....			
Salaverry.....	G. W. Chase..... Agt.	Maine.....	
Tumbes.....	William Balam..... Agt.	Peru.....	
PORTUGAL AND DOMINIONS—			
Funchal, Madeira.....	Thomas C. Jones.....	Kentucky.....	1,500
Lisbon.....	J. H. Theriot.....	New York.....	Fees
Brava, C. V. I.....	J. J. Nunes.....	C. V. I.....	
Faro.....	F. J. Tavares..... Agt.	Portugal.....	
Oporto.....	William Stuve..... Agt.	Portugal.....	
Setubal.....	Joaquin T. O'Neil..... Agt.	Portugal.....	
Beira.....	A. L. Kidd.....	Azores.....	
Lourenco Marquez.....	W. S. Hollis..... Agt.	Massachusetts.....	
St. Michael's, Azores.....	G. H. Pickerell.....	Ohio.....	1,500
Fayal.....	M. Benarus..... Agt.	Azores.....	
Flores.....	James Mackay..... Agt.	Azores.....	
San Jorge.....	Joaquin J. Cardozo..... Agt.	Azores.....	
Terceira.....	Henrique de Castro..... Agt.	Azores.....	
St. Vincent.....	J. B. Guimaraes..... Agt.		
ROMANIA—Bucharest.....	W. G. Boxshall.....	Roumania.....	5,500
RUSSIA—Batum.....	James C. Chambers.....	New York.....	Fees
Helsingfors.....	Victor Elk..... V. C.	Russia.....	Fees
Abo.....	Victor Forselius..... Agt.	Russia.....	
Wiborg.....	C. Edwin Ekstrom..... Agt.	Russia.....	
Moscow.....	Thomas Smith.....	New Jersey.....	Fees
Odessa.....	Thomas E. Heenan.....	Minnesota.....	2,000
Rostoff and Taganrog.....	Wm. R. Martin, Act'g Agt.	Russia.....	
Riga.....	Niels P. A. Bornholdt.....	Russia.....	Fees

## UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE.—CONTINUED.

PLACE.	Name.	Appointed from.	Salary.
St. Petersburg.....	William R. Holloway.....	Indiana.....	\$3,000
Cronstadt.....	Peter Wigius..... Agt.	Russia.....	
Libau.....	Hugo Smit..... Agt.	Russia.....	
Revel.....	Edmund Von Glehu. Agt.	Russia.....	
Vladivostok.....	R. T. Greener..... Agt.	New York.....	2,500
Warsaw.....	Joseph Rawicz.....	Russia.....	Fees
SALVADOR—San Salvador.....	John Jenkins.....	Nebraska.....	2,000
Acajutla.....	John Stuart.....		
La Libertad.....	A. Cooper..... Agt.	Salvador.....	
La Union.....	I. F. Lord.....	California.....	
SERVIA—Belgrade.....	C. Vogeli.....	Servia.....	6,500
SIAM—Bangkok.....	H. King.....	Michigan.....	5,000
SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC—			
Pretoria.....	A. S. Hay.....	New Hampshire.....	2,000
Bloemfontein, O. F. S.....	Alfred Elliott..... Agt.		
Johannesburg.....	W. D. Gordon..... Agt.	New York.....	
SPAIN AND DOM.—Alicante.....			Fees
Do.....	Henry W. Carey..... V. C.	Spain.....	
Barcelona.....	Julius G. Lay..... C. G.	District of Columbia.....	3,000
Bilbao.....	Carlos Yensen..... Agt.	Spain.....	
Gijon.....	William Penlington. Agt.	Spain.....	
San Feliu de Guixols.....	Francis Esteva..... Agt.	Louisiana.....	
Santander.....	Faustino Adrioizola. Agt.	Spain.....	
Tarragona.....	Louis J. Agostini..... Agt.	California.....	
Cadiz.....	J. H. Carroll..... C.	Maryland.....	1,500
Algeciras.....			
Huelva.....	John A. Parkinson..... Agt.	Spain.....	
Jeres de la Frontera.....	Claes L. Nilson..... Agt.	Spain.....	
Port St. Mary's.....	George M. Daniel..... Agt.	Spain.....	
Seville.....	Samuel B. Caldwell..... Agt.	New York.....	
Carthage.....	Joseph Brown..... Agt.	Spain.....	Fees
Coruna.....	Julio Harmony..... C.	New York.....	Fees
Vigo.....	Enrique Mulder..... C.	Spain.....	
Madrid.....	Dwight T. Reed..... V. C.	New York.....	Fees
Malaga.....	Benjamin H. Ridgely..... C.	Kentucky.....	1,500
Almeria Malaga.....	Algar E. Carleton..... Agt.	Vermont.....	
Teneriffe, Canary Islands.....	Solomon Berliner..... C.	New York.....	Fees
Grand Canary.....	Peter Swanston..... Agt.	Canary Islands.....	
La Palma.....	Manuel Yanes..... Agt.	Canary Islands.....	
Valencia.....	H. L. Washington..... C.	Texas.....	1,500
Denia.....	Joseph R. Morand..... Agt.	Spain.....	
SWEDEN AND NORWAY—			
Bergen, Norway.....	Victor E. Nelson.....	California.....	Fees
Drontheim.....	Claus Berg..... Agt.	Norway.....	
Stavanger.....	C. F. Falck..... Agt.	Norway.....	
Christiana, Norway.....	Henry Bordewich.....	Minnesota.....	1,500
Arendal.....	Christian Eyde..... Agt.	Norway.....	
Christiansand.....	Berne Reinhardt..... Agt.	Norway.....	
Gothenburg, Sweden.....	R. S. S. Bergh.....	North Dakota.....	1,500
Helsingborg.....	Lars Virgin..... Agt.	Sweden.....	
Malmo.....	Peter M. Flensburg. Agt.	Sweden.....	
Stockholm, Sweden.....	Edward W. Winslow.....	Illinois.....	1,500
Sundsvaal.....	Victor Svensson..... Agt.	Sweden.....	
SWITZERLAND—Aarau.....	H. H. Morgan.....	Louisiana.....	2,000
Lucerne.....	J. Hartmann..... Agt.	Switzerland.....	
Basle.....	George Gifford.....	Maine.....	3,000
Chaux-de-Fonds.....	H. Rieckel, Jr..... Agt.		
Bern.....	A. L. Frankenthal.....	Massachusetts.....	2,000
Geneva.....	R. M. Bartleman.....	Massachusetts.....	1,500
Vevey.....	William Cuenod..... Agt.	Switzerland.....	
St. Gall.....	J. T. Dubois.....	Pennsylvania.....	3,000
Zurich.....	Adam Lieberknecht.....	Illinois.....	2,000
Winterthur.....	Heinrich Langsdorf. Agt.	Switzerland.....	
TONGA—Nukualofa.....	L. W. Osborn.....	Nebraska.....	
TURKEY AND DOMINIONS—			
Alexandretta.....	W. R. Davis.....	Ohio.....	1,500
Aleppo.....	Frederick Poche..... Agt.	Syria.....	
Mersine.....	Richard Viterbo..... Agt.	Turkey.....	
Bagdad.....			Fees
Bassorah.....	James Hamilton..... Agt.	Great Britain.....	
Beirut, Syria.....	G. B. Rayndak.....	South Dakota.....	2,000
Damascus.....	Nasif Meshaka..... Agt.	Syria.....	
Haifa.....	Gottlieb Schumacher. Agt.	Syria.....	
Cairo, Egypt.....	John G. Long, D. C. G.....	Florida.....	5,000
Alexandria.....	James Hewat..... Agt.	Egypt.....	
Assiout.....	B. W. Khayat..... Agt.	Egypt.....	
Keneh.....	Abdel K. M. elAmmari. Agt.	Egypt.....	
Luxor.....	Aly Mourad..... Agt.	Egypt.....	
Mansourah.....	Ibrahim Daoud..... Agt.	Egypt.....	
Port Said.....	Samuel G. Broadbent. Agt.	Egypt.....	
Suez.....	Alfred W. Haydn..... Agt.	Egypt.....	

## UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE.—CONTINUED.

PLACE.	Name.	Appointed from.	Salary.
Constantinople.....	Charles M. Dickinson....	New York.....	\$3,000
Dardanelles.....	Frank Calvert..... Agt.	Turkey.....	
Salonika.....	Pericles H. Lazzaro. Agt.	Turkey.....	
Erzerum, Armenia.....	Leo A. Bergholz.....	New York.....	2,000
Harput.....	T. H. Norton.....	Ohio.....	1,500
Jerusalem, Syria.....	Selah Merrill.....	Massachusetts.....	2,500
Yafa.....	E. Hardegg..... Agt.	Syria.....	
Sivas.....	Milo A. Jewett.....	Massachusetts.....	1,500
Samsoun.....	G. C. Stephopoulo... Agt.	Turkey.....	
Smyrna.....	F. W. Lane.....	Ohio.....	2,500
Mitylene.....	Michael M. Fottion. Agt.	Turkey.....	
URUGUAY—Colonia.....	Benjamin D. Manton....	Rhode Island.....	Fees
Montevideo.....	Albert W. Swalm.....	Iowa.....	3,000
Paysandu.....	John G. Hurnagel.....	Maryland.....	Fees
VENEZUELA—La Guayra.....	L. Goldschmidt.....	New Hampshire.....	1,500
Barcelona.....	Ignacio H. Balz..... Agt.	Venezuela.....	
Caracas.....	Federick De Sola..... Agt.	United States.....	
Carupano.....	Juan A. Orsini..... Agt.	Venezuela.....	
Ciudad Bolivar.....	Robert Henderson..... Agt.	Venezuela.....	
Cumana.....	Jose G. N. Romberg. Agt.	Venezuela.....	
Maracaibo.....	Eugene H. Plumacher....	Tennessee.....	2,000
Coro.....	Josiah L. Senior..... Agt.	Venezuela.....	
San Cristobal.....			
Tovar.....	W. J. N. Muche.....	Germany.....	
Valera.....			
Puerto Cabello.....	L. T. Ellsworth.....	Ohio.....	1,500
Valencia.....	O. H. Becker.....	Venezuela.....	
ZANZIBAR—Zanzibar.....	R. E. Mansfield.....	Indiana.....	2,000

## FOREIGN LEGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

COUNTRY.	Name.	Rank.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.....	Dr. Eduardo Wilde.....	E. E. and M. P.
	Senor Antonio del Viso.....	Secretary of Legation.
	Lieut. Juan S. Attwell.....	Military Attache.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.....	Mr. L. H. von Hengervar.....	E. E. and M. P.
	Baron Louis A. de Seden.....	Secretary of Legation.
BELGIUM.....	Count G. de Lichtervelde.....	E. E. and M. P.
	Mr. Charles Wauters.....	Counselor of Legation.
BOLIVIA.....	Senor Don F. E. Guachalla.....	E. E. and M. P.
BRAZIL.....	Mr. J. F. de Assis Brasil.....	E. E. and M. P.
	Mr. R. R. de Amaral.....	First Secretary.
CHILE.....	Senor Don Carlos M. Vicuna.....	E. E. and M. P.
	Senor Don Eliodoro Infante.....	First Secretary.
	Senor Don M. Balmaceda.....	Second Secretary.
CHINA.....	Mr. Wu Ting-fang.....	E. E. and M. P.
	Mr. Shen Tung.....	First Secretary.
	Mr. Ou Sho-tchun.....	Second Secretary.
	Mr. Chung Mun-yew.....	Secretary Interpreter.
COLOMBIA.....	Senor Dr. L. C. Marquez.....	Charge d'Affaires.
COSTA RICA.....	Senor Don Joaquin B. Calvo.....	E. E. and M. P.
DENMARK.....	Mr. Constantin Brun.....	E. E. and M. P.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	Senor Don E. C. Joubert.....	Charge d'Affaires.
ECUADOR.....	Senor Don L. F. Carbo.....	E. E. and M. P.
FRANCE.....	Mr. J. Cambon.....	A. E. and P.
	Mr. E. Thiebaut.....	First Secretary.
	Capt. P. Vignal.....	Military Attache.
	Mr. Jules Bouffre.....	Chancellor.
GERMANY.....	Herr von Holleben.....	A. E. and P.
	Count Q. W. Isny.....	Counselor, First Secretary.
	Count von Hacke.....	Second Secretary.
	Lt.-Comdr. von Rebeur-Paschwitz.....	Attache.
GREAT BRITAIN.....	Sir J. Pauncefote, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	A. E. and P.
	Mr. Gerard A. Lowther.....	Secretary of Embassy.
	Mr. C. N. E. Eliot.....	Second Secretary.
	W. G. Max Muller.....	Second Secretary.
	Sir Charles Eliot.....	Second Secretary.
	Mr. H. C. Norman.....	Third Secretary.
	Mr. D. E. M. Crackanthorpe.....	Third Secretary.
GUATEMALA.....	Senor Don A. L. Arriaga.....	E. E. and M. P.
HAITI.....	Mr. J. N. Leger.....	E. E. and M. P.
ITALY.....	Baron de Fava.....	A. E. and P.
	Francesco C. di Novoli.....	First Secretary.
	Baron Carlo Allotti.....	Second Secretary.
JAPAN.....	Mr. K. Takahira.....	E. E. and M. P.
	Mr. K. Nabeshima.....	First Secretary.
	Mr. J. Inouye.....	Second Secretary.
	Mr. Durham W. Stevens.....	Counselor of Legation.

## FOREIGN LEGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.—CONTINUED.

COUNTRY.	Name.	Rank.
KOREA.....	Mr. Sin Teh Moo.....	Charge d' Affaires.
MEXICO.....	Mr. Hong Chong Moo.....	Attache.
	Senor Don Manuel de Azpiroz.....	A. E. and P.
	Senor Don Jose F. Godoy.....	First Secretary.
NETHERLANDS.....	Senor Don Enrique Santibanez.....	Second Secretary.
	Senor Don Rodrigo de Azpiroz.....	Third Secretary.
	Baron W. A. F. Gevers.....	E. E. and M. P.
NICARAGUA.....	Senor Don Luis F. Corea.....	E. E. and M. P.
PARAGUAY.....		
PERU.....	Mr. M. A. Calderon.....	E. E. and M. P.
PORTUGAL.....	Viscount de Santo-Thyrso.....	E. E. and M. P.
RUSSIA.....	Comte Cassini.....	A. E. and P.
	Mr. de Wollant.....	First Secretary.
	Mr. Alex. Zelenoy.....	Second Secretary.
SALVADOR.....	Senor Don R. Zaldivar.....	E. E. and M. P.
SIAM.....	Phya Prasiddhi.....	E. E. and M. P.
	Duke d' Arcos.....	E. E. and M. P.
SPAIN.....	Senor Don Juan Riano.....	First Secretary.
	Senor Don Luis Pastor.....	Second Secretary.
	Lt.-Col. Federico de Monteverde.....	Military Attache.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY.....	Mr. A. Grip.....	E. E. and M. P.
	Mr. G. V. T. de Strale.....	Secretary of Legation.
SWITZERLAND.....	Mr. J. B. Piodé.....	E. E. and M. P.
	Mr. Charles L. E. Lardy.....	Secretary of Legation.
TURKEY.....	All Ferrouh Bey.....	E. E. and M. P.
	A. Rustem Bey.....	First Secretary of Legation.
URUGUAY.....	Senor Don Juan Cuestas.....	Minister Resident.
VENEZUELA.....	Senor Don A. F. Rulido.....	Charge d' Affaires.

## TRANSFER OF SUGAR PRODUCTION.

The transfer of sugar production from the plantations of the tropics to the farms of the temperate zone is illustrated by some figures published by the treasury bureau of statistics. They show that 95 per cent of the sugar crop of the world was in 1840 supplied by sugar cane, a tropical product, and but 5 per cent from beets, a product of the temperate zone; while in 1899 but 34 per cent of the world's sugar supply was from cane and 66 per cent from beets. How much of this is due to the disappearance of slave labor, which existed in all cane-producing territory at the beginning of the period under review, is left to the consideration of economists and sociologists; but it is a fact that the world's cane sugar crop of 1899 would little more than supply the demands of the United States alone, after deducting the home consumption of the countries in which it is produced. The total cane sugar crop of the world, as estimated by Willett and Gray of New York, is given as 2,862,000 tons, and with a few exceptions "includes local production for home consumption wherever known," while the figures of the treasury bureau of statistics show that the total sugar importations of the United States in the calendar year 1899 were 1,964,170 tons, so that if all the cane sugar product of the world in 1899 were massed together and the local consumption of the countries of its production deducted, the remainder would little more than equal the importations of the United States alone in that year.

It is not to be understood from this statement, however, that the United States does in fact import all of the world's surplus of this sugar. On the contrary our consumption of beet sugar is steadily increasing, and was in the fiscal year 1899 greater than that of any preceding year in our history with the single exception of 1897, when the im-

ports were abnormal by reason of expected changes in the tariff law. The total imports of beet sugar in the fiscal year 1899 were 723,336,352 pounds, out of a grand total of 3,517,950,689 pounds, so that beet sugar, having captured the markets of Europe, is now supplying one-fifth of the imports into the United States despite the proximity to the United States of so large a proportion of the cane sugar producing territory of the world.

The following table shows the production of cane and beet sugar in the principal producing countries of the world in the sugar year 1899-1900:

CANE SUGAR.		BEET SUGAR.	
Country.	1,000 tons.	Country.	1,000 tons.
Java.....	*722	Germany.....	1,780
Cuba.....	400	Austria.....	1,120
Hawaiian Isls.....	275	France.....	960
Brazil.....	175	Russia.....	845
Mauritius.....	150	Belgium.....	290
Australia.....	140	Holland.....	170
Louisiana.....	132	All others.....	275
All others.....	868		
Total.....	2,862	Total.....	5,430
		*Exports.	

The following table shows the world's production of beet and cane sugar at decennial periods from 1840 to 1900 and the percentage which beet supplied of the total world's product at each period named.

Year.	Cane sugar. 1,000 tons.	Beet sugar. 1,000 tons.	Total. 1,000 tons.	Per cent supplied by beet.
1840.....	1,100	50	1,150	4.35
1850.....	1,200	200	1,400	14.29
1860.....	1,510	389	1,899	20.43
1870.....	1,585	831	2,416	34.40
1880.....	1,852	1,402	3,254	43.08
1890.....	2,069	3,633	5,702	63.70
1900.....	2,862	5,575	8,437	66.08



## The Army.

[Corrected to Nov. 20, 1900.]

General and Field Officers of the Regular and Volunteer Forces of the United States.

**DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.****HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.**

Commander, Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles.  
Military Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Francis Michler, 5th Cav.

Aid de camp, Lieut. H. K. Bailey.  
Aid de camp, Lt.-Col. H. H. Whitney, 4th Art.  
Adjutant-general, Col. J. C. Gilmore.

**DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES.**—Consisting of the departments of northern Luzon, southern Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao and Jolo, comprising all the islands ceded to the United States by Spain; headquarters, Manila, P. I.

Commander, Maj.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur.

**DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN LUZON.**—Includes all that part of the island of Luzon north of Laguna de Bay and the province of Laguna, the same being the provinces of Abra, Bontoc, Benguet, Bataan, Bulacan, Cagayan, Ilocos, Infanta, Morong, Norte, Ilocos Sur, La Isabela de Luzon, Lepanto, La Union, Nueva Vizcaya, Nueva Ecija, all that portion of Manila north of the Pasig river, Principe, Pangasinan, Pampanga, Tarlac and Zambales and all the islands in the Philippine archipelago north of Manila bay and the provinces above named; headquarters, Manila, P. I.

Commander, Maj.-Gen. Loyd Wheaton.

**DEPARTMENT OF SOUTHERN LUZON.**—Includes island of Samar and all the remaining part of the island of Luzon, the same including the following provinces: Albay, Batangas, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Cavite, La Laguna, Manila south of the Pasig, and Tayabas and all islands of the Philippine archipelago which lie south of the south line of the department of northern Luzon as above described, including the island of Polillo, and north of a line passing southeastwardly through west pass of Apo to the 12th parallel of north latitude; thence easterly along said parallel to 124 deg. 10 min. east of Greenwich, but including the entire island of Masbate; thence northerly through San Bernardino straits; headquarters, Manila, P. I.

Commander, Maj.-Gen. J. C. Bates.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS.**—Includes all islands (except island of Samar) south of the southern line of the department of southern Luzon and east of longitude 121 deg. 45 min. east of Greenwich and north of the 9th parallel of latitude, excepting the island of Mindanao and all islands east of the straits of Surigao; headquarters, Iloilo, P. I.

Commander, Brig.-Gen. R. P. Hughes.

**DEPARTMENT OF MINDANAO AND JOLO.**—Includes all the remaining islands of the Philippine archipelago; headquarters, Zamboanga, P. I.

Commander, Brig.-Gen. W. A. Kobbe.

**DEPARTMENT OF ALASKA.**—Territory of Alaska; headquarters, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska.  
Commander, Brig.-Gen. G. M. Randall.

**DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.**—States of California and Nevada, the Hawaiian islands and their dependencies; headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.  
Commander, Maj.-Gen. W. R. Shafter (retired).

**DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO.**—States of Wyoming (except so much thereof as is embraced in the Yellowstone National park), Colorado and Utah, and the territories of Arizona and New Mexico; headquarters, Denver, Col.  
Commander, Brig.-Gen. H. C. Merriam.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.**—States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho (except so much of the latter as is embraced in the Yellowstone National park), and the territory of Alaska; headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Washington.  
Commander, Maj.-Gen. W. R. Shafter (retired).

**DIVISION OF CUBA.**—Consisting of the island of Cuba; headquarters, Havana, Cuba.  
Commander, Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood.

**DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.**—States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and so much of Wyoming and Idaho as is embraced in the Yellowstone National park; headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.  
Commander, Brig.-Gen. J. F. Wade.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.**—New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia and North Carolina; headquarters, Governor's island, New York.  
Commander, Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.**—States of Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee; headquarters, Chicago, Ill.  
Commander, Maj.-Gen. Elwell S. Otis.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.**—States of Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, the Indian Territory and the territory of Oklahoma; headquarters, Omaha, Neb.  
Commander, Brig.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

**DEPARTMENT OF PORTO RICO.**—To be discontinued and attached to the department of the east.

**DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.**—State of Texas; headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.  
Commander, Col. Chambers McKibbin, 12th Infantry.

**OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.****LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.**

Miles, Nelson A.

**MAJOR-GENERALS.**

Brooke, John R. Otis, Elwell S.

**BRIGADIER-GENERALS.**

Wade, James F. MacArthur, Arthur.  
Merriam, Henry C. Ludlow, William.  
Young, Samuel B. M.

**ADJUTANT-GENERAL.**

[With rank of Major-General.]  
Corbin, Henry C.

**ASSISTANT ADJUTANTS-GENERAL.**

[With rank of Colonel.]

Barber, Merritt. Schwan, Theodore.  
Sheridan, Michael V. Gilmore, John C.  
Ward, Thomas.

[With rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.]

Babeock, John B. Carter, William H.  
Hall, William P. Barry, Thomas H.  
Wagner, Arthur L. Helstand, Henry O. S.

[With rank of Major.]

Andrews, George. McCain, James P.  
Johnston, John A. Kerr, Henry T.  
Simpson, William A.

## INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

[With rank of Brigadier-General.]

Breckinridge, Joseph C.

## INSPECTORS-GENERAL.

[With rank of Colonel.]

Hughes, Robert P. Vroom, Peter D.  
Burton, George H.

[With rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.]

Sanger, Joseph P. Heyl, Charles H.  
Garlington, Ernest A.

[With rank of Major.]

Knox, Thomas T. Chamberlain, John L.  
Mills, Stephen C.

## JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL.

[With rank of Brigadier-General.]

Lieber, G. Norman.

## ASSISTANT JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL.

[With rank of Brigadier-General.]

Barr, Thomas F.

## DEPUTY JUDGE-ADVOCATES GENERAL.

[With rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.]

Clous, John W. Davis, George B.  
Hunter, Edward.

## JUDGE ADVOCATES.

[With rank of Major.]

Groesbeck, Stephen W. Morrison, Jasper N.  
Crowder, Enoch H.

## QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

[With rank of Brigadier-General.]

Ludington, Marshall I.

## ASSISTANT QUARTERMASERS-GENERAL.

[With rank of Colonel.]

Moore, James M. Furey, John V.  
Scully, James W. Atwood, Edwin B.  
Kimball, Amos S.

## DEPUTY QUARTERMASERS-GENERAL.

[With rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.]

Marshall, James M. Barnett, Charles R.  
Simpson, John. McCauley, Chas. A. H.  
Humphreys, Chs. F. Hathaway, Forrest H.  
Wheeler, Daniel D. Jacobs, Joshua W.

## QUARTERMASERS.

[With rank of Major.]

Bird, Charles. Miller, Crosby P.  
Cleni, John L. True, Theodore E.  
Fatten, William S. Hyde, John McE.  
Fond, George E. Ruhlen, George.  
Fullman, John W. Miller, William H.  
Pope, James W. Jones, S. W.  
Jones, Francis B.

## COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

[With rank of Brigadier-General.]

Eagan, Charles P.

## ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

[With rank of Colonel.]

Weston, John F. Woodruff, Charles A.

[With rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.]

Clague, John J. Nye, Frank E.  
Sharpe, Henry G.

[With rank of Major.]

Alexander, William L. Bliss, Tasker H.  
Osgood, Henry B. Allison, James N.  
Dravo, Edward E. Baldwin, William H.  
Smith, Abiel L. Brainard, David I.

## SURGEON-GENERAL.

[With rank of Brigadier-General.]

Sternberg, George M.

## ASSISTANT SURGEONS-GENERAL.

[With rank of Colonel.]

Byrne, Charles C. Forwood, William H.  
Bache, Dallas. Hartsuff, Albert.  
Greenleaf, Charles R. Woodhull, Alfred A.

## PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

[With rank of Brigadier-General.]

Bates, Alfred E.

## ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS-GENERAL.

[With rank of Colonel.]

Coxe, Frank M. Wilson, Charles I.

## DEPUTY PAYMASTERS-GENERAL.

[With rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.]

Towar, Albert S. Baird, George W.  
Sniffen, Culver C.

## PAYMASTERS.

[With rank of Major.]

Dodge, Francis S. Bullis, John L.  
McClure, Charles. Rogers, Harry L.  
Whipple, Charles H. Watrous, Jerome A.  
Comegys, William H. Gilbert, William W.  
Tucker, William F. Rees, Harry L.  
Muhlenberg, John C. Vinson, Webster.  
Smith, George R. Newbold, Charles.  
Baker, John P. Wallace, Hamilton S.  
Halford, Elijah W. Payson, Francis L.  
Kilbourne, Charles E. Wham, Joseph W.

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

## CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

[With rank of Brigadier-General.]

Wilson, John M.

## COLONELS.

Robert, Henry M. Suter, Charles R.  
Barlow, John W. Smith, Jared A.  
Hains, Peter C. Mansfield, Samuel M.  
Gillespie, George L.

## LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Lydecker, Garrett J. Allen, Charles J.  
Stickney, Amos. Raymond, Charles W.  
Mackenzie, Alexander. Miller, Alexander M.  
Ernst, Oswald H. Adams, Milton B.  
Heap, David P. Livermore, William R.  
Jones, William A. Heuer, William H.  
Damrell, Andrew N. Stanton, William S.

## MAJORS.

Handbury, Thomas H. Symons, Thomas W.  
Adams, Henry M. Leach, Smith S.  
Davis, Charles E. L. B. Kingman, Dan C.  
Quinn, James B. Black, William M.  
Lockwood, Daniel W. Fisk, Walter L.  
Ruffner, Ernest H. Roessler, Solomon W.  
Sears, Clinton B. Derby, George McC.  
Powell, Charles F. Lusk, James L.  
Knight, John G. D. Abbot, Frederic V.  
Hoxie, Richard L. Casey, Thomas L.  
Marshall, William L. Bingham, Theodore A.  
Willard, Joseph H. Townsend, Curtis McD.  
Bixby, William H. Goethals, Geo. W.  
Russell, William T. Mills, John.

## CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

[With rank of Brigadier-General.]

Buffington, Adelbert R.

## COLONELS.

Mordecai, Alfred. Babbitt, Lawrence S.  
Farley, Joseph P. Marye, William A.

## LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Arnold, Isaac, Jr. Reilly, James W.  
McGinness, John R. Kress, John A.  
Phipps, Frank H.

## MAJORS.

Dutton, Clarence E. Smith, Charles S.  
Butler, John G. Blunt, Stanhope E.  
Varney, Almon L. Heath, Frank.  
Greer, John E. Taylor, Daniel M.  
Pitman, John. Lyle, David A.  
Shaler, Charles. Rockwell, James.

## CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

[With rank of Brigadier-General.]

Greely, Adolphus W.

## ASSISTANT CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

[With rank of Colonel.]  
Dunwoody, Henry H. C.

## LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

Allen, James.

## MAJOR.

Thompson, Richard.

## RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE.

[Chief, with rank of Brigadier-General.]  
Ainsworth, Fred C.

[Assistant, with rank of Major.]

Tweedale, John.

## REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

FIRST CAVALRY—Colonel, Arnold, Abraham K.; lieutenant-colonel, Lebo, Thomas C.; majors, Smith, Allen; Ward, Frederick K.; Woodward, Samuel L.

SECOND CAVALRY—Colonel, Noyes, Henry E.; lieutenant-colonel, Wallace, William M.; majors, Hennisee, Argalus G.; Dorst, Joseph H.; Schuyler, Walter S.

THIRD CAVALRY—Colonel, Davis, Wirt; lieutenant-colonel, Wessells, Henry W., Jr.; majors, Kingsbury, Henry P.; Swigert, Samuel M.; Steever, Edgar Z.

FOURTH CAVALRY—Colonel, Carr, Camillo C.; lieutenant-colonel, Hayes, Edward M.; majors, Augur, Jacob A.; Morton, Charles; Royers, Alexander.

FIFTH CAVALRY—Colonel, Rafferty, Wm. A.; lieutenant-colonel, Jackson, Henry; majors, Cooper, Charles L.; Dimmick, Eugene D.; Thomas, Earl D.

SIXTH CAVALRY—Colonel, Sumner, Samuel S.; lieutenant-colonel, Wint, Theodore J.; majors, Rucker, Louis H.; Huggins, Eli L.; Anderson, George S.

SEVENTH CAVALRY—Colonel, Baldwin, Theodore A.; lieutenant-colonel, Wheelan, James N.; majors, Godfrey, Edward S.; Edgerly, Winfield S.; Godwin, Edward A.

EIGHTH CAVALRY—Colonel, Chaffee, Adna R.; lieutenant-colonel, Bell, James M.; majors, Hatfield, Charles A. P.; Sprole, Henry W.; Stanton, William.

NINTH CAVALRY—Colonel, McGregor, Thomas; lieutenant-colonel, Wells, Almond B.; majors, Woodson, Albert E.; Forbush, William C.; Hughes, Martin B.

TENTH CAVALRY—Colonel, Whitside, Samuel M.; lieutenant-colonel, Moore, Francis; majors, Pratt, Richard H.; Kerr, John B.; Stedman, Clarence A.

FIRST ARTILLERY—Colonel, Randolph, Wallace F.; lieutenant-colonel, Kinzle, David H.; majors, Davis, John M. K.; O'Hara, James; Strong, Richard P.

SECOND ARTILLERY—Colonel, Haskin, William L.; lieutenant-colonel, Myrick, John R.; majors, Grimes, George S.; Roberts, Benjamin K.; Stewart, William F.

THIRD ARTILLERY—Colonel, Rawles, Jacob B.; lieutenant-colonel, Ingalls, James M.; majors, Hess, Frank W.; Kobbe, William A.; Merrill, Abner H.

FOURTH ARTILLERY—Colonel, Guenther, Francis L.; lieutenant-colonel, Rodney, George B.; majors, Taylor, Asher C.; Hubbell, Henry W.; Andross, E. Van A.

FIFTH ARTILLERY—Colonel, Rodgers, John I.; lieutenant-colonel, Tiernon, J. L.; majors, Burbank, James B.; Day, Selden A.; Vodyes, Anthony W.

SIXTH ARTILLERY—Colonel, McCrea, Tully; lieutenant-colonel, Smith, Frank G.; majors, Mills, Samuel M.; Vose, William P.; Ennis, William.

SEVENTH ARTILLERY—Colonel, Hasbrouck, Henry C.; lieutenant-colonel,

Woodruff, Carle A.; majors, Morris, Charles; Story, John P.; Greenough, George G.

FIRST INFANTRY—Colonel, Harbach, Abram A.; lieutenant-colonel, Dempsey, Charles A.; majors, O'Connell, John J.; Smith, Frederick A.; Pettit, James S.

SECOND INFANTRY—Colonel, Bates, John C.; lieutenant-colonel, Corliss, Augustus W.; majors, Bowman, Alpheus H.; Hall, Charles B.; Maus, Marion P.

THIRD INFANTRY—Colonel, Page, John H.; lieutenant-colonel, Goodale, Greenleaf A.; majors, Rice, Edmund; Hannay, John W.; McGunnege, George K.

FOURTH INFANTRY—Colonel, Hall, Robert H.; lieutenant-colonel, Baldwin, Frank D.; majors, Price, Butler D.; Reade, Philip; Scott, Walter S.

FIFTH INFANTRY—Colonel, Comba, Richard; lieutenant-colonel, Hooton, Mott; majors, Chance, Jesse C.; Forbes, Theodore F.; Borden, George P.

SIXTH INFANTRY—Colonel, Miner, Charles W.; lieutenant-colonel, Lee, Jesse M.; majors, McCammon, W. W.; Loughborough, R. H. R.; Turner, William J.

SEVENTH INFANTRY—Colonel, Wheaton, Loyd; lieutenant-colonel, Dougherty, William E.; majors, Richards, William V.; Van Orsdale, John T.; Booth, Charles A.

EIGHTH INFANTRY—Colonel, Randall, George M.; lieutenant-colonel, Ellis, Philip H.; majors, Stretch, John F.; Ray, P. Henry; Pitcher, William L.

NINTH INFANTRY—Colonel, Robe, Charles F.; lieutenant-colonel, Coolridge, Charles A.; majors, Foote, Morris C.; Regan, James; Robertson, Edgar B.

TENTH INFANTRY—Colonel, Ewers, Ezra P.; lieutenant-colonel, Lincoln, Sumner H.; majors, Duggan, Walter T.; Hoyt, Ralph W.; Brown, George Le R.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY—Colonel, De Russy, Isaac D.; lieutenant-colonel, Davis, Charles L.; majors, Myer, Albert L.; Mansfield, Francis W.; Macklin, James E.

TWELFTH INFANTRY—Colonel, McKibbin, Chambers; lieutenant-colonel, Bubb, John W.; majors, Ward, Henry C.; Haskell, Harry L.; Foster, Herbert S.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY—Colonel, Bisbee, William H.; lieutenant-colonel, Roberts, Cyrus S.; majors, Duncan, Joseph W.; Gardener, Cornelius; Ballance, Jas. J.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY—Colonel, Daggett, Aaron S.; lieutenant-colonel, Thompson, J. Milton; majors, Quinton, William; Matile, Leon A.; Greene, Henry A.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY—Colonel, Moale, Edward; lieutenant-colonel, Williams, Constant; majors, Buchanan, James A.; Cornish, George A.; Taylor, Frank.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY—Colonel, Hood, Charles C.; lieutenant-colonel, Spurgin,

William F.; majors, Kirkman, Joel T.; Whitall, Samuel R.; Allen, Leven C.

**SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY**—Colonel, Smith, Jacob H.; lieutenant-colonel, O'Brien, Lyster M.; majors, Williams, Charles A.; Cowles, Calvin D.; Hodges, Charles L.

**EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY**—Colonel, Sanno, James M. J.; lieutenant-colonel, Van Horne, William M.; majors, Adams, Henry H.; Wheeler, William B.; Walker, George B.

**NINETEENTH INFANTRY**—Colonel, Snyder, Simon; lieutenant-colonel, Miller, James; majors, Leefe, John G.; Houston, Joseph F.; Woodbury, Thomas C.

**TWENTIETH INFANTRY**—Colonel, McCaskey, William S.; lieutenant-colonel, Paul, Charles R.; majors, Rogers, William P.; Rodman, John B.; Reynolds, Alfred.

**TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY**—Colonel,

Kline, Jacob; lieutenant-colonel, Anman, William; majors, Cornman, Daniel; Lockwood, Benjamin C.; Wittich, Willis.

**TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY**—Colonel, French, John W.; lieutenant-colonel, Keller, Charles; majors, Penney, Charles G.; Baldwin, John A.; Yeatman, Richard D.

**TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY**—Colonel, Davis, George W.; lieutenant-colonel, Eskridge, Richard I.; majors, Sweet, Owen J.; James, William H. W.; Pratt, Edward B.

**TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY**—Colonel, Freeman, Henry B.; lieutenant-colonel, Markley, Alfred C.; majors, Wygant, Henry; Dent, John C.; Bolton, Edwin B.

**TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY**—Colonel, Burt, Andrew S.; lieutenant-colonel, Jocelyn, Stephen P.; majors, Craigie, David J.; Noble, Charles H.; Wilson, David B.

### RETIRED LIST.

#### ABOVE THE RANK OF CAPTAIN. ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Annual pay—Lieutenant-general, \$8,250; major-general, \$5,625; brigadier-general, \$4,125; colonel, \$3,375; lieutenant-colonel, \$3,000; major, \$2,825.

(Corrected to Oct. 20, 1900.)

Abbott, Henry L., Col., Cambridge, Mass.  
 Adam, Emil, Maj., Belleville, Ill.  
 Adams, Moses A., Chaplain, St. Paul, Minn.  
 Alden, Charles H., Col., Newtonville, Mass.  
 Alexander, Chas. T., Col., Bar Harbor, Me.  
 Anderson, Thomas M., Brig.-Gen., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Andrews, Geo. L., Col., Washington, D. C.  
 Andrews, John N., Col., Wilmington, Del.  
 Arthur, William, Maj., Cohasset, Mass.  
 Austine, William, Maj., Brattleboro, Vt.  
 Avery, Robert, Lieut.-Col., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Bacon, John M., Col., Vancouver, Wash.  
 Bailey, Clarence M., Col., Chicago, Ill.  
 Bailly, Elisha I., Col., Alameda, Cal.  
 Bainbridge, Augustus H., Lieut.-Col., Asheville, N. C.  
 Bainbridge, Edmund C., Col., Washington, D. C.  
 Baird, Absalom, Brig.-Gen., Washington, D. C.  
 Baker, Stephen, Maj., Cleveland, Minn.  
 Balbridge, Ben L., Chaplain, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Barriger, John W., Col., New York, N. Y.  
 Bartholf, John H., Maj., Plattsburg, N. Y.  
 Bartlett, Charles G., Col., West New Brighton, N. Y.  
 Bash, Daniel N., Maj., Peoria, Ill.  
 Batchelder, Richard N., Brig.-Gen., Manchester, N. H.  
 Bates, Robert F., Maj., Lancaster, Pa.  
 Beaumont, Eugene B., Lieut.-Col., Wilkesbarre, Pa.  
 Belcher, John H., Maj., Salem, Mass.  
 Bell, George, Col., Washington, D. C.  
 Bell, William H., Brig.-Gen., Denver, Col.  
 Benham, Daniel W., Col., Cleveland, O.  
 Bennett, Clarence E., Lieut.-Col., Fort Logan, Col.  
 Bentley, Edwin, Maj., Little Rock, Ark.  
 Bentzoni, Charles, Maj., Washington, D. C.  
 Bergland, Eric, Maj., Baltimore, Md.  
 Bernard, Reuben F., Lieut.-Col., Washington, D. C.  
 Beddle, James, Col., San Francisco, Cal.  
 Billings, John S., Lieut.-Col., New York, N. Y.  
 Bingham, Judson D., Col., Coburg, Ont.  
 Blunt, Matthew M., Col., New York, N. Y.  
 Bradford, Jas. H., Lieut.-Col., Columbus, O.  
 Bradley, Luther P., Col., Tacoma, Wash.  
 Brayton, George M., Col., Nantucket, Mass.  
 Breck, Samuel, Brig.-Gen., Boston, Mass.  
 Brewster, Henry F., Maj., Elizabeth, N. J.  
 Bridgeman, Frank, Maj., Washington, D. C.  
 Brinckle, John R., Maj., Paris, Me.  
 Brinkerhoff, Lieut.-Col., Mayaguez, P. I.  
 Brooke, John, Maj., Radnor, Pa.  
 Brown, Hugh G., Maj., Worcester, Mass.  
 Brown, Paul R., Maj., Ithaca, N. Y.  
 Bryant, Cullen, Maj., Alameda, Cal.  
 Bryant, Montgomery, Col., Wichita, Kas.  
 Burbank, Jacob E., Maj., Malden, Mass.  
 Burke, Daniel W., Brig.-Gen., Portland, Ore.  
 Burns, James M., Maj., Morgantown, W. Va.  
 Caldwell, Daniel G., Maj., New York, N. Y.  
 Calif, John H., Lieut.-Col., Washington, D. C.  
 Campbell, John, Col., Cold Spring, N. Y.  
 Campbell, Lafayette E., Maj., Denver, Col.  
 Canby, James P., Col., Denver, Col.  
 Card, Benjamin C., Lieut.-Col., Washington, D. C.  
 Carey, Asa B., Brig.-Gen., Vineyard Haven, Mass.  
 Carlin, William P., Brig.-Gen., Spokane, Wash.  
 Carlton, Caleb H., Brig.-Gen.  
 Carpenter, Gilbert S., Brig.-Gen., Montclair, N. J.  
 Carpenter, Louis H., Brig.-Gen., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Carr, Eugene A., Brig.-Gen., Albuquerque, N. M.  
 Carrington, Henry B., Col., Hyde Park, Mass.  
 Carroll, Henry, Col., Lawrence, Kas.  
 Catlin, Isaac, Col., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Cavanaugh, Harry G., Maj., Germantown, Pa.  
 Chandler, John G., Col., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Chase, Dudley, Chaplain, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Chester, James, Maj., Washington, D. C.  
 Chipman, Henry L., Lieut.-Col., Detroit, Mich.  
 Clapp, William H., Lieut.-Col., West Hartford, Conn.  
 Clark, Joseph C., Maj., Philadelphia, Pa.

- Closson, Henry W., Col., Washington, D. C.  
 Coates, Edwin M., Col., San Francisco, Cal.  
 Cochran, Melville A., Col., Ft. Thomas, Ky.  
 Coe, John N., Lieut.-Col., Spokane, Wash.  
 Collier, George W., Chaplain, Delaware, O.  
 Collins, Edward, Lieut.-Col., Milton, Mass.  
 Compton, Charles E., Col., Washington, D. C.  
 Comstock, Cyrus B., Col., New York, N. Y.  
 Cook, Henry C., Col., Fall River, Mass.  
 Cooney, Michael, Col., Washington, D. C.  
 Coppinger, John J., Brig.-Gen., Georgetown, D. C.  
 Corson, Joseph K., Maj., Plymouth Meeting, Pa.  
 Crabbe, George W., Maj., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.  
 Craig, Robert, Lieut.-Col., Nantucket, Mass.  
 Craighall, William P., Brig.-Gen., Charlottesville, W. Va.  
 Crandal, Fred M., Maj., Fort Logan, Col.  
 Cronkhite, Henry M., Maj., Essex, Conn.  
 Crowell, William H. H., Maj., New York, N. Y.  
 Cushing, Harry C., Maj., New Rochelle, N. Y.  
 Cushing, Samuel T., Brig.-Gen., Washington, D. C.  
 Dandy, George B., Col., Governor's Island, N. Y.  
 Darling, John A., Maj., Rutherford, Cal.  
 DeCoursey, Fred E., Maj., New York, N. Y.  
 Dillenback, John W., Maj., Watertown, N. Y.  
 Dodd, Stephen G., Chaplain, Boise, Idaho.  
 Drum, Richard C., Brig.-Gen., Bethesda, Md.  
 DuBarry, Beekman, Brig.-Gen., Washington, D. C.  
 Dudley, Nathan A. M., Col., Roxbury, Mass.  
 Dunbar, George W., Chaplain, Janesville, Wis.  
 Ebstein, Fred H. E., Maj., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Eckerson, Theo. J., Maj., Portland, Ore.  
 Egan, John, Maj., San Juan, P. R.  
 Elbrey, Fred W., Maj., Sandy Spring, Md.  
 Enos, Herbert M., Maj., Waukesha, Wis.  
 Evans, Andrew W., Col., Elkton, Md.  
 Everts, Edward, Maj., Alameda, Cal.  
 Ewen, Clarence, Maj., New York, N. Y.  
 Fechet, Edmond G., Maj., Champaign, Ill.  
 Fessenden, Francis, Brig.-Gen., Portland, Me.  
 Field, Edward, Lieut.-Col., San Francisco, Cal.  
 Floyd-Jones, Delacey, Col., New York, N. Y.  
 Forsyth, George A., Lieut.-Col., New London, N. H.  
 Forsyth, James W., Maj.-Gen., Columbus, O.  
 Forsyth, Lewis C., Lieut.-Col., Washington, D. C.  
 Foster, Charles W., Maj., London, England.  
 Frank, Royal T., Brig.-Gen., Washington, D. C.  
 Frost, Alfred S., Maj., Evanston, Ill.  
 Fryer, Blencowe E., Lieut.-Col., Kansas City, Mo.  
 Fuger, Frederick, Maj., Washington, D. C.  
 Gardiner, Asa B., Maj., New York, N. Y.  
 Gardner, William H., Lieut.-Col., Washington, D. C.  
 Gerlach, William, Maj., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Getty, George W., Col., Forest Glen, Md.  
 Gibson, Horatio G., Col., Washington, D. C.  
 Gibson, Joseph R., Lieut.-Col., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Gilbert, Charles C., Col., Baltimore, Md.  
 Gilman, Jeremiah H., Lieut.-Col., New York, N. Y.  
 Gordon, David S., Col., Washington, D. C.  
 Gould, William P., Maj., Vincennes, Ind.
- Graham, Lawrence P., Col., Washington, D. C.  
 Graham, William M., Brig.-Gen., Oakland, Cal.  
 Green, John, Lieut.-Col., Boise, Idaho.  
 Greene, Oliver D., Col., San Francisco, Cal.  
 Grierson, Benjamin H., Brig.-Gen., Jacksonville, Ill.  
 Grugan, Frank C., Maj., Lenox, Mass.  
 Guard, Alexander McC., Maj., Paris, France.  
 Hall, Henry H., Chaplain, Pacific Grove, Cal.  
 Hall, Peter P. G., Maj., West Chester, Pa.  
 Hammer, William H., Maj., Omaha, Neb.  
 Hardin, Martin D., Brig.-Gen., Paris, France.  
 Harris, Moses, Maj., New York, N. Y.  
 Hartz, Wilson T., Lieut.-Col., Baltimore, Md.  
 Hatch, John P., Col., New York, N. Y.  
 Hawkins, Hamilton S., Brig.-Gen., Fort Slocum, N. Y.  
 Hawkins, John P., Brig.-Gen., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Hawley, William, Maj., San Francisco, Cal.  
 Head, George E., Lieut.-Col., Newport, N. Y.  
 Head, John F., Col., Washington, D. C.  
 Heger, Anthony, Col., Washington, D. C.  
 Herricks, Osgood E., Chaplain, Watertown, N. Y.  
 Hinton, Charles B., Maj., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Hobart, Charles, Lieut.-Col., Washington, D. C.  
 Hodges, Henry C., Col., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Holabird, Sam B., Brig.-Gen., Washington, D. C.  
 Horton, Sam M., Lieut.-Col., Coronado Beach, Cal.  
 Hough, Alfred L., Col., New York, N. Y.  
 Howard, Oliver O., Maj.-Gen., Burlington, Vt.  
 Hubbard, William F., Chaplain, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Humphreys, Henry H., Lieut.-Col., Highwood, Ill.  
 Huntington, David L., Lieut.-Col.  
 Hunt, George G., Col., Chambersburg, Pa.  
 Ingalls, Charles H., Maj., Cambridge, Mass.  
 Irvine, Javan B., Maj., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Irwin, Bernard J. D., Coburg, Ont.  
 Jackson, Allen H., Maj., Denver, Col.  
 Jackson, James, Lieut.-Col., Portland, Ore.  
 Jackson, John W., Chaplain, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Janeway, John H., Lieut.-Col., Princeton, N. J.  
 Jordan, William H., Col., Portland, Ore.  
 Judd, Edwin D., Maj., Hartford, Conn.  
 Kauffman, Albert B., Maj., Webster Groves, Mo.  
 Keefer, John B., Maj., Harrisburg, Pa.  
 Kell, William H., Maj., Portsmouth, N. H.  
 Kelley, Joseph M., Maj., St. Louis, Mo.  
 Kellogg, Edgar R., Brig.-Gen., Fort Logan, Col.  
 Kellogg, Sanford C., Maj., Washington, D. C.  
 Kendall, Henry M., Maj., Sacket Harbor, N. Y.  
 Kendig, Daniel, Chaplain, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Kendrick, Fred. M. H., Maj., Washington, D. C.  
 Kennedy, William B., Maj., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Kent, Jacob F., Brig.-Gen., Troy, N. Y.  
 Keyes, Alexander S. B., Maj., San Antonio, Tex.  
 Kirk, Ezra B., Maj., Toledo, O.  
 Kirtland, Thaddeus S., Maj., Chicago, Ill.  
 Koesper, Egon A., Lieut.-Col., Washington.  
 Kramer, Adam, Maj., Iowa City, Iowa.

- Lacey, Francis E., Lieut.-Col., Columbus, O.  
 Langdon, Loomis L., Col., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Larned, Daniel R., Maj., New Haven, Conn.  
 Latimer, Alfred E., Maj., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Lauderdale, John V., Maj., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Lawson, Gaines, Maj., Highland Springs, Cal.  
 Lazelle, Henry M., Col., Georgeville, Que.  
 Lee, James G. C., Col., Chicago, Ill.  
 Lindesmith, Eli W. J., Chaplain, Doylestown, O.  
 Litchfield, Henry G., Maj., New York, N. Y.  
 Livingston, La Rhett L., Col., Washington, D. C.  
 Lloyd, Thomas J., Maj., Suffern, N. Y.  
 Lodor, Richard, Col., Towanda, Pa.  
 Long, Eli, Brig.-Gen., Bluff Point, N. Y.  
 Loring, Leonard Y., Maj., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Loud, John S., Maj., Washington, D. C.  
 Lowell, Delmer R., Chaplain, Middletown, Conn.  
 McArthur, Joseph H., Maj., Chicago, Ill.  
 McCook, Alex McD., Maj.-Gen., Dayton, O.  
 MacFeely, Robert, Brig.-Gen., Washington, D. C.  
 McGonnigle, Andrew J., Maj., Asheville, N. C.  
 McKeever, Chauncey, Col., Washington, D. C.  
 McLaughlin, William H., Lieut.-Col., Fayetteville, O.  
 McMillan, James, Maj., Washington, D. C.  
 Macomber, John H., Chaplain, Fair Haven, Vt.  
 Madden, Daniel, Maj., New York, N. Y.  
 Magruder, David L., Col., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Mahon, Fred A., Maj., Paris, France.  
 Mallery, John C., Maj., London, England.  
 Manning, William C., Maj., Detroit, Mich.  
 Mathey, Edward G., Maj., Denver, Col.  
 Matthews, Washington, Maj., Washington, D. C.  
 Mendell, George H., Col., San Francisco, Cal.  
 Merrill, Sherman H., Chaplain, Jasper, Ga.  
 Merritt, Wesley, Maj.-Gen., New York, N. Y.  
 Middleton, Johnson V. D., Lieut.-Col., San Francisco, Cal.  
 Miles, Evans, Col., San Francisco, Cal.  
 Miller, Marcus P., Brig.-Gen., Stockbridge, Mass.  
 Mills, Anson, Brig.-Gen., Washington, D. C.  
 Mitchell, George, Maj., Warm Springs, Va.  
 Mizner, Henry R., Col., Detroit, Mich.  
 Montgomery, Robert H., Maj., Washington, D. C.  
 Moore, John, Brig.-Gen., Washington, D. C.  
 Morgan, James N., Maj., St. Louis, Mo.  
 Morgan, Michael R., Brig.-Gen., St. Paul, Minn.  
 Morrow, Albert P., Col., Gainesville, Fla.  
 Mosher, Theodore, Maj., Washington, D. C.  
 Moylan, Myles, Maj., San Diego, Cal.  
 Mullins, George G., Chaplain, Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Munn, Curtis E., Maj., Topeka, Kas.  
 Murphy, John, Maj., Baltimore, Md.  
 Murray, Robert, Brig.-Gen., Elk Ridge, Md.  
 Nash, William H., Brig.-Gen., Columbus, O.  
 Norvell, Steven T., Lieut.-Col., Washington, D. C.  
 Nugent, Robert, Maj., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Oakes, James, Col., Pittsburg, Pa.  
 Olmsted, Jerauld A., Maj., Des Moines, Iowa.  
 Ord, James C., Maj., Chevy Chase, Md.  
 Ovenshine, Samuel, Brig.-Gen., Washington, D. C.  
 Page, Charles, Col., Baltimore, Md.  
 Palmer, George H., Maj., Harrison, Ill.  
 Parke, John G., Col., Washington, D. C.  
 Parker, Daingerfield, Col., Washington, D. C.  
 Parker, John D., Chaplain, East Orange, N. J.  
 Parker, Leopold O., Lieut.-Col., Falls Church, Va.  
 Patterson, John H., Brig.-Gen., Albany, N. Y.  
 Patzki, Julius H., Maj., Geneva, Switzerland.  
 Pearson, Edward P., Col., Boston, Mass.  
 Pearson, William H., Chaplain, Delaware, O.  
 Pennington, Alex C. M., Brig.-Gen., London, England.  
 Pennypacker, Galusha, Col., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Penrose, William H., Col., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 Perry, Alex, Col., Washington, D. C.  
 Perry, David, Col., Trenton, N. J.  
 Piper, Alex, Col., New York, N. Y.  
 Pollock, Otis W., Maj., Mexico.  
 Poole, DeWitt C., Maj., Madison, Wis.  
 Porter, Charles, Lieut.-Col., Clifton Springs, N. Y.  
 Porter, Fitz-John, Col., Morristown, N. J.  
 Potter, Carroll H., Lieut.-Col., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Powell, James W., Col., New York, N. Y.  
 Powell, William H., Col., Sacket Harbor, N. Y.  
 Quimby, Ira, Maj., Morris, N. Y.  
 Randall, Edward L., Maj., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Randlett, James F., Lieut.-Col., Anadarko, Okla.  
 Reese, Henry B., Maj., Lancaster, O.  
 Rexford, William H., Maj., Pittsfield, Mass.  
 Ritner, I. N., Chaplain, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Ritzius, Henry P., Maj., Westfield, N. Y.  
 Robinson, George F., Maj., Pomona, Cal.  
 Rochester, William B., Brig.-Gen., Washington, D. C.  
 Rockwell, Almon F., Lieut.-Col., Paris, France.  
 Rodenborough, F. F., Col., New York, N. Y.  
 Rogers, Benjamin H., Maj., Hamburg, N. Y.  
 Rose, Thomas E., Maj., Baltimore, Md.  
 Rucker, Daniel H., Brig.-Gen., Washington, D. C.  
 Ruger, Thomas H., Maj.-Gen., Easton, Pa.  
 Ruggles, George D., Brig.-Gen., Washington, D. C.  
 Runkle, Benjamin P., Maj., Oxford, O.  
 Russell, Edmund K., Maj., Elmira, N. Y.  
 Russell, George B., Lieut.-Col., Jamaica Plain, Mass.  
 Russell, Gerald, Maj., Denver, Col.  
 Sanborn, Washington I., Maj., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Sanford, George B., Col., London, England.  
 Savage, Egbert B., Lieut.-Col., Cleveland, O.  
 Sawtelle, Charles G., Brig.-Gen., Washington, D. C.  
 Saxton, Rufus, Col., Washington, D. C.  
 Scofield, John M., Lieut.-Gen., Sandusky, O.  
 Scott, Douglas M., Coburg, Ont.  
 Scott, William H., Chaplain, Alameda, Cal.  
 Scott, Winfield, Chaplain, Scottsdale, Ariz.  
 Seibold, John S., Chaplain, New Haven, Conn.  
 Seton, Henry, Maj., New York, N. Y.  
 Shafter, William R., Brig.-Gen., San Francisco, Cal.  
 Shannon, William C., Maj., Elkhorn, Neb.  
 Sharp, Alex, Maj., Haywards, Cal.  
 Sharp, Thomas, Maj., Columbus, O.  
 Shea, Thomas, Lieut.-Col., Lexington, Ind.  
 Sickles, Daniel E., Maj.-Gen., New York.  
 Simpson, G. W., Chaplain, Baltimore, Md.  
 Simpson, Marcus D. L., Col., Riverside, Ill.

Sinclair, William, Brig.-Gen., Washington, D. C.  
 Skinner, John O., Maj., Manila, P. I.  
 Smith, Alfred T., Col., Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Smith, Charles H., Col., Eastport, Me.  
 Smith, Joseph R., Col., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Smith, Leslie, Lieut.-Col., South Norwalk, Conn.  
 Smith, Lewis, Maj., Washington, D. C.  
 Smith, Oskaloosa M., Maj., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Smith, Rodney, Col., St. Paul, Minn.  
 Smith, Thomas M. K., Lieut.-Col., San Diego, Cal.  
 Smith, William, Brig.-Gen., St. Paul, Minn.  
 Smith, William F., Maj., Wilmington, Del.  
 Stafford, Stephen R., Maj., Brockport, N. Y.  
 Stanley, David S., Brig.-Gen., Washington, D. C.  
 Stewart, Charles S., Col., Cooperstown, N. Y.  
 Stewart, Joseph, Lieut.-Col., Berkeley, Cal.  
 Stone, Ebenezer W., Maj., Boston, Mass.  
 Stouch, George W. H., Maj., Darlington, Okla.  
 Strong, Norton, Maj., Baltimore, Md.  
 Sullivan, Thomas C., Brig.-Gen., Troy, O.  
 Summerhayes, John W., Maj., New Rochelle, N. Y.  
 Summers, John E., Col., Washington, D. C.  
 Sumner, Edwin V., Brig.-Gen., Washington, D. C.  
 Swaine, Peter T., Col., Los Nietos, Cal.  
 Swayne, Wager, Col., New York, N. Y.  
 Terrell, Charles M., Col., San Antonio, Tex.  
 Theaker, Hugh A., Col., Detroit, Mich.  
 Thompson, William A., Maj., Annapolis, Md.  
 Throckmorton, Charles B., Maj., New York, N. Y.  
 Tidball, John C., Col., Montclair, N. J.  
 Tilford, Joseph G., Col., Fisher's Island, N. Y.  
 Tilton, Henry R., Lieut.-Col., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Tompkins, Charles H., Col., Highland Falls, N. Y.  
 Town, Francis L., Col., Lancaster, N. H.  
 Townsend, Edwin F., Col., Washington, D. C.  
 Van Valzah, David D., Col., Lewistown, Pa.  
 Van Vleet, Stewart, Col., Washington, D. C.  
 Van Voast, James, Col., Cincinnati, O.  
 Vernon, Charles A., Maj., Lansing, Mich.  
 Vickery, Richard S., Maj., National Soldiers' Home, Va.  
 Viele, Charles D., Col., Fort Sheridan, Ill.  
 Vincent, Thomas M., Col., Washington, D. C.  
 Volkmar, William J., Col., Denver, Col.  
 Vollum, Edgar P., Col., Berlin, Germany.  
 Wagner, Henry, Lieut.-Col., New York, N. Y.  
 Waring, John K., Maj., Fort Thomas, Ky.  
 Warner, Edward R., Maj., Wilkesbarre, Pa.  
 Waterbury, Wm. M., Maj., Washington, D. C.  
 Waters, William E., Lieut.-Col., Eggemoyn, Me.  
 Weaver, Francis H., Chaplain, Newry, Pa.  
 Wedemeyer, William G., Maj., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Weeks, George H., Brig.-Gen., Washington, D. C.  
 Wheaton, Frank, Maj.-Gen., Washington, D. C.  
 Wheeler, George M., Maj., Washington, D. C.  
 Wheeler, Joseph, Brig.-Gen., Wheeler, Ala.  
 Wherry, William M., Brig.-Gen., Cincinnati.  
 Whipple, William D., Col., New York, N. Y.  
 White, David, Chaplain, Lawrence, Kas.  
 Whittemore, Edward W., Lieut.-Col., Vineyard Haven, Mass.  
 Whittemore, James M., Col., Vineyard Haven, Mass.  
 Wilcox, John A., Lieut.-Col., East Aurora, N. Y.  
 Wilhelm, Thomas, Maj., San Francisco, Cal.  
 Willard, Wells, Lieut.-Col., New York, N. Y.  
 Wilcox, Orlando B., Brig.-Gen., Washington, D. C.  
 Williams, Robert, Brig.-Gen., Washington, D. C.  
 Williston, Edward B., Col., Westminster, Md.  
 Wills, David, Chaplain, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Wilson, David, Chaplain, Denver, Col.  
 Wilson, Thomas, Col., New York, N. Y.  
 Witcher, John S., Maj., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 Wolverton, William D., Lieut.-Col., Vancouver, Wash.  
 Wood, Henry C., Col., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.  
 Wood, Thomas J., Brig.-Gen., Dayton, O.  
 Woodruff, Edward C., Lieut.-Col., Glen Ridge, N. J.  
 Woodward, George A., Col., Washington, D. C.  
 Worth, William S., Brig.-Gen., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

### GENERAL OFFICERS AND OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL STAFF, UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

[Nov. 1, 1900.]

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

##### MAJOR-GENERALS.

Shafter, William R. Bates, John C.  
 MacArthur, Arthur. Wheaton, Loyd.  
 Wood, Leonard. Chaffee, Adna R.

##### BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Wilson, James H. Funston, Frederick.  
 Lee, Fitzhugh. Kobbe, William A.  
 Davis, George W. Bell, J. Franklin.  
 Schwab, Theodore. Randall, Geo. M.  
 Hall, Robert H. Bell, James M.  
 Grant, Frederick D. Smith, J. H.  
 Hughes, Robert P. Hare, Luther R.  
 Smith, James F. Barry, T. N.

#### OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

##### ASSISTANT ADJUTANTS-GENERAL.

[With rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.]  
 Richards, William V. Sturgis, Samuel D.  
 Scott, Hugh L.

##### [With rank of Major.]

Pershing, John J. Greble, Edwin H. J.  
 Michie, Robert E. L. Noble, Robert H.  
 Hickey, James B. Alvord, Benjamin.

#### INSPECTORS-GENERAL.

[With rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.]

Maus, Marion P. Harrison, Russell B.  
 Reade, Philip.

[With rank of Major.]

Rolfe, Robert H. West, Parker W.  
 Murray, Cunliffe H. Beach, William D.  
 Sharpe, Alfred C. Brown, Robert A.

#### JUDGE ADVOCATES.

[With rank of Major.]

Dudley, Edgar S. Hull, John A.  
 McClure, Charles. Dunn, George M.  
 Carbaugh, Harvey C.

#### QUARTERMASTERS.

[With rank of Major.]

Jones, Samuel R. Hodgson, Frederick G.  
 Sawyer, J. Estcourt. Ladd, Eugene F.  
 Von Schrader, Fred. Carson, John M., Jr.  
 Long, Oscar F. Hutchins, Morris C.  
 Martin, Medad C. Wilson, James L.  
 Cruse, Thomas. Bellinger, John B.

Roudiez, Leons. Aleshire, James B.  
 Thompson, Charles B. Creager, Noble H.  
 Devol, Carroll A. Knight, John T.  
 Brooks, John C. W. French, John T., Jr.  
 Bingham, Gonzalez S. Bickham, Abraham S.  
 Schreiner, Francis M. Stevens, Robert R.  
 Young, Haldimand P. Littell, Isaac W.  
 Baker, Chauncey B. Robinson, W. W.  
 White, William J. Byron, Joseph C.

## COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE.

[With rank of Major.]

Gallagher, Hugh J. Davis, George B.  
 Mercer, Carroll. Ruthers, George W.  
 Wood, Oliver E. Peterson, Matt. R.

## ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE.

[With rank of Captain.]

Hacker, Theodore B. Mothersill, Philip.  
 Bootes, Samuel B. Ingalls, Ralph.  
 Fenton, Eben B. Lawton, Frank H.  
 Pomroy, Frederick H. Frankiin, Thomas.  
 Read, James C. Cole, Henry G.  
 Ryan, Thomas F. Woodward, John E.  
 Street, Harlow L. Watson, Frank B.

## SURGEONS.

[With rank of Major.]

Cardwell, Herbert W. Carr, Lawrence C.  
 Hysell, James H. Brown, Ira C.  
 Hoyt, Henry F. Davis, John G.  
 Edie, Guy L. Turnbull, Wilfrid.  
 Ives, Francis J. Winn, William B.  
 De Niedeman, Wm. F. Matthews, W. S. H.

Echeverria, Rafael F. Drake, Charles M.  
 Thomason, Henry D. Fisher, Henry C.  
 Kendall, William P. Ewing, Charles B.  
 Potter, Samuel O. L. Bannister, William B.  
 Harris, Henry S. P. Titus, Frank H.  
 Armstrong, Samuel T. Swift, Eugene L.  
 Penrose, George H. Kulp, John S.  
 Laine, Damaso T. Reynolds, Francis P.  
 Combe, Frederick J. Ireland, Merritte W.  
 Meacham, Franklin A. Lewis, William F.  
 Kean, Jefferson R.

## ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS.

[With rank of Major.]

Gambrill, William G. Ray, Becher B.  
 Downey, George F. Rochester, Wm. B., Jr.  
 Keleher, Timothy D. Holloway, George T.  
 Lord, Herbert M. Smith, Robert S.  
 Howell, Seymour. Varney, Thaddeus P.  
 Schofield, William B. Lynch, John R.  
 Houston, James B. Godman, Thomas C.  
 Pickett, George E. Graham, William R.  
 Dawes, James W. Sternberg, Theodore.  
 Becker, Otto. Sanders, Junius G.  
 Canby, James. Stanton, Charles E.  
 Curry, Manly B. Arthur, George G.  
 Wilkins, Joseph S. Stevens, Pierre C.  
 Monaghan, William. Belknap, Hugh R.  
 Coffin, Eugene. Slaughter, Bradner D.

## SIGNAL OFFICERS.

[With rank of Major.]

Scriven, George P. Maxfield, Joseph E.  
 Glassford, William A. Greene, Frank.

## REGIMENTAL OFFICERS OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

**ELEVENTH CAVALRY**—Colonel, Lockett, James; lieutenant-colonel, Starr, Charles G.; majors, Sine, Hugh T.; Carson, Thomas G.; Nolan, Dennis E.

**TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY**—Colonel, Rice, Edmund; lieutenant-colonel, Dickman, Joseph T.; majors, Anderson, Edward D.; Cook, Frank A.; Henry, Guy V., Jr.

**TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY**—Colonel, Cummings, Albert S.; lieutenant-colonel, Byram, Geo. L.; majors, Hunt, Clyde D. V.; Cassatt, Edward B.; Scherer, Louis C.

**TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY**—Colonel, Birkhimer, William E.; lieutenant-colonel, Leonard, Robert W.; majors, Morgan, George H.; Porter, John B.; Taggart, Elmore F.

**TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY**—Colonel, Hardin, Edward E.; lieutenant-colonel, Sargent, Herbert H.; majors, Hawthorne, Harry L.; Case, David B.; Johnson, Evan M.

**THIRTIETH INFANTRY**—Colonel, Gardner, Cornelius; lieutenant-colonel, Campbell, James R.; majors, Steele, Matthew F.; Hartigan, Thomas L.; Lovertug, Leonard A.

**THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY**—Colonel, Pettit, James S.; lieutenant-colonel, Brett, Lloyd M.; majors, McMahon, John E.; Stivers, Charles P.; Liggett, Hunter.

**THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY**—Colonel, Craig, Louis A.; lieutenant-colonel, Strother, Lewis H.; majors, Spence, Robert E. L.; Cabell, Charles E.; Henry, Morton J.

**THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY**—Colonel, Cronin, Marcus D.; lieutenant-colonel, March, Peyton C.; majors, Sirmeyer, Edgar A.; Ashburn, Thos. Q.

**THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY**—Colonel,

Kennon, Lyman W. V.; lieutenant-colonel, Howze, Robert L.; majors, Penn, Julius A.; Wheeler, Joseph, Jr.; Shunk, William A.

**THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY**—Colonel, Plummer, Edward H.; lieutenant-colonel, Walsh, Robert D.; majors, Short, Walter C.; Laws, Albert; Geary, William L.

**THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY**—Colonel, Grove, William R.; lieutenant-colonel, Luhn, William L.; majors, Bishop, William H.; Braden, John Q. A.; Abernethy, Robert S.

**THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY**—Colonel, Cheatham, B. Frank; lieutenant-colonel, Hamer, Thomas R.; majors, Boyd, Charles T.; Orwig, Henry B.; Koehler, Benj. M.

**THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY**—Colonel, Anderson, George S.; lieutenant-colonel, Crane, Charles J.; majors, Holbrook, Willard A.; Muir, Charles H.; Goodier, Lewis E.

**THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY**—Colonel, Bullard, Robert L.; lieutenant-colonel, Crowder, Enoch H.; majors, Mulford, Harry B.; Parker, John H.; Langhorne, Geo. T.

**FORTIETH INFANTRY**—Colonel, Goodwin, Edward A.; lieutenant-colonel, Byrne, Bernard A.; majors, McNamee, Michael M.; Craighill, William E.; Case, James F.

**FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY**—Colonel, Richmond, Ephraim T. C.; lieutenant-colonel, Mallory, John S.; majors, Preston, Guy H.; Wood, Palmer G.; Wholley, John H.

**FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY**—Colonel, Thompson, J. Milton; lieutenant-colonel, Beacom, John H.; majors, Brown, William C.; Prime, John R.; Carey, Edward C.

**FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY**—Colonel, Murray, Arthur; lieutenant-colonel, Wilder, Wilber E.; majors, Allen, Henry T.; Gilmore, John C., Jr.; Andrews, Lincoln C.



**FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY**—Colonel, McClernand, Edward J.; lieutenant-colonel, Scott, William S.; majors, Hale, Harry C.; Walcutt, Charles C., Jr.; McCoy, Henry B.

**FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY**—Colonel, Dorst, Joseph H.; lieutenant-colonel, Parker, James; majors, Frederick, Daniel A.; Cole, Edwin T.; Birkhauser, Theodore K.

**FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY**—Colonel, Schuyler, Walter S.; lieutenant-colonel, Pratt, Edward B.; majors, Miller, Samuel W.; Johnson, William H.; Brooke, William.

**FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY**—Colonel,

Howe, Walter; lieutenant-colonel, Edwards, Clarence R.; majors, Wise, Hugh D.; Shipton, James A.; Anderson, Keller.

**FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY**—Colonel, Duvall, William P.; lieutenant-colonel, Jones, Thaddeus W.; majors, Rice, Sedgwick; Dade, Alex L.; Howard, John.

**FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY**—Colonel, Beck, William H.; lieutenant-colonel, Ducat, Arthur C.; majors, Hinds, Ernest; Johnson, Carter P.; Gage, Robert.

**PORTO RICO REGIMENT**—Colonel, vacant; lieutenant-colonel, Buchanan, James A.; majors, Swift, Eben; Almy, William E.

**SQUADRON PHILIPPINE CAVALRY**—Major, Batson, Matthew A.

### GARRISONED POSTS.

(Department in which post is located is shown in parentheses.)

- Adams, Ft., Newport, R. I. (East).—Hdqrs., H and I, 7th Art.
- Aguadilla, P. R.—G, 11th Inf.
- Aibonito, P. R.—G, 5th Cav.
- Alcatraz Island, Cal. (Cal.).—H, 7th Inf.
- Apache, Ft., Ariz. (Colo.).—L and M, 9th Cav.
- Armistead, Ft., Baltimore, Md. (East).—Det. D, 4th Art.
- Assiniboine, Ft., Mont. (Dak.).—Det. 24th Inf.
- Banks, Ft., Winthrop, Mass. (East).—F, 7th Art.
- Barrancas, Ft., Warrington, Fla. (East).—H and L, 1st Art. and D, 2d Art.
- Bayamo, Cuba.—M, 10th Cav.
- Benicia Barracks, Benicia, Cal. (Cal.).—Det. Bliss, Ft., El Paso, Tex. (Texas).—Det.
- Boise Barracks, Boise, Idaho (Colo.).—H, 6th Cav.
- Brady, Ft., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. (Lakes).—A, 14th Inf.
- Brown, Ft., Brownsville, Tex. (Texas).—E, 10th Cav.
- Canby, Ft., Wash. (Col.).—Det.
- Casey, Ft., Seattle, Wash. (Col.).—Det. 3d Art.
- Caswell, Ft., Southport, N. C. (East).—C, 4th Art.
- Ciego de Avila, Cuba.—F and H, 8th Cav.
- Circle City, Alaska (Alaska).—Det. L, 7th Inf.
- Clark, Ft., Bracketville, Tex. (Texas).—H, 10th Cav.
- Columbus Barracks, Columbus, O. (Lakes).—D, 2d Inf.
- Columbus, Ft., New York City, N. Y. (East).—A, B and C, 11th Inf.
- Constitution, Ft., New Castle, N. H. (East).—Det. 4th Art.
- Crook, Ft., Neb. (Mo.).—I, 10th Inf.
- Dade, Ft., Port Tampa, Fla. (East).—A, 1st Art.
- D. A. Russell, Ft., Wyo. (Colo.).—K and M, 2d Inf.
- Davis, Ft., Nome City, Alaska (Alaska).—A and K, 7th Inf.
- Douglas, Ft., Utah (Colo.).—I and L, 2d Inf.
- DuChesne, Ft., Utah (Colo.).—I and K, 9th Cav.
- Du Pont, Ft., Delaware City, Del. (East).—L, 4th Art.
- Egbert, Ft., Eagle City, Alaska (Alaska).—E, 7th Inf.
- Ethan Allen, Ft., Essex Junction, Vt. (East).—D, 11th Inf.
- Flagler, Ft., Port Townsend, Wash. (Col.).—B, 3d Art.
- Fremont, Ft., Beaufort, S. C. (East).—E, 2d Art.
- Gibbon, Ft., Tanana, Alaska (Alaska).—F and L, 7th Inf.
- Grant, Ft., Ariz. (Colo.).—B and D, 5th Cav.
- Greble, Ft., Jamestown, R. I. (East).—A, 7th Art.
- Guantanamo, Cuba.—G, 8th Cav.
- Hamilton, Ft., N. Y. (East).—Hdqrs., A, C, H and K, 5th Art.
- Hancock, Ft., N. J. (East).—O, 4th Art., and I and L, 5th Art.
- Harrison, Ft., Helena, Mont. (Dak.).—D, 8th Inf.
- Havana, Cuba.—C, signal corps; 7th Cav.; hdqrs., A, G, H, I, K, L, M, N and O, 2d Art.
- Holquín, Cuba.—B, D, I and K, 10th Cav.
- Honolulu, H. I. (Cal.).—I and K, 6th Art.
- Howard, Ft., Baltimore, Md. (East).—E, 4th Art.
- Huachuca, Ft., Ariz. (Colo.).—A, 5th Cav.
- Hunt, Ft., Riverside Park, Va. (East).—N, 4th Art.
- Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La. (East).—D, 1st Art.
- Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (Mo.).—L, 1st Inf.
- Keogh, Ft., Mont. (Dak.).—F, 1st Cav.
- Key West Barracks, Key West, Fla. (East).—Det. 1st Art.
- Leavenworth, Ft., Kas. (Mo.).—I and K, 1st Inf.
- Liscum, Ft., Port Valdez, Alaska (Alaska).—G, 7th Inf.
- Logan H. Roots, Ft., Argenta, Ark. (Mo.).—M, 1st Inf.
- Logan, Ft., Colo. (Colo.).—D, 7th Inf.
- Mackenzie, Ft., Sheridan, Wyo. (Col.).—L, 10th Inf.
- Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y. (East).—F, 15th Inf.
- Manzanillo, Cuba.—Hdqrs., A, C and L, 10th Cav.
- Mason, Ft., San Francisco, Cal. (Cal.).—B, 18th Inf.
- Matanzas, Cuba.—2d Cav.
- Mayaguez, P. R.—E and H, 5th Cav.; E and F, 11th Inf.
- McDowell, Ft., Angel Island, Cal. (Cal.).—Det.
- McHenry, Ft., Baltimore, Md. (East).—D, 4th Art.
- McIntosh, Ft., Laredo, Tex. (Texas).—F, 10th Cav.
- McPherson, Ft., Ga. (East).—B, 1st Art.
- Meade, Ft., S. Dak. (Dak.).—H, 1st Cav.
- Michie, Ft., N. Y., New London, Conn. (East).—Det. 4th Art.
- Missoula, Ft., Mont. (Dak.).—Det. 24th Inf.
- Monroe, Ft., Va. (East).—G, 1st Art.; B, 2d Art., and N, 3d Art.; hdqrs., G, 4th

Art.; N, 5th Art.; M, 6th Art., and B, 7th Art.  
 Morgan, Ft., Mobile, Ala. (East).—I and N, 1st Art.  
 Mott, Ft., Salem, N. J. (East).—H, 4th Art.  
 Myer, Ft., Va. (East).—Hdqrs., I, K, L and M, 5th Cav.  
 Myer, Ft., Va.—Signal post; B, signal corps.  
 Niagara, Ft., Youngstown, N. Y. (East).—Det. 7th Inf.  
 Niobrara, Ft., Neb. (Mo.).—K, 10th Inf.  
 Ontario, Ft., Oswego, N. Y. (East).—G, 15th Inf.  
 Osborne Camp, Osburn (Idaho).—M, 7th Inf.  
 Pasa Caballos, Cuba.—Hdqrs., E, F, G and H, 10th Inf.  
 Philippine Islands (Manila)—A, B and E, engineer battalion; E, F and H, signal corps; hdqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, 1st; 3d and 4th; hdqrs., A, B, C and D, 6th, and hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, 9th Cav.; E, 1st; A, D, G, H, I, K, L and O, 3d; F, 4th; hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, M, N and O, 6th, and C and M, 7th U. S. Art.; hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, 1st; hdqrs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, 2d; 3d; 4th; hdqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, 5th; 6th; hdqrs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, 8th; 9th; 12th and 13th; hdqrs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, 14th; hdqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, 15th; 16th and 17th; hdqrs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, 18th; 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d; hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, 23d; hdqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, 24th and 25th Inf.; 11th Vol. Cav.; 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th and 49th Vol. Inf. and squadron Philippine Cav.  
 Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y. (East).—E, 15th Inf.  
 Porter, Ft., Buffalo, N. Y. (East).—II, 15th Inf.  
 Preble, Ft., Portland, Me. (East)—E, 7th Art.  
 Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Cal.).—F and G, 6th Cav.; hdqrs., C and E, 3d Art., and A, C and D, 18th Inf.  
 Puerto Principe, Cuba.—Hdqrs., I, K, L and M, 8th Cav.  
 Rampart City, Alaska (Alaska).—Det. E and F, 7th Inf.  
 Reno, Ft., Okla. (Mo.).—A, 8th Cav.  
 Riley, Ft., Kas. (Mo.).—B and D, 8th Cav.; F, 3d, B, 4th, and O, 7th Art.  
 Ringgold, Ft., Rio Grande, Tex. (Texas).  
 Robinson, Ft., Neb. (Mo.).—M, 10th Inf.  
 Sam Houston, Ft., San Antonio, Tex. (Texas).—G, 10th Cav.; K and O, 1st Art.  
 San Carlos (subpost of Fort Grant) Ariz. (Colo.).  
 San Diego Barracks, San Diego, Cal. (Cal.).  
 San Juan, P. R.—A, signal corps; E and G, 5th Art.; hdqrs., H, I, K, L and M, 11th Inf.  
 Santiago, Cuba.—A, B, C and D, 10th Inf.  
 Schuyler, Ft., West Chester, N. Y. (East).—K, 7th Art.  
 Screven, Ft., Tybee Island, Ga. (East).—F, 1st, and C, 2d Art.  
 Sheridan, Ft., Ill. (Lakes).—D, 5th Art., and E, F, G and H, 5th Inf.  
 Sill, Ft., Okla. (Mo.).—C, 8th Cav.  
 Skaguay, Alaska (Alaska).—L, 24th Inf.  
 Slocum, Ft., New Rochelle, N. Y. (East).—L, 7th Art.  
 Snelling, Ft., Minn. (Dak.).—A and C, 8th Inf.  
 Stevens, Ft., Ore., (Col.).—M, 3d Art.  
 St. Michael, Ft., Alaska (Alaska).—D, signal corps, and B and I, 7th Inf.  
 Strong, Ft., Boston, Mass. (East).—M, 4th Art.  
 Sullivan's Island, Moultrieville, S. C. (East).—Hdqrs., C and M, 1st Art.  
 Terry, Ft., N. Y., New London, Conn. (East).—I, 4th Art.  
 Thomas, Ft., Newport, Ky. (Lakes).—A, B and C, 2d Inf.  
 Totten, Ft., Willets Point, N. Y. (East).—Hdqrs., C and D, Eng. Batl., and N, 7th Art.  
 Trumbull, Ft., New London, Conn. (East).—Det. 4th Art.  
 Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver, Wash. (Col.).—Hdqrs., and C, 7th Inf.  
 Wadsworth, Ft., Rosebank, N. Y. (East).—B, M and O, 5th Art.  
 Walla Walla, Ft., Walla Walla, Wash. (Col.).—E, 6th Cav.  
 Warren, Ft., Boston, Mass. (East).—G, 7th Art.  
 Washakie, Ft., Wyo. (Colo.).—E, 1st Cav.  
 Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C. (East).—F, 2d Art.  
 Washington, Ft., Md. (East).—A and K, 4th Art.  
 Wayne, Ft., Detroit, Mich. (Lakes).—B, C and D, 14th Inf.  
 West Point, N. Y.—Det.  
 Williams, Ft., Cape Cottage, Me. (East).—D, 7th Art.  
 Winfield Scott, Ft., Cal. (Cal.).  
 Wingate, Ft., N. Mex. (Colo.).—C, 5th Cav.  
 Wood, Ft., New York City (East).—Det.  
 Wright, Ft., Spokane, Wash. (Col.).—Det. E, 6th Cav.  
 Yates, Ft., N. Dak. (Dak.).—B, 8th Inf.  
 Yellowstone, Ft., Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo. (Dak.).—G, 1st Cav.

### STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

The military forces in the service of the United States on the 20th of October were composed as follows:

REGULAR ARMY.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers holding commissions in volunteers.
General officers.....	8	.....	8	1
Adjutant-general's department.....	15	.....	15	2
Inspector-general's department.....	9	.....	9	1
Judge-advocate general's department.....	8	.....	8	1
Quartermaster's department.....	58	105	163	19
Subsistence department.....	22	173	195	3
Medical department.....	180	*4,390	4,570	25
Pay department.....	26	.....	26	.....

## STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.—CONTINUED.

REGULAR ARMY.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers holding commissions in volunteers.
Corps of engineers.....	126	687	813	1
Ordnance department.....	61	664	725	6
Signal corps.....	11	748	759	
Chaplains.....	30		30	
Record and pension office.....	2		2	
Military academy.....		279	279	
Electrician sergeants.....		42	42	
Total.....	556	7,058	7,614	59
Ten regiments of cavalry.....	472	12,083	12,555	67
Seven regiments of artillery.....	351	10,978	11,329	29
Twenty-five regiments of infantry.....	1,156	35,428	36,584	78
Indian scouts and recruits.....		2,674	2,674	
Grand total.....	2,535	63,861	66,396	†233

UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers holding commissions in regular army.
General officers and staff corps.....	263		263	102
One regiment of cavalry.....	50	1,025	1,075	5
Squadron Philippine cavalry.....	15	451	466	3
Twenty-four regiments of infantry.....	1,189	28,724	29,913	118
Porto Rico regiment.....	31	879	910	5
Total.....	1,548	31,079	32,627	†233

## RECAPITULATION.

Regular army.....	66,396
United States volunteers.....	32,627
	99,023
	†233
Grand total.....	98,790

\*The hospital corps is not included in the effective strength of the army nor counted as a part of the enlisted force provided by law.

†The number of officers in the regular army holding volunteer commissions is deducted from aggregate strength to avoid counting twice.

## GREAT PIG IRON PRODUCERS.

Attached figures, taken from the annual report of the American Iron and Steel association, set forth the output of pig iron for the periods given in the five countries mentioned:

YEAR.	Germany.	United States.	Great Britain.	France.	Belgium.
	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Gross tons.</i>	<i>Gross tons.</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
1884.....	3,600,612	4,097,868	7,811,727	1,871,537	750,812
1885.....	3,687,434	4,044,526	7,415,469	1,690,648	712,876
1886.....	3,528,658	5,683,329	7,009,754	1,516,574	701,677
1887.....	4,023,953	6,417,148	7,559,518	1,567,622	755,181
1888.....	4,337,421	6,489,738	7,998,969	1,683,349	826,850
1889.....	4,524,558	7,603,612	8,322,824	1,733,964	832,226
1890.....	4,658,451	9,202,703	7,904,214	1,992,196	787,836
1891.....	4,641,217	8,279,870	7,406,064	1,897,387	684,126
1892.....	4,387,461	9,157,000	6,709,255	2,057,258	753,268
1893.....	5,953,148	7,124,502	7,976,990	2,003,065	745,264
1894.....	5,559,322	6,657,388	7,427,342	2,077,647	818,597
1895.....	5,788,798	9,446,308	7,703,459	2,003,868	829,135
1896.....	6,390,982	8,625,127	8,563,269	2,339,587	950,414
1897.....	6,830,067	9,652,680	8,817,109	2,484,131	1,034,732
1898.....	7,402,717	11,773,934	8,631,151	2,594,427	970,755
1899.....	8,029,305	13,620,703	9,305,819	2,557,388	1,066,185

For the United States and Great Britain gross tons of 2,240 pounds are used and for France, Germany and Belgium metric tons of 2,204 pounds are used.

## The Naby.

[Corrected to Nov. 20, 1900.]

## ACTIVE LIST.

## ADMIRAL.

George Dewey, president General Board.

## REAR-ADMIRALS.

Frederick W. McNair, waiting orders. (Died Nov. 28, 1900.)

John A. Howell, prest Naval Retiring Board.

Albert Kautz, comdg Pacific Station.

Geo. C. Kemev, comdg Asiatic Station.

Norman H. Farquhar, comdg North Atl. Sta.

John C. Watson, prest Naval Exam. Board.

Winfield S. Schley, comdg South Atl. Station.

Silas Casey, comdt Navy Yard, League Island.

William T. Sampson, comdt Navy Yd, Boston.

Bartlett J. Cromwell, comdt Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Francis J. Higginson, chm Lighthouse Board.

Frederick Rodgers, prest Board Inspection and Survey.

Louis Kempff, senior sq. comdr Asiatic Station.

George W. Sumner, comdt Naval Station, Port Royal.

Albert S. Barker, comdt Navy Yd, New York.

Charles S. Cotton, comdt Navy Yard, Norfolk.

Silas W. Terry, comdt Navy Yard, Washngt'n.

Merrill Miller, comdt Navy Yard, Mare Island.

## CAPTAINS.

John J. Read, comdg regc ship *Richmond*.

Mortimer L. Johnson, capt Navy Yard, Boston.

Edwin M. Shepard, lighthouse insp, 3d dist.

Bobby D. Evans, mem Bd. Insp. and Survey.

Frank Wildes, capt Navy Yard, New York.

Henry Glass, comdg *Pensacola* and Training Station, San Francisco.Philip H. Cooper, comdg *Iowa*.Henry C. Taylor, comdg regc ship *Vermont*.Geo. H. Wadleigh, comdg regc ship *Wabash*.

A. S. Crowninshield, chief Bureau Navigation.

James H. Sands, gov Naval Home.

Yates Stirling, comdt Naval Sta., San Juan, P. R.

William C. Wise, comdg regc ship *Franklin*.

Joseph B. Coghlan, sick leave.

Purnell F. Harrington, capt Navy Yard, Portsmouth.

Louis J. Allen, Navy Yard, Mare Island.

George W. Melville, chief Bureau Steam Engineering.

Nehemiah M. Dyer, Navy Yard, Boston.

Francis A. Cook, mem Retiring Board.

Colby M. Chester, comdg *Kentucky*.

Charles E. Clark, capt Navy Yard, League Isl.

Charles J. Barelay, waiting orders.

Charles D. Sigsbee, chief Intelligence officer.

Benj. P. Lambertson, mem Lighthouse Board.

Richard P. Leary, waiting orders.

William H. Whiting, comdg regc ship *Independence*.

Charles O'Neil, chief Bureau Ordnance.

Caspar F. Goodrich, Naval War College.

Bowman H. McCalla, comdg *Newark*.

French E. Chadwick, prest Naval War College.

Theodore F. Jewell, mem Ex- and Ret'g Boards.

William M. Folger, comdg *Kearsarge*.

Cipriano Andrade, insp duty, Nicetown, Pa.

Francis W. Dickens, ordered to com'nd *Oregon*.

Lewis W. Robinson, insp duty, Morris Heights, N. Y.

George F. F. Wilde, comdg *Oregon*.

Charles H. Davis, supt Naval Observatory.

Charles J. Train, comdg *Massachusetts*.

Ralph Aston, insp mch, Brooklyn, N. Y.

George W. Pigman, comdg *Monterey*.

John McGowan, waiting orders.

James G. Green, comdg *New Orleans*.Charles H. Rockwell, comdg U. S. S. *Chicago*.James M. Forsyth, comdg *Indiana*.

George A. Converse, Bureau of Navigation.

Royal B. Bradford, chief Bureau Equipment.

Joseph E. Craig, comdg *Albany*.Charles M. Thomas, comdg *Brooklyn*.

Albert S. Snow, Navy Yard, New York.

George C. Reiter, gen Insp, *Wisconsin*.Willard H. Brownson, comdg *Alabama*.William W. Mead, comdg *Philadelphia*.Edwin S. Houston, comdg U. S. S. *Amphitrite*.

Edwin Longnecker, sick leave.

George E. Ide, capt Navy Yard, Mare Island.

Thomas Perry, seey Lighthouse Board.

Charles H. Stockton, special duty War College.

Asa Walker, mem Naval Exam. Board.

Oscar W. Farenholt, comdg *Monadnock*.

Edward T. Strong, waiting orders.

Eugene W. Watson, Navy Yard, Norfolk.

Robert E. Impey, comdt Nav. Stat'n, Key West.

John F. Merry, comdt Naval Stat'n, Honolulu.

Washburn Maynard, mem Naval Ex. Board.

Henry W. Lyon, Navy Yard, New York.

James H. Dayton, waiting orders.

Morris R. S. Mackenzie, Navy Yard, New York.

Charles S. Sperry, Bureau of Equipment.

Frank Courts, sick leave.

W. W. Reisinger, comdt Navy Yard, Pensacola.

## COMMANDERS.

William T. Burwell, comdt Puget Sound Naval Station.

John J. Hunker, comdg trng ship and station, Newport.

Franklin Hanford, comdg *Yosemite* and comdt Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.

Robert M. Berry, Naval Home.

Samuel W. Very, Navy Yard, Boston.

Henry N. Manney, Navy Yard, New York.

Chapman C. Todd, hydrographer Bureau of Equipment.

Jos. N. Hemphill, mem Board Insp. and Survey.

Abraham B. H. Lillie, Navy Yard, New York.

William T. Swinburne, Navy Yd, Portsmouth.

Wm. H. Emory, waiting orders.

George A. Bicknell, Navy Yard, Norfolk.

C. T. Hutchins, comdg trng ship *Buffalo*.

Seth M. Ackley, sick leave.

Benjamin F. Tilley, comdg *Abarenda* and comdt Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa.Harry Knox, comdg *Princeton*.

Clifford H. West, Navy Yard, New York.

John P. Merrell, Navy Yard, Norfolk.

Joseph G. Eaton, Navy Yard, Boston.

Charles Belknap, comdg trng ship *Dirie*.

Fernando P. Gilmore, Puget Sound Naval Sta.

Eugene H. C. Leutze, supt Gun Factory.

Uriel Sebree, lighthouse insp, 12th dist.

William A. Windsor, insp mch, Elizabethport.

Albert R. Couden, comdg *Wheeling*.Edwin C. Pendleton, comdg *Atlanta*.William Swift, comdg *Prairie*.Henry B. Mansfield, comdg *Lancaster*.

Charles R. Roelker, mem Bd. Insp. and Survey.

Frederick M. Symonds, lightho'se insp, 9th dist.

Walton Goodwin, comdg trng ship *Adams*.

John D. Ford, Columbian Iron Works.

Albert Ross, lighthouse insp 6th dist.

Richardson Clover, nav. attache, London, Eng.

James M. Miller, comdg *Scindia*.Frederick M. Wise, comdg *Monocacy*.John V. B. Bleeker, comdg *Isla de Luzon*.

Andrew Dunlap, lighthouse insp 10th dist.

John A. B. Smith, Navy Yard, New York.

Edward H. Gheen, comdg *Marietta*.Wells L. Field, comdg *Ranger*.Harrison G. O. Colby, comdg *Concord*.

Leavitt C. Logan, Navy Yard, Washington.

Conway H. Arnold, comdg *Bennington*.

William S. Cowles, asst Bureau Navigation.

Charles O. Allibone, comdg *Wilmington*.

Alexander G. Bates, Navy Yard, League Islid.

Edward D. Taussig, comdg *Yorktown*.

- John E. Pillsbury, equipt officer, Navy Yard, Boston.
- William H. Reeder, comdg naut S. S. St. *Marys*.
- Robert W. Milligan, Navy Yard, Norfolk.
- George W. Baird, supt S. W. and N. bldg.
- Richard Inch, insp mach, Newport News, Va.
- Harrie Webster, insp mach, Richmond, Va.
- Charles C. Cornwell, sick leave.
- Holland N. Stevenson, Union Iron Works.
- Charles W. Rae, mem Naval Exam. Board.
- George H. Kearny, Navy Yard, Boston.
- William S. Moore, insp mach, Cramp's.
- Royal R. Ingersoll, ord officer, Navy Yd, N. Y.
- Adolph Marx, lighthouse insp, 4th dist.
- Duncan Kennedy, comdg *Mayflower*.
- Jas. D. J. Kelley, insp merchant vessels, N. Y.
- Jefferson P. Moser, comdg *Albatross*.
- Raymond P. Rogers, staff of the Admiral.
- Seaton Schroder, Naval Governor, Island of Guam.
- Franklin J. Drake, ord office Navy Yard, Mare Island.
- Thos. C. McLean, comdg *Don Juan de Austria*.
- William J. Barnette, comdg N. S. S. *Saratoga*.
- Francis H. Delano, comdg *Topeka*.
- Charles T. Forse, comdg *Celtic*.
- Edwin K. Moore, comdg *Helena*.
- Albion V. Wadhams, comdg *Monongahela*.
- James D. Adams, comdg *Bancroft*.
- Richard Wainwright, supt Naval Academy.
- James K. Selfridge, lighthouse insp, 8th dist.
- William H. Everett, waiting orders.
- John M. Hawley, comdg *Hartford*.
- John A. Rodgers, lighthouse insp, 6th dist.
- Gottfried Blocklinger, naval rend, Chicago.
- Perry Garst, comdg *Isla de Cuba*.
- James K. Cogswell, lighthouse insp, 1st dist.
- Frederic Singer, lighthouse insp, 7th dist.
- Arthur B. Speyers, Navy Yard, New York.
- Ebenezer S. Prime, comdg *Brutus*.
- Nathan E. Niles, comdg *Nashville*.
- Thomas H. Stevens, comdg *Manila*.
- Julien S. Oden, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.
- Charles P. Perkins, Navy Yard, Washington.
- Charles G. Bowman, comdg *Castine*.
- William P. Potter, Navy Yard, League Island.
- William H. Bechler, naval attache, Rome, Vienna, Berlin.
- Giles B. Harber, naval attache, Paris and St. Petersburg.
- John B. Briggs, ord officer, Navy Yd, Norfolk.
- Newton Mason, in charge Torpedo Station.
- Arthur P. Nazro, asst lighthouse insp, 2d dist.
- William W. Kimball, Navy Yard, Washington.
- William P. Day, lighthouse insp, 13th dist.
- John C. Wilson, lighthouse insp, 11th dist.
- Uriah R. Harris, lighthouse insp, 15th dist.
- Richard G. Davenport, comdg trng ship *Essex*.
- Edward B. Barry, comdg *Vicksburg*.
- Herbert Winslow, comdg *Solace*.
- William H. Turner, lighthouse insp, 14th dist.
- George P. Colvocoresses, Library, Navy Dept.
- Charles E. Colahan, Naval Academy.
- Albert G. Berry, asst lighthouse insp, 3d dist.
- John A. Norris, Naval Academy.
- Nathaniel J. K. Patch, leave of absence.
- Thomas S. Phelps, Jr., equipt officer, Navy Yd, Mare Island.
- Dennis W. Mullan, under suspension.
- LIEUTENANT-COMMANDERS.**
- Karl Rohrer, comdg *Annapolis*.
- John A. H. Nickels, Navy Yard, New York.
- Clinton K. Curtis, comdg *Vixen*.
- Theodor Porter, Naval Station, Port Royal.
- Daniel D. V. Stuart, recg ship *Vermont*.
- Charles A. Adams, Oregon.
- Kossuth Niles, *Massachusetts*.
- Dennis H. Mahan, Navy Yard, Washington.
- James H. Perry, Bureau Steam Engineering.
- Warner B. Bayley, waiting orders.
- Albert F. Dixon, *Brooklyn* (fleet engineer).
- Samuel P. Comly, recg ship *Richmond*.
- John Hubbard, *Amphitrite*.
- Alexander McCrackin, recg ship *Independence*.
- George L. Dyer, comdg *Yankton*.
- Lewis C. Hellner, Navy Yard, New York.
- Edward M. Hughes, comdg naut school ship *Enterprise*.
- Joseph B. Murdock, War College.
- Hugo Osterhaus, *Kentucky*.
- John B. Collins, Navy Yard, Pensacola.
- Charles E. Vreeland, mem Bd Insp. and Survey.
- Corwin P. Rees, Torpedo Station.
- A. C. Dillingham, lighthouse insp 16th dist.
- George F. W. Holman, *Albany*.
- Nathan Sargent, comdg *Scorpion*.
- James H. Bull, Brch Hydro. Office, Baltimore.
- Greenleaf A. Merriam, *Kearsarge*.
- John B. Milton, duty with *Wisconsin*.
- William H. Nauman, insp mach, Bath, Me.
- Jacob J. Hunter, Bureau of Navigation.
- George W. Mentz, equip off, Navy Yd, Boston.
- Sidney A. Staunton, Isthmian Canal Commission.
- Aaron Ward, Navy Yard, New York.
- Charles W. Bartlett, comdg *Piscataqua*.
- Chauncey Thomas, Hydrographic Office.
- William A. Marshall, *Kearsarge* (staff).
- William M. Irwin, Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.
- John E. Roller, recg ship *Wabash*.
- Carlos G. Calkins, Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco.
- William E. Sewell, equipt officer, Navy Yd, Portsmouth.
- Henry McCrea, Navy Yard, Washington.
- Edward F. Qualtrough, *Chicago*.
- James C. Cresap, Navy Yard, Norfolk.
- Asher C. Baker, special duty, Paris Exposition.
- William H. H. Southerland, comdg *Dolphin*.
- Lucien Young, comdt, Naval Station, Havana.
- Jesse M. Roper, comdg *Petrel*.
- Charles E. Fox, Naval Observatory.
- John C. Fremont, comdg *Culgoa*.
- Albert Mertz, *Glacier*.
- Rogers H. Galt, *Monadnock*.
- Vincendon L. Cottman, Bureau of Navigation.
- Frank E. Sawyer, comdg *Cesar*.
- William H. Schuetze, *Philadelphia*.
- Thomas B. Howard, Naval Academy.
- Walter C. Cowles, ord off Nav. Sta., Cavite, P. I.
- Austin M. Knight, Naval Academy.
- Charles J. Badger, *Alabama*.
- Samuel W. B. Diehl, Bureau Equipment.
- Reginald F. Nicholson, comdg *Farragut*.
- Samuel C. Lemly, Judge-Advocate General.
- Edmund B. Underwood, *Topeka*.
- William F. Halsey, comdg *General Alava*.
- Frank A. Wilner, trng ship *Dixie*.
- Henry Morrell, Navy Yard, New York.
- William Winder, comdg *Michigan*.
- Charles B. T. Moore, *Monterey*.
- Ten Eyck D. W. Vedder, Bureau Equipment.
- Alfred Reynolds, *Nashville*.
- John M. Robinson, *Wilmington*.
- John K. Barton, *Newark*.
- Robert G. Denig, *Chicago* (fleet engineer).
- George H. Peters, *Iowa*.
- Bradley A. Fiske, insp ord, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Frank H. Holmes, duty with *Mohican*.
- John F. Parker, sick leave.
- Hamilton Hutchins, equipment off, Navy Yard, League Island.
- John M. Bowyer, *Brooklyn*.
- John C. Colwell, *Newark*.
- William R. A. Rooney, sick leave.
- Edward J. Dorn, *Abarenda*.
- Bernard O. Scott, *Yorktown*.
- George B. Ransom, Navy Yard, Portsmouth.
- William C. Eaton, insp mach, Barberton, O.
- Alfred B. Canaga, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.
- Abraham V. Zane, *Alabama*.
- John R. Edwards, Bureau Steam Engineering.
- Stacy Potts, insp mach, Philadelphia.
- Henry T. Cleaver, *Monterey*.
- Albert B. Willis, Bureau Steam Engineering.
- James P. S. Lawrence, insp mach, Thurlow, Pa.
- Isaac S. K. Reeves, Navy Yard, Norfolk.

York Noel, *Iowa*.

Albon C. Hodgson, Torpedo Station, Newport.  
James M. Helm, comdg *Erolie*.  
William G. Cutler, Navy Yard, Mare Island.  
Cameron McK. Winslow, Breh Hydrographic  
Office New York.

Charles Laird, Hydrographic Office.

Nathaniel R. Usher, *Kearsarge*.

Walter S. Hughes, *Philadelphia*.

Fidello S. Carter, Hydrographic Office.

Frank F. Fletcher, comdg *Eagle*.

Alexander Sharpe, Jr., training ship *Hartford*.

Harry H. Hosley, training ship *Buffalo*.

Frank E. Beatty, Navy Yard, Washington.

Moses L. Wood, Naval Station, Port Royal.

Robert M. Doyle, insp mach and ordnance,  
South Bethlehem, Pa.

George M. Stoney, *Solace*.

Fred W. Coffin, Torpedo Station, Newport.

Wythe M. Parks, *Iowa* (fleet engineer).

H. M. Hodges, supervisor New York Harbor.

William B. Caperton, Navy Yard, Washington.

James T. Smith, *New Orleans*.

Frank H. Bailey, Bureau Steam Engineering.

Geo. S. Willits, insp mach, Harrisburg, Pa.

Walter F. Worthington, Bureau Steam En-  
gineering.

William N. Little, *New Orleans*.

Edward R. Freeman, Navy Yard, New York.

Theodore F. Burgdorf, *Oregon*.

Frank H. Eldridge, Naval Academy.

Edgar T. Warburton, Naval Academy.

Henry C. Gearing, *Chicago*.

Templin M. Potts, Navy Yard, League Island.

William H. Allen, Bureau Equipment.

Burns T. Walling, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.

Clifford J. Boush, Hydrographic Office.

James H. Sears, *Chicago* (staff).

Abraham E. Culver, *Chicago*.

Henry T. Mayo, duty with *Wisconsin*.

Charles C. Rogers, *Massachusetts*.

John T. Newton, *Atlanta*.

Waldemar D. Rose, sick leave.

Charles F. Pond, comdg *Troquois*.

Walter McLean, *Mayflower*.

Washington I. Chambers, Annapolis.

James C. Gillmore, recg ship *Franklin*.

Benjamin Tappan, Branch Hydro. Office, Balt.

Charles A. Gove, *Kentucky*.

DeWitt Coffman, Naval Academy.

Richard Henderson, Board Insp. and Survey.

Thomas D. Griffin, training ship *Hartford*.

Henry Minett, *Concord*.

Richard F. Mulligan, Office Naval Intelligence.

William Braunersreuther, captain of port,  
Manila.

Francis H. Sherman, comdg *Wompatuck*.

William S. Hogg, *Bennington*.

Robert I. Reid, Navy Yard, New York.

William F. Fullam, training ship *Lancaster*.

Horace M. Witzel, Office of Naval Intelligence.

Reynold T. Hall, Navy Yard, New York.

Albert G. Winterhalter, *Albany*.

John M. Orchard, training ship *Constellation*,  
Newport.

John N. Jordan, *Isla de Cuba*.

Augustus F. Fechteler, Navy Yard, Mare Is-  
land.

Edward E. Wright, training ship *Essex*.

Albert Gleaves, *Alabama*.

James P. Parker, Naval Academy.

Ben W. Hodges, Naval Observatory.

Herbert O. Dunn, training ship *Buffalo*.

Arthur W. Dodd, tr ship and sta. San Francisco.

George W. Denfeld, Bureau of Equipment.

Albert W. Grant, Naval Academy.

Horace W. Harrison, *Ranger*.

Valentine S. Nelson, Navy Yd, League Island.

William S. Benson, *Kearsarge* (staff).

William V. Bronaugh, Navy Yard, New York.

Frank M. Bostwick, *Marietta*.

James H. Oliver, *Nashville*.

Harry M. Dombaugh, Navy Yd, League Island.

Simon Cook, *Princeton*.

Thomas S. Rodgers, Bureau of Ordnance.

## Medical Corps.

## MEDICAL DIRECTORS.

[Rank of Captain.]

Walter K. Scofield, Marine Recruiting Office,  
Philadelphia.

William K. Van Reypen, chief Bureau Med-  
icine and Surgery.

George F. Winslow, Navy Yard, Boston.

Hosea J. Babin, charge Naval Hospital, N. Y.

Joseph B. Parker, pres Medical Examining  
Boards.

Joseph G. Ayers, Naval Hospital, Boston.

Abel F. Price, Naval Hospital, Washington.

James A. Hawke, Naval Hospital, Mare Island.

Robert A. Marmion, Naval Hospital, Phila.

Dwight Dickinson, mem Med. Exam. Boards.

Wm. G. Farwell, Navy Yard, League Island.

John C. Wise, mem Exam. and Ret. Boards.

George P. Bradley, Naval Museum of Hygiene

Charles U. Gravatt, pres Medical Examining  
Board, New York.

Paul Fitzsimons, Naval Hospital, Newport.

## MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

[Rank of Commander.]

Wm. S. Dixon, mem Retiring Board.

Remus C. Persons, *Brooklyn* (fleet).

Nelson M. Ferebee, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Franklin Rogers, Marine Recruit Office, Phila.

James R. Waggener, Naval Hosp., Cavite, P. I.

Thomas H. Streets, Naval Laboratory, New  
York.

Manly H. Simons, *Iowa* (fleet).

John C. Boyd, *Kearsarge* (fleet).

George E. H. Harmon, Naval Hospital, Yoko-  
hama.

Howard Wells, *Chicago* (fleet).

Daniel N. Bertolette, mem Medical Exam. Bd.

Ezra Z. Derr, waiting orders.

Frank B. Stephenson, Navy Yard, Ports-  
mouth.

Presley M. Rixey, Naval Dispensary.

Walter A. McClurg, *Indiana*.

## SURGEONS.

[Rank of Lieutenant-Commander.]

Cumberland G. Herndon, Navy Yard, Wash.

Lucien G. Heneberger, mem Med. Exam. Bd.

Edward H. Green, *Alabama*.

Samuel H. Dickson, hdqrs Marine Corps.

David O. Lewis, *Iowa*.

Howard E. Ames, *Massachusetts*.

Frank Anderson, waiting orders.

Phillips A. Lovering, Navy Yard, Mare Island.

William R. Du Bose, Naval Academy.

Charles T. Hibbett, *Newark*.

Nelson H. Drake, mem Med. Exam. Bd., N. Y.

Henry G. Beyer, recg ship *Wabash*.

John M. Steele, Torpedo Station, Newport.

James E. Gardner, Marine Rec. Office, Boston.

Millard H. Crawford, Naval Rec. Office, New  
York.

George P. Lumsden, *Kentucky*.

Emlyn H. Marsteller, recg ship *Richmond*.

James C. Byrnes, Navy Yard, New York.

Samuel H. Griffith, *Prairie*.

Averley C. H. Russell, *Newark*.

Clement Biddle, *Texas*.

Henry T. Percy, Navy Yard, Norfolk.

[Rank of Lieutenant.]

James D. Gatewood, asst Bt. Med. and Surg.

Oliver Diehl, training ship *Lancaster*.

John M. Edgar, *Amphitrite*.

Philip Leach, *Oregon*.

Lloyd W. Curtis, recg ship *Vermont*.

Henry B. Flitts, Marine Barracks, Sitka.

Victor C. B. Means, Marine Reciv'g Office, San  
Francisco.

Frederick W. B. Cordeiro, *New Orleans*.

Francis W. F. Weber, Nav. Sta., San Juan, P. R.

Oliver D. Norton, *Monadnock*.

Frederick A. Hesler, *Yosemite*.

Isaac W. Kite, *Monterey*.  
 Andrew R. Wentworth, regg ship *Independence*.  
 Corbin J. Decker, *Monocacy*.  
 Thomas A. Berryhill, Nav. Lab., New York.  
 Eugene P. Stone, Naval Dispensary.  
 George Pickrell, Naval Sta., Cavite, P. I.  
 Rand P. Crandell, Trng Ship and Sta., Newport.  
 Hatton N. T. Harris, *Albany*.  
 John F. Urie, *Dolphin*.  
 Albert M. D. McCormick, Nav. Hosp., Norfolk.  
 Frederick W. Olcott, sick leave.  
 Will F. Arnold, Rec. Office, Chicago.  
 George B. Wilson, trng ship *Dixie*.  
 Charles F. Stokes, trng ship *Buffalo*.  
 Edward R. Stitt, trng ship *Hartford*.  
 Manley F. Gates, *Atlanta*.  
 Charles H. T. Lowndes, Naval Academy.  
 George H. Barber, trng ship *Monongahela*.  
 George T. Smith, *Mayflower*.  
 George A. Lung, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.  
 Luther L. von Wedekind, Naval Sta., Bremer-  
 lerton, Wash.

## Pay Corps.

## PAY DIRECTORS.

[With rank of Captain.]

Charles H. Eldredge, Navy Pay Office, Norfolk.  
 Henry M. Denniston, Navy Pay Office, N. Y.  
 Frank C. Cosby, gen insp Pay Corps.  
 Albert S. Kenny, chief Bureau Supplies and  
 Accounts.  
 Edward Bellows, gen strkpr, Portsmouth.  
 Arthur Burtis, Navy Pay Office, Boston.  
 Edwin Putnam, gen strkpr, New York.  
 Robert P. Lisle, Navy Pay Office, Philadelphia.  
 Leonard A. Frailey, gen strkpr, Washington.  
 George E. Hendee, Navy Yard, Boston.  
 Henry T. Wright, waiting orders.  
 Daniel A. Smith, Navy Pay Office, Hongkong.  
 Albert W. Bacon, gen strkpr, Mare Island.

## PAY INSPECTORS.

[With rank of Commander.]

Joseph Foster, *Kearsarge*.  
 Theodore S. Thompson, Navy Pay Office, San  
 Francisco.  
 William J. Thomson, gen strkpr, Puget Sound  
 Naval Station.  
 Henry G. Colby, Navy Pay Office, Baltimore  
 John B. Redfield, *Chicago* (fleet).  
 Ichabod G. Hobbs, Navy Pay Office, Newport.  
 Joel P. Loomis, cadet strkpr, Naval Academy.  
 Henry T. B. Harris, *Brooklyn* (fleet).  
 Stephen Rand, Navy Pay Office, Washington.  
 Lawrence G. Boggs, Navy Yard, New York.  
 Samuel R. Colhoun, Torpedo Station.  
 Josiah R. Stanton, *Philadelphia*.  
 James A. Ring, gen strkpr, *Norfolk*.

## PAYMASTERS.

[With rank of Lieutenant-Commander.]

James E. Cann, Navy Yard, Portsmouth.  
 John N. Spiel, gen strkpr, League Island.  
 Reah Frazer, Navy Yard, League Island.  
 Hiram E. Drury, *Kentucky*.  
 Charles W. Littlefield, regg ship *Wabash*.  
 Arthur Peterson, Naval Home, Philadelphia.  
 William W. Galt, Navy Yard, Norfolk.  
 John Clyde Sullivan, trng ship *Adams*.  
 John R. Martin, regg ship *Richmond*.  
 Charles M. Ray, Naval Academy.  
 Mitchell C. McDonald, Naval Station, Cavite.  
 Eustace B. Rogers, clothing factory, New York.

[With rank of Lieutenant.]

Leeds C. Kerr, *Iowa*.  
 Richard T. M. Ball, waiting orders.  
 Charles S. Williams, gen strkpr, Boston.  
 Thomas J. Cowie, Training Station, Newport.

## REAR-ADMIRALS.

Thomas O. Seifridge, Washington, D. C.  
 George B. Balch, Baltimore, Md.

John S. Carpenter, waiting orders.  
 Livingston Hunt, Navy Yard, Washington.  
 John A. Mudd, Bureau Supplies and Accounts.  
 George W. Simpson, asst Bureau Supplies and  
 Accounts.  
 Harry B. Sullivan, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.  
 Samuel L. Heap, *Oregon*.  
 John Q. Lovell, *Indiana*.  
 James S. Phillips, *Solace*.  
 Thomas S. Jewett, *Glacier*.  
 Frank T. Arms, regg ship *Vermont*.  
 Thomas H. Hicks, Bureau Supplies and Accts.  
 Henry E. Jewett, *Newark*.  
 Ziba W. Reynolds, Navy Yard, Norfolk.  
 Eugene D. Ryan, regg ship *Independence*.  
 Samuel McGowan, *Alabama*.  
 Henry A. Dent, asst gen strkpr, Norfolk.  
 Walter L. Wilson, trng ship and station, San  
 Francisco.  
 Willis B. Wilcox, Navy Yard, Pensacola.  
 William J. Littell, *Massachusetts*.  
 Philip V. Mohun, *Albany*.  
 Martin McM. Ramsey, Bureau Supplies and  
 Accounts.  
 Joseph J. Cheatham, asst gen strkpr, New York.  
 Richard Hatton, Navy Yard, New York.  
 Barron P. DuBois, Navy Yard, New York.

## Marine Corps.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL COMMANDANT.

Charles Heywood, hdqrs Washington.

## GENERAL STAFF.

George C. Reid, col, adj and insp, hdqrs  
 Washington.  
 Charles H. Lauchhelmer, maj, asst adj and  
 insp, hdqrs Washington.  
 Frank L. Denny, col and qtrmstr, hdqrs  
 Washington.  
 Thos. C. Prince, maj and asst qtrmstr, asst  
 qtrmstr's office, Philadelphia.  
 Charles L. McCawley, maj and asst qtrmstr,  
 marine bks, Philadelphia.  
 Cyrus S. Radford, capt and asst qtrmstr,  
 hdqrs Washington.  
 Robert P. Faunt, Lt Roy, capt and asst  
 qtrmstr, hdqrs, Washington.  
 William B. Lemly, capt and asst qtrmstr,  
 Cavite, P. I.  
 Green Clay Goodloe, col and paymaster,  
 hdqrs Washington.  
 George Richards, maj and asst paymaster,  
 waiting orders.

## COLONELS.

James Forney, marine bks, League Island.  
 Percival C. Pope, marine bks, Boston.  
 Robert L. Meade, sick leave.  
 Henry C. Cochrane, comdg marines in China.  
 Francis H. Harrington, marine bks, Mare Isl.

## LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Mancil C. Goodrell, marine bks, Cavite, P. I.  
 George F. Elliott, marine bks, Norfolk.  
 Allan C. Kelton, marine bks, Cavite, P. I.  
 Benjamin R. Russell, marine bks, Washington.  
 Otway C. Berryman, marine bks, Portsmouth.

## MAJORS.

William F. Spicer, U. S. S. *Brooklyn*.  
 Paul St. C. Murphy, Training Station, Newport.  
 William P. Biddle, 4th bat marines, en route  
 to Manila.  
 Randolph Dickens, 5th bat marines, China.  
 Thomas N. Wood, marine bks, New York.  
 Littleton W. T. Waller, marine bks, Cavite, P. I.  
 Harry K. White, marine bks, Cavite, P. I.  
 Lincoln Karmany, marine bks, Annapolis, Md.  
 Charles A. Doyen, *Kearsarge* (fleet).  
 Henry C. Haines, War College, Newport.

## RETIRED LIST.

Aaron K. Hughes, Washington, D. C.  
 Thomas S. Phelps, Washington, D. C.  
 John H. Upshur, Washington, D. C.

Francis A. Roe, Washington, D. C.  
 Samuel R. Franklin, Washington, D. C.  
 Stephen B. Luce, Newport, R. I.  
 James E. Jouett, Orlando, Fla.  
 Lewis A. Kimberly, West Newton, Mass.  
 Bancroft Gherardi, East Orange, N. Y.  
 Geo. E. Belknap, Brookline, Mass.  
 David B. Harmony, Santa Barbara, Cal.  
 A. E. K. Benham, Washington, D. C.  
 John Irwin, Amoyansht, I.  
 James A. Greer, Washington, D. C.  
 Aaron W. Weaver, Washington, D. C.  
 George Brown, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 John G. Walker, Washington, D. C.  
 Francis M. Ramsay, Washington, D. C.  
 Oscar F. Stanton, New London, Conn.  
 Henry Erben, New York.  
 Lester A. Beardsley, Little Falls, N. Y.  
 Thomas O. Selfridge, Jr., Washington, D. C.  
 Joseph N. Miller, New York.  
 Edmund O. Matthews, Newport, R. I.  
 Charles S. Norton, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Francis M. Bunce, Hartford, Conn.  
 Henry L. Howison, Yonkers, N. Y.  
 William G. Euehler, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Henry B. Robeson, Walpole, N. H.  
 Nicoll Ludlow, Oakdale, N. Y.  
 Joseph Trilley, San Francisco, Cal.  
 James Entwistle, Paterson, N. J.  
 John Schouler, Annapolis, Md.  
 Edwin White, Princeton, N. J.  
 Benjamin F. Day, Glasgow, Va.  
 Alexander H. McCormick, Annapolis, Md.  
 Peter A. Rearick, Washington, D. C.  
 George M. Book, New Castle, Pa.  
 William C. Gibson, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Edward T. Strong, Albany, N. Y.

## COMMODORES.

Albert G. Clary, Lisbon, Portugal.  
 Somerville Nicholson, Washington, D. C.  
 William P. McCann, New Rochelle, N. Y.  
 James H. Gillis, Delhi, N. Y.  
 Edward E. Poythel, Beltsville, Ill.  
 Robert L. Phythian, Annapolis, Md.  
 Rush R. Wallace, Washington, D. C.  
 William H. Harris, Boston, Mass.

## CAPTAINS.

Thomas G. Corbin, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Francis Lowry, Burlington, Vt.  
 Allen Y. Reed, Washington, D. C.  
 Alfred T. Mahan, New York, N. Y.  
 Theodore F. Kane.  
 Henry B. Seely, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 John K. Bartlett.  
 William Balnbridge-Hoff.  
 Henry S. Ross, New York, N. Y.  
 John L. Hannum, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Richard Rush, Washington, D. C.  
 William J. Moore, Chelsea, Mass.  
 Daniel DeLahant, New Brighton, S. I.  
 George Cowie, Rahway, N. J.

## COMMANDERS.

Thomas L. Swann, Washington, D. C.  
 Frederick R. Smith, Binghamton, N. Y.  
 Smith W. Nichols, Boston, Mass.  
 Allan D. Brown, Northfield, Vt.  
 Augustus G. Kellogg, Washington, D. C.  
 George T. Davis, Greenfield, Mass.  
 Francis M. Green, Albany, N. Y.  
 John N. Quackenbush, Washington, D. C.  
 Edward Hooker, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Thomas Nelson, Annapolis, Md.  
 Joshua Bishop, Washington, D. C.  
 Charles A. Schetky, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 John K. Winn, Chelsea, Mass.  
 George R. Durand, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Francis M. Barber, Paris, France.  
 Timothy A. Lyons, New York, N. Y.  
 John J. Brice, Oakville, Cal.  
 William B. Newman, Hackensack, N. J.  
 Andrew J. Iverson, Beverly, Mass.  
 Zera L. Tanner, Washington, D. C.

Samuel Belden, New London, Conn.  
 John C. Morong, San Francisco, Cal.  
 Benjamin S. Richards, Washington, D. C.  
 Robert T. Jasper, Charlestown, W. Va.  
 William H. Driggs, Washington, D. C.  
 John H. Moore, Washington, D. C.  
 Hawley O. Rittenhouse, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Robert G. Peck, Washington, D. C.  
 Herman F. Fickelohm, Dubuque, Iowa.  
 Gustavus C. Hamlin, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Henry H. Barroll, Norwalk, Conn.  
 William F. Low, Albany, N. Y.  
 Nelson T. Houston, New York, N. Y.  
 Joseph P. Micklely, Allentown, Pa.  
 Clayton S. Richman, Muscatine, Iowa.  
 Martin E. Hall, Lowell, Mass.  
 Lazarus L. Reamy, Washington, D. C.  
 William Kilburn, Washington, D. C.

## LIEUTENANT-COMMANDERS.

Charles W. Tracy, Boston, Mass.  
 Antoine R. McNair, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.  
 Charles E. McKay, East Orange, N. J.  
 Francis O. Davenport, Detroit, Mich.  
 Frederick I. Nalle, Norristown, Pa.  
 Gouverneur K. Haswell, New York, N. Y.  
 George F. Morrison, Washington, D. C.  
 Francis H. Sheppard, St. Andrew's Bay, Fla.  
 David C. Woodrow, Cincinnati, O.  
 Edward M. Steadman, Apex, Co.  
 Socrates Hubbard, Englewood, N. J.  
 Leonard Chenery, New York, N. Y.  
 Edward L. Amory, Boston, Mass.  
 Holman Vail, Aurora, Ind.  
 Isaac Hazlett, Washington, D. C.  
 Frederick A. Miller, Washington, D. C.  
 William H. Webb, Kingston, N. Y.  
 William P. Randall, Washington, D. C.  
 Robert M. G. Brown, Morgantown, W. Va.  
 Benjamin H. Buckingham, Cornwall, Pa.  
 Arthur P. Osborn, Wheelersburg, O.  
 John Gibson, Lexington, Ky.

## MEDICAL DIRECTORS.

Christopher J. Cleborne, Washington, D. C.  
 Grove S. Beardsley, Atlantic City, N. J.  
 John H. Clark, Amherst, N. H.  
 Thomas C. Walton, Annapolis, Md.  
 George W. Woods, San Francisco, Cal.  
 James R. Tryon, Coxsackie, N. Y.  
 James M. Flint, Washington, D. C.  
 George A. Bright, Washington, D. C.  
 Michael G. Drennan, Easton, Pa.  
 William Grier, Washington, D. C.  
 Samuel Jackson, Washington, D. C.  
 Francis M. Gunnell, Washington, D. C.  
 Albert L. Gihon, New York, N. Y.  
 Phineas J. Horwitz, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Edward Shippen, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Samuel F. Coues, Cambridge, Mass.  
 Jacob S. Dungan, San Francisco, Cal.  
 George Peck, Elizabeth, N. J.  
 Thomas J. Turner, Coldwater, Mich.  
 John Y. Taylor, Washington, D. C.  
 William T. Hord, Washington, D. C.  
 Richard C. Dean, Washington, D. C.  
 Delaven Bloodgood, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 David Kindeberger, Washington, D. C.  
 Philip S. Wales, Washington, D. C.  
 Michael Bradley, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Edward S. Bogert, New York, N. Y.  
 Henry M. Wells, New York, N. Y.  
 Adolph A. Hoehling, Washington, D. C.  
 Benjamin H. Kidder, Edgartown, Mass.  
 George H. Cooke, Kidley Park, Pa.  
 Thomas N. Penrose, Philadelphia, Pa.

## MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

William E. Taylor, Honolulu, H. I.  
 John C. Spear, Norristown, Pa.  
 Archibald C. Rhoades, New York, N. Y.  
 Aaron S. Oberly, Easton, Pa.  
 Theron Woolverton, Suspension Bridge, N. Y.  
 William H. Jones, Bethlehem, Pa.



## PAY DIRECTORS.

Edwin Stewart, Washington, D. G.  
Edward May, Boston, Mass.  
Rufus Parks, Norfolk, Va.  
Joseph A. Smith, Paris, France.  
Thomas T. Caswell, Annapolis, Md.  
James E. Tolfree, New York, N. Y.  
George A. Lyon, Philadelphia, Pa.  
George W. Beaman, Cambridge, Mass.  
James H. Watmough, Washington, D. C.  
Thomas H. Looker, Washington, D. C.  
Charles W. Abbott, Warren, R. I.  
James D. Murray, Annapolis, Md.  
Alexander W. Russell, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Caspar Schenck, Annapolis, Md.  
William W. Williams, New York, N. Y.  
Luther G. Billings, Clifton, S. I.  
Arthur J. Pritchard, Baltimore, Md.

## PAY INSPECTORS.

James Hoy, Washington, D. C.  
Francis H. Swan, Boston, Mass.  
Worthington Goldsborough, Cambridge, Md.  
William W. Woodhull, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Charles W. Slamm, New York, N. Y.

## CHIEF ENGINEERS.

Benjamin F. Isherwood, New York, N. Y.  
William H. Schock, Washington, D. C.  
Theodore Zeller, New York, N. Y.  
Montgomery Fletcher, Washington, D. C.  
David B. Macomb, Boston, Mass.  
Alexander Henderson, Yonkers, N. Y.  
Edward D. Robie, Washington, D. C.  
John W. Moore, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Thom Williamson, Washington, D. C.  
William W. Dungan, Baltimore, Md.  
Jackson McElmell, Philadelphia, Pa.  
James W. King, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Edwin Fithian, Bridgeton, N. J.  
Francis C. Dade, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Charles H. Loring, Brooklyn, N. Y.

William B. Brooks, Erie, Pa.  
George F. Kutz, Oakland, Cal.  
Andrew J. Kiersted, Philadelphia, Pa.  
James W. Thomson, Camden, N. J.  
Benjamin B. H. Wharton, Montclair, N. J.  
Samuel L. P. Ayres, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Elijah Laws, Morristown, N. J.  
David Smith, Washington, D. C.  
Fletcher A. Wilson, Paris, France.  
Edward Farmer, Boston, Mass.  
Robert Potts, Washington, D. C.  
Augustus H. Able, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Alfred Adamson, Lynn, Mass.  
George J. Burnap, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Charles J. MacConnell, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Henry B. Nones, Wilmington, Del.  
Henry W. Fitch, Washington, D. C.  
Frederick G. McKean, Washington, D. C.  
Isaac R. McNary, New York, N. Y.  
Gilbert M. L. Maccarty, Cambridge, Mass.  
Albert W. Morley, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
John A. Scot, Philadelphia, Pa.  
John L. D. Borthwick, Erie, Pa.  
George W. Stivers, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Absalom Kirby, Washington, D. C.  
George E. Tower, Washington, D. C.  
James H. Chasmar, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Albert C. Engard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Conrad J. Habighurst, Las Cruces, N. M.  
Henry Mason, Plymouth, Conn.  
Edward B. Latch, Academy P. O., Pa.  
George W. Sensner, Washington, D. C.  
George W. Magee, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Daniel P. McCartney, Washington, D. C.  
Benjamin F. Wood, Mount Vernon, N. Y.  
Burdett C. Gowing, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
David P. Jones, Pittsburg, Pa.  
Edward A. Magee, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
George W. Roche, Baltimore, Md.  
Jefferson Brown, New York, N. Y.  
Herschel Main, Washington, D. C.  
Robert W. Galt, Williamsburg, Va.  
William B. Dunning, Oakland, Cal.

## LIST OF THE VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION, WITH NAMES OF COMMANDING AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

[Corrected to Nov. 20, 1900.]

ABARENDA—Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. Edward J. Dorn, executive.  
ACTIVE—Boatswain Lee R. Boland, comdg.  
ADAMS—Comdr. Walton Goodwin, comdg; Lieut. James H. Hetherington, executive.  
ALABAMA—Capt. Willard H. Brownson, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. Charles J. Badger, executive.  
ALBANY—Capt. Joseph E. Craig, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. George F. W. Holman, executive.  
ALBATROSS—Comdr. Jefferson R. Moser, comdg; Lieut. Hugh Rodman, executive.  
ALBA—Ensign Albert H. McCarthy, comdg.  
ALVARADO—Lieut. Jay H. Sypher, comdg.  
ANNAPOLIS—Comdr. Karl Rohrer, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. Washington I. Chambers, executive.  
AMPHITRITE—Capt. Edwin S. Houston, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. John Hubbard, executive.  
ATLANTA—Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. John T. Newton, executive.  
BANCROFT—Comdr. James D. Adams, comdg; Lieut. William L. Howard, executive.  
BENNINGTON—Comdr. Conway H. Arnold, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. William S. Hogg, executive.  
BROOKLYN—Capt. Charles M. Thomas, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. John M. Bowyer, executive.  
BRUTUS—Comdr. Ebenezer S. Prime, comdg.  
BUFFALO—Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. Harry H. Hosley, executive.  
CESAR—Lt.-Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer, comdg; Lieut. George W. Kline, executive.  
CALLAO—Lieut. George B. Bradshaw, comdg; Naval Cadet Frank P. Helm, Jr., executive.  
CASTINE—Comdr. Charles G. Bowman, comdg; Lieut. Albert P. Niblack, executive.  
CELTIC—Comdr. Charles T. Forse, comdg; Lieut. Bias C. Sampson, executive.  
CHICAGO—Capt. Charles H. Rockwell, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough, executive.  
CONCORD—Comdr. Harrison G. O. Colby, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. Henry Minnett, executive.  
CONSTELLATION—Comdr. John J. Hunker, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. John M. Orchard, executive.  
CULGOA—Lt.-Comdr. John C. Fremont, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. Henry C. Gearing, executive.  
CUSHING—Lieut. Richard S. Douglas, comdg.  
DIXIE—Comdr. Charles Belknap, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. Frank A. Wilner, executive.  
DOLPHIN—Lt.-Comdr. William H. H. Southerland, comdg; Lieut. Thomas Snowden, executive.

- DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA—Comdr. Thomas C. McLean, comdg; Lieut. Armistead Rust, executive.
- DUPONT—Lieut. George R. Evans, comdg.
- EAGLE—Lt.-Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher, comdg; Ensign Willis McDowell, executive.
- ENTERPRISE—Lt.-Comdr. Edward M. Hughes, comdg; Lieut. Levi C. Bertolette, executive.
- ERICSSON—Lieut. Archibald H. Davis, comdg.
- ESSEX—Comdr. Richard G. Davenport, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. Edward E. Wright, executive.
- FARRAGUT—Lt.-Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson, comdg.
- FISH HAWK—Mate James A. Smith, comdg.
- FRANKLIN—Capt. Wm. C. Wise, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. Isaac S. K. Reeves, executive.
- FOOTE—Lieut. Arthur B. Hoff, comdg.
- FROLIC—Lt.-Comdr. James M. Helm, comdg; Lieut. Harrison A. Bispham, executive.
- GENERAL ALAVA—Lt.-Comdr. William F. Halsey, comdg; Ensign Gilbert Chase, executive.
- GLACIER—Lt.-Comdr. Albert Mertz, comdg; Lieut. William H. Alderdice, executive.
- GWIN—Lieut. Ashley H. Robertson, comdg.
- HARTFORD—Comdr. John M. Hawley, Jr., comdg; Lt.-Comdr. Alexander Sharp, Jr., executive.
- HELENA—Comdr. Edwin K. Moore, comdg; Lieut. Robert F. Lopez, executive.
- HOLLAND—Lieut. Harry H. Caldwell, comdg.
- INDEPENDENCE—Capt. William H. Whiting, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. Alexander McCracken, executive.
- INDIANA—Capt. James M. Forsyth, comdg; Lieut. Augustus C. Almy, executive.
- IOWA—Capt. Philip H. Cooper, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. George H. Peters, executive.
- IRIS—Ensign Dudley W. Knox, comdg.
- IROQUOIS—Lt.-Comdr. Charles F. Pond, comdg.
- ISLA DE CUBA—Comdr. Perry Garst, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. John N. Jordan, executive.
- ISLA DE LUZON—Comdr. John V. B. Bleeker, comdg; Lieut. Urban T. Holmes, executive.
- KEARSARGE—Capt. William M. Folger, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam, executive.
- KENTUCKY—Capt. Colby M. Chester, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus, executive.
- LANCASTER—Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. William F. Fullam, executive.
- LEYTE—Ensign Leonard R. Sargent, comdg.
- MANILA—Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens, comdg; Lieut. Harry McL. P. Huse, executive.
- MANILENO—Ensign Ivan C. Wettengel, comdg.
- MARIETTA—Comdr. Edward H. Gheen, comdg; Lieut. Frank M. Bostwick, executive.
- MASSACHUSETTS—Capt. Charles J. Train, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. Kossuth Niles, executive.
- MASSASOIT—Acting Boatswain James Matthews, comdg.
- MAYFLOWER—Comdr. Duncan Kennedy, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. Walter McLean, executive.
- MICHIGAN—Lt.-Comdr. William Winder, comdg; Lieut. Casey B. Morgan, executive.
- MONADNOCK—Capt. Oscar W. Farenholt, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. Rogers H. Galt, executive.
- MONOCACY—Comdr. Frederick M. Wise, comdg; Lieut. Thomas W. Ryan, executive.
- MONONGAHELA—Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams, comdg; Lieut. Charles N. Atwater, executive.
- MONTEREY—Capt. George W. Pigman, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore, executive.
- MORRIS—Ensign Zeno E. Briggs, comdg.
- NANSHAN—Ensign Frank E. Ridgely, comdg.
- NASHVILLE—Comdr. Nathan E. Niles, comdg; Lieut. James H. Oliver, executive.
- NEWARK—Capt. Bowman H. McCalla, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. John C. Colwell, executive.
- NEW ORLEANS—Capt. James G. Green, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. James T. Smith, executive.
- OREGON—Capt. George F. F. Wilde, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. Charles A. Adams, executive. (Capt. Francis W. Dickins ordered to command.)
- PANAY—Lieut. Eugene L. Bisset, comdg.
- PARAGUA—Lieut. Adelbert Althouse, comdg; Ensign Alfred C. Owen, executive.
- PENSACOLA—Capt. Henry Glass, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. Arthur W. Dodd, executive.
- PETREL—Lt.-Comdr. Jesse M. Roper, comdg; Lieut. John J. Knapp, executive.
- PHILADELPHIA—Capt. William W. Mead, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. William H. Schuetze, executive.
- PISCATAQUA—Lt.-Comdr. Charles W. Bartlett, comdg; Lieut. Clarence England, executive.
- PORTER—Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis, comdg.
- POTOMAC—Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick, comdg.
- PRAIRIE—Comdr. William Swift, comdg; Lieut. Marbury Johnston, executive.
- PRINCETON—Comdr. Harry Knox, comdg; Lieut. Simon Cook, executive.
- QUIROS—Lieut. Percival J. Werlich, comdg; Ensign Walton R. Sexton, executive.
- RANGER—Comdr. Wells L. Field, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. Horace W. Harrison, executive.
- RICHMOND—Capt. John J. Read, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. Samuel P. Comly, executive.
- RODGERS—Lieut. Gregory C. Davison, comdg.
- ST. MARY'S—Comdr. William H. Reeder, comdg; Lieut. Henry A. Wiley, executive.
- SAMAR—Lieut. George C. Day, comdg; Ensign John A. Schofield, executive.
- SANDOVAL—Lieut. Wiley R. M. Field, comdg.
- SARATOGA—Comdr. William J. Barnette, comdg; Lieut. Walter S. Crosley, executive.
- SCINDIA—Comdr. James M. Miller, comdg; Lieut. Robert L. Russell, executive.
- SCORPION—Lt.-Comdr. Nathan Sargent, comdg; Lieut. Roger Welles, Jr., executive.
- SEBAGO—Boatswain Charles T. Chase, comdg.
- SOLACE—Comdr. Herbert Winslow, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. George M. Stoney, executive.
- SYLPH—Lieut. William K. Gise, comdg.
- TALBOT—Lieut. John S. Doddridge, comdg.

TOPEKA—Comdr. Francis H. Delano, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood, executive.  
 UNCAS—Chief Boatswain John McLaughlin, comdg.  
 VERMONT—Capt. Henry C. Taylor, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. Daniel D. V. Stuart, executive.  
 VICKSBURG—Comdr. Edward B. Barry, comdg; Lieut. James H. Glennon, executive.  
 VILLALOBOS—Lieut. Edward Simpson, comdg; Ensign Irwin F. Landis, executive.  
 VIXEN—Lt.-Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis, comdg; Lieut. Leon S. Thompson, executive.  
 WABASH—Capt. George H. Wadleigh, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. John E. Roller, executive.  
 WHEELING—Comdr. Albert R. Couden, comdg; Lieut. Harry S. Knapp, executive.  
 WILMINGTON—Comdr. Charles O. Allibone, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. John M. Robinson, executive.  
 WOMPATUCK—Lt.-Comdr. Francis H. Sherman, comdg.  
 YANKTON—Lt.-Comdr. George L. Dyer, comdg; Lieut. I. K. Seymour, executive.  
 YORKTOWN—Comdr. Edward D. Taussig, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. Bernard O. Scott, executive.  
 YOSEMITE\*—Comdr. Franklin Hanford, comdg; Lt.-Comdr. Alfred Reynolds, executive.  
 ZAFIRO—Ensign Lyman A. Cotton, comdg.

## SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Nov. 15, 1900.

[ABBREVIATIONS—Hull: S., steel; S.W., steel, wood sheathed; I., iron; W., wood; Co., composite. Propulsion: S., screw; T.S., twin screw; Tr. S., triple screw; P., paddle.]

## FIRST RATE.

NAME.	Displacement (tons).	Type.	Hull.	Indicated horse power.	Speed (knots).	Propulsion.	Guns (m'n battery).	Station or condition.
Alabama.....	11,565	1st-class battleship..	S.	11,376	17.1	T.S.	18	North Atlantic Station.
Kearsarge.....	11,525	1st-class battleship..	S.	11,954	16.81	T.S.	22	North Atlantic Station.
Kentucky.....	11,525	1st-class battleship..	S.	12,318	16.89	T.S.	22	Asiatic Station.
Iowa.....	11,940	1st-class battleship..	S.	12,105	17.08	T.S.	18	Pacific Station.
Indiana.....	10,288	1st-class battleship..	S.	9,788	15.55	T.S.	16	In reserve, League I., Pa.
Massachusetts..	10,288	1st-class battleship..	S.	10,403	16.21	T.S.	16	North Atlantic Station.
Oregon.....	10,288	1st-class battleship..	S.	11,111	16.78	T.S.	16	Asiatic Station.
Brooklyn.....	9,215	Armored cruiser.....	S.	18,789	21.91	T.S.	20	Asiatic Station.
New York.....	8,200	Armored cruiser.....	S.	17,401	21	T.S.	18	Navy Yard, New York.
Columbia.....	7,375	Protected cruiser....	S.	18,509	22.8	Tr.S.	11	In reserve, League I., Pa.
Minneapolis....	7,375	Protected cruiser....	S.	20,862	23.7	Tr.S.	11	In reserve, League I., Pa.
Texas.....	6,315	2d-class battleship..	S.	8,610	17	T.S.	8	Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
Puritan.....	6,000	Double-tur. monitor. I.	I.	3,700	12.4	T.S.	10	Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Olympia.....	5,870	Protected cruiser....	S.	17,313	21.78	T.S.	14	Navy Yard, Boston.
Chicago.....	5,000	Protected cruiser....	S.	9,000	15.1	T.S.	18	South Atlantic Station.

## SECOND RATE.

Buffalo.....	6,888	Cruiser (converted) S.	S.	3,600	14.5	S.	6	Training service.
Dixie.....	6,145	Cruiser (converted) S.	S.	3,800	16	S.	10	Training service.
Baltimore.....	4,413	Protected cruiser....	S.	10,064	20.9	T.S.	10	Navy Yard, New York.
Philadelphia....	4,324	Protected cruiser....	S.	8,815	19.68	T.S.	12	Pacific Station.
Newark.....	4,098	Protected cruiser....	S.	8,869	19	T.S.	12	Asiatic Station.
San Francisco..	4,098	Protected cruiser....	S.	9,913	19.53	T.S.	12	Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
Monterey.....	4,084	Barbette turret, low freeboard monitor. S.	S.	5,244	13.6	T.S.	4	Asiatic Station.
Miantonomoh...	3,990	Double-tur. monitor. I.	I.	1,426	10.5	T.S.	4	Navy Yard, League Isl'd
Amphitrite....	3,990	Double-tur. monitor. I.	I.	1,600	10.5	T.S.	6	Special service.
Monadnock.....	3,990	Double-tur. monitor. I.	I.	3,000	12	T.S.	6	Asiatic Station.
Terror.....	3,990	Double-tur. monitor. I.	I.	1,600	10.5	T.S.	4	Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
Albany.....	3,437	Protected cruiser....	S.W.	7,500	20.5	T.S.	10	Asiatic Station.
New Orleans....	3,437	Protected cruiser....	S.W.	7,500	21	T.S.	10	Asiatic Station.
Lancaster.....	3,250	Cruiser.....	W.	1,000	21	S.	12	Training service.
Cincinnati....	3,215	Protected cruiser....	S.	10,000	19	T.S.	11	Navy Yard, New York.
Raleigh.....	3,215	Protected cruiser....	S.	10,000	19	T.S.	11	Navy Yard, Portsmouth.
Reina Mercedes.	3,000	Protected cruiser....	S.	3,700	17	S.	...	Navy Yard, Portsmouth.
Atlanta.....	3,000	Protected cruiser....	S.	4,080	15.6	S.	8	South Atlantic Station.
Boston.....	3,000	Protected cruiser....	S.	4,030	15.6	S.	8	Navy Yard, Mare Island

## THIRD RATE.

Yankee.....	6,888	Cruiser (converted) I.	I.	3,800	12.5	S.	10	Navy Yard, League Isl'd
Prairie.....	6,872	Cruiser (converted) I.	I.	3,800	14.5	S.	10	Special service.
Yosemite.....	6,145	Cruiser (converted) I.	I.	3,800	16	S.	10	Station Ship, Manila, P.I.
Solace.....	4,700	Hospital ship.....	S.	3,200	15	S.	...	Special service.
Panther.....	4,290	Cruiser (converted) I.	I.	...	13	S.	8	Navy Yard, League Isl'd
Hartford.....	2,790	Cruiser.....	W.	2,000	12	S.	13	Training service.
Mayflower....	2,690	Cruiser (converted) S.	S.	4,700	16.8	T.S.	2	Sp'l service (Porto Rico)
Katahdin.....	2,155	Harbor-defense ram S.	S.	5,068	16.25	T.S.	4	Navy Yard, League Isl'd
Canonicus....	2,100	Single-tur. monitor. I.	I.	340	6	S.	2	Navy Yard, League Isl'd
Mahopac.....	2,100	Single-tur. monitor. I.	I.	340	6	S.	2	Navy Yard, League Isl'd
Manhattan....	2,100	Single-tur. monitor. I.	I.	340	6	S.	2	Navy Yard, League Isl'd

\*Wrecked at Guam Nov. 13, 1900.

## SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	Displacement (tons).	Type.	Hull.	Indicated horse power.	Speed (knots).	Propulsion.	Guns (m <sup>n</sup> battery).	Station or condition.
Detroit.....	2,089	Unprotected cruiser.	S.	5,227	18.71	T. S.	10	Navy Yard, Portsmouth.
Montgomery.....	2,089	Unprotected cruiser.	S.	5,580	13.6	T. S.	10	Navy Yard, New York.
Marblehead.....	2,089	Unprotected cruiser.	S.	5,451	18.44	T. S.	10	Navy Yard, Mare Island.
Mohican.....	1,900	Cruiser.....	W.	1,100	.....	.....	6	Navy Yard, Mare Island.
Catskill.....	1,875	Single-tur. monitor.	I.	340	5.5	S.	2	Navy Yard, League Isl'd.
Jason.....	1,875	Single-tur. monitor.	I.	340	5.5	S.	2	Navy Yard, League Isl'd.
Lehigh.....	1,875	Single-tur. monitor.	I.	340	5.5	S.	2	Navy Yard, League Isl'd.
Montauk.....	1,875	Single-tur. monitor.	I.	340	5.5	S.	2	Navy Yard, League Isl'd.
Nahant.....	1,875	Single-tur. monitor.	I.	340	5.5	S.	2	Navy Yard, League Isl'd.
Bennington.....	1,710	Gunboat.....	S.	3,436	17.5	T. S.	6	Asiatic Station.
Concord.....	1,710	Gunboat.....	S.	3,405	16.8	T. S.	6	Asiatic Station.
Yorktown.....	1,710	Gunboat.....	S.	3,392	16.14	T. S.	6	Asiatic Station.
Topeka.....	1,700	Gunboat.....	I.	2,000	16	S.	8	Training service.
Dolphin.....	1,486	Dispatch boat.....	S.	2,253	15.5	S.	3	Special service.
Wilmington.....	1,392	Light-draft gunboat.	S.	1,894	16	T. S.	8	Asiatic Station.
Helena.....	1,392	Light-draft gunboat.	S.	1,988	16	T. S.	8	Asiatic Station.
Adams.....	1,375	Cruiser.....	W.	800	9.8	S.	6	Training service.
Alliance.....	1,375	Cruiser.....	W.	800	10	S.	6	Navy Yard, Boston.
Essex.....	1,375	Cruiser.....	W.	800	10.4	S.	6	Training service.
Enterprise.....	1,375	Cruiser.....	W.	800	11.4	S.	1	Public Marine School, Boston.
Nashville.....	1,371	Light-draft gunboat.	S.	2,536	16	T. S.	8	Asiatic Station.
Monocacy.....	1,370	Light-draft gunboat.	I.	2,550	11.2	P. S.	8	Asiatic Station.
Castine.....	1,177	Gunboat.....	S.	2,199	16.3	T. S.	8	Asiatic Station.
Machias.....	1,177	Gunboat.....	S.	2,046	15.5	T. S.	8	Navy Yard, Boston.
Chesapeake.....	1,175	Sailing ship.....	Co.	.....	.....	Sails	6	Cadet practice ship, Naval Academy.
Don Juan de Austria.....	1,159	Gunboat.....	I.	1,500	14	S.	4	Asiatic Station.
Isla de Luzon.....	1,080	Gunboat.....	S.	2,627	14	T. S.	6	Asiatic Station.
Isla de Cuba.....	1,080	Gunboat.....	S.	2,627	14	T. S.	6	Asiatic Station.
Alert.....	1,020	Cruiser.....	I.	500	10	S.	3	Navy Yard, Mare Island.
Ranger.....	1,020	Cruiser.....	I.	500	10	S.	6	Pacific Station.
Annapolis.....	1,000	Composite gunboat.	Co.	1,227	13.7	S.	6	Asiatic Station.
Vicksburg.....	1,006	Composite gunboat.	Co.	1,118	12.71	S.	6	Asiatic Station.
Wheeling.....	1,000	Composite gunboat.	Co.	1,081	12.88	T. S.	6	Pacific Station.
Marietta.....	1,000	Composite gunboat.	Co.	1,054	13.3	T. S.	6	Asiatic Station.
Newport.....	1,000	Composite gunboat.	Co.	1,068	12.29	S.	6	Cadet practice ship, Naval Academy.
Princeton.....	1,000	Composite gunboat.	Co.	800	12	S.	6	Asiatic Station.

## FOURTH RATE.

Scindia.....	*7,500	Collier.....	S.	3,000	12	S.	†2	Navy Yard, Mare Island.
Glacier.....	*7,000	Refrigerator ship.....	S.	.....	12.5	S.	†3	Asiatic Station.
Celtic.....	6,428	Supply ship.....	S.	1,890	10.5	S.	.....	Navy Yard, Mare Island.
Culgoa.....	*6,300	Supply ship.....	S.	*1,500	13.5	S.	.....	Station ship, Guam.
Saturn.....	*6,220	Collier.....	I.	1,500	11	S.	†2	Navy Yard, Mare Island.
Rainbow.....	6,206	Distilling ship.....	S.	1,800	12	S.	.....	Navy Yard, New York.
Arethusa.....	*6,200	Tank steamer.....	S.	.....	.....	S.	.....	Asiatic Station.
Alexander.....	6,181	Collier.....	S.	1,026	8.75	S.	†2	Asiatic Station.
Iris.....	6,100	Distilling ship.....	S.	1,300	10	S.	.....	Asiatic Station.
Brutus.....	*6,000	Collier.....	S.	1,200	10	S.	.....	Station ship, Guam.
Sterling.....	5,663	Collier.....	S.	*926	11	S.	†2	Navy Yard, Boston.
Cesar.....	5,016	Collier.....	S.	1,500	10	S.	†4	Asiatic Station.
Nero.....	4,925	Collier.....	S.	1,000	9	S.	†4	Asiatic Station.
Nanshan.....	*4,827	Collier.....	S.	1,400	10.5	S.	.....	Asiatic Station.
Abarenda.....	4,670	Collier.....	S.	1,050	9.5	S.	†4	Station ship, Tutuila, Samoa.
Supply.....	4,460	Supply ship.....	I.	1,069	9.66	S.	†2	Navy Yard, New York.
Marcellus.....	*4,400	Collier.....	I.	1,200	11	S.	†2	Navy Yard, Norfolk.
Hannibal.....	4,291	Collier.....	S.	1,100	9	S.	†2	San Juan, P. R.
Leonidas.....	4,242	Collier.....	S.	1,100	8.5	S.	.....	North Atlantic Station.
Lebanon.....	3,375	Collier.....	I.	.....	10	S.	†4	Navy Yard, Norfolk.
Justin.....	3,300	Collier.....	S.	.....	8.3	S.	†2	Asiatic Station.
Southery.....	*3,100	Collier.....	I.	.....	9	S.	†2	Navy Yard, Norfolk.
Pompey.....	*3,085	Collier.....	S.	.....	10.5	S.	†2	Asiatic Station.
Zafiro.....	*2,000	Supply ship.....	S.	1,200	12.5	S.	.....	Navy Yard, Norfolk.
Manila.....	1,100	Gunboat.....	I.	750	10.5	S.	†2	Navy Yard, Norfolk.
General Alava.....	1,400	Transport.....	S.	770	.....	S.	†2	Navy Yard, Norfolk.
Yankton.....	975	Gunboat (converted)	S.	750	14	S.	†3	Special service (survey).
Vesuvius.....	929	Dynamite-gun vessel	S.	3,795	21.42	T. S.	†3	Navy Yard, Boston.
Petrel.....	892	Gunboat.....	S.	1,065	11.79	S.	4	Asiatic Station.
Scorpion.....	850	Gunboat (conv'ted)	S.	2,800	17.85	T. S.	†8	North Atlantic Station.
Fern.....	840	Training ship.....	W.	300	9	S.	†3	Naval Militia, Washington, D. C.

\* Estimate.

† Secondary battery.

NAME.	Displacement (tons).	Type.	Hull.	Indicated horse power.	Speed (knots).	Propulsion.	Guns (m <sup>n</sup> battery).	Station or condition.
Bancroft .....	839	Gunboat .....	S.	1,213	14.37	T. S.	4	North Atlantic Station.
Vixen .....	806	Gunboat (converted) .....	S.	1,250	16	S.	14	North Atlantic Station.
Gloucester .....	786	Gunboat (converted) .....	S.	2,000	17	S.	10	Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Michigan .....	685	Cruiser .....	I.	365	10.5	P.	16	Special service, Northwestern Lakes.
Wasp .....	630	Gunboat (converted) .....	S.	1,800	16.5	S.	16	Navy Yard, Norfolk.
Frolic .....	607	Gunboat (converted) .....	S.	550	11	S.	14	Asiatic Station.
Dorothea .....	584	Gunboat (converted) .....	S.	1,588	15	S.	10	Navy Yard, League Isl'd
El Cano .....	560	Gunboat .....	S.	600	.....	T. S.	.....	Asiatic Station.
Pinta .....	550	Gunboat .....	I.	310	8.5	S.	.....	N. Militia, San Diego, Cal.
Stranger .....	*546	Gunboat (converted) .....	I.	.....	14	S.	.....	Naval Militia, Louisiana
Peoria .....	488	Gunboat (converted) .....	S.	.....	.....	S.	.....	Navy Yard, Boston
Hist. ....	472	Gunboat (converted) .....	S.	500	14.5	S.	16	Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
Eagle .....	434	Gunboat (converted) .....	S.	850	15.5	S.	16	Special service (survey)
Hornet .....	425	Gunboat (converted) .....	S.	800	15	S.	19	Nav'l Militia, N. Car'lina
Quiros .....	400	Gunboat .....	Co.	208	13	S.	.....	Asiatic Station.
Villalobos .....	400	Gunboat .....	Co.	208	.....	S.	.....	Asiatic Station.
Hawk .....	375	Gunboat (converted) .....	S.	1,000	14.5	S.	.....	Naval Militia, Ohio.
Siren .....	*315	Gunboat (converted) .....	S.	.....	13	S.	.....	Naval Militia, Virginia.
Sylvia .....	*302	Gunboat (converted) .....	I.	.....	9	S.	.....	Naval Militia, Maryl'nd.
Callao .....	200	Gunboat .....	S.	250	9.7	T. S.	2	Asiatic Station.
Pampango .....	200	Gunboat .....	I.	250	.....	T. S.	.....	Asiatic Station.
Paraguay .....	200	Gunboat .....	I.	250	.....	T. S.	.....	Asiatic Station.
Samar .....	200	Gunboat .....	I.	250	10.5	T. S.	.....	Asiatic Station.
Arayat .....	200	Gunboat .....	I.	.....	.....	S.	.....	Asiatic Station.
Belusan .....	.....	Gunboat .....	I.	.....	.....	S.	.....	.....
Aileen .....	192	Gunboat (converted) .....	S.	500	14	S.	.....	Under repairs; As. Sta.
Elfrida .....	*173	Gunboat (converted) .....	S.	200	10.5	S.	.....	Naval Militia, N. Jersey
Sylph .....	152	Gunboat (converted) .....	S.	550	15	S.	.....	Special service.
Calamianes .....	150	Gunboat .....	I.	125	.....	T. S.	.....	Asiatic Station.
Leyte .....	150	Gunboat .....	I.	125	8	T. S.	.....	Asiatic Station.
Albay .....	150	Gunboat .....	I.	125	.....	T. S.	.....	Asiatic Station.
Onelda .....	150	Gunboat (converted) .....	W.	350	12	S.	.....	Naval Militia, Washington, D. C.
Panay .....	142	Gunboat .....	I.	125	.....	T. S.	.....	Asiatic Station.
Manileno .....	142	Gunboat .....	I.	125	17	T. S.	.....	Asiatic Station.
Mariveles .....	142	Gunboat .....	I.	125	.....	T. S.	.....	Asiatic Station.
Mindoro .....	142	Gunboat .....	I.	125	.....	T. S.	.....	Asiatic Station.
Restless .....	137	Gunboat (converted) .....	I.	500	12	S.	.....	Navy Yard, New York.
Shearwater .....	122	Gunboat (converted) .....	S.	.....	12	S.	.....	Nav'l Militia, Penn'sylv'a
Inca .....	*120	Gunboat (converted) .....	W.	400	14	S.	.....	Nav'l Militia, Massachusetts
Alvarado .....	100	Gunboat .....	S.	137	19	S.	.....	Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Sandoval .....	100	Gunboat .....	S.	137	19	S.	.....	Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Huntress .....	82	Gunboat (converted) .....	Co.	.....	14	S.	.....	Naval Militia, N. Jersey
Vasco .....	42	Gunboat .....	I.	44	.....	S.	.....	Asiatic Station.
Guardoqui .....	42	Gunboat .....	I.	44	.....	S.	.....	Asiatic Station.
Urdaneta .....	42	Gunboat .....	I.	44	8	S.	.....	Asiatic Station.

## TORPEDO BOATS.

Cushing (No. 1) ..	105	Torpedo boat .....	S.	1,720	22.5	T. S.	53	North Atlantic Station.
Eriesson (No. 2) ..	120	Torpedo boat .....	S.	1,800	24	T. S.	53	North Atlantic Station.
Foote (No. 3) ..	142	Torpedo boat .....	S.	2,000	24.5	T. S.	53	North Atlantic Station.
Rodgers (No. 4) ..	142	Torpedo boat .....	S.	2,000	24.5	T. S.	53	North Atlantic Station.
Winslow (No. 5) ..	142	Torpedo boat .....	S.	2,000	24.5	T. S.	53	North Atlantic Station.
Porter (No. 6) ..	165	Torpedo boat .....	S.	*3,400	28.6	T. S.	53	North Atlantic Station.
Dupont (No. 7) ..	165	Torpedo boat .....	S.	*3,400	28.5	T. S.	53	North Atlantic Station.
Rowan (No. 8) ..	182	Torpedo boat .....	S.	3,200	26	T. S.	53	Puget Sound Naval Sta.
Dahlgren (No. 9) ..	146	Torpedo boat .....	S.	4,200	30.5	T. S.	52	Navy Yard, Portsmouth.
T. A. M. Craven (No. 10) ..	146	Torpedo boat .....	S.	4,200	30.5	T. S.	52	Torpedo Sta., Newport.
Farragut (No. 11) ..	273	Torpedo boat .....	S.	5,600	30	T. S.	52	Navy Yard, Mare Island.
Davis (No. 12) ..	132	Torpedo boat .....	S.	1,750	22.5	T. S.	53	Navy Yard, Mare Island.
Fox (No. 13) ..	132	Torpedo boat .....	S.	1,750	22.5	T. S.	53	Navy Yard, Mare Island.
Morris (No. 14) ..	105	Torpedo boat .....	S.	1,750	24.5	T. S.	53	Torpedo Sta., Newport.
Talbot (No. 15) ..	46.5	Torpedo boat .....	S.	850	20	S.	52	Navy Yard, Norfolk.
Gwin (No. 16) ..	46	Torpedo boat .....	S.	850	20	S.	52	Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
M'ekenzie (No. 17) ..	65	Torpedo boat .....	S.	850	20	S.	52	Navy Yard, New York.
McKee (No. 18) ..	65	Torpedo boat .....	S.	850	20	S.	52	Torpedo Sta., Newport.
Somers (No. 22) ..	115	Torpedo boat .....	S.	1,900	12.5	S.	52	Navy Yard, League Isl'd
Manly (No. 23) ..	*30	Torpedo boat .....	S.	*250	17	S.	51	Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Stiletto (No. 53) ..	31	Torpedo boat .....	W.	359	18.22	S.	52	Torpedo Sta., Newport.
Holland (No. 54) ..	73	Sub'm'e torp'do b't.	S.	150	21	S.	51	Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

\*Estimated. †Secondary battery. ‡Torpedo tubes.

## SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—CONTINUED.

## TUGS.

NAME.	Displacement (tons).	Type.	Hull.	Indicated horse power.	Speed (knots).	Propulsion.	Guns (m <sup>n</sup> battery).	Station or condition.
Accomac.....	187	Tug.....	I.	250	10	g.	*2	Naval Sta., Port Royal.
Active.....	296	Tug.....	S.	600	12	g.	*5	Navy Yard, Mare Island.
Alice.....	356	Tug.....	W.	250	10	g.	*2	Navy Yard, Norfolk.
Apache.....	650	Tug.....	W.	550	10	g.	*3	Navy Yard, Norfolk.
Chickasaw.....	150	Tug.....	I.	.....	10	g.	*1	Navy Yard, New York.
Choctaw.....	350	Tug.....	I.	188	10	g.	*3	Tr. Sta., Newport, R. I.
Fortune.....	450	Tug.....	I.	340	10	g.	.....	Repairing at Navy Yard, Tr. Sta., Newport, R. I.
Hercules.....	198	Tug.....	I.	.....	12	g.	*3	Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
Iroquois.....	702	Tug.....	S.	1,000	13.25	g.	*3	Naval Station, Hawaii.
Iwana.....	192	Tug.....	I.	300	11.5	g.	.....	Navy Yard, Boston.
Leyden.....	450	Tug.....	I.	340	10	g.	.....	Torpedo Sta., Newport, R. I.
Massasoit.....	202	Tug.....	S.	.....	.....	g.	*1	Naval Sta., Key West.
Modoc.....	241	Tug.....	I.	.....	10	g.	.....	Navy Yd., League Isl'nd.
Mohawk.....	420	Tug.....	S.	400	12	g.	.....	Navy Yard, Norfolk.
Narkeeta.....	192	Tug.....	S.	300	11.5	g.	.....	Navy Yard, New York.
Neziscot.....	156	Tug.....	S.	400	10	g.	*2	Navy Yard, Portsmouth.
Nina.....	357	Tug.....	I.	388	11.12	g.	.....	Navy Yard, New York.
Osceola.....	571	Tug.....	S.	.....	14	g.	*2	Tender to Amphitrite.
Pawnee.....	275	Tug.....	W.	250	10	g.	.....	Navy Yard, New York.
Pawtucket.....	225	Tug.....	S.	450	12.2	g.	.....	Puget Sound Nav. Sta.
Penacook.....	225	Tug.....	S.	450	12	g.	.....	Naval Sta., Port Royal.
Piscataqua.....	631	Tug.....	S.	1,600	16	g.	*4	Asiatic Station.
Pontiac.....	401	Tug.....	S.	425	10.5	g.	*3	Navy Yard, New York.
Potomac.....	677	Tug.....	S.	2,000	16	g.	*4	Special service.
Powhatan.....	194	Tug.....	S.	397	13	g.	*2	Marine Hos. service.
Rapido.....	100	Tug.....	I.	70	.....	g.	*1	Asiatic Station.
Samoset.....	225	Tug.....	S.	450	12	g.	.....	Navy Yd., League Island.
Sebago.....	190	Tug.....	S.	.....	12	g.	*1	Navy Yard, Pensacola.
Sioux.....	155	Tug.....	S.	290	10	g.	*2	Navy Yard, Norfolk.
Standish.....	450	Tug.....	I.	340	10	g.	*1	Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Tecumseh.....	214	Tug.....	S.	500	11	g.	*2	Navy Yard, Washington.
Traffic.....	280	Tug.....	W.	.....	10	g.	.....	Navy Yard, New York.
Triton.....	212	Tug.....	S.	300	13	g.	.....	Navy Yard, Washington.
Unadilla.....	345	Tug.....	S.	500	12	g.	.....	Navy Yd., Mare Island.
Uncas.....	441	Tug.....	S.	750	12	g.	*2	Naval Station, San Juan, P. R.
Vigilant.....	300	Tug.....	.....	450	12	S.	*5	Tr. Sta., San Francisco.
Waban.....	150	Tug.....	I.	.....	13	.....	*1	Naval Station, Havana.
Wahnetta.....	192	Tug.....	S.	300	11.5	S.	.....	Navy Yard, Norfolk.
Wompatuck.....	462	Tug.....	I.	650	13	S.	*2	Asiatic Station.

## SAILING SHIPS.

Monongahela.....	2,100	Sailing ship.....	W.	.....	.....	Sails	6	Training service.
Constellation.....	1,186	Sailing ship.....	W.	.....	.....	Sails	8	Stationary train'g ship, Newport.
Jamestown.....	1,150	Sailing ship.....	W.	.....	.....	Sails	.....	Transferred to Marine Hospital service.
Portsmouth.....	1,125	Sailing ship.....	W.	.....	.....	Sails	12	Naval Militia, N. J.
Saratoga.....	1,025	Sailing ship.....	W.	.....	.....	Sails	.....	Public Marine School, Philadelphia.
St. Mary's.....	1,025	Sailing ship.....	W.	.....	.....	Sails	.....	Public Marine School, New York.

## RECEIVING SHIPS.

Franklin.....	5,170	Receiving ship.....	W.	1,050	9	S.	4	Reeg ship, Norfolk.
Wabash.....	4,650	Receiving ship.....	W.	950	9.15	S.	.....	Reeg ship, Boston.
Vermont.....	4,150	Receiving ship.....	W.	.....	.....	Sails	.....	Reeg ship, New York.
Independence.....	3,270	Receiving ship.....	W.	.....	.....	Sails	3	Reeg ship, Mare Island.
Pensacola.....	3,000	Receiving ship.....	W.	680	.....	S.	.....	Tr. Sta., San Francisco.
Richmond.....	2,700	Receiving ship.....	W.	692	9.5	S.	2	Reeg ship, League Isl'd.

\*Secondary battery guns.

SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—CONTINUED.  
UNSERVICEABLE.

NAME.	Displacement (tons).	Type.	Hull.	Indicated horse power.	Speed (knots).	Propulsion.	Guns (m <sup>n</sup> battery).	Station or condition.
New Hampshire.	4,150	Sailing ship	W.	.....	.....	Sails	2	Naval Militia, N. Y.
Omaha.....	2,400	Cruiser	W.	953	11.3	S.	.....	Transferred to Marine Hospital service.
Constitution.....	2,200	Sailing ship	W.	.....	.....	Sails	4	Navy Yard, Boston.
Iroquois.....	1,575	Cruiser	W.	1,202	10.7	S.	.....	Transferred to Marine Hospital service.
Nipsic.....	1,375	Cruiser	W.	839	10.7	S.	4	Puget Sound Naval Station.
St. Louis.....	830	Sailing ship	W.	.....	.....	Sails	.....	Naval Militia, Pa.
Dale.....	675	Sailing ship	W.	.....	.....	Sails	.....	Naval Militia, Md.
Minnesota.....	4,700	Cruiser	W.	1,000	9.35	S.	.....	Naval Militia, Mass.
Marion.....	1,900	Cruiser	W.	1,100	11.25	S.	.....	Naval Militia, Cal.
Yantic.....	900	Cruiser	W.	310	8.3	S.	4	Naval Militia, Mich.

## VESSELS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

Illinois.....	11,525	1st-class battleship..	S.	10,000	16	T.S.	18	Newport News Ship Building and Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va.
Wisconsin.....	11,525	1st-class battleship..	S.	10,000	16	T.S.	18	Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.
Maine.....	12,500	1st-class battleship..	S.	16,000	18	T.S.	20	Wm. Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia.
Missouri.....	12,500	1st-class battleship..	S.	16,000	18	T.S.	20	Newport News Ship Building and Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va.
Ohio.....	12,500	1st-class battleship..	S.	16,000	18	T.S.	20	Union Iron Works, San Francisco.
Georgia.....	15,000	1st-class battleship..	SW	18,000	19	T.S.	24	Contract not awarded.
New Jersey.....	15,000	1st-class battleship..	SW	18,000	19	T.S.	24	Contract not awarded.
Pennsylvania.....	15,000	1st-class battleship..	SW	18,000	19	T.S.	24	Contract not awarded.
Virginia.....	14,000	1st-class battleship..	SW	18,000	22	T.S.	24	Contract not awarded.
Rhode Island.....	14,000	1st-class battleship..	SW	18,000	19	T.S.	24	Contract not awarded.
California.....	14,000	Armored cruiser.....	SW	23,000	22	T.S.	22	Contract not awarded.
Nebraska.....	14,000	Armored cruiser.....	SW	23,000	22	T.S.	22	Contract not awarded.
West Virginia.....	14,000	Armored cruiser.....	SW	23,000	22	T.S.	22	Contract not awarded.
Maryland.....	13,600	Armored cruiser.....	SW	23,000	22	T.S.	22	Contract not awarded.
Colorado.....	13,600	Armored cruiser.....	SW	23,000	22	T.S.	22	Contract not awarded.
South Dakota.....	13,600	Armored cruiser.....	SW	23,000	22	T.S.	22	Contract not awarded.
St. Louis.....	9,600	Protected cruiser.....	S.	21,000	.....	T.S.	14	Contract not awarded.
Milwaukee.....	9,600	Protected cruiser.....	S.	21,000	.....	T.S.	14	Contract not awarded.
Charleston.....	9,600	Protected cruiser.....	S.	21,000	.....	T.S.	14	Contract not awarded.
Chattanooga.....	3,100	Protected cruiser.....	SW	4,700	16.5	T.S.	10	Lewis Nixon, Elizabeth, N. J.
Cleveland.....	3,100	Protected cruiser.....	SW	4,700	16.5	T.S.	10	Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.
Denver.....	3,100	Protected cruiser.....	SW	4,700	16.5	T.S.	10	Neafe & Levy, Phila.
Des Moines.....	3,100	Protected cruiser.....	SW	4,700	16.5	T.S.	10	Fore River Engine Co., Weymouth, Mass.
Galveston.....	3,100	Protected cruiser.....	SW	4,700	16.5	T.S.	10	Wm. R. Trigg Co., Richmond, Va.
Tacoma.....	3,100	Protected cruiser.....	SW	4,700	16.5	T.S.	10	Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.
Gunboat No. 16.....	.....	Gunboat.....	S.	.....	.....	T.S.	.....	Contract not awarded.
Arkansas.....	3,214	Monitor.....	S.	2,400	11.5	T.S.	6	Newport News Ship Building and Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va.
Monitor No. 8.....	3,214	Monitor.....	S.	2,400	11.5	T.S.	6	Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.
Florida.....	3,214	Monitor.....	S.	2,400	11.5	T.S.	6	Lewis Nixon, Elizabethport, N. J.
Wyoming.....	3,214	Monitor.....	S.	2,400	11.5	T.S.	6	Union Iron Works, San Francisco.
Bainbridge..... (No. 37)	420	Torpedo boat destyr.	S.	8,000	29	T.S.	*2	Neafe & Levy, Phila.
Barry (No. 38).....	420	Torpedo boat destyr.	S.	8,000	29	T.S.	*2	Neafe & Levy, Phila.
Chauncey (No. 39).....	420	Torpedo boat destyr.	S.	8,000	29	T.S.	*2	Neafe & Levy, Phila.
Dale (No. 40).....	420	Torpedo boat destyr.	S.	8,000	29	T.S.	*2	Wm. R. Trigg Co., Richmond, Va.
Decatur (No. 41).....	420	Torpedo boat destyr.	S.	8,000	29	T.S.	*2	Wm. R. Trigg Co., Richmond, Va.

\*Torpedo tubes.

## VESSELS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.—CONTINUED.—

NAME.	Displacement (tons.)	Type.	Hull.	Indicated horse power.	Speed (knots).	Propulsion.	Guns (m. battery).	Station or condition.
Hopkins.....	408	Torpedo boat destr.	S.	7,200	29	T.S.	*2	Harlan & Hollingsworth, Co., Wilmington, Del.
Hull (No. 42).....	408	Torpedo boat destr.	S.	7,200	29	T.S.	*2	Harlan & Hollingsworth Co., Wilmington, Del.
Lawrence (No. 43)...	400	Torpedo boat destr.	S.	8,400	30	T.S.	*2	Fore River Engine Co. Weymouth, Mass.
Macdonough.....	400	Torpedo boat destr.	S.	8,400	30	T.S.	*2	Fore River Engine Co., Weymouth, Mass.
Paul Jones.....	420	Torpedo boat destr.	S.	7,000	29	T.S.	*2	Union Iron Works, San Francisco.
Perry (No. 47)....	420	Torpedo boat destr.	S.	7,000	29	T.S.	*2	Union Iron Works, S. F.
Preble (No. 48)...	420	Torpedo boat destr.	S.	7,000	29	T.S.	*2	Union Iron Works, S. F.
Stewart (No. 49)...	420	Torpedo boat destr.	S.	7,000	29	T.S.	*2	Gas Engine and Power Co. and Chas. L. Seabury & Co., Consolidated, Morris Heights, N. Y.
Truxtun (No. 50)...	433	Torpedo boat destr.	S.	8,300	30	T.S.	*2	Maryland Steel Works, Sparrow Point, Md.
Whipple (No. 51)...	433	Torpedo boat destr.	S.	8,300	30	T.S.	*2	Maryland Steel Works, Sparrow Point, Md.
Worden (No. 52)...	433	Torpedo boat destr.	S.	8,300	30	T.S.	*2	Maryland Steel Works, Sparrow Point, Md.
Stringham (No. 19)...	340	Torpedo boat.....	S.	7,200	30	T.S.	*2	Harlan & Hollingsworth Co., Wilmington, Del.
Goldsbrough (No. 20)...	247.5	Torpedo boat.....	S.	6,000	30	T.S.	*2	Wolf & Zwicker's Works, Portland, Ore.
Bailey (No. 21)...	235	Torpedo boat.....	S.	5,600	30	T.S.	*2	Gas Engine and Power Co. and Chas. L. Seabury & Co., Consolidated, Morris Heights, N. Y.
Bagley (No. 25)...	167	Torpedo boat.....	S.	4,200	23	T.S.	*3	Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.
Barney (No. 26)...	167	Torpedo boat.....	S.	4,200	23	T.S.	*3	Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.
Biddle (No. 27)...	167	Torpedo boat.....	S.	4,200	23	T.S.	*3	Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.
Blakeley (No. 28)...	165	Torpedo boat.....	S.	3,000	26	T.S.	*3	George Lawley & Sons, South Boston, Mass.
DeLong (No. 29)...	165	Torpedo boat.....	S.	3,000	26	T.S.	*3	George Lawley & Sons, South Boston, Mass.
Nicholson (No. 30)...	174	Torpedo boat.....	S.	3,000	26	T.S.	*3	Lewis Nixon, Elizabethtown, N. J.
O'Brien (No. 31)...	174	Torpedo boat.....	S.	.....	26	T.S.	*3	Lewis Nixon, Elizabethtown, N. J.
Shubrick (No. 32)...	165	Torpedo boat.....	S.	3,000	26	T.S.	*3	Wm. R. Trigg Co., Richmond, Va.
Stockton (No. 33)...	165	Torpedo boat.....	S.	3,000	26	T.S.	*3	Wm. R. Trigg Co., Richmond, Va.
Thornton (No. 34)...	165	Torpedo boat.....	S.	3,000	26	T.S.	*3	Wm. R. Trigg Co., Richmond, Va.
Tingey (No. 35)...	165	Torpedo boat.....	S.	3,000	26	T.S.	*3	Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, Md.
Wilkes (No. 36)...	165	Torpedo boat.....	S.	3,000	26.5	T.S.	*3	Gas Engine and Power Co. and Chas. L. Seabury & Co. Consolidated, Morris Heights, N. Y.
Plunger (No. 24)...	168	Submarine torpedo boat.	S.	1,200	8	S.	2	Wm. R. Trigg Co., Richmond, Va., under contract with J. P. Holland Torpedo Boat Co.
Adder (No. 55)...	120	Submarine torpedo boat.	S.	160	7	S.	*1	Lewis Nixon, Elizabethtown, N. J.
Grampus (No. 56)...	120	Submarine torpedo boat.	S.	160	7	S.	*1	Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.
Moccasin (No. 57)...	120	Submarine torpedo boat.	S.	160	7	S.	*1	Lewis Nixon, Elizabethtown, N. J.
Pike (No. 58).....	120	Submarine torpedo boat.	S.	160	7	S.	*1	Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.
Porpoise (No. 59)...	120	Submarine torpedo boat.	S.	160	7	S.	*1	Lewis Nixon, Elizabethtown, N. J.
Shark (No. 60)....	120	Submarine torpedo boat.	S.	160	7	S.	*1	Lewis Nixon, Elizabethtown, N. J.

\* Torpedo tubes.



**Fifty-Sixth Congress.**

From March 4, 1899, to March 3, 1901.

**SENATE.**

Republicans, 53; Democrats, 26; PEOPLE'S PARTY, 8; Vacant, 3.

President pro tem.—*William P. Frye.*

<b>ALABAMA.</b>	
John T. Morgan	..... Selma.....1901
Edmund W. Pettus	..... Selma.....1903
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>	
James H. Berry	..... Bentonville.....1901
James K. Jones	..... Washington.....1903
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>	
<i>Thomas R. Bard</i>	..... Ventura.....1905
<i>Geo. C. Perkins</i>	..... San Francisco.....1903
<b>COLORADO.</b>	
<i>Edward O. Wolcott</i>	..... Denver.....1901
<i>Henry M. Teller</i>	..... Central City.....1903
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>	
<i>Joseph R. Hawley</i>	..... Hartford.....1905
<i>Orrville H. Platt</i>	..... Meriden.....1903
<b>DELAWARE.</b>	
Richard R. Kenney	..... Dover.....1901
Vacant	.....1905
<b>FLORIDA.</b>	
James P. Taliaferro	..... Jacksonville.....1905
Stephen R. Mallory	..... Pensacola.....1903
<b>GEORGIA.</b>	
Augustus O. Bacon	..... Macon.....1901
Alexander S. Clay	..... Marietta.....1903
<b>IDAHO.</b>	
<i>George L. Shoup</i>	..... Salmon City.....1901
HENRY HEITFELD	..... Lewiston.....1903
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>	
<i>Shelby M. Cullom</i>	..... Springfield.....1901
<i>William E. Mason</i>	..... Chicago.....1903
<b>INDIANA.</b>	
<i>Albert J. Beveridge</i>	..... Indianapolis.....1905
<i>Charles W. Fairbanks</i>	..... Indianapolis.....1903
<b>IOWA.</b>	
<i>Jonathan P. Dolliver</i> *	..... Fort Dodge.....1901
<i>William B. Allison</i>	..... Dubuque.....1903
<b>KANSAS.</b>	
<i>Lucien Baker</i>	..... Leavenworth.....1901
WILLIAM A. HARRIS	..... Linwood.....1903
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>	
William Lindsay	..... Frankfort.....1901
<i>William J. Deboe</i>	..... Marion.....1903
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>	
Donelson Caffery	..... Franklin.....1901
Samuel D. McEnery	..... New Orleans.....1903
<b>MAINE.</b>	
<i>William P. Frye</i>	..... Lewiston.....1901
<i>Eugene Hale</i>	..... Ellsworth.....1905
<b>MARYLAND.</b>	
<i>Louis E. McComas</i>	..... Hagerstown.....1905
<i>George L. Wellington</i>	..... Cumberland.....1903
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>	
<i>George F. Hoar</i>	..... Worcester.....1901
<i>Henry Cabot Lodge</i>	..... Nahant.....1905
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>	
<i>James McMillan</i>	..... Detroit.....1901
<i>Julius C. Burrows</i>	..... Kalamazoo.....1905
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>	
<i>Knute Nelson</i>	..... Alexandria.....1901
CHARLES A. TOWNE*	..... Duluth.....1905
<b>MISSISSIPPI.</b>	
William V. Sullivan	..... Oxford.....1901
Hernando D. Money	..... Carrollton.....1905
<b>MISSOURI.</b>	
Francis M. Cockrell	..... Warrensburg.....1905
George G. Vest	..... Kansas City.....1903

<b>MONTANA.</b>	
<i>Thomas H. Carter</i>	..... Helena.....1901
Martin Maginnist	..... Helena.....1905
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>	
<i>John M. Thurston</i>	..... Omaha.....1901
WILLIAM V. ALLEN*	..... Madison.....1905
<b>NEVADA.</b>	
WILLIAM M. STEWART	..... Carson City.....1905
JOHN P. JONES	..... Gold Hill.....1903
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>	
<i>William E. Chandler</i>	..... Concord.....1901
<i>Jacob H. Gallinger</i>	..... Concord.....1903
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>	
<i>William J. Sewell</i>	..... Camden.....1901
<i>John Kean</i>	..... Elizabeth.....1905
<b>NEW YORK.</b>	
<i>Chauncey M. Depew</i>	..... New York.....1905
<i>Thomas C. Platt</i>	..... Owego.....1903
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>	
MARION BUTLER	..... Raleigh.....1901
<i>Jeter C. Pritchard</i>	..... Marshall.....1903
<b>NORTH DAKOTA.</b>	
<i>Porter J. McCumber</i>	..... Wahpeton.....1905
<i>Henry C. Hensbrough</i>	..... Devil's Lake.....1903
<b>OHIO.</b>	
<i>Marcus A. Hanna</i>	..... Cleveland.....1905
<i>Joseph B. Foraker</i>	..... Cincinnati.....1903
<b>OREGON.</b>	
<i>George W. McBride</i>	..... Portland.....1901
<i>Joseph Simon</i>	..... Portland.....1903
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>	
Vacant	.....1905
<i>Boies Penrose</i>	..... Philadelphia.....1903
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>	
<i>George P. Wetmore</i>	..... Newport.....1901
<i>Nelson W. Aldrich</i>	..... Providence.....1905
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>	
Benjamin R. Tillman	..... Trenton.....1901
John L. McLaurin	..... Bennettsville.....1903
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>	
<i>Richard F. Pettigrew</i>	..... Sioux Falls.....1901
<i>James H. Kyle</i>	..... Aberdeen.....1903
<b>TENNESSEE.</b>	
Thomas B. Turley	..... Memphis.....1901
William B. Bate	..... Nashville.....1905
<b>TEXAS.</b>	
Horace R. Chilton	..... Tyler.....1901
Charles A. Culberson	..... Dallas.....1905
<b>UTAH.</b>	
Vacant	.....1905
Joseph L. Rawlins	..... Salt Lake City.....1903
<b>VERMONT.</b>	
<i>Redfield Proctor</i>	..... Proctor.....1905
<i>William P. Dillingham</i>	..... Montpelier.....1903
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>	
Thomas S. Martin	..... Scottsville.....1901
John W. Daniel	..... Lynchburg.....1905
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>	
<i>Addison G. Foster</i>	..... Tacoma.....1905
GEORGE F. TURNER	..... Spokane.....1903
<b>WEST VIRGINIA.</b>	
<i>Stephen B. Elkins</i>	..... Elkins.....1901
<i>Nathan B. Scott</i>	..... Wheeling.....1905
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>	
<i>Joseph V. Quarles</i>	..... Milwaukee.....1905
<i>John C. Spooner</i>	..... Hudson.....1903
<b>WYOMING.</b>	
<i>Francis E. Warren</i>	..... Cheyenne.....1901
<i>Clarence D. Clark</i>	..... Evanston.....1905

\*Appointed by governor. †Appointed by governor but not included in Directory of Congress.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Republicans (*in italics*), 190; democrats (*in roman*), 159; populists (*IN SMALL CAPS*), 5. Silverites (*IN CAPS*), 3. Whole number, 357. Those marked \* served in the LVth congress; Those marked † served in a previous house.

Speaker—*David B. Henderson*, Iowa.

## ALABAMA.

1. *George W. Taylor*\*.....Demopolis.
2. *Jesse F. Stallings*\*.....Greenville.
3. *Henry D. Clayton*\*.....Eufaula.
4. *William F. Aldrich*\*.....Aldrich.
5. *Willis Brewer*\*.....Hayneville.
6. *John H. Bankhead*\*.....Fayette.
7. *John L. Burnett*\*.....Gadsden.
8. *William Richardson*\*.....Huntsville.
9. *Oscar W. Underwood*\*.....Birmingham.

## ARKANSAS.

1. *Phillip D. McCulloch, Jr.*\*.....Marianna.
2. *John S. Little*\*.....Greenwood.
3. *Thomas C. McRae*\*.....Prescott.
4. *William L. Terry*\*.....Little Rock.
5. *Hugh A. Dinsmore*\*.....Fayetteville.
6. *Stephen Brundidge, Jr.*\*.....Searcy.

## CALIFORNIA.

1. *John A. Barham*\*.....Santa Rosa.
2. *Sam. D. Woods*\*.....Stockton.
3. *Victor Metcalf*\*.....Oakland.
4. *Julius Kahn*\*.....San Francisco.
5. *Eugene F. Loud*\*.....San Francisco.
6. *Russell J. Waters*\*.....Los Angeles.
7. *James C. Needham*\*.....Modesto.

## COLORADO.

1. *JOHN F. SHAFROTH*\*.....Denver.
2. *JOHN C. BELL*\*.....Montrose.

## CONNECTICUT.

1. *E. Stevens Henry*\*.....Rockville.
2. *Nehemiah D. Sperry*\*.....New Haven.
3. *Charles A. Russell*\*.....Killingly.
4. *Ebenezer J. Hill*\*.....Norwalk.

*Walter O. Hoeffcker*\*.....Smyrna.

## FLORIDA.

1. *Stephen M. Sparkman*\*.....Tampa.
2. *Robert W. Davis*\*.....Palatka.

## GEORGIA.

1. *Rufus E. Lester*\*.....Savannah.
2. *James M. Griggs*\*.....Dawson.
3. *Elijah B. Lewis*\*.....Montezuma.
4. *William C. Adamson*\*.....Carrollton.
5. *Leonidas F. Livingston*\*.....Kings.
6. *Charles L. Bartlett*\*.....Macon.
7. *John W. Maddox*\*.....Rome.
8. *William M. Howard*\*.....Lexington.
9. *Farish Carter Fate*\*.....Jasper.
10. *William H. Fleming*\*.....Augusta.
11. *William G. Brantley*\*.....Brunswick.

## IDAHO.

*EDGAR WILSON*\*.....Boise.

## ILLINOIS.

1. *James R. Mann*\*.....Chicago.
2. *William Lorimer*\*.....Chicago.
3. *George P. Foster*\*.....Chicago.
4. *Thomas Cusack*\*.....Chicago.
5. *Edgar T. Noonan*\*.....Chicago.
6. *Henry S. Boutell*\*.....Chicago.
7. *George E. Foss*\*.....Chicago.
8. *Albert J. Hopkins*\*.....Aurora.
9. *Robert R. Hitt*\*.....Mount Morris.
10. *George W. Prince*\*.....Galesburg.
11. *Walter Reeves*\*.....Streator.
12. *Joseph G. Cannon*\*.....Danville.
13. *Vespasian Warner*\*.....Clinton.
14. *Joseph V. Graff*\*.....Pekin.
15. *Benjamin F. Marsh*\*.....Warsaw.
16. *William E. Williams*\*.....Pittsfield.
17. *Benjamin F. Caldwell*\*.....Chatham.
18. *Thomas M. Jett*\*.....Hillsboro.

19. *Joseph B. Crowley*\*.....Robinson.
20. *James K. Williamst*\*.....Carmi.
21. *William A. Rodenberg*\*.....E. St. Louis.
22. *George W. Smith*\*.....Murphysboro.

## INDIANA.

1. *James A. Hemenway*\*.....Boonville.
2. *Robert W. Miers*\*.....Bloomington.
3. *William T. Zenor*\*.....Corydon.
4. *Francis M. Griffith*\*.....Vevay.
5. *George W. Faris*\*.....Terre Haute.
6. *James E. Watson*\*.....Rushville.
7. *Jesse Overstreet*\*.....Franklin.
8. *George W. Cromer*\*.....Muncie.
9. *Charles B. Landis*\*.....Delphi.
10. *Edgar D. Crumpacker*\*.....Valparaiso.
11. *George W. Steele*\*.....Marion.
12. *James M. Robinson*\*.....Fort Wayne.
13. *Abraham L. Brick*\*.....South Bend.

## IOWA.

1. *Thomas Hedge*\*.....Burlington.
2. *Joe R. Lane*\*.....Davenport.
3. *David B. Henderson*\*.....Dubuque.
4. *Gilbert N. Haugen*\*.....Northwood.
5. *Robert G. Cousins*\*.....Tipton.
6. *John F. Lacey*\*.....Oskaloosa.
7. *John A. T. Hull*\*.....Des Moines.
8. *William P. Hepburn*\*.....Clarinda.
9. *Walter L. Smith*\*.....Council Bluffs.
10. *James P. Conner*\*.....Denison.
11. *Lot Thomas*\*.....Storm Lake.

## KANSAS.

- At Large—*Wittis J. Bailey*\*.....Baileyville.
1. *Charles Curtis*\*.....Topeka.
  2. *Justin D. Bowersock*\*.....Lawrence.
  3. *EDWIN R. RIDGELY*\*.....Pittsburg.
  4. *James M. Miller*\*.....Council Grove.
  5. *William A. Calderhead*\*.....Marysville.
  6. *William A. Reeder*\*.....Logan.
  7. *Chester I. Long*\*.....Hutchinson.

## KENTUCKY.

1. *Charles K. Wheeler*\*.....Paducah.
2. *Henry D. Allen*\*.....Morganfield.
3. *John S. Rhea*\*.....Russellville.
4. *David H. Smith*\*.....Hodgenville.
5. *Oscar Turner*\*.....Louisville.
6. *Albert S. Berry*\*.....Newport.
7. *June W. Gayle*\*.....Owenton.
8. *George G. Gilbert*\*.....Shelbyville.
9. *Samuel J. Pugh*\*.....Vanceburg.
10. *Thomas Y. Fitzpatrick*\*.....Prestonburg.
11. *Vincent Boreing*\*.....London.

## LOUISIANA.

1. *Adolph Meyer*\*.....New Orleans.
2. *Robert C. Davey*\*.....New Orleans.
3. *Robert F. Broussard*\*.....New Iberia.
4. *Phanor Breazeale*\*.....Natchitoches.
5. *Joseph E. Ransdell*\*.....Lake Providence.
6. *Samuel M. Robertson*\*.....Baton Rouge.

## MAINE.

1. *Amos L. Allen*\*.....Alfred.
2. *Charles E. Littlefield*\*.....Rockland.
3. *Edwin C. Burtleigh*\*.....Augusta.
4. *Charles A. Boutelle*\*.....Bangor.

## MARYLAND.

1. *Josiah L. Kerr*\*.....Cambridge.
2. *William B. Baker*\*.....Aberdeen.
3. *Frank C. Wacher*\*.....Baltimore.
4. *James W. Denny*\*.....Baltimore.
5. *Sidney E. Mudd*\*.....Laplaata.
6. *George A. Pearre*\*.....Cumberland.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

1. *George P. Lawrence*\*.....North Adams.
2. *Fredrick H. Gillett*\*.....Springfield.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—CONTINUED.

3. John R. Thayer..... Worcester.
4. George W. Weymouth\*..... Fitchburg.
5. William S. Knorr\*..... Lawrence.
6. William H. Moody\*..... Haverhill.
7. Ernest W. Roberts..... Chelsea.
8. Samuel W. McCullis..... Winchester.
9. John F. Fitzgerald\*..... Boston.
10. Henry F. Naphen..... Boston.
11. Charles F. Sprague\*..... Boston.
12. William C. Lovering\*..... Taunton.
13. William S. Greene\*..... Fall River.

MICHIGAN.

1. John B. Corliss\*..... Detroit.
2. Henry C. Smith..... Adrian.
3. Washington Gardner..... Albion.
4. Edward L. Hamilton..... Niles.
5. William Alden Smith\*..... Grand Rapids.
6. Samuel W. Smith..... Pontiac.
7. Edgar Weeks..... Mt. Clemens.
8. John W. Fordney..... Saginaw.
9. Roswell P. Bishop\*..... Ludington.
10. Rosseau O. Crump\*..... Bay City.
11. William S. Mesick\*..... Mancelona.
12. Carlos D. Sheldon..... Houghton.

MINNESOTA.

1. James A. Tuaney\*..... Winona.
2. James T. McCleary\*..... Mankato.
3. Joel P. Heatwole\*..... Northfield.
4. Frederick C. Stevens\*..... St. Paul.
5. Loren Fletcher\*..... Minneapolis.
6. Page Morris\*..... Duluth.
7. Frank M. Eddy\*..... Glenwood.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. John M. Allen\*..... Tupelo.
2. Thomas Spight\*..... Ripley.
3. Thomas C. Snatchings\*..... Natchitoches.
4. Andrew F. Fox\*..... West Point.
5. John S. Williams\*..... Yazoo City.
6. Frank A. McLain\*..... Gloster.
7. Patrick Henry\*..... Brandon.

MISSOURI.

1. James T. Lloyd\*..... Shelbyville.
2. William W. Rucker..... Keytesville.
3. John T. Dougherty..... Liberty.
4. Charles F. Cochran\*..... St. Joseph.
5. William S. Cowherd\*..... Kansas City.
6. David A. De Armond\*..... Butler.
7. James A. Cooney\*..... Marshall.
8. Dorsey W. Shackelford..... Jefferson City.
9. Champ Clark\*..... Bowling Green.
10. Richard Barthold\*..... St. Louis.
11. Charles F. Joy\*..... St. Louis.
12. Charles E. Pearce\*..... St. Louis.
13. Edward A. Robb\*..... Perryville.
14. William D. Vandiver\*..... Cape Girardeau.
15. Mæcenas E. Benton..... Neosho.

Albert J. Campbell..... Butte.

NEBRASKA.

1. E. J. Burkett..... Lincoln.
2. David H. Mercer\*..... Omaha.
3. John S. Robinson..... Madison.
4. WILLIAM L. STARK\*..... Aurora.
5. RODERICK D. SUTHERLAND\*..... Nelson.
6. William Neville..... North Platte.

NEVADA.

FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS\*..... Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Cyrus A. Sulloway\*..... Manchester.
2. Frank G. Clarke\*..... Peterboro.

NEW JERSEY.

1. Henry C. Loudenslager\*..... Paulsboro.
2. John J. Gardner\*..... Atlantic City.
3. Benjamin F. Howell\*..... New Brunswick.
4. Joshua S. Solomon\*..... Boonton.
5. James F. Stewart\*..... Paterson.

6. Richard Wayne Parker\*..... Newark.
7. Allen L. McDermott..... Jersey City.
8. Charles Newell Fowler\*..... Elizabeth.

NEW YORK.

1. Townsend Scudder..... Glenhead.
2. John T. Fitzgerald..... Brooklyn.
3. Edmund H. Driggs\*..... Brooklyn.
4. Bertram T. Clayton..... Brooklyn.
5. Frank E. Wilson..... Brooklyn.
6. Mitchell May..... Brooklyn.
7. Nicholas Mullert..... New York city.
8. Daniel J. Riordan..... New York city.
9. Thomas J. Bradley\*..... New York city.
10. Amos J. Cummings\*..... New York city.
11. William Sulzer\*..... New York city.
12. George B. McClellan\*..... New York city.
13. Jefferson M. Levy..... New York city.
14. William A. Chanler..... New York city.
15. Jacob Rupert..... New York city.
16. John Q. Underhill..... New Rochelle.
17. Arthur S. Tompkins..... Nyack.
18. John H. Ketcham\*..... Dover Plains.
19. Aaron V. S. Cochrane\*..... Hudson.
20. Martin H. Glynn..... Albany.
21. John K. Stewart..... Amsterdam.
22. Lucien N. Littauer\*..... Gloversville.
23. Lewis W. Emerson..... Warrensburg.
24. Albert D. Shaw..... Watertown.
25. James S. Sherman\*..... Utica.
26. George W. Ray\*..... Norwich.
27. Michael E. Driscoll..... Syracuse.
28. Sereno E. Payne\*..... Auburn.
29. Charles W. Gillet\*..... Addison.
30. James W. Wadsworth\*..... Geneseo.
31. James M. E. O'Grady..... Rochester.
32. William H. Ryan..... Buffalo.
33. De Alva S. Alexander\*..... Buffalo.
34. Richard Pearson..... Asheville.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. John H. Small..... Ellizabeth City.
2. George H. White\*..... Tarboro.
3. Charles R. Thomas..... Newbern.
4. JOHN W. ATWATER..... Rialto.
5. W. W. Kitchin\*..... Roxboro.
6. John D. Bellamy..... Wilmington.
7. Theodore B. Kluttz..... Salisbury.
8. Romulus Z. Linney\*..... Taylorsville.
9. Richard Pearson..... Asheville.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Burleigh F. Spalding..... Fargo.

OHIO.

1. William B. Shattuc\*..... Madisonville.
2. Jacob H. Bromwell\*..... Cincinnati.
3. John L. Brenner\*..... Dayton.
4. Robert B. Gordon..... St. Marys.
5. David Meekison\*..... Napoleon.
6. Seth W. Brown\*..... Lebanon.
7. Walter L. Weaver\*..... Springfield.
8. Archibald Lybrand\*..... Delaware.
9. James H. Southard\*..... Toledo.
10. Stephen Morgan..... Oak Hill.
11. Charles H. Grosvenor\*..... Athens.
12. John J. Lentz\*..... Columbus.
13. James A. Norton\*..... Tiffin.
14. Winfield S. Kerr\*..... Mansfield.
15. Henry C. Van Voorhis\*..... Zanesville.
16. Joseph J. Gull..... Steubenville.
17. John A. McDowell\*..... Millersburg.
18. Robert W. Taylor\*..... Lisbon.
19. Charles Dick\*..... Akron.
20. Fremont O. Phillips..... Medina.
21. Theodore E. Burton\*..... Cleveland.

OREGON.

1. Thomas H. Tongue\*..... Hillsboro.
2. Malcolm A. Moody..... Dallas.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- At Large—Galusha A. Grou\*..... Greenwood.  
 Samuel A. Davenport\*..... Erie.  
 1. Henry H. Bingham\*..... Philadelph ia

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—CONTINUED.

- 2. Robert Adams, Jr.\*..... Philadelphia.
- 3. William McAleer\*..... Philadelphia.
- 4. James H. Young\*..... Philadelphia.
- 5. Edward Morse\*..... Philadelphia.
- 6. Thomas S. Butler..... West Chester.
- 7. Irving P. Wanger\*..... Norristown.
- 8. David H. Barber..... Mauch Chunk.
- 9. Henry D. Green..... Reading.
- 10. Marriott Brostus\*..... Lancaster.
- 11. William Connell\*..... Scranton.
- 12. Stanley W. Davenport..... Plymouth.
- 13. James W. Ryan..... Pottsville.
- 14. Martin E. Olmsted\*..... Harrisburg.
- 15. Frederick C. Wright..... Susquehanna.
- 16. Horace B. Packer\*..... Wellsboro.
- 17. Rufus K. Polk..... Danville.
- 18. Thaddeus M. Mahon\*..... Chambersburg.
- 19. Edward D. Zeigler..... York.
- 20. Edward E. Throop..... Bedford.
- 21. Summers N. Jack..... Indiana.
- 22. John Dalzell\*..... Pittsburg.
- 23. William H. Graham\*..... Allegheny.
- 24. Ernest F. Acheson\*..... Washington.
- 25. Joseph B. Showalter\*..... Chicago.
- 26. Athelston Gaston..... Meadville.
- 27. Joseph C. Sibley..... Franklin.
- 28. James K. P. Hall..... Ridgway.

RHODE ISLAND.

- 1. Melville Bull\*..... Middletown.
- 2. Adin B. Capron\*..... Stillwater.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- 1 William Elliott\*..... Beaufort.
- 2. W. Jasper Talbert\*..... Parksville.
- 3. Asbury C. Latimer\*..... Belton.
- 4. Stanyarne Wilson\*..... Spartansburg.
- 5. David E. Finley..... Yorkville.
- 6. James Norton\*..... Mullins.
- 7. J. William Stokes\*..... Orangeburg.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- At Large—Robert J. Gamble\*.....Yankton.  
Charles H. Burke.....Pierre.

TENNESSEE.

- 1. Walter P. Brownlow\*.....Jonesboro.
- 2. Henry R. Gibson\*.....Knoxville.
- 3. John A. Moon\*.....Chattanooga.
- 4. Charles E. Snodgrass.....Crossville.
- 5. James D. Richardson\*.....Murfreesboro.
- 6. John W. Gaines\*.....Nashville.
- 7. Nicholas N. Cox\*.....Franklin.
- 8. Thetus W. Sims\*.....Linden.
- 9. Rice A. Pierce\*.....Union City.
- 10. Edward W. Carmack\*.....Memphis.

TEXAS.

- 1. Thomas H. Ball\*.....Huntsville.
- 2. Samuel B. Cooper\*.....Woodville.
- 3. R. C. DeGraffenried\*.....Longview.

- 4. John L. Sheppard.....Pittsburg.
- 5. Joseph W. Bailey\*.....Gainesville.
- 6. Robert E. Burke\*.....Dallas.
- 7. Robert L. Henry\*.....Waco.
- 8. Samuel W. P. Lanham\*.....Weatherford.
- 9. Albert S. Burleson.....Austin.
- 10. R. B. Hawley\*.....Galveston.
- 11. Rudolph Kleberg\*.....Cuero.
- 12. James L. Slayden\*.....San Antonio.
- 13. John H. Stephens\*.....Vernon.

UTAH.

- W. H. King.....Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

- 1. H. Henry Powers\*.....Morrisville.
- 2. William W. Groat\*.....Barton.

VIRGINIA.

- 1. William A. Jones\*.....Warsaw.
- 2. Richard A. Wise.....Williamsburg.
- 3. John Lamb\*.....Richmond.
- 4. Francis R. Lassiter.....Petersburg.
- 5. Claude A. Swanson\*.....Chatham.
- 6. Peter J. Otey\*.....Lynchburg.
- 7. James Hay\*.....Madison C. H.
- 8. John F. Rixey\*.....Culpeper.
- 9. William F. Rhea.....Bristol.
- 10. Julian M. Quarles.....Staunton.

WASHINGTON.

- At Large—Wesley L. Jones.....Yakima.  
Francis W. Cushman.....Tacoma.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 1. Blackburn B. Dovenor\*.....Wheeling.
- 2. Alston G. Dayton\*.....Phillippi.
- 3. David E. Johnson.....Bluefield.
- 4. Romeo H. Freer.....Harrisville.

WISCONSIN.

- 1. Henry A. Cooper\*.....Racine.
- 2. Herman B. Dahle.....Mt. Horeb.
- 3. Jos. W. Babcock\*.....Necedah.
- 4. Theobald Otjen\*.....Milwaukee.
- 5. Samuel S. Barney\*.....West Bend.
- 6. James H. Davidson\*.....Oshkosh.
- 7. John J. Esch.....LaCrosse.
- 8. Edward S. Minor\*.....Sturgeon Bay.
- 9. Alexander Stewart\*.....Wausau.
- 10. John J. Jenkins\*.....Chippewa Falls.

WYOMING.

- Frank W. Mondell.....New Castle.

TERRITORIES.

- ARIZONA—John F. Wilson.....Prescott.  
HAWAII—R. W. Wilcox (Ind.).....Honolulu.  
NEW MEXICO—Pedro Pereda.....Bernalillo.  
OKLAHOMA—Dennis Flynn\*.....Guthrie.

RECAPITULATION.

State.	R.	D.	Peo.	Sil.	State.	R.	D.	Peo.	Sil.	State.	R.	D.	Peo.	Sil.
Alabama.....	1	8	..	..	Maryland.....	5	1	..	..	Pennsylvania.....	20	10	..	..
Arkansas.....	..	6	..	..	Massachusetts.....	10	3	..	..	Rhode Island.....	2	..	..	..
California.....	7	..	..	..	Michigan.....	12	..	..	..	South Carolina.....	..	7	..	..
Colorado.....	..	..	1	1	Minnesota.....	7	..	..	..	South Dakota.....	2	..	..	..
Connecticut.....	4	..	..	..	Mississippi.....	..	7	..	..	Tennessee.....	2	8	..	..
Delaware.....	1	..	..	..	Missouri.....	3	12	..	..	Texas.....	1	12	..	..
Florida.....	..	2	..	..	Montana.....	..	1	..	..	Utah.....	..	1	..	..
Georgia.....	..	11	..	..	Nebraska.....	2	2	2	..	Vermont.....	2	..	..	..
Idaho.....	..	..	..	1	Nevada.....	..	..	..	1	Virginia.....	2	9	..	..
Illinois.....	14	8	..	..	New Hampshire.....	2	..	..	..	Washington.....	2	2	..	..
Indiana.....	9	4	..	..	New Jersey.....	6	2	..	..	West Virginia.....	3	1	..	..
Iowa.....	11	..	..	..	New York.....	16	18	..	..	Wisconsin.....	3	..	..	..
Kansas.....	7	..	1	..	North Carolina.....	3	5	1	..	Wyoming.....	1	..	..	..
Kentucky.....	2	9	..	..	North Dakota.....	1	..	..	..					
Louisiana.....	..	6	..	..	Ohio.....	15	6	..	..					
Maine.....	4	..	..	..	Oregon.....	2	..	..	..					
										Total.....	190	159	5	3

SENATORS (Alphabetically Arranged).

Aldrich, N. W. .... Rhode Island	Gallinger, J. H. .... New Hampshire	Penrose, Boies. .... Pennsylvania
Allen, W. V. .... Nebraska	Hale, Eugene. .... Maine	Perkins, G. C. .... California
Allison, William B. .... Iowa	Hanna, Marcus A. .... Ohio	Pettigrew, R. F. .... South Dakota
Bacon, Augustus O. .... Georgia	Hansbrough, H. C. .... N. Dakota	Pettus, Edmund W. .... Alabama
Baker, Lucien. .... Kansas	Harris, William A. .... Kansas	Platt, Orville H. .... Connecticut
Bard, T. R. .... California	Hawley, Jos. R. .... Connecticut	Platt, Thomas C. .... New York
Bate, W. B. .... Tennessee	Heitfeld, Henry. .... Idaho	Pritchard, J. C. .... North Carolina
Berry, James H. .... Arkansas	Hoar, George F. .... Massachusetts	Proctor, Redfield. .... Vermont
Beveridge, A. J. .... Indiana	Jones, James K. .... Arkansas	Quarles, J. V. .... Wisconsin
Burrows, Julius C. .... Michigan	Jones, John P. .... Nevada	Rawlins, Joseph L. .... Utah
Butler, Marion. .... North Carolina	Kean, John. .... New Jersey	Scott, N. B. .... West Virginia
Caffery, D. .... Louisiana	Kenney, Richard R. .... Delaware	Sewell, W. J. .... New Jersey
Carter, Thomas H. .... Montana	Kyle, J. H. .... South Dakota	Shoup, George L. .... Idaho
Chandler, W. E. .... New Hampshire	Lindsay, William. .... Kentucky	Simon, Joseph. .... Oregon
Chilton, Horace R. .... Texas	Lodge, H. C. .... Massachusetts	Spooner, John C. .... Wisconsin
Clark, Clarence D. .... Wyoming	McBride, George W. .... Oregon	Stewart, W. M. .... Nevada
Clay, Alexander S. .... Georgia	McComas, L. E. .... Maryland	Sullivan, W. V. .... Mississippi
Cockrell, F. M. .... Missouri	McCumber, P. J. .... N. Dakota	Tallaferro, J. P. .... Florida
Culberson, C. A. .... Texas	McEnery, S. D. .... Louisiana	Teller, Henry M. .... Colorado
Cullom, Shelby M. .... Illinois	McLaurin, J. L. .... South Carolina	Thornton, John M. .... Nebraska
Daniel, John W. .... Virginia	McMillan, James. .... Michigan	Tillman, R. M. .... South Carolina
Deboe, W. J. .... Kentucky	Maginnis, Martin. .... Montana	Towne, C. A. .... Minnesota
Depew, C. A. .... New York	Mallory, S. R. .... Florida	Turley, Thos. B. .... Tennessee
Dillingham, P. .... Vermont	Martin, Thomas S. .... Virginia	Turner, George F. .... Washington
Dolliver, J. P. .... Iowa	Mason, William E. .... Illinois	Vest, George G. .... Missouri
Elkins, S. B. .... West Virginia	Money, H. D. .... Mississippi	Warren, F. E. .... Wyoming
Fairbanks, C. W. .... Indiana	Morgan, John T. .... Alabama	Wellington, G. L. .... Maryland
Foraker, Joseph B. .... Ohio	Nelson, Knute. .... Minnesota	Wetmore, Geo. P. .... Rhode Island
Foster, A. G. .... Washington		Wolcott, E. O. .... Colorado
Frye, William P. .... Maine		

REPRESENTATIVES (Alphabetically Arranged).

Acheson, E. F. .... Pennsylvania	Burke, C. H. .... South Dakota	Davenport, S. W. .... Pennsylvania
Adams, Robt. Jr. .... Pennsylvania	Burke, Robt. E. .... Texas	Davey, Robt. C. .... Louisiana
Adams, Wm. C. .... Georgia	Burkett, E. J. .... Nebraska	Davidson, J. H. .... Wisconsin
Aldrich, W. F. .... Alabama	Burleigh, E. C. .... Maine	Davis, Robt. W. .... Florida
Alexander, De A. S. .... New York	Burleson, A. S. .... Texas	Dayton, A. G. .... West Virginia
Allen, A. L. .... Maine	Burnett, J. L. .... Alabama	DeArmond, D. A. .... Missouri
Allen, H. D. .... Kentucky	Burton, T. E. .... Ohio	DeGraffenried, R. C. .... Texas
Allen, J. M. .... Mississippi	Butler, T. S. .... Pennsylvania	Denny, J. W. .... Maryland
Atwater, J. W. .... North Carolina	Caldherhead, W. A. .... Kansas	Dick, Charles. .... Ohio
Babcock, J. W. .... Wisconsin	Caldwell, B. F. .... Illinois	Dinsmore, H. A. .... Arkansas
Bailey, J. W. .... Texas	Campbell, A. J. .... Montana	Dougherty, J. .... Missouri
Bailey, W. J. .... Kansas	Cannon, J. G. .... Illinois	Dovener, B. B. .... West Virginia
Baker, W. B. .... Maryland	Capron, Adin B. .... Rhode Island	Driggs, E. H. .... New York
Ball, Thomas H. .... Texas	Carmack, E. W. .... Tennessee	Driscoll, M. E. .... New York
Bankhead, John H. .... Alabama	Catchings, T. C. .... Mississippi	Eddy, F. M. .... Minnesota
Barber, L. H. .... Pennsylvania	Chanler, W. A. .... New York	Elliot, Wm. .... South Carolina
Barham, John A. .... California	Clark, C. .... Missouri	Emerson, L. W. .... New York
Barney, S. S. .... Wisconsin	Clarke, F. G. .... New Hampshire	Esch, J. J. .... Wisconsin
Bartholdt, R. .... Missouri	Clayton, B. F. .... New York	Faris, Geo. W. .... Indiana
Bartlett, C. L. .... Georgia	Clayton, H. D. .... Alabama	Finley, D. E. .... South Carolina
Bell, J. C. .... Colorado	Cochran, Chas. F. .... Missouri	Fitzgerald, J. F. .... Massachusetts
Bellamy, J. D. .... North Carolina	Cochrane, A. V. S. .... New York	Fitzgerald, J. J. .... New York
Benton, M. E. .... Missouri	Connell, Wm. .... Pennsylvania	Fitzpatrick, T. Y. .... Kentucky
Berry, A. S. .... Kentucky	Conner, J. P. .... Iowa	Fleming, Wm. H. .... Georgia
Bingham, H. H. .... Pennsylvania	Cooney, J. A. .... Missouri	Fletcher, L. .... Minnesota
Bishop, R. P. .... Michigan	Cooper, S. A. .... Wisconsin	Fordney, J. W. .... Michigan
Boreing, V. .... Kentucky	Cooper, S. B. .... Texas	Foss, Geo. E. .... Illinois
Boutell, H. S. .... Illinois	Coulliss, John B. .... Michigan	Foster, G. P. .... Illinois
Boutelle, C. A. .... Maine	Cousins, R. G. .... Iowa	Fowler, C. N. .... New Jersey
Bowersock, J. D. .... Kansas	Cowherd, Wm. S. .... Missouri	Fox, Andrew F. .... Mississippi
Bradley, T. J. .... New York	Cox, N. N. .... Tennessee	Freer, R. H. .... West Virginia
Brantley, Wm. G. .... Georgia	Cromer, G. W. .... Indiana	Gaines, John W. .... Tennessee
Breazale, P. .... Louisiana	Crowley, J. B. .... Illinois	Gamble, R. J. .... South Dakota
Brenner, John L. .... Ohio	Crump, R. O. .... Michigan	Gardner, John J. .... New Jersey
Brewer, Willis. .... Alabama	Crumpacker, E. D. .... Indiana	Gardner, Wash. .... Michigan
Brick, A. L. .... Indiana	Cummings, A. J. .... New York	Gaston, A. .... Pennsylvania
Bromwell, J. H. .... Ohio	Curtis, C. .... Kansas	Gayle, J. W. .... Kentucky
Brosius, M. .... Pennsylvania	Cusack, Thos. .... Illinois	Gibson, H. R. .... Tennessee
Broussard, Robt. F. .... Louisiana	Cushman, F. W. .... Washington	Gilbert, G. G. .... Kentucky
Brown, Seth W. .... Ohio	Dahle, H. B. .... Wisconsin	
Brownlow, W. P. .... Tennessee	Dalzell, John. .... Pennsylvania	
Brundidge, S. Jr. .... Arkansas	Davenport, S. A. .... Pennsylvania	
Bull, Melville. .... Rhode Island		

## REPRESENTATIVES.—CONTINUED.

Gill, J. J. .... Ohio	McDowell, J. A. .... Ohio	Shepard, J. L. .... Texas
Gillet, C. W. .... New York	McLain, F. A. .... Mississippi	Shewalter, J. B. .... Pennsylvania
Gillett, F. H. .... Massachusetts	McRae, Thomas C. .... Arkansas	Sibley, J. C. .... Pennsylvania
Glynn, M. H. .... New York	Maddox, J. W. .... Georgia	Sims, Thetus W. .... Tennessee
Gordon, F. B. .... Ohio	Mahon, T. M. .... Pennsylvania	Slayden, J. L. .... Texas
Graft, Joseph V. .... Illinois	Mann, J. R. .... Illinois	Small, J. H. .... North Carolina
Graham, W. H. .... Pennsylvania	Marsh, B. F. .... Illinois	Smith, D. H. .... Kentucky
Green, D. H. .... Pennsylvania	May, Mitchell. .... New York	Smith, G. W. .... Illinois
Greene, F. S. .... Massachusetts	Meekison, D. .... Ohio	Smith, H. C. W. .... Michigan
Griffith, F. W. .... Indiana	Mercer, D. H. .... Nebraska	Smith, W. I. .... Iowa
Griggs, James M. .... Georgia	Mesick, W. S. .... Michigan	Smith, S. W. .... Michigan
Grosvenor, C. H. .... Ohio	Metcalf, V. H. .... California	Smith, W. A. .... Michigan
Grout, W. W. .... Vermont	Meyer, A. .... Louisiana	Snodgrass, C. E. .... Tennessee
Grow, G. A. .... Pennsylvania	Miers, Robert W. .... Indiana	Southard, J. H. .... Ohio
Hall, J. K. P. .... Pennsylvania	Miller, J. M. .... Kansas	Spalding, B. F. .... North Dakota
Hamilton, E. L. .... Michigan	Minor, E. S. .... Wisconsin	Sparkman, S. M. .... Florida
Haugen, G. N. .... Iowa	Mondell, F. W. .... Wyoming	Sperry, N. D. .... Connecticut
Hawley, R. B. .... Texas	Moody, W. H. .... Massachusetts	Spight, T. .... Mississippi
Hay, James. .... Virginia	Moody, M. A. .... Oregon	Sprague, C. F. .... Massachusetts
Heatwole, J. P. .... Minnesota	Moon, J. A. .... Tennessee	Stallings, J. F. .... Alabama
Hedge, Thomas. .... Iowa	Morgan, S. .... Ohio	Stark, W. L. .... Nebraska
Hemenway, J. A. .... Indiana	Morris, Page. .... Minnesota	Steele, G. W. .... Indiana
Henderson, D. B. .... Iowa	Mudd, Sidney E. .... Maryland	Stevens, J. H. .... Texas
Henry, E. S. .... Connecticut	Muller, N. .... New York	Stevens, F. C. .... Minnesota
Henry, Patrick. .... Mississippi	Naphan, H. F. .... Massachusetts	Stewart, Alex. .... Wisconsin
Henry, Robert L. .... Texas	Napheim, J. C. .... California	Stewart, J. E. .... New Jersey
Heppburn, W. P. .... Iowa	Neville, W. .... Nebraska	Stewart, J. K. .... New York
Hill, E. J. .... Connecticut	Newlands, F. G. .... Nevada	Stokes, J. W. .... South Carolina
Hitt, R. R. .... Illinois	Noonan, E. T. .... Illinois	Sulloway, C. A. .... New Hampshire
Hoffecker, Walter O. .... Delaware	Norton, J. .... South Carolina	Sulzer, W. .... New York
Hopkins, A. J. .... Illinois	Norton, J. A. .... Ohio	Sutherland, R. D. .... Nebraska
Howard, Wm. M. .... Georgia	O'Grady, J. M. E. .... New York	Swanson, C. A. .... Virginia
Howell, B. F. .... New Jersey	Olmsted, M. E. .... Pennsylvania	Talbert, W. J. .... South Carolina
Hull, J. A. T. .... Iowa	Oley, Peter J. .... Virginia	Tate, F. C. .... Georgia
Jack, S. M. .... Pennsylvania	Otjen, Theobald. .... Wisconsin	Tawney, J. A. .... Minnesota
Jenkins, J. J. .... Wisconsin	Ovrestreet, Jesse. .... Indiana	Taylor, R. W. .... Ohio
Jett, Thos. M. .... Illinois	Packer, H. B. .... Pennsylvania	Taylor, F. W. .... Alabama
Johnstone, D. E. .... West Virginia	Parker, R. W. .... New Jersey	Terry, W. L. .... Arkansas
Jones, W. A. .... Virginia	Payne, S. E. .... New York	Thayer, J. R. .... Massachusetts
Jones, W. L. .... Washington	Pearce, C. E. .... Missouri	Thomas, C. R. .... North Carolina
Joy, C. F. .... Missouri	Pearce, G. A. .... Maryland	Thomas, Lot. .... Iowa
Kahn, Julius. .... California	Pearson, R. .... North Carolina	Thropp, J. E. .... Pennsylvania
Kerr, J. L. .... Maryland	Phillips, F. O. .... Ohio	Tompkins, A. S. .... New York
Kerr, W. S. .... Ohio	Pierce, R. A. .... Tennessee	Tongue, T. H. .... Oregon
Ketcham, J. H. .... New York	Poik, R. K. .... Pennsylvania	Turner, O. .... Kentucky
King, W. H. .... Utah	Powers, H. H. .... Vermont	Underhill, J. Q. .... New York
Kitchin, W. W. .... North Carolina	Prince, G. W. .... Illinois	Underwood, O. W. .... Alabama
Kleberg, R. .... Texas	Pugh, S. J. .... Kentucky	Vandiver, W. D. .... Missouri
Klutz, T. F. .... North Carolina	Quarles, J. M. .... Virginia	Van Voorhis, H. C. .... Ohio
Knox, W. S. .... Massachusetts	Ransdell, J. E. .... Louisiana	Vreeland, E. B. .... New York
Lacey, J. F. .... Iowa	Ray, G. W. .... New York	Wachter, F. C. .... Maryland
Lamb, John. .... Virginia	Reeder, W. A. .... Kansas	Wadsworth, J. W. .... New York
Landis, C. B. .... Indiana	Reeves, W. .... Illinois	Wanger, I. P. .... Pennsylvania
Lane, J. R. .... Iowa	Rhea, J. S. .... Kentucky	Warner, V. .... Illinois
Lanham, S. W. T. .... Texas	Rhea, W. F. .... Virginia	Waters, R. J. .... California
Lassiter, F. R. .... Virginia	Richardson, J. D. .... Tennessee	Watson, J. E. .... Indiana
Latimer, A. C. .... South Carolina	Richardson, W. .... Alabama	Weaver, W. L. .... Ohio
Lawrence, Geo. P. .... Mass.	Ridgely, E. R. .... Kansas	Weeks, E. .... Michigan
Leitz, J. .... Ohio	Riordan, D. J. .... New York	Weymouth, G. W. .... Massachusetts
Lester, R. E. .... Georgia	Rixer, J. F. .... Virginia	Wheeler, C. K. .... Kentucky
Levy, J. M. .... New York	Robb, E. A. .... Missouri	White, G. H. .... North Carolina
Lewis, E. B. .... Georgia	Robbins, G. A. .... Alabama	Williams, J. R. .... North Carolina
Linney, R. Z. .... North Carolina	Roberts, E. W. .... Massachusetts	Williams, J. S. .... Mississippi
Littauer, L. N. .... New York	Robertson, S. M. .... Louisiana	Williams, W. E. .... Illinois
Little, J. S. .... Arkansas	Robinson, J. M. .... Indiana	Wilson, E. .... Idaho
Littlefield, C. E. .... Maine	Robinson, J. S. .... Nebraska	Wilson, F. E. .... New York
Livingston, L. F. .... Georgia	Rodenberg, W. A. .... Illinois	Wilson, S. .... South Carolina
Lloyd, J. T. .... Missouri	Rucker, W. W. .... Missouri	Wise, R. A. .... Virginia
Long, C. I. .... Kansas	Ruppert, J. Jr. .... New York	Woods, Sam D. .... California
Lorimer, Wm. .... Illinois	Russell, C. A. .... Connecticut	Wright, F. C. .... Pennsylvania
Loud, E. F. .... California	Ryan, J. W. .... Pennsylvania	Young, J. R. .... Pennsylvania
Loudenslager, H. C. N. Jersey	Ryan, W. H. .... New York	Young, W. A. .... Virginia
Loving, W. C. .... Massachusetts	Salmon, J. S. .... New Jersey	Zenor, W. T. .... Indiana
Lybrand, Archibald. .... Ohio	Scudder, T. .... New York	Ziegler, E. D. .... Pennsylvania
McAleer, Wm. .... Pennsylvania	Shackelford, D. W. .... Missouri	
McCall, S. W. .... Massachusetts	Shafroth, J. F. .... Colorado	DELEGATES.
McCleary, J. T. .... Minnesota	Shattuc, W. B. .... Ohio	Flynn, D. T. .... Oklahoma
McClellan, G. B. .... New York	Shaw, A. D. .... New York	Perea, P. .... New Mexico
McCulloch, P. D., Jr. .... Arkansas	Shelden, C. D. .... Michigan	Wilcox, Robt. .... Hawaii
McDermott, A. L. .... New Jersey	Sherman, J. S. .... New York	Wilson, J. F. .... Arizona

**Fifty-Seventh Congress.**  
From March 4, 1901, to March 3, 1903.

**SENATE.**

Republicans, 57; Democrats, 28; PEOPLE'S PARTY, 5.

Vice-President—Theodore Roosevelt.

**ALABAMA.**

John T. Morgan.....Selma.....1907  
Edmund W. Pettus.....Selma.....1903

**ARKANSAS.**

A Democrat.....1907  
James K. Jones.....Washington.....1903

**CALIFORNIA.**

Thomas R. Bard.....Ventura.....1905  
George C. Perkins.....San Francisco.....1903

**COLORADO.**

A Democrat.....1907  
Henry M. Teller.....Central City.....1903

**CONNECTICUT.**

Joseph R. Hawley.....Hartford.....1905  
Orville H. Platt.....Meriden.....1903

**DELAWARE.**

A Republican.....1907  
A Republican.....1905

**FLORIDA.**

James P. Taliaferro.....Jacksonville.....1905  
Stephen R. Mallory.....Pensacola.....1903

**GEORGIA.**

Augustus O. Bacon.....Macon.....1907  
Alexander S. Clay.....Marietta.....1903

**IDAHO.**

A Democrat.....1907  
HENRY HEITFELD.....Lewiston.....1903

**ILLINOIS.**

A Republican.....1907  
William E. Mason.....Chicago.....1903

**INDIANA.**

Albert J. Beveridge.....Indianapolis.....1905  
Charles W. Fairbanks.....Indianapolis.....1903

**IOWA.**

Jonathan P. Dolliver\*.....Fort Dodge.....1907  
William B. Allison.....Dubuque.....1903

**KANSAS.**

A Republican.....1907  
WILLIAM A. HARRIS.....Linwood.....1903

**KENTUCKY.**

J. C. S. Blackburn.....Versailles.....1907  
William J. Deboe.....Marion.....1903

**LOUISIANA.**

Murphy J. Foster.....Franklin.....1907  
Samuel D. McEnery.....New Orleans.....1903

**MAINE.**

A Republican.....1907  
Eugene Hale.....Ellsworth.....1905

**MARYLAND.**

Louis E. McComas.....Hagerstown.....1905  
George L. Wellington.....Cumberland.....1903

**MASSACHUSETTS.**

A Republican.....1907  
Henry Cabot Lodge.....Nahant.....1905

**MICHIGAN.**

A Republican.....1907  
Julius C. Burrows.....Kalamazoo.....1905

**MINNESOTA.**

A Republican.....1907  
A Republican.....1905

**MISSISSIPPI.**

Anselm J. McLaurin.....Brandon.....1907  
Hernando De Soto Money.....Carrollton.....1905

**MISSOURI.**

Francis M. Cockrell.....Warrensburg.....1905  
George G. Vest.....Kansas City.....1903

**MONTANA.**

A Democrat.....1907  
A Democrat.....1905

**NEBRASKA.**

A Republican.....1907  
A Republican.....1905

**NEVADA.**

WILLIAM M. STEWART.....Carson City.....1905  
JOHN P. JONES.....Gold Hill.....1903

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**

A Republican.....1907  
Jacob H. Gallinger.....Concord.....1903

**NEW JERSEY.**

A Republican.....1907  
John Kean.....Elizabeth.....1905

**NEW YORK.**

Chauncey M. Depew.....New York.....1905  
Thomas C. Platt.....Owego.....1903

**NORTH CAROLINA.**

A Democrat.....1907  
Jeter C. Pritchard.....Marshall.....1903

**NORTH DAKOTA.**

Porter J. McCumber.....Wapeton.....1905  
Henry C. Hansbrough.....Devil's Lake.....1903

**OHIO.**

Marcus A. Hanna.....Cleveland.....1905  
Joseph B. Foraker.....Cincinnati.....1903

**OREGON.**

A Republican.....1907  
Joseph Simon.....Portland.....1903

**PENNSYLVANIA.**

A Republican.....1907  
Boies Penrose.....Philadelphia.....1903

**RHODE ISLAND.**

George P. Wetmore.....Newport.....1907  
Nelson W. Aldrich.....Providence.....1905

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**

A Democrat.....1907  
John L. McLaurin.....Bennettsville.....1903

**SOUTH DAKOTA.**

A Republican.....1907  
John H. Kyle.....Aberdeen.....1903

**TENNESSEE.**

A Democrat.....1907  
William B. Bate.....Nashville.....1905

\*Appointed by the governor to fill vacancy.

## SENATE.—CONTINUED.

<b>TEXAS.</b>		<b>WASHINGTON.</b>	
A Democrat.....	1907	Addison G. Foster.....	Tacoma.....1905
Charles A. Culberson.....	Dallas.....1905	GEORGE F. TURNER.....	Spokane.....1903
<b>UTAH.</b>		<b>WEST VIRGINIA.</b>	
A Republican.....	1907	Stephen B. Elkins.....	Elkins.....1905
Joseph L. Rawlins.....	Salt Lake City..1903	A Republican.....	1907
<b>VERMONT.</b>		<b>WISCONSIN.</b>	
Redfield Proctor.....	Proctor.....1905	Joseph V. Quarles.....	Milwaukee.....1905
William P. Dillingham.....	Montpeller.....1903	John C. Spooner.....	Hudson.....1903
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>		<b>WYOMING.</b>	
Thomas S. Martin.....	Scottsville.....1907	A Republican.....	1907
John W. Daniel.....	Lynchburg.....1905	Clarence D. Clark.....	Evanston.....1905

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Republicans (*in italics*), 199; democrats (in roman), 151; populists and silverites (IN CAPS), 7. Whole number, 357. Those marked \* served in the LVth congress.

## ALABAMA.

1. George W. Taylor\*.....Demopolis.
2. A. A. Wiley.....Montgomery.
3. Henry D. Clayton\*.....Eufaula.
4. Sidney J. Bowie.....Talladega.
5. Charles W. Thompson.....Tuskegee.
6. John H. Bankhead\*.....Fayette.
7. John L. Burnett\*.....Gadsden.
8. William Richardson.....Huntsville.
9. Oscar W. Underwood\*.....Birmingham.

## ARKANSAS.

1. Philip D. McCulloch, Jr.\*.....Marianna.
2. John S. Little\*.....Greenwood.
3. Thomas C. McRae\*.....Prescott.
4. C. C. Reld.....Morrilton.
5. Hugh A. Dinsmore\*.....Fayetteville.
6. Stephen Brundidge, Jr.\*.....Searcy.

## CALIFORNIA.

1. F. L. Coombs.....Napa.
2. Samuel D. Woods.....Stockton.
3. Victor Metcalf\*.....Oakland.
4. Julius Kahn\*.....San Francisco.
5. Eugene F. Loud\*.....San Francisco.
6. James McLeachlan.....Pasadena.
7. James C. Needham\*.....Modesto.

## COLORADO.

1. JOHN F. SHAFROTH\*.....Denver.
2. JOHN C. BELL\*.....Montrose.

## CONNECTICUT.

1. E. Stevens Henry\*.....Rockville.
2. Nehemiah D. Sperry\*.....New Haven.
3. Charles A. Russell\*.....Killingly.
4. Ebenezer J. Hull\*.....Norwalk.

## DELAWARE.

- L. H. Ball.....Faulkland.

## FLORIDA.

1. Stephen M. Sparkman\*.....Tampa.
2. Robert W. Davis\*.....Palatka.

## GEORGIA.

1. Rufus E. Lester\*.....Savannah.
2. James M. Griggs\*.....Dawson.
3. E. B. Lewis\*.....Montezuma.
4. W. C. Adamson\*.....Carrollton.
5. Leonidas F. Livingston\*.....Kings.
6. Charles L. Bartlett\*.....Macon.
7. John W. Maddox\*.....Rome.
8. William M. Howard\*.....Lexington.
9. Farish Carter Tate\*.....Jasper.
10. W. H. Fleming\*.....Augusta.
11. William G. Brantley\*.....Brunswick.

## IDAHO.

- THOMAS L. GLENN.....Paris.

## ILLINOIS.

1. James R. Mann\*.....Chicago.
2. John J. Feely.....Chicago.
3. George P. Foster\*.....Chicago.
4. James McAndrews.....Chicago.
5. William F. Mahoney.....Chicago.
6. Henry S. Boutell\*.....Chicago.
7. George E. Foss\*.....Chicago.
8. Albert J. Hopkins\*.....Aurora.
9. Robert R. Hitt\*.....Mount Morris.
10. George W. Prince\*.....Galesburg.
11. Walter Reeves\*.....Sreator.
12. Joseph G. Cannon\*.....Danville.
13. Vespasian Warner\*.....Clinton.
14. Joseph V. Graff\*.....Pekin.
15. J. Ross Mickey.....Macomb.
16. T. J. Selby.....Hardin.
17. Ben F. Caldwell.....Chatham.
18. Thomas M. Jett\*.....Hillsboro.
19. Joseph B. Crowley\*.....Robinson.
20. James R. Williams\*.....Carmi.
21. Fred J. Kern.....Belleville.
22. George W. Smith\*.....Murphysboro.

## INDIANA.

1. James A. Hemenway\*.....Boonville.
2. Robert W. Miers\*.....Bloomington.
3. W. T. Zenor\*.....Corydon.
4. Francis M. Griffith\*.....Vevay.
5. E. S. Holliday.....Brazil.
6. James E. Watson.....Rushville.
7. Jesse Overstreet\*.....Franklin.
8. George W. Cromer\*.....Muncie.
9. Charles B. Lanais\*.....Delphi.
10. E. D. Crumacker\*.....Valparaiso.
11. George W. Steele\*.....Marion.
12. James M. Robinson.....Fort Wayne.
13. Abraham L. Brick.....South Bend.

## IOWA.

1. Thomas Hedge\*.....Burlington.
2. J. N. W. Rumble.....Marengo.
3. David B. Henderson\*.....Dubuque.
4. Gilbert N. Haugen\*.....Northwood.
5. Robert G. Cousins\*.....Tipton.
6. John F. Lacey\*.....Oskaloosa.
7. John A. T. Hull\*.....Des Moines.
8. William P. Hepburn\*.....Clarinda.
9. Walter I. Smith\*.....Council Bluffs.
10. James P. Connor.....Denison.
11. Lot Thomas\*.....Storm Lake.

## KANSAS.

- At Large—Charles F. Scott.....Iola.
1. Charles Curtis\*.....Topeka.
  2. J. L. Bowersock\*.....Lawrence.
  3. George W. Wheatley.....Galena.
  4. J. M. Miller\*.....Council Grove.



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—CONTINUED.

5. *W. A. Calderhead\**.....Marysville.
6. *W. A. Reeder\**.....Logan.
7. *Chester I. Long\**.....Hutchinson.

KENTUCKY.

1. *Charles K. Wheeler\**.....Paducah.
2. *Henry D. Allen\**.....Morganfield.
3. *John S. Rea\**.....Russellville.
4. *David H. Smith\**.....Hodgensville.
5. *H. S. Irwin*.....Louisville.
6. *D. L. Gooch*.....Covington.
7. *South Trimble*.....Frankfort.
8. *G. G. Gilbert\**.....Shelbyville.
9. *James N. Keene*.....Maysville.
10. *John B. White*.....Irvine.
11. *Vincent Boring\**.....London.

LOUISIANA.

1. *Adolph Meyer\**.....New Orleans.
2. *Robert C. Davey\**.....New Orleans.
3. *Robert F. Broussard\**.....New Iberia.
4. *Phanor Breazeale\**.....Natchitoches.
5. *Joseph E. Ransdell*.....L. Providence.
6. *Samuel M. Robertson\**.....Baton Rouge.

MAINE.

1. *Amos L. Allen*.....Alfred.
2. *Charles E. Littlefield\**.....Rockland.
3. *Edwin C. Burleigh\**.....Augusta.
4. *Charles A. Boutelle\**.....Bangor.

MARYLAND.

1. *W. H. Jackson*.....Salisbury.
2. *Albert A. Blakeney*.....Franklinville.
3. *Frank C. Wachter*.....Baltimore.
4. *C. R. Schirm*.....Baltimore.
5. *Sidney E. Mudd\**.....La Plata.
6. *George A. Pearre\**.....Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. *George P. Lawrence\**.....North Adams.
2. *Fredrick H. Gillett\**.....Springfield.
3. *John R. Thayer*.....Worcester.
4. *C. O. Terrell*.....Natick.
5. *William S. Knox\**.....Lawrence.
6. *William H. Moody\**.....Haverhill.
7. *Ernest W. Roberts*.....Chelsea.
8. *Samuel W. McCall\**.....Winchester.
9. *J. A. Conry*.....Boston.
10. *Henry F. Naphen\**.....Boston.
11. *D. L. Powers*.....Newton.
12. *William C. Lovering\**.....Taunton.
13. *William S. Greene\**.....Fall River.

MICHIGAN.

1. *John B. Cortiss\**.....Detroit.
2. *Henry C. Smith\**.....Adrian.
3. *Washington Gardner\**.....Albion.
4. *Edward L. Hamilton\**.....Niles.
5. *William Aiden Smith\**.....Grand Rapids.
6. *Samuel W. Smith\**.....Pontiac.
7. *Edgar Weeks\**.....Mt. Clemens.
8. *John W. Fordney\**.....Saginaw.
9. *Roswell P. Bishop\**.....Ludington.
10. *Rosseau O. Crump\**.....Bay City.
11. *A. B. Darragh*.....Ithaca.
12. *Carlos D. Shelden\**.....Houghton.

MINNESOTA.

1. *James A. Tawney\**.....Winona.
2. *James T. McCleary\**.....Mankato.
3. *Joel P. Heatwole\**.....Northfield.
4. *Fredrick C. Stevens\**.....St. Paul.
5. *Loren Fletcher\**.....Minneapolis.
6. *Page Morris\**.....Duluth.
7. *Frank M. Eddy\**.....Glenwood.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. *Ezekiel S. Chandler*.....Corinth.
2. *Thomas Spight\**.....Ripley.
3. *Patrick Henry*.....Vicksburg.
4. *Andrew F. Fox\**.....West Point.
5. *John S. Williams\**.....Yazoo City.

6. *Frank A. McLain\**.....Gloucester.
7. *Charles E. Hooker*.....Jackson.

MISSOURI.

1. *James T. Lloyd\**.....Shelbyville.
2. *William W. Rucker*.....Keyesville.
3. *John T. Dougherty\**.....Liberty.
4. *Charles F. Cochran\**.....St. Joseph.
5. *William S. Cowherd\**.....Kansas City.
6. *David A. De Armond\**.....Butler.
7. *James A. Cooney\**.....Marshall.
8. *Dorsey W. Shackelford*.....Jefferson City.
9. *Champ Clark\**.....Bowling Green.
10. *Richard Bartholdi\**.....St. Louis.
11. *Charles F. Joy\**.....St. Louis.
12. *James J. Butler*.....St. Louis.
13. *Edward A. Robb\**.....Perryville.
14. *William D. Vandiver\**.....Cape Girardeau.
15. *Mæcenas E. Benton\**.....Neosho.

MONTANA.

- CALDWELL EDWARDS..Bozeman.

NEBRASKA.

1. *E. J. Burkett\**.....Lincoln.
2. *David H. Mercer\**.....Omaha.
3. *John S. Robinson\**.....Madison.
4. *WILLIAM L. STARK\**.....Atorora.
5. *A. C. SHALLENBERGER*.....Alma.
6. *William Neville\**.....North Platte.

NEVADA.

- FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS\*.Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. *Cyrus A. Sulloway\**.....Manchester.
2. *Frank D. Currier*.....Canaan.

NEW JERSEY.

1. *Henry C. Loudenslager\**.....Paulsboro.
2. *John J. Gardner\**.....Atlantic City.
3. *Benjamin F. Howell\**.....New Brunswick.
4. *Joshua S. Salmon\**.....Boonton.
5. *James F. Stewart\**.....Paterson.
6. *Richard Wayne Parker\**.....Newark.
7. *Allan L. McDermott*.....Jersey City.
8. *Charles Newell Fowler\**.....Elizabeth.

NEW YORK.

1. *Fred Storm*.....Bayside.
2. *John T. Fitzgerald\**.....Brooklyn.
3. *Henry Bristow*.....Brooklyn.
4. *H. A. Hunbury*.....Brooklyn.
5. *Frank E. Wilson\**.....Brooklyn.
6. *George H. Lindsay*.....Brooklyn.
7. *Nicholas Muller\**.....New York city.
8. *Thomas J. Creamer*.....New York city.
9. *Henry M. Goidfogle*.....New York city.
10. *Amos J. Cummings\**.....New York city.
11. *William Sulzer\**.....New York city.
12. *George B. McClellan\**.....New York city.
13. *Oliver H. P. Belmont*.....New York city.
14. *W. H. Douglass*.....New York city.
15. *Jacob Rupert, Jr.*.....New York city.
16. *Cornelius A. Pugsley*.....Peekskill.
17. *Arthur S. Tompkins*.....Nyack.
18. *John H. Ketcham\**.....Dover Plains.
19. *William H. Draper*.....Lansingburg.
20. *George N. Southwick*.....Albany.
21. *John K. Stewart*.....Amsterdam.
22. *Lucius N. Littauer\**.....Gloversville.
23. *Lewis W. Emerson*.....Warrensburg.
24. *Albert D. Shaw*.....Watertown.
25. *James S. Sherman\**.....Utica.
26. *George W. Ray\**.....Norwich.
27. *Michael E. Driscoll*.....Syracuse.
28. *Sereno E. Payne\**.....Auburn.
29. *Charles W. Gillet\**.....Addison.
30. *James W. Wadsworth\**.....Geneseo.
31. *James B. Perkins*.....Hochester.
32. *William H. Ryan*.....Buffalo.
33. *De Alva S. Alexander\**.....Buffalo.
34. *Edward B. Vreeland\**.....Salamanca.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—CONTINUED.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

1. John H. Small.....Elizabeth City.
2. Claude Kitchin.....Scotland Neck.
3. Charles R. Thomas.....Newbern.
4. E. N. Pou.....Smithfield.
5. W. W. Kitchin.....Roxboro.
6. John D. Bellamy\*.....Wilmington.
7. Theodore F. Kluttz\*.....Salisbury.
8. Spencer Blackburn.....Winston.
9. James H. Moody.....Waynesville.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

Thomas F. Marshall.....Oakes.

## OHIO.

1. William B. Shattue\*.....Madisonville.
2. Jacob H. Bromwell\*.....Cincinnati.
3. Robert N. Nevins.....Dayton.
4. Robert B. Gordon\*.....St. Marys.
5. James S. Snook.....Paulding.
6. Charles Q. Hildebrand.....Wilmington.
7. Thomas S. Kyle.....Troy.
8. William R. Warnock.....Urbana.
9. James H. Southard\*.....Toledo.
10. Stephen Morgan\*.....Oak Hill.
11. Charles H. Grosvenor\*.....Athens.
12. Emmet Tompkins.....Columbus.
13. James A. Norton\*.....Tiffin.
14. C. E. Skilles.....Shelby.
15. Henry C. Van Voorhis\*.....Zanesville.
16. Joseph J. Gill.....Steubenville.
17. John W. Cassingham.....Coshocott.
18. Robert W. Taylor\*.....Lisbon.
19. Charles Dick\*.....Akron.
20. Jacob A. Beidler.....Cleveland.
21. Theodore E. Burton\*.....Cleveland.

## OREGON.

1. Thomas H. Tongue\*.....Hillsboro.
2. Malcolm A. Moody\*.....The Dalles.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

- At Large—Galusha A. Grow\*.....Glenwood.
1. R. H. Foedever, Jr.....Philadelphia.
  1. Henry H. Bingham\*.....Philadelphia.
  2. Robert Adams, Jr.\*.....Philadelphia.
  3. Henry Burke.....Philadelphia.
  4. James R. Young\*.....Philadelphia.
  5. Edward de V. Morrell.....Philadelphia.
  6. Thomas S. Butler\*.....West Chester.
  7. Irving P. Wagner\*.....Norristown.
  8. Howard Mutchler.....Easton.
  9. Henry D. Green.....Reading.
  10. Marriott Brosius\*.....Lancaster.
  11. William Connell\*.....Scranton.
  12. Henry W. Palmer.....Wilkesbarre.
  13. G. R. Patterson.....Ashland.
  14. Marlin E. Olmsted\*.....Harrisburg.
  15. Frederick C. Wright\*.....Susquehanna.
  16. Elias Deemer.....Williamsport.
  17. R. K. Polk\*.....Danville.
  18. Thaddeus M. Mahon\*.....Chambersburg.
  19. Robert J. Lewis.....York.
  20. Alvin Evans.....Ebensburg.
  21. Sam N. Jack\*.....Indiana.
  22. John Dalzell\*.....Pittsburg.
  23. W. H. Graham\*.....Allegheny.
  24. Ernest F. Acheson\*.....Washington.
  25. J. B. Showalter\*.....Chicago.
  26. Arthur L. Bates.....Meadville.
  27. Joseph C. Sibley\*.....Franklin.
  28. J. K. P. Hall\*.....Ridgway.

## RHODE ISLAND.

1. Melville Bull\*.....Middletown.
2. Adin B. Capron\*.....Stillwater.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. William Elliott\*.....Beaufort.
2. W. Jasper Talbert\*.....Parksville.
3. Asbury C. Latimer\*.....Belton.
4. Joseph T. Johnson.....Spartanburg.
5. D. E. Fenley\*.....Yorkville.

6. James Norton\*.....Mullins.
7. J. Williams Stokes\*.....Orangeburg.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

At Large—E. W. Martin.....Deadwood.  
Charles H. Burke\*.....Pierre.

## TENNESSEE.

1. Walter P. Brownlow\*.....Jonesboro.
2. Henry R. Gibson\*.....Knoxville.
3. John A. Moon\*.....Chatanooga.
4. C. A. Snodgrass\*.....Crossville.
5. James D. Richardson\*.....Murfreesboro.
6. John W. Gaines\*.....Nashville.
7. L. P. Padgett.....Columbia.
8. T. W. Sims\*.....Linden.
9. Rice A. Pierce\*.....Union City.
10. R. M. Patterson.....Memphis.

## TEXAS.

1. Thomas H. Ball\*.....Huntsville.
2. Samuel B. Cooper\*.....Woodville.
3. R. C. De Graffenreid\*.....Longview.
4. John L. Sheppard\*.....Pittsburg.
5. C. B. Randall.....Sherman.
6. R. E. Burke\*.....Dallas.
7. R. L. Henry\*.....Waco.
8. S. W. T. Lanham\*.....Weatherford.
9. A. S. Burleson\*.....Austin.
10. George F. Burgess.....Gonzales.
11. Rudolph Kleberg\*.....Cuero.
12. J. L. Slayden.....San Antonio.
13. John H. Stephens\*.....Vernon.

## UTAH.

George Sutherland.....Salt Lake City.

## VERMONT.

1. D. J. Foster.....Burlington.
2. Kittridge Hoskins.....Brattleboro.

## VIRGINIA.

1. William A. Jones\*.....Warsaw.
2. H. L. Maynard.....Portsmouth.
3. John Lamb.....Richmond.
4. Francis R. Lassiter.....Petersburg.
5. Claude A. Swanson\*.....Chatham.
6. Peter J. Otey\*.....Lynchburg.
7. James Hay\*.....Madison.
8. J. F. Rixey\*.....Culpeper.
9. William F. Rhea\*.....Bristol.
10. Henry D. Flood.....Appomattox.

## WASHINGTON.

At Large—W. L. Jones\*.....Yakima.  
F. W. Cushman\*.....Tacoma.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

1. B. B. Dovenor\*.....Wheeling.
2. Alston G. Dayton\*.....Wheeling.
3. Joseph H. Gaines.....Charleston.
4. James A. Hughes.....Huntington.

## WISCONSIN.

1. Henry A. Cooper\*.....Racine.
2. Herman B. Dahle\*.....Mount Horeb.
3. Joseph W. Babcock\*.....Necedah.
4. Theobald Otjen\*.....Milwaukee.
5. Samuel S. Barney\*.....West Bend.
6. J. H. Davidson\*.....Oshkosh.
7. John J. Esch\*.....LaCrosse.
8. Edward S. Minor\*.....Sturgeon Bay.
9. Webster F. Brown.....Rhineland.
10. John J. Jenkins\*.....Chippewa Falls.

## WYOMING.

F. W. Mondell.....Newcastle.

## TERRITORIES.

- ARIZONA—Mark A. Smith.....Tucson.  
NEW MEXICO—B. S. Bodey.....Albuquerque.  
OKLAHOMA—Dennis Flynn\*.....Guthrie.  
HAWAII—R. W. Wilcox (Ind.).....Honolulu.

## INTERNAL REVENUE.

Comparative statement showing the receipts from the several objects of internal taxation in the United States during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1899 and 1900.

OBJECTS OF TAXATION.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
<b>SPIRITS.</b>				
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries and prunes.....	\$1,436,839.50	\$1,524,997.32	\$88,157.82	.....
Spirits distilled from other materials.....	92,201,245.77	102,850,924.14	10,649,678.37	.....
Rectifiers (special tax).....	259,899.41	278,016.18	18,116.77	.....
Retail liquor dealers (special tax).....	4,895,086.63	4,727,225.58	.....	\$167,861.05
Wholesale liquor dealers (special tax).....	469,874.64	465,019.52	.....	4,855.12
Manufacturers of stills (special tax).....	1,077.11	1,097.12	20.01	.....
Stills and worms, manufactured (special tax).....	2,390.00	2,440.00	60.00	.....
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export	2,593.10	4,419.32	1,826.22	.....
Case stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond	14,568.00	14,678.00	110.00	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>99,283,534.16</b>	<b>109,868,817.18</b>	<b>10,585,283.09</b>	.....
<b>TOBACCO.</b>				
Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand.....	16,307,108.05	19,138,584.82	2,831,476.77	.....
Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand.....	547,415.52	646,896.82	99,481.30	.....
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand.....	4,203,753.86	3,953,177.09	.....	250,576.77
Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand.....	9,461.39	16,014.21	6,552.82	.....
Snuff.....	1,751,797.44	1,790,090.14	38,292.70	.....
Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....	28,453,989.26	33,477,244.26	5,023,255.00	.....
Dealers in leaf tobacco.....	73,657.46	72,030.04	.....	1,627.42
Dealers in manufactured tobacco.....	22,462.00	16,564.00	.....	5,898.00
Manufacturers of tobacco.....	29,139.12	18,207.70	.....	10,931.42
Manufacturers of cigars.....	324,090.01	222,301.38	.....	101,788.63
Miscellaneous collections relating to tobacco.....	770,333.53	3,973.81	.....	766,359.72
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>52,493,207.64</b>	<b>59,355,084.27</b>	<b>6,861,876.63</b>	.....
<b>FERMENTED LIQUORS.</b>				
Ale, beer, lager beer, porter and other similar fermented liquors.....	67,673,301.31	72,762,070.56	5,088,769.25	.....
Brewers (special tax).....	179,357.40	161,308.52	.....	18,048.88
Retail dealers in malt liquors (special tax).....	232,399.56	239,833.81	7,434.25	.....
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors (special tax)	382,409.34	372,780.59	.....	9,628.75
Additional collections on fermented liquors stored in warehouse, act of June 13, 1898.....	177,090.84	14,761.01	.....	162,329.83
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>68,644,558.45</b>	<b>73,550,754.49</b>	<b>4,906,196.04</b>	.....
<b>OLEOMARGARINE.</b>				
Oleomargarine, domestic and imported.....	1,009,912.56	2,085,273.02	475,360.46	.....
Manufacturers of oleomargarine (special tax).....	11,500.00	15,450.00	3,950.00	.....
Retail dealers in oleomargarine (special tax).....	263,322.00	345,142.80	81,820.80	.....
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine (special tax).....	71,884.00	97,919.36	26,035.36	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,956,618.56</b>	<b>2,543,785.18</b>	<b>587,166.62</b>	.....
<b>FILLED CHEESE.</b>				
Filled cheese, domestic and imported.....	16,896.41	15,750.47	.....	1,135.94
Manufacturers of filled cheese (special tax).....	1,200.01	1,300.01	100.00	.....
Retail dealers in filled cheese (special tax).....	12.00	14.00	2.00	.....
Wholesale dealers in filled cheese (special tax)	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>18,098.42</b>	<b>17,064.48</b>	.....	<b>1,033.94</b>
<b>MIXED FLOUR.</b>				
Per barrel of 196 lbs or more than 98 lbs.....	1,787.10	1,802.91	15.81	.....
Half barrel of 98 lbs or more than 49 lbs.....	1,961.23	2,643.08	681.85	.....
Quarter barrel of 49 lbs or more than 24½ lbs.....	532.01	290.25	.....	241.76
Eighth barrel of 24½ lbs or less.....	1,700.88	1,134.78	.....	566.10
Manufacturers, packers, or repackers of mixed flour (special tax).....	1,859.40	1,568.44	.....	290.96
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,840.62</b>	<b>7,439.46</b>	.....	<b>401.16</b>
<b>SPECIAL TAXES NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED.</b>				
Bankers, capital not exceeding \$25,000.....	448,702.08	384,445.24	.....	64,256.84
Bankers, capital exceeding \$25,000, for each additional \$1,000 in excess of \$25,000.....	3,302,134.91	3,129,404.77	.....	172,730.14
Billiard rooms.....	367,074.65	322,538.85	.....	44,535.80
Brokers, stocks, bonds, etc.....	357,010.70	309,006.88	.....	47,403.82

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL TAXATION.—CONTINUED.

OBJECTS OF TAXATION.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
<b>SPECIAL TAXES.—CONTINUED.</b>				
Brokers, commercial.....	\$181,919.42	\$138,281.12		\$43,638.30
Brokers, custom-house.....	8,105.01	6,167.18		1,937.83
Brokers, pawn.....	50,522.73	37,861.18		12,661.55
Bowling alleys.....	61,349.22	44,194.81		17,154.41
Circuses.....	18,233.17	11,744.36		6,488.81
Exhibitions not otherwise provided for.....	72,164.93	84,218.44	\$12,053.51	
Theaters, museums and concert halls.....	54,376.39	47,178.02		7,198.37
Total.....	4,921,593.21	4,515,640.85		405,952.36
<b>LEGACIES AND DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.</b>				
Legacies, lineal issue or ancestor, brother or sister.....	558,247.00	1,315,417.03	757,170.03	
Legacies, descendant of a brother or sister.....	225,568.08	618,259.32	392,691.24	
Legacies, brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the same.....	48,630.55	170,697.65	122,067.10	
Legacies, brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of the brother or sister of the same.....	6,721.99	8,940.69	2,218.70	
Legacies, any other degree of collateral consanguinity than is hereinbefore stated, or stranger in blood.....	396,267.63	771,176.86	374,909.23	
Total.....	1,235,435.25	2,884,491.55	1,649,056.30	
<b>SCHEDULES A AND B.</b>				
Schedule A.....	38,618,081.20	36,416,082.11		2,201,999.09
Schedule B.....	5,219,737.46	4,548,283.19		671,454.27
Total.....	43,837,818.66	40,964,365.30		2,873,453.36
<b>BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.</b>				
Bank circulation.....				
Notes of persons, state banks, towns, cities, etc., paid out.....		1,460.50	1,460.50	
Total.....		1,460.50	1,460.50	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Excise tax on gross receipts.....	643,446.41	1,079,405.14	435,958.73	
Opium.....		145.25	145.25	
Playing cards.....	271,128.84	331,010.06	59,881.22	
Penalties.....	166,576.25	193,721.46	27,145.21	
Collections not otherwise herein provided for.....	4,716.97	2,921.80		1,795.17
Total.....	1,085,868.47	1,607,204.31	521,335.84	
Aggregate receipts.....	273,484,573.44	295,316,107.57	21,831,534.13	

## DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Number of gallons of spirits rectified in the United States during the year ended June 30, 1900, by states and territories.

State or Territory.	Gallons.	State or Territory.	Gallons.
Alabama.....	255,769.22	Montana, Idaho and Utah.....	67,836.89
Arkansas.....	44,179.12	Nebraska.....	443,240.04
California and Nevada.....	2,713,210.40	New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont.....	21,326.77
Colorado and Wyoming.....	88,264.09	New Jersey.....	464,608.23
Connecticut and Rhode Island.....	594,216.86	New Mexico and Arizona.....	33,887.09
Georgia.....	205,783.66	New York.....	13,204,177.81
Illinois.....	6,950,022.77	North Carolina.....	667,520.85
Indiana.....	863,291.34	Ohio.....	12,728,286.12
Iowa.....	76,248.41	Oregon and Washington.....	218,426.16
Kansas.....	2,753.30	Pennsylvania.....	8,738,967.03
Kentucky.....	6,550,643.66	Tennessee.....	1,100,519.06
Louisiana and Mississippi.....	901,942.72	Texas.....	324,013.54
Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia.....	5,547,398.18	Virginia.....	1,119,681.12
Massachusetts.....	4,419,623.20	West Virginia.....	169,306.08
Michigan.....	321,981.75	Wisconsin.....	1,602,001.31
Minnesota.....	838,732.07	Total.....	74,508,420.04
Missouri.....	3,225,761.19		

PRODUCTION OF FERMENTED LIQUORS (ALE, BEER, ETC.) IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

State or Territory.	Barrels.	State or Territory.	Barrels.	State or Territory.	Barrels.
Alabama.....	63,990	Louisiana.....	236,083	Ohio.....	3,049,958
Arkansas.....	11,505	Maryland.....	1,025,028	Oregon.....	332,511
California.....	753,582	Massachusetts.....	1,802,736	Pennsylvania.....	4,682,025
Colorado.....	275,549	Michigan.....	907,156	South Carolina.....	5,985
Connecticut.....	739,064	Minnesota.....	706,280	Tennessee.....	136,143
Florida.....	7,785	Missouri.....	2,461,252	Texas.....	349,066
Georgia.....	113,380	Montana.....	201,940	Virginia.....	139,917
Illinois.....	3,809,710	Nebraska.....	238,848	West Virginia.....	155,068
Indiana.....	847,922	New Hampshire.....	294,076	Wisconsin.....	3,157,736
Iowa.....	245,603	New Jersey.....	2,150,684		
Kansas.....	8,965	New Mexico.....	4,048	Total.....	39,330,949
Kentucky.....	494,006	New York.....	9,923,108		

RECEIPTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1900.

State or Territory.	Collections.	State or Territory.	Collections.	State or Territory.	Collections.
Alabama.....	\$39,015.22	Louisiana.....	\$2,443,558.37	Ohio.....	\$21,345,489.63
Arkansas.....	260,418.99	Maryland.....	9,002,373.14	Oregon.....	1,248,743.91
California.....	4,517,498.34	Massachusetts.....	7,953,569.58	Pennsylvania.....	25,923,506.35
Colorado.....	1,313,596.46	Michigan.....	4,925,024.48	South Carolina.....	312,911.22
Connecticut.....	3,040,783.28	Minnesota.....	2,814,113.23	Tennessee.....	2,295,006.01
Florida.....	725,142.72	Missouri.....	16,694,171.67	Texas.....	1,541,474.47
Georgia.....	917,892.03	Montana.....	718,365.33	Virginia.....	5,433,820.05
Hawaii.....	7,454.30	Nebraska.....	3,383,918.23	West Virginia.....	1,552,826.40
Illinois.....	52,237,729.32	New Hampshire.....	1,309,361.06	Wisconsin.....	10,502,394.09
Indiana.....	23,229,623.81	New Jersey.....	8,828,895.04		
Iowa.....	1,874,808.87	New Mexico.....	131,256.67	Total.....	295,316,107.57
Kansas.....	1,010,718.79	New York.....	46,475,135.22		
Kentucky.....	24,472,382.93	North Carolina.....	6,331,933.86		

a Including the state of Nevada. b Including the state of Wyoming. c Including the state of Rhode Island. d Including the Indian Territory and the territory of Oklahoma. e Including the state of Mississippi. f Including the state of Delaware, District of Columbia and two counties of Virginia. g Including the states of Idaho and Utah. h Including the states of North Dakota and South Dakota. i Including the states of Maine and Vermont. j Including the territory of Arizona. k Including the state of Washington and the territory of Alaska.

MATERIALS USED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS—1900.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Malt.		Wheat.		Barley.	Rye.	Corn.	Oats.	Mill feed.	Molasses.	Other materials.	Total.
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.								
Alabama.....	4,407					1,702	27,161					33,270
Arkansas.....	1,509	619		19		323	12,579		71			15,120
California.....	4,564	4,884				14,397						23,845
Colorado.....	22	22					185					229
Connecticut.....	5,985					15,076	13,515					34,576
Delaware.....	211					725	630					1,566
Florida.....	60					60	360					490
Georgia.....	11,330						65,442					76,772
Idaho.....	198	2,737				66						3,061
Illinois.....	782,515					209,297	6,148,499					7,140,311
Indiana.....	392,792			32		98,004	3,335,987	6,576				3,533,391
Kansas.....	9					9	105					123
Kentucky.....	612,450	6,726		39		902,099	3,390,607	1,006	2	136,188		4,912,929
Louisiana.....	123,105	578				645,649	174,080	357		888,416		944,369
Maryland.....	168					832	780			1,847,418		1,780
Massachusetts.....	3,638	1,238		10		4,318	39,963					49,227
Nebraska.....	45,215					15,735	375,464					436,414
New Hampshire.....										26,190		
New Jersey.....	30,250					45,375	45,375					121,000
New York.....	90,476					230,640	348,712					669,828
North Carolina.....	26,880	2,400	196			27,096	237,802		164	183		294,538
Ohio.....	186,185	1,318				321,863	1,333,110	6,875				1,849,351
Oklahoma Ter.....	355	28				190	3,038					3,611
Pennsylvania.....	275,741	5,739	4		1,334,838		94,157			8,250		1,710,479
South Carolina.....	4,677		172			3,014	32,092					39,955
Tennessee.....	23,988	138	448			21,737	212,479		371			259,221
Texas.....	637	241				457	6,718					8,053
Virginia.....	5,649	332				22,925	33,118					62,074
Washington.....	22	55				15	115		3			210
West Virginia.....	12,067					53,155	1,420					69,661
Wisconsin.....	75,940			408		101,264	343,541				665	521,818
Total.....	2,721,124	27,225	1,328		4,070,861	16,277,034	15,414	611	2,906,645	665	23,114,262	

The average yield per bushel of grain was  $\frac{103,151.104}{23,114.262} = 4.46 +$  gallons of spirits.

The average yield per gallon of molasses used for the production of spirits was  $\frac{719,082}{888,416} = .809 +$  of a gallon.

The average yield per gallon of molasses used for the production of rum was  $\frac{1,614,514}{799 +} = 2,018,229$  of a gallon.

**QUANTITY OF LEAF TOBACCO USED BY MANUFACTURERS DURING THE LAST ELEVEN YEARS.**

YEAR.	Pounds.	Product.	Total.
1889....	83,513,962	Cigars and cigarettes.....	303,937,574
	220,423,612	Tobacco and snuff.....	
1890....	91,746,311	Cigars and cigarettes.....	311,862,784
	220,116,473	Tobacco and snuff.....	
1891....	85,435,928	Cigars.....	332,511,067
	9,115,810	Cigarettes.....	
1892....	237,959,329	Tobacco and snuff.....	339,012,619
	90,875,830	Cigars.....	
1893....	9,907,222	Cigarettes.....	312,907,679
	258,229,567	Tobacco and snuff.....	
1894....	84,423,797	Cigars.....	317,640,403
	12,497,183	Cigarettes.....	
1895....	215,981,639	Tobacco and snuff.....	323,656,332
	77,359,405	Cigars.....	
1896....	12,614,409	Cigarettes.....	308,398,583
	227,666,589	Tobacco and snuff.....	
1897....	77,499,875	Cigars.....	357,171,033
	16,094,338	Cigarettes.....	
1898....	230,062,119	Tobacco and snuff.....	349,877,737
	75,938,866	Cigars.....	
1899....	19,114,190	Cigarettes.....	367,024,817
	213,345,527	Tobacco and snuff.....	
1899....	77,452,711	Cigars (large).....	367,024,817
	1,283,360	Cigars (small).....	
1899....	17,477,402	Cigarettes.....	367,024,817
	200,957,560	Tobacco and snuff.....	
1899....	83,460,874	Cigars (large).....	367,024,817
	1,977,100	Cigars (small).....	
1899....	17,081,349	Cigarettes.....	367,024,817
	247,358,414	Tobacco and snuff.....	
1899....	90,972,441	Cigars (large).....	367,024,817
	2,659,744	Cigars (small).....	
1899....	14,416,947	Cigarettes.....	367,024,817
	258,975,685	Tobacco and snuff.....	

**OLEOMARGARINE—1900.**

The following statements by districts show the quantity in pounds of oleomargarine produced at manufactories, the quantity withdrawn therefrom tax-paid and amount withdrawn for export.

DISTRICT.	Produced.	Withdrawn tax-paid.	Withdrawn for export.	Remaining in factory June 30, 1900.
Connecticut*.....	10,448,162	7,796,902	2,653,214	56,292
First Illinois.....	46,248,416	45,894,089	475,269	359,526
Thirteenth Illinois.....	168,732	165,623	.....	4,109
Sixth Indiana.....	10,778,569	10,737,649	9,200	121,418
Kansas.....	16,686,460	16,392,323	223,781	156,328
Fifth Kentucky.....	75,125	72,569	.....	3,500
Maryland.....	2,207,748	2,202,390	.....	7,447
Sixth Missouri.....	4,107,696	4,118,273	.....	3,210
First New Jersey.....	604,279	595,849	9,300	8,050
Fifth New Jersey.....	115,300	115,300	.....	.....
Eleventh Ohio.....	12,464,249	12,459,902	.....	66,376
Eighteenth Ohio.....	2,734,214	2,739,898	.....	16,386
Twenty-Third Pennsylvania.....	301,158	281,485	.....	14,564
Third Texas.....	103,890	103,890	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>107,045,028</b>	<b>103,616,142</b>	<b>3,376,764</b>	<b>817,806</b>

\* Including the state of Rhode Island. No oleomargarine was manufactured in the state of Connecticut.

The following table of production and total receipts from all oleomargarine sources for each fiscal year since Nov. 1, 1886, the date the oleomargarine law took effect, is interesting as showing the extent of operations in the country:

	Pounds.	Amount.		Pounds.	Amount.
On hand Nov. 1, 1886....	181,090	.....	1894.....	69,622,246	\$1,723,479.90
During the fiscal year ended June 30—			1895.....	56,958,105	1,408,211.18
1887 (from Nov. 1, 1886) ..	21,513,537	\$723,048.04	1896.....	50,853,324	1,219,432.46
1888.....	34,325,527	864,139.88	1897.....	45,531,207	1,034,129.60
1889.....	55,954,035	894,247.91	1898.....	57,516,196	1,315,708.54
1890.....	32,324,632	786,291.72	1899.....	83,130,474	1,956,618.56
1891.....	44,392,409	1,077,924.14	1900.....	107,045,028	2,543,785.18
1892.....	48,364,155	1,266,326.00	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>754,645,504</b>	<b>18,485,886.61</b>
1893.....	67,224,298	1,670,643.50			

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS—OCT. 1, 1900.

[Prepared by the Director of the Mint.]

COUNTRY.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value Oct. 1, 1900.	
Argentina.....	Gold and silver.....	Peso.....	\$ 96.5	
Austria-Hungary.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	20.3	
Belgium.....	Gold and silver.....	Franc.....	19.3	
Bolivia.....	Silver.....	Boliviano.....	45.1	
Brazil.....	Gold.....	Milreis.....	54.6	
British possessions, N. A. (except Newfoundland).....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.00.0	
British Honduras.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.00.0	
Central American States— Costa Rica.....	Gold.....	Colon.....	46.5	
Guatemala.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	45.1	
Honduras.....				
Nicaragua.....				
Salvador.....				
Chile.....	Gold and silver.....	Peso.....	36.5	
China.....	Silver.....	Tael.....	Amoy.....	72.9
			Canton.....	72.7
			Chefoo.....	69.7
			Chinkiang.....	71.2
			Fuehau.....	67.4
			Hakwan (cus- toms).....	74.2
			Hankow.....	68.2
			Hongkong.....	(*)
			Niuchwang.....	68.4
			Ningpo.....	70.1
			Shanghai.....	66.6
			Swatow.....	67.4
			Takao.....	73.4
Tientsin.....	70.7			
Colombia.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	45.1	
Cuba.....	Gold and silver.....	Peso.....	92.6	
Denmark.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	26.8	
Ecuador.....	Silver.....	Sucre.....	45.1	
Egypt.....	Gold.....	Pound (100 piasters).....	4.94.3	
Finland.....	Gold.....	Mark.....	19.3	
France.....	Gold and silver.....	Franc.....	19.3	
German empire.....	Gold.....	Mark.....	23.8	
Great Britain.....	Gold.....	Pound sterling.....	4.86.6½	
Greece.....	Gold and silver.....	Drachma.....	19.3	
Haiti.....	Gold and silver.....	Gourde.....	96.5	
India.....	Gold and silver.....	Rupee (Gold).....	† 32.4	
Italy.....	Gold and silver.....	Lira.....	19.3	
Japan.....	Gold and silver.....	Yen (Gold).....	49.8	
Liberia.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.00.0	
Mexico.....	Silver.....	Dollar.....	49.0	
Netherlands.....	Gold and silver.....	Florin.....	40.2	
Newfoundland.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.01.4	
Norway.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	26.8	
Persia.....	Silver.....	Kran.....	08.3	
Peru.....	Silver.....	Sol.....	48.7	
Portugal.....	Gold.....	Milreis.....	1.08.0	
Russia.....	Gold.....	Ruble (Gold).....	51.5	
Spain.....	Gold and silver.....	Peseta.....	19.3	
Sweden.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	26.8	
Switzerland.....	Gold and silver.....	Franc.....	19.3	
Tripoli.....	Silver.....	Mahbub of 20 piasters.....	.....	
Turkey.....	Gold.....	Plaster.....	04.4	
Uruguay.....	Gold.....	Peso.....	1.03.4	
Venezuela.....	Gold and silver.....	Bolivar.....	19.3	

\*The "British dollar" has the same legal value as the Mexican dollar in Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and Labuan.

† The sovereign is the standard coin of India, but the rupee is the money of account current at 15 to the sovereign.

## IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Alien passengers arriving at the ports of the United States and Canada during the twelve months ended June 30, 1900.

COUNTRY.	SEX.		Total.	Other alien passengers.	Total.
	Male.	Female.			
Austria-Hungary .....	79,978	34,499	114,477	3,764	118,241
Belgium .....	778	418	1,196	486	1,682
Denmark .....	1,906	1,020	2,926	713	3,639
France, including Corsica .....	1,084	655	1,739	3,362	5,101
Germany .....	10,737	7,770	18,507	10,547	29,054
Greece .....	3,634	137	3,771	140	3,911
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia .....	76,088	24,047	100,135	3,119	103,254
Netherlands .....	1,116	619	1,735	963	2,698
Norway .....	6,456	3,119	9,575	525	10,100
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands .....	2,389	1,845	4,234	256	4,490
Roumania .....	3,700	2,639	6,339	254	6,593
Russia in Europe and Finland .....	60,091	31,066	91,157	1,993	93,150
Serbia, Bulgaria and Montenegro .....	102	6	108	6	114
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands .....	280	75	355	1,168	1,523
Sweden .....	10,262	8,388	18,650	966	19,616
Switzerland .....	763	389	1,152	1,096	2,248
Turkey in Europe .....	268	17	285	60	345
United Kingdom—England .....	5,945	4,006	9,951	17,396	27,317
Scotland .....	1,083	700	1,782	3,862	5,644
Ireland .....	16,672	19,058	35,730	4,330	40,060
Wales .....	433	331	764	294	1,058
Total .....	24,133	24,104	48,237	25,852	74,089
Not specified .....		2	2	2	4
Total Europe .....	283,825	140,875	424,700	55,272	479,972
China .....	1,235	12	1,247	129	1,376
Japan .....	12,265	370	12,635	268	12,903
India .....	8	1	9	59	68
Turkey in Asia .....	2,578	1,434	3,962	641	4,603
Other Asia .....	88	5	93	32	125
Total Asia .....	16,124	1,822	17,946	1,129	19,075
Africa .....	29	1	30	88	118
Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand .....	161	53	214	285	499
Hawaiian Islands .....	42	25	67	270	337
Philippine Islands .....	92	24	116	3	119
Pacific Islands not specified .....	31		31		31
British North America .....	311	85	396	2,797	3,193
British Honduras .....				28	28
Other Central America .....	22	20	42	624	666
Mexico .....	137	100	237	602	839
South America .....	94	30	124	450	574
West Indies .....	3,197	1,459	4,656	4,085	8,741
All other countries .....	8	5	13	2	15
Grand total .....	304,073	144,439	448,512	65,635	514,207
Arrivals—Males .....				1898	1,898
Females .....				135,735	227,030
Total .....				95,498	134,346
Total .....				229,233	361,436

## WINE PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

The Moniteur Vinicole gives the following statistics as showing the wine production of the world for 1899 (1 hectoliter=26½ gallons):

Country.	Hectoliters.	Country.	Hectoliters.	Country.	Hectoliters.
France, average of ten years .....	33,496,000	Hungary .....	950,000	Argentine Republic .....	1,750,000
Corsica .....	255,000	Germany .....	1,900,000	Chile .....	2,850,000
Algeria .....	4,648,007	Russia .....	3,250,000	Peru .....	1,830,000
Tunis .....	200,000	Switzerland .....	955,000	Brazil .....	520,000
Italy .....	31,000,000	Turkey and Cyprus .....	1,950,000	Uruguay .....	172,000
Spain .....	24,500,500	Greece .....	1,500,500	Bolivia .....	38,000
Portugal .....	3,200,000	Bulgaria .....	3,630,000	Cape of Good Hope .....	250,000
Azores, Canaries, Madeira Islands .....	250,000	Serbia .....	1,001,000	Persia .....	42,000
Austria .....	1,850,000	Roumania .....	5,900,000	Australia .....	205,000
		United States .....	1,500,000	Total .....	128,782,007
		Mexico .....	60,000	Equal to 3,412,723,165 gallons.	



## MEN OF THE YEAR 1900.

## WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

William McKinley, selected in 1900 for the second time by the national republican convention at Philadelphia as its presidential candidate, was born at Niles, O., Jan. 29, 1843. By profession a lawyer, he has been in turn a school teacher, officer in the military service, county attorney, congressman, governor of his state and president of the nation. It was his ability as a political speaker which won his party's recognition in his own state, and it was his tariff bill which brought his name prominently before the American people. In 1896 he was nominated for president in St. Louis and received 7,107,822 votes. His principal opponent, William J. Bryan, received 6,511,073.

Ancestors of the president came from Scotland and Ireland. His great-great-grandfather and a brother came to this country, then a colony of England, in a sailing vessel nearly two centuries ago. David, great-grandfather of the president, was a soldier in the revolution. He moved from Pennsylvania to Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1814, and there James McKinley, grandfather of the president, was educated. William McKinley, Sr., was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, in 1807. When he was a young man he removed to Niles, O., where William, Jr., was born, and where his parents made their home until he removed to Canton. He is one of seven children.

At Niles the head of the McKinley family owned an iron furnace and smelting works and it was in the office of this establishment that William obtained his insight into business. His parents were not satisfied with the educational advantages offered their children in Niles, however, and the furnace having given William McKinley, Sr., what was considered in those days a competence the family removed to Poland, O. It was here that the president began the study of law.

At the time Abraham Lincoln was campaigning against Stephen A. Douglas young McKinley was studying law in Allegheny City, Pa. Illness compelled him to return home, however, and upon recovering his health he became the teacher of the town school in Poland. One morning in June, 1861, he rang the school bell in vain, and going to the door saw his pupils gathered in front of the village hotel. He heard the town auctioneer read the dispatch that President Lincoln had called for volunteers. The auctioneer asked who would be the first to enlist, and William McKinley placed his name at the head of the muster roll.

With company E of the 23d Ohio infantry McKinley served with Rutherford B. Hayes, afterward president of the United States, and Gen. William S. Rosecrans. From private he rose to commissary sergeant and then to second lieutenant, this promotion being made on the field of Antietam. Col. Hayes made him a member of his staff a few months later. Afterward he served in the same capacity with Crook, Sheridan and Hancock. At Winchester he helped re-form the troops which were retreating and helped turn the day when Sheridan rode up.

When war was over William McKinley returned to Poland and was admitted to the bar in 1867. Two years later Stark county—strongly democratic—elected him

county attorney on the republican ticket. Two years later he was defeated for the same place by forty-five votes, but in 1876 his district elected him to congress, where he remained until 1890. One year later he became governor. His first nomination for president came the year his term expired as governor.

Mr. McKinley was inaugurated as president March 4, 1897, and during his administration the Spanish war created new issues involving changes in governmental policies which formed the basis of the political campaign of 1900.

## THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Gov. Roosevelt, republican nominee for the vice-presidency, was born in New York city on Oct. 27, 1858, of Dutch and Scotch-Irish ancestry.

Young Roosevelt was primarily educated at home under private teachers, after which he entered Harvard university, graduating in 1880. Those qualities of aggressiveness which have marked his more recent years of public life were present with him in college, and he was a conspicuous figure among his associates.

In 1882 he was nominated for the state assembly of New York and was elected. He served for three years, and soon came to be recognized as an able and fearless advocate of several reforms, and he succeeded in securing the passage of a number of measures of great benefit. The abolition of fees in the office of the county clerk and the abolition of the joint power of the board of aldermen in the mayor's appointments were among those of special benefit to the city of New York.

In 1886 Mr. Roosevelt was nominated as an independent candidate for mayor of New York, but, although indorsed by the republicans, was defeated. In 1884 he was chairman of the New York delegation to the national republican convention. He had been among those who did not regard Mr. Blaine as the most available candidate of the party, but after the latter's nomination Mr. Roosevelt gave him his hearty support.

In May, 1889, President Harrison appointed him civil-service commissioner, and he served as president of the board until May, 1896. During his incumbency he was untiring in his efforts to apply the civil-service principles of merit and capacity to all executive departments. He resigned in May, 1896, to become president of the New York board of police commissioners, and served until 1897, when he became assistant secretary of the navy.

May 6, 1898, Roosevelt resigned his place in the navy department to muster in a cavalry regiment known as "rough riders" for the Spanish war. Life in the west had made this a fitting ambition. He had performed military duty in the New York national guard in the '80s. Col. Leonard Wood was put in command of the "rough riders"; Roosevelt was elected lieutenant-colonel. On June 15 the regiment sailed to join Gen. Shafter in Cuba.

From the time of landing until the fall of Santiago the "rough riders" were prominent figures in the campaign. Their work reached a climax on July 1, when Lieut.-Col. Roosevelt led the regiment in the desperate charge up San Juan hill. He had shared all

the hardships of his men, and when he broke the red tape of discipline to complain of Gen. Shafter's camp and its dangers from disease the army was with him and the war department listened to his judgment. On July 11 he was commissioned a colonel of volunteers.

Scarcely two months later he was nominated for governor of New York. In the convention he received 753 votes against 218 cast for Gov. Frank S. Black.

Col. Roosevelt entered into the campaign with characteristic energy. Men of all parties supported him and he was elected by a plurality of more than 18,000. His administration was characterized by important reforms in state government, which made him prominent as a candidate for the vice-presidency long before the meeting of the convention.

#### WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

William J. Bryan, nominated for the second time for the presidency by the democrats at the national convention held at Kansas City, Mo., July 4, 1900, was born at Salem, Ill., March 19, 1860. His father was a native of Virginia, who had removed to the state of Illinois when 18 years of age, and later became prominent in the politics of the state, becoming state senator, member of the constitutional convention of 1870 and judge of the Circuit court. In his childhood Mr. Bryan attended the public schools of his native village, later the academy at Jacksonville, and was graduated from Illinois college in 1881, being the valedictorian of his class. He studied law in Chicago and was a student in the office of Senator Lyman Trumbull, and upon being admitted to the bar returned to Jacksonville and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1887 he removed to Lincoln, Neb., and has since that time resided in that city. In 1888 Mr. Bryan made his debut in politics as a delegate to the state democratic convention at Omaha, in which he made a speech upon the tariff question that attracted considerable attention. In the campaign that followed he took a prominent position and added greatly to his reputation as an orator. In 1890 he was nominated for congress, and in a district strongly republican was elected by a handsome plurality. Mr. Bryan during his first term won recognition for his speeches upon the tariff issue, and was re-elected to the LIIRD congress, but by a reduced majority. He then joined Mr. Bland of Missouri, who was the strong champion of free-silver coinage in congress, and his speech in opposition to the repeal of the "Sherman bill" was, up to that time, one of the strongest that had been made in congress upon the subject.

At the close of his second term Mr. Bryan resumed the practice of his profession at Lincoln, but soon afterward was offered the managing editorship of the Omaha World-Herald, which he accepted and held until 1894, when he devoted himself almost entirely to the advocacy of free-silver coinage and spoke on that subject in most of the important cities in the country.

In 1896 he was a delegate to the national convention of the democratic party at Chicago and was the author of the coinage plank in the platform. In a notable speech in defense of the idea he carried the convention by storm and was its nominee for the presidency. In the campaign that fol-

lowed he traveled more than 18,000 miles and made hundreds of speeches. Although receiving more than 6,500,000 votes he was defeated. In May, 1898, he raised the 3d regiment of Nebraska volunteers for service in the Spanish war and became its colonel, but the regiment was not called for foreign service.

At the national convention of the democrats held in Kansas City, Mo., on the 4th of July Mr. Bryan was nominated by acclamation for the presidency, he having received the same nomination from the people's party convention that met at Sioux Falls, S. D., and later the same distinction from the free-silver republicans at Kansas City.

#### ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

Adlai E. Stevenson, democratic nominee for the vice-presidency, was born in Christian county, Kentucky, on Oct. 23, 1835, and was brought up on a farm, attending school in an old log house. In 1852 he removed with his parents to Bloomington, Ill. Two or three years afterward he returned to Kentucky and entered Center college at Danville, a presbyterian institution and at the time quite well known. He remained in school about three years, but was not graduated. Later he returned to Kentucky a second time to be married to Miss Green, daughter of the president of this college.

Upon leaving college Mr. Stevenson entered the office of Robert E. Williams of Bloomington as a law student, and at the age of 23 was admitted to the bar. He began practice in Metamora, Ill., in 1859, and was appointed master in chancery, which position he filled for four years. In 1864 he was elected district attorney, a position which at that time had to be filled by riding through several counties on horseback or by stage. Mr. Stevenson remained in Metamora ten years. He did a great deal of work in helping to raise the troops from his district during the civil war.

In 1869 he returned to Bloomington and formed a partnership with J. S. Ewing, which existed for many years.

Mr. Stevenson was nominated for congress in 1874 and was elected from a district which had been considered safely republican with a majority of 3,000. Gen. McNulta was his opponent and the campaign was an exciting one. This term brought Mr. Stevenson into congress during the exciting times just before the Tilden-Hayes contest of 1876. In a second candidacy for congress he was defeated, but a third time he was successful and swelled the majority of his first election. At the expiration of his second congressional term he resumed the practice of law in Bloomington.

In 1884 Mr. Stevenson was a delegate to the democratic national convention in Chicago, and after President Cleveland's election was appointed first assistant postmaster-general. He retired from this office in March, 1889.

In the month previous he had been nominated, without his consent, as associate justice of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia. In the meantime a republican president had been elected and the senate hung up the appointment, so that the nomination was neither affirmed nor rejected.

In April, 1892, he was elected delegate-at-large to the democratic national convention at Chicago and became chairman of his

delegation. It was at this convention he received his first nomination for the vice-presidency, which resulted in his election.

At the close of his official term of office, March 3, 1897, he returned to Bloomington and resumed his professional and business duties. At the convention at Kansas City in July, 1900, he was again nominated for the vice-presidency on the first ballot, receiving 559½ votes before the announcement of any changes. Mr. Stevenson was also the vice-presidential nominee of the free-silver republicans and upon the withdrawal of Mr. Towne, vice-presidential candidate of the fusion wing of the people's party, Mr. Stevenson was substituted in his place.

#### JOHN G. WOOLLEY.

John G. Woolley, the prohibition candidate for the presidency, was born in the town of Collinsville, near Cincinnati, O., Feb. 15, 1850. His parents, Edwin C. and Elizabeth K. H. Woolley, were old residents of Ohio, their parents being among the first settlers.

Mr. Woolley was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan college in 1871 and attended the law school of the University of Michigan the following year. He was admitted to the bar in the Supreme court of Illinois in 1873, in the Supreme court of Minnesota in 1878 and in the Supreme court of the United States in 1886, made city attorney of Paris, Ill., in 1876-77 and state's attorney at Minneapolis, Minn., from 1884 to 1886.

Mr. Woolley, to use his own words, became a Christian and a party prohibitionist at the same instant, Jan. 31, 1883, in New York city. He immediately joined the Church of the Strangers, the church of the late Dr. Deems, and launched out into active Christian and prohibition party work. Soon acquiring a reputation as a speaker of wonderful power, Mr. Woolley was sought upon all occasions in prohibition and temperance work. Since 1883 he has, on an average, made one speech a day. In the fall of 1892 he went to England as the guest of Lady Somerset, and spoke nearly every day during seven months in the cities of England, Scotland and Wales. The next year he was engaged by the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Illinois to lecture for 300 nights in succession on "Inalienable Rights." For several years past Mr. Woolley has been the speaker par excellence of many of the largest and most important religious, political and temperance conventions.

#### HENRY B. METCALF.

Henry B. Metcalf, the prohibition candidate for vice-president of the United States, was born in Boston April 2, 1829, and educated in his native city. At an early age he was apprenticed to a dry-goods firm, where he attained much valuable knowledge concerning manufacturing, and since 1872 has given his attention to large industries in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Mr. Metcalf is the senior partner in the Boston Button company, president of the Pawtucket bell Machine company and director of the Royal Weaving company of Pawtucket. He is also president of the Providence County Savings Bank of Pawtucket.

Politically Mr. Metcalf was a strict republican and active in party management until 1889. He served one term in the state

senate of Rhode Island. In religious circles he is widely known, having officiated for five years as president of the national universalist convention, of which denomination his parents were pioneer members. For several years he has been president of the corporation of Tufts college and for twenty-seven consecutive years has held the office of superintendent of his Sunday school.

All of his life Mr. Metcalf has been an aggressive temperance advocate. For many years he was president of the Rhode Island Temperance union and director of the National Temperance society. Prominent in the republican antisaloon movement of 1886, he was a leader of the law enforcement party in 1889 and of the union party in 1890. In 1893 Henry B. Metcalf made the race for governor on the prohibition ticket and polled a large vote. He was nominated again in 1900. He resides at Pawtucket, R. I.

#### WHARTON BARKER.

Wharton Barker, nominated by the anti-fusion populists for the presidency at Cincinnati, May 10, 1900, was born in Philadelphia May 1, 1846. He is the grandson of Jacob Barker, who was a relative of Benjamin Franklin, an intimate friend of DeWitt Clinton, Madison and Jackson.

Mr. Barker graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1866, and since 1880 he has been a trustee of that institution. He is a member of the American Philosophical society and other learned bodies.

His early days fell upon stormy times, and in the summer of 1865 he took command of a company of colored soldiers and helped enlist and organize the 3d United States colored troops.

In 1869 Mr. Barker entered the banking firm of Barker Bros. & Co. His energy, integrity and ability soon gained him a reputation at home and abroad, and in 1878 the Russian government intrusted him as its agent with the building of four cruisers. So satisfactorily was this work done that Alexander II., as a mark of his appreciation, conferred upon Wharton Barker the order of St. Stanislaus. In 1887 the Chinese government, through Li Hung Chang, granted Mr. Barker very important concessions looking to the development of that empire, but subsequently revoked them because of the passage of the Chinese exclusion act.

The failure of Baring Bros. of London, for whom Barker Bros. acted as agents in this country, brought disaster to Mr. Barker and swept away his fortune.

In 1869 Mr. Barker started the Penn Monthly, publishing it until 1880, when it was succeeded by the American, a weekly paper of wide circulation and great influence, in which Mr. Barker has been and is making a great and telling fight for the cause he represents.

Mr. Barker was originally a republican, but took little active part in politics until the campaign of 1896, when he reluctantly but earnestly supported Bryan. The Chicago platform was anything but satisfactory to Mr. Barker, but on the other hand he approved and indorsed that adopted by the people's party at St. Louis. Mr. Barker resides at Wyncote, Pa., twelve miles north of Philadelphia, where he lives in a modest but comfortable house, dividing his

leisure between his well-stocked library and flower garden. Mr. Barker's immediate family consists of his father, wife and three sons.

#### IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

Mr. Donnelly, nominee of the midroad wing of the people's party for the vice-presidency, was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 3, 1831, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He studied law, was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in his native city. In 1857 he removed to Minnesota and identified himself with the republican party, by which he was elected lieutenant-governor in 1859 and again in 1861. In 1863 he was elected by the republicans to congress and was re-elected in 1865 and 1867. About this time he identified himself with the farmers' movement, and was president of the national anti-monopoly convention that nominated Peter Cooper for the presidency in 1872. He established a paper, the Anti-Monopolist, which he published for several years. Later he established the Representative, a reform journal, which he still publishes at Minneapolis, Minn. He also carries on a large farm at Hastings, Minn., where he resides. He is the author of several volumes, among which is "The Great Cryptogram," in which he attempts to prove that Bacon was the author of the plays attributed to Shakespeare.

#### JONAH F. R. LEONARD.

Jonah F. R. Leonard, candidate for president on the ticket of the united Christian party, was born near Waynesburg, Greene county, Pennsylvania, Dec. 10, 1832. He is a successful farmer and pursues that vocation on a farm near Ainsworth, Iowa.

He accompanied his parents to Kansas in the spring of '56 and espoused the cause of the free-soil party in the border troubles that followed. The slaveholders resorted to arms to force slavery on the territory, and the friends of freedom thought it necessary to meet the attack with force. Mr. Leonard enlisted under Jim Lane and was in numerous skirmishes, including what was known as the battle of Lawrence. He then became personally acquainted with John Brown and his sons, and imbibed much of their moral enthusiasm.

In Kansas he made Chase county his home for six years; pre-empted a quarter section of land and cultivated it; was county superintendent of schools, county surveyor and justice of the peace.

Returning to Illinois on a visit in the spring of '62, he enlisted from there in company C, 93d Illinois volunteers, and served until mustered out in 1865, being wounded at the siege of Vicksburg.

In 1866 he removed to Ainsworth, Iowa, and located on the farm where he still resides. He was for many years a strong republican until he joined the prohibition organization and later the united Christian party. Mr. Leonard is a member of the methodist episcopal church.

#### JOSEPH F. MALONEY.

Joseph F. Maloney, the socialist labor party candidate for president, was born in Providence, R. I., Oct. 16, 1865. When he was 9 years old the poverty of his parents

made it necessary for him to go to work. He obtained a job in a cotton factory and worked at various tasks for about six years. Then he was apprenticed to the machinist's trade and bound in the sum of \$150 to the Rhode Island locomotive works.

It happened at that time that the demand for locomotives made it possible, by working overtime, to end his apprenticeship in two years and five months. From that time until 1892 he worked regularly at his trade in Providence and vicinity.

When Maloney went to Massachusetts in 1893 he joined the socialist labor party, and has been a member of it since. Shortly afterward he went on the platform as a speaker, and his services have been from that time until now in constant demand.

There was in Lynn at that time a small organization of machinists, and Maloney at once became a member and remained with it until its dissolution. Another organization was started and he entered with activity into its work and soon became president. He was a delegate to the convention of the international machinists held in 1897 at Kansas City.

Massachusetts has had few important conventions or meetings at which Maloney was not present. He has also frequently been nominated for office, and in 1898 he was a candidate for congress in the 7th Massachusetts district, receiving 731 votes. In 1898 he was chosen state organizer of his party, to which he has devoted himself since.

#### VALENTINE REMMEL.

Valentine Remmel, socialist labor candidate for the vice-presidency, was born in the city of Pittsburg, Pa., on the 10th of March, 1853, of German parents, who emigrated to this country in 1845.

His father at once went to work in a coal mine, and mined coal in the Pittsburg coal district until 1863, when, being injured in the mines, he had to quit work, as he was disabled for life.

This incident forced young Valentine to leave school and go to work to help support the family, he being the only son out of four children.

At the age of 11 he was employed in Atterbury's glass factory as a carrying-in boy. At the age of 18 he had finished his trade as glassblower and has been working at it ever since.

In the year 1876 Remmel, along with his fellow-craftsmen, organized the glassworkers into the Knights of Labor. It was soon found that this form of trades union did not suit the glassworkers' ideas of trades union, on account of the affiliation with so many unskilled workers. In 1879 they organized a glassworkers' federation.

In November of 1881, when the American Federation of Trades had its first convention in Pittsburg and was first organized, Remmel was elected a delegate from his local union, and took an active part in having his trade connect itself with the federation. That organization has since changed its name to the American Federation of Labor.

Remmel was always active in the trades union movement, and has served it in every capacity from outer guard to president, as well as delegate to various conventions of his organization and delegate to trade councils, etc., where he had considerable experi-

ence in the "boring from within" process and has profited by it.

Rommel became a member of the socialist labor party in 1895, and at once was active in bringing about an American section of the party in Pittsburg. He has been actively engaged in the movement ever since. In June of 1898 he was elected secretary of the Pennsylvania state committee, and has been its secretary ever since.

He was a candidate for congress in the 22d district of Pennsylvania in 1898 and received 527 votes, and has been a candidate for mayor of Pittsburg.

#### EUGENE V. DEBS.

Eugene V. Debs, presidential candidate of the social democracy, nominated at Indianapolis March 8, 1900, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 5, 1855. He attended the public schools of that city until 14 years of age, and in May, 1870, began work in the Vandalla railroad car shops as a painter and car cleaner. In 1871 he became a fireman on the Vandalla road, and continued in that service for three years. In 1875 he became a clerk in a wholesale grocery house, where he remained until 1879, when he was elected, as a democrat, city clerk of Terre Haute, serving two terms, until September, 1883. In 1875 he joined the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and was a delegate to the Indianapolis convention of 1877. In 1878 he was chosen associate editor of the Firemen's Magazine, and in 1880 was appointed grand secretary of the order and editor-in-chief of the magazine. In 1885 he was a member of the Indiana legislature. About 1893 he organized the American Railway union and was elected its president. It was in connection with this order that he gained a national notoriety. In 1894 a boycott was declared against the Pullman Palace Car company of Chicago. The controversy was taken up by the Railway union and strikes were ordered upon a large number of railroads by President Debs. On the 10th of July, 1894, he and Vice-President Howard were arrested and released on bail. July 19 the federal grand jury found indictments against them and forty-three others for contempt of court in violating the order of Judges Woods and Grosscup, and they were arrested. The trial began Sept. 5, 1894, but was several times postponed. It was closed, however, Dec. 14, and Mr. Debs was found guilty of contempt of court and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the county jail. The case was carried to the Supreme court of the United States and the judgment of the lower court and its sentence was sustained. Mr. Debs served out his term of imprisonment in the county jail at Woodstock, Ill. Since his release he has resided at Terre Haute, Ind., devoting his time to labor questions and the building up of the party which placed him in nomination for the presidency.

#### JOB HARRIMAN.

Job Harriman, candidate of the social democracy for the vice-presidency, was born on Jan. 15<sup>th</sup> 1861, in Clinton county, Indiana. His people were farmers and he remained on the farm until he was 18 years of age. He then entered Butler university, at Irvington, Ind., where he was graduated.

He went into the ministry, but his views soon became changed so that he could not

conscientiously continue in the church, and he took up the practice of law. He was brought up as a democrat, but became dissatisfied with that party and did not vote at all after 1887 until 1890, when he became interested in socialism. At this time he was living in San Francisco. For the next five years he was more or less active in the socialist movement in California. In 1895 he removed to Los Angeles, in that state, and immediately entered the work there, where he has been an active agitator ever since. In 1898 he was the socialist labor party's candidate for governor and made an energetic campaign, polling 5,297 votes.

In the beginning of 1899 he was chosen as state organizer of the social democracy and labored the whole year in propaganda work throughout the state. In March, 1900, he was nominated for the vice-presidency at the national convention of the social democratic party that met at Indianapolis.

#### SETH H. ELLIS.

Seth H. Ellis, union reform candidate for president, was born near Martinsville, in Clinton county, Ohio, on Jan. 3, 1830, of quaker stock. He was raised a farmer and has followed that occupation all his life. A short time since, however, he rented his farm near Springboro and moved into the village of Waynesville to be nearer his children and that he might give better attention to his public duties.

Upon the organization of the Ohio state grange of Patrons of Husbandry, in April, 1873, he was elected master, and served in that capacity for six years. After that he was for ten years chairman of the executive committee of the state grange and was again elected master, which position he held for six years. After four years he was again elected to that position and still holds it.

He was for nine years a member of the board of trustees of the Ohio state university, and is now president of the board of control of the Ohio agricultural experiment station. He has also been a member of the Ohio state board of agriculture.

In all the various public positions which Mr. Ellis has held he has acquitted himself with honor and credit, and never has there been any criticism of his course.

#### SAMUEL T. NICHOLSON.

Samuel T. Nicholson, union reform candidate for vice-president, was born in Halifax county, North Carolina, Feb. 2, 1852. His family moved to North Carolina from Virginia in 1735. Two of the early governors of North Carolina, George Nicholson and Sir Francis Nicholson, were his ancestors.

He graduated with first honors at Horner school and took a classical and literary course at the University of Virginia, where he also studied law, but never practiced the profession. Aside from a few years spent in farming, all his life he has been connected with the insurance business.

About ten years ago he became interested in reform work, and in '92 began the publication of the Ec-lec-tic in the interests of good government and good citizenship. Removing to Washington, he had an opportunity to learn much of politics and politicians, and as a result he became instrumental in the organization of the National Good Government league, of which he became secretary, a position he still retains.

A democrat in politics, he joined the union reform party in 1899 and has since given it his ardent support.

#### DONELSON CAFFERY.

Donelson Caffery, nominee of the national party for the presidency, was born in the parish of St. Mary, La., Sept. 10, 1835, was educated at St. Mary's college, Maryland; studied law in Louisiana and was admitted to the bar; served in the confederate army, first in the 13th Louisiana regiment and subsequently on the staff of Gen. W. W. Walker; practiced law and engaged in sugar planting after the war; was a member of the Louisiana constitutional convention of 1879; was elected to the state senate in 1892; was appointed United States senator to succeed Randall Lee Gibson, deceased, and took his seat Jan. 7, 1893. He was elected by the legislature in 1894 to fill out the term of Randall Lee Gibson, which expired March 4, 1895, and also to succeed himself for the term ending March 4, 1901. Murphy J. Foster has been chosen by the legislature of Louisiana to succeed him. Mr. Caffery declined the nomination tendered him by the national party.

#### ARCHIBALD M. HOWE.

Archibald Murray Howe, candidate of the national party for the vice-presidency, was born in Northampton, Mass., May 20, 1848. He is a graduate of Harvard and a lawyer. He has had considerable experience in politics, especially as a reformer, and served in the Cambridge common council as an independent democrat in 1891. He was prominent in the movement against Blaine in 1884. Mr. Howe declined the vice-presidential nomination tendered him by the national party.

#### THOMAS R. BARD.

Thomas R. Bard, United States senator from California, was born at Chambersburg, Pa., Dec. 8, 1841, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Bard resided at Hagerstown, Md., and although he had hardly more than attained his majority he enlisted in the union army and took part in the battle of Antietam and several other engagements. Later he became connected with the transportation department of the war department, under Col. Thomas A. Scott, assistant secretary of war.

In 1865 Mr. Bard went to California to take charge of Col. Scott's interests in Ventura, embracing among other properties 277,000 acres of land. He remained in this business until the entire property was disposed of after Col. Scott's death. Mr. Bard became largely interested in the petroleum industry of southern California, and is one of the officers of the Union Oil company, president of the Bank of Huene-me and also of the Huene-me Wharf company. He was one of the incorporators of the first bank of Ventura and organized the Simi and Las Rosas Land and Water companies. Mr. Bard is a millionaire and has a wife and seven children.

#### JOSEPH C. S. BLACKBURN.

Joseph C. S. Blackburn, senator from Kentucky, was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, Oct. 1, 1838; was educated at Sayres institute, Frankfort, Ky., and at

Center college, Danville, Ky., whence he was graduated in 1857; studied law with George B. Kincaid, Esq., at Lexington; was admitted to the bar in 1858 and practiced until 1861; entered the confederate army in 1861 and served throughout the war; resumed practice in 1865; was elected to the state legislature of Kentucky in 1871 and '73; was elected to the house in the XLVth, XLVth, XLVth, XLVth and XLVth Congresses; was elected to the United States senate as a democrat to succeed John S. Williams, democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1885, and was re-elected in 1890. In 1897 he was defeated for re-election, but was elected in 1900 for the term ending March 3, 1907, to succeed William Lindsay.

#### WILLIAM PAUL DILLINGHAM.

William P. Dillingham, elected senator from the state of Vermont, was born at Waterbury, Vt., Dec. 12, 1843, and received his education at Newbury seminary and Kimball Union academy. In 1864 he went to Milwaukee, Wis., and entered the office of Matt H. Carpenter, who was his brother-in-law, as a law student, remaining there for two years. He then returned to Vermont and was admitted to the bar in 1867. In 1866 he was appointed secretary of civil and military affairs for the state of Vermont, in which capacity he again served the state in 1874 and 1876. During this time Mr. Dillingham was state's attorney for Washington county, Vermont; was a representative from Waterbury in the state legislature in 1876 and 1884, and was member of the state senate in 1878 and 1880. In 1882 he was appointed state commissioner of taxes, which office he held for six years. In 1888 he was elected governor of Vermont, being chosen by the largest plurality ever given a candidate for that office up to that time. Since the close of his term of office he has been engaged in the practice of law at Montpelier. He was elected to fill the unexpired term in the United States senate of Mr. Morrill, deceased, whose place was filled pro tempore by Mr. Ross. His term will expire March 8, 1903.

#### JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER.

Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver, appointed by the governor of Iowa to fill the vacancy in the United States senate caused by the death of John H. Gear, was born near Kingwood in West Virginia Feb. 6, 1858. He was graduated from the University of West Virginia in 1875 and removed to Fort Dodge, Iowa, in 1878, in which year he was admitted to the bar. A local biographer says:

"Mr. Dolliver landed in Fort Dodge with several dollars, which he invested in a meal ticket and a cheap sign which said he was a lawyer, and had enough left to pay the first month's rent of a second floor back office room. He was just about of age. He has since confided to friends that the reason he stopped at Fort Dodge was that if he went any farther he would have been compelled to forego the initial investment in the meal ticket.

"At that time Mr. Dolliver was fresh from West Virginia, where his father had spent forty years as a circuit-riding methodist preacher. The young man had come west to pave the way for bringing the fam-

ily, which he did after two years. An older brother, Robert H., came before the others, and the two established themselves in the practice of law. They succeeded but indifferently for a long time, and there were times when the meal-ticket situation was an embarrassment; they slept in the office and fared more or less sumptuously on a diet of canned pork and beans at 12 cents a can. This sort of fare, eaten with pewter spoons out of the ragged top of a can that had been torn open with a hatchet and jack-knife, was the first training the future congressman received to fit him for membership on the ways and means committee.

"The two Dolliver boys, true to their methodist training, immediately affiliated with the methodist church, and were regular attendants. They took part in the Sunday school, and 'J. P.' as everybody in Fort Dodge soon learned to call him, became the instructor of a class of youth of somewhat miscellaneous promise. There is yet a lingering suspicion in the minds of some of the members of that class that the article of theology presented was not particularly orthodox; but it was as strong as that particular class was able to assimilate. Gov. C. C. Carpenter was one of the chief pillars of the church, and it was through their relations in the church that Dolliver and Gov. Carpenter early became firm friends. Gov. Carpenter is credited with the honor of discovering Dolliver. The man had a faculty of making friends of whom-ever he met. Presently he came to be a factor in local affairs. He was elected city attorney, the emolument of which position was \$16.66 per month, and he resigned the position when he was elected to congress."

He came into state prominence in 1854, when he was selected to act as temporary chairman of the republican state convention. He made such a striking speech that he was at once called into the national campaign, and was selected to accompany Mr. Blaine on his stumping tour through the eastern states. In 1856 he was a candidate for congress, but was defeated by a slender majority. In 1858 he was again nominated for congress, just ten years after locating at Fort Dodge, and was elected by over 5,000 majority, and has been continuously in congress since, serving a longer term than any man from Iowa excepting Allison and Henderson. Mr. Dolliver has long been a member of the committee on ways and means, and his arguments in favor of practical application of the protective tariff have ranked with the best ever made on that question.

#### MURPHY J. FOSTER.

Murphy James Foster, United States senator-elect from Louisiana, was born at Franklin, La., Jan. 12, 1849, and graduated from the Cumberland university, at Lebanon, Tenn. After graduation he studied law at Washington and Lee university, Virginia, and completed his studies at Tulane university (then the University of Louisiana), at New Orleans. He entered upon the practice of his profession in his native town. He was a member of the Louisiana state senate from 1880 to 1892, and led the fight against the Louisiana state lottery, in which he succeeded in driving that institution from the state. In 1892 he was elected governor of Louisiana, and re-elected in 1896, his second term expiring in

May, 1900. Upon the expiration of his term as governor he was elected to the senate of the United States to succeed Donelson Caffery, whose term of office will expire March 3, 1901. Senator Foster's term will close March 3, 1907.

#### A. J. M'LAURIN.

Anselm J. McLaurin, senator-elect from Mississippi, was born in Brandon, Miss., March 26, 1848, and was raised on a farm in Smith county. He was educated at Summerville institute, studied law, admitted to the bar in 1868, and began the practice of his profession at Raleigh, Miss. In 1871 he was elected district attorney for the 5th district of the state, which office he held for four years. In 1876 he removed to Brandon, was elected to the state legislature in 1879, was presidential elector in 1888, member of the state constitutional convention in 1890, and was elected to the United States senate in 1894 to succeed E. C. Walthall and served until March 3, 1895. In 1895 he was elected governor of Mississippi, and at the close of his term he was elected to the United States senate to succeed W. V. Sullivan.

#### MARTIN MAGINNIS.

Martin Maginnis, appointed by the governor of Montana to be United States senator upon the resignation of Senator W. A. Clark, was born in Wayne county, New York, Oct. 27, 1841. At an early age he removed with his parents to Minnesota and became a student at Hamline university, which he left to assume charge of a democratic newspaper. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 1st Minnesota infantry regiment and by promotion became its major in 1864. In 1866 he removed to Montana and engaged in the business of mining. Subsequently he edited and published the Helena Daily Gazette. In 1875 he was elected, as a democrat, territorial delegate in congress, and was re-elected to the five succeeding congresses. He took an active part in the constitutional convention of 1889, in which he opposed the woman-suffrage provision. He has been a delegate from Montana to nearly all the democratic national conventions since he has been a resident of the state. He has large mining interests and is one of the wealthiest men in that section of the country.

#### WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

William H. Taft, appointed by the president at the head of the Philippine commission, is a son of the late attorney-general of the United States, Alphonso Taft, and was born in Cincinnati Sept. 15, 1857; was graduated at Woodward high school in 1874 and at Yale college in 1878. In 1880 he was graduated at the Cincinnati law school, and the same month was admitted to the bar. The next year he was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county, which office he resigned in 1882 to accept the office of collector of internal revenue for the 1st district of Ohio, to which he was appointed by President Arthur. He resigned that office one year later to resume the practice of law. In 1885 he was made assistant county solicitor, and when a little later Judge Harmon resigned his place on the Superior bench Mr. Taft was appointed by Gov. Foraker to fill the vacancy. This term ex-

pired in 1888, when Judge Taft was elected to succeed himself for the full term of five years. Before he could serve out his term, however, President Harrison appointed him solicitor-general of the United States, and on May 17, 1892, he was again honored by the same president with the appointment as judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which office he held at the time of his present appointment.

#### HENRY C. IDE.

Henry C. Ide, appointed by the president one of the Philippine commissioners, was born in Vermont in 1844 and was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1866. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1871, making St. Johnsbury his residence. In 1881 he was appointed commissioner on behalf of the United States to act with commissioners from Great Britain and Germany to settle the land troubles in Samoa. Upon his arrival he was chosen chairman of the commission and rendered valuable service there for over a year. He was in 1893 appointed chief justice of Samoa, at the suggestion of Germany and with the approval of Great Britain. Judge Ide performed the duties of his high office to the satisfaction of all the powers concerned in the government of Samoa. Judge Ide returned to the United States upon resigning his position in Samoa. Mr. Ide has served several terms as state's attorney and as a member of the state senate of Vermont. In 1881 he was a delegate from Vermont to the republican national convention.

#### DEAN CONANT WORCESTER.

Dean C. Worcester, appointed by the president a member of the Philippine commission, was born at Thetford, Vt., Oct. 1, 1866, and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1889. He was a member of the Steere scientific expedition to the Philippine islands in 1887-8 and assistant professor in botany in the University of Michigan in 1889-90. In 1890 he was one of the conductors of the Menage scientific expedition to the Philippines, being engaged in that work until 1893. Between 1893 and 1895 he was instructor in zoology and from 1895 to 1899 he was assistant professor and curator of the zoological museum at Michigan university. In 1899 he was a member of the United States Philippine commission. He has written a valuable book on the Philippines and their people and some valuable papers on the birds and mammals of those islands.

#### LUKE E. WRIGHT.

Luke E. Wright, appointed by the president a member of the Philippine commission, is a native of Tennessee and was born in 1847. He is a son of the late Judge Archibald Wright, formerly chief justice of the Supreme court of Tennessee, and served eight years as attorney-general of the state. Gen. Wright is one of the prominent lawyers of the Memphis bar and has always taken a leading part in the politics of the state. In politics he is a gold democrat. In the great yellow-fever scourge of 1878 Gen. Wright remained in Memphis and was recognized as one of the guardians of the stricken city. During the days of dueling Gen. Wright was a recog-

nized authority on all affairs of honor and served as second in nearly all of the famous Tennessee duels. He married a daughter of Admiral Raphael Semmes of the confederate navy. Three of his sons served in the Spanish-American war.

#### BERNARD MOSES.

Bernard Moses, appointed by the president a member of the Philippine commission, was born at Burlington, Conn., Aug. 27, 1846, and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1870. In 1875 he became professor of history in Albion college and the next year was made professor of history and political economy in the University of California. He is the author of several works, among which are "Federal Government in Switzerland" and "Establishment of Spanish Rule in America," besides having been a large contributor to the various magazines of the country.

#### GEORGE VON L. MEYER.

George von Lehr Meyer, appointed in October, 1900, ambassador to Italy, was born in Boston June 24, 1858, and was graduated from Harvard university in 1879.

In 1881 Mr. Meyer became a member of the firm of Linder & Meyer, established by his father in 1841. In 1889 he was elected a member of the common council of Boston and in 1890 was elected to the board of aldermen. In 1891 he was chosen to the Massachusetts house of representatives and was speaker of the house in 1894, 1895 and 1896.

He was appointed by the governor chairman of the Massachusetts board of managers for the Paris exposition. At the republican national convention at Philadelphia he was chosen as the Massachusetts member of the national committee. He is a man of large wealth and is a director and officer in some of the largest corporations in the state.

#### SANFORD BALLARD DOLE.

Sanford B. Dole, appointed governor of the territory of Hawaii, was born in Honolulu in 1844, his parents being missionaries from Maine who had landed at Honolulu in 1840. Mr. Dole received his education at Punahou college, of which his father was president, and at the age of 22 he entered Williams college, Massachusetts, where he remained one year. He then went to Boston, entered the law office of William Brigham and was admitted to the Suffolk county (Massachusetts) bar. Soon afterward he returned to Honolulu and began the practice of his profession, which he continued until 1887, when he was appointed to the Supreme bench. In 1884 he became a member of the legislature and was re-elected in 1886. Mr. Dole took a prominent part in the reform movement in Hawaii which culminated in the revolution of 1887, at which time he was a member of the executive committee of the Hawaiian league. The peaceful ending of the movement making Hawaii a republic was largely due to Mr. Dole's conservatism. Upon the change in the form of government Mr. Dole was chosen president of the new republic and strongly favored annexation of the islands to the United States. When this was consummated he was appointed governor of the territory of Hawaii, a position he still holds.



**CHARLES H. ALLEN.**

Charles H. Allen, governor of Porto Rico, was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1848 and was graduated at Amherst. He has had, in addition to his business experience, a great deal of legislative training. First a member of the Lowell school board, he entered the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature in 1881, went to the state senate in 1883 and then became a member of the national house of representatives. He served through the XLIXth and Lth congresses and might have continued in legislative work had he not declined a re-nomination.

At the close of his congressional career Mr. Allen resumed the active control of his business interests and, although he became assistant secretary of the navy May 9, 1898, succeeding Theodore Roosevelt, he has managed to maintain his business connections notwithstanding the volume of important duties that fell to his share in the Spanish-American war.

At present he is the head of a large manufacturing firm, the president of one bank, director in another, and is largely interested in the manufacture of high-grade papers. He was appointed governor of Porto Rico by the president in 1899 to succeed Gen. G. W. Davis.

**SEATON SCHRODER.**

Commander Schroder, U. S. N., the governor of Guam, is a native of Washington, D. C., and a graduate of the naval academy at Annapolis in the class of 1864. In 1872 he was commissioned as a lieutenant and served on the Benicia in the Asiatic squadron. After this service he was assigned to duty in the hydrographic office, but at intervals was attached to the Dispatch, the Albatross and the Vesuvius. Later he was assigned to special duty with the Gettysburg in the Mediterranean. From December, 1896, he was assigned to the battleship Massachusetts and served on board that vessel through the Spanish war. In the spring of 1900 he was appointed governor of Guam to succeed Capt. R. P. Leary, who became governor in August, 1899.

**GEORGE B. CORTELYOU.**

George B. Cortelyou, appointed private secretary to the president to succeed John A. Porter, who resigned May 1, 1900, was born in New York city July 26, 1862, and belongs to one of the oldest families. His grandfather, Peter Croyleus Cortelyou, Sr., for forty years a member of the type-founding firm of George Bruce & Co., and his father, Peter C. Cortelyou, Jr., were prominent figures in New York business and social circles a generation ago. In 1884 George B. was appointed confidential stenographer in the United States appraiser's office in New York, but resigned upon the change of administration in March, 1885. In October, 1889, he was appointed private secretary to the postoffice inspector in charge at New York and two years later became private secretary to Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Rathbone. He resigned in March, 1892, but was reappointed by Assistant Postmaster-General Maxwell. In November, 1895, he was appointed stenographer to the president and a few months later executive clerk in the president's office. He was made assistant secretary to the president in 1898 and secretary May 1, 1900.

**FRANK W. HACKETT.**

Frank W. Hackett, appointed assistant secretary of the navy to succeed Mr. Allen, selected governor of Porto Rico, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., about 1837, and was graduated from Harvard university in 1861. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he joined the navy and was made assistant paymaster in the North Atlantic fleet. He saw considerable service and was on board the Miami in the engagement of that vessel with the confederate ram Albemarle. At the close of the war he resigned and began the study of law, and after being admitted to the bar he engaged in the practice of his profession at Washington, D. C. In 1872 he was private secretary to Caleb Cushing, the United States counsel in the Alabama claims controversy. He was obliged to resign that position on account of his health and it was some years before he recovered it sufficiently to resume his professional labors. He is a warm personal friend of Secretary Long, who urged his appointment to the naval office when he became the head of naval affairs. The resignation of Mr. Allen created a vacancy which he was chosen to fill.

**WILLIAM M. JOHNSON.**

William M. Johnson of New Jersey, appointed first assistant postmaster-general upon the resignation of Perry S. Heath, is a native of New Jersey and is 52 years of age. He received an education and studied law and for many years has practiced his profession at Hackensack. Although always a republican he never sought nor held office until 1895, when he was nominated for state senator and was elected to that office in a strongly democratic district. In 1898 he was re-elected and became the leader of the republican majority in the senate. In 1899 he was president of the body and in the absence of Gov. Voorhees in Europe he was acting chief executive of the state. He was tendered a seat on the bench of the Supreme court of New Jersey, but declined it. He has always taken great interest in his home city and recently presented it with a public library building costing \$50,000. He has always been active in religious circles and is noted for his unostentatious philanthropy and benevolence.

**FRANK L. CAMPBELL.**

Frank L. Campbell, appointed in April, 1900, to be assistant secretary of the interior, was born in Hancock county, West Virginia, in 1844, and was educated in the schools of the neighborhood. He was sent to Washington and Jefferson college, but left college and entered the union army. He has been a member of Lincoln post No. 3, G. A. R., department of the Potomac, for twenty years. At the close of the war he opened the first free school in West Virginia. After teaching in that state four years he became superintendent of public schools at Marlboro, O., where he also studied law.

In 1870 he came to Washington as an employe in the census office, and during his two years' service in that office attended the law school of Columbia university, being graduated in 1872. By way of promotion he was then transferred to the pension bureau, and, after serving as an examiner two years and as member of the board of review four years, was further promoted to the board of pension appeals in the sec-

retary's office, where he remained two years. There he manifested such exceptional legal attainments that he was made an assistant attorney in the office of the assistant attorney-general for the interior department, which position he had held for nineteen years, having by promotions become first assistant attorney.

Mr. Campbell, although a republican, was retained during the democratic administrations of Secretaries Lamar, Vilas, Smith and Francis.

#### DAVID H. MOORE.

The Rev. David Hastings Moore, D. D., elected bishop of the methodist episcopal church at the general conference held in Chicago in May, 1900, was born near Athens, O., Sept. 4, 1838. In 1860 he was graduated from Ohio university, receiving the degree of B. A. The same year he entered the Ohio conference and was appointed to Bain bridge circuit as junior preacher. In May, 1862, he volunteered in the union army as a private, but was immediately elected captain of company A, 87th Ohio volunteer infantry. He was under Col. Miles at Harper's Ferry and was surrendered to the confederates when that place fell, but was soon exchanged and assisted in recruiting an Ohio infantry regiment, of which he became major and later lieutenant-colonel. He also served in East Tennessee and through the campaign under Sherman in the march to the sea, after which he returned to civil life and resumed his ministerial labors, serving in a number of prominent churches in the Ohio and Cincinnati conferences. In 1875 he was elected president of the Cincinnati Wesleyan College for Women and in 1880 chancellor president of the Colorado seminary and chancellor of the University of Denver. He was elected editor of the Western Christian Advocate at Cincinnati in 1884, which position he held at the time of his election to the episcopate.

#### JOHN W. HAMILTON.

The Rev. Dr. John William Hamilton, D. D., elected bishop of the methodist episcopal church at the general conference at Chicago, held in May, 1900, was born in Weston, Lewis county, Virginia, March 3, 1845. He is of Scotch-Irish descent and his father was a minister in the Pittsburg conference. In 1865 he was graduated from Mount Union college, Ohio, and from Boston university in 1871. After securing his degree from Mount Union college he became financial agent for his alma mater. In 1866 he joined the Pittsburg conference and his first appointment was to Newport, O. In 1868 he was transferred to the New England conference. For twenty-five years he was a prominent minister in and near Boston, founding the People's church, of which he was pastor for nine years, notwithstanding the time limit. He was elected corresponding secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education society May, 1892, and occupied that position up to the time of his election. He had been a member of the five general conferences preceding his election to the episcopate and was a member of the programme committee of the ecumenical methodist conference of 1891 and fraternal delegate to the church of Ireland and England in 1898.

#### EDWIN W. PARKER.

The Rev. Edwin W. Parker, D. D., chosen by the general conference of the methodist episcopal church at its session in Chicago in May, 1900, to be a missionary bishop to India, was born at St. Johnsbury, Vt., Jan. 21, 1823. He was graduated from the Concord Biblical institute in 1859 and joined the Vermont conference a month later. He was ordained a missionary by the New England conference in April, 1859, and ordered to India. He sailed for India by way of Cape Town the same year and reached the field of his labors Aug. 21, 1859. Since that date he has worked continually as a missionary in northwest India. In 1864 he was chosen presiding elder of that missionary conference, a position he held up to the time of his election to the position of missionary bishop for southern Asia.

#### FRANK W. WARNE.

The Rev. Frank W. Warne, D. D., chosen missionary bishop to India at the general conference of the methodist episcopal church held at Chicago in May, 1900, was born in Erin, Ont., Canada, in 1854, and entered the ministry in Canada in 1874. In 1878-81 he was missionary in British North America. In 1884 he was graduated from the Garrett institute at Evanston, Ill., and while a student he was a member of the Rock river (Ill.) conference and supplied pulpits in Pullman and Austin. Soon after his graduation he went as a missionary to India and has been in Calcutta ever since, as pastor of what is known in India as Bishop Thoburn's church, and is presiding elder of the Calcutta district.

#### MAJ. LEO RASSIEUR.

Maj. Rassieur, elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, is one of the younger veterans of the organization. He was born in Baden, Alsace, then a French (now a German) province, in 1844, and seven years later his parents emigrated to this country, settling in St. Louis.

He was not 18 years old when the civil war broke out, but he promptly enlisted May 7, 1861, in the 1st United States reserve corps, volunteers, and was made orderly sergeant of company B. By gallantry on many a battlefield he won promotion until, at the age of 20, he became a major, which commission he held when mustered out Aug. 20, 1865.

He immediately began the study of law at St. Louis and two years later was admitted to the bar. He practiced his profession successfully until 1894, when he was elected judge of probate. In 1898, at the expiration of his term, he resumed the practice of his profession. Minor offices which he has held in the city of St. Louis include a membership on the board of directors of the city's public schools, with which he was connected from 1874 to 1878. During 1878 he was vice-president of the board. From 1880 to 1890 he was attorney for the school board.

In Grand Army circles he has held many honors. His crowning one as commander-in-chief was forecasted in 1899, when he withdrew in favor of ex-Commander Albert D. Shaw. He is commander of Frank P. Blair post No. 1 of St. Louis, and was department commander of Missouri in 1891. He also was judge-advocate general of the Grand Army in 1893.

American Colonies and Protectorates.

CUBA.

There has been little of startling importance in Cuban affairs since closing the record in *The Daily News Almanac* for 1900. On the 6th of December, 1899, Gen. Wood, who had been governor of the province of Santiago, was promoted to be a major-general and appointed governor-general of the entire island, thus relieving Maj.-Gen. Brooke, who had filled that office since the evacuation of Havana by the Spaniards. On the 10th of the month Gen. Wood announced his cabinet as follows: Secretary of state, Diego Tamayo; secretary of justice, Luis Estevez; secretary of education, Juan B. Hernandez; secretary of finance, Enrique Varona; secretary of public works, Jose R. Villalon, and secretary of agriculture, etc., Ruis Rivera.

At once on assuming his position Gen. Wood began the work of reforming the courts of justice, especially the criminal departments. The *carcel*, or city prison, was known to be little better than a whited sepulcher, for while the building presented outwardly the appearance of neatness and cleanliness it was within indescribably filthy, unwholesome and foul. Besides, it was filled with hundreds of criminals of all grades who were mixed up with persons awaiting trial for all manner of offenses. Many of the inmates had been imprisoned without trial and for terms much exceeding in length the punishment provided by the laws under which they might be convicted. Gen. Wood's first act was to turn loose several hundred of those who had been improperly confined, which was followed by the appointment of a joint commission of Cuban and American lawyers to codify the laws, modifying those which restricted the personal liberty of the people and giving prominence to those which related to the prompt trial of such as were accused of crimes great or small.

On the 12th of January Gen. Wood removed from office Fredrico Mora, fiscal of the Supreme court, who was largely responsible for the great number of untried cases and who had used every effort to hinder trials in the cases of persons charged with dishonesty in the customs service. Having corrected the abuses in this direction Gen. Wood gave his personal attention to the betterment of the public schools and to the construction of good roads in the island. In the same month he issued an order which defined the relations between the civil and military authorities, in which the latter were prohibited from interfering in the direction of civil affairs except in relation to sanitary matters.

CENSUS OF 1899.

In April the census figures taken Oct. 16, 1899, were published and the official count announced.

The total population of Cuba determined by the census was 1,572,797, distributed as follows among the six provinces:

Havana .....	424,804
Matanzas .....	202,444
Pinar del Rio .....	173,061
Puerto Principe .....	88,234
Santa Clara .....	356,536
Santiago .....	327,715

The latest census taken under Spanish au-

thority was in 1887. The total population as returned by that census was 1,631,687, and the population by provinces was as follows:

Havana .....	451,928
Matanzas .....	259,578
Pinar del Rio .....	225,891
Puerto Principe .....	67,789
Santa Clara .....	354,122
Santiago .....	272,379

Whether that census was correct may be a matter of discussion, but if incorrect the number of inhabitants was certainly not overstated.

Comparing the total population at these two censuses, it is seen that the loss in the twelve years amounted to 58,890, or 3.6 per cent of the population in 1887. This loss is attributable to the recent civil war and the reconcentration policy accompanying it, but the figures express only a part of the loss from this cause. Judging from the earlier history of the island and the excess of births over deaths, as shown by the registration records, however imperfect they may be, the population probably increased from 1837 up to the beginning of the war and at the latter epoch reached a total of little less than 1,800,000. It is probable, therefore, that the direct and indirect losses by the war and the reconcentration policy, including a decrease of births and of immigration and an increase of deaths and of emigration, reached a total of approximately 200,000.

The following table shows the absolute and the proportional gain or loss between 1887 and 1899 in each of the six provinces:

Province.	Gain or loss.	Pct. gain or loss.
Havana .....	†27,124	† 6.0
Matanzas .....	†57,134	†21.9
Pinar del Rio .....	†52,827	†23.4
Puerto Principe .....	*20,445	*30.2
Santa Clara .....	* 2,414	* 7
Santiago .....	*55,336	*20.3

\*Gain. †Loss.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.

The area of Cuba is approximately 44,000 square miles and the average number of inhabitants per square mile 35.7, about the same as the state of Iowa. The areas of the six provinces and the average density of population in each are as follows:

Province.	Area. Sq.miles.	Pop. per sq. m.
Havana .....	2,772	153
Matanzas .....	3,700	55
Pinar del Rio .....	5,000	35
Puerto Principe .....	10,500	8
Santa Clara .....	9,560	37
Santiago .....	12,468	26

Havana, with the densest population, is as thickly populated as the state of Connecticut, and Puerto Principe, the most sparsely populated, is in this respect comparable with the state of Texas.

The great difference in density of population in the different provinces is in part due to the presence of large cities, especially in the case of Havana. Still, after excluding the cities of 8,000 inhabitants or

more notable differences are seen to exist, as shown below.

Rural inhabitants to a square mile:

Havana .....	55.3
Matanzas .....	39.0
Pinar del Rio .....	32.8
Puerto Principe .....	6.0
Santa Clara .....	28.5
Santiago .....	21.7

Puerto Principe, with six rural inhabitants to a square mile, is a pastoral province.

#### POPULATION OF CITIES.

The following are the cities having more than 3,000 inhabitants:

City.	Province.	Population.
Alquizar.....	Havana .....	3,714
Alto Songo.....	Santiago .....	3,158
Baracoa.....	Santiago .....	4,937
Bayamo.....	Santiago .....	3,022
Bejucal.....	Havana .....	4,823
Caibarien.....	Santa Clara .....	7,013
Camajuina.....	Santa Clara .....	5,082
Campechuela.....	Santiago .....	3,254
Cardenas.....	Matanzas .....	21,940
Cienfuegos.....	Santa Clara .....	30,338
Colon.....	Matanzas .....	7,175
Consolation del Sur.....	Pinar del Rio .....	3,062
Corral Falso.....	Matanzas .....	3,823
Crucis.....	Santa Clara .....	4,173
Gibara.....	Santiago .....	6,841
Guanabacoa.....	Havana .....	13,965
Guanajay.....	Pinar del Rio .....	6,483
Guantanamo.....	Santiago .....	7,137
Guines.....	Havana .....	8,149
Havana.....	Havana .....	235,981
Holguin.....	Santiago .....	6,045
Jovellanos.....	Matanzas .....	4,721
Manzanillo.....	Santiago .....	14,464
Marianoa.....	Havana .....	5,416
Matanzas.....	Matanzas .....	36,374
Melena.....	Havana .....	5,016
Nuevitas.....	Puerto Principe.....	4,228
Palmira.....	Santa Clara .....	4,519
Pinar del Rio.....	Pinar del Rio .....	8,880
Placitas.....	Santa Clara .....	5,409
Puerto Principe.....	Puerto Principe.....	25,102
Ranchuelo.....	Santa Clara .....	3,019
Regla.....	Havana .....	11,363
Remedios.....	Santa Clara .....	6,633
Rodas.....	Santa Clara .....	3,390
Sagua la Grande.....	Santa Clara .....	12,728
San Antonle de los Baños.....	Havana .....	8,178
Sancti Spiritus.....	Santa Clara .....	12,696
San Jose de las Lajas.....	Havana .....	3,024
San Luis.....	Santiago .....	5,059
Santa Clara.....	Santa Clara .....	13,763
Santa Ysabel de las Lajas.....	Santa Clara .....	3,042
Santiago.....	Santiago .....	43,090
Santiago de las Vegas.....	Havana .....	7,151
Surgidero.....	Havana .....	3,683
Trinidad.....	Santa Clara .....	11,120
Yglesia.....	Matanzas .....	3,441

There are 187,826 white males 21 years of age and over born in Cuba, as against 96,083 born in Spain, 6,704 born in other countries and 127,300 colored; of the whites born in Cuba and who are Cuban citizens there are 79,455 qualified to vote on the ground of education, as against 55,767 white males over 21 years of age born in Spain, whose citizenship is in suspense. From this 55,767 there should be deducted all the Spanish males 21 years of age and over who can read and write and who have registered for the preservation of their Spanish citizenship. The

number left after making this deduction will give the number of Spanish voters on the ground of education, to be compared with the number of white Cuban voters on the ground of education.

There is a much greater preponderance of Cuban voters than had been supposed the census would show. There appear to be 25,692 colored Cuban citizens who can read and write. Adding this to the literate white Cubans, there are 105,147 Cubans who answer to the educational qualification. If the proportion of illiteracy among the colored Cuban soldiers is the same as that shown by the tables for colored population generally in the neighborhood of 28,000 more voters will be added by the inclusion of the Cuban soldiers who could not vote on the educational qualification.

It is supposed that a considerable number of Cubans will also be added upon property qualifications—that is to say, Cubans who own property but cannot read or write and were not in the Cuban army—so there will be at least 140,000 qualified native Cuban voters under the proposed basis of suffrage. As against this, there will be the 55,767 Spaniards whose citizenship was in suspense when the census was taken, less the number who have since declared to preserve their Spanish citizenship and plus such Spaniards as have not declared and cannot read and write but are the owners of property. As the illiterate Spanish males 21 years of age and over amount to only 16,426, it is hardly probable that there will be any great number of Spaniards added as voters upon the property qualification alone.

Native whites constitute 58 per cent of the total population, or much more than one-half. The negroes and mixed constitute only 32 per cent, or less than one-third, and they are less than one-half in every province, being largest in Santiago, where they constitute 43 per cent of the population. The average number of Chinese is trifling, being less than 1 per cent of the population of the island. The proportion of children under 5 years of age is unusually small. The proportion of the inhabitants under 21 years of age is normal, being one-half of the population.

#### MOVEMENT TOWARD INDEPENDENCE.

Near the close of March Mr. Root, the secretary of war, returned from Cuba, having been there to examine into the conditions of the island as to their bearings upon the subject of the capacity of the people for self-government. In his report he declared that the prerequisite for independence was the establishment of the municipal governments upon a sound and safe basis, and this may be regarded as the policy that will be adopted by the general government in determining the time when the administration of Cuba will be handed over to the people of the island. The municipal district is the political and administrative unit in Cuba. There are six provinces, thirty-one judicial districts and 132 municipal districts in the island. A municipal district is the territory under the administration of a municipal council, and may be established, increased, diminished, annexed to other municipal districts or abolished by the governor-general. It corresponds, in a measure, to the American county or township, and as prerequisites to establishment must contain not fewer than

2,000 inhabitants and be able to meet the necessary expenses of the local government. Each district is divided into subdistricts, and the latter into wards, or barrios. These are further divided into electoral districts, and these again into electoral sections.

Each municipal district has a municipal council and a municipal board. The council governs the district, subject to the supervision of the governor of the province and military governor of the island, and is composed of a mayor, a certain number of deputy mayors, and aldermen taken from the members of the council.

The census of the population determines the number of councilors to which each municipal district is entitled, as follows: Up to 500 inhabitants, five; 500 to 800, six; 800 to 1,000, seven; between 1,000 and 10,000, one additional councilor for every additional 1,000 people; and between 10,000 and 20,000, one for every additional 2,000 people. For more than 20,000, one for every additional 2,000 inhabitants until the municipal council has the maximum number of thirty councilors.

The number of deputy mayors is determined on the same principle. Municipal districts of less than 800 inhabitants have no deputy mayors; between 800 and 1,000, one; 1,000 to 6,000, two; 6,000 to 10,000, three; 10,000 to 18,000, four; 18,000 or more, five. Up to 800 inhabitants there is but one subdistrict, and between 800 and 1,000 two, but thereafter the number of subdistricts corresponds to the number of deputy mayors. Each deputy mayor is in charge of a subdistrict as the representative of the mayor, discharging such administrative duties as he may direct, but having no independent functions.

Up to 3,000 inhabitants there is but one electoral district; between 3,000 and 6,000, three; 6,000 to 10,000, four; 10,000 to 18,000, five; 18,000 or more, six.

The councilors are elected from the municipality at large by the qualified voters of the district, one-half being renewed every two years, the councilors longest in service going out at each renewal. They are eligible for re-election. The regular elections are held in the first two weeks in May, but partial elections are held when, at least six months before the regular election, vacancies occur which amount to a third of the total number of councilors. If they occur after this period they are filled by the governor of the province from among former members of the council.

All male citizens over 25 years of age who enjoy their full civil rights and have lived at least two years in the municipality are entitled to vote, provided they are not disqualified by sentence for certain criminal offenses, bankruptcy or insolvency, or are not delinquent taxpayers or paupers.

The mayors and deputy mayors are appointed by the military governor from among the councilors on the recommendation of the council. But while under the law the deputy mayors must be selected from the council, the military governor may appoint any person as mayor whether he belongs to the municipality or not.

Each ward has a mayor, who is appointed by the municipal mayor and discharges various minor duties. Each council has a secretary, appointed by the governor of the island, and one or more fiscal attorneys,

but the municipal mayor and the secretary are the only salaried officials, the offices of deputy mayor, fiscal attorney, alderman, associate member of the municipal board and mayor of a ward being described in the law as "gratuitous, obligatory and honorary." The duties of the municipal council do not differ materially from those that devolve upon similar bodies in European countries. The sessions of the municipal board are determined by the body itself, but they cannot be fewer than one in each week, at which every member is required to attend punctually or pay a fine. Neither the mayor, the deputies, aldermen nor ward mayor are permitted to absent themselves without permission, each from the next highest official above him.

The ability to conduct these municipal councils and governments under such laws may fairly be taken to indicate the wisdom necessary to self-government on a higher and wider scale. It was the avowed policy of the United States government, when these municipal regulations had been established upon a firm basis, to have a constitutional convention held, a constitution framed and, after it has been adopted and its stability demonstrated, it would then be time for a formal recognition of Cuban independence and for the withdrawal of the assistance and supervision of federal authority. Of course there are political parties in the island, but they have none of them developed more than the fundamental idea that gives an element of cohesion. The strongest party favors independence, but not until it has been earned by practice and discipline in self-government. The position of Gen. Gomez is in opposition to an armed force of Americans on the island, declaring that the governor-general would be as safe without a guard in Cuba as he is with a large army at his command.

April 24 Luis Rivera, secretary of agriculture and industry, resigned his position in Gen. Wood's cabinet, the reason being some unfavorable comments upon the Cuban officials that had been made by a friend of the governor-general and published in an American paper. The position was subsequently filled by the appointment of Perfecto Lacoeste.

#### POSTAL FRAUDS.

In May the discovery of serious postal fraud in Havana on the part of American officials, involving approximately \$100,000 and implicating some half-dozen officers, was announced. The clew to the frauds was given in a sworn confession made by E. P. Thompson, postmaster of Havana, in which he admitted the taking of \$435 from the money-order department of the office in September, 1898, making good the discrepancy by depositing as cash a memorandum as a receipt for the money. He avoided detection by taking up his memorandum and depositing cash for the other funds whenever the government inspector was making an examination. The inspection being over the funds were again withdrawn and the memorandum deposited in its place. In April, 1900, the inspector by accident discovered the memorandum. The deficit was made good, and Thompson made his statement and directed attention to other illegalities. The postmaster, W. H. Reeves, deputy auditor of the island, and two clerks in the stamp department of the office were arrested. Charles W. Neely.

chief financial agent of the Cuban postal service, was arrested in Rochester, N. Y., on the 6th of May, as being implicated by a confession made by W. H. Reeves in the frauds, and was held for extradition to Cuba. J. L. Bristow, fourth assistant postmaster-general, was sent to Cuba to investigate the charges that had been made.

The subject came up in congress, and on the 19th of May Senator Teller of Colorado moved an appropriation of \$200,000 to cover the embezzlement, and on the 25th of May the house received a bill providing for the extradition of Neely, which, being amended to permit the extradition of criminals to "any foreign country or territory or part thereof occupied by the United States," passed. In the senate a resolution was adopted providing for a thorough investigation of fiscal affairs in Cuba. The subject was committed to the committee on relations with Cuba, which is made up of Senators Platt of Connecticut, Aldrich of Rhode Island, Cullom of Illinois, Davis of Minnesota, McMillan of Michigan, Chandler of New Hampshire, Spooner of Wisconsin (all republicans) and Money of Mississippi, Taliaferro of Florida (both democrats) and Teller of Colorado (independent) and Butler of North Carolina (populist).

Mr. Bristow reported Neely's defalcations at \$131,713, without including postage stamps taken, and which might have been sold, amounting to from \$50,000 to \$100,000. This mortifying affair created more unfavorable comment in the United States than it did in Cuba. One of the leading papers in Havana (the Cubano) said of it: "Cuba is not primarily interested, but she looks to see what the United States will do. Fraud is not the monopoly of any nation, and there is a great difference between the frauds of the postoffice and those committed under the Spanish regime. Now, thorough investigation is being made with a view to punishing the criminals. In former days the criminals went scot free. The Americans are proving themselves more honest than the government which ruled Cuba for 400 years."

#### MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

On the 16th of June were held the first elections since the American occupation, being the municipal elections in Havana and other cities. There were at the capital three tickets in the field—the national, the independent and the republican. The national

party elected all of its candidates, including the mayor, Alejandro Rodriguez, eighteen members of the city council, the city treasurer, one correctional judge and three municipal judges. Rodriguez received 13,073 votes to 6,534 votes cast for Estrada Mora, the independent candidate. The republican party elected none of its candidates, although supported by the newspaper La Discusion. Despite the charges of fraud made by the independents the election was a remarkably fair one. The national party embraced nearly all the leaders in the late revolution. Outside of Havana the republicans were more successful than the nationals.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Early in August the war department in Washington issued an order calling for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention to be held at Havana on the 5th of November. After reciting the joint resolution of congress of April 20, 1898, the order proceeds as follows: "Therefore it is ordered that a general election be held in the island of Cuba on the third Saturday of September, in the year 1900, to elect delegates to a convention to meet in the city of Havana on the first Monday of November, in the year 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, to frame and adopt a constitution for the people of Cuba, and as a part thereof to provide for and agree with the government of the United States upon the relations to exist between that government and the government of Cuba, and to provide for the election by the people of officers under such constitution and the transfer of the government to officers so elected."

The delegates assigned to the various provinces are as follows: Pinar del Rio, 3; Havana, 8; Matanzas, 4; Santa Clara, 7; Puerto Principe, 2; Santiago, 7; total, 31.

The result of the election on the 15th of September was by provinces as follows:

Province.	Nat.	Rep.	Dem.
Pinar del Rio.....	3	..	..
Havana .....	6	2	..
Matanzas .....	..	3	1
Santa Clara .....	..	6	*1
Puerto Principe .....	2	..	..
Santiago .....	6	1	..
Total .....	17	12	2

\*Independent.

#### PORTO RICO.

In his annual message delivered to congress on the 5th day of December, 1899, the president said: "The markets of the United States should be opened up to her [Porto Rico's] products. Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico and give her products free access to our markets." That both houses of congress readily accepted this view of the president is evident from the fact that on the 3d of January Senator Foraker of Ohio introduced into the senate a bill which declared that the constitution and laws of the United States were to be extended to the island, as far as practicable, and export duties were prohibited and import duties levied the same as in United States ports; that the revenues from customs were to go into the island treasury, but internal-revenue receipts were to be

returned to the treasury of the general government. About the same date a bill of the same import was introduced into the house by Seneca E. Payne of New York.

On the 8th of January, 1900, Gov.-Gen. Davis of Porto Rico met the house committee on insular affairs at Washington and entered into a full explanation of the conditions existing on the island. He informed the committee that with free trade with the United States the people of Porto Rico "would be able to work out their own salvation, and besides to contribute much to the wealth of the United States whenever the island is put upon a sound basis." Before the end of the month, however, the sentiment of the republicans in congress underwent a change toward the bills that had been presented to both houses. It was said that the situation was not understood

and that the wisest course to pursue was to levy customs duties equal to 25 per centum of the rates provided for in the tariff laws of the United States, applying the sum so raised to the local expenditures required in carrying on the government of the island. The committees having the subject in charge in both houses were addressed by the advocates of the new scheme. The house committee of ways and means divided upon party lines upon the question. The majority held in its report that the term "United States" applies only to states constituting the federal union, and "does not cover the territory belonging to the United States"; that the "power of congress with respect to legislation for the territories is plenary" and that under such power congress may fix for Porto Rico rates of duty different from those that have been established for the United States. On the other hand the minority held that the term "United States" applied to "the whole or any particular portion of the American empire," and made an earnest protest against following "a robber policy, which makes this republic take the place of the ruthless monarchy, Spain, in despoiling Porto Rico—now a portion of the United States."

On the 19th of February the debate was opened in the house. Mr. McCall of Massachusetts on behalf of the minority offered the Payne bill, which gave the island free trade with the United States, as a substitute for the tariff measure, but the majority prevented a vote being taken upon the proposition to substitute. The majority declared that the tariff bill was a necessary measure for the relief of the people of the island. On the other hand those who opposed the tariff bill declared it to be in utter violation of justice, honor and good faith on the part of the government of the United States. In this criticism of the bill the democrats were not alone, for several republicans were equally vigorous in their denunciations of the measure. Among these were Mr. Littlefield of Maine, who opposed the levying of customs duties "because it was un-republican, un-American, unprecedented, unwarranted and unconstitutional." He declared that the bill had been drawn and offered in opposition to the suggestions of the governor-general of Porto Rico, against the advice of the secretary of war, against the recommendation of the president in his annual message to congress and in opposition to the recommendations of the house committee of ways and means. Mr. Lacey of Iowa and Mr. Gardner of Michigan took the opposite side of the question and declared that the tariff bill was a necessity. The debate was kept up until Feb. 28, when upon a call of the house for amendments Mr. Payne offered an amendment making the rate of duty on imports from Porto Rico 15 per centum of the rates provided by the Dingley law, instead of 25 per centum as provided by the pending bill. After some debate the amendment was adopted without division. Mr. Payne then proposed an additional section to the bill, which was as follows: "This act shall be taken and held to be provisional in its purposes and intended to meet a pressing need for revenue for the island of Porto Rico, and shall not continue in force after March 1, 1902." This section brought to the support of the bill several who had previously opposed it.

The first vote was taken April 11 on the

substitute offered by Mr. McCall, which was rejected. The bill was then put upon its passage and was carried by a vote of 172 to 160—not voting, 21. Nine republicans steadfastly refused to vote for the bill, but cast their votes in opposition to it. They were Lorimer and Warner of Illinois, Crumpacker of Indiana, Lane of Iowa, Henry C. Smith of Michigan, Fletcher and Heatwole of Minnesota, Littlefield of Maine and McCall of Massachusetts. Only one democrat—Sibley of Pennsylvania—voted for the bill.

The following were paired for the occasion, the first named in each instance being in favor of the motion to concur:

Stewart of New Jersey and Salmon, Esch and Bailey of Texas, Boutelle of Maine and Cochran of Missouri, Hull of Iowa and Hay, Packer of Pennsylvania and Polk, Barney and Allen of Missouri, Weymouth and Brosard, Gillett of Massachusetts and Thayer, Hawley and Cooper of Texas, Burkett and Burke of Texas, Mahon and Otey, Lybrand and Gaston, Kerr and Carmack, Davey of Louisiana and Crowley, Meyer of Louisiana and Robertson of Louisiana, Otjen and Brenner, Wachter and Small.

Mr. Stallings (dem.) of Alabama was the only member absent and unpaired.

On the 3d of March the Foraker bill providing a form of government for Porto Rico, into which had been incorporated the house bill for a tariff on Porto Rican imports, came up in the senate and was subject to amendment, which was defeated. On the 26th of March Mr. Davis of Minnesota offered an amendment permitting entire freedom of trade between Porto Rico and the United States. This opened a debate that lasted until April 3, when it came up for final action, having been vigorously debated and been also the subject of many amendments, few of which were adopted. The Davis amendment was first voted upon and defeated by a vote of 40 to 31.

The bill was then reported to the senate, the amendments were agreed to, and on a ye and nay vote it was passed by a vote of 40 to 31, a majority of 9. Following is the detailed vote upon the measure:

## YEAS.

Allison.	Gear.	Platt (Conn.).
Baker.	Hanna.	Platt (N. Y.).
Bard.	Hansbrough.	Pritchard.
Carter.	Hawley.	Quarles.
Chandler.	Jones (Nev.).	Ross.
Clark (Wyo.).	Kean.	Scott.
Cullom.	Kyle.	Sewell.
Deboe.	Lodge.	Shoup.
Depew.	McBride.	Spooner.
Fairbanks.	McComas.	Stewart.
Foraker.	McMillan.	Thurston.
Foster.	Penrose.	Wetmore.
Frye.	Perkins.	Wolcott—40.
Gallinger.		

## NAYS.

Allen.	Heitfeld.	Proctor (rep.)
Bacon.	Jones (Ark.).	Simon (rep.).
Bate.	Kenney.	Sullivan.
Berry.	Lindsay.	Taliaferro.
Clark (Mont.).	McLaurin.	Teller (rep.).
Clay.	Martin.	Tillman.
Cockrell.	Mason (rep.).	Turley.
Culbertson.	Money.	Vest.
Daniel.	Morgan.	Wellington
Davis (rep.).	Nelson (rep.).	(rep.)—31.
Harris.	Pettus.	

Pairs were announced as follows, those

first mentioned being favorable to the amendment:

Caffery-Burrows.	Mallory-Hale.
Hoar-McEnery.	Butler-McCumber.
Pettigrew-Aldrich.	Rawlins-Hanna.
Chilton-Elkins.	Turner-Warren.

Mr. Beveridge was the only absentee who was not paired. He had a regular pair with Mr. Clark of Montana, and that senator announced that if present Mr. Beveridge would vote for the amendment.

The following are the rates of duty which will be collected under the new law on the more important articles entering Porto Rico from the United States:

Flour, free of duty.  
 Corn, 2¼ cents per bushel.  
 Bacon, free of duty.  
 Cornmeal, 3 cents per bushel.  
 Rice, free of duty.  
 Oatmeal, 1½ mills per bushel.  
 Oats, 2¼ cents per bushel.  
 Pork, free of duty.  
 Dried apples, 1 pound valued at 6 cents, 3 mills.  
 Codfish, free of duty.  
 Brooms, valued at \$1.20 per dozen, on each broom, 6 mills.  
 Mutton, free of duty.  
 Candles, on 1 pound valued at 5 cents, 1½ mills.  
 Fresh beef, free of duty.  
 Coal, bituminous, per ton, 10 cents.  
 Coopers' wares and wood, cut, for making casks for sugar or molasses, free of duty.  
 Cotton cloth, unbleached—On 1 yard valued at 8 cents, 3 mills; on 1 yard valued at 10 cents, 4 mills; on 1 yard valued at 12 cents, 6 mills.  
 Shirting cloth, on 1 yard valued at 12½ cents, 6 mills.  
 Bags for sugar, free of duty.  
 Machinery for making and refining sugar, free of duty.  
 Wire, Nos. 13-16, per pound, 2 2-10 mills.  
 Plows, free of duty.  
 Nails, cut, per pound, 9-10 of 1 mill.  
 Hoes, free of duty.  
 Wire nails, per pound, 1½ mills.  
 Machetes, free of duty.  
 Steel bars, per pound, 9-10 of 1 mill.  
 Agricultural implements, not machinery, free of duty.  
 Boots and shoes, on 1 pair valued at \$1, 3 7-10 cents.  
 Hatchets, free of duty.  
 India rubber boots and shoes, on 1 pair valued at 50 cents, 2¼ cents.  
 Cotton thread, on each dozen spools, 200 yards, valued at 26 cents, 1 8-10 cents.  
 Clocks, valued at \$1, 6 cents.  
 Rough lumber, free of duty.  
 Carpets, valued at 35 cents per yard, on each yard, 2 6-10 cents.  
 Modern school furniture, free of duty.  
 Dried herring, per pound, 1 mill.  
 Writing paper, on each pound valued at 17 cents, 8 mills.  
 Lard, on each pound valued at 6 cents, 3 mills.  
 Butter, on each pound valued at 14 cents, 6 mills.  
 Soap, on each pound valued at 10 cents, 3 mills.  
 Lime, free of duty.  
 Beans, per bushel, 6 7-10 cents.  
 Household furniture, on each dollar's value, 5 2-10 cents.  
 Harness and saddlery, on each dollar's value, 6 7-10 cents.

Earthenware, common, on each dollar's value, 3 7-10 cents.

China, white, on each dollar's value, 8 2-10 cents.

Glassware, common, on each dollar's value, 6 7-10 cents.

In addition to this, the entire free list, of course, of the Dingley law applies to Porto Rico, except as to coffee, on which the Porto Rican act levies a special duty in the interest of the coffee-growers of the island.

#### FOR GENERAL RELIEF.

March 2 the president sent a special message to congress recommending the immediate passage of a bill authorizing him to apply to the relief of the suffering people of the island all moneys collected upon imports since it was evacuated by the Spanish forces, in response to which the following bill was passed on the 16th of March, 1900:

"Be it enacted, etc., that the sum of \$2,095,455, being the amount of customs revenue received on importations by the United States from Porto Rico since the evacuation of Porto Rico by the Spanish forces on the 18th of October, 1898, to the 1st of January, 1900, shall be placed at the disposal of the president, to be used for the government now existing and which may hereafter be established in Porto Rico, and for public education, public works and other governmental and public purposes therein; and the said sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purposes herein specified, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

#### CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR THE ISLAND.

The Foraker bill, into which the tariff measure had been incorporated and with which it was passed, went into effect on the 1st day of May, 1900. The following are the general provisions of the law: The capital was located at San Juan and the seat of government is to be maintained there.

Section 7 provides that all inhabitants continuing to reside therein who were Spanish subjects on the 11th day of April, 1899, and then resided in Porto Rico, and their children born subsequent thereto, shall be deemed and held to be citizens of Porto Rico, and as such entitled to the protection of the United States, except such as shall have elected to preserve their allegiance to the crown of Spain on or before the 11th day of April, 1900, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain entered into on the 11th day of April, 1899; and they, together with such citizens of the United States as may reside in Porto Rico, shall constitute a body politic under the name of the people of Porto Rico, with governmental powers as hereinafter conferred, and with power to sue and be sued as such.

The laws and ordinances of Porto Rico, except as altered and amended, continue in force; vessels of the inhabitants are nationalized; quarantine is established; money is regulated; expenses and salaries of officials provided for out of the island treasury; public lands are to be administered for the benefit of the people; and courts are established.

Section 17 provides for a governor in these words: "The official title of the chief executive officer shall be 'the governor of Porto Rico.' He shall be appointed by the



president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate; he shall hold his office for a term of four years and until his successor is chosen and qualified, unless sooner removed by the president; he shall reside in Porto Rico during his official incumbency, and shall maintain his office at the seat of government; he may grant pardons and reprieves and remit fines and forfeitures for offenses against the laws of Porto Rico and grant respites for offenses against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the president can be ascertained; he shall commission all officers that he may be authorized to appoint, and may veto any legislation enacted, as hereinafter provided; he shall be the commander-in-chief of the militia, and shall at all times faithfully execute the laws, and he shall in that behalf have all the powers of governors of the territories of the United States that are not locally inapplicable; and he shall annually, and at such other times as he may be required, make official report of the transactions of the government in Porto Rico, through the secretary of state, to the president of the United States; provided, that the president may, in his discretion, delegate and assign to him such executive duties and functions as may in pursuance with law be so delegated and assigned."

Other officers—secretary, attorney-general, treasurer, auditor, commissioner of the interior and commissioner of education—are provided for and their duties defined. The legislative assembly is composed of two houses—one being the executive committee appointed by the president, made up of the secretary, attorney-general, treasurer, auditor and the commissioners of the interior and education, with five other persons of good repute (five of the eleven being native inhabitants), who hold office for four years. The other house consists of thirty-five delegates elected biennially by the qualified voters. These two houses have much the

same powers as territorial legislatures. Courts of various kinds are provided for as in territories of the United States. All officials are to be paid out of the revenues of the island. The annual salaries paid to officers appointed by the president are:

The governor, \$8,000; in addition thereto he shall be entitled to the occupancy of the buildings heretofore used by the chief executive of Porto Rico, with the furniture and effects therein, free of rental; the secretary, \$4,000; the attorney-general, \$4,000; the treasurer, \$5,000; the auditor, \$4,000; the commissioner of the interior, \$4,000; the commissioner of education, \$3,000; the chief justice of the Supreme court, \$5,000; the associate justices of the Supreme court (each), \$4,500; the marshal of the Supreme court, \$3,000; the United States district judge, \$5,000; the United States district attorney, \$4,000; the United States district marshal, \$3,500.

The provision as to "a resident commissioner" in the United States is as follows:

"The qualified voters of Porto Rico shall, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, A. D. 1900, and every two years thereafter, choose a resident commissioner to the United States, who shall be entitled to official recognition as such by all departments upon presentation to the department of state of a certificate of election of the governor of Porto Rico, and who shall be entitled to a salary, payable monthly by the United States, at the rate of \$5,000 per annum; provided, that no person shall be eligible to such election who is not a bona-fide citizen of Porto Rico, who is not thirty years of age, and who does not read and write the English language."

The principal officers appointed by the president are: Governor, Charles H. Allen of Massachusetts; treasurer, J. H. Hallander of Maryland; auditor, John R. Garrison of the District of Columbia.

## HAWAII.

The only change in the affairs of Hawaii and its relations to the United States during the year 1900 was the passage by congress of the so-called Cullom law for the government of the annexed republic. In July, 1898, the president appointed a commission, consisting of Senators Cullom of Illinois and Morgan of Alabama, Representative Hitt of Illinois, President Dole of Hawaii and Justice Frear of Hawaii, to visit the islands and prepare a recommendation to congress as to "such legislation concerning the Hawaiian islands as they shall deem necessary or proper." The commission spent two months in its investigations. The report of the commission was submitted to congress by the president Dec. 6, 1898, and consisted chiefly of three bills which were very similar in effect, each one proposing a territorial form of government much like that of the other territories of the United States, modified to meet the peculiar social and political conditions existing in the islands. The commissioners were careful to declare that the form of government recommended by the bills is not to be adopted as a precedent for Porto Rico or the Philippines, because the people of Hawaii were abundantly "capable of self-government," which was demonstrated by the

fact that they had established and maintained a stable government of their own and were "more or less familiar with the institutions and laws of the United States." The report was a unanimous one, except that Mr. Dole differed with his associates as to the manner of the appointment of some of the territorial officers.

The first of the bills submitted was reported by the senate committee on the 21st of December, 1898, with some amendments, all of which were agreed to by the house committee on territories. Congress, however, adjourned on the 4th of March, 1899, without having passed any of the various measures proposed. The chief obstacle to the passage of the measures was that they contained provisions granting to Hawaii a delegate in congress, as allowed to the territories of the United States. The opposition argued that this foreshadowed the admission of Hawaii as a state in the union, and they desired that a declaration should be embodied in the bills that nothing contained in them should be construed as implying the future admission of Hawaii as a state. The objection was that these bills placed Hawaii on exactly the same basis as that occupied by the territories on the continent. The labor question was also a bone

of contention and the Chinese exclusion act and the anti-contract labor laws of this country were regarded as necessary for the protection of domestic labor. On the 13th of February, 1899, a bill was introduced declaring that there should be no further immigration of Chinese into Hawaii—a thing the Supreme court of Hawaii had, on the 7th of January, decided.

On the 16th of February, 1900, Senator Cullom introduced a new bill into the senate, the purpose of which was to create the territory of Hawaii of the United States, and in this it was nearly identical with the Knox bill, which had been introduced into the house by Representative W. S. Knox of Massachusetts. The debate was begun in the senate Feb. 19, by a speech by Mr. Cullom, in which he went into an elaborate discussion of the provisions of the measure. Senator Tillman of South Carolina opposed the bill because of the property and educational qualifications required for suffrage. Senator Hoar offered an amendment limiting the enforcement of contract-labor agreements and providing that there should hereafter "be no criminal prosecutions for the breach thereof." On the 1st of March, 1900, the bill passed the senate without division.

On the 6th of April, 1900, the house passed a substitute for the senate bill by a vote of 120 to 23 and the bill, as amended, was referred to a conference committee of the two houses. On the 24th of April the senate adopted the report of the conference committee and on the 27th the house adopted the same course. The bill was signed by the president April 30, 1900.

The law is too lengthy for incorporation in this volume, but it may be summarized as follows: The islands shall be known as the territory of Hawaii, with its capital at Honolulu, on the island of Oahu. All persons who were citizens of the republic of Hawaii on the 12th of August, 1898, are declared to be citizens of the United States and of the territory of Hawaii. The constitution and laws of the United States have the same force and effect as elsewhere in the United States, except where inapplicable or specially excepted. The laws of Hawaii not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States and the provisions of this act shall continue in force. The elective offices of the republic of Hawaii are abolished.

The legislature, its members, general elections, qualifications of officers, oath of office, etc., are like those of Arizona and New Mexico. All legislative proceedings are to be conducted in the English language.

A person to be qualified to vote must, first, be a male citizen of the United States; second, have resided in the territory not less than one year preceding and in the representative district in which he offers to register not less than three months immediately preceding the time at which he offers to register; third, have attained the age of 21 years; fourth, prior to each regular election, during the time prescribed by law for registration, have caused his name to be entered on the register of voters for representatives for his district; fifth, be able to speak, read and write the English or Hawaiian language.

Section 66 provides that the executive power of the government of the territory of Hawaii shall be vested in a governor, who

shall be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the United States, and shall hold office for four years and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the president. He shall be not less than 35 years of age; shall be a citizen of the territory of Hawaii; shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof; may grant pardons or reprieves for offenses against the laws of the said territory and reprieves for offenses against the laws of the United States until the decision of the president is made known thereon. His powers are those of other territorial governors in the United States. Besides the governor the president shall appoint a secretary of the territory (who shall exercise the duties of governor in case of vacancy in that office), an attorney-general, treasurer, commissioner of public lands, commissioner of agriculture and forestry, superintendent of public works, superintendent of public instruction, auditor, surveyor and the various judges of the Supreme and Circuit courts.

Section 85 provides that a delegate to the house of representatives of the United States, to serve during each congress, shall be elected by the voters qualified to vote for members of the house of representatives of the legislature; such delegate shall possess the qualifications necessary for membership of the senate of the legislature of Hawaii. The times, places and manner of holding elections shall be as fixed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the governor duly elected and a certificate shall be given accordingly. Every such delegate shall have a seat in the house of representatives, with the right of debate, but not of voting.

The first general election is "to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1900," and it is to be followed by a general election every second year thereafter.

#### LABOR IN HAWAII.

Mr. W. Taylor, secretary of the bureau of immigration in Hawaii, gives the following information as to labor conditions on the island. He says:

"The ordinary manual work on a plantation is performed by unskilled labor, which may be divided into two classes—contract and free.

"Contract labor, consisting of Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese, Italian, Hungarian, Hawaiian and others, is held under contract for three years when coming direct from foreign countries under agreement, and for the same or a shorter period when contracting after a previous sojourn in this country.

"Free labor, consisting of the same nationalities mentioned above, is employed by the day or month, without contract, and has come into the country as free labor or has fulfilled a previous three-year contract and is then free to work where employment may be obtained.

"This free-labor contingent is a fluctuating and uncertain quantity—here to-day and there to-morrow—working at will, and seeking the places where most favorable conditions and highest wages are in vogue. The laborers receive higher pay than contract men, but may be discharged at a moment's notice, and the plantation owes them nothing but shelter and wages for work done.

"The contract man occupies quite a dif-

ferent position with reference to his employer. He is assured of steady work at a fixed sum per month. He can claim and receive not only unfurnished lodging for himself and family, but fuel, water, taxes paid, medical attendance and certain other privileges; and for this he must work, when able, a certain fixed time per day and a certain number of days per month, wherever it pleases the employer, and fulfill in other respects the terms of his contract.

"When contract laborers are needed from abroad, application is made to the government for permission to import laborers of the desired nationality. If permission is granted, the order to recruit them is given to immigration companies authorized by law, who employ recruiting agents in the localities whence the men are to be drawn. These companies are then responsible for the delivery of the required number of men to the final employer.

"In obtaining European labor the planters have the benefit of the authority, forms and official connection of the board of immigration; and, while all expenses are met by the planters in the first instance, afterward a sum, not to exceed \$130 for each family, is paid by the government to cover recruiting expenses and passage of women and children accompanying the immigrants. In this case the immigrant contracts with the board of immigration and signs his agreement before the Hawaiian consul at the port of departure in his own country. In this case, also, steerage passage, food and medical attendance are furnished free to his destination, and oftentimes a money advance is given, this to be repaid in small monthly installments. The board of immigration assigns these laborers to their several employers, and they are at no expense until they reach their field of labor.

"The quarters furnished by the plantation are grouped together in camps, located with reference to convenience to work, and for the most part with regard to drainage and sanitary conditions.

"The kind of building varies with the class of labor. European labor has for a family, or for two single men, two rooms in a four-room cottage. Chinese, being single men, are housed in barracks with from six to forty men in a room. Single Japanese are often provided for in the same way—sometimes, however, only two occupying the same room. Married Japanese are furnished with a small room for each family.

"These houses are rough frame buildings, shingle or iron roofed, with six-foot-wide covered porches extending their whole length. All lately erected buildings are well raised from the ground. Most have walls eight to ten feet high from floor to roof plate. The height of ridge pole above this is from four to six feet. Beneath the roof there is no ceiling, and when divided into rooms these are all open at the top, with a clear space above from end to end of the building. Cottages have partitions reaching to the roof. All walls are white-washed. Often the space between the rafters above the roof plate is left open for ventilation.

"These quarters furnish only a shelter and a place of rest. Nothing more is attempted. In barracks where many single men are collected a platform six to eight feet wide and raised two feet above the floor runs the

length of the building, and each man has about three feet in width of space for himself to sleep on. The floor space is common property. Again, tiers of shelves three feet wide along the sides of the room, sometimes three or four tiers high, with some slight, low partitions, give about three by six feet for a man.

"In the family rooms is a platform two feet above the floor taking up about two-thirds of the floor space. On this the family sleep and live when at home. The above is for the Japanese. The European cottages are often supplied with rude box bedsteads and perhaps a table and bench. All else must be furnished by the laborer. Generally a piece of straw matting serves for a mattress, a blanket or quilt for covering and a hard neck rest, common to Japan and China, answers for a pillow. Mosquito nettings are a necessity and are found everywhere. The European fills a tick with hay, and a pillow of the same with a blanket convinces him that this is all that a healthy man needs for a bed. Comforts and conveniences vary with the ambition and tastes of the laborer, and are of course measured generally by the length of the purse.

"Contract laborers are expected to do agricultural and mill work. The former comprises clearing land, cutting wood and brush, grubbing out roots, moving rocks and brush, teaming and plowing, care of horses, ditching, hoeing, irrigating, fertilizing, planting, stripping and cutting cane, loading and unloading cane cars and any other necessary farming operations. In and about the mill they are occupied in feeding the cane carrier and furnaces, tending any of the mill machinery, handling sugar, loading cars, etc.

"From the contract-labor class the carpenter, blacksmith, engineers and sugar boilers select their assistants, and these, as they learn and become competent, obtain higher wages and often command from \$30 to \$60 per month.

"When the profit-sharing system is in practice contract men, if deserving, are allowed to take these special contracts and have made from \$25 to \$35 per month. In a few places men have been allowed to take small pieces of land and cultivate them at their leisure. In order to do this, they are compelled to work early and late, Sundays and holidays, and the mill buys the cane at a fixed rate per pound.

"Between one-third and one-half of the women work in the field and about the mill at the lighter kinds of labor. There is no compulsion. They have many ways of earning money in the camp.

"The number of hours is settled in the contract, being usually ten hours in the field and twelve in the factory.

"The day begins at an hour varying with the season, taking advantage of the light in the early morning. A rising bell or whistle wakes the men at, say, 4:30 a. m. At 5:30 they are ready to proceed to the field, and at 6 o'clock the workday commences. From 11:30 to 12 noon there is an intermission for lunch in the field; then they work till 4:30 p. m.

"The mill man begins at 5:30 a. m. and is relieved by the night shift at 6 p. m. Overtime is paid for at a contract rate. In some cases time is counted from the time of departure for the field.

"Wages vary according to supply of labor, and in many instances are governed by the price of sugar. The contract price is now \$15 per month for oriental and \$18 for European laborers. Old contracts call for only \$12.50 for oriental; but in most cases a \$2.50 bonus is given to these latter, conditioned on good behavior. Women receive \$7.50 to \$10 per month. Only actual time spent in labor is paid for. A man receives no pay for enforced idleness, whether caused by sickness or anything else. A plantation official, called a timekeeper, keeps strict account of working time and the pay roll is made out from his report.

"Generally the wages are paid on a fixed and convenient day between the 3d and 15th of every month, for the previous calendar month. The individual presents his identifying tag and receives the amount that is to the credit of that number.

"Whether in the field or in the mill, the men work in gangs varying in number and supervised by an overseer, who directs their work, corrects mistakes, instructs the ignorant and stimulates the lazy. He leads them out in the morning and gives them the signal for cessation at the proper times. The overseers are generally white men, and a successful one must be patient, firm, fair,

energetic and judicious. Often he is time-keeper and always a monitor. The character of the overseer frequently determines whether there is contentment or trouble among the laborers.

"Force, in constraint, is not allowed and is fast giving place to other methods. Tact, a withdrawal of privileges and recourse to legal fines and imprisonment are the means used. Rewards for good behavior are not uncommon."

The total number of laborers is reported at 35,102, of whom 20,641 were contract and 15,346 day laborers. According to nationality they are divided as follows: Japanese, 25,654; Chinese, 5,969; Portuguese, 2,133; Hawaiians, 1,326. They are divided according to sex—thus: Men, 33,201; women, 2,534; minors, 252.

The skilled laborers number 2,019, divided according to race: Americans, 405; Hawaiians, 219; British, 252; Germans, 218; Portuguese, 305; Scandinavians, 71; Austrians, 16; Japanese, 416; Chinese, 94; other nationalities, 23.

On the 4th of May the president appointed Sanford B. Dole, ex-president of the Hawaiian republic, to be governor of the territory of Hawaii and Henry E. Cooper to be territorial secretary.

### THE PHILIPPINES.

In The Daily News Almanac for 1900 the record of events in the Philippine islands was brought down to Nov. 26, 1899, with as much exactness as was possible under the somewhat unfavorable conditions for securing accurate accounts of military and civil affairs in the islands. Official reports are few and nonpartisan accounts are still more difficult to obtain, but care has been used to make the following record of events at the island as free from errors as possible.

Under date of Nov. 24, 1899, Gen. Otis made to the secretary of war a report as to the conditions then existing in the island of Luzon, from which the following is an extract. He says: "Claim to a government by the insurgents can be made no longer under any fiction; its treasurer, secretary of the interior and president of congress are in our hands; its president and remaining cabinet officers are in hiding, evidently in different central Luzon provinces; its generals and troops are in small bands, scattered through those provinces, acting as banditti, or are dispersed, playing the role of 'amigos' with arms concealed. The indications are that Aguinaldo did not escape through the lines of Gens. Lawton or Wheaton, but fled westward from the Bayambang railway station. Telegraphic communication with Dagupan is established, probably to San Fabian, to-day; by relaying nine miles of track, with the materials at hand, railway communication with that point will be re-established." On the same day Bautista, president of the Filipino congress, surrendered himself, and Buencamino, at one time a member of the Filipino cabinet, was captured near San Fabian. But while numerous disaffections were reported in northern Luzon renewed insurgent activity was reported in the region surrounding and especially south of Manila.

Nov. 27, 1899, Col. Bell, with the 36th infantry, started on a raid through the province of Pangasinan, in which he dispersed the insurgents and made considerable cap-

tures of guns and ammunition. The enemy consisted of 2,000 men, under Gen. Alejandro Bayambang was taken Dec. 2 by cavalry under Lieut. Munro and the Filipino commander, Conon, surrendered 800 officers and men with their arms and nearly 100 American and Spanish prisoners who were held by him. A peculiar feature of the campaign was the total disappearance of Aguinaldo. He was supposed to have set up his government near Dagupan, but Col. Bell was not able to find him, although the insurgents were bold and active. In Cavite province they had a force estimated at 3,000, which kept the Americans at Imus and Bacoor correspondingly busy. Gen. Otis reported that "in central Luzon there were no insurgent forces of importance, except in Bulacan, near the mountains, where Gen. Pilar holds together 1,000 or more men, who will be attacked soon. To the south of Manila the insurgents still maintain their positions, but the necessary force to scatter them will be sent there soon."

Gen. Otis used every effort to capture Aguinaldo. Maj. March was dispatched to the Tilad mountains, where the insurgent leader was thought to be in hiding, but the wily chief escaped. Maj. March was then sent to Bontoc province in pursuit of him, where he found nothing more than traces of him. Gen. Young was also upon his trail, but neither officer succeeded in effecting his capture. Gen. Young did, however, secure the release of Lieut. Gillmore and his men, who had been captured near Baler on the 12th of April, 1899.

On the 18th of December Gen. Lawton set out from Manila with the 11th cavalry and detachments of the 20th and 29th infantry for San Mateo, at which point a force of insurgents was reported. On the 19th of December Gen. Lawton, while leading his troops, was shot and instantly killed. Both San Mateo and Montalban were captured on the same day. Gen. Otis

reported victories in northern Zambales on the 21st; at Jaro, in Iloilo province; on the 23d at Arltas; on the 24th at Calamba and in Bataan province, and minor engagements were fought at other points.

#### THE SULU TREATY.

On the 19th of December the terms of the treaty made between the sultan of Jolo (or Sulu) and Brig.-Gen. Bates, U. S. A., on the 20th of August, 1899, were made public. The following is the substance of the treaty:

"Article 1. The sovereignty of the United States over the whole archipelago of Sulu and its dependencies is declared and acknowledged.

"Art. 2. The United States flag will be used in the archipelago of Sulu and its dependencies on land and sea.

"Art. 3. The rights and dignities of his highness the sultan and his datos shall be fully respected, and Moros shall not be interfered with on account of their religion. All their religious customs shall be respected and no one shall be persecuted on account of his religion.

"Art. 4. While the United States may occupy and control such points in the archipelago of Sulu as public interests seem to demand, encroachment will not be made upon the lands immediately about the residence of his highness the sultan unless military necessity requires such occupation in case of war with a foreign power and where the property of individuals is taken due compensation will be made in each case. Any person can purchase land in the archipelago of Sulu and hold the same by obtaining the consent of the sultan and coming to satisfactory agreement with the owner of the land, and such purchase shall be immediately registered in the proper office of the United States government.

"Art. 5. All trade in the domestic products of the archipelago of Sulu when carried on by the sultan and his people with any part of the Philippine islands, and when conducted under the American flag, shall be free, unlimited and undutiable.

"Art. 6. The sultan of Sulu shall be allowed to communicate directly with the governor-general of the Philippine islands in making complaint against the commanding officer of Sulu or against any naval commander.

"Art. 7. The introduction of firearms and war materials is forbidden except under specific authority of the governor-general of the Philippines.

"Art. 8. Piracy must be suppressed and the sultan and his datos agree to heartily co-operate with the United States authorities to that end and to make every possible effort to arrest and bring to justice all persons engaged in piracy.

"Art. 9. Where crimes are committed by Moros against Moros the government of the sultan will bring to trial and punishment the criminals and offenders, who will be delivered to the government of the sultan by the United States authorities if in their possession. In all other cases persons charged with crimes or offenses will be delivered to the United States authorities for trial and punishment.

"Art. 10. Any slave in the archipelago of Sulu shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying to the master the usual market value.

"Art. 11. In case of any trouble with subjects of the sultan the American authorities in the island will be instructed to make careful investigations before resorting to harsh measures, as in most cases serious trouble can be thus avoided.

"Art. 12. At present Americans or foreigners wishing to go into the country should state their wishes to the Moro authorities and ask for an escort, but it is hoped this will become unnecessary as we know each other better.

"Art. 13. The United States will give full protection to the sultan and his subjects in case any foreign nation should attempt to impose upon them.

"Art. 14. The United States will not sell the island of Sulu or any other island of the Sulu archipelago to any foreign nation without the consent of the sultan of Sulu.

"Art. 15. The United States government will pay the following monthly salaries: To the sultan, \$250; to Dato Rajah Muda, \$75; to Dato Attik, \$60; to Dato Calbi, \$75; to Dato Joakanain, \$75; to Dato Puvu, \$60; to Dato Amr Haissin, \$60; to Hadji Buter, \$50; to Habib Mura, \$40; to Serif Sagun, \$15.

"Signed in triplicate, in English and Sulu, at Jolo, this 20th day of August, A. D. 1899 (13th Arakull Akil, 1397).

"J. C. BATES.

"Brig.-Gen. U. S. Volunteers.

"SULTAN OF JOLO.

"DATO RAJAH MUDA.

"DATO ATTIK.

"DATO CALBI.

"DATO JOAKANAIN."

In the other islands Rear-Admiral Watson reported the complete surrender of the insurgents in Mindanao on the 18th of November. In Panay Gen. Otis reported battles with the natives, in which they were defeated. In Cebu the Americans took Maulbaul, driving the insurgents to the mountains, while in Negros there were troublesome uprisings of the natives instigated by their friends in Luzon and Panay.

#### OPENING OF 1900.

The new year began with a general advance of the American forces toward the south. Gens. Schwan and Wheaton, with separate commands, advanced to the shores of Laguna de Bay and took Cabuyan, while Gen. Wheaton drove the natives from Binan and Carmona and on the 6th and 7th occupied Silang and Indang, in Cavite province, capturing considerable artillery and ammunition. Jan. 9 the town of Santo Tomas was taken by Col. Ballard, upon which event Gen. Otis reported the occupation of all of Cavite province by Gen. Wheaton's forces, which report was supplemented by another on the 17th that the province of Batangas was in the possession of Gen. Schwan. Through January skirmishes and minor encounters took place at Sauto Tomas, San Pablo, at six points widely separated on the north of Manila bay, Vigan, Bayalany, Lemeny, and at other more or less obscure points. On the 12th of February the United States flag was raised over the Babuyan and Batanes groups of islands, to the northwest of Luzon, which completed the assumption of authority of the United States over these Spanish insular possessions, some of which had not been included in the transfer effected by the treaty of Paris.

On the 16th of February an expedition

under Gens. Bates and Bell left Manila to drive the insurgents from the province of Camarines, at which time it was reported that when this expedition should have performed its mission military operations in the Philippines would be at an end and that the army would have no more to do than preserve peace and order.

#### THE NEW COMMISSION.

The new commission for the perfection of the civil government of the Philippines was appointed by the president at the end of February. It consisted of Judge William H. Taft of Ohio, Prof. Dean C. Worcester of Michigan, Gen. Luke E. Wright of Tennessee, Henry C. Ide of Vermont and Bernard Moses of California. The instructions given by the president to this commission, under date of April 7, although not published until the last of September, 1900, were as follows:

They begin with a brief recital of the appointment of the commission, which was deemed necessary for facilitating the establishment of government in the islands, and then proceed as follows:

"Beginning with the 1st day of September, 1900, the authority to exercise, subject to my approval, through the secretary of war, that part of the power of government in the Philippine islands which is of a legislative nature is to be transferred from the military governor of the islands to this commission, to be thereafter exercised by them in the place and stead of the military governor, under such rules and regulations as you shall prescribe, until the establishment of the civil central government for the islands contemplated in the last foregoing paragraph, or until congress shall otherwise provide. Exercise of this legislative authority will include the making of rules and orders, having the effect of law, for the raising of revenue by taxes, customs duties and imposts; the appropriation and expenditure of public funds of the islands; the establishment of an educational system throughout the islands; the establishment of a system to secure an efficient civil service; the organization and establishment of courts; the organization and establishment of municipal and departmental governments and all other matters of a civil nature for which the military governor is now competent to provide by rules or orders of a legislative character.

"The commission will also have power during the same period to appoint to office such officers under the judicial, educational and civil-service systems and in the municipal and departmental governments as shall be provided for. Until the complete transfer of control the military governor will remain the chief executive head of the government of the islands, and will exercise the executive authority now possessed by him and not herein expressly assigned to the commission; subject, however, to the rules and orders enacted by the commission in the exercise of the legislative powers conferred upon them. In the meantime the municipal and departmental governments will continue to report to the military governor and be subject to his administrative supervision and control, under your direction, but that supervision and control will be confined within the narrowest limits consistent with the requirement that the powers of government in the municipalities and departments shall be honestly and effectively exercised and that law and order

and individual freedom shall be maintained.

"All legislative rules and orders, establishments of government and appointments to office by the commission will take effect immediately, or at such time as they shall designate, subject to your approval and action upon the coming in of the commission's reports, which are to be made from time to time as their action is taken. Wherever civil governments are constituted under the direction of the commission such military posts, garrisons and forces will be continued for the suppression of insurrection and brigandage and the maintenance of law and order as the military commander shall deem requisite, and the military forces shall be at all times subject under his orders to the call of the civil authorities for the maintenance of law and order and the enforcement of their authority.

"In the constitution of departmental or provincial governments they will give especial attention to the existing government of the island of Negros, constituted with the approval of the people of that island under the order of the military governor of July 22, 1899, and after verifying, so far as may be practicable, the reports of the successful working of that government they will be guided by the experience thus acquired, so far as it may be applicable to the condition existing in other portions of the Philippines. They will avail themselves to the fullest degree practicable of the conclusions reached by the previous commission to the Philippines.

"The many different degrees of civilization and varieties of custom and capacity among the people of the different islands preclude very definite instruction as to the part which the people shall take in the selection of their own officers; but these general rules are to be observed: That in all cases the municipal officers who administer the local affairs of the people are to be selected by the people, and that wherever officers of more extended jurisdiction are to be selected in any way natives of the islands are to be preferred, and if they can be found competent and willing to perform the duties they are to receive the offices in preference to any others.

"In all the forms of government and administrative provisions which they are authorized to prescribe the commission should bear in mind that the government which they are establishing is designed not for our satisfaction, or for the expression of our theoretical views, but for the happiness, peace and prosperity of the people of the Philippine islands; and the measures adopted should be made to conform to their customs, their habits and even their prejudices, to the fullest extent consistent with the accomplishment of the indispensable requisites of just and effective government.

"At the same time the commission should bear in mind, and the people of the islands should be made plainly to understand, that there are certain great principles of government which have been made the basis of our governmental system which we deem essential to the rule of law and the maintenance of individual freedom, and of which they have, unfortunately, been denied the experience possessed by us; that there are also certain practical rules of government which we have found to be essential to the preservation of these great principles, and these rules of government must be established and maintained in their islands for

the sake of their liberty and happiness, however much they may conflict with the customs or laws of procedure with which they are familiar.

"It is evident that the most enlightened thought of the Philippine islands fully appreciates the importance of these principles and rules, and they will inevitably within a short time command universal assent. Upon every division and branch of the government of the Philippines, therefore, must be imposed these inviolable rules:

"That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; that excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted; that no person shall be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense or be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; that the right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist except as a punishment for crime; that no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed; that no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the rights of the people to peaceably assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances; that no law shall be made respecting the free exercise of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed.

#### SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

"It will be the duty of the commission to promote and extend and, as they find occasion, to improve the system of education already inaugurated by the military authorities. In doing this they should regard as of first importance the extension of a system of primary education which shall be free to all, and which shall tend to fit the people for the duties of citizenship and for the ordinary vocations of a civilized community. This instruction should be given in the first instance in every part of the islands in the language of the people. In view of the great number of languages spoken by the different tribes, it is especially important to the prosperity of the islands that a common medium of communication may be established, and it is obviously desirable that this medium should be the English language. Especial attention should be at once given to affording full opportunity to all the people of the islands to acquire the use of the English language.

"The main body of the laws which regulate the rights and obligations of the people should be maintained with as little interference as possible. Changes made should be mainly in procedure, and in the criminal laws to secure speedy and impartial trials and at the same time effective administration and respect for individual rights.

"In dealing with the uncivilized tribes of the islands the commission should adopt the

same course followed by congress in permitting the tribes of our North American Indians to maintain their tribal organizations and government, and under which many of those tribes are now living in peace and contentment, surrounded by a civilization to which they are unable or unwilling to conform. Such tribal governments should, however, be subjected to wise and firm regulation, and, without undue or petty interference, constant and active effort should be exercised to prevent barbarous practices and introduce civilized customs.

"Upon all officers and employes of the United States, both civil and military, should be impressed a sense of the duty to observe not merely the material but the personal and social rights of the people of the islands, and to treat them with the same courtesy and respect for their personal dignity which the people of the United States are accustomed to require from each other."

March opened with the usual skirmishes and encounters. On the 1st a detachment of the 3d cavalry was ambushed near San Fernando de la Union and a quantity of provisions was captured and one soldier was killed. On the 3d a press report, speaking of the activity among the insurgents, said that the Filipinos were "planning to continue the insurrection with guerrilla warfare on a large scale when the rainy season commences," and declared that "municipal officers everywhere were ill-affected toward the Americans, all the civil officers of Tarlac were under arrest for plotting against the United States," and that the insurgents were circulating the speech of Senator Beveridge of Indiana and the Washington Post's article, "Let Us Be Honest," as proofs that the Americans sought only commercial exploitation of the Philippines and their people.

During the month of March both Gen. Hood and Young appealed to Gen. Otis for re-enforcements, they not being able to hold the places they had captured, and Gen. Bates returned from his southern expedition with a loss of nineteen killed and wounded. An insurgent force of 2,000 was located at South Camarines and another of 1,200 at Albay and Legaspi, where they made frequent attacks upon the 47th regiment, stationed in the vicinity. Warfare of this character continued through the month with little variation, except in cases where the insurgents were out of ammunition, when they resorted to indiscriminate looting and destruction of property. March 23 the La Patria, published at Manila, was suspended for printing seditious matter and on the 30th two Filipino leaders, Gonzales and Morales, were hanged as outlaws at Bayambang. March 29 the military department of the Pacific was discontinued and the islands were divided into four separate departments, each with an officer in command. April 3 Gen. Otis asked to be relieved from the command of the Philippines on the 1st of May, which was granted, and he was directed to turn over the command to Gen. Arthur MacArthur, as military governor.

During April Gen. Montenegro, the insurgent officer in command of the province of Pangasinan, surrendered to Col. Smith of the 17th infantry, but while skirmishes were of almost daily occurrence no important or decisive engagement took place during April and May.

June 5 Gen. Otis landed at San Francisco on his return from the Philippines and in an interview on that day he said: "Since last February there has been nothing in the islands that can be called organized warfare. There is in some districts outlawry and marauding, which time alone can destroy. We have received the heartiest cooperation from the more educated and better class of Filipinos."

Through June the insurgents were unusually active. Maj. Johnson returned from a raid to Tablas, where he captured some prisoners, twenty-five rifles and 100,000 rounds of ammunition. Captures were also made in Bulacan province. During the month Maj. March returned from a fruitless expedition to the mountains of Cagayan to capture Aguinaldo. June 9 Gen. Pio del Pilar, "the most aggressive of the Filipinos," was captured, and on the 12th Gens. Hizon and Cavestany, "the latter a leader of guerrillas in Pangasinan province," were taken near Alcalá.

#### AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

June 3 the president's commission arrived at Manila and on the 21st Gen. MacArthur issued an amnesty proclamation as follows:

"By direction of the president of the United States the undersigned announces amnesty with complete immunity for the past and absolute liberty of action for the future to all persons who are now or at any time since Feb. 4, 1899, have been in insurrection against the United States, in either a military or a civil capacity, and who shall within a period of ninety days from the date hereof formally renounce all connection with such insurrection and subscribe to a declaration acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty and authority of the United States in and over the Philippine islands.

"The privilege herewith published is extended to all concerned without any reservation whatever, excepting that persons who have violated the rules of war during the period of active hostilities are not embraced within the scope of this amnesty. All who desire to take advantage of the terms herewith set forth are requested to present themselves to the commanding officers of the American troops at the most convenient station, who will receive them with due consideration according to rank, make provision for their immediate wants, prepare the necessary records and thereafter permit each individual to proceed to any part of the archipelago according to his own wishes, for which purpose the United States will furnish such transportation as may be available, either by railway, steamboat or wagon.

"Prominent persons who may desire to confer with the military governor or with the board of American commissioners will be permitted to visit Manila and will, as far as possible, be provided with transportation for that purpose. In order to mitigate as much as possible consequences resulting from the various disturbances which since 1896 have succeeded each other so rapidly and to provide in some measure for destitute soldiers during the transitory period which must inevitably succeed a general peace, the military authorities of the United States will pay 30 pesos to each man who presents a rifle in good condition.

"ARTHUR MAC ARTHUR,  
"Major-General United States Volunteers,  
Military Governor."

On the same day 200 Filipinos met at Manila to "determine honorable and decorous methods for securing peace." The terms proposed were received by Gen. MacArthur, and were as follows:

1. Amnesty.
2. The return by the Americans to the Filipinos of confiscated property.
3. Employment for the revolutionary generals in the navy and militia when established.
4. The application of the Filipino revenues to succor needy Filipino soldiers.
5. A guaranty to the Filipinos of the exercise of personal rights accorded to Americans by their constitution.
6. Establishment of civil governments at Manila and in the provinces.
7. Expulsion of the friars.

On the 24th of June Gen. MacArthur made an official reply to these demands, in which he assured the Filipinos that all the personal rights guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, except trial by jury and the right to bear arms, would be guaranteed to the natives of the Philippine islands. But he refused to assent to the seventh clause of the Filipinos' demand. This Gen. MacArthur could not approve, on the ground that the settlement of that question rested with the commission, of which Judge Taft was the chairman.

June 27 nine insurgent leaders, including Gens. Pilar, Concepcion and Alvarez, who had been confined as prisoners of war, were released and took the oath of allegiance to the United States. July 3 Gen. MacArthur gave out an outline of the civil government which the United States proposed to establish in the Philippines. It was as follows: "Amnesty and individual rights will be guaranteed; the fact of having served with the insurgents will not render Filipinos ineligible for service in the native militia; the government will eventually establish religious liberty equal to that which obtains in the United States and will return properties held by the United States belonging to individual insurgents who accept such amnesty. Claims for property destroyed will not be allowed. Rebel funds received in the future by virtue of surrender will be deposited to an account for the succor of needy Filipino officers and soldiers since the outbreak of hostilities and of their families and widows, the United States duplicating such amounts to be used for similar ends from insurgents' funds. A committee of Filipinos controlled by the authorities will disburse those sums."

Desultory fighting was almost constant during June and July between the American troops serving as garrisons of captured towns and roaming bands of banditti, which, while exceedingly annoying and perplexing to the American officers and men, resulted in small losses to our forces and no gains to the insurgents. Toward the end of July a plot was discovered for an uprising in the district of San Miguel against the American authorities. A recruiting office was found and also a fiery proclamation which was about to be issued. The discovery of the plot put an end to it.

During the month the beginning of civil municipal government was inaugurated at Vigan. The chief magistrate of the city sent the following message to the president: "President, Washington: Alcalá and municipal council of Vigan, installed under Gen. Young's supervision, salute you and tender firm allegiance. Rivero, Alcalá."



Aug. 5 the commission issued a proclamation fixing Sept. 1 as the date upon which it would assume legislative powers in the Philippines, disburse funds, establish courts, put in operation schools and make necessary laws, with the governor-general as its executive head. On the 12th of August Col. Grassa, an insurgent officer, surrendered to Col. Freeman of the 24th infantry his entire command, consisting of 13 officers, 169 men and 100 rifles.

Sept. 5 the war department gave to the public a proclamation issued by Aguinaldo, giving instructions to his followers for an uprising planned to take place in Manila in January, 1899. The document, while long, may be summarized as follows:

It begins by directing all loyal Filipinos to observe their fellows who are friendly to Americans and to convert them into spies upon the invaders.

All chiefs and brothers are told to study the American camps, and especially the secret approaches, with a view to future treacherous ambushes and attacks. The attacking parties are told to go in groups of four with friendly advances to the American officers until enough are at hand to begin killing. One is to be designated to go disguised as a woman to murder the sentinel.

The attacking natives are directed not to try to secure the rifles of the enemy, as the bolos and knives are the better weapons to use.

The proper method of preparing stores of missiles, hot water, oil and torches to be hurled at the enemy is described at great length.

One clause of the instructions says:

"In place of bolos or daggers, if they do not possess the same, the Sandrahan can provide themselves with lances and arrows with sharp heads, and these should be shot with force in order that they may penetrate well into the bodies of the enemy. And these should be so made that in withdrawal from the body the head will remain in the flesh.

"The enemy will not be able to use fire-arms because of the confusion in his ranks, as they would shoot one another. For this reason I have always thought the rifle useless in this kind of combat."

The instructions conclude by urging care in avoiding plundering or the injury of non-combatants, so that the claims to humanity and civilization made by the Filipinos will be believed.

Sept. 12 the Philippine commission at its first legislative session appropriated \$1,000,000 in gold to be used for the construction of roads and bridges in the island of Luzon, under the direction and management of the army—an act that caused much very favorable comment among the Filipinos.

#### REPORT OF COMMISSION.

On the 19th of September the war department gave to the public a report presented by the commission in response to a request from the president dated the 17th of August. The report, which is signed by William H. Taft, Dean C. Worcester, Luke E. Wright, Henry C. Ide and Bernard Moses, says:

"The commission reports that it has for two months and a half made diligent inquiries into the conditions prevailing. The mass of the people has an aptitude for education, but is ignorant, superstitious and credulous in a remarkable degree. The

hostility against the Americans was originally aroused by absurd falsehoods of unscrupulous leaders. The distribution of the troops in 300 posts has, by contact, largely dispelled the hostility and steadily improved the temper of the people. The larger number of people long for peace and are willing to accept government under the United States. The insurgents not surrendering after defeat have divided into small guerrilla bands, under general officers, or become ladrones. Nearly all the prominent generals and politicians of the insurrection, except Aguinaldo, have since been captured or have surrendered and have taken the oath of allegiance.

"The policy of leniency, culminating in amnesty, had the marked effect to induce surrenders until the defining of the political issues in the United States, reported here in full, gave hope to the insurgent officers still in arms of a changed policy and stayed the surrenders to await the result of the elections.

"Disturbances in parts of the island—kept up, it is avowed, by the insurgent proclamation and orders, to influence the election—do not show an unfriendly attitude of the majority of the people of the provinces where they occur, but only the activity of the small insurgent bodies in the mountain fastnesses, whence they issue for usually harmless night attacks or murderous ambush of small American squads or to collect contributions or recruits from people terrorized by cutting out tongues, cutting off limbs, burying alive, murder and plunder.

"Uncertainty as to the future policy of the United States and the defenselessness of the people without arms largely prevent them from aiding the Americans in suppressing the outrages. Despite these difficulties, the maintenance of the status quo makes for more peaceful conditions.

"All of northern Luzon, except Nueva Ecija and Bulacan, is substantially free from insurgents. The people are busy planting and are asking for municipal organization. The railway and telegraph lines from Manila to Dagupan, 122 miles, have not been molested for five months. In the excepted provinces and parts of the provinces of southern Luzon insurrection bands dodge from one mountain refuge to another and give occasional trouble. The Tagalos, alone active in leading the guerrilla warfare, have succeeded in recruiting bands among the Visayans in Samar, Leyte and parts of Panay, which maintain themselves by the method described. In Negros, Cebu, Romblon, Masbate, Sibuyan, Tablas, Bohol and other Visayan islands little disturbance exists and a civil government is awaited eagerly.

"The native constabulary and militia, which should be organized at once, will end this and the terrorism to which defenseless people are subjected.

"The natives desire to enlist in these organizations. If judiciously selected and officered they will be a sufficient force for the maintenance of order and will permit the early material reduction of the United States troops. It is conceded by all but the men in arms, and is implied in their proclamation, that if the election confirms the present policy the remnant of the insurrection will disappear within sixty days by the surrender of the leaders and the fading out of the rank and file.

"The ladrones, in part a heritage from Spanish rule, will continue, but can be suppressed by measures. The existing insurrection organization now is maintained with the greatest difficulty for the purpose stated. The effort is to mass enough insurgents to crush one of our small garrisons for political effect, but hitherto without result.

"A change of policy, by turning the islands over to a coterie of Tagalo politicians, will blight their fair prospects of enormous improvement, drive out capital, make life and property—secular and religious—most insecure, banish by fear of cruel persecution a considerable body of conservative Filipinos who have aided the Americans in a well-founded belief that their people are not fit for self-government and reintroduce the same oppression and corruption which existed in all provinces under the Malolos insurgent government during the eight months of its control.

"Business, interrupted by the war, is much improved as peace extends, but investment of new capital is retarded by doubt concerning the policy of the United States.

"Economy and efficiency of military government have created a surplus fund of 6,000,000 Mexican dollars, which should be expended in much-needed public works, notably the improvement of Manila harbor. With proper tariff and facilities Manila will become the great port of the orient.

"The bad condition of the currency hinders business. Steps should be taken toward the early resumption of the gold standard.

"We are preparing a stringent civil-service law, giving equal opportunities to Filipinos and Americans, with preference for the former where the qualifications are equal, to enter at the lowest rank and by promotion reach the head of the department.

"Railroad franchises should at once be granted. Railroads will revolutionize life and business in these wonderfully rich, beautiful and healthful tropical islands.

"Calls from all parts of the islands for public schools, school supplies and English teachers are greater than the commission can provide until a comprehensive school system is organized.

"Creation of a central government within eighteen months, like that of Porto Rico, under which substantially all rights described in the bill of rights in the federal constitution are to be secured to the people of the Philippines, will bring to them con-

temptment, prosperity, education and political enlightenment."

September was characterized by unusual activity of the insurgents, especially around Manila and in the provinces of Bulacan, Laguna, Morony, Nueva Ecija and Pampanga. In an engagement near Sinaloa, on the 17th, the American lost twenty-four men killed and nineteen wounded, with two officers, while later the towns of Guiguinto, Polo, Malolos, Calocan, Cabugan and Rosario were attacked and losses more or less severe were sustained by the Americans, although the insurgents were defeated in each case. In the provinces of San Jose, San Mateo, Marikina and Nueva Ecija armed bands of insurgents did great damage and destroyed considerable property. Near the close of the month the insurgents attacked Boag, in the island of Marinduque, garrisoned by Capt. Shields with fifty-two men of the 29th infantry, and after a fight of several hours Boag was captured, but Capt. Shields and the remnant of his force were afterward rescued. Fighting took place also on the islands of Bohol, Panay and Leyte.

On the 1st of October the United States forces in the Philippines consisted of 987 officers and 33,961 men of the regular army and 1,350 officers and 30,200 men of the volunteers, making a total of 71,528 officers and men of both branches of the military service. This does not include the 2,140 officers and men who had been sent to China under Gen. Chaffee.

Mabini, who is claimed to have been the founder of the so-called Filipino government, and a prisoner of war, was released at Manila and reports came that the insurgents were concentrating in considerable force in the northern section of Luzon. Oct. 21 the Philippine commission appropriated \$475,000 (gold) to meet the expenses of the insular government for the current month. While skirmishes were frequent during the month of October the only one of importance was in Luzon, about Oct. 28, when 400 insurgents attacked an American detachment but were repulsed after a severe fight, with a heavy loss. The insurgents were said to be under the command of David Fagin, a deserter from the 24th infantry, who is carrying on a bitter war against his former comrades. This record closes Nov. 1, 1900.

Losses by death in the Philippines between July 1, 1899, and June 30, 1900:

Service.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Regular .....	26	762	788
Volunteer .....	23	631	654
Total .....	49	1,393	1,442

#### TOTAL VALUES IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE (1889-1900)—FROM AND TO

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	CUBA.		PORTO RICO.		HAWAIIAN IS.		PHILIPPINE IS.	
	Imports.	Exports.*	Imports.	Exports*	Imports.	Exports*	Imports.	Exports*
1889.....	\$52,130,623	\$11,691,311	\$3,707,373	\$2,224,951	\$12,847,740	\$3,375,661	\$10,538,172	\$179,647
1890.....	53,801,591	13,084,415	4,053,626	2,297,538	12,313,908	4,711,417	11,592,626	122,276
1891.....	61,714,395	12,224,888	3,164,110	2,155,234	13,896,597	5,107,212	5,167,209	124,572
1892.....	77,351,671	17,353,570	3,248,077	2,856,003	8,075,882	3,781,628	6,308,653	60,914
1893.....	78,706,506	24,157,638	4,008,623	2,510,907	9,146,767	2,827,693	9,159,857	154,578
1894.....	75,678,261	20,125,321	3,135,654	2,720,508	10,065,317	3,306,187	7,008,342	145,496
1895.....	52,871,259	12,807,661	1,506,512	1,833,544	7,888,961	3,723,057	4,791,366	119,255
1896.....	40,017,730	7,520,880	2,296,653	2,102,064	11,757,704	3,085,707	4,892,857	132,446
1897.....	18,496,315	6,259,776	2,151,024	1,388,888	13,087,799	4,330,073	4,383,740	94,597
1898.....	15,232,477	9,561,656	2,414,356	1,505,948	17,187,380	5,907,155	3,830,415	127,804
1899.....	25,411,410	18,615,707	3,179,827	2,685,848	17,831,463	9,305,470	4,049,774	404,171
1900.....	31,371,704	25,513,613	3,078,415	4,640,431	20,707,903	13,509,148	5,971,208	2,640,449

\*Domestic and foreign exports.

## THE PARTITION OF SAMOA.

In The Daily News Almanac for 1900 (pages 110-114) an account of the government of Samoa under the tripartite treaty made between the United States, Germany and Great Britain was given with considerable detail. The article closed with the report of the joint commission chosen by the treaty powers to investigate the conditions at Samoa and to formulate a new treaty that should bring peace and prosperity to those islands and thus close the long and bloody rivalry between the native contestants for the throne of the kingdom. The commissioners closed their investigations, made their report and left the islands on the 18th of July, 1899. A new compact was urged and presented, which was little more than a modification of the Berlin treaty of 1889, but it was heartily approved by the natives and the representatives of American, German and British commercial interests in Samoa and needed only the formal ratification of the powers to become of binding force. This treaty will be found on page 112 of The Daily News Almanac for 1900. The commission, however, in its report to the powers did not hesitate to declare that "the only government that can assure permanent prosperity and tranquillity is a government by one power," and this opinion had so much weight with the three governments that the whole subject resolved itself into a proposal for an equitable partition of the islands. Two facts were recognized by all the three powers, and these were, first, that the territory was too small to be divided into three parts, and, second, that the United States had, by its long-standing agreement with the chief of Tutuila, a clear right to be one of the powers that should share in the division of the kingdom. This narrowed the entire case down to questions of possession between Germany and Great Britain. As the result of negotiations between these two governments Great Britain formally withdrew from Samoa, leaving a settlement to be reached by Germany and the United States.

On the 2d of December, 1899, a treaty was signed in Washington by the representatives of the three powers, which put an end to the tri-dominion in Samoa, of which the following is a copy:

"Article 1. The general act concluded and signed by the aforesaid powers at Berlin on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1899, and all previous treaties, conventions and agreements relating to Samoa are annulled.

"Art. 2. Germany renounces in favor of the United States of America all her rights and claims over and in respect to the island of Tutuila and all other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171 degrees west of Greenwich. Great Britain in like manner renounces in favor of the United States of America all her rights and claims over and in respect to the island of Tutuila and all other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171 degrees west of Greenwich. Reciprocally, the United States of America renounce in favor of Germany all their rights and claims over and in respect to the islands of Upolu and Savaii and all other islands of the Samoan group west of longitude 171 degrees west of Greenwich.

"Art. 3. It is understood and agreed that each of the three signatory powers shall continue to enjoy in respect to their

commerce and commercial vessels in all the islands of the Samoan group privileges and conditions equal to those enjoyed by the sovereign power in all ports which may be open to the commerce of either of them.

"Art. 4. The present convention shall be ratified as soon as possible and shall come into force immediately after the exchange of ratifications."

A separate treaty was negotiated to cover the provisions for the settlement of claims in Samoa. It sets forth that the three governments are "desirous of effecting a prompt and satisfactory settlement of the claims of the citizens and subjects of their respective countries resident in the Samoan islands on account of recent military operations conducted there, and have concluded a convention for the accomplishment of this end by arbitration."

The king of Sweden and Norway is made arbitrator, and he is not only to determine the amount of claims, but is to decide to "what extent either of the three governments is bound, alone or jointly with the others, to make good these losses."

The nature of the claims to be adjusted is set forth in article 1 of this treaty, as follows:

"All claims put forward by American citizens or German or British subjects, respectively, whether individuals or companies, for compensation on account of losses which they allege that they have suffered in consequence of unwarranted military action, if this be shown to have occurred on the part of American, German or British officers between the 1st of January last and the arrival of the joint commission in Samoa, shall be decided by arbitration in conformity with the principles of international law or considerations of equity."

There is also a provision to the effect that "either of the three governments named, with the consent of the other, previously obtained in every case, submit to the king for arbitration similar claims of persons, not being natives, who are under the protection of that government and who are not included in the above-mentioned categories."

The agreement provides for the exchange of ratifications four months from the date of its signature—which is the 7th of November last—or earlier if possible.

This treaty came up in the senate of the United States on the 16th of January, 1900, and was ratified without a call of the roll. It was proclaimed by the president Feb. 16, 1900. In accordance with the terms of the compact Great Britain withdrew from the islands, leaving the group to be divided between this country and Germany, and by a subsequent agreement, this country retained the island of Tutuila, upon which it had possession of the harbor of Pago Pago, acquired in 1872, to be used as a coaling and naval station, while Germany took possession of the two larger islands of Upolu and Savaii.

It is not to be understood that Great Britain gave up her interests in the Samoan group without a quid pro quo. In November, 1899, a treaty was signed between Germany and Great Britain, with the approval of the United States, whereby, in compensation for her retirement from Samoa, Germany waived her claims upon the Tonga,

or Friendly, islands and also Savage island in favor of Great Britain. The Solomon group, called also Choiseul and San Isobel, with their adjacent islands, were ceded to the British government with the provision that German subjects should have equal privileges with the English in employing native labor in the Solomon group under the British flag. Furthermore Germany made important concessions to the British in Africa. She renounced her extraterritorial rights in Zanzibar and made valuable concessions regarding an adjustment of the boundaries in the neutral zone in western Africa, the hinterland of German Togoland, and the British Gold Coast. It is significant that each of the parties to these treaties was firmly convinced that it had secured the best of the bargain.

Tutuila, the Samoan island which falls to the United States in the arrangement completed between Germany and England, becomes an extremely valuable addition to the possessions of the United States in the Pacific. With but a small area—which, according to the treasury bureau of statistics, is only fifty-four square miles, with 3,750 population—it possesses the most valuable island harbor in the south Pacific and perhaps in the entire Pacific ocean. A representative of the London Times recently in Washington, who had visited and was thoroughly familiar with not only the Samoan islands but those of the Pacific generally, pronounced the harbor of Pago Pago in the island of Tutuila the best in all the Pacific and the Pearl harbor in the Hawaiian group the next in value as a harbor, the United States thus being the possessor of the chief island harbors and ports of call, supply and repairs in the Pacific ocean.

Commercially the Samoan islands singly or as a group are unimportant so far as their local production or consumption is concerned, but extremely important in their relation to the commerce of any nation desiring to cultivate transpacific commerce. Mr. Goward, who was sent by the United States government to the Samoan islands to arrange for a treaty with reference to the harbor of Pago Pago, said: "The capacity of this harbor is sufficient for the accommodation of large fleets; land locked, it is safe from hurricanes and storms and could easily be defended from land or sea attack at a small expense. In a naval point of view it is the key position to the Samoan group and likewise to central Polynesia, and is especially well located for the protection of American commerce. The Samoan archipelago is by reason of its geographical position in central Polynesia, lying in the course of vessels from San Francisco to Auckland, from Panama to Sydney and from Valparaiso to China and Japan, and from being outside the hurricane track, the most valuable group in the south Pacific. Situated half way between Honolulu and Auckland, Pago Pago would be a most convenient stopping place or coaling station for vessels or steamers either for supplies or the exchange of commodities. With the Pacific mail steamers making it a port for coaling, it would necessarily become the controlling commercial place in that part of Polynesia."

The above statement made by Mr. Goward in 1887 applied simply to the harbor of

Pago Pago, and its importance increases with the occupancy and complete ownership of the entire island by the United States, and becomes additionally important in view of the control by the United States of the Hawaiian and Philippine groups, the prospective construction of an isthmian canal and the rapidly growing commerce between the United States and the great markets of Asia and Oceania, which buy annually more than \$1,000,000,000 worth of goods, and nearly all of this of the class of merchandise which the people of the United States desire to sell.

The interest of the United States in the Samoan islands, and especially Tutuila, which now passes completely under our control, began in 1872, when Commander Meade of the United States navy made a treaty with Maunga, the great chief of the island of Tutuila, by which the port of Pago Pago was to become the property of the United States on condition that a friendly alliance be made between the island and this government. President Grant, in a message sending the treaty to the United States senate in that year, said: "The advantages of the concessions which the treaty professes to make are so great in view of the advantageous position of Tutuila seaport as a coaling station for steamers between San Francisco and Australia that I should not hesitate to recommend its adoption but for the obligation of protection on the part of the United States which it seems to imply." This "obligation of protection" was afterward modified by the senate, which then ratified the treaty, which in turn was accepted by the Samoan chief. The final treaty was signed on Jan. 7, 1878, and the ratifications exchanged on Feb. 13, by which the right to establish at Pago Pago a station for coaling, naval supplies, freedom of trade, commercial treatment as a favored nation and extraterritorial consular jurisdiction were secured to the United States. The extension of United States control over the entire island according to the plan proposed by Germany and Great Britain consummated the wishes expressed by the chief of the island in the draft of the treaty forwarded to the United States in 1872, and thus brought the people of the island into closer relations with this government, for which they asked on that occasion.

Commercially, as already indicated, the island is extremely important in its relation to transportation between the United States and Asia and Oceania, though unimportant as to local production or consumption, the entire importation of the Samoan group being but a half million dollars annually, the bulk coming from the Australian colonies, the nearest sources of supply, while the United States and Germany divide about equally the remainder of the trade.

The port of Pago Pago was shortly after the treaty surveyed by the United States government and a coaling station was established in 1898. In considering the value of Tutuila and its harbor of Pago Pago it is proper to add that the Samoan naval disaster of 1889, in which a number of naval vessels were wrecked during a severe storm, occurred in the roadstead of Apia, on the island of Upolu, and not in the land-locked and well-protected harbor of Pago Pago.

On the 17th of April the United States flag was hoisted over Tutuila at Pago Pago and the authority of the government gladly recognized by the inhabitants. Commander

Benjamin F. Tilley was appointed governor. The new possessions include the islands of Tutuila, Manua and Anu, the last two being small and of little value.

#### GUAM.

The main problem the government has had to solve in the government of Guam has been how best to induce the quiet and inoffensive natives to adopt the customs and habits of civilized life. Capt. R. P. Leary of the navy was appointed governor in August, 1899, and at once entered upon the establishment of a new order of things. Early in 1900 Gen. Joseph Wheeler of the army was sent to the island by the government to make a full report upon existing conditions, which report was published by the war department in August, 1900. In this report Gen. Wheeler says the island has an area of about 150 square miles and a population approximately 9,000, of which more than two-thirds live in Agana, the capital of the colony. He reports that everywhere throughout the island he was received with demonstrations of welcome by the people. As showing what was done in the way of civilizing the inhabitants he gives copies of the general orders that have been issued by Gov. Leary, of which we give a synopsis:

Order 1, issued Aug. 16, 1899, prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors to any person not a resident of Guam previous to Aug. 7.

Orders 2 and 8 regulate the importation and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Order 3 prohibits the transfer of land

without the consent of the government.

Order 4 regulates the celebration of church and other holidays.

Order 5 prohibits concubinage and requires marriage rites between persons so cohabiting.

Order 6 prohibits the exportation of certain articles in common use among the people.

Order 7 requires persons without a trade or regular employment to plant specified commodities and keep certain live stock.

Order 9 regulates the keeping of dogs and other animals running at large.

Order 10 abrogates the Spanish system of taxation and provides a new one.

Order 12 establishes a public system of nonsectarian education.

Order 13 requires each adult to learn to write his or her own name within a specified time.

Under these and some other rules the people have become familiar with a better system of government than they knew before, have greatly improved in their social conditions and cheerfully accept the new regulations. Early in the summer of 1900 Capt. Leary was recalled and Commander Seaton Schroder, U. S. N., was appointed governor of the island.

#### THE OUTBREAK IN CHINA.

The uprising of the Boxers in China which began in the spring of 1900 and culminated in the taking of the capital, Peking, by the allied forces on the 15th of August aroused more deeply the resentment of the civilized world than any similar event in modern history. While China has been for nearly half a century the scene of massacres and inhumanities of various kinds, no previous revolt has covered so large an extent of territory or been characterized by such unparalleled brutalities as that of 1900. The frenzied outburst of 1900 was confined chiefly to the three provinces of Chili, Shantung and Shansi. Chili contains a population of about 20,000,000. Peking, the seat of government of the empire, is supposed to contain from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000. Shantung has a population of about 26,000,000 and Shansi a population of 12,000,000. Hence the direct effect of the rebellion concerned something like 60,000,000. China abounds in secret societies, nearly all of them having for their object and purpose the driving of all foreigners out of the empire, for it is unquestioned that the very large majority of the Chinese do not desire the foreigner as a neighbor, they do not wish for European or American civilization, they are opposed to the building of railways, the extension of commerce and generally to the Christian religion; their supreme wish being to be let alone to live as they have done for centuries. The purpose of the Chinese secret societies is to wage an unending warfare against the aggressions of the foreigner and his civilization.

#### THE BOXERS.

An English diplomat gives the following account of the Boxer society and its purposes:

"Of the many hundreds of secret societies

of one sort and another in China but few are actively opposed to the present dynasty—opposed to it, that is to say, to the extent of wishing to rise against it and crush it. Unfortunately, one of the most influential of those few is the brotherhood we now speak about so lightly. These Boxers are in reality a branch of the brotherhood universally dreaded in China, as well as in Singapore, Penang, northern India and parts of the United States, and known as the Sam Hop Wui, while among the European population of Canton, Shanghai and Peking it is usually alluded to as the Great Triad society. This society, called also the Hung league, and known by many other titles as well, has been in existence so many hundreds of years that its origin is buried in obscurity. The membership of the Boxers, roughly speaking, is rather over than under 4,000,000, for the brotherhood was believed to have 4,000,000 members some ten years ago, and the membership is known to have increased considerably since then. The society is composed of lodges, each of which has a president, whose power for good and evil is considerable. Every president has under him two or more vice-presidents, who are bound to obey his every command or else suffer a horrible death. Next in power to the vice-presidents is a master, then come two introducers, then a fiscal, then thirteen counselors, a treasurer, a receiver, an acting treasurer and a number of lesser agents, each of whom has particular duties assigned to him. As for recruits, they have the option of voluntarily becoming members, though if they do not avail themselves of this 'privilege' they are liable to be either decoyed or else brought in by force. Then a body of the members of each lodge is deputed at regular intervals to 'produce'

a certain number of recruits within a given period. Occasionally such recruits have to be captured by trickery."

#### FOREIGN AGGRESSION.

The marvelous fertility of most of the area of China and its immense mineral resources long ago excited the cupidity of the nations of Europe and as early as 1586 attempts were made to acquire a foothold upon the Chinese coast. In that year Portugal leased the island of Macao, near Hongkong, the possession of which it held until 1863, when it acquired the full sovereignty of it. In 1841 Great Britain took possession of the port of Hongkong, to which it has since added a large slice of territory upon the mainland adjacent to it. Cochín China was acquired by France in 1862, and by wars and aggressions that country has materially increased its holdings of Chinese soil.

It was not, however, until the close of the Chinese-Japanese war that the scramble for territory in China began with such energy as to threaten the integrity of the empire and excite the people to greater desperation against foreign aggression. Briefly told, the cause of that war was the desire of Japan to secure the independence of Korea, and China was defeated. The Japanese fleet and army captured and occupied Port Arthur and Weihaiwei, the two strongest harbors on the northern coast of China. Japan naturally proposed to retain Port Arthur, but Russia, with the aid of France and Germany, forced Japan to give up the port to China. Later Russia took Port Arthur herself, and has made it the principal terminus of its Trans-Siberian railway system and fortified it. Russia has for many scores of years desired an open port on the Pacific for a naval base. Her only Pacific port up to the time of the acquisition of Port Arthur was Vladivostok, a harbor that is ice-bound for eight months of the year. Thus upon the idea of defending the territorial integrity of China against Japan both Germany and France assisted Russia in taking from Japan the fruits of her victory and in holding them for the sole benefit of Russia. In March, 1898, it was published to the world from St. Petersburg that China had leased to Russia both Port Arthur and Tallenwan for a period of twenty-five years, and a Russian fleet occupied both ports simultaneously upon this announcement. In May of the same year an additional agreement was published to the effect that Russia had secured from China a "sphere of influence" in the large province of Manchuria, which is one of the richest in the entire empire.

Under this agreement it was arranged that a branch of the Siberian railway should be constructed to Port Arthur and Tallenwan. China also agreed that no railway concessions in Manchuria should be given to any other power; that no foreign concessions at all should be given in the zone north of the Russian "sphere of influence," and that no fresh ports should be opened to trade in that territory.

This agreement with China gave to Russia the Manchurian province, embracing an area of 360,000 square miles, equal in size to the states of Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. No one expects that Russia will ever surrender Manchuria, for it is now treated and governed by the czar as a part of his empire, just as is Poland.

Russia's success in the acquisition of Chinese territory aroused Great Britain, and resulted in a demand upon China for sufficient territory to preserve the balance of power in the orient. China therefore "leased" to Great Britain the port of Weihaiwei, which is directly opposite Port Arthur, and since June, 1898, the British government has been engaged in fortifying it, much to the dissatisfaction of Russia. Besides this Great Britain bound China "never to alienate any territory in the provinces adjoining the Yangtse-Kiang river to any other power, whether under lease, mortgage or any other designation." This extends the British "sphere of influence" over the rich provinces of Kiangsi, Nganhwei, Hupeh, Hunan, Szechuen and Yunnan, an area of more than 540,000 square miles, or territory equal to that of the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, South Carolina and Tennessee. The control of the Yangtse-Kiang, a river which is one of the greatest waterways of the world, reaching from the Pacific to British Burma, is of vast importance to Great Britain.

Germany could not sit idly by and see China divided without demanding its slice of the rich territory. Predicating his demand upon the murder of some German missionaries, the kaiser landed a force at Kiaochou early in 1898 and notified the Chinese government of his intention of holding the port as a guaranty of good behavior in the future. China had to submit, and accordingly a treaty was entered into by which Kiaochou was given up and the German "sphere of influence" was extended over the entire province of Shantung, an area of 53,762 square miles, or more than one-quarter that of the German empire, with a population of more than 36,000,000 people.

France had then to be appeased. It wanted the island of Hainan and a coaling station at Kwangchowwan on the mainland opposite. This demand was granted, and in addition the "sphere of influence" of France was extended over the provinces of Kwangtung, Kiangsi and Yunnan. Great Britain protested and to appease her China "leased" to her the Kowling hinterland, an area embracing about 200 square miles on the mainland opposite Hongkong.

Then Italy filed its claim for "compensation," sent a strong fleet to Sanmun bay and demanded a cession of that port and a "sphere of influence" over the province of Chekiang, besides several railway concessions. Up to the present time China has not acceded to the demands of Italy.

As a result of these demands by the various powers of Europe, thirteen of the nineteen provinces of China have been wholly or in part lost to the empire. The concessions have not in all cases been a complete alienation of the territory yielded, but the having placed it under the "sphere of influence" of a superior power is simply paving the way ultimately to a complete surrender. Besides the relinquishment of complete sovereignty foreign powers have secured railway and other concessions, the purpose of which is to strengthen the hold that has been acquired by the foreign governments, and when these roads have been constructed the complete transfer of the controlled provinces will be only a matter of time and

form. This was the situation which confronted the Chinese people.

#### PARTIES IN CHINA.

A Chinese official gives in the North China Daily News, published at Shanghai, the following account of the parties in the empire at the breaking out of the revolution. He says:

"At the beginning of the Boxer troubles in the vicinity of Peking all the officials, high and low, in the capital resolved themselves into two parties very distinctly marked. One was the Chinese party, composed entirely of men of Chinese descent, who were opposed to the Boxers' crusade against foreigners as a whole, and who sought to advise the empress dowager to suppress or disperse the Boxers, and the other the Manchu party, who were unanimously, with the exception of Prince Ching and Na Tung, a newly appointed minister of the tsung-li-yamen, in favor of war to the knife against all foreigners, and who therefore stoutly supported the Boxers and clamored for their being regularly organized and armed as government auxiliary troops to fight the foreign troops. The leaders of the Chinese party were the assistant grand secretary, Wang Wenshao; Hsu Ching-cheng, vice-president of the board of civil appointments, ex-minister to Russia, president of the Chinese Manchurian railways, etc.; Hsu Yung-yi, president of the board of rites, and several others; while of the Manchu party the leaders are the infamous and notorious Prince Tuan, Prince Chunang, Yung Lu, Kang Yi, Chi Hsiu, etc. Unfortunately, the Manchu party held the military power in its hands in the persons of Prince Tuan, commanding the Peking field force and the Hsueg corps (all Manchus), and Yung Lu, the generalissimo of the Wuwei army, grand army of the north—Tung Fuhsiang, Sung Ching, Nieh Szecheng, etc., being under his command. Under these circumstances the power of the Chinese party was actually nil, and it could only, once in awhile, persuade the empress dowager to issue a decree or two ordering suppression of the Boxers or censuring them for their misdeeds. But this was only when the arch-conspirator, Kang Yi, happened to be away from Peking. Hence we have an explanation of the curious phenomenon of one day there appearing a decree ordering the suppression of the Boxers and on the next day of another one, exactly opposed to its predecessor, praising up the Boxers, calling them 'patriots' and ordering compensation to be paid them for their 'bravery and loyalty.'"

#### BEGINNING OF THE REVOLUTION.

The outbreak of the Boxers first began to attract attention in the latter part of May, 1900. There had been disturbances prior to that time, but they were regarded as local riotings of little importance, which it was fully expected the government would promptly suppress. On the 27th of May it was reported from Shanghai that the government forces in attempting to suppress a riotous company of Boxers in one of the suburbs of Peking had been defeated, which gave the affair a serious aspect. It was well understood that this meant danger to the foreign legations at the capital and to the missionaries in the interior. The necessity of sending foreign troops to protect the ministers was deemed to be imperative. At

the same time the legations themselves asked the tsung-li-yamen (the Chinese foreign office) to inform them as to the measures the government was taking to suppress the revolt.

On the 28th of May the Boxers destroyed a portion of the railway between Peking and Tientsin to interrupt communication between the capital and the coast. On the same day Rear-Admiral Kempff of the United States navy arrived at Taku with the cruiser Newark and the day following sent on shore 108 marines with a machine gun and a field gun. There were also landed 100 men each from the British, Russian, German, Italian and French warships, then in the harbor, but when the attempt was made to send these troops to the capital for the protection of the legations the Chinese government refused permission to do so, declaring that it was abundantly able to deal with the situation without foreign aid. The naval officers of the warships demanded that permission be given for the sending of the forces to Peking, and the tsung-li-yamen finally consented. On the 31st of May the following detachments were sent to Peking: Americans, 7 officers and 56 men; British, 3 officers and 72 men; Italians, 3 officers and 39 men; French, 3 officers and 72 men; Russian, 4 officers and 71 men, and Japanese, 2 officers and 24 men. A number of quick-firing guns were taken from the ships.

These guards arrived June 1, but, while these forces imposed some check upon the Boxers in the city, murders and persecutions increased in the surrounding country and the government seemed unable or unwilling to suppress the rebellion. On the 4th of June the insurgents wrecked the railroad between Peking and Tientsin, suspending all traffic over the entire line. On the next day the Russian forces landed at Tientsin and fighting with the Boxers began, the American troops being under the command of Capt. McCalla, the president having telegraphed authority for the American forces to meet any emergency that might occur but directing that no combination be made with the foreigners in any matters in which this country had no direct concern. On the 7th of June the British landed 900 more men at Tientsin and began a movement toward Peking through the large body of Boxers which had collected to oppose this movement. In the harbor of Taku the various powers had a fleet of twenty-five warships.

#### CHRONOLOGY OF SUBSEQUENT EVENTS.

June 9—Word was received from Minister Conger that the situation was daily growing more desperate. Two more United States war vessels were ordered to Taku—these being the gunboat Nashville from Cavite and the Monocacy from Shanghai.

11—A strong force of allied troops was dispatched by rail from Taku to Peking. The first train contained Admiral Seymour, with 650 Britishers; Capt. McCalla, with 100 Americans; forty Italians and twenty-five Austrians. A second train contained 600 British, Japanese, Russian and French troops. On the first train were Hotchkiss and other guns, on the second repairing material and new rails. The relief expedition was held up about thirty

- miles from Tientsin by badly damaged bridges, and while making repairs had its first brush with Boxers, who appeared in small force and were soon routed, leaving about thirty dead. By this time thirty-one foreign war vessels were reported at Taku and all telegraph lines into Peking had been cut.
- 13—Official information received through the tsung-li-yamen that the empress dowager would not object to the presence of foreign troops in China.
- 15—Japanese legation at Peking burned and the chancellor reported to be killed. The Russians landed 4,000 troops at Taku. The dowager empress went in person to disperse the Boxers.
- 16—Pekin mobs attacked foreigners and besieged the legations. Reports received that an army of 100,000 had collected at Peking to oppose the advance of the relief column of the allied forces.
- 17—Chinese forts at Taku, being ordered to surrender to allies, opened fire on allied fleet. Russian, British, French, German and Japanese ships replied. Admiral Kempff refused to join in the order to surrender or the bombardment. Surrender of the forts. Oregon ordered to Taku.
- 18—Report of murder June 16 of Baron von Ketteler, German minister at Peking, received.
- 19 and 20—A large army attacked the allied forces at Tientsin, numbering 4,000 men. Re-enforcements from the warships were asked for. 1,200 American troops landed at Taku.
- 21—The Russians and Americans sent forward 600 marines to assist the allied troops, but they were repulsed before reaching Tientsin. The American consulate at Tientsin destroyed. Allied troops arrived at Taku.
- 22—Admiral Kempff asked for more troops and ships. The 9th United States infantry left Manila for Taku.
- 23—Report received of three days' bombardment of forts at Taku by fleets.
- 24—Rear-Admiral Remy, in command of the United States Asiatic squadron, was ordered from Manila to Taku on board his flagship, the Brooklyn, the Oregon having sailed from Hongkong the night before.
- 25—The Chinese minister at Washington, Wu Ting-fang, asked for an armistice, which was refused. On the morning of June 25 the relieving force reached Admiral Seymour and brought him safely into Tientsin on the next day. His column had reached a point twelve miles from Peking after many hard fights and had then been obliged to turn back by superior force, lack of provisions and being hampered by many wounded. His casualties were: American, killed 4, wounded 25; British, killed 27, wounded 75; French, killed 1, wounded 10; German, killed 12, wounded 62; Italian, killed 5, wounded 3; Japanese, killed 2, wounded 3; Austrian, killed 1, wounded 1; Russian, killed 10, wounded 27. Capt. McCalla was among the American wounded.
- 26—Three thousand Japanese troops landed at Taku. Li Hung Chang announced the presence of foreign troops in Peking. Cruiser Brooklyn left Manila for Taku. Gen. Chaffee selected to command American troops in China.
- 30—Battle of Tientsin; 7,000 Chinese slain. British Admiral Seymour wounded. Admiral Kempff reported foreign ministers in Peking ordered to leave, but refused. Chinchow attacked by Boxers and mission destroyed. Uprising at Newchwang. Arsenal at Tientsin captured by allies. The battleship Oregon struck a rock about thirty-five miles northeast of Chefoo and sustained serious damage. Prince Tuan, father of the heir apparent of China, usurped imperial authority, placed himself at the head of the Boxers and issued orders for the extermination of all foreigners in the empire.
- July 2—Message received from German legation in Peking saying: "Situation is desperate. Hasten."
- 3—Admiral Seymour ordered all women and children removed from Tientsin to Taku.
- 4—False report received from Shanghai that all members of foreign legations at Peking, to the number of 1,000, had been massacred on the 30th of June. Allied forces in China reported at 20,000.
- 7—The announcement was made that Russia had consented to give Japan a free hand to apply military force in China. No power raised an objection to this course, and the Japanese ordered an army division to be sent at once to China, making the total number of Japanese troops there 23,000. Reassuring news concerning Peking was received from Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghai. He telegraphed that a courier who left Peking on July 4 reported that the legations were still standing. The 9th regiment arrived at Taku from Manila.
- 8—The Chinese lost 1,000 men in a battle near Tientsin with Russian and Japanese troops.
- 9—The 9th United States infantry reached Taku.
- 11—Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese minister at Washington, delivered to Secretary Hay a translation of a long imperial decree, dated June 29, in which the Chinese government denied all responsibility for the outrages, asserted that the fighting did not begin with the Chinese and intimated that the powers were chiefly to blame for the plight in which China found herself. Three days' battles reported at Tientsin, between 20,000 Boxers and 10,000 allied troops. The Chinese were routed by a Russian bayonet charge.
- 12—Defeat of the allies reported from Tientsin.
- 13—Col. E. H. Liscum of the 9th United States infantry killed at Tientsin.
- 15—Admiral Remy reported defeat of the Chinese in two battles on the river between Taku and Tientsin.
- 16—False reports received from Shanghai giving details of the massacre of the diplomats on or about June 30.



- 18—Allied forces routed the Chinese at Tientsin and captured the city. Losses reported as about 800 killed or wounded.
- 21—An undated dispatch from Minister Conger made public which said: "In British legation under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops. Only quick relief can prevent a general massacre." Admiral Remy directed to do all in his power to hasten advance of allies to Peking.
- 23—The president sent the following reply to the emperor of China in response to the imperial note of June 29: "I have received your majesty's message of the 19th of July, and am glad to know that your majesty recognizes the fact that the government and people of the United States desire of China nothing but what is just and equitable. The purpose for which we landed troops in China was the rescue of our legation from grave danger and the protection of the lives and property of Americans who were sojourning in China in the enjoyment of rights guaranteed them by treaty and by international law. The same purposes are publicly declared by all the powers which have landed military forces in your majesty's empire.
- "I am to infer from your majesty's letter that the malefactors who have disturbed the peace of China, who have murdered the minister of Germany and a member of the Japanese legation and who now hold besieged in Peking those foreign diplomatists who still survive have not only not received any favor or encouragement from your majesty but are actually in rebellion against the imperial authority. If this be the case, I most solemnly urge upon your majesty's government:
- "1. To give public assurance whether the foreign ministers are alive, and, if so, in what condition.
- "2. To put the diplomatic representatives of the powers in immediate and free communication with their respective governments, and to remove all danger to their lives and liberty.
- "3. To place the imperial authorities of China in communication with the relief expedition, so that co-operation may be secured between them for the liberation of the legationers, the protection of foreigners and the restoration of order.
- "If these objects are accomplished it is the belief of this government that no obstacles will be found to exist on the part of the powers to an amicable settlement of all the questions arising out of the recent troubles and the friendly good offices of this government will, with the assent of the other powers, be cheerfully placed at your majesty's disposition for that purpose."
- 26—The Chinese minister in London, Chhchen Lofengluh, handed the foreign office a telegram purporting to come from Emperor Kuang Hsu soliciting Great Britain's offices to bring about peace in terms similar to the appeal addressed to President McKinley. The Russians captured the forts at Newchwang.
- 31—Imperial edicts have been issued at Peking commending the Boxers and ordering missionaries to leave the interior of the empire.
- Aug. 1—The transport Meade sailed from San Francisco with troops for China.
- 2—Secretary Hay sent to the Chinese imperial government, through Li Hung Chang, a peremptory demand for the release of the diplomats at Peking. The allied forces began the advance on Peking.
- 3—Russian advances routed 10,000 Chinese ten miles from Tientsin and took ten forts.
- 5—Gen. Chaffee reported that the Americans, British and Japanese were in front of the relief forces, while the French and Russians guarded the line of communication. Admiral Remy and Commander Taussig had a seven and a half hours' fight with the Chinese eight miles from Tientsin. The Chinese retreated.
- 8—A message insisting on entire compliance with President McKinley's demands was handed Minister Wu for transmission to the Chinese government.
- 9—Envoys were urged by Chinese officials to leave Peking, but refused to go under Chinese escort, fearing massacre. Yangtsan, an important strategic position, taken by the allied forces. Loss about 800.
- 10—China appointed Li Hung Chang minister plenipotentiary to arrange terms of peace. Reported that allies numbered 40,000 men. Minister Conger again communicated with Washington, giving his absolute refusal to accept Chinese escort out of Peking, which action was indorsed by the president.
- 12—Japanese troops captured Tungchow, ten miles from Peking.
- 13—Gen. Chaffee informed the government that his force had covered half the distance between Tientsin and Peking, the army being on the 9th inst. at Hosiwu.
- 15—The first official announcement of the relief of the legations and the entry of foreign troops into Peking was telegraphed by the German consul at Shanghai to the foreign office in Berlin; the international relief column entered Peking on Aug. 15, the fact being announced by various military and naval commanders of foreign forces in China; it was reported that the empress dowager and Prince Tuan fled from Peking to Singanfu, the ancient capital of the empire, in Shensi province. The honor of having first set foot in the Chinese capital is given to an American soldier who scaled the walls.
- 16—The imperial palace was occupied by Japanese troops.
- 20—Count von Waldersee, commander-in-chief of the allied forces, left Berlin for Peking. Fighting at and about Peking continues.
- 21—Li Hung Chang's appeal to the United States for peace negotiations rejected at a cabinet meeting on the ground that no recognized government existed in China.
- 22—Dispatches reached Washington saying the allies were in complete control

- of the capital and had organized a temporary government—both the emperor and empress dowager having fled.
- 23—Orders were issued at Washington diverting a large number of troops ordered to re-enforce Gen. Chaffee to Manila. An attempt was made to burn the European quarter of Hankow.
- 24—Outbreaks of violence at Amoy and Swatow caused uneasiness in Europe.
- 28—The allied forces made movements to the south and north of Peking, the Americans being in the southward expeditions.
- 29—The American cabinet indorsed the Russian proposal to withdraw from Peking.
- 31—The imperial summer palace was taken by the Russians.
- Sept. 1—Russia renewed her denial of any intention to acquire Chinese territory and expressed opposition to the dismemberment of the empire.
- 2—Orders from Washington direct that 5,000 United States troops be divided between Peking, Taku and Tientsin.
- 3—Two French priests arrived at Kiaochow, escorted by Chinese troops, and reported that Yuan Shi Kai, governor of Shantung province, was prepared with 20,000 men to resist German aggression. Several members of the tsung-li-yamen endeavored to open negotiations with the allies in Peking through Sir Robert Hart. Emperor William was reported to have said that Germany would not give up Peking if he had to mobilize every army corps.
- 4—Li Hung Chang, Yung Lu, Hsu Tung and Prince Ching were appointed peace commissioners by imperial edict to negotiate with the powers, the two reform southern viceroys suggested by Li Hung Chang for commissioners being rejected by the empress dowager; protests against the evacuation of Peking were cabled to the respective powers by the foreign community in Shanghai and the destruction of the Chinese capital was demanded.
- 6—The position of Germany on the Russian proposal to evacuate Peking was made known to the United States. It is to the effect that Germany considers it necessary to retain her forces at the capital.
- 7—Li Hung Chang made a request for an American escort to accompany him to Peking.
- 8—Orders were sent to Gen. Chaffee to prepare his forces for withdrawal from Peking if such a step should become necessary. It was indicated by European telegrams that the United States, Russia and France would withdraw their troops from Peking, while the other nations would retain theirs.
- 9—At a fight with the Boxers at Hunting park, eleven miles from Peking, 300 men of the 6th United States cavalry defeated 600 Boxers, killing thirty and taking many prisoners.
- 10—Minister Wu presented the state department an imperial edict giving Li Hung Chang plenipotentiary powers for a complete settlement of Chinese troubles.
- 11—The reply of the United States government to the imperial edict gave no assurance of its willingness at present to make terms.
- 13—The British reply to the Russian proposal to evacuate Peking was a refusal of compliance without satisfactory guarantees from the Chinese government.
- 14—The town of Tuluu was taken and burned. Lord Salisbury, together with the representatives of the United States, Germany, Russia and France, held a conference with the Chinese minister at London, Sir Chihchen Lofengluh.
- 16—A force of the 14th United States infantry, assisted by a detachment of Bengal lancers, routed a force of Boxers, killing 200 of them, at Matow, on the road between Tientsin and Peking.
- 18—Germany sent a note to the powers announcing that an indispensable preliminary to peace negotiations with China would be the giving up of all the guilty leaders for punishment. Count von Waldersee reached Hongkong.
- 19—A large force of Boxers and Chinese regulars defeated, with heavy loss, near Peking, by German marines and Bangal lancers. An imperial edict appointed Li Hung Chang, Prince Ching and Sheng as peace negotiators for China.
- 20—The allies stormed and captured the Peltang forts near Peking, the capture entailing great losses. There was a marked revival of military activity on the part of the allies. An Anglo-American expedition, 1,300 strong, sent to take possession of Sanhaitien. Prince Ching telegraphed to Li Hung Chang to proceed to Peking immediately, assuring him of the protection of the foreign powers.
- 21—The mixed force of British and Americans commanded by Gen. James H. Wilson captured the Chinese city of Peltachu, Gen. Wilson afterward moving to Sanhaitien to destroy the arsenal at that place. The German foreign office received replies from Italy and Austria agreeing, without reserve, to Germany's China proposal; France and Great Britain preferred the plans proposed by the United States.
- 27—All the foreign ministers at Peking addressed notes to Prince Ching suggesting the return to Peking of the emperor and the court, the prince undertaking to deliver the notes. Gen. Chaffee returned to Tientsin, where he had a consultation with Li Hung Chang.
- 29—Dispatches from Berlin indicated that the German government was prepared to waive its demand for the punishment of the guilty mandarins as a condition precedent to peace negotiations in China. Field Marshal von Waldersee arrived at Tientsin and was received at the station by guards of honor from all the allies. The state department was informed by Consul-General Godnow, at Shanghai, that the emperor and empress of China

had issued a decree degrading Tuan and four other princes who encouraged the Boxer movement; Tuan was deprived of his salary and servants, and his trial by the imperial clan court was ordered. A French battalion from Peking occupied the towns of Loukou-chiao and Chansintien, obtaining coal stores.

- 30—The Russian minister at Peking announced the withdrawal of the Russian legation and troops from Peking to Tientsin, in accordance with orders from the highest quarters; the orders to withdraw American troops from China were received at Tientsin and Gen. Chaffee prepared to put them into effect.
- Oct. 1—Messages received from Consul McWade and Minister Conger confirming the degradation of Prince Tuan and the appointment of a Chinese commission to make terms of peace with the powers.
- 2—Gen. Chaffee designated the 9th infantry and 3d squadron of the 6th cavalry with battery F to remain at Peking.
- 3—Withdrawal of American forces from Peking began.
- 4—The state department returned a favorable answer to a modified proposition from Germany regarding the punishment of ringleaders in the Boxer disturbances in China; this modified proposal provides that punishment shall be left to the ministers and shall not be precedent to peace negotiations.
- 6—Lord Salisbury accepted the proposal contained in the last German note respecting China.
- 8—The imperial court is to be established at Singan.
- 10—American marines arrived at Taku, whence they were to sail on the Indiana for Cavite.
- 17—The Chinese minister in London asserted that peace negotiations had

already begun in Peking between the Chinese plenipotentiaries and the representatives of the powers.

- 18—Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang succeeded in drawing up a joint proposal for a settlement, and submitted it to the representatives of the powers. Count von Waldersee, generalissimo of the international army, arrived in Peking.
- 20—An agreement was reported to have been concluded between Great Britain and Germany by which the two powers undertake to preserve the integrity of the Chinese empire and maintain the policy of the "open door" at the ports of China.
- 24—According to official reports at Canton all the cities in the Huichow prefectures were still holding out, the rebels confining themselves to capturing villages and slaughtering isolated bodies of imperial troops. Austria-Hungary gave her assent to the Anglo-German agreement.
- 31—A special dispatch from Peking said that an Anglo-German force had occupied Yungtsingfu, west of Shanhaikwan, on the Tsungungho.

#### MISSIONS IN CHINA.

According to a table prepared by the Church Missionary society of England there are fifty-three protestant missionary societies operating in China, with 526 ordained and 536 lay missionaries of European or American nationality, 470 stations, 80,815 communicants and 30,046 day pupils. The statistics of the chief societies are as follows:

Countries.	Ordained missionaries.	Lay missionaries.	Communicants.
International (4).....	33	297	7,147
British (16).....	174	85	29,644
Continental (10).....	52	28	3,997
American (23).....	267	126	40,027
Total .....	526	536	80,815

#### AMERICAN AND CANADIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES IN CHINA.

SOCIETY.	Ordain'd missionaries.	Lay missionaries.	Communi-cants.
American board (Congregational).....	36	11	3,740
American Baptist Missionary union.....	24	7	2,238
Protestant Episcopal board.....	14	3	1,134
Presbyterian board (North).....	58	18	8,317
Reformed Church in America.....	5	.....	1,304
Methodist Episcopal church.....	41	9	20,326
Methodist Episcopal church (South).....	13	1	751
Seventh Day Baptist.....	1	.....	55
Southern Baptist convention.....	15	.....	1,499
Presbyterian church (South).....	21	8	370
Women's Union Missionary society.....	9	2	9
Presbyterian Church, Canada.....	1	5	.....
American Bible society.....	9	2	204
Foreign Christian Missionary society.....	5	53	.....
Christian and Missionary alliance.....	3	3	19
United Brethren in Christ.....	3	.....	1
Swedish American mission.....	1	.....	50
American Friends' board.....	6	.....	10
Methodist Episcopal church, Canada.....	8	.....	.....
Gospel Baptist mission.....	.....	3	.....
Y. M. C. A. in foreign lands.....	2	.....	.....
Reformed Presbyterians.....	1	1	.....
Cumberland Presbyterians.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, American and Canadian societies.....	276	126	40,027

## THE ANGLO-BOER WAR.

The incidents in the war between Great Britain and the South African Republic and the Orange Free State in Africa were brought down to Nov. 20, 1899, in The Daily News Almanac for 1900. The situation at that time was substantially this: Gen. Sir George White, the British commander, had formed his line along the Tugela river, with his stores accumulated at Ladysmith. Gen. Sir W. P. Symons was holding Dundee and Glencoe, northeast of Ladysmith, and had on the 20th of October fought the battle of Tulana hill, in which he defeated the Boers, with heavy losses to his own command, and in which he was mortally wounded. On the 21st Gen. French fought a desperate battle at Elandslaagte, a point nearly midway between Ladysmith and Glencoe, in which the Boers were defeated and their general, Kock, was killed. These battles resulted in a retreat of the British from Dundee to Ladysmith, which was reached on the 25th by the forces under Gens. White and Yule. By the end of October the Boers had the British forces at Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking in a state of siege. Disasters befell the British at Dundee, Ladysmith and at Nicholson's nek, in which the invaders lost 870 prisoners, 57 killed and 227 wounded. These disasters produced great depression in England and the gravity of the situation was severely felt. Re-enforcements were ordered to the field.

Sir Redvers Henry Buller arrived at the Cape Oct. 31, 1899. Gen. Gatacre was dispatched with 4,000 men to Queenstown to meet the Boers, who were invading the northern portion of Cape Colony; Gen. Methuen was ordered with 9,000 men (afterward increased to 13,000) to the relief of Kimberley, while a force of 16,000 men under Gen. Buller was sent to Natal, by way of Durban, to relieve Ladysmith. On the 9th of November the Boers made an attack on Ladysmith, but were defeated. At the end of November the Boer forces were estimated as follows: Troops near Ladysmith, 20,000; near Colenso, 5,000; in the Transvaal, 5,000; besieging Kimberley, 6,000, and 6,000 Orange Free State forces, or a total of about 48,000 men.

Before the arrival of Gen. Buller at Durban the Boers had moved southward with great rapidity and several engagements had been fought. Colenso was taken and a movement was made toward Estcourt. The British used an armored train, and in the march to Estcourt this train, bearing a company of Dublin fusiliers and a company of Durban volunteers, was attacked by the Boers near Chieveley, derailed, and fifty-six English soldiers were captured. An attempt was made by 7,000 Boers under Gen. Joubert to take Estcourt, defended by Gen. Hildyard, but they were repulsed, and in two days after Gen. Buller arrived at Frere, some twelve miles from Colenso, on the Tugela river, where the Boers had destroyed the bridge and were entrenched on the north bank of the stream. Gen. Buller spent until near the middle of December in making preparations for an advance and for the relief of Ladysmith. Dec. 15 Gen. Buller attempted to cross the river, but found the position of the Boers was impregnable. His men, fighting in the open, were shot

down by the hundreds by an enemy which could not be seen. Scores were drowned in the river, and in some manner, which Buller afterward found difficult to explain, his artillery came within rifle range of the Boers. All its horses and nearly all its men were killed or wounded. After a long and stubborn fight, in which the English lost 1,100 men, Buller was forced to retire, leaving eight of his guns in the enemy's hands. His first attempt to relieve Ladysmith was an utter failure.

The disasters in Natal were not the only ones that disheartened the English people, for the armies of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State were entering Cape Colony. Mafeking, where Col. Baden-Powell with about 1,000 men was stationed, and Kimberley, the center of the diamond mines, defended by Col. Kekewich with a small force, were attacked. Other forces entered Cape Colony from the southwest corner of the Orange Free State, moving in the direction of Aliwal North and Queenstown. The Boers occupied Vryburg, Barkly West, Taungs and Kuruman, from which the British forces were driven out. The most important point for the British was Kimberley, and every means possible was resorted to for its defense. This was comparatively easy, for the town was situated on a plain, and the Boers were unwilling to expose themselves in an attack. Gen. Methuen was sent to the relief of Kimberley. He crossed the Orange river at Hope-town and, moving north, met the Boers on the 23d of November near Belmont. An attack was made and the Boers were forced back. Two days later he met the enemy at Braspan and again forced them to retreat, after which he crossed the Modder river twenty miles south of Kimberley. Here he found the Boers strongly located on a long, high hill at Magersfontein.

Dec. 11 Lord Methuen made up his mind to carry the Boer position. His object was to turn their left wing so as to cut off their retreat through the Orange Free State and to open up the road to Kimberley. He sent the highland brigade, commanded by Gen. A. G. Wauchope, who was one of the most popular officers in the British army, to surprise the enemy on the British right before daybreak. The Scots went forward in the dark, some of them losing their way. An accident gave warning to the enemy, who turned the searchlight on the main body, which was moving in close formation.

The Boers poured into the solid mass of highlanders a terrific rifle fire, and one of the first to fall was Gen. Wauchope, who, though mortally wounded, cheered on his men as he lay on the ground. The battle raged all day. The next day Gen. Methuen retreated to the Modder river.

Gen. Gatacre, who was sent with the 3d division to repel the Boer invasion into Cape Colony, fared no better than did Gen. Buller on the Tugela and Gen. Methuen on the Modder, for on the 10th of December he met a severe defeat at Stromberg, where he was led into an ambush and lost a large number of his men.

As a result of these terrible disasters Field Marshal Lord Roberts, with Lord Kitchener as his chief of staff, was sent out

to supersede Gen. Buller, and 50,000 more men were ordered to South Africa. Before the close of the year the English forces numbered 120,000 men and soon after 40,000 more were added to the army.

On the 6th of January, 1900, one of the fiercest battles of the war was fought. On that day Gen. Joubert attempted to carry the works at Ladysmith, but after a battle of some eighteen hours' duration the Boers were repulsed at the point of the bayonet. Gen. Buller, having been re-enforced with 10,000 men under Gen. Sir Charles Warren, made an effort to break through the Boer lines about Ladysmith. On the 10th he seized Potgieter's drift, fifteen miles west of Colenso, and on the 17th the British troops crossed the Tugela river in a second attempt to relieve Gen. White. On the 25th they captured Spion kop, after a fight lasting six days, in which they lost 194 killed and 532 wounded. On the 26th Gen. Buller gave up Spion kop and again retreated across the Tugela river.

On the 10th of January Lord Roberts reached Cape Town, and he at once began reorganizing the British forces and took command of the Modder river forces sent to relieve Kimberley. This forced the Boers to send troops to oppose him. Gen. French had command of the British cavalry and Gen. Cronje commanded the Transvaal forces. Gen. French crossed the Modder on the 13th of February, and the British advance was so rapid and well planned that Gen. Cronje fled on the 15th from Magersfontein and barely escaped capture. On the same day Gen. French reached Kimberley with his cavalry. Lord Roberts engaged in the pursuit of Gen. Cronje, and overtook him intrenched at Paardeberg, on the Modder river. He surrounded him while Gen. French prevented re-enforcements reaching him, and for ten days the Boer forces were held constantly under the fire of Roberts' guns. On the night of Feb. 26 the British forces moved up to within 200 yards of Cronje's camp and intrenched themselves—a movement which compelled Cronje to surrender on the 27th of February his entire force of 4,000 men.

After a short rest Lord Roberts on the 3d of March resumed his advance. The Boers had concentrated their forces at Winburg, about seventy miles from Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State. The Boers at Colesberg crossed the Orange river and moved north to oppose the British advance. On the 5th Gen. Gatacre entered Stromberg, and on the 8th was fought the battle of Poplar Grove, in which the Boers were routed. Two days later the Boers suffered another defeat at Brienten, and Presidents Kruger and Steyn proposed to the British government terms of peace on condition that the independence of the two republics be recognized, which was declined by Lord Salisbury. On the 13th Lord Roberts entered Bloemfontein, the Orange Free State capital. The advance on Johannesburg began at once, and on the 19th Lord Kitchener's division reached Prieska and entered it without opposition.

While Lord Roberts was making these movements Gen. Buller was not inactive in his efforts to raise the siege of Ladysmith. Feb. 14 Gen. Buller began his advance, and with the purpose of turning the enemy's flank captured Hussar hill. On the 18th the

south end of Monte Cristo was carried, and the day following the commanding point at Hlangwano hill, the right of the Boer position, was taken. Colenso was occupied on the 20th, and the retreat of the Boers across the Tugela followed. On the 21st Gen. Buller began the crossing of the river, but was held in check by the Boers at Grobelaar kloof, which position Gen. Buller could neither capture nor turn. At this point the British loss was very severe, and finding that 1,000 Boers could hold an army of ten times that number in check he withdrew again across the Tugela. On the 26th he recrossed the river at a point two miles down the stream and assaulted and carried Pieter's hill, which turned the enemy's right. The main position was then assaulted and carried, scattering the Boers in every direction. Their forces abandoned the whole region, and on the 28th Lord Dundonald's cavalry raised the long siege of Ladysmith. In these ten days of fighting the British loss was about 2,400 men.

March 11 Lord Methuen occupied Boshof, a place about thirty miles northeast of Kimberley, capturing several guns and 70,000 rounds of ammunition. On the same day the British, under Gen. Brabant, took Allwal North, on the southern border of the Free State, a movement that put the entire region south of the Orange river under British control. All the movements of the three divisions under Gens. Gatacre, Clements and Brabant, across the Orange river, were successful, and on the 6th of April Gen. Clements with 6,000 troops arrived at Bloemfontein, Lord Roberts having entered the capital on the 13th of March.

For nearly a month there was a pause in military movements, during which time Lord Roberts rested his troops, reclothed them and supplied horses for the cavalry, which had been lost by the hard campaigning. The cessation of hostilities was broken only by raids of the Boers on the British lines of communication, which, while they were serious and annoying, were profitless to the Boers so far as important successes were concerned. March 31 a British convoy under Col. Broadwood was captured east of Bloemfontein, in which the British loss was 450, and on the 4th of April a British detachment of 591 men was surrounded by 3,200 Boers and taken. Early in April the British war office made a report of losses in the war as follows:

	<i>Officers.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
Killed in action.....	211	1,960
Died of wounds.....	43	465
Missing and prisoners.....	163	3,722
Died of disease.....	47	1,485
Accidental death.....	3	34
Invalided (returned).....	288	4,934
	-----	-----
Total .....	765	12,500
Grand total.....	-----	13,365

At that time there were about 9,000 men in the hospitals. About the same time an unofficial report of losses by the Boers placed the number at 12,000. The British forces under Lord Roberts' immediate command were estimated at 90,000, while the Boer force was placed at 42,000.

About the middle of April the Boers, numbering some 5,000 men under Gen. Olivier, attacked Wepener, held by Col. Daigety with 2,000 colonial troops. After several

days' fighting the Boers attempted to carry the place by storm on the 24th of April, but were defeated, leaving their dead on the field in their retreat. April 27 Gen. Rundle took Thabanchu, twenty-five miles east of Bloemfontein.

About May 1 Gen. Hunter was ordered north with a strong force to relieve Mafeking, and started on the 5th. Barton's brigade crossed the Vaal river at Windsorton, driving out the Boers. On the 10th of May the relief column passed through Vryburg, ninety-seven miles south of Mafeking. May 4 Col. Mahon with a flying squadron of 2,300 picked men started from Barkly West, twenty miles northwest of Kimberley, and proceeded north via Roodpoort, Vryburg and Kraalpan toward the Boers. In twelve days he marched 200 miles, and arrived at Jammassibi, twenty miles west of Mafeking, on the 15th, where he was joined by Col. Plummer. The effort to relieve Mafeking stimulated the Boers to make a final attempt at its capture on the 13th. The garrison met the attack and captured 108 prisoners, among them Eloff, the Boer commander. Col. Mahon after a battle of five hours' duration routed the Boers on the 17th, and the next day entered the town, raising one of the most notable sieges in military annals.

Lord Roberts began his advance on Pretoria early in May, and on the 21st captured Kroonstad, the capital of the Orange Free State after the abandonment of Bloemfontein. On the 18th Lord Methuen's forces from Boshof occupied Hoopstad, where he captured two Boer generals and forty men. On the 22d Gen. Hamilton drove Dewet from Lindley to Heilbron, where he defeated him, and then crossed the Rhenoster river, a movement that turned the right flank of the Boers. On the 24th the British crossed the Vaal river at Parys, and on the 27th the entire British army had crossed that stream. On the 30th the British cavalry reached and passed Johannesburg, and Lord Roberts on that day issued a proclamation annexing the Orange Free State to the British empire under the name of the Orange River Colony, and appointed Maj.-Gen. G. T. Pretzman military governor.

On June 4 the Boer commander at Pretoria, capital of the South African Republic, asked an armistice for arranging terms of capitulation. Lord Roberts declined terms and demanded unconditional surrender. This was granted, and on the 5th of June the British army entered the capital. President Kruger had left several days before with Gen. Botha and gone to Machadodorp, 130 miles east of Pretoria, where he established the seat of government.

June 13 Natal was evacuated by the Boers and Gen. Buller advanced into the southeastern portion of the Transvaal. Generally it may be said that the war from this time passed into the guerrilla stage, no large armies of the Boers being in the field. There were skirmishes and raids, but no battles. The object of Lord Roberts was now to disperse Gen. Botha's command and if possible capture President Kruger. Toward the end of June the union of Roberts' and Buller's forces was effected, and a two-days' battle was had with Botha's army at Plenarspoort, northeast of Pretoria, in

which the Boers were routed, but escaped capture. Near the close of June a junction was practically effected between the forces of Roberts and Buller, which also cut off the Boer forces under Dewet from those in the northern portion of Natal under Botha. In a battle between Roberts' forces and those of the Boers under Botha, near Plenarspoort, the latter was defeated, but slipped away, escaping capture. The Boers retreated toward Middelburg, eighty miles east of Pretoria, pursued by the British cavalry. In the Orange River Colony four Boer commandos remained, led by the two Dewets, Oliver and Limmer, which were apparently concentrating at Vrede. On the 4th of July they were defeated at Ficksburg, and some 800 British prisoners were retaken. Bethlehem was captured by the British July 7, and two days later it was ascertained that the Boers had left the region about Senekal. July 11 the British captured Kietfontein and repulsed the Boer attack on Krugersdorp. On the other hand the Boers defeated the British at Nital's nek, about twenty miles west of Pretoria. The defeat of the Boers on the 16th of July, east of Pretoria, followed, and a running fight between Broadwood and Dewet resulted in the rapid retreat of the latter. July 25 Prinsloo, with 986 men, 1,432 horses and 955 rifles, surrendered to the British under Gen. Hunter, near Bethlehem. This number was increased to 4,140 men, 4,000 horses, several guns and a large amount of ammunition. July 24 Roberts sent his main force east to Bronkhorst spruit, threatening President Kruger's last refuge. Aug. 4 Harrismith, the last strong post held by the Boers in the Orange Colony, was surrendered to Gen. Macdonald. The remnant of the Boer army was now concentrated in the region about Lydenburg. At this time Gen. French was at Middelburg, eighty-five miles east of Pretoria and seventy-five miles southwest of Lydenburg, while Baden-Powell was at Rustenburg, sixty miles west of Pretoria.

Aug. 11 Gen. Dewet was reported to be retreating before the advance of the combined forces of Kitchener and Methuen, his escape being unlikely because his road was blocked by the troops under Smith-Dorrien. The wily Boer escaped, however, much to the dismay of the British commander. Aug. 19 the Boers in the vicinity of Harrismith, to the number of 685, surrendered to Rundle, and Gen. Olivier had also surrendered.

Aug. 23 Lord Roberts advanced to meet the Boers under Botha, whom he found strongly entrenched in a long line of hills. On the 27th a battle was fought, the Boers were driven back, and on the next day the British occupied Machadodorp, Kruger's last capital. Aug. 30 Buller's forces released 1,800 British prisoners at Nootgedacht.

On the 1st of September Lord Roberts issued a proclamation declaring the South African Republic annexed to the British empire as the Vaal River Colony, which in effect put the few remaining resisting Boers in the position of rebels to British authority. This act closes the Anglo-Boer war. The president, Kruger, was a fugitive in a Portuguese colony and was making preparations to sail for Holland, a vessel having been offered him by that government to carry him to Europe.

## CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

- Oct. 11, 1899—War declared by the Boers.  
 14—Newcastle occupied by Boers.  
 15—Kimberley wires cut and railway interrupted; 134 days' siege begun.  
 16—Mafeking attacked; 213 days' siege begun.  
 20—British victory at Glencoe.  
 21—British victory at Elandsblaagte.  
 22—British evacuate Dundee.  
 24—British victory at Rietfontein.  
 25—Gens. Yule and White joined forces at Ladysmith.  
 30—Battle at Ladysmith (Nicholson's neck). Severe British losses. Colesberg occupied by Boers.
- Nov. 2—Ladysmith isolated; 117 days' siege begun.  
 3—Boers defeated at Ladysmith. British evacuated Colenso.  
 15—British armored train wrecked at Chieveley; 58 men captured.  
 16—Battle of Willow Grange. Boers repulsed.  
 23—Lord Methuen's victory at Belmont.  
 25—Gen. Methuen's victory at Graspan.  
 28—Methuen victorious at Modder river.  
 30—Boers' attack on Ladysmith repulsed.
- Dec. 10—Gen. Methuen suffered heavy loss at Magersfontein. Gen. Wauchope killed. Gen. Gatacre suffered heavy reverse at Stromberg.  
 15—Severe repulse of Sir Redvers Buller at Tugela. First attempt to relieve Ladysmith.  
 17—Lord Roberts appointed to command in South Africa.  
 18—Reconnaissance by French.  
 21—Rebels routed at Dordrecht by Gen. Gatacre's force.  
 23—Lord Roberts left Southampton.  
 24—Dordrecht occupied by Gen. Gatacre.  
 26—Mafeking garrison attacked a Boer fort.  
 27—Colenso road bridge destroyed by a naval gun.  
 28—Artillery duel at Modder river.  
 30—Skirmish near Dordrecht. Boers defeated.  
 31—Boers routed at Colesberg by Gen. French.
- Jan. 1, 1900—British victory at Sunnyside, chiefly by colonial troops. Sixteen hours' fighting.  
 6—Boer attack in force on Ladysmith repulsed.  
 10—Buller seized Potgieter's drift.  
 13—Sir Charles Warren crossed the Tugela.  
 17—British crossed Tugela in second attempt to relieve Ladysmith.  
 23—Gen. Warren took Spion kop at night.  
 25—Spion kop abandoned by British, and retreat across the Tugela.
- Feb. 5—Buller's third attempt to relieve Ladysmith with 24,000 men.  
 8—Buller retired across the Tugela, with loss of fifty killed and 657 wounded.  
 15—Kimberley relieved by Gen. French.  
 16—Jacobsdal occupied. Fourth attempt to relieve Ladysmith.  
 Dordrecht occupied by Gen. Brabant.  
 19—Colenso occupied by Gen. Buller.  
 26—Gen. Brabant occupied Jamestown.  
 27—Majuba day. Cronje surrendered to Lord Roberts.  
 Gen. Clements occupied Rensburg.  
 28—Colesberg reoccupied by Gen. Clements.
- March 1—Ladysmith relieved by Gen. Buller's force.  
 8—Burgersdorp reoccupied by the British.  
 13—Lord Roberts entered Bloemfontein.  
 15—Barkly East occupied by the British.  
 19—Prieska occupied; 200 Boers surrendered.  
 22—Griquatown occupied by Boers.  
 26—Ladybrand entered by British. Landdrost captured.  
 27—Gen. Joubert died.  
 28—Fauresmith and Jagersfontein occupied by British.  
 29—Kopjes captured by British at Karee siding.  
 30—Mishap to Col. Broadwood's force at Sanna's post. Loss of seven guns.  
 31—British disaster at Reddersburg; 500 captured.
- April 5—Boer force captured by Methuen at Boshof.  
 Gen. de Villebois Mareuil killed.  
 9—Colonial division attacked at Wepener. Boers repulsed.  
 11—Boers defeated in attempt to take Fort Abram.  
 14—Cronje landed at St. Helena.  
 20—Boers defeated at Dewetsdorp.  
 29—Garrison at Mafeking celebrated 200th day of the siege.
- May 5—Battle at Windsorton. Boers driven out.  
 13—Boers attempted to take Mafeking and were defeated.  
 17—Relief of Mafeking.  
 21—Kroonstad captured by the British.  
 24—British crossed the Vaal river at Parys.  
 30—British captured Johannesburg. Lord Roberts issued a proclamation annexing the Orange Free State to the British empire.
- June 4—Pretoria, capital of the South African Republic, capitulated.  
 13—Natal practically evacuated by the Boers.
- July 4—Boers defeated at Ficksburg.  
 7—British captured Bethlehem.  
 11—British captured Rietfontein. British defeated at Nitra's nek.  
 25—Gen. Prinsloo surrendered to the British. Roberts advanced toward Bronkhorst spruit.
- Aug. 4—Harrismith surrendered to Gen. Macdonald.  
 17—The British garrison of 150 men at Eland's river reported to have been captured by a Boer force of 1,000 men relieved by Lord Kitchener.  
 19—About 700 Boers surrendered to Gen. Rundle at Harrismith.  
 24—Gen. Baden-Powell defeated the Boers at Warm Baths, north of Pretoria, releasing 100 British prisoners and capturing twenty-five Boers.
- Sept. 1—The South African Republic annexed to the British empire by proclamation of Lord Roberts.  
 2—Presidents Kruger and Steyn reached Barberton in eastern Transvaal.  
 12—President Kruger arrived at Lorenzo Marques.  
 20—Lord Roberts reported the scattering and dispersion of the remnant of the Boer army in the eastern portion of the Transvaal, many hundred taking refuge in Portuguese territory.

### THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

While no legislation in regard to the transisthmian canal was completed during the last session of congress, some very important steps were taken in that direction. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, that was made between the United States and Great Britain in April, 1850, had always stood as a menace against the proposed plan to have the canal built and controlled by our own government, and, while many things had been done by both the United States and Great Britain that were in direct violation of that compact, without protest from either of these powers, it was deemed to be unwise for the United States to begin the work of building the canal and incurring the liabilities incident to so costly a piece of work while that international agreement stood in the way and remained effective for the creation of disputes between the two countries that might lead to a war between them.

A convention was held in Washington, and a treaty of abrogation was entered into, under which the United States could undertake the building and completion of the Nicaragua canal and control it after it had been opened to the world's traffic. The following is the full text of the treaty of abrogation:

#### TEXT OF THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

"The United States of America and her majesty the queen of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, empress of India, being desirous to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and to that end to remove any objection which may arise out of the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the construction of such canal under the auspices of the government of the United States, without impairing the 'general principle' of neutralization established in article 8 of that convention, have for that purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

"The president of the United States, John Hay, secretary of state of the United States of America; and her majesty the queen of Great Britain and Ireland, empress of India, the Rt.-Hon. Lord Pauncefote, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., her majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States; who having communicated to each other their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

"Article 1. It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the government of the United States, either directly at its own cost, or by gift or loan of money to individuals or corporations or through subscription to or purchase of stock or shares, and that, subject to the provisions of the present convention, the said government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal.

"Art. 2. The high contracting parties, desiring to preserve and maintain the 'general principle' of neutralization established in article 8 of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, adopt, as the basis of such neutralization, the following rules, sub-

stantially as embodied in the convention between Great Britain and certain other powers, signed at Constantinople, Oct. 29, 1858, for the free navigation of the Suez maritime canal; that is to say:

"1. The canal shall be free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any nation or its citizens or subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic, or otherwise.

"2. The canal shall never be blockaded, nor shall any right of war be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within it.

"3. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal except so far as may be strictly necessary; and the transit of such vessels through the canal shall be effected with the least possible delay, in accordance with the regulations in force, and with only such intermission as may result from the necessities of the service.

"Prizes shall be in all respects subject to the same rules as vessels of war of the belligerents.

"4. No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war or warlike materials in the canal except in case of accidental hindrance of the transit, and in such case the transit shall be resumed with all possible dispatch.

"5. The provisions of this article shall apply to waters adjacent to the canal, within three marine miles of either end. Vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in such waters longer than twenty-four hours at any one time except in case of distress, and in such case shall depart as soon as possible; but a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of the other belligerent.

"6. The plant, establishments, buildings and all works necessary to the construction, maintenance and operation of the canal shall be deemed to be part thereof, for the purposes of this convention, and in time of war as in time of peace shall enjoy complete immunity from attack or injury by belligerents and from acts calculated to impair their usefulness as part of the canal.

"7. No fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent. The United States, however, shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder.

"Art. 3. The high contracting parties will, immediately upon the exchange of the ratification of this convention, bring it to the notice of the other powers and invite them to adhere to it.

"Art. 4. The present convention shall be ratified by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate thereof, and by her Britannic majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at London within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

"In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention and thereunto affixed their seals.

"Done in duplicate at Washington, the



5th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

"JOHN HAY,

"PAUNCEFOTE,"

This treaty was transmitted to the senate on the same day upon which it was signed. No sooner was it made public than a strong opposition was raised against it, both in congress and throughout the country. The provision that created public protest was that providing for the absolute neutrality of the canal, both in war and in peace, and the restrictions which prevented the United States from fortifying the waterway. It was urged that if the United States should construct, regulate and police the canal it should not be debarred from the right to fortify and absolutely control it, even to the extent of closing it to hostile vessels in times of war.

On the 9th of March, 1900, the senate committee on foreign affairs reported the treaty favorably with an amendment which gave the United States absolute control of the canal in time of war. This amendment was added to section 5 of article 2 of the treaty, and is in these words: "It is agreed, however, that none of the immediately foregoing conditions and stipulations in sections Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this act shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order."

#### THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

While the treaty was pending in the senate bills had been introduced into the house and senate by Mr. Hepburn of Iowa and Mr. Morgan of Alabama, respectively, for the construction of the canal. The bills were practically identical, but the house bill was urged with a good deal of pertinacity notwithstanding the fact that the canal commission sent by the president to decide upon a route and give an estimate of the cost of the work had not presented its report. On the 2d of May, 1900, however, the Hepburn bill came up for passage in the house, and after a vigorous debate passed by a vote of 225 to 35. The following is the text of the bill:

"Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., that the president of the United States be and is hereby authorized to acquire from the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, for and in behalf of the United States, control of such portion of territory now belonging to Costa Rica and Nicaragua as may be desirable and necessary on which to excavate, construct and protect a canal of such depth and capacity as will be sufficient for the movements of ships of the greatest tonnage and

draft now in use, from a point near Greytown, on the Caribbean sea, via Lake Nicaragua, to Brito, on the Pacific ocean; and such a sum as may be necessary to secure such control is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

"Sec. 2. That when the president has secured full control over the territory in section 1 referred to he shall direct the secretary of war to excavate and construct a canal and waterway from a point on the shore of the Caribbean sea near Greytown, by way of Lake Nicaragua, to a point near Brito, on the Pacific ocean. Such canal shall be of sufficient capacity and depth so that it may be used by vessels of the largest tonnage and greatest depth now in use, and shall be supplied with all necessary locks and other appliances to meet the necessities of vessels passing from Greytown to Brito; and the secretary of war shall also construct such safe and commodious harbors at the termini of said canal and such provision for defense as may be necessary for the safety and protection of said canal and harbors.

"Sec. 3. That the president shall cause such surveys as may be necessary for said canal and harbors, and in the construction of the same shall employ such persons as he may deem necessary.

"Sec. 4. That in the excavation and construction of said canal the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua, or such parts of each as may be made available, shall be used.

"Sec. 5. That in any negotiations with the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua the president may have the president is authorized to guarantee to said states the use of said canal and harbors upon such terms as may be agreed upon for all vessels owned by said states or by citizens thereof.

"Sec. 6. That the sum of \$10,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, toward the project herein contemplated, and the secretary of war is further hereby authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for materials and work that may be deemed necessary for the proper excavation, construction, completion and defense of said canal, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be hereafter made, not to exceed in the aggregate \$140,000,000."

Congress adjourned without the passage by the senate of the house bill or the ratification of the treaty. The only thing done was the drawing of a new treaty, under which the time for the exchange of the ratifications was extended to March 4, 1901.

#### THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

The exposition to be held on the Niagara frontier at the city of Buffalo, N. Y., during six months beginning May 1, 1901, has for its purpose the illustration of the marvelous progress and development the western hemisphere has made during the nineteenth century by a display of the arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, the mine and the sea, etc.

The total cost of the exposition, exclusive of exhibits, is now estimated at \$10,000,000. Of this amount about \$3,000,000 will be expended upon the midway, which is greater than the total cost of some very pretentious expositions, so that by comparison one may

gain a very fair idea of the work which Buffalo is carrying rapidly toward completion. A beautiful landscape, comprising 350 acres, half a mile wide and a mile and a quarter long, is devoted to this enterprise.

The word "pan," as a prefix to American, means "all"—that is to say, the exposition is for all the Americas—exhibits from European countries not being accepted. It is claimed for the Pan-American exposition that it will be one of the most artistic creations of the kind that have been brought into existence. It will aim to excel all former expositions in its court settings—having thirty-three acres of courts alone

upon which to place the embellishments of fountains and cascades, pools and lakes, canals and lagoons, lawns and gardens.

The twenty or more great structures which are to cover the exhibits gathered from all sections of the western hemisphere and from all the island possessions of the United States will surround these courts. Every building is richly adorned with plastic ornamentation and tinted in accordance with a color scheme under the direction of Charles Y. Turner, one of the leading artists of the world in this work.

No exposition has ever undertaken a more extensive use of sculpture for decorating purposes. This work is under the direction of Karl Bitter, who took a leading position at the World's Fair at Chicago. Under his direction thirty or more sculptors, embracing many of the leading artists of this class in the United States, are at work upon more than 125 groups of original sculpture.

In the use of electric lights for decorative purposes this exposition will attempt to outline all former undertakings. Owing to the nearness of Niagara falls, with unlimited electric power, the Pan-American exposition has at hand a large volume of energy which will be employed to whatever extent may be necessary to produce the most brilliant, fantastic and beautiful electric lighting effects the world has ever seen.

The exhibits of the exposition are divided into about twenty classes and embrace every line of human activity.

The gates of the exposition will open on May 1, 1901, continuing six months. Buffalo, a city of nearly 400,000 population, one of the most attractive cities of the country and having a climate ten degrees cooler than any other city of the northern states in summer, is preparing to welcome the millions of strangers next year. Every South American country except two has already made provision for a proper representation at the exposition, and it is expected that all will be in separate structures of their own. Canada, too, will have a pretentious exhibit. At the time of going to press several of the larger structures, notably the machinery and transportation buildings, were entirely inclosed and under roof, and the electric tower had reached its full height of 375 feet. One of the architectural attractions is the stadium, or Roman amphitheater, which is planned to seat

25,000 persons comfortably while witnessing the Olympian and other contests of 1901.

Within a radius of 500 miles of Buffalo (including the city of Chicago) there is the vast population of over 40,000,000 from whom the exposition is expected to draw largely. No other city in the world is so centrally situated or can command equal railroad facilities, but every endeavor will be made to improve even them. The distance and time from the principal cities of the country are as follows: Albany, 298 miles, 6 hours; Baltimore, 400 miles, 13 hours; Boston, 499 miles, 14 hours; Chicago, 516 miles, 13 hours; Cleveland, 183 miles, 4 hours; Cincinnati, 427 miles, 12 hours; Columbus, 321 miles, 8 hours; Detroit, 231 miles, 6 hours; Indianapolis, 466 miles, 12 hours; New York, 410 miles, 9 hours; St. Louis, 727 miles, 20 hours; Washington, 440 miles, 13 hours; Toronto, 100 miles, 3 hours.

The principal officers of the exposition are: John G. Milburn, president; George L. Williams, treasurer; Edwin Fleming, secretary; John N. Scatcherd, chairman executive committee; William I. Buchanan, director-general; John B. Weber, commissioner-general; Newcomb Carlton, director of works; Frederick B. Taylor, director of concessions; George Francis Sever, superintendent electrical exhibits; Thomas M. Moore, superintendent graphic arts, machinery, transportation exhibits and agricultural implements; Selim H. Peabody, superintendent of liberal arts; A. L. Benedict, superintendent of ethnology and archaeology; Frank A. Converse, superintendent live stock, dairy and agricultural products; William Scott, assistant superintendent floriculture; G. Edward Fuller, assistant superintendent food products; David T. Day, superintendent mines and metallurgy; Algar M. Wheeler, superintendent manufactures; Dr. Jacob S. Otto, assistant superintendent sanitary exhibits; J. H. Murphy, general superintendent construction; Rudolph Ulrich, superintendent landscape; Samuel Fields, chief engineer; Henry Rustin, chief mechanical and electrical bureau; Henry Weatherwax, chief draughtsman; George Bleistein, chairman of publicity; Mark Bennett, superintendent press department; F. R. Rosseel, superintendent advertising department; Edward Everett Pidgeon, New York representative publicity; Marian DeForest, secretary board of woman managers.

#### ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE STATES.

Maine was so called as early as 1622, from the description in the charter calling it the "Mayne land," meaning the main or chief portion of the territory.

New Hampshire was the name given to the territory conveyed by the Plymouth company to Capt. John Mason by patent Nov. 7, 1739, with reference to the patentee, who was governor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire, England.

Vermont was so called by the inhabitants in their declaration of independence Jan. 16, 1777, from the French verd, green, and mont, mountain.

Massachusetts derived its name from a tribe of Indians in the neighborhood of Boston. The word is a compound of "massa," meaning great, and "wachusash," meaning hills or mountains.

Rhode Island was so called in 1644, from

the Dutch Roode Eylandt, signifying "red island," a name given it by the early Dutch explorers.

Connecticut was so called from the Indian name of its principal river, spelled Quineh-tukyt, meaning "land on a long tidal river."

New York (originally called New Netherlands) was so called in reference to the duke of York and Albany, to whom this territory was granted in 1664.

New Jersey (originally called New Sweden) was so named in 1644, in compliment to Sir George Carteret, one of its original proprietors, who had defended the island of Jersey against the long parliament during the civil war of England.

Pennsylvania was so called in 1681, after William Penn, the founder of Philadelphia—"Penn Sylva," Penn's wood.

Delaware was so called in 1703, from Delaware bay, on which it lies, and which received its name from Lord de la Warr, who died in this bay.

Maryland was so called in honor of Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I., in his patent to Lord Baltimore, June 30, 1632.

Virginia was so called in 1584, after Elizabeth, the virgin queen of England.

Carolina (North and South) was so called in 1654 by the French, in honor of Charles IX. of France, some say Charles I. of England. There is good reason for questioning the accuracy of this derivation.

Georgia was so called in 1732, in honor of George II.

Louisiana was so called by LaSalle in 1682, in honor of Louis XIV. of France.

Tennessee was so called in 1796, from its principal river. The word Tennessee is said to signify a curved spoon or a bend in the river.

Kentucky was so called in 1782, from the principal river. Several meanings are given to the word, the correct one probably being "at the head of a river."

Illinois was so called in 1809, from its principal river. The word is said by Gallatin to signify "superior men."

Indiana was so called in 1802, from the American Indians.

Ohio was so called in 1802, from its southern boundary. The word is O-he-zuh, meaning "something great."

Missouri was so called in 1821, from its principal river, from the Sioux word meaning "muddy water."

Michigan was so called in 1865, from the lake on its borders. The meaning of the word is undecided. It is believed to be derived from the Chippewa word "Mitcha," and the Algonquin word "gan," the two meaning "great lake."

Florida was so called by Juan Ponce de Leon in 1512 because it was discovered on Easter Sunday, in Spanish Pascua Florida.

Texas was so called by the Spaniards in 1690, who that year drove out a colony of French who had established themselves at Matagorda and made their first permanent settlement. The word is of doubtful origin. It is said to be derived from the Spanish word "tigas," signifying covered houses, and also to be derived from the Indian word "tachies," meaning friends.

Wisconsin was so named in 1836, from the river of the same name, when a territorial government was formed. The word is said to mean "westward flowing."

Arkansas took its name in 1819 from its principal river and the river from the tribe of Indians, once living near its mouth. Schoolcraft thinks the names come from a species of acacia growing there and of which the Indians made bows, which led to the appellation of "arc or bow Indians."

Iowa took its name in 1838 from the tribe of Indians who lived within its borders. The word is said to be a contraction of the word Ah-bee-oo-ba, meaning "sleepers."

Oregon was the name first applied to the Columbia river and then to the territory. It is supposed to be a Sioux word, meaning "a great flowing river."

California takes its name from a Spanish romance, in which was described "the great

island of California, where a great abundance of gold and precious stones are found." The officers of Cortez, fancying the word, gave it to the Pacific coast state in 1535.

Nevada is named for its mountain chain, which resembles the Sierra Nevada of Granada and was named after them.

Minnesota takes the name of its chief stream, which is from the Indian word Mini-sotah, meaning "slightly turbid water."

Nebraska is also named after its principal river. The meaning of the word is in doubt, one authority saying it is a compound of the Indian words "nee," meaning river, and "braska," meaning shallow. Another authority says the Platte river in the Kaw dialect is Ne-blas-ka, signifying over-spreading flats with shallow water.

Kansas also takes the name of its great river, which in turn received its appellation from the tribe of Indians along its banks. The name is said to come from "Cayas," which was given the region by De Soto.

Colorado is another state named for its chief river. Colorado is a Spanish word, meaning "ruddy" or "colored."

Mississippi was named in 1790, from the great stream on its western border. Mr. Gallatin says the word is from two Indian words, "missl," meaning all, and "sippl," meaning river—the two meaning "all" or "the whole river," because many streams unite in making it.

Alabama was named in 1817, from its principal river. The origin of the word is doubtful. One authority states that De Soto's last battle was in 1541 at Albamo, on the Yazoo river, where there was a strong fortress of a tribe called sometimes the Alibamos and sometimes the Alabamas. Le Clerc, who resided with the Creek Indians for twenty years, says that the Alibamos came to Yazoo from the north part of Mexico, and that after the battle with De Soto they removed to the river which now bears their name.

Montana took its name from the Rocky mountains, which traverse the state.

The Dakotas took their name from the tribe of Indians which had its former habitat in the vast region embracing Montana, the Dakotas and Minnesota. The word was originally spelled Dahkotah, meaning "leagued."

Utah also adopted the name of the tribe of Indians formerly living in the region. The name was variously spelled Uta, Utah, Ute or Youta.

Wyoming bears an Indian name, the word being a corruption of Maughwauwame, meaning "large plains."

Idaho is the Indian word for "gem of the mountains."

Washington was named in honor of the first president.

Arizona is supposed to be from the Aztec word "Arizuma," meaning rocky country.

Alaska is from the Indian word "Alakshak," meaning large country.

New Mexico takes its name from the Aztec word "Mexitli," the name of the war god of the people.

Oklahoma is from an Indian word meaning a beautiful land.

## INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Enrollment and average attendance of Indian schools, 1899 and 1900, showing increase in 1900; also number of schools in 1900.

KIND OF SCHOOL.	ENROLLMENT.			AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.			Number schools.
	1899.	1900.	Increase.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	
Government schools—							
Nonreservation boarding ...	6,880	7,430	550	6,004	6,241	237	25
Reservation boarding.....	8,881	9,604	723	7,433	8,094	661	31
Day .....	4,951	5,030	139	3,281	3,525	244	147
Total.....	20,712	22,124	1,412	16,718	17,860	1,142	253
Contract schools—Boarding..	2,468	2,376	*92	2,159	2,068	*61	28
Day .....	42	30	*12	29	24	*5	2
Boarding, specially appropriated for.....	393	400	7	335	329	*6	2
Total.....	2,903	2,806	97	2,523	2,451	*72	32
Public.....	326	246	80	167	118	*49	(†)
Mission, boarding.....	1,079	1,062	17	960	946	*14	17
Mission, day.....	182	213	31	154	193	39	5
Aggregate.....	25,202	26,451	1,249	20,522	21,568	1,046	307

\* Decrease. † Twenty-two public schools in which pupils are taught not enumerated here. ‡ These schools are conducted by religious societies, some of which receive from the government for the Indian children the rations and clothing to which the children are entitled as reservation Indians.

## INDIAN SCHOOLS UNDER PRIVATE CONTROL.

The amount of money set apart for these institutions for the year ended June 30, 1900, as well as in preceding years, is shown by the following table:

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Roman catholic.....	\$389,745	\$359,215	\$308,471	\$198,228	\$156,754	\$116,862	\$57,642
Presbyterian.....	36,340						
Congregational.....	10,825						
Episcopal.....	7,020	7,020	2,160				
Friends.....	10,020	10,020					
Mennonite.....	3,750	3,750	3,125				
Unitarian.....	5,400	5,400					
Lutheran, Wittenberg, Wis..	15,120	15,120					
Methodist.....			600				
Miss Howard.....	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,500			
Approp'n for Lincoln Inst'n..	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400
Approp'n for Hampton Inst'e.	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040
Woman's Nat. Indian Ass'n..	2,040	4,320					
Point Iroquois, Mich.....	900	600		600	600		
Plum Creek, Leslie, S. D.....		1,620					
John Roberts.....				2,160	2,160		
Total.....	537,900	463,505	370,796	257,928	212,954	172,462	113,242

Besides these there are government reservation boarding schools with a capacity of 8,865 pupils, government day schools with a capacity of 4,966 pupils, and 340 Indian pupils in the various public schools in California, Idaho, Michigan, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin.

## \*NUMBER OF INDIAN SCHOOLS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FROM 1877 TO 1900.

YEAR.	BOARDING SCHOOLS.		†DAY SCHOOLS.		TOTAL.		YEAR.	BOARDING SCHOOLS.		†DAY SCHOOLS.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Av. attendance	No.	Av. attendance	No.	Av. attendance		No.	Av. attendance	No.	Av. attendance	No.	Av. attendance
1877...	48		102		150	3,598	1889...	136	9,146	103	2,406	239	11,552
1878...	49		119		168	4,142	1890...	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1879...	52		107		159	4,448	1891...	146	11,425	110	2,163	256	13,588
1880...	60		109		169	4,651	1892...	149	12,422	126	2,745	275	15,167
1881...	68		106		174	4,976	1893...	156	13,635	119	2,068	275	16,905
1882...	71	3,077	76	1,437	147	4,714	1894...	157	14,457	115	2,639	272	17,222
1883...	80	3,793	88	1,893	168	5,686	1895...	157	15,061	125	3,127	282	18,188
1884...	87	4,723	98	2,237	185	6,960	1896...	156	15,683	140	3,579	296	19,262
1885...	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143	1897...	145	15,022	143	3,650	288	18,676
1886...	115	7,260	99	2,370	214	9,630	1898...	148	16,112	149	3,536	297	19,648
1887...	117	8,020	110	2,500	227	10,520	1899...	149	16,891	147	3,631	296	20,522
1888...	126	8,705	107	2,715	233	11,420	1900...	153	17,708	154	3,860	307	21,568

\*Some of the figures in this table as printed prior to 1896 were taken from reports of the superintendent of Indian schools. As revised, they are all taken from the reports of the commissioner of Indian affairs. Prior to 1882 the figures include the New York schools.

† Indian children attending public schools are included in the average attendance, but the schools are not included in the number of schools.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.—CONTINUED.

YEAR.	CONTRACT SCHOOLS.				GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.			
	Enroll-ment.	Average attend-ance.	Decrease.		Enroll-ment.	Average attend-ance.	Increase.	
			Enroll-ment.	Av. at-tendance			Enroll-ment.	Av. at-tendance
1883.....	6,125	4,904	.....	.....	14,715	11,223	.....	.....
1884.....	6,036	5,163	99	*259	15,237	11,831	522	638
1885.....	5,880	4,988	146	165	16,584	12,804	1,347	973
1886.....	4,439	3,797	1,441	1,201	17,789	14,365	1,205	1,561
1887.....	3,158	2,785	1,281	1,012	18,603	14,876	814	511
1888.....	2,999	2,639	159	146	19,839	16,165	1,296	1,289
1889.....	2,963	2,523	96	116	20,712	16,718	813	553
1900.....	2,806	2,451	97	72	22,124	17,860	1,412	1,142

\*Increase. All others in this column are decreases.

RATES OF POSTAGE AND MONEY ORDERS.

DOMESTIC.

Embraces United States and Island possessions of Guam, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Tutuila and Philippines.

**FIRST CLASS.**—Letters and all written matter, whether sealed or unsealed, and all matter closed against inspection, either by nailing, sewing, wrapping or in any other manner, so that the contents cannot be removed from the wrapper and be returned thereto without mutilating either, are subject to the first-class rate of postage, 2 cents per ounce or fraction thereof.

**Special Delivery.**—Any article of mailable matter, bearing a 10-cent special-delivery stamp, in addition to the lawful postage, is entitled to immediate delivery on its arrival at the office of address between the hours of 7 a. m. and 11 p. m., if the office be of the free-delivery class; and between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. if the office be other than a free-delivery office. To entitle such a letter to immediate delivery, the residence or place of business of the addressee must be within the carrier limits of a free-delivery office and within one mile of any other office.

**Postal Cards.**—Issued by the government, 1 cent each. The postmaster-general alone is authorized by law to determine the quality, form and size of postal cards, and to prescribe the regulations under which they may be sent in the mails, and it is not within the discretion of others to change the card so adopted. Such change of form or face, such as trimming, punching holes, or mutilation of any kind, will render the stamp impressed thereon valueless, and such mutilated card offered for mailing must have affixed thereto the full postage, viz.: one cent if the message is entirely in print, and the letter rate if it is wholly or partly in writing.

**SECOND CLASS.**—All regular newspapers, magazines and other periodicals issued at stated intervals not less frequently than four times a year, when mailed by publishers; the postage is 1 cent for each pound. A special rate of 1 cent for four ounces is made for all second-class matter mailed by other than publishers or newsdealers.

**THIRD CLASS.**—Embraces printed books, pamphlets, circulars, engravings, lithographs, proof-sheets with manuscript accompanying same and all matter of the same general character and not having the character of personal correspondence. Circulars produced by the mimeograph, hectograph, electric pen and other similar processes of transfer in imitation of hand or type writing, not having the character of an actual personal correspondence, and easy of recognition, are mailable at the third-class rate of postage when presented to the postoffice or carrier station in not less than 20 identical copies. If mailed elsewhere or in less number, the letter rates of postage must be paid. Matter of the third class must

be so wrapped as to be easy of inspection without breaking the seal or mutilating the wrapper. Rate of postage, 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Full prepayment compulsory.

**FOURTH CLASS.**—All mailable matter, like merchandise, not included in the three preceding classes, which is so prepared for mailing as to be easily taken from the wrapper and examined. Rate, 1 cent per ounce or fraction thereof, except seeds, roots, cuttings, bulbs, plants and scions, which are 1 cent per two ounces. Limit of weight, four pounds. Full prepayment compulsory. Liquids and other like injurious matter not admitted, except under some conditions, which may be learned at any postoffice.

**Private Mailing Cards.**—1. Cards must not exceed in size  $3\frac{3}{4}$  by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, nor be less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

2. The quality of the cards must be substantially that of the government postal cards.  
3. The cards must bear these words at the top of the address side: "Private Mailing Card—Authorized by Act of Congress of May 19, 1898." When sent in foreign mails the words postal card or card postale should also appear. When prepared by printers or stationers for sale they should also bear in the upper right-hand corner of the address side an oblong diagram with the words "Place the postage stamp here," and in the lower left-hand corner the following words should be printed: "This side is for the address."

4. The postage rate applicable to cards for the United States, Canada and Mexico is 1 cent. For other countries the rate is 2 cents.

5. The face of the card is reserved exclusively for postage stamps, postmarks and the address, which may be in writing, printing, by means of a stamp or by an adhesive label of not more than three-fourths of an inch by two inches in size. The sender may in the same manner indicate his name and address on the face or back of the card; and engravings and advertisements may be printed on the front if they do not interfere with a perfectly distinct address.

**SUGGESTIONS.**—Direct your mail matter to a postoffice, writing the name of the state plainly; and if to a city, add the street and number or postoffice box of the person addressed. Matter not addressed to a postoffice cannot be forwarded. Write or print your name and address, and the contents, if a package, upon the upper left-hand corner of all mail matter. This will insure the immediate return of all first-class matter to you for correction, if improperly addressed or insufficiently paid; and if it is not called for at destination, it can be returned to you without going to the dead-letter office. If a letter, it will be returned free. Undeliverable second, third and fourth class matter will not be forwarded or returned without a new prepayment of postage. When a return card appears on this

matter either the sender or addressee is requested to send the postage. Register all valuable letters and packages. Registry fee, 8 cents, which, with the postage, must be fully prepaid. Limited indemnity on presentation of sufficient proof will be paid in case of loss of contents from registered matter of the first class.

**MONEY-ORDER FEES.**—For domestic money orders in denominations of \$100 or less the following fees are charged:

For orders for sums not exceeding \$2.50.....	3c
For over \$2.50 and not exceeding \$5.....	5c
For over \$5 and not exceeding \$10.....	8c
For over \$10 and not exceeding \$20.....	10c
For over \$20 and not exceeding \$30.....	12c
For over \$30 and not exceeding \$40.....	15c
For over \$40 and not exceeding \$50.....	18c
For over \$50 and not exceeding \$60.....	20c
For over \$60 and not exceeding \$75.....	25c
For over \$75 and not exceeding \$100.....	30c

An additional fee of 2 cents is charged for each order as a special war tax.

#### FOREIGN.

Mail matter may be sent to any foreign country subject to the following rates and conditions:

**REGISTRATION.**—Eight cents additional to ordinary postage on all articles to foreign countries.

**ON LETTERS.**—Five cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof—prepayment optional. Double rates are collected on delivery of unpaid or short-paid letters.

**POST CARDS.**—Single, 2 cents each; with paid reply, 4 cents each.

**Private Mailing Cards.**—Two cents each, subject to conditions governing domestic private mailing card, printed in this almanac.

On newspapers, books, pamphlets, photographs, sheet music, maps, engravings and similar printed matter, 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Prepayment required at least in part.

**TO CANADA** (including Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island).—Letters, 2 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof; books, circulars and similar printed matter, 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof; second-class matter, same as in the United States; samples of merchandise, 1 cent for each two ounces. Minimum postage 2 cents. Merchandise, 1 cent for each ounce or fraction. Packages must not exceed four pounds in weight—prepayment compulsory.

**CUBA.**—Rates of postage same as to all foreign countries.

#### GUAM.

#### HAWAII.

#### PORTO RICO.

#### PHILIPPINES.

#### TUTUILA.

Domestic rates and conditions apply to all classes of mail matter.

**TO MEXICO.**—Letters, postal cards and printed matter, same rates as in the United States; samples, 1 cent for each two ounces; 2 cents the least postage on a single package; merchandise other than samples can be sent only by parcels post.

**LIMITS OF SIZE AND WEIGHT.**—Packages of samples of merchandise to foreign countries must not exceed twelve ounces, nor measure more than twelve inches in length, eight in breadth and four in depth; and packages of printed matter must not exceed four pounds six ounces.

#### PARCELS POST.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by parcels post to Jamaica, including the Turks and Caicos islands, Barbados, the Bahamas, British Honduras, Guatemala, Republic of Honduras, Mexico, the Leeward islands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Republic of Colombia, Salvador, Costa Rica, the Danish West India islands—St. Thomas,

St. Croix and St. John—British Guiana, the Windward islands, Newfoundland, Trinidad, including Tobago, and Germany at the postage rate and subject to the conditions herein prescribed. Parcels may also be sent to Chile subject to these conditions, at the rate of 20 cents per pound or fractional part thereof.

Limit of weight.....1 pounds  
Greatest length.....3 feet 6 inches  
Greatest length and girth combined.....6 feet  
Postage.....12c a pound or fraction thereof  
Except that parcels for Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico must not measure more than two (2) feet in length or more than four (4) feet in girth.

A parcel must not be posted in a letter box but must be taken to the postoffice window, and presented to the person in charge, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., when a record will be made and a receipt given therefor.

#### INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS.

For sums not exceeding \$10.....	10c
Over \$10 and not exceeding \$20.....	20c
Over \$20 and not exceeding \$30.....	30c
Over \$30 and not exceeding \$40.....	40c
Over \$40 and not exceeding \$50.....	50c
Over \$50 and not exceeding \$60.....	60c
Over \$60 and not exceeding \$70.....	70c
Over \$70 and not exceeding \$80.....	80c
Over \$80 and not exceeding \$90.....	90c
Over \$90 and not exceeding \$100.....	\$1

Note.—Cuba: Domestic fees; no war tax. Mexico: One-half regular international fees.

International money orders may be drawn in the United States upon any of the following countries or places:

All countries in North America.  
In Central America: Salvador, Honduras and British Honduras only.

In South America: British Guiana, Chile, Panama (British Postal Agency) only.

In the West Indies: Cuba, Danish West Indies, Turks islands, Jamaica, Windward islands, Leeward islands, Bahamas, Bermuda islands, and Trinidad only.

On all countries in Europe except Spain, Greece and Montenegro.

On the following countries and places in Asia: Aden, Bagdad, Bassorah, Turkey; Dutch East Indies; British India: Beluchistan; Beyroot, Turkey; Bunder Abbas or Gombron, Persia; Burma; Bushire, Persia; Caipaha or Haifa, Turkey; Canton, China; Ceylon; Chios or Seio, Turkey; Hankow, China; Hainow, China; Jaffa, Turkey; Jask, Persia; Jerusalem, Turkey; Kerrassunde, Turkey; Linga or Lingor, Persia; Mitylene, Turkey; Muscat, Turkey; Ningpo, China; Samsun, Turkey; Shanghai, China; Siam; Smyrna, Turkey; Swatow, China; Trebizond, Turkey; Horg-kong, China; Japan and Fusan; Chemulpo, Seoul, Yuensan and Mukho, Korea.

On the following countries and places in Africa: Accra, Gold Coast; Assab, Bogamoy, East Africa; Banana, Congo Free State; Boma, Congo Free State; British Bechuanaland; Cameroons; Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast; Dares Salaam, East Africa; Cape Colony; Egypt; Gambia; German Protectorates; Gold Coast Colony; Klein Popo, Togo; Kiliwa, East Africa; Lazos, West Coast; Lamu, East Coast; Lindi, East Africa; Lome, Togo; Masowah, Matali, Congo Free State; Mondasa, East Coast; Natal, Orange Free State, Panga, East Africa; Saadiani, East Africa; South African Republic; Panga, East Africa; Tangier, Morocco; Transvaal; Tripoli; Tunis; Zanzibar.

On the following countries and islands: Apia, Samoa, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Azores, Crete, Cyprus, Falkland islands, Iceland, Faroe islands, Madeira islands, Malta, Rhodes, St. Helena, Seychelle islands, Spice islands and the Straits Settlements.

NATIONAL BANK STATISTICS.

[From Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.]

DATE, 1ST OF EACH MONTH.	No. of banks.	Authorized capital stock.	Gold.	Silver.	U. S. bonds on deposit to secure circulation.	Circulation secured by U. S. bonds.	Lawful money on deposit to redeem circulation.	Total national bank notes outstanding.
1895.								
January.....	3,737	\$170,906,365	\$175,794,767	\$ 42,246,456	\$196,707,700	\$176,067,467	\$ 29,938,243	\$206,605,710
February.....		169,156,345			195,826,100	175,674,250	29,623,321	205,297,571
March.....	3,728	168,146,365	178,160,455	42,771,206	197,116,700	176,485,063	28,558,588	205,043,651
April.....		167,193,265			201,176,200	179,847,383	27,639,828	207,541,211
May.....	3,711	165,893,265	177,264,387	41,382,213	204,356,800	182,634,324	27,185,526	209,719,850
June.....		165,123,265			206,652,300	184,969,578	26,509,138	211,478,705
July.....	3,715	166,333,265	171,217,437	43,209,757	207,680,800	186,062,068	25,628,937	211,691,015
August.....		164,650,265			207,332,900	186,577,433	24,794,612	211,372,045
September.....		164,855,265			209,447,550	187,990,243	24,348,857	212,339,200
October.....	3,712	164,425,265	162,925,290	33,312,021	210,196,550	188,596,877	24,255,067	212,851,934
November.....		164,136,915			211,717,800	190,180,961	23,706,699	213,887,630
December.....	3,706	164,081,915	168,244,431	38,467,979	212,048,950	190,469,526	23,491,072	213,900,568
1896.								
January.....	3,711	164,076,915			212,465,100	190,616,160	23,100,813	213,716,973
February.....		163,851,915			212,655,300	190,989,637	22,506,910	213,496,547
March.....	3,689	161,946,915	156,891,031	39,123,429	217,944,950	195,048,955	22,132,932	217,181,917
April.....		161,431,915			222,968,800	199,723,006	21,533,022	221,316,027
May.....	3,694	160,496,915	157,761,800	44,611,046	226,478,550	203,403,239	20,786,008	224,189,337
June.....		159,951,915			228,651,800	205,215,839	20,072,006	225,287,935
July.....	3,689	159,106,915	161,833,500	41,481,889	228,915,350	205,538,923	20,461,618	226,001,547
August.....		158,376,915			229,514,450	205,105,504	19,928,538	226,000,040
September.....		158,126,915	160,723,800		235,078,700	210,285,574	19,320,329	223,613,896
October.....	3,673	158,126,915		40,084,742	238,773,200	214,667,634	18,971,693	223,638,357
November.....		158,304,915			241,108,350	216,510,014	18,474,430	224,984,447
December.....	3,673	157,909,915	181,020,200	44,520,449	241,272,150	216,609,684	18,789,206	225,398,890
1897.								
January.....		155,334,915			240,236,150	215,860,307	19,812,810	245,673,117
February.....		154,174,915			237,130,100	213,186,712	21,507,950	243,024,632
March.....	3,649	153,719,895	188,304,750	45,944,106	234,797,800	210,915,114	23,220,912	242,320,031
April.....		150,808,895			233,682,350	209,767,702	24,027,439	233,795,141
May.....	3,624	148,613,395	190,396,251	45,680,132	232,606,300	208,768,549	24,119,434	232,887,983
June.....		146,788,395			230,923,050	207,139,382	24,793,459	231,675,811
July.....	3,619	146,474,517	193,686,596	47,236,005	230,471,550	206,690,339	24,751,347	231,441,686
August.....		144,229,395			230,111,300	206,498,957	24,345,299	230,844,256
September.....		139,488,295			229,471,100	205,755,976	24,837,697	230,593,673
October.....	3,614	138,903,295	135,895,107	43,492,595	229,348,550	205,604,781	25,205,779	230,810,560
November.....	3,617	137,915,295			227,422,550	203,925,680	26,120,685	230,047,635
December.....	3,615	136,310,295	207,963,145	45,070,408	225,359,300	201,735,572	27,314,135	229,449,707
1898.								
January.....	3,611	139,440,295			218,992,950	196,146,000	32,784,190	228,990,280
February.....	3,602	137,527,295	222,855,517	48,522,469	215,487,650	192,724,269	33,720,607	226,444,006
March.....	3,596	138,385,295			213,414,650	191,056,818	33,774,253	224,831,071
April.....	3,594	135,000,295			214,365,400	191,611,000	32,786,419	224,398,019
May.....	3,590	131,635,295	267,644,954	49,537,819	217,162,650	194,138,732	31,891,404	226,030,136
June.....	3,588	131,035,295			219,377,900	196,155,935	31,456,910	227,612,845
July.....	3,590	129,925,295			220,201,400	197,078,022	30,738,610	227,816,702
August.....	3,589	129,315,295			218,525,650	195,692,665	31,004,183	226,696,870
September.....	3,589	129,151,295	250,670,436	43,203,732	220,496,160	196,775,704	30,402,911	227,178,615
October.....	3,592	125,356,295			220,800,120	205,056,050	30,300,887	233,556,940
November.....	3,598	124,552,195			225,618,470	210,045,456	29,500,823	239,546,281
December.....	3,594	125,967,195	261,475,198	47,125,515	229,949,130	213,918,643	28,788,365	242,702,038
1899.								
January.....	3,590	122,482,195			239,945,050	214,016,088	29,719,017	243,735,105
February.....	3,585	113,076,895	321,915,796	49,927,699	236,479,840	211,041,299	32,200,202	243,241,501
March.....	3,589	112,891,895			236,073,690	211,155,017	31,747,351	242,902,367
April.....	3,583	110,313,895	317,210,552	46,952,021	234,433,890	209,325,959	33,462,317	243,032,317
May.....	3,583	109,059,895			232,167,910	207,998,297	34,748,046	242,714,353
June.....	3,583	110,028,895			230,600,310	206,305,354	35,738,900	242,044,554
July.....	3,589	107,871,245			229,688,110	205,234,094	36,004,602	241,283,696
August.....	3,596	109,292,245			230,484,110	205,767,804	35,773,574	241,541,378
September.....	3,597	108,033,045	291,612,582	46,968,802	230,663,610	206,178,319	35,898,443	242,071,792
October.....	3,596	107,418,045			231,515,510	207,314,173	35,975,955	243,290,128
November.....	3,601	108,528,045			232,465,100	207,920,774	35,063,920	242,984,694
December.....	3,604	108,368,045	274,687,240	40,138,136	234,221,460	209,161,902	34,598,346	243,760,248
1900.								
January.....	3,606	108,558,045			234,484,570	209,759,985	36,435,598	246,195,523
February.....	3,606	107,683,045	289,381,232	50,196,592	235,830,170	210,166,789	36,820,040	246,987,193
March.....	3,612	115,908,045			240,172,270	213,610,229	35,824,849	249,434,078
April.....	3,616	114,443,045	297,683,809	30,667,240	236,001,480	213,294,230	37,068,388	250,953,668
May.....	3,659	121,513,065			268,468,240	246,067,162	39,211,164	285,278,326
June.....	3,622	123,273,065			276,829,990	263,069,117	37,389,772	300,488,889
July.....	3,616	127,503,065			284,387,040	274,115,552	35,444,167	308,559,719
August.....	3,638	131,133,065			294,948,690	286,447,434	33,567,922	320,015,356

## SAVINGS BANKS.

Aggregate savings deposits of savings banks, with the number of the depositors, by states and territories, in 1897-98 and 1898-99.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1897-98.			1898-99.		
	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.*	Average due each depositor.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.*	Average due each depositor
Eastern—Maine.....	170,134	\$60,398,760	\$355.01	173,509	\$62,583,435	\$360.69
New Hampshire.....	122,590	48,155,076	392.81	188,174	52,181,879	391.45
Vermont.....	108,511	34,071,722	313.99	113,369	36,526,750	322.19
Massachusetts.....	1,384,329	473,919,094	342.35	1,465,960	508,215,854	347.56
Rhode Island.....	132,042	67,910,321	514.31	140,815	70,589,065	501.29
Connecticut.....	366,651	155,969,798	425.37	375,810	168,482,499	435.01
Total.....	2,284,267	840,425,371	367.92	2,402,637	894,529,482	372.31
Middle—New York.....	1,805,280	766,684,916	424.69	1,895,653	816,144,368	437.45
New Jersey.....	170,100	46,506,668	273.94	118,674	52,120,644	271.47
Pennsylvania.....	307,309	82,245,532	267.63	334,178	97,404,243	291.79
Delaware.....	3,050	848,126	278.07	15,641	4,512,769	288.52
Maryland.....	168,830	54,769,195	324.40	166,337	55,564,940	334.05
District of Columbia.....	2,220	426,289	192.02	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,456,789	951,570,726	387.32	2,571,483	1,025,746,964	398.89
Southern—West Virginia.....	5,631	296,974	52.74	4,127	324,081	78.53
North Carolina.....	118,968	916,367	48.31	7,604	1,218,319	160.22
South Carolina.....	7,125	2,214,508	310.80	13,565	2,042,337	572.89
Louisiana.....	9,179	2,425,318	264.28	10,694	3,105,461	307.65
Texas.....	1,700	374,525	220.31	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	17,893	2,144,136	119.85	17,678	2,023,686	114.47
Total.....	60,496	8,372,328	138.39	43,068	8,713,884	202.32
Western—Ohio.....	84,643	37,404,341	441.91	89,762	38,050,942	423.91
Indiana.....	18,579	4,455,129	239.79	20,191	5,323,607	263.66
Illinois.....	5146,865	38,333,455	261.42	164,216	50,898,655	309.95
Wisconsin.....	1,914	277,394	144.93	2,350	405,196	173.42
Minnesota.....	47,328	10,463,399	221.08	46,000	10,864,228	236.18
Iowa.....	101,159	36,635,065	362.05	113,896	48,147,861	362.05
Total.....	400,518	127,628,781	318.66	455,505	153,690,489	337.41
Pacific States and Territories—Utah.....	7,205	1,447,409	200.89	5,217	1,742,972	334.00
New Mexico.....	230	67,457	293.29	.....	.....	.....
California.....	176,241	186,119,226	772.35	1209,908	145,943,163	657.75
Total.....	183,676	137,634,092	749.90	215,125	147,686,135	686.51
Total United States.....	5,385,746	2,065,631,298	383.54	5,687,818	2,230,336,954	392.13

\* Deposits subject to check not included. † Partly estimated. ‡ Estimated. § Savings deposits in state institutions having savings departments. ¶ December 31, 1898.

## LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

Alabama—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Mardi Gras (the day before Ash Wednesday, first day of Lent); Good Friday (the Friday before Easter); April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September); Thanksgiving day (last Thursday in November); Dec. 25.

Arizona—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30 (Decoration day); July 4; general election day; Dec. 25.

Arkansas—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; July 4; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

California—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30 (Decoration day); July 4; Sept. 9 (Admission day); Labor day (first Monday in October); general election day in November; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Colorado—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor and School day (third Friday in April); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon from June 1 to Aug. 31, in the city of Denver.

Connecticut—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; State Fast day; May 30; July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; banks close Saturdays at 12 noon.

Delaware—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

District of Columbia—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; March 4 (Inauguration day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Florida—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Arbor day (first Friday in February); Feb. 22; April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jeff Davis' birthday); July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.

Georgia—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); June 3 (Jeff Davis' birthday); July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Arbor day (first Friday in December); Dec. 25.

Idaho—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (first Friday after May 1); July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.

Illinois—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Labor day (first Monday in September); general, state, county and city election days; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.



- Indiana—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Public Fast day; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
- Iowa—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
- Kansas—The only holidays by statute are Feb. 22, May 30, Labor day (first Monday in September) and Arbor day; but the days commonly observed in other states are holidays by common consent.
- Kentucky—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.
- Louisiana—Jan. 1; Jan. 8 (anniversary of the battle of New Orleans); Feb. 22; Mardi Gras (day before Ash Wednesday); Good Friday (Friday before Easter); April 26 (Confederate Memorial day); July 4; Nov. 1 (All Saints' day); general election day; fourth Saturday in November (Labor day, in the parish of New Orleans only); Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon in New Orleans.
- Maine—Same as the state of Delaware; banks close Saturdays at 12 noon.
- Maryland—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.
- Massachusetts—Feb. 22; April 19 (Patriots' day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
- Michigan—Same as the state of Delaware.
- Minnesota—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; Good Friday (Friday before Easter); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25; Arbor day (as appointed by the governor).
- Mississippi—There are no holidays by statute, but by common consent July 4, Thanksgiving day and Dec. 25 are observed as holidays.
- Missouri—Same as the state of Delaware; every Saturday afternoon in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants.
- Montana—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (third Tuesday in April); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; any day appointed by the governor as a fast day.
- Nebraska—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; Arbor day (April 22); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; appointed fast day.
- Nevada—There are no statutory holidays, but by common consent those usually observed in other states are commonly kept.
- New Hampshire—Feb. 22; fast day appointed by the governor; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day; general election day; Dec. 25.
- New Jersey—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving and fast days; and every Saturday afternoon.
- New Mexico—Jan. 1; July 4; Thanksgiving and fast days; Dec. 25; Decoration, Labor and Arbor days appointed by the governor.
- New York—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving and fast days; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.
- North Carolina—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); May 10 (Confederate Memorial day);
- May 20 (anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence); July 4; state election day in August; first Thursday in September (Labor day); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.
- North Dakota—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Arbor day (when appointed by the governor); general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
- Ohio—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon in cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
- Oregon—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; first Saturday in June; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Public Fast day; Dec. 25.
- Pennsylvania—Jan. 1; Feb. 12; Feb. 22; May 30; Good Friday; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.
- Rhode Island—Feb. 22; first Wednesday in April (state election day); first Friday in April (Arbor day); May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
- South Carolina—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; May 10 (Confederate Memorial day); general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25, 26, 27.
- South Dakota—Same as in North Dakota.
- Tennessee—Jan. 1; Good Friday; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.
- Texas—Jan. 1; Feb. 22 (Arbor day); March 2 (anniversary of Texas independence); April 21 (anniversary of battle of San Jacinto); July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; appointed fast days; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
- Utah—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; first Saturday in April (Arbor day); May 30; July 4; July 24 (Pioneer day); first Monday in September; Thanksgiving and appointed fast days; Dec. 25.
- Vermont—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; Aug. 16 (Bennington Battle day); Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
- Virginia—Jan. 1; Jan. 19 (Lee's birthday); Feb. 22; July 4; first Monday in September; Thanksgiving and appointed fast days; Dec. 25; every Saturday afternoon.
- Washington—Jan. 1; Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday); Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Thanksgiving day; Dec. 25.
- Wisconsin—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; Arbor day (appointed by the governor); July 4; first Monday in September; general election day; Dec. 25.
- Wyoming—Jan. 1; Feb. 22; May 30; July 4; first Monday in September; Arbor day (appointed by the governor); general election day; Dec. 25.

There is no national holiday, and although congress has designated Labor day as a holiday in the District of Columbia such act has no binding authority in states in which there is no law for such a day. The proclamation of the president regarding Thanksgiving day has no legal effect, except in states which make provision for it by state enactment.

## CLIMATOLOGY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table of average rainfall, highest and lowest temperatures, based upon observations of thirty or fewer years, at selected stations in the several states and territories of the United States, was compiled from the records of the weather bureau for the Chicago Daily News Almanac by the United States weather bureau, Washington, D. C.:

STATIONS.	Alt. ab. sea lev'l (feet).	No. of years	TEMPERATURE.				Av. precipitation.
			Max	Year.	Min	Year.	
Alabama—Mobile	12	30	101	1883	-1	1899	62.6
Montgomery	162	28	107	1881	-5	1899	52.7
Alaska—Sitka	20	8	80	1885	-2	1887	111.7
Arizona—Fort Grant	4,833	14	103	1879	7	1887	16.3
Yuma	137	25	118	1878	22	1883	3.0
Arkansas—Little Rock	297	21	105	1896	-12	1899	53.6
California—San Francisco	9	30	109	1891	29	1888	23.7
San Diego	10	29	101	1883	32	1891	10.5
Colorado—Denver	5,183	29	105	1878	-29	1875	14.5
Pueblo	4,690	12	103	1895	-27	1899	12.1
Connecticut—New Haven	9	28	100	1881	-14	1873	47.9
District Columbia—Washington	12	30	104	1881	-15	1899	43.5
Florida—Jacksonville	8	29	104	1879	10	1899	54.1
Key West	22	30	100	1886	41	1886	38.5
Georgia—Atlanta	1,033	22	100	1887	-8	1899	52.0
Savannah	31	29	105	1895	8	1899	51.9
Illinois—Chicago	314	29	103	1881	-16	1884	42.8
Springfield	603	30	100	1887	-23	1872	34.8
Indiana—Indianapolis	582	21	102	1879	-22	1884	38.0
Oklahoma—Oklahoma City	706	30	101	1887	-25	1884	43.0
Iowa—Des Moines	1,195	9	104	1894	-17	1899	33.3
Kansas—Leavenworth	632	22	104	1886	-30	1884	33.0
Dodge City	743	24	107	1886	-29	1873	38.4
Kentucky—Louisville	2,484	26	108	1876	-26	1899	19.8
Louisiana—New Orleans	394	29	105	1881	-20	1884	45.8
Shreveport	2	30	99	1894	7	1899	60.5
Maine—Eastport	179	29	107	1875	-5	1899	48.6
Portland	5	28	91	1894	-21	1884	45.2
Maryland—Baltimore	11	30	97	1876	-17	1872	42.3
Massachusetts—Boston	8	30	104	1898	-7	1899	43.8
Michigan—Alpena	11	30	101	1881	-13	1882	45.0
Detroit	582	28	98	1886	-27	1882	35.1
Marquette	579	30	101	1887	-24	1872	32.3
Minnesota—St. Paul	628	30	100	1878	-27	1875	32.4
Moorhead	711	39	100	1883	-41	1888	27.5
Mississippi—Vicksburg	904	20	102	1894	-48	1887	25.8
Missouri—St. Louis	94	29	101	1881	-1	1899	55.7
Montana—Helena	4,553	30	105	1881	-22	1884	37.6
Havre (Assinibola)	4,013	21	103	1886	-42	1892	13.2
Nebraska—North Platte	2,477	20	108	1886	-55	1887	14.1
Omaha	2,803	26	107	1877	-35	1888	18.3
Nevada—Winnemucca	1,042	30	106	1894	-32	1884	31.7
New Hampshire—Manchester	4,335	22	104	1877	-28	1888	8.5
New Jersey—Atlantic City	179	8	96	1888	-11	1888	39.5
New York—Albany	9	27	99	1880	-7	1880	41.2
Rochester	18	27	100	1898	-18	1875	37.9
New Mexico—Fort Stanton	510	30	99	1894	-12	1875	34.8
Santa Fe	6,151	10	86	1886	-18	1887	19.0
North Carolina—Charlotte	6,934	28	97	1878	-13	1883	14.2
Wilmington	725	22	102	1887	-5	1880	51.9
North Dakota—Bismarck	32	30	103	1879	5	1899	54.3
Fort Buford	1,628	25	105	1876	-44	1887	18.4
Ohio—Cincinnati	1,855	18	107	1889	-49	1888	13.5
Cleveland	516	30	104	1881	-17	1899	39.9
Oregon—Portland	594	30	99	1881	-17	1873	36.3
Roseburg	11	29	102	1891	-2	1888	46.8
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia	482	23	104	1894	-6	1888	35.2
Pittsburg	9	30	102	1881	-6	1899	39.8
Rhode Island—Block Island	697	30	102	1881	-20	1899	36.7
South Carolina—Charleston	16	21	88	1885	-4	1899	44.2
South Dakota—Rapid City	10	30	104	1879	7	1899	56.7
Yankton	3,196	15	106	1881	-40	1885	16.7
Tennessee—Knoxville	1,186	26	107	1894	-34	1879	26.8
Memphis	933	30	100	1887	-16	1884	51.0
Texas—Ablene	271	30	102	1881	-9	1899	53.3
Galveston	1,718	15	110	1886	-6	1899	25.0
Utah—Salt Lake City	6	30	98	1874	8	1899	48.7
Virginia—Norfolk	4,248	27	102	1889	-20	1883	16.2
Vermont—Northfield	11	30	102	1887	2	1885	52.1
Washington—Olympia	739	14	95	1897	-2	1889	35.7
Spokane	17	17	97	1885	-2	1888	51.4
West Virginia—Parkersburg	1,883	20	104	1898	-30	1888	18.4
Wisconsin—Milwaukee	616	12	99	1895	-27	1899	43.5
Wyoming—Cheyenne	634	30	100	1887	-25	1875	32.1
	6,054	30	100	1881	-38	1875	12.2

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[Delivered to the second session of the LVith congress.]

To the Senate and House of Representatives: At the outgoing of the old and the incoming of the new century you begin the last session of the LVith congress with evidence on every hand of individual and national prosperity and with proof of the growing strength and increasing power for good of republican institutions. Your countrymen will join with you in felicitation that American liberty is more firmly established than ever before and that love for it and determination to preserve it are more universal than at any former period of our history.

The republic was never so strong, because never so strongly entrenched in the hearts of the people as now. The constitution, with few amendments, exists as it left the hands of its authors. The additions which have been made to it proclaim larger freedom and more extended citizenship. Popular government has demonstrated in its 124 years of trial here its stability and security and its efficiency as the best instrument of national development and the best safeguard to human rights.

When the Vith congress assembled in November, 1800, the population of the United States was 5,308,483. It is now 76,304,799. Then we had sixteen states. Now we have forty-five. Then our territory consisted of 909,050 square miles. It is now 3,846,595 square miles.

Education, religion and morality have kept pace with our advancement in other directions, and while extending its power the government has adhered to its foundation principles and abated none of them in dealing with our new peoples and possessions.

A nation so preserved and blessed gives reverent thanks to God and invokes His guidance and the continuance of His care and favor.

## REVIEW OF THE CHINESE WAR.

In our foreign intercourse the dominant question has been the treatment of the Chinese problem. Apart from this our relations with the powers have been happy.

The recent troubles in China spring from the antiforeign agitation which for the last three years has gained strength in the northern provinces. Their origin lies deep in the character of the Chinese race and in the traditions of their government. The Taiping rebellion and the opening of Chinese ports to foreign trade and settlement disturbed alike the homogeneity and the seclusion of China.

Meanwhile foreign activity made itself felt in all quarters, not alone on the coast but along the great river arteries and in the remoter districts, carrying new ideas and introducing new associations among a primitive people which had pursued for centuries a national policy of isolation.

The telegraph and the railway spreading over their land, the steamers plying on their waterways, the merchant and the missionary penetrating year by year farther to the interior, became to the Chinese mind types of an alien invasion, changing the course of their national life and fraught with vague forebodings of disaster to their beliefs and their self-control.

For several years before the present

troubles all the resources of foreign diplomacy, backed by moral demonstrations of the physical force of fleets and arms, have been needed to secure due respect for the treaty rights of foreigners and to obtain satisfaction from the responsible authorities for the sporadic outrages upon the persons and property of unoffending sojourners, which from time to time occurred at widely separated points in the northern provinces, as in the case of the outbreaks in Szechuen and Shantung.

Posting of antiforeign placards became a daily occurrence, which the repeated reprobation of the imperial power failed to check or punish. These inflammatory appeals to the ignorance and superstition of the masses, mendacious and absurd in their accusations and deeply hostile in their spirit, could not but work cumulative harm. They aimed at no particular class of foreigners; they were impartial in attacking everything foreign.

An outbreak in Shantung in which German missionaries were slain was the too natural result of these malevolent teachings. The posting of seditious placards, exhorting to the utter destruction of foreigners and of every foreign thing, continued unrebuked. Hostile demonstrations toward the stranger gained strength by organization.

The sect commonly styled the Boxers developed greatly in the provinces north of the Yangtse, and with the collusion of many notable officials, including some of the immediate councils of the throne itself, became alarmingly aggressive. No foreigner's life outside of the protected treaty ports was safe. No foreign interest was secure from spoliation.

The diplomatic representatives of the powers in Peking strove in vain to check this movement. Protest was followed by demand and demand by renewed protest, to be met with perfunctory edicts from the palace and evasive and futile assurances from the tung-li-yamen. The circle of the Boxer influence narrowed about Peking, and, while nominally stigmatized as seditious, it was felt that its spirit pervaded the capital itself; that the imperial forces were imbued with its doctrines, and that the immediate counselors of the empress dowager were in full sympathy with the antiforeign movement.

The increasing gravity of the conditions in China and the imminence of peril to our own diversified interests in the empire, as well as to those of all the other treaty governments, were soon appreciated by this government, causing it profound solicitude. The United States from the earliest days of foreign intercourse with China had followed a policy of peace, omitting no occasions to testify good will, to further the extension of lawful trade, to respect the sovereignty of its government and to insure by all legitimate and kindly but earnest means the fullest measure of protection for the lives and property of our law-abiding citizens and for the exercise of their beneficent callings among the Chinese people.

Mindful of this, it was felt to be appropriate that our purposes should be pronounced in favor of such course as would hasten united action of the powers at Peking

to promote the administrative reforms so greatly needed for strengthening the imperial government and maintaining the integrity of China, in which we believed the whole western world to be alike concerned.

To these ends I caused to be addressed to the several powers occupying territory and maintaining spheres of influence in China the circular proposals of 1899, inviting from them declarations of their intentions and views as to the desirability of the adoption of measures insuring the benefits of equality of treatment of all foreign trade throughout China.

With gratifying unanimity the responses coincided with this common policy, enabling me to see in the successful termination of these negotiations proof of the friendly spirit which animates the various powers interested in the untrammelled development of commerce and industry in the Chinese empire as a source of vast benefit to the whole commercial world.

In this conclusion, which I had the gratification to announce as a completed engagement to the interested powers on March 20, 1900, I hopefully discerned a potential factor for the abatement of the distrust of foreign purposes which for a year past had appeared to inspire the policy of the imperial government, and for the effective exertion by it of power and authority to quell the critical antiforeign movement in the northern provinces most immediately influenced by the Manchu sentiment.

Seeking to testify confidence in the will-iness and ability of the imperial administration to redress the wrongs and prevent the evils we suffered and feared, the marine guard which had been sent to Peking in the autumn of 1899 for the protection of the legation was withdrawn at the earliest practicable moment and all pending questions were remitted, as far as we were concerned, to the ordinary resorts of diplomatic intercourse.

The Chinese government proved, however, unable to check the rising strength of the Boxers and appeared to be a prey to internal dissensions. In the unequal contest the antiforeign influences soon gained the ascendancy under the leadership of Prince Tuan. Organized armies of Boxers, with which the imperial forces affiliated, held the country between Peking and the coast, penetrated into Manchuria up to the Russian border and through their emissaries threatened a like rising throughout northern China.

Attacks upon foreigners, destruction of their property and slaughter of native converts were reported from all sides. The tung-li-yamen, already permeated with hostile sympathies, could make no effective response to the appeals of the legations.

At this critical juncture in the early spring of this year a proposal was made by the other powers that a combined fleet should be assembled in Chinese waters as a moral demonstration, under cover of which to exact of the Chinese government respect for foreign treaty rights and the suppression of the Boxers.

The United States, while not participating in the joint demonstration, promptly sent from the Philippines all ships that could be spared for service on the Chinese coast. A small force of marines was landed at Taku and sent to Peking for the protection of the American legation. Other powers took sim-

ilar action until some 400 men were assembled in the capital as legation guards.

Still the peril increased. The legations reported the development of the seditious movement in Peking and the need of increased provision for defense against it. While preparations were in progress for a larger expedition to strengthen the legation guards and keep the railway open an attempt of the foreign ships to make a landing at Taku was met by a fire from the Chinese forts. The forts were thereupon shelled by the foreign vessels, the American admiral taking no part in the attack, on the ground that we were not at war with China and that a hostile demonstration might consolidate the antiforeign elements and strengthen the Boxers to oppose the relieving column.

Two days later the Taku forts were captured, after a sanguinary conflict. Severance of communication with Peking followed and a combined force of additional guards which was advancing to Peking by the Peiho was checked at Langfang. The isolation of the legations was complete.

The siege and the relief of the legations has passed into undying history. In all the stirring chapter which records the heroism of the devoted band, clinging to hope in the face of despair and the undaunted spirit that led their relievers through battle and suffering to the goal, it is a memory of which my countrymen may be justly proud that the honor of our flag was maintained alike in the siege and the rescue, and that stout American hearts have again set high in fervent emulation with true men of other race and language the indomitable courage that ever strives for the cause of right and justice.

By June 19 the legations were cut off. An identical note from the yamen ordered each minister to leave Peking under a promised escort within twenty-four hours. To gain time they replied, asking prolongation of the time, which was afterward granted, and requesting an interview with the tung-li-yamen on the following day. No reply being received, on the morning of the 20th the German minister, Baron von Ketteler, set out for the yamen to obtain a response and on the way was murdered.

An attempt by the legation guard to recover his body was foiled by the Chinese. Armed forces turned out against the legations. Their quarters were surrounded and attacked. The mission compounds were abandoned, their inmates taking refuge in the British legation, where all the other legations and guards gathered for more effective defense. Four hundred persons were crowded in its narrow compass. Two thousand native converts were assembled in a near-by palace under protection of the foreigners. Lines of defense were strengthened, trenches dug, barricades raised and preparations made to stand a siege, which at once began.

From June 20 until July 17, writes Minister Conger, "there was scarcely an hour during which there was not firing upon some part of our lines and into some of the legations, varying from a single shot to a general and continuous attack along the whole line."

Artillery was placed around the legations and on the overlooking palace walls and thousands of three-inch shot and shell were fired, destroying some buildings and damaging all. So thickly did the balls rain that when the ammunition of the besieged ran

low five quarts of Chinese bullets were gathered in an hour in one compound and recast.

Attempts were made to burn the legations by setting neighboring houses on fire, but the flames were successfully fought off, although the Austrian, Belgian, Italian and Dutch legations were then and subsequently burned.

With the aid of the native converts—directed by the missionaries, to whose helpful co-operation Mr. Conger awards unstinted praise—the British legation was made a veritable fortress. The British minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, was chosen general-commander of the defense, with the secretary of the American legation, E. G. Squiers, as chief of staff.

To save life and ammunition the besieged sparingly returned the incessant fire of the Chinese soldiery, fighting only to repel attack or make an occasional successful sortie for strategic advantage, such as that of fifty-five Americans, British and Russian marines led by Capt. Myers of the United States marine corps, which resulted in the capture of a formidable barricade on the wall which gravely menaced the American position. It was held to the last and proved an invaluable acquisition, because commanding the water gate through which the relief column entered.

During the siege the defenders lost sixty-five killed, 135 wounded and seven by disease—the last all children.

On July 14 the besieged had their first communication with the tsung-li-yamen, from whom a message came inviting to a conference, which was declined. Correspondence, however, ensued and a sort of armistice was agreed upon which stopped the bombardment and lessened the rifle fire for a time. Even then no protection whatever was afforded nor any aid given save to send to the legations a small supply of fruit and three sacks of flour.

Indeed, the only communication had with the Chinese government related to the occasional delivery or dispatch of a telegram or to the demands of the tsung-li-yamen for the withdrawal of the legation to the coast under escort.

Not only are the protestations of the Chinese government that it protected and succored the legations positively contradicted but irresistible proof accumulates that the troops, regularly uniformed, armed and officered, belonging to the command of Jung Lu, the imperial commander-in-chief.

Decrees encouraging the Boxers, organizing them under prominent imperial officers, provisioning them and even granting them large sums in the name of the empress dowager are known to exist. Members of the tsung-li-yamen who counseled protection of the foreigners were beheaded. Even in the distant provinces men suspected of foreign sympathy were put to death, prominent among these being Chang Yen Hoon, formerly Chinese minister in Washington.

With the negotiation of the partial armistice of July 14, a proceeding which was doubtless promoted by the representations of the Chinese envoy in Washington, the way was opened for the conveyance to Mr. Conger of a test message sent by the secretary of state through the kind offices of Minister Wu Ting-fang. Mr. Conger's reply, dispatched from Peking on July 18 through the same channel, afforded to the outside world the first tidings that the in-

mates of the legations were still alive and hoping for succor.

This news stimulated the preparations for a joint relief expedition in numbers sufficient to overcome the resistance which for a month had been organizing between Taku and the capital. Re-enforcements sent by all the co-operating governments were constantly arriving. The United States contingent, hastily assembled from the Philippines or dispatched from this country, amounted to some 5,000 men, under the able command first of the lamented Col. Liscum and afterward of Gen. Chafee.

Toward the end of July the movement began. A severe conflict followed at Tientsin, in which Col. Liscum was killed. The city was stormed and partly destroyed. Its capture afforded the base of operations from which to make the final advance, which began in the first days of August, the expedition being made up of Japanese, Russian, British and American troops at the outset.

Another battle was fought and won at Yangtsun. Thereafter the disheartened Chinese troops offered little show of resistance. A few days later the important position of Hosiwoo was taken. A rapid march brought the united forces to the populous city of Tungechow, which capitulated without a contest.

On Aug. 14 the capital was reached. After a brief conflict beneath the walls the relief column entered and the legations were saved. The United States soldiers, sailors and marines, officers and men alike, in those distant climes and unusual surroundings showed the same valor, discipline and good conduct and gave proof of the same high degree of intelligence and efficiency which have distinguished them in every emergency.

The imperial family and the government had fled a few days before. The city was without visible control. The remaining imperial soldiery had made on the night of the 13th a last attempt to exterminate the besieged, which was gallantly repelled. It fell to the occupying forces to restore order and organize a provisional administration.

Happily the acute disturbances were confined to the northern provinces. It is a relief to recall and a pleasure to record the loyal conduct of the viceroys and local authorities of the southern and eastern provinces. Their efforts were continuously directed to the pacific control of the vast populations under their rule and to the scrupulous observance of foreign treaty rights. At critical moments they did not hesitate to memorialize the throne, urging the protection of the legations, the restoration of communication and the assertion of the imperial authority against the subversive elements. They maintained excellent relations with the official representatives of foreign powers. To their kindly disposition is largely due the success of the consuls in removing many of the missionaries from the interior to places of safety.

In this relation the action of the consuls should be highly commended. In Shantung and eastern Chili the task was difficult, but thanks to their energy and the co-operation of American and foreign naval commanders—hundreds of foreigners, including those of other nationalities than ours, were rescued from imminent peril.

The policy of the United States through all this trying period was clearly announced and scrupulously carried out. A circular

note to the powers dated July 3 proclaimed our attitude. Treating the condition in the north as one of virtual anarchy, in which the great provinces of the south and south-east had no share, we regarded the local authorities in the latter quarters as representing the Chinese people with whom we sought to remain in peace and friendship.

Our declared aims involved no war against the Chinese nation. We adhered to the legitimate office of rescuing the imperiled legation, obtaining redress for wrongs already suffered, securing wherever possible the safety of American life and property in China and preventing a spread of the disorders or their recurrence.

As was then said: "The policy of the government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire."

Faithful to those professions which, as it proved, reflected the views and purposes of the other co-operating governments, all our efforts have been directed toward ending the anomalous situation in China by negotiations for a settlement at the earliest possible moment. As soon as the sacred duty of relieving our legation and its dependents was accomplished we withdrew from active hostilities, leaving our legation under an adequate guard in Peking as a channel of negotiation and settlement—a course adopted by others of the interested powers. Overtures of the empowered representatives of the Chinese emperor have been considerably entertained.

The Russian proposition looking to the restoration of the imperial power in Peking has been accepted as in full consonance with our own desires, for we have held and hold that effective reparation for wrongs suffered and an enduring settlement that will make their recurrence impossible can best be brought about under an authority which the Chinese nation reverences and obeys. While so doing we forego no jot of our undoubted right to exact exemplary and deterrent punishment of the responsible authors and abettors of the criminal acts whereby we and other nations have suffered grievous injury.

For the real culprits, the evil counselors who have misled the imperial judgment and diverted the sovereign authority to their own guilty ends, full expiation becomes imperative within the rational limits of retributive justice. Regarding this as the initial condition of an acceptable settlement between China and the powers, I said in my message of Oct. 13 to the Chinese emperor:

"I trust that negotiations may begin so soon as we and the other offended governments shall be effectively satisfied of your majesty's ability and power to treat with just sternness the principal offenders, who are doubly culpable, not alone toward the foreigners but toward your majesty, under whose rule the purpose of China to dwell in concord with the world had hitherto found expression in the welcome and protection assured to strangers."

Taking as a point of departure the imperial edict appointing Earl Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching plenipotentiaries to arrange a settlement, and the edict of Sept.

25 whereby certain high officials were designated for punishment, this government has moved, in concert with the other powers, toward the opening of negotiations which Mr. Conger, assisted by Mr. Rockhill, has been authorized to conduct on behalf of the United States.

General bases of negotiation formulated by the government of the French republic have been accepted with certain reservations as to details made necessary by our own circumstances, but like similar reservations by other powers open to discussion in the progress of the negotiations.

The disposition of the emperor's government to admit liability for wrongs done to foreign governments and their nationals and to act upon such additional designation of the guilty persons as the foreign ministers at Peking may be in a petition to make gives hope of a complete settlement of all questions involved, assuring foreign rights of residence and intercourse on terms of equality for all the world.

I regard as one of the essential factors of a durable adjustment the securing of adequate guaranties for liberty of faith, since insecurity of those natives who may embrace alien creeds is a scarcely less effectual assault upon the rights of foreign worship and teaching than would be the direct invasion thereof.

The matter of indemnity for our wronged citizens is a question of grave concern. Measured in money alone a sufficient reparation may prove to be beyond the ability of China to meet.

All the powers concur in emphatic disclaimers of any purpose of aggrandizement through the dismemberment of the empire. I am disposed to think that due compensation may be made in part by increased guaranties of security for foreign rights and immunities, and most important of all by the opening of China to the equal commerce of all the world. These views have been and will be earnestly advocated by our representatives.

The government of Russia has put forward a suggestion that in the event of protracted divergence of views in regard to indemnities the matter may be relegated to the court of arbitration at The Hague. I favorably incline to this, believing that high tribunal could not fail to reach a solution no less conducive to the stability and enlarged prosperity of China itself than immediately beneficial to the powers.

#### MANY TREATIES PROPOSED.

Ratifications of a treaty of extradition with the Argentine Republic were exchanged on June 2 last.

While the Austro-Hungarian government has, in many cases that have been reported of the arrest of our naturalized citizens for alleged evasion of military service, faithfully observed the provisions of the treaty and released such persons from military obligations, it has in some instances expelled those whose presence in the community of their origin was asserted to have a pernicious influence. Representations have been made against this course whenever its adoption has appeared unduly onerous.

We have been urgently solicited by Belgium to ratify the international convention of June, 1899, amendatory of the previous convention of 1890 in respect to the regulation of the liquor trade in Africa. Compliance was necessarily withheld in the ab-

sence of the advice and consent of the senate thereto.

The principle involved has the cordial sympathy of this government, which in the revisionary negotiations advocated more drastic measures, and I would gladly see its extension by international agreement to the restriction of the liquor traffic with all uncivilized peoples, especially in the western Pacific.

A conference will be held at Brussels Dec. 11, 1900, under the convention for the protection of industrial property concluded at Paris March 20, 1883, to which delegates from this country have been appointed. Any lessening of the difficulties that our inventors encounter in obtaining patents abroad for their inventions and that our farmers, manufacturers and merchants may have in the protection of their trade-marks is worthy of careful consideration and your attention will be called to the results of the conference at the proper time.

In the interest of expanding trade between this country and South America efforts have been made during the past year to conclude conventions with the southern republics for the enlargement of postal facilities. Two such agreements were signed with Bolivia on April 24, of which that establishing the money-order system is undergoing certain changes suggested by the postoffice department. A treaty of extradition with that country signed on the same day is before the senate.

A boundary dispute between Brazil and Bolivia over the territory of Acre is in a fair way of friendly adjustment, a protocol signed in December, 1899, having agreed on a definite frontier and provided for its demarcation by a joint commission.

Conditions in Brazil have weighed heavily on our export trade to that country, in marked contrast to the favorable conditions upon which Brazilian products are admitted into our markets. Urgent representations have been made to that government on the subject and some amelioration has been effected. We rely upon the reciprocal justice and good will of that government to assure to us a further improvement in our commercial relations.

The convention signed May 24, 1897, for the final settlement of claims left in abeyance upon the dissolution of the commission of 1893 was at length ratified by the Chilean congress and the supplemental commission has been organized. It remains for the congress to appropriate for the necessary expenses of the commission.

The insurrectionary movement which disturbed Colombia in the latter part of 1899 has been practically suppressed, although guerrillas still operate in some departments. The executive power of that republic changed hands in August last by the act of Vice-President Marroquin in assuming the reins of government during the absence of President San Clemente from the capital. The change met with no serious opposition, and following the precedents in such cases the United States minister entered into relations with the new de facto government on Sept. 17.

It is gratifying to announce that the residual questions between Costa Rica and Nicaragua growing out of the award of President Cleveland in 1888 have been adjusted through the choice of an American engineer, Gen. E. P. Alexander, as umpire to run the dis-

puted line. His task has been accomplished to the satisfaction of both contestants.

A revolution in the Dominican republic toward the close of last year resulted in the installation of President Jimenez, whose government was formally recognized in January. Since then final payment has been made of the American claim in regard to the Ozama bridge.

#### OUR EXHIBITS AT THE PARIS FAIR.

The year of the exposition has been fruitful in occasion for displaying the good will that exists between this country and France. This great competition brought together from every nation the best in natural productions, industry, science and the arts, submitted in generous rivalry to a judgment made all the more searching because of that rivalry.

The extraordinary increase of exportations from this country during the last three years and the activity with which our inventions and wares had invaded new markets caused much interest to center upon the American exhibit and every encouragement was offered in the way of space and facilities to permit of its being comprehensive as a whole and complete in every part.

It was, however, not an easy task to assemble exhibits that could fitly illustrate our diversified resources and manufactures. Singularly enough our national prosperity lessened the incentive to exhibit. The dealer in raw materials knew that the user must come to him; the great factories were contented with the phenomenal demand for their output not alone at home but also abroad, where merit had already won a profitable trade.

Appeals had to be made to the patriotism of exhibitors to induce them to incur outlays promising no immediate return. This was especially the case where it became needful to complete an industrial sequence or illustrate a class of processes. One manufacturer after another had to be visited and impertuned, and at times after a promise to exhibit in a particular section had been obtained it would be withdrawn owing to pressure of trade orders and a new quest would have to be made.

The installation of exhibits, too, encountered many obstacles and involved unexpected cost. The exposition was far from ready at the date fixed for its opening. The French transportation lines were congested with offered freight, belated goods had to be hastily installed in unfinished quarters with whatever labor could be obtained in the prevailing confusion.

Nor was the task of the commission lightened by the fact that, owing to the scheme of classification adopted, it was impossible to have the entire exhibit of any one country in the same building or more than one group of exhibits in the same part of any building. Our installations were scattered on both sides of the Seine and in widely remote suburbs of Paris, so that additional assistants were needed for the work of supervision and arrangement.

Despite all these drawbacks the contribution of the United States was not only the largest foreign display but was among the earliest in place and the most orderly in arrangement. Our exhibits were shown in 101 out of 121 classes, and more completely covered the entire classification than those of any other nation. In total number they

ranked next after those of France, and the attractive form in which they were presented secured general attention.

A criterion of the extent and success of our participation and of the thoroughness with which our exhibits were organized is seen in the awards granted to American exhibitors by the international jury, namely: Grand prizes, 240; gold medals, 597; silver medals, 776; bronze medals, 541, and honorable mentions, 322-2,476 in all, being the greatest total number given to the exhibit of any exhibiting nation, as well as the largest number in each grade.

This significant recognition of merit in competition with the chosen exhibits of all other nations and at the hands of juries almost wholly made up of representatives of France and other competing countries is not only most gratifying, but is especially valuable, since it sets us to the front in international questions of supply and demand, while the large proportion of awards in the classes of art and artistic manufacture afforded unexpected proof of the stimulation of national culture by the prosperity that flows from natural productiveness joined to industrial excellence.

Apart from the exposition several occasions for showing international good will occurred. The inauguration in Paris of the Lafayette monument, presented by the school children of the United States, and the designing of a commemorative coin by our mint and the presentation of the first piece struck to the president of the republic were marked by appropriate ceremonies, and the Fourth of July was especially observed in the French capital.

#### SENTIMENT TOWARD GERMANY.

Good will prevails in our relations with the German empire. An amicable adjustment of the long-pending question of the admission of our life insurance companies to do business in Prussia has been reached. One of the principal companies has already been readmitted and the way is opened for the others to share the privilege.

The settlement of the Samoan problem, to which I adverted in my last message, has accomplished good results. Peace and contentment prevail in the islands, especially in Tutuila, where a convenient administration that has won the confidence and esteem of the kindly disposed natives has been organized under the direction of the commander of the United States naval station at Pago Pago.

An imperial meat inspection law has been enacted for Germany. While it may simplify inspections, it prohibits certain products heretofore admitted. There is still great uncertainty as to whether our well-nigh extinguished German trade in meat products can revive under its new burdens. Much will depend upon the regulations not yet promulgated, which we confidently hope will be free from the discriminations which attended the enforcement of the old statutes.

The remaining link in the new lines of direct telegraphic communication between the United States and the German empire has recently been completed, affording a gratifying occasion for exchange of friendly congratulations with the German emperor.

#### RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

Our friendly relations with Great Britain continue. The war in southern Africa in-

cluded important questions. A condition unusual in international wars was presented in that while one belligerent had control of the seas the other had no ports, shipping or direct trade, but was only accessible through the territory of a neutral. Vexatious questions arose through Great Britain's action in respect to neutral cargoes, not contraband in their own nature, shipped to Portuguese South Africa, on the score of probable or suspected ultimate destination to the Boer states.

Such consignments in British ships, by which alone direct trade is kept up between our ports and southern Africa, were seized in application of a municipal law prohibiting British vessels from trading with the enemy without regard to any contraband character of the goods, while cargoes shipped to Delagoa bay in neutral bottoms were arrested on the ground of alleged destination to enemy's country.

Appropriate representations on our part resulted in the British government agreeing to purchase outright all such goods shown to be the actual property of American citizens, thus closing the incident to the satisfaction of the immediately interested parties, although, unfortunately, without a broad settlement of the question of a neutral's right to send goods not contraband per se to a neutral port adjacent to a belligerent area.

The work of marking certain provisional boundary points, for convenience of administration, around the head of Lynn canal, in accordance with the temporary arrangement of October, 1899, was completed by a joint survey in July last. The *modus vivendi* has so far worked without friction, and the dominion government has provided rules and regulations for securing to our citizens the benefit of the reciprocal stipulation that the citizens or subjects of either power found by that arrangement within the temporary jurisdiction of the other shall suffer no diminution of the rights and privileges they have hitherto enjoyed.

But however necessary such an expedient may have been to tide over the grave emergencies of the situation, it is at best but an unsatisfactory makeshift, which should not be suffered to delay the speedy and complete establishment of the frontier line to which we are entitled under the Russo-American treaty for the cession of Alaska.

In this relation I may refer again to the need of definitely marking the Alaskan boundary where it follows the 141st meridian. A convention to that end has been before the senate for some two years, but as no action has been taken I contemplate negotiating a new convention for a joint determination of the meridian by telegraphic observations. These, it is believed, will give more accurate and unquestionable results than the sidereal methods heretofore independently followed, which, as is known, proved discrepant at several points on the line, although not varying at any place more than 700 feet.

#### CLAIMS WON BY ARBITRATION.

The pending claim of R. H. May against the Guatemalan government has been settled by arbitration, George F. B. Jenner, British minister to Guatemala, who was chosen as sole arbitrator, having awarded \$143,750.73 in gold to the claimant.

Various American claims against Haiti



have been or are being advanced to the resort of arbitration.

As the result of negotiations with the government of Honduras in regard to the indemnity demanded for the murder of Frank H. Pears in Honduras that government has paid \$10,000 in settlement of the claim of the heirs.

#### LYNCH LAW SHOULD END.

The assassination of King Humbert called forth sincere expressions of sorrow from this government and people and occasion was fitly taken to testify to the Italian nation the high regard here felt for the memory of the lamented ruler.

In my last message I referred at considerable length to the lynching of five Italians at Tallulah. Notwithstanding the efforts of the federal government, the production of evidence tending to inculpate the authors of this grievous offense against our civilization and the repeated requests set on foot by the authorities of the state of Louisiana no punishments have followed. Successive grand juries have failed to indict. The representations of the Italian government in the face of this miscarriage have been most temperate and just.

Setting the principle at issue high above all consideration of merely pecuniary indemnification, such as this government made in the three previous cases, Italy has solemnly invoked the pledges of existing treaty and asked that the justice to which she is entitled shall be meted in regard to her unfortunate countrymen in our territory with the same full measure she herself would give to any American were his reciprocal treaty rights contemned.

I renew the urgent recommendations I made last year that the congress appropriately confer upon the federal courts jurisdiction in this class of international cases where the ultimate responsibility of the federal government may be involved, and I invite action upon the bills to accomplish this which were introduced to the senate and house.

It is incumbent upon us to remedy the statutory omission which has led and may again lead to such untoward results. I have pointed out the necessity and the precedent for legislation of this character. Its enactment is a simple measure of prescriptive justice toward the nations with which we as a sovereign equal make treaties requiring reciprocal observance.

While the Italian government naturally regards such action as the primary and, indeed, the most essential element in the disposal of the Tallulah incident, I advise that, in accordance with precedent, and in view of the improbability of that particular case being reached by the bill now pending, congress make gracious provision for indemnity to the Italian sufferers in the same form and proportion as heretofore.

In my inaugural address I referred to the general subject of lynching in these words:

"Lynching must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States; courts, not mobs, must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our government securely rests."

This I most urgently reiterate and again

invite the attention of my countrymen to this reproach upon our civilization.

#### PROGRESS OF JAPAN.

The closing year has witnessed a decided strengthening of Japan's relations to other states. The development of her independent judicial and administrative functions under the treaties which took effect July 17, 1899, has proceeded without international friction, showing the competence of the Japanese to hold a foremost place among the modern peoples.

In the treatment of the difficult Chinese problems Japan has acted in harmonious concert with the other powers, and her generous co-operation materially aided in the joint relief of the beleaguered legations in Peking and in bringing about an understanding preliminary to a settlement of the issues between the powers and China.

Japan's declarations in favor of the integrity of the Chinese empire and the conservation of open world trade therewith have been frank and positive. As a factor for promoting the general interests of peace, order and fair commerce in the far east the influence of Japan can hardly be overestimated.

The valuable aid and kindly courtesies extended by the Japanese government and naval officers to the battleship Oregon are gratefully appreciated.

Complaint was made last summer of the discriminatory enforcement of a bubonic quarantine against Japanese on the Pacific coast and of interference with their travel in California and Colorado under the health laws of those states. The latter restrictions have been adjudged by a federal court to be unconstitutional. No recurrence of either cause of complaint is apprehended.

No noteworthy incident has occurred in our relations with our important southern neighbors. Commercial intercourse with Mexico continues to thrive and the two governments neglect no opportunity to foster their mutual interests in all practicable ways.

Pursuant to the declaration of the Supreme court that the awards of the late Joint commission in the La Abra and Well claims were obtained through fraud, the sum awarded in the first case, \$403,030.08, has been returned to Mexico and the amount of the Well award will be returned in like manner.

A convention indefinitely extending the time for the labors of the United States and Mexican international (water) boundary commission has been signed.

#### THE HAGUE PEACE PLANS.

It is with satisfaction that I am able to announce the formal notification at The Hague on Sept. 4 of the deposit of ratifications of the convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes by sixteen powers—namely, the United States, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Italy, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Siam, Spain, Sweden and Norway and the Netherlands. Japan also has since ratified the convention.

The administrative council of the permanent court of arbitration has been organized and has adopted rules of order and a constitution for the international arbitration bureau.

In accordance with article 23 of the convention providing for the appointment by

each signatory power of persons of known competency in questions of international law as arbitrators, I have appointed as members of this court Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, ex-president of the United States; Melville W. Fuller of Illinois, chief justice of the United States; John W. Griggs of New Jersey, attorney-general of the United States, and George Gray of Delaware, a judge of the Circuit court of the United States.

#### PLANS FOR NICARAGUA CANAL.

As an incident of the brief revolution in the Mosquito district of Nicaragua, early in 1899, the insurgents forcibly collected from American merchants duties upon imports. Upon the restoration of order the Nicaraguan authorities demanded a second payment of such duties on the ground that they were due to the titular government, and that their diversion had aided the revolt.

This position was not accepted by us. After prolonged discussion a compromise was effected under which the amount of the second payments was deposited with the British consul at San Juan Del Norte in trust until the two governments should determine whether the first payments had been made under compulsion to a de facto authority. Agreement as to this was not reached and the point was waived by the act of the Nicaraguan government in requesting the British consul to return the deposits to the merchants.

Menacing differences between several of the Central American states have been accommodated, our ministers rendering good offices toward an understanding.

The all-important matter of an inter-oceanic canal has assumed a new phase. Adhering to its refusal to reopen the question of the forfeiture of the contract of the Maritime Canal company, which was terminated for alleged nonexecution in October, 1899, the government of Nicaragua has since supplemented that action by declaring the so-styled Eyre-Cragin option void for nonpayment of the stipulated advance. Protests in relation to these acts have been filed in the state department and are under consideration. Deeming itself relieved from existing engagements, the Nicaraguan government shows a disposition to deal freely with the canal question in the way of negotiations with the United States or by taking measures to promote the waterway.

Overtures for a convention to effect the building of the canal under the auspices of the United States are under consideration. In the meantime the views of congress upon the general subject, in the light of the report of the commission appointed to examine the comparative merits of the various transisthmian ship canal projects, may be awaited.

I commend to the early attention of the senate the convention with Great Britain to facilitate the construction of such a canal and to remove any objection which might arise out of the convention commonly called the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The long-standing contention with Portugal growing out of the seizure of the Delagoa Bay railway has been at last determined by a favorable award of the tribunal of arbitration at Bern, to which it was submitted. The amount of the award, which was deposited in London awaiting arrangements by the governments of the United

States and Great Britain for its disposal, has recently been paid over to the two governments.

A lately signed convention of extradition with Peru as amended by the senate has been ratified by the Peruvian congress.

Another illustration of the policy of this government to refer international disputes to impartial arbitration is seen in the agreement reached with Russia to submit the claims on behalf of American sealing vessels seized in Bering sea to determination by T. M. C. Asser, a distinguished statesman and jurist of the Netherlands.

Thanks are due to the imperial Russian government for kindly aid rendered by its authorities in eastern Siberia to American missionaries fleeing from Manchuria.

#### NEW TREATY WITH SPAIN.

Satisfactory progress has been made toward the conclusion of a general treaty of friendship and intercourse with Spain, in replacement of the old treaty, which passed into abeyance by reason of the late war. A new convention of extradition is approaching completion and I should be much pleased were a commercial arrangement to follow. I feel that we should not suffer to pass any opportunity to reaffirm the cordial ties that existed between us and Spain from the time of our earliest independence and to enhance the mutual benefits of that commercial intercourse which is natural between the two countries.

By the terms of the treaty of peace the line bounding the ceded Philippine group in the southwest failed to include several small islands lying west of the Sulus, which have always been recognized as under Spanish control.

The occupation of Sibutu and Cagayan Sulu by our naval forces elicited a claim on the part of Spain, the essential equity of which could not be gainsaid. In order to cure the defect of the treaty by re-moving all possible ground of future misunderstanding respecting the interpretation of its third article I directed the negotiation of a supplementary treaty which will be forthwith laid before the senate, whereby Spain quits all title and claim of title to the islands named, as well as to any new islands belonging to the Philippine archipelago lying outside the line described in said third article, and agrees that all such islands shall be comprehended in the cession of the archipelago as fully as if they had been expressly included within those lines. In consideration of this cession the United States is to pay to Spain the sum of \$100,000.

A bill is now pending to effect the recommendation made in my last annual message that appropriate legislation be had to carry into execution article 7 of the treaty of peace with Spain, by which the United States assumed the payment of certain claims for indemnity of its citizens against Spain. I ask that action be taken to fulfill this obligation.

The king of Sweden and Norway has accepted the joint invitation of the United States, Germany and Great Britain to arbitrate claims growing out of losses sustained in the Samoan islands in the course of military operations made necessary by the disturbances in 1899.

#### THE AFFAIR WITH THE SULTAN.

Our claims upon the government of the sultan for reparation for injuries suffered by American citizens in Armenia and else-

where give promise of early and satisfactory settlement. His majesty's good disposition in this regard has been evinced by the issuance of an irade for rebuilding the American college at Harpoot.

The failure of action by the senate at its last session upon the commercial conventions then submitted for its consideration and approval, although caused by the great pressure of other legislative business, has caused much disappointment to the agricultural and industrial interests of the country, which hoped to profit by their provisions. The conventional periods for their ratification having expired, it became necessary to sign additional articles extending the time for that purpose. This was requested on our part and the other governments interested have concurred with the exception of one convention, in respect to which no formal reply has been received.

Since my last communication to the congress on this subject special commercial agreements under the third section of the tariff act have been proclaimed with Portugal, with Italy and with Germany. Commercial conventions under the general limitations of the fourth section of the same act have been concluded with Nicaragua, with Ecuador, with the Dominican republic, with Great Britain on behalf of the island of Trinidad and with Denmark on behalf of the island of St. Croix. These will be early communicated to the senate. Negotiations with other governments are in progress for the improvement and security of our commercial relations.

The policy of reciprocity so manifestly rests upon the principles of international equity and has been so repeatedly approved by the people of the United States that there ought to be no hesitation in either branch of the congress in giving to it full effect.

This government desires to preserve the most just and amicable commercial relations with all foreign countries, unmoved by the industrial rivalries necessarily developed in the expansion of international trade. It is believed that the foreign governments generally entertain the same purpose, although in some instances there are clamorous demands upon them for legislation specifically hostile to American interests. Should these demands prevail I shall communicate with the congress with the view of advising such legislation as may be necessary to meet the emergency.

The exposition of the resources and products of the western hemisphere to be held at Buffalo next year promises important results not only for the United States but for the other participating countries. It is gratifying that the Latin-American states have evinced the liveliest interest, and the fact that an international American congress will be held in the City of Mexico while the exposition is in progress encourages the hope of a larger display at Buffalo than might otherwise be practicable.

The work of preparing an exhibit of our national resources is making satisfactory progress under the direction of different officials of the federal government and the various states of the union have shown a disposition toward the most liberal participation in the enterprise.

#### THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The bureau of the American republics continues to discharge with the happiest

results the important work of promoting cordial relations between the United States and the Latin-American countries, all of which are now active members of the international union.

The bureau has been instrumental in bringing about the agreement for another international American congress, which is to meet in the City of Mexico in October, 1901. The bureau's future for another term of ten years is assured by the international compact, but the congress will doubtless have much to do with shaping new lines of work and a general policy. Its usefulness to the interests of Latin-American trade is widely appreciated and shows a gratifying development.

The practical utility of the consular service in obtaining a wide range of information as to the industries and commerce of other countries and the opportunities thereby afforded for introducing the sale of our goods have kept steadily in advance of the notable expansion of our foreign trade, and abundant evidence has been furnished, both at home and abroad, of the fact that the consular reports, including many from our diplomatic representatives, have to a considerable extent pointed out ways and means of disposing of a great variety of manufactured goods which otherwise might not have found sale abroad.

Testimony of foreign observers to the commercial efficiency of the consular corps seems to be conclusive and our own manufacturers and exporters highly appreciate the value of the services rendered not only in the printed reports but also in the individual efforts of consular officers to promote American trade.

An interesting part of the work of the bureau of foreign commerce whose primary duty it is to compile and print the reports is to answer inquiries from trade organizations, business houses, etc., as to conditions in various parts of the world, and notwithstanding the smallness of the force employed the work has been so systematized that responses are made with such promptitude and accuracy as to elicit flattering encomiums. The experiment of printing the consular reports daily for immediate use by trade bodies, exporters and the press, which was begun in January, 1898, continues to give general satisfaction.

#### THE NATION'S FINANCES.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the surplus revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, were \$79,527,060.18. For the six preceding years we had only deficits, the aggregate of which from 1894 to 1899 inclusive amounted to \$283,022,991.14.

The receipts for the year from all sources, exclusive of postal revenues, aggregated \$567,240,851.89, and expenditures for all purposes, except for the administration of the postal department, aggregated \$487,713,791.71. The receipts from customs were \$233,164,871.16, an increase over the preceding year of \$27,036,389.41. The receipts from internal revenue were \$295,327,926.76, an increase of \$21,890,765.25 over 1899. The receipts from miscellaneous sources were \$38,748,053.97, as against \$36,394,976.92 for the previous year.

It is gratifying also to note that during the year a considerable reduction is shown in the expenditures of the government.

The war department expenditures for the fiscal year 1900 were \$134,774,767.78, a reduction of \$95,066,486.69 over those of 1899.

In the navy department the expenditures were \$55,953,077.72 for the year 1900, as against \$63,942,104.25 for the preceding year, a decrease of \$7,989,026.53.

In the expenditures on account of Indians there was a decrease in 1900 over 1899 of \$2,630,604.38, and in the civil and miscellaneous expenses for 1900 there was a reduction of \$13,418,065.74.

Because of the excess of revenues over expenditures the secretary of the treasury was enabled to apply bonds and other securities to the sinking fund to the amount of \$56,544,556.06. The details of the sinking fund are set forth in the report of the secretary of the treasury, to which I invite attention.

The secretary of the treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate \$580,000,000 and the expenditures \$500,000,000, leaving an excess of revenues over expenditures of \$80,000,000.

The present condition of the treasury is one of undoubted strength. The available cash balance Nov. 30 was \$139,303,794.50. Under the form of statement prior to the financial law of March 14 last this would have been included in the statement of available cash gold coin and bullion held for the redemption of United States notes.

If this form were pursued the cash balance, including the present gold reserve of \$150,000,000, would be \$289,903,794.50. Such balance Nov. 30, 1899, was \$296,495,301.55. In the general fund, which is wholly separate from the reserve and trust funds, there was on Nov. 30 \$70,090,073.15 in gold coin and bullion, to which should be added \$22,957,300 in gold certificates subject to issue, against which there is held in the division of redemption gold coin and bullion making a total holding of free gold amounting to \$93,047,373.15.

It will be the duty, as I am sure it will be the disposition, of the congress to provide whatever further legislation is needed to insure the continued parity under all conditions between our two forms of metallic money, silver and gold.

Our surplus revenues have permitted the secretary of the treasury since the close of the fiscal year to call in the funded loan of 1891 continued at 2 per cent, in the sum of \$25,364,500. To and including Nov. 30 \$23,458,100 of these bonds have been paid. This sum, together with the amount which may accrue from further redemptions under the call, will be applied to the sinking fund.

The law of March 14, 1900, provided for refunding into 2 per cent thirty-year bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, that portion of the public debt represented by the 3 per cent bonds of 1908, the 4 per cents of 1907 and the 5 per cents of 1904, of which there was outstanding at the date of said law \$839,149,330. The holders of the old bonds presented them for exchange between March 14 and Nov. 30 to the amount of \$364,943,750. The net saving to the government on these transactions aggregates \$9,106,166.

Another effect of the operation, as stated by the secretary, is to reduce the charge upon the treasury for the payment of interest from the dates of refunding to Feb. 1, 1904, by the sum of more than \$7,000,000 annually. From Feb. 1, 1904 to July 1, 1907, the annual interest charge will be reduced by the sum of more than \$5,000,000 and for the thirteen months ending Aug. 1,

1908, by about \$1,000,000. The full details of the refunding are given in the annual report of the secretary of the treasury.

The beneficial effect of the financial act of 1900, so far as it relates to the modification of the national banking act, is already apparent. The provision for the incorporation of national banks with a capital of not less than \$25,000 in places not exceeding 3,000 inhabitants has resulted in the extension of banking facilities to many small communities hitherto unable to provide themselves with banking institutions under the national system. There were organized from the enactment of the law up to and including Nov. 30 369 national banks, of which 266 were with capital less than \$50,000 and 103 with capital of \$50,000 or more.

It is worthy of mention that the greater number of banks being organized under the new law are in sections where the need of banking facilities has been most pronounced. Iowa stands first, with thirty banks of the smaller class, while Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and the middle and western sections of the country have also availed themselves largely of the privileges under the new law.

A large increase in national bank note circulation has resulted from the provision of the act which permits national banks to issue circulating notes to the par value of the United States bonds deposited as security instead of only 90 per cent thereof, as heretofore. The increase in circulating notes from March 14 to Nov. 30 is \$77,889,570.

The party in power is committed to such legislation as will better make the currency responsive to the varying needs of business at all seasons and in all sections.

#### ON FOREIGN TRADE.

Our foreign trade shows a remarkable record of commercial and industrial progress. The total of imports and exports for the first time in the history of the country exceeded \$2,000,000,000. The exports are greater than they have ever been before, the total for the fiscal year 1900 being \$1,394,483,082, an increase over 1899 of \$167,459,780, an increase over 1898 of \$163,000,752, over 1897 of \$343,489,526 and greater than 1896 by \$511,876,144.

The growth of manufactures in the United States is evidenced by the fact that exports of manufactured products largely exceed those of any previous year, their value for 1900 being \$433,851,756, against \$339,592,146 in 1899, an increase of 28 per cent.

Agricultural products were also exported during 1900 in greater volume than in 1899, the total for the year being \$835,858,123, against \$784,776,142 in 1899.

The imports for the year amounted to \$849,941,184, an increase over 1899 of \$152,792,695. This increase is largely in materials for manufacture, and is in response to the rapid development of manufacturing in the United States.

While there was imported for use in manufactures in 1900 material to the value of \$79,768,972 in excess of 1899, it is reassuring to observe that there is a tendency toward decrease in the importation of articles manufactured ready for consumption, which in 1900 formed 15.17 per cent of the total imports, against 15.54 per cent in 1899 and 21.09 per cent in 1896.

I recommend that the congress at its present session reduce the internal revenue taxes imposed to meet the expenses of the war with Spain in the sum of \$30,000,000. This reduction should be secured by the remission of those taxes which experience has shown to be the most burdensome to the industries of the people.

I specially urge that there be included in whatever reduction is made the legacy tax, bequests for public uses of a literary, educational or charitable character.

#### SHIP SUBSIDY IS INDORSED.

American vessels during the past three years have carried about 9 per cent of our exports and imports. Foreign ships should carry the least, not the greatest, part of American trade. The remarkable growth of our steel industries, the progress of ship-building for the domestic trade and our steadily maintained expenditures for the navy have created an opportunity to place the United States in the first rank of commercial maritime powers.

Besides realizing a proper national aspiration this will mean the establishment and healthy growth along all our coasts of a distinctive national industry, expanding the field for profitable employment of labor and capital. It will increase the transportation facilities and reduce freight charges on the vast volume of products brought from the interior to the seaboard for export and will strengthen an arm of the national defense upon which the founders of the government and their successors have relied.

In again urging immediate action by the congress on measures to promote American shipping and foreign trade, I direct attention to the recommendations on the subject in previous messages, and particularly to the opinion expressed in the message of 1899.

I am satisfied the judgment of the country favors the policy of aid to our merchant marine, which will broaden our commerce and markets and uphold our sea-carrying capacity for the products of agriculture and manufacture, which with the increase of our navy means more work and wages to our countrymen, as well as a safeguard to American interests in every part of the world.

The attention of the congress is invited to the recommendation of the secretary of the treasury in his annual report for legislation in behalf of the revenue-cutter service, and favorable action is urged.

#### ANTITRUST LAWS DEMANDED.

In my last annual message to the congress I called attention to the necessity for early action to remedy such evils as might be found to exist in connection with combinations of capital organized into trusts, and again invite attention to my discussion of the subject at that time, which concluded with these words:

"It is apparent that uniformity of legislation upon this subject in the several states is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity, founded in a wise and just discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations, may be obtained, and that means may be found for the congress within the limitations of its constitutional power so to supplement an effective code of state legislation as to make a complete system of laws throughout the United States adequate to compel a general observance of

the salutary rules to which I have referred."

The whole question is so important and far-reaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered, but every phase of it will have the studied deliberation of the congress, resulting in wise and judicious action.

Restraint upon such combinations as are injurious and which are within federal jurisdiction should be promptly applied by the congress.

#### THE PROBLEM IN THE PHILIPPINES.

In my last annual message I dwelt at some length upon the condition of affairs in the Philippines. While seeking to impress upon you that the grave responsibility of the future government of those islands rests with the congress of the United States, I abstained from recommending at that time a specific and final form of government for the territory actually held by the United States forces, and in which as long as insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme.

I stated my purpose, until the congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will, to use the authority vested in me by the constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands as in all other places where our flag rightfully floats, placing, to that end, at the disposal of the army and navy all the means which the liberality of the congress and the people have provided. No contrary expression of the will of the congress having been made, I have steadfastly pursued the purpose so declared, employing the civil arm as well toward the accomplishment of pacification and the institution of local governments within the lines of authority and law.

Progress in the hoped-for direction has been favorable. Our forces have successfully controlled the greater part of the islands, overcoming the organized forces of the insurgents and carrying order and administrative regularity to all quarters. What opposition remains is for the most part scattered, obeying no concerted plan of strategic action, operating only by the methods common to the traditions of guerilla warfare, which, while ineffective to alter the general control now established, are still sufficient to beget insecurity among the populations that have felt the good results of our control and thus delay the conferment upon them of the fuller measures of local self-government, of education and of industrial and agricultural development which we stand ready to give to them.

By the spring of this year the effective opposition of the dissatisfied Tagals to the authority of the United States was virtually ended, thus opening the door for the extension of a stable administration over much of the territory of the archipelago. Desiring to bring this about, I appointed in March last a civil commission composed of William H. Taft of Ohio, Prof. Dean C. Worcester of Michigan, Luke E. Wright of Tennessee, Henry C. Ide of Vermont and Prof. Bernard Moses of California. The aims of their mission and the scope of their authority are clearly set forth in my instructions of April 7, 1900, addressed to the secretary of war to be transmitted to them.

In the message transmitted to the congress on the 5th of December, 1899, I said, speaking of the Philippine islands:

"As long as the insurrection continues the military must necessarily be supreme. But there is no reason why steps should not be taken from time to time to inaugurate governments essentially popular in their form as fast as territory is held and controlled by our troops. To this end I am considering the advisability of the return of the commission, or such of the members thereof as can be secured, to aid the existing authorities and facilitate this work throughout the islands."

To give effect to the intention thus expressed I have appointed William H. Taft of Ohio, Prof. Dean C. Worcester of Michigan, Luke E. Wright of Tennessee, Henry C. Ide of Vermont and Prof. Bernard Moses of California commissioners to the Philippine islands to continue and perfect the work of organizing and establishing civil government already commenced by the military authorities, subject in all respects to any laws which congress may hereafter enact.

The commissioners named will meet and act as a board and William H. Taft is designated as president of the board. It is probable that the transfer of authority from military commanders to civil officers will be gradual and will occupy a considerable period.

Its successful accomplishment and the maintenance of peace and order in the meantime will require the most perfect co-operation between the civil and military authorities in the island and both should be directed during the transition period by the same executive department. The commission will therefore report to the secretary of war, and all their action will be subject to your approval and control.

You will instruct the commission to proceed to the city of Manila, where they will make their principal office, and to communicate with the military governor of the Philippine islands, whom you will at the same time direct to render to them every assistance within his power in the performance of their duties.

Without hampering them by too specific instructions, they should in general be enjoined, after making themselves familiar with the conditions and needs of the country, to devote their attention in the first instance to the establishment of municipal government, in which the natives of the islands, both in the cities and in the rural communities, shall be afforded the opportunity to manage their own local affairs to the fullest extent of which they are capable and subject to the least degree of supervision and control which a careful study of their capacities and observation of the workings of native control show to be consistent with the maintenance of law, order and loyalty.

The next subject in order of importance should be the organization of government in the larger administrative divisions corresponding to counties, departments or provinces, in which the common interests of many or several municipalities falling within the same tribal lines or the same natural geographical limits may best be subserved by a common administration. Whenever the commission is of the opinion that the condition of affairs in the islands is such that the central administration may safely be transferred from military to civil control they will report that conclusion to you, with

their recommendations as to the form of purpose of taking over the control.

Beginning with the 1st day of September, 1900, the authority to exercise, subject to central government to be established for the my approval, through the secretary of war, that part of the power of government in the Philippine islands which is of a legislative nature is to be transferred from the military governor of the islands to this commission, to be thereafter exercised by them in the place and stead of the military governor, under such rules and regulations as you shall prescribe, until the establishment of the civil central government for the islands contemplated in the last foregoing paragraph, or until congress shall otherwise provide.

Exercise of this legislative authority will include the making of rules and orders, having the effect of law, for the raising of revenue by taxes, customs duties and imposts; the appropriation and expenditure of public funds of the islands; the establishment of an educational system throughout the islands; the establishment of a system to secure an efficient civil service; the organization and establishment of courts; the organization and establishment of municipal and departmental governments and all other matters of a civil nature for which the military governor is now competent to provide by rules or orders of a legislative character.

The commission will also have power during the same period to appoint to office such officers under the judicial, educational and civil-service systems and in the municipal and departmental governments as shall be provided for.

Until the complete transfer of control the military governor will remain the chief executive head of the government of the islands and will exercise the executive authority now possessed by him and not herein expressly assigned to the commission, subject, however, to the rules and orders enacted by the commission in the exercise of the legislative powers conferred upon them.

In the meantime, the municipal and departmental governments will continue to report to the military governor and be subject to his administrative supervision and control, under your direction, but that supervision and control will be confined within the narrowest limits consistent with the requirements that the powers of government in the municipalities and departments shall be honestly and effectively exercised and that law and order and individual freedom shall be maintained.

All legislative rules and orders, establishments of government and appointments to office by the commission will take effect immediately, or at such time as they shall designate, subject to your approval and action upon the coming in of the commission's reports, which are to be made from time to time as their action is taken.

Wherever civil governments are constituted under the direction of the commission such military posts, garrisons and forces will be continued for the suppression of insurrection and brigandage and the maintenance of law and order as the military commander shall demand requisite, and the military forces shall be at all times subject, under his orders, to the call of the civil authorities for the maintenance of law and order and the enforcement of their authority.

In the establishment of municipal governments the commission will take as the basis of their work the governments established by the military governor under his order of Aug. 8, 1899, and under the report of the board constituted by the military governor by his order of Jan. 29, 1900, to formulate and report a plan of municipal government, of which his honor, Cayetano Arellano, president of the Audiencia, was chairman, and they will give to the conclusions of that board the weight and consideration which the high character and distinguished abilities of its members justify.

In the constitution of departmental or provincial governments they will give especial attention to the existing government of the island of Negros, constituted, with the approval of the people of that island, under the order of the military governor of July 22, 1899, and after verifying, so far as may be practicable, the reports of the successful working of that government they will be guided by the experience thus acquired so far as it may be applicable to the condition existing in other portions of the Philippines. They will avail themselves, to the fullest degree practicable, of the conclusions reached by the previous commission to the Philippines.

In the distribution of powers among the governments organized by the commission the presumption is always to be in favor of the smaller subdivision, so that all the powers which can properly be exercised by the municipal government shall be vested in that government, and all the powers of a more general character which can be exercised by the departmental government shall be vested in that government, so that in the governmental system which is the result of the process the central government of the islands, following the example of the distribution of the powers between the states and the national government of the United States, shall have no direct administration except of matters of purely general concern, and shall have only such supervision and control over local governments as may be necessary to secure and enforce faithful and efficient administration by local officers.

The many different degrees of civilization and varieties of custom and capacity among the people of the different islands preclude very definite instruction as to the part which the people shall take in the selection of their own officers, but these general rules are to be observed: That in all cases the municipal officers who administer the local affairs of the people are to be selected by the people, and that wherever officers of more extended jurisdiction are to be selected in any way natives of the islands are to be preferred, and if they can be found competent and willing to perform the duties they are to receive the offices in preference to any others.

It will be necessary to fill some offices for the present with Americans which after a time may well be filled by natives of the islands. As soon as practicable a system for ascertaining the merit and fitness of candidates for civil offices should be put in force. An indispensable qualification for all offices and positions of trust and authority in the islands must be absolute and unconditional loyalty to the United States, and absolute and unhampered authority and power to remove and punish any officer deviating from that standard

must at all times be retained in the hands of the central authority of the islands.

In all the forms of government and administrative provisions which they are authorized to prescribe the commission should bear in mind that the government which they are establishing is designed not for our satisfaction or for the expression of our theoretical views, but for the happiness, peace and prosperity of the people of the Philippine islands, and the measures adopted should be made to conform to their customs, their habits and even their prejudices to the fullest extent consistent with the accomplishment of the indispensable requisites of just and effective government.

At the same time the commission should bear in mind and the people of the islands should be made plainly to understand that there are certain great principles of government which have been made the basis of our governmental system which we deem essential to the rule of law and the maintenance of individual freedom, and of which they have, unfortunately, been denied the experience possessed by us; that there are also certain practical rules of government which we have found to be essential to the preservation of these great principles of liberty and law, and that these principles and rules of government must be established and maintained in their islands for the sake of their liberty and happiness, however much they may conflict with the customs or laws of procedure with which they are familiar.

It is evident that the most enlightened thought of the Philippine islands fully appreciates the importance of these principles and rules, and they will inevitably within a short time command universal assent.

Upon every division and branch of the government of the Philippines, therefore, must be imposed these inviolable rules:

"That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

"That private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.

"That in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

"That excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

"That no person shall be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense or be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself.

"That the right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated.

"That neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist except as a punishment for crime.

"That no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

"That no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press or the rights of the people to peaceably assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances.

"That no law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof and that the free ex-

ercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed."

It will be the duty of the commission to make a thorough investigation into the titles to large tracts of land held or claimed by individuals or by religious orders; into the justice of the claims and complaints made against such landholders by the people of the island or any part of the people, and to seek by wise and peaceable measures a just settlement of the controversies and redress of wrongs which have caused strife and bloodshed in the past. In the performance of this duty the commission is enjoined to see that no injustice is done; to have regard for substantial rights and equity, disregarding technicalities so far as substantial right permits, and to observe the following rules:

That the provision of the treaty of Paris pledging the United States to the protection of all rights of property in the islands, and as well the principle of our own government which prohibits the taking of private property without due process of law, shall not be violated; that the welfare of the people of the islands, which should be a paramount consideration, shall be attained consistently with this rule of property right; that if it becomes necessary for the public interest of the people of the islands to dispose of claims to property which the commission finds to be not lawfully acquired and held disposition shall be made thereof by due legal procedure, in which there shall be full opportunity for fair and impartial hearing and judgment; that if the same public interests require the extinguishment of property rights lawfully acquired and held due compensation shall be made out of the public treasury therefor; that no form of religion and no minister of religion shall be forced upon any community or upon any citizen of the islands; that, upon the other hand, no minister of religion shall be interfered with or molested in following his calling, and that the separation between state and church shall be real, entire and absolute.

It will be the duty of the commission to promote and extend and, as they find occasion, to improve the system of education already inaugurated by the military authorities. In doing this they should regard as of first importance the extension of a system of primary education which shall be free to all and which shall tend to fit the people for the duties of citizenship and for the ordinary vocations of a civilized community.

This instruction should be given in the first instance in every part of the islands in the language of the people. In view of the great number of languages spoken by the different tribes it is especially important to the prosperity of the islands that a common medium of communication may be established and it is obviously desirable that this medium should be the English language. Especial attention should be at once given to affording full opportunity to all the people of the islands to acquire the use of the English language.

It may be well that the main changes which should be made in the system of taxation and in the body of the laws under which the people are governed, except such changes as have already been made by the military government, should be relegated to

the civil government which is to be established under the auspices of the commission. It will, however, be the duty of the commission to inquire diligently as to whether there are any further changes which ought not to be delayed, and if so they are authorized to make such changes, subject to your approval.

In doing so they are to bear in mind that taxes which tend to penalize or repress industry and enterprise are to be avoided; that provisions for taxation should be simple, so that they may be understood by the people; that they should affect the fewest practicable subjects of taxation which will serve for the general distribution of the burden.

The main body of the laws which regulate the rights and obligations of the people should be maintained with as little interference as possible. Changes made should be mainly in procedure and in the criminal laws to secure speedy and impartial trials and at the same time effective administration and respect for individual rights.

In dealing with the uncivilized tribes of the islands the commission should adopt the same course followed by congress in permitting the tribes of our North American Indians to maintain their tribal organization and government, and under which many of those tribes are now living in peace and contentment, surrounded by a civilization to which they are unable or unwilling to conform. Such tribal governments should, however, be subjected to wise and firm regulation; and, without undue or petty interference, constant and active effort should be exercised to prevent barbarous practices and introduce civilized customs.

Upon all officers and employes of the United States, both civil and military, should be impressed a sense of the duty to observe not merely the material but the personal and social rights of the people of the islands and to treat them with the same courtesy and respect for their personal dignity which the people of the United States are accustomed to require from each other.

The articles of capitulation of the city of Manila on the 13th of August, 1898, concluded with these words:

"This city, its inhabitants, its churches and religious worship, its educational establishments and its private property of all descriptions are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army."

I believe that this pledge has been faithfully kept. As high and sacred an obligation rests upon the government of the United States to give protection for property and life, civil and religious freedom and wise, firm and unselfish guidance in the paths of peace and prosperity to all the people of the Philippine islands.

I charge this commission to labor for the full performance of this obligation, which concerns the honor and conscience of their country, in the firm hope that through their labors all the inhabitants of the Philippine islands may come to look back with gratitude to the day when God gave victory to American arms at Manila and set their land under the sovereignty and the protection of the people of the United States.

Coincidentally with the entrance of the commission upon its labors I caused to be issued by Gen. MacArthur, the military



governor of the Philippines, on June 21, 1900, a proclamation of amnesty in generous terms, of which many of the insurgents took advantage, among them a number of important leaders.

This commission, composed of eminent citizens representing the diverse geographical and political interests of the country and bringing to their task the ripe fruits of long and intelligent service in educational, administrative and judicial careers, made great progress from the outset. As early as Aug. 21, 1900, it submitted a preliminary report, which will be laid before the congress and from which it appears that already the good effects of returning order are felt; that business, interrupted by hostilities, is improving as peace extends; that a larger area is under sugar cultivation than ever before; that the customs revenues are greater than at any time during the Spanish rule; that economy and efficiency in the military administration have created a surplus fund of \$6,000,000, available for needed public improvements; that a stringent civil-service law is in preparation; that railroad communications are expanding, opening up rich districts, and that a comprehensive scheme of education is being organized.

Later reports from the commission show yet more encouraging advance toward insuring the benefits of liberty and good government to the Filipinos, in the interest of humanity and with the aim of building up an enduring, self-supporting and self-administering community in those far eastern seas.

I would impress upon the congress that whatever legislation may be enacted in respect to the Philippine islands should be along these generous lines. The fortune of war has thrown upon this nation an unsought trust, which should be unselfishly discharged, and devolved upon this government a moral as well as material responsibility toward these millions whom we have freed from an oppressive yoke.

I have upon another occasion called the Filipinos "the wards of the nation." Our obligation as guardian was not lightly assumed; it must not be otherwise than honestly fulfilled, aiming first of all to benefit those who have come under our fostering care. It is our duty so to treat them that our flag may be no less beloved in the mountains of Luzon and the fertile zones of Mindanao and Negros than it is at home; that there, as here, it shall be the revered symbol of liberty, enlightenment and progress in every avenue of development.

The Filipinos are a race quick to learn, to profit by knowledge. He would be rash who, with the teaching of contemporaneous history in view, would fix a limit to the degree of culture and advancement yet within the reach of those people if our duty toward them be faithfully performed.

#### NEW RULE IN PORTO RICO.

The civil government of Porto Rico provided for by the act of congress approved April 12, 1900, is in successful operation. The courts have been established. The governor and his associates, working intelligently and harmoniously, are meeting with commendable success.

On the 6th of November a general election was held in the island for members of the legislature and the body elected has been called to convene on the first Monday of December.

I recommend that legislation be enacted

by the congress conferring upon the secretary of the interior supervision over the public lands in Porto Rico and that he be directed to ascertain the location and quantity of lands the title to which remained in the crown of Spain at the date of cession of Porto Rico to the United States, and that appropriations necessary for surveys be made and that the methods of the disposition of such lands be prescribed by law.

#### ACTION IS AWAITED IN CUBA.

On the 25th of July, 1900, I directed that a call be issued for an election in Cuba for members of a constitutional convention to frame a constitution as a basis for a stable and independent government in the island. In pursuance thereof the military governor issued the following instructions:

"Whereas, the congress of the United States by its joint resolution of April 20, 1898, declared:

"That the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent.

"That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island except for the pacification thereof and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

"And, whereas, the people of Cuba have established municipal governments, deriving their authority from the suffrages of the people given under just and equal laws, and are now ready in like manner to proceed to the establishment of a general government which shall assume and exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction and control over the island;

"Therefore, it is ordered that a general election be held in the island of Cuba on the third Saturday of September, in the year 1900, to elect delegates to a convention, to meet in the city of Havana at 12 o'clock noon on the first Monday of November, in the year 1900, to frame and adopt a constitution for the people of Cuba, and as a part thereof to provide for and agree with the government of the United States upon the relations to exist between that government and the government of Cuba, and to provide for the election by the people of officers under such constitution and the transfer of government to the officers so elected.

"The election will be held in the several voting precincts of the island under and pursuant to the provisions of the electoral law of April 13, 1900, and the amendments thereof."

The election was held on the 15th of September and the convention assembled on the 5th of November, 1900, and is now in session.

In calling the convention to order the military governor of Cuba made the following statement:

"As military governor of the island, representing the government of the United States, I call this convention to order.

"It will be your duty, first, to frame and adopt a constitution for Cuba and when that has been done to formulate what in your opinion ought to be the relations between Cuba and the United States.

"The constitution must be adequate to secure a stable, orderly government.

"When you have formulated the relations which in your opinion ought to exist between Cuba and the United States the government of the United States will doubt-

less take such action on its part as shall lead to a final and authoritative agreement between the people of the two countries, to the promotion of their common interests.

"All friends of Cuba will follow your deliberations with the deepest interest, earnestly desiring that you shall reach just conclusions and that by the dignity, individual self-restraint and wise conservatism which shall characterize your proceedings the capacity of the Cuban people for representative government may be signally illustrated.

"The fundamental distinction between true representative government and dictatorship is that in the former every representative of the people, in whatever office, confines himself strictly within the limits of his defined powers. Without such restraint there can be no free constitutional government.

"Under the order pursuant to which you have been elected and convened you have no duty and no authority to take part in the present government of the island. Your powers are strictly limited by the terms of that order."

When the convention concludes its labors I will transmit to the congress the constitution as framed by the convention for its consideration and for such action as it may deem advisable.

#### PACIFIC CABLE IS NEEDED.

I renew the recommendation made in my special message of Feb. 10, 1899, as to the necessity for cable communication between the United States and Hawaii, with extension to Manila. Since then circumstances have strikingly emphasized this need.

Surveys have shown the entire feasibility of a chain of cables which at each stopping place shall touch on American territory, so that the system shall be under our own complete control.

Manila once within telegraphic reach connection with the systems of the Asiatic coast would open increased and profitable opportunities for a more direct cable route from our shores to the orient than is now afforded by the transatlantic, continental and trans-Asian lines. I urge attention to this important matter.

#### NEED OF A LARGE ARMY.

The present strength of the army is 100,000 men—65,000 regulars and 35,000 volunteers. Under the act of March 2, 1899, on the 30th of June next the present volunteer force will be discharged and the regular army will be reduced to 2,447 officers and 29,025 enlisted men.

In 1888 a board of officers convened by President Cleveland adopted a comprehensive scheme of coast defense fortifications which involved the outlay of something over \$100,000,000. This plan received the approval of the congress and since then regular appropriations have been made and the work of fortifications has steadily progressed.

More than \$60,000,000 has been invested in a great number of forts and guns with all the complicated and scientific machinery and electrical appliances necessary for their use. The proper care of this defensive machinery requires men trained in its use. The number of men necessary to perform this duty alone is ascertained by the war department at a minimum allowance to be 18,420.

There are fifty-eight or more military posts in the United States other than the coast defense fortifications.

The number of these posts is being constantly increased by the congress. More than \$22,000,000 has been expended in building and equipment and they can only be cared for by the regular army. The posts now in existence and others to be built provide for accommodation for, and if fully garrisoned require, 26,000 troops. Many of these posts are along our frontier or at important strategic points, the occupation of which is necessary.

We have in Cuba between 5,000 and 6,000 troops. For the present our troops in that island cannot be withdrawn or materially diminished, and certainly not until the conclusion of the labors of the constitutional convention now in session and a government provided by the new constitution shall have been established and its stability assured.

In Porto Rico we have reduced the garrisons to 1,636, which include 896 native troops. There is no room for further reduction here. We will be required to keep a considerable force in the Philippine islands for some time to come. From the best information obtainable we shall need there for the immediate future from 50,000 to 60,000 men. I am sure the number may be reduced as the insurgents shall come to acknowledge the authority of the United States, of which there are assuring indications.

It must be apparent that we will require an army of about 60,000, and that during present conditions in Cuba and the Philippines the president should have authority to increase the force to the present number of 100,000. Included in this number authority should be given to raise native troops in the Philippines up to 15,000, which the Taft commission believes will be more effective in detecting and suppressing guerrillas, assassins and ladrones than our own soldiers.

The full discussion of this subject by the secretary of war in his annual report is called to your earnest attention.

I renew the recommendation made in my last annual message that the congress provide a special medal of honor for the volunteers, regulars, sailors and marines on duty in the Philippines who voluntarily remained in the service after their terms of enlistment had expired.

I favor the recommendation of the secretary of war for the detail of officers from the line of the army when vacancies occur in the adjutant-general's department, inspector-general's department, quartermaster-general's department, subsistence department, pay department, ordnance department and signal corps.

The army cannot be too highly commended for its faithful and effective service in active military operations in the field and the difficult work of civil administration.

#### THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The continued and rapid growth of the postal service is a sure index of the great and increasing business activity of the country. Its most striking new development is the extension of rural free delivery. This has come almost wholly within the last year.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1899-

1900 the number of routes in operation was only 391, and most of these had been running less than twelve months. On the 15th of November, 1900, the number had increased to 2,614, reaching into forty-four states and territories and serving a population of 1,801,524. The number of applications now pending and awaiting action nearly equals all those granted up to the present time, and by the close of the current fiscal year about 4,000 routes will have been established, providing for the daily delivery of mails at the scattered homes of about 3,500,000 of rural population.

This service ameliorates the isolation of farm life, conduces to good roads and quickens and extends the dissemination of general information. Experience thus far has tended to allay the apprehension that it would be so expensive as to forbid its general adoption or make it a serious burden. Its actual application has shown that it increases postal receipts and can be accompanied by reductions in other branches of the service, so that the augmented revenues and the accomplished savings together materially reduce the net cost.

The evidences which point to these conclusions are presented in detail in the annual report of the postmaster-general, which, with its recommendations, is recommended to the consideration of the congress. The full development of this special service, however, requires such a large outlay of money that it should be undertaken only after a careful study and thorough understanding of all that it involves.

#### REQUIREMENTS OF THE NAVY.

Very efficient service has been rendered by the navy in connection with the insurrection in the Philippines and the recent disturbance in China.

A very satisfactory settlement has been made of the long-pending question of the manufacture of armor plate. A reasonable price has been secured and the necessity for a government armor plant avoided.

I approve of the recommendation of the secretary of the navy for new vessels and for additional officers and men which the required increase of the navy makes necessary.

I commend to the favorable action of the congress the measure now pending for the erection of a statue to the memory of the late Admiral David D. Porter.

I commend also the establishment of a national naval reserve and of the grade of vice-admiral. Provision should be made, as recommended by the secretary, for suitable rewards for special merit. Many officers who rendered the most distinguished service during the recent war with Spain have received in return no recognition from the congress.

#### FOREST RESERVES SET ASIDE.

The total area of public lands, as given by the secretary of the interior, is approximately 1,071,881,662 acres, of which 917,935,880 acres are undisposed of and 154,745,782 acres have been reserved for various purposes.

The public lands disposed of during the year amount to 13,453,887.96 acres, including 62,428.09 acres of Indian lands, an increase of 4,271,474.80 over the preceding year. The total receipts from the sale of public lands during the fiscal year were \$4,379,753.10, an increase of \$1,309,620.76 over the preceding year.

The results obtained from our forest policy have demonstrated its wisdom and the necessity in the interest of the public for its continuance and increased appropriations by congress for the carrying on of the work. On June 30, 1900, there were thirty-seven forest reserves, created by presidential proclamations under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891, embracing an area of 46,425,529 acres.

During the past year the Olympic reserve, in the state of Washington, was reduced 265,040 acres, leaving its present area at 1,923,840 acres. The Prescott reserve, in Arizona, was increased from 10,240 acres to 423,680 acres and the Big Horn reserve, in Wyoming, was increased from 1,127,690 acres to 1,180,800 acres.

A new reserve, the Santa Ynez, in California, embracing an area of 145,000 acres, was created during this year. On Oct. 10, 1900, the Crow creek forest reserve, in Wyoming, was created, with an area of 56,320 acres.

#### INCREASE OF THE PENSION ROLL.

At the end of the fiscal year there were on the pension roll 993,225 names, a net increase of 2,010 over the fiscal year 1899. The number added to the rolls during the year was 45,344.

The amount disbursed for army pensions during the year was \$134,700,597.24 and for navy pensions \$3,761,533.41, a total of \$138,462,130.65, leaving an unexpended balance of \$5,542,768.25 to be covered into the treasury, which shows an increase over the previous year's expenditure of \$107,077.70. There were 684 names added to the rolls during the year by special acts passed at the first session of the LVIII congress.

The act of May, 1900, among other things, provides for an extension of income to widows pensioned under said act to \$250 per annum. The secretary of the interior believes that by the operations of this act the number of persons pensioned under it will increase and the increased annual payment for pensions will be between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000.

The government justly appreciates the services of its soldiers and sailors by making pension payments liberal beyond precedent to them, their widows and orphans.

#### WORK OF VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

There were 26,540 letters patent granted, including reissues and designs, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900; 1,660 trademarks, 682 labels and ninety-three prints registered. The number of patents which expired was 19,988. The total receipts for patents were \$1,358,228.35. The expenditures were \$1,247,827.58, showing a surplus of \$110,400.77.

The attention of the congress is called to the report of the secretary of the interior touching the necessity for the further establishment of schools in the territory of Alaska, and favorable action is invited thereon.

Much interesting information is given in the report of the governor of Hawaii as to the progress and development of the islands during the period from July 7, 1898, the date of the approval of the joint resolution of the congress providing for their annexation, up to April 30, 1900, the date of the approval of the act providing a government for the territory, and thereafter.

The last Hawaiian census, taken in the

year 1896, gives a total population of 109,020, of which 31,019 were native Hawaiians. The number of Americans reported was 8,485. The results of the federal census, taken this year, show the islands to have a total population of 154,001, showing an increase over that reported in 1896 of 44,981, or 41.2 per cent.

There has been marked progress in the educational, agricultural and railroad development of the islands.

In the territorial act of April 30, 1900, section 7 of said act repeals chapter 34 of the civil laws of Hawaii, whereby the government was to assist in encouraging and developing the agricultural resources of the republic, especially irrigation. The governor of Hawaii recommends legislation looking to the development of such water supply as may exist on the public lands, with a view of promoting land settlement. The earnest consideration of the congress is invited to this important recommendation and others, as embodied in the report of the secretary of the interior.

#### THE CENSUS BUREAU.

The director of the census states that the work in connection with the twelfth census is progressing favorably. This national undertaking, ordered by the congress each decade, has finally resulted in the collection of an aggregation of statistical facts to determine the industrial growth of the country, its manufacturing and mechanical resources, its richness in mines and forests, the number of its agriculturists, their farms and products, its educational and religious opportunities, as well as questions pertaining to sociological conditions.

The labors of the officials in charge of the bureau indicate that the law of March 3, 1899, requiring the completion of the four important and most desired subjects, namely, population, agricultural, manufacturing and vital statistics, will be completed within the prescribed limit.

The field work incident to the above inquiries is now practically finished and as a result the population of the states and territories, including the Hawaiian islands and Alaska, has been announced. The growth of population during the last decade amounts to over 13,000,000, a greater numerical increase than in any previous census in the history of the country.

Bulletins will be issued as rapidly as possible giving the population by states and territories, by minor civil divisions. Several announcements of this kind have already been made, and it is hoped that the list will be completed by Jan. 1. Other bulletins giving the results of the manufacturing and agricultural inquiries will be given to the public as rapidly as circumstances will admit.

The director, while confident of his ability to complete the different branches of the undertaking in the allotted time, finds himself embarrassed by the lack of a trained force properly equipped for the statistical work, thus raising the question whether in the interest of economy and a thorough execution of the census work there should not be retained in the government employ a certain number of experts not only to aid in the preliminary organization prior to the taking of the decennial census but in addition to have the advantage in the field and office work of the bureau of trained assistants to facilitate the early completion of this enormous undertaking.

I recommend that the congress at its present session apportion representation among the several states as provided by the constitution.

#### THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The department of agriculture has been extending its work during the past year, reaching farther for new varieties of seeds and plants; co-operating more fully with the states and territories in research along useful lines; making progress in meteorological work relating to lines of wireless telegraphy and forecasts for ocean-going vessels; continuing inquiry as to animal diseases; looking into the extent and character of food adulteration; outlining plans for the care, preservation and intelligent harvesting of our woodlands; studying soils that producers may cultivate with better knowledge of conditions, and helping to clothe desert places with grasses suitable to our arid regions. Our island possessions are being considered that their people may be helped to produce the tropical products now so extensively brought into the United States.

Inquiry into methods of improving our roads has been active during the year; help has been given to many localities, and scientific investigation of material in the states and territories has been inaugurated. Irrigation problems in our semiarid regions are receiving careful and increased consideration.

An extensive exhibit at Paris of the products of agriculture has made the peoples of many countries more familiar with the varied products of our fields and their comparative excellence.

The collection of statistics regarding our crops is being improved and sources of information are being enlarged to the end that producers may have the earliest advices regarding crop conditions. There has never been a time when those for whom it was established have shown more appreciation of the services of the department.

In my annual message of Dec. 5, 1898, I called attention to the necessity for some amendment of the alien contract law. There still remain important features of the rightful application of the eight-hour law for the benefit of labor and of the principle of arbitration, and I again commend these subjects to the careful attention of the congress.

#### CIVIL SERVICE FOR LUZON.

That there may be secured the best service possible in the Philippine islands I have issued under date of Nov. 10, 1900, the following order:

"The United States civil-service commission is directed to render such assistance as may be practicable to the civil-service board created under the act of the United States Philippine commission for the establishment and maintenance of an honest and efficient civil service in the Philippine islands, and for that purpose to conduct examinations for the civil-service board of said islands, under such regulations as may be agreed upon by the said board and the said United States civil-service commission."

The civil-service commission is greatly embarrassed in its work for want of an adequate permanent force for clerical and other assistance. Its needs are fully set forth in its report. I invite attention to the report, and especially urge upon the congress that this important bureau of the public service, which passes upon the quali-

fications and character of so large a number of the officers and employes of the government, should be supported by all needed appropriations to secure promptness and efficiency.

I am very much impressed with the statement made by the heads of all the departments of the urgent necessity of a hall of public records. In every departmental building in Washington, so far as I am informed, the space for official records is not only exhausted, but the walls of rooms are lined with shelves, the middle floor space of many rooms is filled with file cases, and garrets and basements, which were never intended and are unfitted for their accommodation, are crowded with them. Aside from the inconvenience there is great danger not only from fire, but from the weight of these records upon timbers not intended for their support.

There should be a separate building especially designed for the purpose of receiving and preserving the annually accumulating archives of the several executive departments. Such a hall need not be a costly structure, but should be so arranged as to admit of enlargement from time to time. I urgently recommend that the congress take early action in this matter.

#### PLAN HONOR TO JOHN MARSHALL.

I transmit to the congress a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the American Bar association concerning the proposed celebration of John Marshall day Feb. 4, 1901. Fitting exercises have been arranged and it is earnestly desired by the committee that the congress may participate in this movement to honor the memory of the great jurist.

#### A NATIONAL CELEBRATION.

The transfer of the government to this city is a fact of great historical interest. Among the people there is a feeling of genuine pride in the capital of the republic.

It is a matter of interest in this connection that in 1800 the population of the District of Columbia was 14,093; to-day it is 278,718. The population of the city of Washington was then 3,210; to-day it is 218,196.

The congress having provided for "an appropriate national celebration of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia," the committees authorized by it have prepared a programme for the 12th of December, 1900, which date has been selected as the anniversary day. Deep interest has been shown in the arrangements for the celebration by the members of the committees of the senate and house of representatives, the committee of governors appointed by the president and the committees appointed by the citizens and inhabitants of the District of Columbia generally.

The programme, in addition to a reception and other exercises at the executive mansion, provides commemorative exercises to be held jointly by the senate and house of representatives in the hall of the house of representatives and a reception in the evening at the Corcoran gallery of art in honor of the governors of the states and territories.

#### NECESSITY FOR ECONOMY.

In our great prosperity we must guard against the danger it invites of extravagance in government expenditures and appropriations, and the chosen representatives of the people will, I doubt not, furnish an example in their legislation of that wise economy which in a season of plenty husbands for the future. In this era of great business activity and opportunity caution is not untimely. It will not abate, but strengthen, confidence. It will not retard, but promote, legitimate industrial and commercial expansion.

Our growing power brings with it temptations and perils requiring constant vigilance to avoid. It must not be used to invite conflicts, not for oppression, but for the more effective maintenance of those principles of equality and justice upon which our institutions and happiness depend. Let us keep always in mind that the foundation of our government is liberty; its superstructure peace. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 4, 1900.

#### THE WORLD'S SAVINGS BANKS.

The following figures show the number of depositors and the amount of deposits in the savings banks of the principal countries of the world:

	Depositors.	Deposits.
Austria .....	3,924,902	\$658,921,560
Hungary .....	995,397	220,151,760
Bavaria .....	665,943	57,638,605
Belgium .....	1,145,408	113,500,000
Denmark .....	999,854	165,920,525
France .....	8,986,631	829,783,735
Italy .....	4,137,908	331,330,100
Netherlands .....	740,024	43,073,460
Norway .....	540,053	60,533,905
Prussia .....	6,255,507	939,757,555
Sweden .....	1,460,858	98,170,720
Switzerland .....	1,196,590	178,792,290
United Kingdom .....	7,969,826	815,686,750
Australasia .....	894,879	130,485,880
Canada .....	175,560	57,578,975
Cape Colony .....	50,161	8,490,920
India .....	653,892	28,413,460
Natal .....	6,963	861,520
Newfoundland .....	6,401	2,821,420
Crown colonies, other	114,491	12,275,455

	Depositors.	Deposits.
United States .....	5,687,818	\$2,230,366,945

Total .....

46,608,966 \$6,990,555,629

The most notable and satisfactory feature of the statistics is the enormous amount of deposits in the savings banks of the United States, not only relatively, but actually, being almost 31 per cent of the aggregate of the savings banks of the world. France is first, the united kingdom second, Prussia is third and this country is fourth in number of depositors. In the former country it is said that more than one-half the depositors are women. Including her dependencies, the united kingdom holds 16 per cent of the total deposits. The postal savings-bank system is in operation in England, France, Netherlands, Sweden, Austria-Hungary, Italy, India, Canada and a number of English colonies, but nowhere does it attain the importance, either in magnitude of transactions or relatively to other savings institutions, in those countries that it does in Great Britain.

## Illinois Civil Lists.

## CITY OF CHICAGO.

City Government.	Salaries
Mayor—Carter T. Harrison, Dem.....	\$10,000
City Clerk—William Loeffler, Dem.....	5,000
Chief Clerk to City Clerk—Edward Ehrhorn, Rep.....	2,500
City Treasurer—A. Ortseifen, Dem.....	Int.
City Attorney—A. J. Ryan, Dem.....	5,000
City Comptroller—Wm. D. Kerfoot, Dem.....	6,000
Deputy Comptroller—E. Allen Frost, Dem.....	4,500
Com'r Public Works—L. E. McGinn, Dem.....	6,000
Corporation Counsel—C. M. Walker, Dem.....	6,000
General Superintendent of Police—Joseph Kiple, Dem.....	6,000
Fire Marshal—Denis J. Swenie, Dem.....	6,000
City Collector—F. X. Brandecker, Dem.....	3,600
Com'r of Health—Dr. A. R. Reynolds, Dem.....	5,000
Com'r of Buildings—J. McAndrews, Dem.....	5,000
City Sealer Weights and Measures—James A. Quinn, Dem.....	Fees
Prosecuting Attorney—Dr. H. S. Taylor, Pop.....	3,600
City Physician—Dr. D. G. Moore, Dem.....	2,250
Inspector of Gas—James O'Brien, Dem.....	2,400
Inspector of Oils—Robert E. Burke, Dem.....	Fees
Inspector of Steam Boilers—Charles Schlacks, Dem.....	Fees
Supt. Water Office—Henry O. Nourse, Dem.....	3,000
Sergeant-at-Arms City Council—William H. Brown, Dem.....	1,500
Supt. House of Correction—John J. Sloan, Dem.....	4,000
Supt. of Sewers—R. O'S. Burke, Dem.....	3,600
City Engineer—John Ericson, Dem.....	4,500
Supt. of Streets—M. J. Doherty, Dem.....	4,500
Supt. of Schools—Edwin G. Cooley.....	7,000
City Electrician—Edw. W. Bellicott, Dem.....	4,000
Business Agent—Irrving Washington, Dem.....	4,000

## Board of Aldermen.

Republicans, 39; democrats, 27; independents, 4.

1. J. J. Coughlin, D.	18. M. C. Conlon, D.
2. Michael Kenna, D.	19. J. J. Brennan, D.
3. Wm. Hale Thompson, R.	20. John Powers, D.
4. Eugene R. Pike, R.	21. Patrick Morris, D.
5. Thos. J. Dixon, R.	22. Wm. Elsdield, R.
6. Charles Alling, R.	23. Amos Pettibone, R.
7. W. S. Jackson, R.	24. E. F. Herrmann, I. G.
8. M. J. Foreman, R.	25. Charles Werno, D.
9. Wm. E. Kent, D.	26. Julius Goldzier, D.
10. M. M. Blake, D.	27. Kinney Smith, R.
11. Chas. Martin, D.	28. Albert J. Olson, R.
12. J. J. McCormick, D.	29. J. R. Peterson, R.
13. Henry L. Fieck, D.	30. John Minwegen, D.
14. N. T. Brenner, R.	31. S. H. Helm, R.
15. Edw. J. Novak, D.	32. A. D. Williston, R.
16. M. S. Garry, D.	33. Walter Butler, R.
17. Chas. J. Byrne, D.	34. W. C. Kuester, R.
18. Rudolph Hurt, D.	35. F. K. Blake, R.
19. Wm. F. Brennan, D.	36. Henry Wulff, Ind.
20. Anton Novak, R.	37. A. F. Keeney, R.
21. G. R. Finn, D.	38. M. T. Hackley, R.
22. G. Duddleston, D.	39. Chas. H. Rector, R.
23. Chas. H. Gary, R.	40. Thomas Carey, D.
24. J. C. Patterson, R.	41. John T. Russell, D.
25. W. T. Maypole, D.	42. Chas. J. Boyd, D.
26. Frank T. Fowler, R.	43. Anton T. Zeman, R.
27. A. W. Bellfuss, R.	44. Jos. Badenoch, R.
28. John N. Bos, R.	45. H. F. Eidmann, R.
29. W. J. Raymer, R.	46. Wm. Mavor, R.
30. C. E. Hallstrom, R.	47. W. C. Nelson, R.
31. Stanley H. Kunz, D.	48. W. J. Jones, R.
32. John F. Smulski, R.	49. Edw. Watkins, D.
33. Frank Oberndorf, R.	50. Charles Corkery, R.
34. G. B. Johnson, R.	51. F. I. Bennett, R.
	52. F. L. Race, Ind. R.
	53. T. M. Hunter, Ind. R.

## Civil-Service Commission.

Robert Lindblom, Dem.....	\$3,000
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John W. Ela, Dem.....	\$3,000
Joseph Powell, Rep.....	3,000
Secretary—Timothy J. Corcoran.....	2,000

## Board of Education.

Graham H. Harris, president; Thomas Gallagher, vice-president; Louis C. Legner, secretary; Thomas Brennan, Daniel K. Cameron, Joseph Stolz, F. J. Loesch, James A. Petersen, Austin O. Sexton, Christian Meier, C. R. Waldeck, Joseph Downey, Mrs. Isabella O'Keefe, Chester M. Dawes, John F. Wolff, George W. Claussenius, Clayton Mark, Thos. Gallagher, Mrs. Caroline K. Sherman, John T. Keating, Bernard F. Rogers, Edward Tilden, Edwin F. Rowland, Edwin G. Cooley, superintendent.

## Public Library Board.

Azel F. Hatch, Robert S. McCormick, C. L. Hutchinson, F. S. Peabody, W. A. Kuflewski, C. A. Plamondon, Frederick H. Herhold, Jacob Franks, Otto W. Lewke.  
 Secretary—Wm. B. Wickersham.....\$3,000  
 Librarian—Frederick H. Hild.....4,000  
 Regular meetings of the board, second and fourth Saturdays of each month, at 3 p. m., from Oct. 1 to May 31, and second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 4 p. m., from June 1 to Sept. 30.

## Newberry Library.

Board of Trustees—Ellphalet W. Blatchford, president; Edward S. Isham, first vice-president; Lambert Tree, second vice-president; George E. Adams, William Harrison Bradley, Franklin H. Head, Bryan Lathrop, Henry J. Willing, Edward E. Ayer, Geo. Manierre, Alexander C. McClurg, Walter C. Newberry, John P. Wilson.

Librarian—John Vance Cheney.  
 Secretary—R. B. McConnel.

## John Crerar Library.

Board of Directors—President, Huntington W. Jackson; first vice-president, Peter S. Grosscup; second vice-president, Marshall Field; E. W. Blatchford, Robert T. Lincoln, Henry W. Bishop, Albert Keep, Arthur J. Caton, Marvin Hughitt, T. D. Jones, John J. Mitchell, John M. Clark, Frank S. Johnson.  
 Librarian—Clement W. Andrews.  
 Secretary—A. J. Caton.

## Park Commissioners.

Lincoln Park—President, F. H. Gansbergen; J. H. Channon, J. P. Grier, Gustaf Lundquist, W. C. Pfister, F. H. Winston, Michael Shields; secretary, C. E. Erby; office, Lincoln park.  
 West Park—Joseph W. Suddard, president; F. M. Blount, Andrew J. Graham, Charles B. Pavlieck, Chs. Lichtenberger, Jr., Gabriel J. Norden, Chas. W. Kopf, auditor; Ernest G. Schubert, secretary; office, Union park.  
 South Park—Joseph Donnersberger, president; John B. Sherman, Daniel F. Crilly, William Best, Jefferson Hodgkins; secretary, E. C. Shumway; office, Garfield boulevard and South park.

## Illinois Free Employment Agencies.

Created by Act of April 11, 1893.

## CHICAGO AGENCIES.

South Side Office (41 Congress-st.)—Geo. W. Geary, superintendent; John Felker, assistant superintendent.  
 North Side Office (234-234½ Chicago-av.)—D. M. Brothers, superintendent; Thomas Devenish, assistant superintendent.  
 West Side Office (28 Ogden-av.)—Stephen Revere, superintendent; Patrick J. Meaney, assistant superintendent.

## COUNTY OF COOK.

	Salaries		Salaries
<i>Probate Judge</i> —Charles S. Cutting, R. ....	\$7,000	<i>Civil-Service Commission</i> —John Morrison,	
<i>County Judge</i> —O. N. Carter, R. ....	7,000	Geo. Lovejoy, R., W. A. Lantz, D., each	\$1,500
<i>Judges of Superior Court</i> —Joseph E. Gary, R.;		<i>Physicians to Insane Asylum</i> —Dr. Chas.	
Henry M. Shepard, D.; Jonas Hutchinson, D.;		Eberline and Dr. Margaret Rogers. ....	1,200
Jesse Holdom, R.; Philip Stein, D.; Axel		<i>Physicians to Poorhouse</i> —Dr. F. Tice, Dr.	
Chytraus, R.; A. H. Chetlain, R.; H. V. Freeman,		C. M. Wood and Dr. Clara Ferguson, R. ....	1,200
R. N.; Theodore Brentano, R.; N. C. Sears, R.;		<i>Clerk Superior Court</i> —John A. Linn, R. ....	5,000
Farlin Q. Ball, R.; Marcus Kavanagh, R.; each. ....	\$7,000	<i>Chief Clerk</i> —James J. Healy, R. ....	2,500
(Judges' terms expire as follows: Gary, 1906;		<i>Clerk Appellate Court</i> —T. N. Jamieson, R. Fees	
Shepard, 1902; Brentano, 1903; Chetlain, 1904;		<i>Clerk Circuit Court</i> —John A. Cooke, R. ....	5,000
Hutchinson, 1904; Holdom, 1904; Stein, 1904;		<i>Clerk Criminal Court</i> —P. J. Cahill, R. ....	5,000
Chytraus, 1904; Freeman, 1904; Sears, 1906;		<i>Chief Deputy</i> —N. S. Graves. ....	2,500
Ball, 1906; Kavanagh, 1906.)		<i>Clerk Probate Court</i> —James Reddick, R. ....	5,000
<i>Judges Circuit Court</i> —Murray F. Tuley, chief		<i>Chief Clerk</i> —Harry Hall, R. ....	2,500
justice, D.; Thomas G. Windes, D.; E. W. Burke, R.;		<i>Coroner</i> —John E. Traeger, D. ....	5,000
R. S. Tutthill, R.; R. W. Clifford, D.; O. H. Horton, R.;		<i>Chief Deputy</i> —Thomas F. Gahan. ....	2,500
A. N. Waterman, R.; E. F. Dunne, D.;		<i>County Surveyor</i> —James G. Graff. ....	Fees
Francis Adams, D.; Frank Baker, D.;		<i>Recorder of Deeds</i> —R. M. Simon, R. ....	6,000
John Gibbons, R.; Abner Smith, R.;		<i>Chief Deputy</i> —Walter V. Hayt. ....	2,500
C. G. Neely, R.; each. ....	\$7,000	<i>County Treasurer</i> —S. B. Raymond, R. ....	4,000
(Terms expire June, 1903.)		<i>Sheriff</i> —E. J. Magerstadt, R. ....	6,000
<i>Judges Appellate Court</i> —Adams, Windes and		<i>Asst. Sheriff</i> —William C. Lawson. ....	
Sears of the Circuit and Superior courts. ....	\$7,000	<i>Chief Deputy</i> —Chas. F. Peters, R. ....	3,000
<i>State's Attorney</i> —Charles S. Deneen, R. ....	7,000	<i>Jailer</i> —J. L. Whitman, R. ....	2,000
<i>County Attorney</i> —J. A. Johnson. ....	4,000	<i>Board of County Commissioners</i> —City districts.	
<i>Assistants</i> —Chas. Jones, F. L. Shepard, Louis Anderson, W. F. Struckman, each	1,800	John J. Hanberg, R.; Herman Ahrens, R.;	
<i>County Physician</i> —Dr. W. H. Hunter R. ....	2,000	Edwin K. Walker, R.; Maurice Rosenfeld, R.;	
<i>County Agent</i> —George S. Oleson, R. ....	2,500	Rollin B. Organ, D.; Joseph E. Flanagan, D.;	
<i>Superintendent of Schools</i> —O. T. Bright, R. ....	2,000	Jacob B. Thielen, D.; Otto Hulsman, D.;	
<i>County Clerk</i> —Philip Knopf, R. ....	2,000	Jas. Daley, D.; Michael Irrmann, D. Country	
<i>Warden County Hospital</i> —J. H. Graham, R. ....	3,000	districts: Wm. Busse, R.; Henry J. Beer, R.;	
<i>Clerk of County Court</i> —Philip Knopf, R. ....	3,000	A. Van Steenberg, R.; P. M. Hoffman, R.;	
<i>Superintendent at Dunning</i> —A. N. Lange, R. ....	3,000	Joseph Carolan, R.; each. ....	\$4,000
<i>Custodian of the Criminal Court Building</i> —Frank Simon, R. ....	1,800	<i>President County Board</i> —J. Hanberg, R. ....	6,000
<i>Custodian of the County Building</i> —James Kazda, R. ....	1,800	<i>Clerk County Board and Deputy Comptroller</i> —James L. Monaghan, R. ....	3,600
<i>County Architect</i> —Robert B. Watson, R. Com.		<i>Committee Clerk</i> —O. W. Nash. ....	2,500

## STATE OF ILLINOIS.

[Corrected to Dec. 5, 1900.]

## Executive Department.

	Salaries
<i>Gov.</i> —Richard Yates. ....	\$6,000
<i>Lieut. Gov.</i> —W. A. Northcott, R., Bond county. ....	1,000
<i>Sec. of State</i> —James A. Rose, R., Pope county. ....	3,500
<i>Auditor</i> —James S. McCullough, R., Champaign county. ....	3,500
<i>Treas.</i> —Moses O. Williamson, R., Sangamon county. ....	3,500
<i>Supt. of Pub. Inst'n</i> —Alfred Bayless, R., LaSalle county. ....	3,500
<i>Atty.-Gen.</i> —Howland J. Hamlin, R., Shelby county. ....	3,500
<i>Trustees of the University</i> —Alexander McLean, R., McDonough county; Samuel A. Bullard, R., Sangamon county; Carrie T. Alexander, R., St. Clair county. ....	
<i>Ins. Supt.</i> —James R. B. Van Cleave, Springfield. ....	3,500
<i>Adjutant-Gen.</i> —Jasper N. Reece, Springfield. ....	3,000

## The Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court consists of seven judges, elected for a term of nine years, one from each of the seven districts into which the state is divided. The election is held in June of the year in which any term expires. The state was formerly divided into three grand divisions which have been consolidated by act of legislature. The three clerks elected from the old divisions hold over until the end of their terms in 1902, after which only one

will be elected. One clerk for each of the three grand divisions is elected for a term of six years.

## Justices.

Dist.	(Salary \$7,000.)	Term Expires
1.	Carroll C. Boggs. .... Fairfield. ....	June, 1906
2.	Jesse J. Phillips. .... Hillsboro. ....	" 1906
3.	Jacob W. Wilkin. .... Danville. ....	June, 1906
4.	Joseph N. Carter. .... Quincy. ....	" 1906
5.	Alfred M. Craig. .... Galesburg. ....	" 1903
6.	James H. Cartwright. .... Oregon. ....	" 1909
7.	Benj. D. Magruder. .... Chicago. ....	" 1906

*Reporter*—Isaac N. Phillips.  
*Clerks*—Northern grand division, Christopher Mamer;

Southern grand division, Oliver J. Page.

Central grand division, A. D. Cadwallader.

Terms of court are held in Springfield, commencing on the first Tuesday in February, April, June, October and December.

## Members of State Board of Equalization.

Elected Nov. 6, 1900. Term of office four years.

Dist.	
1.	Geo. F. McKnight, R., Chicago.
2.	C. C. Schumacher, D., Chicago.
3.	Peter J. Schaefer, D., Chicago.
4.	Thomas F. Scully, D., Chicago.
5.	Williams Kells, D., Chicago.
6.	Jacob Hopkins, D., Chicago.
7.	James J. McComb, R., Chicago.
8.	Theodore S. Rogers, R., Downer's Grove.
9.	Charles A. Works, R., Rockford.

## Dist.

10. Moses Dillon, R..... Sterling.
11. Samuel M. Barnes, R..Fairbury.
12. Frank P. Martin, R.....Watsoka.
13. Solon Philbrick, R....Champaign.
14. W. O. Cadwallader, R..London Mills.
15. J. S. Cruttenden, R....Quincy.
16. L. D. Hlrshbeimer, D..Pittsfield.
17. Gaines Greene, D.....Petersburg.
18. John W. Yantis, D.....Shelbyville.
19. Richard Cadle, D.....Charleston.
20. Allen C. Tanner.....Mount Vernon.
21. Joseph W. Drury, D...Waterloo.
24. William A. Wall, R....Mound City.

**State Board of Agriculture for 1901-1902.**

President—Martin Conrad, Chicago.

Vice-President—W. H. Fulkerson, Jerseyville.

**Vice-Presidents—**

1. Ira McCord.....Blue Island.
2. Wm. E. Skinner.....Chicago.

## Dist.

3. J. Irving Pearce.....Chicago.
4. F. C. Rossi er.....Chicago.
5. James Frake.....Chicago.
6. Fred A. Busse.....Chicago.
7. H. J. Cater.....Libertyville.
8. C. F. Dike.....Nunda.
9. A. J. Lovejoy.....Roscoe.
10. E. B. David.....Aledo.
11. George H. Madden.....Mendota.
12. J. A. Cunningham.....Hoopston.
13. C. A. Tatman.....Monticello.
14. D. W. Vittum.....Canton.
15. A. D. Barber.....Hamilton.
16. C. M. Simmons.....Griggsville.
17. J. F. Prather.....Williamsville.
18. W. A. Young.....Butler.
19. J. K. Dickirson.....Lawrenceville.
20. John M. Crebs.....Carmel.
21. T. S. Marshall.....Salem.
22. J. C. Chapman.....Vienna.

**LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE 42D GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ILLINOIS--1901-1902.**

## SENATE (By Districts).

## Republicans, 32.

- | Dist. | Name.                   | Postoffice.      | County.     |
|-------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1.    | D. J. May.....          | Chicago.....     | Cook.       |
| 2.    | W. V. Riley.....        | Chicago.....     | Cook.       |
| 3.    | Sidney McCloud.....     | Chicago.....     | Cook.       |
| 4.    | M. J. Butler.....       | Chicago.....     | Cook.       |
| 5.    | T. E. Milchrist.....    | Chicago.....     | Cook.       |
| 6.    | Thos. J. Dawson.....    | Chicago.....     | Cook.       |
| 7.    | John Humphrey.....      | Orland.....      | Cook.       |
| 8.    | Du Fay A. Fuller.....   | Belvidere.....   | Boone.      |
| 9.    | B. J. Maguire.....      | Chicago.....     | Cook.       |
| 10.   | Henry Andrus.....       | Rockford.....    | Winnebago.  |
| 11.   | Niels Juul.....         | Chicago.....     | Cook.       |
| 12.   | J. C. McKenzie.....     | Elizabeth.....   | Jo Daviess. |
| 13.   | J. P. Mahoney.....      | Chicago.....     | Cook.       |
| 14.   | H. H. Evans.....        | Aurora.....      | Kane.       |
| 15.   | P. F. Galligan.....     | Chicago.....     | Cook.       |
| 16.   | Len Small.....          | Kankakee.....    | Kankakee.   |
| 17.   | John Broderick.....     | Chicago.....     | Cook.       |
| 18.   | M. B. Bailey.....       | Danville.....    | Vermilion.  |
| 19.   | Dan Campbell.....       | Chicago.....     | Cook.       |
| 20.   | Robert Fort.....        | Lacon.....       | Marshall.   |
| 21.   | Fred A. Busse.....      | Chicago.....     | Cook.       |
| 22.   | G. W. Stubblefield..... | Bloomington..... | McLean.     |
| 23.   | Harry G. Hall.....      | Chicago.....     | Cook.       |
| 24.   | J. D. Pufnam.....       | Elmwood.....     | Peoria.     |
| 25.   | W. M. Odell.....        | Wilmington.....  | Will.       |
| 26.   | U. J. Albertsen.....    | Pekin.....       | Tazewell.   |

## Democrats, 19.

- | Dist. | Name.                  | Postoffice.        | County.      |
|-------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 27.   | C. P. Gardner.....     | Mendota.....       | LaSalle.     |
| 28.   | Wm. F. Harris.....     | Ferris.....        | Hancock.     |
| 29.   | D. D. Hunt.....        | DeKalb.....        | DeKalb.      |
| 30.   | H. M. Dunlap.....      | Savoy.....         | Champaign.   |
| 31.   | J. W. Templeton.....   | Princeton.....     | Bureau.      |
| 32.   | L. B. Stringer.....    | Lincoln.....       | Logan.       |
| 33.   | William Payne.....     | Rock Island.....   | Rock Island. |
| 34.   | Thos. Meahan.....      | Bluffs.....        | Scott.       |
| 35.   | L. A. Townsend.....    | Galesburg.....     | Knox.        |
| 36.   | J. K. P. Farrelly..... | Daum.....          | Greene.      |
| 37.   | John McAdams.....      | Quincy.....        | Adams.       |
| 38.   | C. F. Coleman.....     | Vandalia.....      | Fayette.     |
| 39.   | G. W. Funderb'k.....   | Glenavon.....      | Sangamon.    |
| 40.   | S. C. Pemberton.....   | Oakland.....       | Coles.       |
| 41.   | J. N. C. Shumway.....  | Taylorville.....   | Christian.   |
| 42.   | J. O. Koch.....        | Breese.....        | Clinton.     |
| 43.   | B. L. Hussman.....     | Effingham.....     | Effingham.   |
| 44.   | H. R. Fowler.....      | Elizabeth'n.....   | Hardin.      |
| 45.   | C. A. Davidson.....    | Newton.....        | Jasper.      |
| 46.   | Jas. H. Watson.....    | Woodlawn.....      | Jefferson.   |
| 47.   | J. J. Brenholt.....    | Alton.....         | Madison.     |
| 48.   | Roy Allen.....         | Pinckneyville..... | Perry.       |
| 49.   | H. C. Begole.....      | Belleville.....    | St. Clair.   |
| 50.   | O. H. Burnett.....     | Marion.....        | Williamson.  |
| 51.   | P. T. Chapman.....     | Vienna.....        | Johnson.     |

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (By Districts).**

## Republicans, 81.

- | Dist. | Name.                | Postoffice.    | County.  |
|-------|----------------------|----------------|----------|
| 1.    | A. J. Kettering..... | Chicago.....   | Cook.    |
|       | S. W. Arrand.....    | Chicago.....   | Cook.    |
|       | P. J. Wall.....      | Chicago.....   | Cook.    |
| 2.    | F. C. Farnham.....   | Chicago.....   | Cook.    |
|       | A. W. Nohe.....      | Chicago.....   | Cook.    |
|       | F. J. Sullivan.....  | Chicago.....   | Cook.    |
| 3.    | Kitt Gould.....      | Chicago.....   | Cook.    |
|       | W. C. Church.....    | Chicago.....   | Cook.    |
|       | M. E. Hunt.....      | Chicago.....   | Cook.    |
| 4.    | F. E. Christian..... | Chicago.....   | Cook.    |
|       | J. E. Doyle.....     | Chicago.....   | Cook.    |
|       | E. M. Cummings.....  | Chicago.....   | Cook.    |
| 5.    | John G. Jones.....   | Chicago.....   | Cook.    |
|       | Hans Spiegel.....    | Chicago.....   | Cook.    |
|       | G. E. Lansley.....   | Chicago.....   | Cook.    |
| 6.    | Wm. Sullivan.....    | Chicago.....   | Cook.    |
|       | Wm. Kreicker.....    | Chicago.....   | Cook.    |
|       | J. M. Nowickl.....   | Chicago.....   | Cook.    |
| 7.    | Geo. Struckman.....  | Bartlett.....  | Cook.    |
|       | S. W. Osgood.....    | Winnetka.....  | Cook.    |
|       | C. E. Crafts.....    | Chicago.....   | Cook.    |
| 8.    | George R. Lyon.....  | Waukegan.....  | Lake.    |
|       | E. D. Shurtleff..... | Marengo.....   | McHenry. |
|       | C. V. O'Connor.....  | Belvidere..... | Boone.   |
| 9.    | D. E. Shanahan.....  | Chicago.....   | Cook.    |
|       | J. J. O'Meara.....   | Chicago.....   | Cook.    |
|       | J. J. Morley.....    | Chicago.....   | Cook.    |

## Democrats, 72.

- | Dist. | Name.                    | Postoffice.      | County.     |
|-------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| 10.   | J. A. Countryman.....    | Rockshelle.....  | Ogle.       |
|       | David Hunter.....        | Rockford.....    | Winnebago.  |
|       | J. P. Wilson.....        | Woocong.....     | Ogle.       |
| 11.   | Peter Olsen.....         | Chicago.....     | Cook.       |
|       | R. E. Pendarris.....     | Chicago.....     | Cook.       |
|       | M. S. Cunningham.....    | Chicago.....     | Cook.       |
| 12.   | J. E. Taggart.....       | Ridott.....      | Stephenson. |
|       | C. W. Middlekauff.....   | Lanark.....      | Carroll.    |
|       | B. F. Lichtenberger..... | Savanna.....     | Carroll.    |
| 13.   | J. P. Cavanagh.....      | Chicago.....     | Cook.       |
|       | Wm. Carmody.....         | Chicago.....     | Cook.       |
|       | C. R. Jandus.....        | Chicago.....     | Cook.       |
| 14.   | C. H. Bachus.....        | Hampshire.....   | Kane.       |
|       | Guy L. Bush.....         | Downer's Gr..... | DuPage.     |
|       | John A. Logan.....       | Elgin.....       | Kane.       |
| 15.   | Chas. W. Kopf.....       | Chicago.....     | Cook.       |
|       | W. J. Moran.....         | Chicago.....     | Cook.       |
|       | F. E. Donoghue.....      | Chicago.....     | Cook.       |
| 16.   | E. C. Curtis.....        | Grant Park.....  | Kankakee.   |
|       | W. A. Rankin.....        | Onarga.....      | Iroquois.   |
|       | F. M. Crangle.....       | Watsaka.....     | Iroquois.   |
| 17.   | Albert Glade.....        | Chicago.....     | Cook.       |
|       | R. T. Shay.....          | Chicago.....     | Cook.       |
|       | D. V. McDonough.....     | Chicago.....     | Cook.       |



HOUSE.—CONTINUED.

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Postoffice.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Postoffice.</i>	<i>County.</i>
18.	Charles Allen.....	Hoopeston.....	Vermilion.	35.	Geo. C. Rankin.....	Monmouth.....	Warren.
	C. V. A. Montillus.....	Piper City.....	Ford.		C. A. Samuelson.....	Sherrard.....	Mercer.
	J. M. McClenthand.....	Danville.....	Vermilion.		C. C. Sang.....	Galesburg.....	Knox.
19.	Morton Smith.....	Chicago.....	Cook.	36.	Thos. Rindaker.....	Carlinville.....	Macoupin.
	B. M. Mitchell.....	Chicago.....	Cook.		G. W. Witt.....	Kane.....	Greene.
	J. F. Helmliak.....	Chicago.....	Cook.		W. T. Conlee.....	Carlinville.....	Macoupin.
20.	Jostiah Kerrick.....	Minonk.....	Woodford.	37.	W. Schlagenhauf.....	Quincy.....	Adams.
	M. C. Eignus.....	Forrest.....	Livingston.		J. M. Murphy.....	Mt. Sterling.....	Brown.
	C. Haase.....	Washburn.....	Woodford.		Jacob Groves.....	Camp Point.....	Adams.
21.	Carl Mueller.....	Chicago.....	Cook.	38.	Frank Milner.....	Litchfield.....	Montgomery.
	Henry Beiler.....	Chicago.....	Cook.		Sam Vaughn.....	Woburn.....	Bond.
	J. H. Farrell.....	Chicago.....	Cook.		E. A. Rice.....	Litchfield.....	Montgomery.
22.	A. J. Scrogin.....	Lexington.....	McLean.	39.	J. A. Wheeler.....	Auburn.....	Sangamon.
	D. M. Funk.....	Bloomington.....	McLean.		S. H. Jones.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon.
	J. F. Heffernan.....	Bloomington.....	McLean.		R. M. Ridgely.....	Springfield.....	McLean.
23.	S. E. Brickson.....	Chicago.....	Cook.	40.	C. S. Burgett.....	Newman.....	Douglas.
	D. E. Sullivan.....	Chicago.....	Cook.		W. H. Beem.....	Shelbyville.....	Shelby.
	M. J. Kelly.....	Chicago.....	Cook.		O'Vernon Myers.....	Newman.....	Douglas.
24.	Alva Merrill.....	N. Hampton.....	Peoria.	41.	Jno. Uppendahl.....	Dalton City.....	Moultrie.
	E. D. McCulloch.....	Peoria.....	Peoria.		J. C. Hunter.....	Taylorville.....	Christian.
	W. S. Bush.....	Peoria.....	Peoria.		J. M. Gray.....	Decatur.....	Macon.
25.	S. J. Drew.....	Joliet.....	Will.	42.	W. F. Bundy.....	Centralia.....	Marion.
	Thos. Neese.....	Joliet.....	Will.		C. L. Farris.....	Louisville.....	Clay.
	W. A. Bowles.....	Joliet.....	Will.		G. W. Louden.....	Trenton.....	Clinton.
26.	J. W. Johnson.....	Canton.....	Fulton.	43.	C. M. Connor.....	Toledo.....	Cumberland.
	J. N. Onion.....	Summum.....	Fulton.		C. A. Pardon.....	Marshall.....	Clark.
	J. R. Hugbes.....	Table Grove.....	Fulton.		F. W. Loy.....	Etingham.....	Etingham.
27.	W. Isermann.....	Otter Creek.....	LaSalle.	44.	J. Partridge.....	Carmil.....	White.
	J. J. Pool.....	Earlville.....	LaSalle.		J. B. Bryant.....	Herald.....	White.
	L. O'N. Browne.....	Ottawa.....	LaSalle.		J. L. Howell.....	Shawneet'wn.....	Gallatin.
28.	L. Y. Sherman.....	Macomb.....	McDonough.	45.	P. W. Barnes.....	Lawr'nc'ville.....	Lawrence.
	S. J. Grigsby, Jr.....	Blardins'le.....	McDonough.		Thos. Tippitt.....	Oney.....	Richland.
	J. E. Wyand.....	Rushville.....	Schuyler.		Carl Busse.....	Lawr'nc'ville.....	Lawrence.
29.	Chas. T. Hughes.....	Dixon.....	Lee.	46.	J. H. Miller.....	McLeansboro.....	Hamilton.
	Chas. T. Cherry.....	Oswego.....	Kendall.		R. P. Hanna.....	Fairfield.....	Wayne.
	O. P. Bennett.....	Mazon.....	Grundy.		W. H. Smith.....	Benton.....	Franklin.
30.	Thos. Lamb, Jr.....	Bement.....	Piatt.	47.	Louis Walter.....	Alton.....	Madison.
	Carl Suigert.....	Weldon.....	DeWitt.		G. L. Aderton.....	Hardin.....	Calhoun.
	H. J. Robinson.....	Sadorus.....	Champaign.		J. A. Shephard.....	Jerseyville.....	Jersey.
31.	A. N. Abbott.....	Union Grove.....	Whiteside.	48.	R. C. Brown.....	Sparta.....	Randolph.
	A. T. Miller.....	Toulon.....	Stark.		David Higgins.....	Murphysboro.....	Jackson.
	Edward Devine.....	Deer Grove.....	Whiteside.		A. D. Kless.....	Red Bud.....	Randolph.
32.	J. C. Taylor.....	Elkhart.....	Logan.	49.	W. E. Trautmann.....	St. Louis.....	St. Clair.
	J. C. Young.....	Kilbourne.....	Mason.		J. Chamberlain.....	Lebanon.....	St. Clair.
	J. A. Petrie.....	Grandview.....	Minard.		G. F. Wombacher.....	Macoutah.....	St. Clair.
33.	G. W. Johnson.....	Moline.....	Rock Island.	50.	J. E. N. Edwards.....	Anna.....	Union.
	W. W. Cole.....	Geneseo.....	Henry.		Sidney Miller.....	Cairo.....	Alexander.
	J. H. Andrews.....	Kewanee.....	Henry.		W. H. Warder.....	Marion.....	Williamson.
34.	A. G. Crawford.....	Pittsfield.....	Pike.	51.	S. B. Kerr.....	Metropolis.....	Massac.
	E. McConnell.....	Jacksonville.....	Morgan.		C. P. Skaggs.....	Harrisburg.....	Saline.
	Edw. Johnston.....	Pittsfield.....	Pike.		L. W. Frizzell.....	Vienna.....	Johnson.

SENATE (Alphabetically Arranged).

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
Albertsen, U. J.....	26	Farrelly, J. K. P.....	36	McAdams, John.....	37
Allen, Roy.....	48	Fort, Robert.....	20	McCloud, Sidney.....	3
Andrus, Henry.....	10	Fowler, H. R.....	44	McKenzie, J. C.....	12
Bailey, M. B.....	18	Fuller, DuFay A.....	8	Meahan, Thos.....	34
Beagle, H. C.....	47	Hinderbark, G. W.....	59	Milchrist, T. B.....	25
Brenholt, J. J.....	47	Galligan, Peter F.....	15	Odell, W. M.....	25
Broderick, John.....	17	Gardner, C. P.....	27	Payne, William.....	33
Burnett, O. H.....	50	Hall, Harry G.....	23	Pemberton, S. C.....	40
Busse, Fred A.....	21	Harris, W. F.....	28	Putnam, J. D.....	24
Butler, Michael J.....	4	Humphrey, John.....	7	Riley, W. V.....	2
Campbell, Dan.....	19	Hunt, D. D.....	29	Shumway, J. N. C.....	41
Chapman, P. T.....	51	Hussman, B. L.....	43	Small, Len.....	16
Coleman, C. F.....	38	Juul, Niels.....	11	Stringer, L. B.....	32
Davidson, C. A.....	45	Koch, J. O.....	42	Stubblefield, G. W.....	22
Dawson, Thos. J.....	6	Maguire, B. J.....	9	Templeton, J. W.....	31
Dunlap, H. M.....	30	Mahoney, J. P.....	13	Townsend, L. A.....	35
Evans, H. H.....	14	May, Daniel J.....	1	Watson, J. H.....	46

HOUSE (Alphabetically Arranged).

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Dist.</i>
Abbott, A. N.....	31	Beiler, Henry.....	21	Bundy, W. F.....	42
Aderton, G. L.....	47	Bennett, O. P.....	29	Bush, Guy L.....	14
Allen, Charles.....	18	Bowles, W. A.....	25	Bush, W. S.....	24
Andrus, J. H.....	33	Browne, L. O'N.....	37	Carmody, J.....	13
Arand, H. C.....	49	Brown, R. C.....	48	Cavanagh, J. P.....	27
Bachus, C. H.....	14	Bryant, J. B.....	44	Chamberlain, J.....	49
Barnes, P. W.....	45	Burgett, Carl S.....	40	Cherry, Chas. T.....	29
Beem, W. H.....	40	Busse, Carl.....	45	Christian, F. E.....	4

## HOUSE.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Dist.	Name.	Dist.	Name.	Dist.
Church, W. C.	3	Johnson, J. W.	26	Perdunn, C. A.	43
Cole, W. W.	33	Johnston, Edwin	34	Petrie, J. A.	43
Conlee, W. T.	36	Jones, John G.	5	Pool, J. J.	27
Connor, C. M.	43	Jones, S. H.	39	Rankin, Geo. C.	35
Countryman, J. A.	10	Kelly, M. J.	23	Rankin, W. A.	16
Crafts, Clayton E.	7	Kerr, S. B.	51	Riess, A. D.	48
Craig, C. C.	35	Kerrick, Josiah	20	Rice, E. A.	38
Crangle, F. M.	16	Kettering, A. J.	1	Ridgely, R. M.	89
Crawford, A. G.	34	Kopf, C. W.	15	Rinaker, Thos.	36
Cunningham, E. M.	4	Kreicker, Wm.	4	Robinson, H. J.	30
Curtis, Ed C.	11	Lamb, Thos., Jr.	30	Samuelson, C. A.	37
Devine, Edward	31	Lapsley, Geo. E.	5	Schiagenhauf, W.	22
Donoghue, F. E.	15	Lichtenberger, B. F.	12	Scrogin, A. J.	22
Doyle, John E.	4	Logan, John A.	12	Shanahan, D. E.	9
Drew, S. J.	25	Louden, Geo. W.	44	Shay, R. T.	27
Edwards, J. E. N.	50	Loy, Ferd W.	43	Shepard, J. A.	47
Eignus, M. C.	20	Lyon, Geo. R.	8	Sherman, L. Y.	23
Erickson, S. E.	23	McClanahan, C. V.	18	Shurtleff, E. D.	8
Farnum, F. C.	2	McConnell, Edw.	34	Skaggs, Chas. P.	51
Farrell, J. H.	21	McCulloch, E. D.	24	Smith, Morton	19
Farris, C. L.	42	McDonough, D. V.	17	Smith, W. H.	46
Frizzell, L. H.	51	Merrill, Alva	14	Spiegel, Hans.	5
Funk, D. M.	22	Middlekauff, C. W.	22	Struckman, Geo.	7
Glade, Albert	17	Miller, A. T.	31	Sullivan, D. E.	23
Gould, Kit	3	Miller, J. H.	46	Sullivan, F. J.	2
Gray, J. M.	41	Miller, Sidney	50	Sullivan, Wm.	6
Grisby, S. J., Jr.	28	Milner, Frank	38	Swigert, Carl	30
Groves, Jacob	37	Mitchell, B. M.	19	Taggart, J. E.	12
Haase, C.	20	Montellus, J. A.	15	Taylor, J. C.	42
Hanna, R. P.	46	Moran, W. J.	15	Tippitt, Thos.	35
Hefernan, J. F.	22	Mueller, Carl	21	Trautmann, W. E.	49
Helminiak, J. F.	19	Murphy, J. M.	37	Uppendahl, John	41
Howell, J. L.	44	Myers, O'V.	40	Vaughn, Sam	38
Huggins, David	48	Neese, Thos.	25	Wall, P. J.	1
Hughes, C. H.	29	Nohe, A. W.	2	Warder, W. H.	50
Hughes, J. R.	26	Nowicki, John M.	6	Walter, Louis	47
Hunt, Michael E.	3	O'Connor, C. V.	8	Wheeler, J. A.	39
Hunter, David	10	Olsen, Peter	11	Wilson, James P.	10
Hunter, J. C.	41	O'Meara, J. J.	9	Witt, Geo. W.	36
Isermann, W.	17	Onion, J. N.	26	Wombacher, G. F.	49
Jandus, C. R.	23	Osgood, S. W.	7	Wyand, J. E.	28
Johnson, G. W.	33	Partridge, Jasper	44	Young, J. C.	32
		Pendarvis, R. E.	11		

## VOTE ON ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE—1900.

(Those elected designated by a \*.)

## FOR STATE SENATORS—42D AND 43D GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

Dist.	Name.	Vote.	Dist.	Name.	Vote.
2.*	William U. Riley, Rep.	16,307		Augustus A. Barrow, Dem.	7,603
	Frank D. Comerford, Dem.	15,209		J. M. Sabin, Pro.	648
	Ernst Hallgren, Pro.	351	20.*	Robert Boal Fort, Rep.	10,490
	Frank Lellvelt, Peo.	19		Louis A. Lenz, Dem.	8,412
	Charles B. Holborn, S. T.	56		Harry C. Holmes, Pro.	491
4.	Thomas J. Healy, Rep.	14,053	22.*	George W. Stubblefield, Rep.	9,277
	*Michael J. Butler, Dem.	15,491		W. W. Sharpless, Dem.	6,716
	Joseph F. O'Neal, Pro.	271		L. A. Vasey, Pro.	651
	Stephen Hynes, Peo.	24	24.*	James D. Putnam, Rep.	10,557
	Peter Horsler, S. D.	481		Fred D. Jay, Dem.	9,530
6.	Edward J. Brundage, Rep.	12,895		William S. Parr, Pro.	256
	*Thomas J. Dawson, Dem.	15,253		J. H. Daugherty, Peo.	95
	Avery E. Hoyt, Pro.	287	26.*	U. J. Albertsen, Rep.	10,051
	Carl Beck, Peo.	13		William A. Moore, Dem.	9,855
	J. M. Stewart, S. D.	448		William F. Dudman, Pro.	275
8.*	DuFay A. Fuller, Rep.	13,368		W. S. Gullett, Peo.	28
	Henry M. Coburn, Dem.	5,018		C. E. Crandall, S. L.	147
	John Corlett, Pro.	396	28.	Charles S. DeHart, Rep.	9,327
10.*	Henry Andrus, Rep.	13,165		*William F. Harris, Dem.	10,154
	Frank A. Tichnor, Dem.	4,700		Thomas S. Pittenger, Pro.	375
	John E. Countryman, Pro.	626		Jesse D. Hageman, Peo.	10
12.*	John McKenzie, Rep.	11,486	30.*	Henry M. Dunlap, Rep.	11,954
	George E. White, Dem.	7,737		Evan J. Stevenson, Dem.	9,299
	William Caton, Pro.	454		M. T. Scott, Pro.	478
14.*	Henry H. Evans, Rep.	15,523	32.	W. Y. McLemore, Rep.	8,827
	Charles L. Schwartz, Dem.	7,335		*Lawrence B. Stringer, Dem.	11,049
	George S. Carr, Pro.	668		John S. Martin, Pro.	280
16.*	Len Small, Rep.	10,200	34.	Andrew Russell, Rep.	8,692
	Free P. Morris, Dem.	7,081		*Thomas Meehan, Dem.	10,454
	F. H. Tormohlen, Pro.	398		John Ware, Pro.	241
18.*	Martin B. Bailey, Rep.	12,664		David H. Welch, Peo.	106

## STATE SENATORS.—CONTINUED.

Dist.		Vote.	Dist.		Vote.
	Albert Schaefer, S. L.....	71		Charles E. Hull, Dem.....	10,091
	Henry Hering, S. D.....	65		Elisha A. Riggs, Pro.....	127
	Ornan Pierson, Rep.....	6,901	44.	James W. Gullett, Rep.....	7,891
36.	*James K. P. Farrelly, Dem.....	9,243		*H. Robert Fowler, Dem.....	8,476
	Benjamin F. Wagoner, Pro.....	215		John D. Martin, Jr., Pro.....	323
	H. D. Mann, Peo.....	1	46.	William L. Crim, Rep.....	9,897
38.	Haroldson Lafayette Hunt, Rep.....	8,583		*James Harvey Watson, Dem.....	11,023
	*C. F. Coleman, Dem.....	9,993		John Washburn, Pro.....	444
	J. H. Flower, Pro.....	316	48.	A. C. Bollinger, Rep.....	10,976
	Peter Stein, Peo.....	83		*Roy Alden, Dem.....	11,021
40.*	Stanton C. Pemberton, Rep.....	10,888		R. E. Wilkin, Pro.....	353
	Benjamin F. Wilson, Dem.....	10,379		D. W. Kennedy, Peo.....	15
	W. A. Wiseman, Pro.....	344	50.*	O. H. Burnett, Rep.....	8,073
	Phillip Roessler, Peo.....	44		A. Ney Sessions, Dem.....	7,473
42.*	John Otto Koch, Rep.....	10,699		Cicero J. Norman, Pro.....	113

## REPRESENTATIVES.—2D GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Dist.		Vote.	Dist.		Vote.
1.*	Albert J. Kettering, Rep.....	15,979		Samuel E. Hoisington, Pro.....	1,659
	William T. Turner, Rep.....	14,025		Nils Johnson.....	1
	*Samuel W. Arrand, Dem.....	18,505	11.*	Peter B. Olson, Rep.....	27,425
	*Patrick J. Wall, Dem.....	16,462		*Robert E. Pendarvis, R. p.....	26,884
	Oscar Odelius, Pro.....	432		*Henry L. Drevs, Dem.....	24,362
	John J. Laverty, Peo.....	129		M. S. Cunningham, Dem.....	23,486
	Joseph Trentz, S. D.....	299		Hjalmar M. Fossum, Pro.....	743
	James Heney, S. T.....	56		L. Olsen, S. D.....	2,556
	John C. Sterchie, Ind.....	559	12.*	James E. Taggart, Rep.....	17,046
2.*	Frank C. Farnum, Rep.....	23,660		*Charles W. Middlekauff, Rep.....	17,032
	*Augustus W. Nohe, Rep.....	23,550		*Bertrand F. Lichtenberger, Dem.....	23,211
	*Francis J. Sullivan, Dem.....	44,325		C. Lamp, Pro.....	1,834
	Charles C. Oliver, Pro.....	1,079	13.*	James P. Cavanagh, Rep.....	15,642
	W. D. Tate, S. T.....	134		*William Carmody, Dem.....	13,179
	John S. Varley, Ind.....	4,175		*Cyril R. Jandus, Dem.....	13,297
3.*	Kitt Gould, Rep.....	37,585		Edward Davis, Pro.....	314
	*Chester W. Church, Rep.....	37,326		Peter Knickrehm, S. D.....	1,079
	*Michael E. Hunt, Dem.....	47,760	14.*	Charles H. Bachus, Rep.....	23,154
	Samuel T. Jennes, Pro.....	1,840		*Guy L. Bush, Rep.....	23,167
	Roswell H. Johnson, S. D.....	2,315		*John A. Logan, Dem.....	22,116
	William H. O'Donoghue, Ind.....	142		Herman A. Fischer, Pro.....	1,824
4.*	Frank E. Christian, Rep.....	19,000	15.	Patrick J. Meaney, Rep.....	11,893
	Edwin A. Olson, Rep.....	18,585		*Charles W. Kopf, Rep.....	14,417
	*John E. Doyle, Dem.....	24,751		*William J. Morgan, Dem.....	16,567
	*Edward M. Cummings, Dem.....	25,760		*F. E. Donoghue, Dem.....	15,056
	Owen A. Young, Pro.....	746		Clement A. Weirick, Pro.....	385
	Henry Glaser, S. D.....	968		William Kamin, S. D.....	393
5.*	John G. Jones, Rep.....	33,609		Edward Carrier, Ind.....	781
	*Hamlin M. Spiegel, Rep.....	34,438	16.*	Ed C. Curtis, Rep.....	15,329
	*George E. Lapsley, Dem.....	31,625		*W. A. Rankin, Rep.....	15,199
	A. E. MacDonald, Pro.....	761		*Frank M. Crangle, Dem.....	12,365
	George Hazel, S. T.....	176		W. W. Parrish, Jr., Dem.....	8,629
	William B. Hennessy, Ind.....	578		Jerome Clapsaddle, Pro.....	1,003
6.	John H. Fichter, Rep.....	19,172	17.*	Albert Glade, Rep.....	17,591
	*William Sullivan, Rep.....	19,717		*Richard F. Shay, Dem.....	13,651
	*John M. Nowicki, Dem.....	22,724		*D. V. McDonough, Dem.....	13,456
	*William Krelcker, Dem.....	21,412		Ezra A. Cook, Pro.....	375
	Ralph Atkinson, Pro.....	2,303		P. J. Hayes, S. T.....	62
	Paul Buckoll, Peo.....	38		Cornelius L. Heeg, Ind.....	124
	Oscar Presto, S. D.....	987	18.*	Charles A. Allen, Rep.....	18,255
7.*	George Struckman, Rep.....	29,091		*John A. Montellus, Rep.....	18,812
	*Stacey W. Osgood, Rep.....	28,893		C. S. Schneider, Dem.....	11,629
	*Clayton E. Crafts, Dem.....	27,262		*C. V. McClenathan, Dem.....	11,829
	Joseph B. White, Pro.....	3,434		Columbus Jennings, Pro.....	1,852
	William Stewart, Peo.....	92	19.*	Morton G. Smith, Rep.....	13,349
	Frank Lehmann, Ind.....	3,261		Robert C. Busse, Rep.....	13,061
8.*	George R. Lyon, Rep.....	16,820		*Benjamin M. Mitchell, Dem.....	18,421
	*Edward D. Shurtleff, Rep.....	17,115		*Joseph F. Helminiak, Dem.....	16,254
	*Cornelius V. O'Connor, Dem.....	13,911		William D. Turner, Pro.....	440
	Benjamin R. Cloes, Pro.....	1,175		L. M. Freese, Peo.....	31
	J. W. Christy, Rep.....	7,390		William C. Horgan, S. D.....	701
	W. M. Dooly.....	3		C. A. O. Haarvig, S. T.....	140
9.*	David E. Shanahan, Rep.....	20,169	20.*	Melancthon C. Eignus, R. p.....	15,445
	*James J. O'Meara, Dem.....	20,083		*Josiah Kerrick, Rep.....	15,547
	*John J. Morley, Dem.....	20,184		*Christian Haase, Dem.....	13,033
	Walter Lathrop, Pro.....	360		Austin Gibbons, Dem.....	12,581
	Joseph Keidle, S. D.....	779		John W. Kilborn, Pro.....	1,603
10.*	James A. Countryman, Rep.....	15,923	21.*	Carl Mueller, Rep.....	21,894
	*Lars M. Noling, Rep.....	11,313		*Henry C. Beitler, Rep.....	21,300
	*David Hunter, Rep.....	12,882		*James H. Farrell, Dem.....	32,488
	*James P. Wilson, Dem.....	14,230			

## REPRESENTATIVES.—CONTINUED.

Dist.		Vote.	Dist.		Vote.
	E. S. Nethercutt, Pro.....	470		*William T. Conlee, Dem.....	13,933
	Robert Bauer, S. D.....	1,057		James E. Masters, Pro.....	674
22.	*Duncan M. Funk, Rep.....	13,882	37.	*William Schlagenhaupt, Rep.....	13,502
	*Arthur J. Serogin, Rep.....	13,893		George W. Cyrus, Rep.....	13,193
	*John T. Heffernan, Dem.....	19,147		*Jacob Groves, Dem.....	16,158
	Galen M. Good, Pro.....	3,192		*John M. Murphy, Dem.....	15,998
23.	*Samuel E. Erickson, Rep.....	15,136		Harry E. Killam, Pro.....	621
	Lawrence Kilcourse, Rep.....	12,226		William Haseman.....	16
	*Denis E. Sullivan, Dem.....	12,776	38.	*Frank Richmond Milner, Rep.....	13,396
	*Michael J. Kelly, Dem.....	13,131		Joseph Franklia Watts, Rep.....	12,359
	H. J. Biddenback, Pro.....	263		*Samuel Vaughn, Dem.....	13,559
	J. V. Agt, S. D.....	523		*Edward A. Rice, Dem.....	13,734
	G. A. Hinckley, S. T.....	76		Arthur Ware, Pro.....	1,026
24.	*Alva Merrill, Rep.....	15,587		John J. Rittman, Peo.....	234
	*Edward D. McCulloch, Rep.....	15,639	39.	*John A. Wheeler, Rep.....	14,513
	*John F. Buckley, Dem.....	14,724		Samuel H. Jones, Rep.....	13,889
	Walter C. Bush, Dem.....	13,828		Edward L. Merritt, Dem.....	13,847
	Stephen Martin, Pro.....	533		*Redick M. Ridgely, Dem.....	13,891
	Henry Greenburg, S. D.....	156		Thomas D. Vredenburg, Pro.....	1,061
25.	*Samuel J. Drew, Rep.....	14,938		John R. Ward, Ind. Rep.....	145
	*Thomas J. Neese, Rep.....	14,763	40.	*Carl S. Burgett, Rep.....	16,206
	*William A. Bowles, Dem.....	10,050		*William H. Bean, Rep.....	16,071
	Michael F. Hennebray, Dem.....	9,955		O'Vernon Myers, Dem.....	15,371
	Herbert Frazer, Pro.....	305		*Robert G. Hammond, Dem.....	15,858
26.	J. W. Johnson, Rep.....	14,074		Jefferson R. Hobart, Pro.....	986
	*J. N. Onion, Rep.....	14,957		Adam Whitmer, Peo.....	82
	*L. R. Vandeventer, Dem.....	14,762	41.	*John H. Uppendahl, Rep.....	16,994
	*John Hughes, Dem.....	14,853		*John C. Hunter, Rep.....	16,913
	J. T. Alsup, Pro.....	818		*James M. Gray, Dem.....	17,267
	John T. Kell, Peo.....	159		Albert W. Treat, Dem.....	16,767
	F. W. Moore.....	338		W. H. Bickers, Pro.....	1,004
27.	*William D. Isermann, Rep.....	16,935	42.	*William F. Bundy, Rep.....	23,955
	*Joseph J. Pool, Rep.....	16,915		*Charles L. Farris, Dem.....	16,375
	*Lee O'Neil Browne, Dem.....	16,086		*George W. Loudon, Dem.....	16,712
	John McLaughlin, Dem.....	11,088		George W. Wiekline, Peo.....	187
	J. H. Morphis, Pro.....	873	43.	*Charles M. Connor, Rep.....	31,108
28.	*Lawrence Y. Sherman, Rep.....	15,289		*Charles A. Purdman, Dem.....	17,595
	Ulysses A. Wilson, Rep.....	14,028		*Ferdinand W. Loy, Dem.....	17,587
	*J. E. Wyand, Dem.....	15,598		John E. Z. Turney, Pro.....	1,070
	*S. J. Gysby, Jr., Dem.....	14,973	44.	Edward Craig, Rep.....	11,103
	Ambrose F. Houser, Pro.....	1,112		*James B. Bryant, Dem.....	12,576
	Silas W. Walker, Peo.....	57		*Joseph L. Howell, Dem.....	12,593
29.	*Charles H. Hughes, Rep.....	24,676		William A. Morgan, Pro.....	787
	*Charles T. Cherry, Rep.....	24,711		*Jasper Partridge, McKinley Rep.....	12,545
	*O. Prescott Bennett, Dem.....	19,301	45.	Phillip W. Barnes, Rep.....	20,755
	G. F. Schoonmaker, Pro.....	2,111		Thomas Tippitt, Dem.....	13,308
	George S. Foxon, Peo.....	2		*Carl Busse, Dem.....	13,376
30.	*Carl Swigert, Rep.....	18,017		Henry B. Alley, Pro.....	890
	*Thomas Lamb, Jr., Rep.....	18,019	46.	*John H. Miller, Rep.....	16,057
	*Hugh J. Robinson, Dem.....	27,602		Robert E. Mabry, Rep.....	13,747
	A. J. Flanagan, Pro.....	1,432		*Robert P. Hanna, Dem.....	16,128
	A. M. Coffeen, Ind.....	1,227		*William Henry Smith, Dem.....	16,227
		20,054		John A. L. Scott, Pro.....	1,747
31.	*Alfred N. Abbott, Rep.....	20,034	47.	*Louis E. Walter, Rep.....	15,742
	*Allen P. Miller, Rep.....	22,160		*George L. Aderton, Rep.....	15,570
	*Edward Devine, Dem.....	2,008		*John A. Shepard, Dem.....	15,023
	Jonas G. Brooks, Pro.....	25,998		William E. Wheeler, Dem.....	14,896
32.	*James C. Taylor, Rep.....	16,135		John H. Belt, Pro.....	622
	*John C. Young, Dem.....	16,045		J. F. Bricker, S. L.....	166
	*John A. Petrie, Dem.....	824	48.	T. L. Bailey, Rep.....	16,244
	Perry W. Thomas, Pro.....	21,214		*R. C. Brown, Rep.....	16,373
33.	*George W. Johnson, Rep.....	21,098		*David Huggins, Dem.....	16,683
	*William W. Cole, Rep.....	8,738		*Alfred D. Riess, Dem.....	16,578
	Matthew J. McQuiry, Dem.....	9,478		J. Renwick Blair, Pro.....	1,065
	*James H. Andrews, Dem.....	1,334	49.	*William E. Trautmann, Rep.....	14,386
	D. L. Kelleher, Pro.....	25,500		*John M. Chamberlain, Jr., Rep.....	14,802
34.	*Albert G. Crawford, Rep.....	15,704		Michael M. Dermody, Dem.....	14,154
	*Edward McConnell, Dem.....	15,708		*George F. Wombacher, Dem.....	15,017
	*Edwin Johnston, Dem.....	698		William Yochum, Pro.....	519
	John W. Boven, Pro.....	347		Robert Harding, Peo.....	3
	George Roberts, Pro.....	166	50.	*Sidney B. Miller, Rep.....	11,921
	Edward Vasconcellos, S. L.....	179		*James E. N. Edwards, Rep.....	11,998
	Edward S. Altmiller, S. D.....	23,878		*William H. Warder, Dem.....	11,255
35.	*George C. Rankin, Rep.....	23,888		Joseph M. Duggan, Dem.....	11,246
	*Charles A. Samuelson, Rep.....	21,683		Charles F. Kiest, Pro.....	241
	*Charles C. Craig, Dem.....	6,711	51.	*S. Bartlett Kerr, Rep.....	15,451
	George Brulington, Ind. Dem.....	2,181		*Charles P. Skaggs, Rep.....	15,234
	R. T. Mathews, Pro.....	20,846		*Lewis H. Frizzell, Dem.....	18,871
36.	*Thomas Rinaker, Rep.....	13,963		Randolph Cook, Pro.....	835
	*George W. Witt, Dem.....				

## Election Returns.

## POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT--1900

(Subject to revision.)

(Republican pluralities in roman; opposition pluralities in heavy-face.)

STATE.	McKinley. <i>Rep.</i>	Bryan. <i>Dem.</i>	Wool- ley. <i>Pro.</i>	Barker. <i>Peo.</i>	Debs. <i>S. D.</i>	Malon- cy. <i>S.-L.</i>	Leon- ard. <i>U. C.</i>	Ellis. <i>U. R.</i>	<i>Plu- rality.</i>	<i>*Total vote.</i>
Alabama.....	55,512	97,131	2,137	4,178	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>41,619</b>	158,994
Arkansas.....	44,800	81,142	584	972	.....	.....	.....	341	<b>36,342</b>	127,839
California.....	164,755	124,985	5,087	.....	7,572	.....	.....	.....	39,770	303,856
Colorado.....	93,022	122,933	3,790	389	654	700	.....	.....	<b>29,665</b>	221,396
Connecticut.....	102,567	73,997	1,617	.....	1,029	908	.....	.....	28,570	180,118
Delaware.....	22,529	18,858	588	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	3,671	41,982
Florida.....	7,314	28,007	1,039	1,070	601	.....	.....	.....	<b>20,693</b>	38,091
Georgia.....	35,035	81,700	1,396	4,584	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>46,665</b>	121,715
Idaho.....	27,198	29,414	57	213	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>2,216</b>	57,781
Illinois.....	597,885	503,061	17,626	1,141	9,687	1,373	532	672	94,324	1,131,897
Indiana.....	396,063	309,584	13,718	1,438	2,374	663	.....	254	26,479	664,094
Iowa.....	307,808	209,255	9,502	613	2,742	259	166	.....	98,543	530,355
Kansas.....	185,955	162,601	3,605	.....	1,605	.....	.....	.....	23,354	353,766
Kentucky.....	227,128	235,103	3,780	2,017	646	390	.....	.....	<b>7,975</b>	469,672
Louisiana.....	14,233	53,671	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>39,438</b>	69,904
Maine.....	65,435	36,822	2,585	.....	878	.....	.....	.....	28,613	105,720
Maryland.....	136,212	122,271	4,582	.....	908	391	.....	147	31,941	264,511
Massachusetts.....	238,866	156,969	6,207	.....	9,595	2,599	.....	.....	81,867	414,296
Michigan.....	116,239	211,685	11,859	833	2,826	930	.....	.....	104,584	544,375
Minnesota.....	190,461	112,909	5,555	.....	3,065	1,329	.....	.....	77,360	316,311
Mississippi.....	5,753	51,706	.....	1,644	.....	1,294	.....	.....	<b>45,953</b>	59,150
Missouri.....	314,091	351,922	5,965	4,244	6,128	1,294	.....	.....	<b>37,831</b>	683,644
Montana.....	25,373	57,146	298	.....	708	116	.....	.....	<b>11,773</b>	63,641
Nebraska.....	121,835	114,013	3,685	1,104	823	.....	.....	.....	7,322	241,478
Nevada.....	3,860	6,376	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>2,516</b>	10,236
New Hampshire.....	54,803	35,489	1,270	.....	790	.....	.....	.....	19,314	92,352
New Jersey.....	221,707	164,808	7,183	639	4,609	2,074	.....	.....	56,899	401,650
New York.....	821,992	678,386	23,043	.....	12,869	12,622	.....	.....	143,636	1,547,912
North Carolina.....	133,081	157,752	1,006	830	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>26,671</b>	292,639
North Dakota.....	35,891	20,519	731	110	518	.....	.....	.....	15,372	57,769
Ohio.....	543,918	474,882	10,203	251	4,847	1,688	4,284	.....	69,036	1,040,073
Oregon.....	46,526	33,385	2,536	269	1,466	.....	.....	.....	13,141	84,182
Pennsylvania.....	712,065	424,232	27,908	638	4,831	2,396	.....	.....	284,433	1,173,210
Rhode Island.....	33,784	19,812	1,529	.....	.....	1,443	.....	.....	13,972	56,568
South Carolina.....	3,579	47,233	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>43,654</b>	50,812
South Dakota.....	54,536	39,544	1,542	339	176	.....	.....	.....	14,992	96,131
Tennessee.....	121,194	144,751	3,900	1,368	410	.....	.....	.....	<b>39,557</b>	271,623
Texas.....	131,641	267,423	2,614	20,981	1,846	162	.....	.....	<b>136,791</b>	423,706
Utah.....	47,139	45,006	209	.....	720	106	.....	.....	2,133	93,180
Vermont.....	42,568	12,849	363	367	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,719	56,216
Virginia.....	115,865	146,080	2,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>30,215</b>	264,095
Washington.....	57,456	44,833	2,363	.....	2,006	896	.....	.....	12,623	107,524
West Virginia.....	119,851	98,791	1,585	274	286	.....	.....	.....	21,068	220,788
Wisconsin.....	265,896	159,285	10,124	.....	524	7,005	.....	.....	106,581	442,894
Wyoming.....	14,517	10,298	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,219	24,815
Totals.....	7,217,688	6,358,589	208,321	50,537	87,796	39,944	518	5,688	.....	13,983,257
Majority.....	466,285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\*Includes scattering, blank and defective votes.

In Kansas the democratic and people's parties had each an electoral ticket, but the names were identical on both. In some counties the clerks gave all the democratic and populist votes to the populist ticket, and in others they were separated as cast. For this reason it is impossible to tell exactly how many votes the democrats cast, and how many the populists cast. Of the Bryan vote of 162,601 the returns indicate that 60,185 were cast by the democrats and 102,416 by the populists. There was no Barker, or middle-of-the-road populist, ticket in the field. The same condition of affairs existed four years ago in some states in which the two parties voted for the same electors, but upon separate tickets, as county officers then, as now, combined the votes on electors and credited them all to one or the other party.

**Vote of States and Territories by Counties.**

**ALABAMA (Population 1,823,697).**

COUNTIES. (66)	PRESIDENT 1900				Gov. 1888				PRESIDENT 1886				
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Rep.	Dem.	Bryan	Pro.	Pro.	G.D.
17915 Autauga.....	537	980	8	38..	7	452	98..	289	1232	49	11	99	
13194 Baldwin.....	396	444	7	74..	85	1166	63..	404	704	22	17	34	
35182 Barbour.....	272	2714	23	21..	148	2246	339..	1437	2215	442	29	815	
18438 Bibb.....	482	725	40	30..	9	1277	1021..	650	984	532	30	39	
23199 Blount.....	1194	1484	73	113..	18	1952	1646..	2619	1890	532	30	40	
31944 Bullock.....	269	1586	4	7..	—	1122	105..	749	1844	23	16	131	
25761 Butler.....	567	1835	20	76..	109	1536	1352..	846	1256	553	27	88	
34874 Calhoun.....	161	7443	2	—	—	2646	1530..	1222	2317	471	115	171	
8254 Chambers.....	685	2837	89	62..	8	3670	1373..	1057	1722	288	37	63	
21096 Cherokee.....	1169	1167	59	392..	56	1184	1190..	602	659	1117	18	89	
16522 Chilton.....	791	469	28	24..	36	917	1008..	310	549	582	22	52	
18136 Choctaw.....	608	658	17	33..	20	236	1346..	357	1017	468	11	50	
27790 Claiborne.....	372	2036	14	4..	12	1310	97..	502	2200	43	22	25	
17099 Clay.....	1087	990	37	84..	9	1428	1310..	489	1112	298	25	37	
13206 Cleburne.....	624	660	50	50..	43	958	816..	472	879	114	33	21	
20972 Coffee.....	535	988	30	19..	102	1189	947..	114	799	695	24	52	
22341 Colbert.....	1243	1542	35	85..	21	2079	1014..	1734	1615	43	14	93	
17514 Conecuh.....	803	718	65	81..	7	888	1072..	881	599	332	41	155	
16144 Coosa.....	951	951	40	31..	—	1282	1371..	439	870	423	39	49	
15346 Covington.....	183	560	39	69..	48	981	639..	69	657	490	16	16	
19678 Crenshaw.....	549	1141	120	168..	20	1387	1336..	330	909	839	28	164	
17849 Cullman.....	80	1167	34	122..	5	1180	600..	447	735	447	27	140	
21169 Dale.....	888	1141	53	146..	90	1636	1446..	289	1198	957	50	94	
54657 Dallas.....	161	4714	78	50..	56	2333	53..	519	4042	49	10	52	
23539 DeKalb.....	1735	1873	52	67..	17	1902	1224..	1446	1365	221	28	46	
28496 Elmore.....	1104	1773	131	31..	23	1865	1786..	1379	1182	741	46	119	
11320 Escambia.....	436	409	24	15..	10	991	373..	482	877	87	20	82	
27361 Etowah.....	1629	1734	37	164..	59	1685	1386..	873	977	805	36	109	
14132 Fayette.....	82	638	9	11..	13	960	827..	441	603	619	14	39	
16511 Franklin.....	1151	2814	56	89..	25	991	848..	483	821	287	17	33	
19096 Geneva.....	657	679	26	99..	38	776	1040..	46	488	758	21	39	
24182 Greene.....	107	964	14	5..	13	1824	32..	503	1725	139	15	24	
31011 Hale.....	348	1563	19	12..	10	1515	120..	933	2768	138	43	77	
36147 Henry.....	580	1984	45	86..	36	2811	2118..	675	2157	903	46	246	
30508 Jackson.....	1694	1963	40	24..	32	2117	504..	675	2653	903	31	117	
140420 Jefferson.....	2842	4580	213	86..	109	5020	982..	3394	6377	1842	369	450	
16084 Lamar.....	509	890	23	30..	5	1650	422..	509	1036	170	22	69	
20559 Lauderdale.....	1458	1380	12	17..	12	2445	532..	1024	2254	46	15	45	
20124 Lawrence.....	996	1262	39	27..	24	1370	1300..	1685	1199	49	45	51	
31826 Lee.....	1026	1718	75	28..	24	2333	930..	1491	1584	153	41	133	
22387 Limestone.....	1157	1043	37	2..	34	1593	242..	1320	1734	78	28	27	
33651 Lowndes.....	1524	1770	9	10..	521	3865	48..	642	2673	78	6	20	
23128 Macon.....	511	1265	26	19..	15	3085	15..	259	1011	32	5	56	
43702 Madison.....	1679	3341	14	36..	109	3408	162..	2548	3973	83	46	103	
38315 Marengo.....	234	2306	7	4..	1	1735	90..	764	3089	79	13	25	
14994 Marion.....	685	1137	15	8..	4	1219	484..	502	1164	37	3	23	
23289 Marshall.....	1139	1398	69	219..	31	1447	1637..	520	977	967	33	37	
62740 Mobile.....	2243	2969	93	112..	123	1678	230..	2778	811	137	149	482	
23696 Monroe.....	145	909	8	6..	2	1191	69..	—	—	—	—	—	
72047 Montgomery.....	567	3047	92	60..	11	2616	45..	977	2582	71	44	526	
28820 Morgan.....	1500	1741	17	67..	25	2721	1113..	1462	1970	158	52	195	
31783 Perry.....	80	1748	13	15..	7	1453	45..	463	2485	197	10	34	
24402 Pickens.....	203	797	68	59..	75	2019	1181..	211	1279	931	17	66	
29172 Pike.....	438	1413	9	35..	75	1436	1131..	862	1569	508	43	292	
21647 Randolph.....	1377	1510	10	36..	17	1594	685..	802	1265	177	22	55	
27083 Russell.....	135	1416	8	12..	1	1404	81..	773	1623	22	3	35	
19425 Shelby.....	1389	749	41	96..	13	1284	1597..	1051	875	583	707	19	63
23684 St. Clair.....	1171	794	49	411..	28	701	1467..	603	583	1021	25	41	
32710 Sumter.....	304	1053	18	6..	16	869	21..	1459	1799	95	18	186	
35723 Talladega.....	1336	1602	122	44..	47	2096	765..	922	1635	219	40	49	
23675 Tallapoosa.....	1202	2557	84	31..	11	3059	1575..	685	2019	672	81	106	
36147 Tuscaloosa.....	650	1173	29	39..	—	2406	1636..	965	1404	747	51	79	
25162 Walker.....	1639	1250	18	25..	72	1944	811..	1101	1064	184	22	22	
11134 Washington.....	269	492	120	27..	80	1017	163..	224	551	91	10	46	
35631 Wilcox.....	30	2031	21	2..	17	2159	34..	45	2654	2	3	45	
9554 Winston.....	519	539	49	15..	5	696	97..	589	274	75	5	6	
Total.....	55512	97131	2173	4178..	2429	110557	50052..	54737	107137	24089	2147	6462	
Plurality.....	41619	.....	.....	.....	.....	60505	.....	.....	69454	.....	.....	.....	
Per cent.....	34.91	61.68	1.30	2.69..	1.50	67.81	30.69..	28.13	55.06	12.38	1.10	3.32	
Total vote.....	158904	.....	.....	.....	.....	163038	.....	.....	194572*	.....	.....	.....	

**VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1900.**

John A. Steele, Rep.....	28,291
W. J. Samford, Dem.....	115,167
Hargett, Pro.....	1,301
Crowe, Peo.....	17,543

**STATE OFFICERS ELECTED, 1900.**

(All democrats.)

Secretary of State—R. P. McDavid.
Attorney-General—C. G. Brown.
Superintendent of Education—J. W. Abercrombie.

ELECTION RETURNS.

319

Treasurer—J. C. Smith.  
Auditor—W. H. Mathews.  
Commissioner Agriculture—R. B. Poole.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1900.

1. The counties of Choctaw, Clarke, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe and Washington.	
John W. Schell, Rep.....	2,046
George W. Taylor, Dem.....	9,804
2. The counties of Baldwin, Butler, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Escambia, Montgomery, Pike and Wilcox.	
S. J. Thromen, Rep.....	93
A. A. Wiley, Dem.....	12,496
3. The counties of Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Lee and Russell.	
W. O. Moldey, Rep.....	3,179
H. D. Clayton, Dem.....	13,420
Hudmon, Pro.....	137
4. The counties of Calhoun, Chilton, Cleburne, Dallas, Shelby and Talladega.	
M. F. Aldrick, Rep.....	283
S. J. Brown, Dem.....	10,733
5. The counties of Autauga, Chambers, Clay, Coosa, Elmore, Lowndes, Macon, Randolph and Tallapoosa.	
A. J. Milstead, Rep.....	7,782
C. W. Thompson, Dem.....	15,737

6. The counties of Fayette, Greene, Lamar, Marion, Pickens, Sumter, Tuskalooosa and Walker.	
T. B. Morton, Rep.....	4,218
J. H. Bankhead, Dem.....	8,073
7. The counties of Cherokee, Cullman, DeKalb, Etowah, Franklin, Marshall, St. Clair and Winston.	
N. B. Spears, Rep.....	9,802
J. L. Barnett, Dem.....	10,549
8. The counties of Colbert, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison and Morgan.	
A. W. Holland, Rep.....	8,900
William Richardson, Dem.....	13,193
9. The counties of Bibb, Blount, Hale, Jefferson and Perry.	
O. W. Underwood, Dem.....	10,591
No opposition.	

LEGISLATURE.

1900-1901. 1898-1899.

	Sen. Ho.	J. B. Sen.	Ho. J. B.	
Republicans.....	{ Democratic	2	3	5
Democrats.....	{ on	22	74	96
People's.....	{ Joint Ballot	9	23	32

ARIZONA (Population 122,931).

COUNTIES.

Population. (13)	—DEL. 1900—			—DEL. '98—			—DEL. '96—			—DEL. '94—		
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.
8297 Apache.....	509	213	—	264	221..	—	227	230	19..	471	432	70
9251 Cochise.....	695	804	25..	648	711..	—	521	262	357..	481	340	329
5514 Coconino.....	502	436	19..	464	350..	—	358	415	225..	441	354	196
4973 Gila.....	388	648	18..	383	634..	—	302	140	380..	118	161	296
14162 Graham.....	630	904	16..	521	871..	—	791	264	241..	456	568	188
20457 Maricopa.....	1691	1706	126..	1743	1671..	—	1414	1063	738..	1381	1124	727
3426 Mohave.....	131	424	5..	168	474..	—	187	43	315..	110	114	278
8829 Navajo.....	270	303	2..	339	286..	—	234	246	41..	—	—	—
14689 Pima.....	639	877	9..	834	757..	—	618	413	275..	667	536	213
7779 Pinal.....	196	384	4..	273	239..	—	271	148	104..	304	186	113
4545 Santa Cruz.....	229	281	3..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13799 Yavapai.....	1670	1213	55..	1404	1718..	—	921	767	1063..	1103	813	523
4145 Yuma.....	284	471	10..	343	230..	—	221	99	138..	166	128	133
Total.....	7664	8664	292..	7384	8212..	—	6065	4090	3896..	5648	4773	3006
Plurality.....	1000	—	—	828..	1975	—	—	—	—	875	—	—
Per cent.....	45.46	52.23	1.75..	47.22	52.78..	—	43.13	29.15	27.71..	42.40	35.81	21.78
Total vote.....	16620	—	—	15396	—	—	14060	—	—	13324	—	—

LEGISLATURE, 1901-1902.

Council. House. J. B.

Republicans.....	4	6	10
Democrats.....	8	18	26

LEGISLATURE, 1899-1900.

Council. House. J. B.

Republicans.....	4	11	15
Democrats.....	8	13	21

ARKANSAS (Population 1,311,564).

COUNTIES.

Population. (75)	—PRESIDENT 1900—					—GOVERNOR 1898—					—PRESIDENT 1896—				
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	U. R.	U. R.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Lib.	Auten.	Rep.	Dem.	Nat.	Pro.	
12373 Arkansas.....	568	990	9	6	—	539	974	41	14..	550	1175	6	11		
19734 Ashley.....	524	1381	8	8	7..	214	532	12	3..	405	1760	18	72		
9298 Baxter.....	287	723	2	1	2..	182	539	18	1..	262	980	—	2		
31611 Benton.....	1087	2880	26	20	9..	646	1654	141	18..	685	3548	13	21		
16386 Boone.....	641	1338	5	5	1..	360	865	36	3..	573	1732	6	13		
1651 Bradley.....	153	842	4	4	4..	13	525	17	1..	185	976	3	6		
8539 Calhoun.....	244	654	—	2	—	33	410	6	1..	216	910	2	2		
18848 Carroll.....	735	1205	24	14	8..	617	1056	75	12..	875	1970	23	21		
14528 Chicot.....	430	269	4	5	5..	48	656	—	1..	258	418	17	67		
21289 Clark.....	703	1232	23	73	38..	506	1123	70	76..	833	1910	57	25		
15888 Clay.....	627	1145	4	9	1..	382	1119	116	6..	475	1537	10	12		
16238 Cleburne.....	205	520	16	57	21..	103	843	228	5..	108	1047	7	4		
11620 Cleveland.....	286	876	2	5	2..	82	554	35	1..	231	1269	8	8		
22077 Columbia.....	606	1440	2	11	3..	165	859	34	8..	537	2159	4	7		
19772 Conway.....	805	1635	9	4	7..	506	1290	27	10..	656	2255	7	11		
19505 Craighead.....	489	1326	28	20	13..	288	1513	134	31..	329	1890	2	3		
21270 Crawford.....	1040	1449	10	7	4..	1367	1782	103	11..	1311	1870	8	10		
14529 Crittenden.....	381	327	3	4	1..	46	663	7	6..	258	625	5	5		
11051 Cross.....	312	638	1	—	2..	92	427	9	1..	224	908	—	1		
11518 Dallas.....	514	746	6	7	1..	248	555	58	10..	479	1032	5	2		

Population.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Woody.	Barker.	Ellis.	Auten.	Jones.	Morgan.	M'Knight.	M'Kinley.	Bryan.	Bentley.	Lever.	g
15111 Desha.....	168	328	5	1	3.	28	289	3	...	290	396	21	9	9
18551 Drew.....	569	1049	4	10	3.	398	891	117	3.	663	1754	5	6	8
20780 Faulkner.....	682	1191	4	30	4.	581	1421	379	10.	536	2044	6	8	38
17385 Franklin.....	485	1367	8	21	3.	343	1152	115	7.	443	1746	25	38	1
12917 Fulton.....	397	984	4	5	...	286	874	63	4.	333	1259	2	1	1
18773 Garland.....	708	940	7	3	3.	492	1197	48	13.	703	1445	40	36	4
7671 Grant.....	475	574	—	—	...	66	649	18	3.	125	801	2	3	3
16979 Greene.....	419	1091	6	9	2.	243	1108	84	11.	262	1627	7	4	4
24101 Hempstead.....	1330	1552	15	5	6.	902	1560	50	20.	1203	1832	10	19	12
12748 Hot Springs.....	423	763	3	8	1.	131	707	120	10.	292	1331	9	12	1
14076 Howard.....	585	986	9	27	7.	165	777	117	3.	294	1302	1	2	2
22557 Independence.....	782	1526	15	55	12.	513	1502	421	19.	567	2089	9	11	13
13506 Izard.....	381	1119	5	12	1.	264	1063	60	3.	285	1507	11	13	1
18383 Jackson.....	598	1050	7	2	2.	511	1191	33	5.	588	1585	—	—	—
40472 Jefferson.....	1477	1363	2	1	1.	874	1766	65	21.	1050	1653	27	20	20
17448 Johnson.....	552	1317	5	6	4.	394	1223	172	11.	491	1831	3	6	6
10594 Lafayette.....	448	422	—	—	...	841	578	84	6.	423	608	2	3	3
16491 Lawrence.....	476	858	3	6	1.	289	1241	162	15.	537	1679	23	14	14
19408 Lee.....	1286	2850	—	—	...	679	1610	—	...	213	1946	23	19	19
13380 Lincoln.....	392	734	2	12	—	143	1037	49	2.	236	1028	2	1	1
18731 Little River.....	281	751	1	6	—	260	820	52	1.	273	852	7	7	7
20565 Logan.....	648	1557	8	13	5.	825	1339	62	2.	946	1786	6	3	3
22544 Lonoke.....	849	1837	7	18	7.	550	1686	162	13.	437	2300	12	13	13
19864 Madison.....	1289	1475	5	2	—	1189	1557	27	13.	1290	1689	16	17	17
11977 Marion.....	375	905	1	4	1.	221	724	16	2.	336	1212	25	3	3
17558 Miller.....	759	855	15	26	14.	258	703	98	4.	565	1073	6	15	15
16384 Mississippi.....	378	591	—	—	...	172	1019	35	14.	168	815	2	1	1
16816 Monroe.....	403	708	—	—	...	152	615	12	5.	436	1019	77	60	60
9444 Montgomery.....	293	476	1	6	—	136	551	87	15.	220	1008	—	—	—
16609 Nevada.....	744	732	26	49	18.	371	985	498	20.	469	1669	4	7	7
12533 Newton.....	630	443	1	1	1.	661	488	29	—	733	639	4	8	8
20892 Ouachita.....	1143	1120	5	3	7.	702	1019	36	2.	1029	1366	2	9	9
7294 Perry.....	253	459	3	6	1.	153	438	44	4.	217	678	4	2	2
26561 Phillips.....	388	1349	8	—	—	62	990	—	—	815	1085	43	35	35
10301 Pike.....	413	536	—	—	...	164	712	15	9.	251	864	2	1	1
7025 Poinsett.....	180	520	—	—	1.	111	553	15	7.	130	572	4	7	7
13353 Polk.....	411	923	11	38	5.	287	736	400	17.	51	1044	4	8	8
21715 Pope.....	855	1871	2	14	—	534	1430	77	6.	762	2315	13	7	7
11875 Prairie.....	496	856	5	3	1.	430	851	34	3.	533	1145	3	2	2
63179 Pulaski.....	192	2009	29	20	13.	789	1973	56	9.	1754	3021	74	45	45
17156 Randolph.....	448	1385	2	8	1.	346	1730	66	7.	307	1915	4	—	—
17157 Saline.....	842	811	7	16	3.	133	1069	71	16.	298	1417	2	—	—
13122 Scott.....	313	733	1	16	2.	187	767	119	3.	264	1290	31	2	2
13183 Searcy.....	809	567	—	—	...	715	620	13	4.	737	615	2	6	6
11988 Sebastian.....	964	2094	11	16	4.	675	1784	113	19.	1009	2622	12	17	17
36385 Sevier.....	560	772	2	10	2.	191	814	267	4.	170	1166	4	13	13
16339 Sharp.....	394	1059	3	10	2.	198	769	104	15.	230	1383	1	2	2
12199 St. Francis.....	703	634	6	7	6.	147	512	20	3.	455	1087	3	5	5
8100 Stone.....	231	520	1	9	1.	143	478	111	6.	172	728	5	2	2
22435 Union.....	336	1238	10	7	5.	68	984	145	2.	149	1749	29	31	31
11220 Van Buren.....	445	599	3	35	6.	406	805	145	4.	574	846	20	26	26
34256 Washington.....	1345	2658	49	34	24.	862	1540	297	25.	1197	3208	17	23	23
14364 White.....	811	1634	53	39	23.	498	1901	1081	27.	559	2876	17	8	8
16304 Woodruff.....	549	980	2	1	4.	306	1011	15	4.	620	1478	5	4	4
22750 Yell.....	798	1454	14	—	—	659	1533	81	6.	812	2261	4	8	8

Total.....	44800	81142	584	972	341.	27524	75362	8332	679.	37512	110103	833	889	
Plurality.....		39342					47838				72591			
Per cent.....	35.06	63.47	45	76	26.	24.75	67.76	7.49	.06.	25.11	73.69	.09	.09	
Total vote.....		127879					111218				149337			

In 1896 the democrats and populists fused on electoral ticket, the democrats having 5 electors and the populists having 5  
 In 1898 the people's and liberty parties nominated candidates for governor only.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.	
Governor—Jeff Davis, Dem.....	88,637
H. L. Remmell, Rep.....	40,701
A. W. Files, Pop.....	3,641
Secretary of State—J. W. Crockett.	
Treasurer—T. E. Little.	
Auditor—T. C. Monroe.	
Attorney-General—George W. Murphy.	
Land Commissioner—J. W. Colquitt.	
Commissioner of Agriculture—Frank Hill.	
Superintendent Public Instruction—J. J. Doyno.	
Railroad Commissioners—Albert Gaines, J. G. Wallace, F. M. Hanley.	
P. O. McCulloch, Dem.....	17,066
T. O. Fitzpatrick, Rep.....	6,482
2. Counties of Bradley, Cleveland, Dallas, Drew, Garland, Grant, Hot Springs, Jefferson, Lincoln, Montgomery, Polk, Saline, Scott, Sebastian.	
John S. Little, Dem.....	13,792
E. H. Vance, Jr., Rep.....	6,522
3. Counties of Ashley, Calhoun, Clark, Columbia, Desha, Hempstead, Howard, Lafayette, Little River, Miller, Nevada, Ouachita, Pike, Sevier and Union.	
Thomas E. McRae, Dem.....	14,945
Ben Foreman, Rep.....	8,664
4. Counties of Franklin, Johnson, Logan, Perry, Pulaski, Pope and Yell.	
Charles C. Reid, Dem.....	12,266
Sam Davis, Rep.....	6,566
5. Counties of Benton, Boone, Carroll, Con-	

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.  
 1. Counties of Clay, Craighead, Crittenden, Cross, Greene, Jackson, Lawrence, Lee, Mississippi, Phillips, Poinsett, Randolph, St. Francis, Sharp and Woodruff.



way, Faulkner, Madison, Newton, Searcy, Van Buren and Washington.  
 H. A. Dinsmore, Dem..... 13,924  
 U. S. Bratton, Rep..... 8,885

6. Counties of Arkansas, Baxter, Cleburne, Fulton, Independence, Izard, Lonoke, Marion, Monroe, Prairie, Stone and White.  
 S. Brundidge, Jr., Dem..... 12,256  
 Charles F. Cole, Rep..... 5,527

LEGISLATURE.

	1900-1901.		1898-1899.	
	Sen.	Ho. J. B.	Sen.	Ho. J. B.
Republicans	2	2	2	2
Democrats	32	96	128	32
People's	—	1	1	—
Independents	1	1	—	—

CALIFORNIA (Population 1,485,053).

Population.	—PRESIDENT 1900—				—GOVERNOR 1900—				—PRES'T 1896—			
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	S. D.	*Rep.	*Dem.	Pro.	S. L.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Peo.
(57)	McKinley.	Bryan.	Woolley.	Debs.	Gage.	Maguire.	McComas.	Harrin'm.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Bryan.	
190197 Alameda.....	14324	6677	332	828..	12680	8908	220	496..	13429	8394		
509 Alpine.....	69	15	—	—	64	28	—	—	40	—	39	
11116 Amador.....	1384	1209	20	17..	1351	1304	27	24..	1144	1323	75	
17117 Butte.....	2322	2011	36	51..	2245	2012	69	43..	2075	2120		
11200 Calaveras.....	1600	1288	16	27..	1609	1432	16	23..	1541	1359		
7384 Colusa.....	648	1075	11	68..	664	1076	18	30..	581	1250	159	
18046 Contra Costa.....	2165	1549	39	45..	1893	1472	29	22..	1834	1142	239	
2408 Del Norte.....	334	291	4	4..	354	305	9	13..	345	274	60	
8886 El Dorado.....	1193	1406	19	25..	1332	1415	26	34..	1130	1674		
37892 Fresno.....	3385	3590	169	232..	2783	3390	152	117..	2686	3790		
5150 Glenn.....	494	757	11	6..	561	828	14	7..	479	825		
27104 Humboldt.....	392	1898	103	178..	3171	2207	84	123..	3123	3322	1143	
4577 Kern.....	306	505	14	20..	478	508	17	13..	286	532		
16480 Inyo.....	1692	1960	26	52..	1723	1886	21	67..	1430	1763		
9871 Kings.....	1032	872	48	40..	918	898	27	11..	673	862		
6017 Lake.....	584	746	51	28..	627	757	50	30..	546	—	854	
4511 Lassen.....	549	326	5	58..	558	438	14	18..	420	306	132	
17028 Los Angeles.....	19200	18158	1443	995..	14983	12052	1183	479..	16891	12252	3791	
6304 Madera.....	764	737	19	18..	558	765	16	17..	452	—	739	
15702 Marin.....	1081	904	8	52..	1345	945	8	47..	1448	789	85	
4720 Mariposa.....	505	717	8	7..	521	747	19	13..	563	636	193	
20485 Mendocino.....	2192	1861	32	36..	2004	2188	56	25..	2093	1744	376	
9215 Merced.....	811	1081	31	26..	801	1074	32	18..	653	753	334	
5076 Modoc.....	446	582	6	12..	375	549	8	12..	300	588		
2167 Mono.....	284	258	2	1..	335	241	3	2..	259	—	315	
10380 Monterey.....	1964	1825	77	44..	1945	2050	77	54..	1878	2149		
16451 Napa.....	2017	1432	53	52..	1947	1378	47	41..	2032	1313	159	
17798 Nevada.....	2449	1758	46	128..	2577	1971	50	19..	1985	2940		
19326 Orange.....	2155	1777	198	77..	1942	1781	177	32..	1932	1023	689	
15786 Placer.....	2009	1592	37	39..	2216	1808	94	25..	1890	1463	258	
4657 Plumas.....	640	442	5	6..	660	544	8	8..	678	532	43	
17897 Riverside.....	2329	2134	190	152..	2118	1518	179	69..	2063	1309	375	
45015 Sacramento.....	5506	4325	83	131..	5689	3444	572	102..	4600	4229	602	
6533 San Benito.....	724	786	19	17..	738	984	19	14..	729	—	956	
27929 San Bernardino.....	3155	2847	285	235..	2688	2506	223	98..	2818	951	1789	
35090 San Diego.....	3800	2678	157	289..	3506	3259	144	208..	3631	2308	1540	
342782 San Francisco.....	35288	25212	262	2035..	28218	24632	134	1388..	31041	30649		
35452 San Joaquin.....	3318	2873	71	82..	3894	3018	80	121..	3500	3144	356	
19637 San Luis Obispo.....	1564	1713	75	59..	1657	1828	65	31..	1671	—	2056	
1204 San Mateo.....	1645	914	12	38..	1587	1028	14	36..	1607	987		
18094 Santa Barbara.....	1988	1599	66	123..	2072	1736	95	96..	2004	1916		
6216 Santa Clara.....	7107	4607	204	210..	6821	4883	179	292..	6315	4360	241	
21512 Santa Cruz.....	2173	1635	115	155..	2149	2081	78	93..	1969	1236	667	
17318 Shasta.....	1681	1948	43	87..	1898	2028	52	71..	1210	1366		
4017 Sierra.....	742	439	4	11..	757	480	4	5..	707	475	52	
16932 Siskiyou.....	1888	1668	17	39..	1737	1722	21	35..	1473	1724		
24143 Solano.....	3114	2262	83	167..	3005	2262	52	95..	2702	2058	226	
38480 Sonoma.....	4881	3517	67	139..	4033	3587	83	100..	4463	3123	472	
9550 Stanislaus.....	1058	1270	48	34..	1127	1536	38	21..	1007	—	1368	
5886 Sutter.....	819	642	16	11..	880	704	20	13..	996	647	66	
10868 Tehama.....	1210	1138	29	25..	1088	1170	15	25..	969	841	294	
4383 Trinity.....	544	485	2	8..	687	584	7	14..	502	460	85	
18375 Tulare.....	1755	2246	72	165..	1725	2245	74	204..	1410	2673		
11166 Tuolumne.....	1369	1530	30	29..	1219	1598	49	42..	834	1140	168	
14367 Ventura.....	1708	1333	72	75..	1643	1369	81	57..	1553	1075	390	
12618 Yolo.....	1510	1687	54	46..	1895	1651	48	33..	1485	1658	95	
9620 Yuba.....	1179	971	9	20..	1273	1011	20	16..	1204	879	112	

Total.....	164755	124855	5024	7554..	148354	129261	4297	5143..	149688	123143	21623	
Plurality.....	39770	—	—	—	19093	—	—	—	23545	—	—	
Per cent.....	54.49	42.34	1.33	2.49..	51.68	45.03	1.49	1.79..	49.11	41.23	7.24	
Scattering.....	—	1475	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total vote.....	303793	—	—	—	—	278064	—	—	296691	—	—	

\*On the state ticket there was fusion of republican and union labor parties on Gage, and of the democrats, silver republicans and people's party on Maguire.  
 In 1896, Levering, Pro., received 2,573 votes; Bentley, Nat., 1,047 votes; Matchett, S. L., 1,611 votes; and Palmer, G. D., 2,006 votes.  
 In 1896 one Bryan elector, J. W. Martin, was elected by a plurality of 148 votes.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.

1. Counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Lassen, Marin, Mendocino, Modoc, Napa, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Tehama and Trinity.	
Frank L. Coombs, Rep.....	21,227
James F. Farrabar, Dem.....	16,270
Charles T. Clark, Pro.....	310
William Morgan, S. D.....	599
2. Counties of Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, El Dorado, Inyo, Mariposa, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Sutter, Tuolumne, Yuba.	
Samuel D. Woods, Rep.....	23,019
J. D. Sproul, Dem.....	21,851
W. B. Barron, Pro.....	371
W. F. Lockwood, S. D.....	402
3. Counties of Alameda, Colusa, Contra Costa, Glenn, Lake, Solano, Yolo.	
Victor H. Metcalf, Rep.....	22,109
Frank Freeman, Dem.....	14,408
Alvin W. Holt, Pro.....	431
R. A. Dague, S. D.....	996
4. County of San Francisco.	
Julius Kahn, Rep.....	17,111
R. Porter Ashe, Dem.....	11,742
Joseph Rowell, Pro.....	84

C. C. O'Donnell, Ind.....	1,116
S. B. Barron, S. D.....	969
5. Counties of San Francisco (part), San Mateo, Santa Clara.	
Eugene F. Loud, Rep.....	23,443
J. T. Henry, Dem.....	17,356
F. E. Caton, Pro.....	322
C. H. King, S. D.....	942
6. The counties of Los Angeles, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz and Ventura.	
James McLachlin, Rep.....	27,081
William Graves, Dem.....	19,793
James Campbell, Pro.....	1,693
H. G. Wilshire, S. D.....	3,674
7. The counties of Fresno, Kern, Merced, Orange, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, Stanislaus and Tulare.	
James C. Needham, Rep.....	23,450
W. D. Crichton, Dem.....	18,981
A. H. Hensley, Pro.....	919
N. A. Richardson, S. D.....	1,385

LEGISLATURE.

	1901-1902.		1899-1900.	
	Sen.	Ho. J. B.	Sen.	Ho. J. B.
Republicans .....	34	59	93..	26
Democrats .....	6	21	27..	14
Independents.....	—	—	—	1
				85
				34
				1

COLORADO (Population 539,700).

Population.	PRESIDENT 1900						GOV. 1898			PRESIDENT 1896			
	Rep.	Fus.	Pro.	Pop.	S. L. S. D.	Wolcott.	Rep.	Thos. R. Rhodes.	McKinley.	Rep.	*Fus. Peo. Pro.	Rep.	Fus. Peo. Pro.
153017	25469	33754	828	28	259	145..	13068	23858	1008..	6048	42481	519	374
2117	578	391	4	—	—	—	170	318	31..	141	389	3	3
759	157	134	—	—	—	—	127	90	17..	125	135	—	—
3049	569	546	11	—	1..	325	387	21..	196	504	5	11	
21594	3719	5117	264	11	53	4..	1866	4019	102..	1090	6043	122	117
7085	1033	1890	56	7	3	13..	474	1614	50..	140	2607	13	7
501	128	97	2	—	—	—	99	79	11..	87	104	1	—
7082	761	2909	13	18	13	3..	341	1851	42..	101	3542	14	8
4632	1853	913	11	2	—	1..	1390	659	5..	96	2377	7	2
8793	584	453	3	3	—	—	1127	468	7..	368	1026	31	6
2377	810	870	—	—	—	—	250	711	12..	167	981	7	4
5487	822	1352	75	13	13	25..	345	952	31..	139	1603	28	38
1134	66	412	3	2	4	—	39	436	—	11	675	3	1
3120	642	650	16	—	1..	486	684	20..	172	1047	12	8	
3008	412	943	6	10	5	2..	198	705	14..	53	1149	15	5
3101	626	640	27	4	1	—	410	650	24..	273	748	13	6
31602	7755	6230	336	9	16	65..	5745	10596	48..	6245	17653	412	296
15846	2572	3094	244	18	77	39..	1646	2393	59..	637	4262	120	101
5835	826	1700	17	6	1	9..	412	1447	28..	172	2058	20	26
6990	1371	1498	86	4	13	22..	952	1776	40..	269	2531	48	18
791	171	182	—	1	1	—	61	211	—	12	243	2	1
5331	945	1559	37	3	6	3..	631	1287	20..	152	2296	77	6
1609	290	595	4	2	—	—	95	483	5..	19	697	10	4
8936	2277	1022	—	1	3	12..	1990	800	7..	928	1927	9	2
9506	1807	2133	70	4	7	8..	1252	2190	63..	300	3177	67	64
701	151	144	—	2	—	—	100	145	2..	133	155	—	2
1580	384	259	13	1	—	1..	263	176	6..	252	227	16	8
18054	2385	4755	79	45	7	24..	1837	3763	46..	263	6576	58	11
7016	900	1844	12	9	—	5..	394	1567	16..	88	2723	67	5
12168	2343	2456	290	15	2	5..	1337	1917	60..	744	3180	64	113
21842	3832	4204	56	3	4	9..	1860	3759	64..	1124	5487	43	35
926	255	124	2	—	—	—	127	121	10..	122	209	1	1
3392	594	583	80	16	2	—	372	412	18..	231	596	31	32
9297	1817	1968	137	18	63	18..	715	1422	37..	212	603	15	8
1913	208	709	4	1	—	2..	190	635	10..	11	806	19	2
3058	220	732	5	7	6	—	69	433	14..	33	842	4	1
4535	658	1058	50	15	37	36..	325	759	29..	182	1346	25	15
3238	723	538	27	13	4	2..	404	460	33..	409	2369	42	93
11522	1913	2286	190	1	4	1..	760	1326	39..	424	2163	20	40
4731	610	1656	6	3	7	21..	155	1989	10..	38	2188	16	3
2998	579	950	3	1	1	3..	360	933	30..	149	1554	15	6
1583	347	275	23	1	—	—	189	190	23..	196	335	2	2
7020	458	2305	6	13	—	—	455	1547	26..	28	3770	35	2
3736	769	633	30	8	2	6..	483	423	17..	304	548	14	15
34448	6028	5877	179	8	42	29..	3447	4275	148..	1319	8576	43	54
1690	276	391	5	2	—	2..	92	335	36..	52	453	15	1
4080	752	1118	25	10	1	1..	720	860	32..	176	1424	7	21
3661	575	828	7	7	—	3..	209	1005	22..	122	1102	22	1
3853	731	1085	8	5	2	4..	550	857	44..	175	1154	36	2
2342	362	1135	2	2	15	6..	211	1012	24..	17	1534	40	2

ELECTION RETURNS.

Population.	McKinley	Bryan	Woolley	Bark's	Malon'y	Debs.	Wolcott.	Thomas	Rhodes	McKinley	Bryan	Bryan	Lever's
5379 San Miguel.....	717	1094	11	3	6	12..	517	1232	30..	87	2134	61	4
971 Sedgwick.....	256	163	21	—	—	—	139	74	—	180	216	1	7
2744 Summit.....	394	967	6	6	2	8..	127	730	40..	30	1328	20	2
2002 Teller.....	4639	9559	61	17	—	—	16 100..	—	—	—	—	—	—
1241 Wash. ....	312	191	17	—	—	—	218	159	18..	230	178	6	14
16808 Weld.....	2786	3386	301	10	2	2..	1319	2594	74..	879	4615	80	95
1729 Yuma.....	316	392	23	2	—	2..	153	248	26..	180	441	13	11
Total.....	93072	122733	3790	389	700	654..	51051	93972	2677..	26271	158674	2389	1717
Plurality.....	23661						42291				132403		
Per cent.....	42.04	55.45	1.71	.17	.31	.28..	33.98	63.10	1.32..	13.85	83.70	1.26	.90
Total vote.....	221336						149400				189620		

\*Dem., S. R., N. S., Peo., S. Pop.  
 In 1896 Bentley, Nat., received 386 votes and Matchett, S. L., 159 votes for president.  
 In 1898 Elliott, S. L., received 1,569 votes for governor.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Governor—F. C. Goudy, Rep.....	93,245
J. B. Orman, Fus.....	121,995
J. R. Wylie, Pro.....	3,786
D. C. Copley, S. L.....	694
S. B. Hutchinson, S. D.....	642
J. T. Pierson, Pop. State Labor.....	372
Lieutenant-Governor—	
P. S. Iuder, Rep.....	93,101
D. C. Coates, Fus.....	122,347
F. C. Chamberlain, Pro.....	3,742
A. DeGuelle, S. L.....	661
P. W. Doyle, S. D.....	642
B. M. Herwitz, Soc.....	67
John Calderwood, Pop.....	394
Secretary of State—	
J. W. Milson, Rep.....	93,142
D. A. Mills, Fus.....	121,896
Mary L. Henderson, Pro.....	3,789
A. W. Webster, S. L.....	691
G. W. Sanders, S. D.....	632
C. W. McCrone, Pop.....	327
State Treasurer—	
Orson Adams, Jr., Rep.....	93,121
J. N. Chipley, Fus.....	122,636
William H. McClure, Pro.....	3,789
Fred Hoffman, S. L.....	687
George Seitz, S. D.....	654
Henry Marcadal, Pop.....	361
State Auditor—James S. Murphy, Rep.....	93,021
C. W. Crouter, Fus.....	122,646
Joseph Harvey, Pro.....	3,785
A. H. Lampe, S. L.....	664
W. G. Henry, S. D., Pop., S. L.....	759
Attorney-General—R. T. Yeaman, Rep.....	93,043
C. C. Post, Fus.....	120,932
D. C. Burns, Pro.....	3,790
E. M. Dawes, Soc., S. L.....	686
Superintendent Public Instruction—	
Ione T. Hanna, Rep.....	93,016
Helen L. Greenfel, Fus.....	122,010
Elizabeth Smith, Pro.....	3,712
Ida R. Johnson, Soc., S. L.....	666
Judge Supreme Court—	
G. C. Bartels, Rep.....	93,565
R. W. Steele, Fus.....	120,334
F. I. Willsea, Pro.....	3,681

Eugene Engley, S. D.....	951
J. W. Martin, S., S. L.....	819
J. T. Rice, Pop., S. L.....	372
Regents State University—	
C. R. Dudley, Rep.....	93,648
W. A. Packard, Rep.....	92,901
W. H. Bryant, Fus.....	120,207
F. E. Kendrick, Fus.....	119,072
B. D. Sanborn, Pro.....	3,892
W. E. Tetzl, Pro.....	3,709
H. Kempton, S. L.....	798
Joseph Youk, S. L.....	754
Blanche De Laplaine, S. D.....	753
J. W. Miller, S. D.....	753

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.

1. Counties of Arapahoe, Boulder, Jefferson, Lake, Larimer, Logan, Morgan, Park, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, Weld and Yuma.	
R. W. Bonyng, Rep.....	41,518
John F. Shaffroth, Fus.....	54,591
S. H. Schelling, Pro.....	1,924
Charles M. Davis, Fus.....	320
Joseph Smith, S. L.....	326
2. Counties of Archuleta, Baca, Bent, Chaffee, Cheyenne, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Delta, Douglas, Eagle, Elbert, El Paso, Fremont, Garland, Gilpin, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Kiowa, Kit Carson, La Plata, Las Animas, Lincoln, Mesa, Montezuma, Montrose, Otero, Ouray, Pitkin, Powers, Pueblo, Rio Blanca, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, Summit, Teller and Weld.	
H. M. Hogg, Rep.....	51,293
John C. Bell, Fus.....	65,421
Wm. H. Leonard, S. D.....	487
Nixon Elliott, S. L.....	388

LEGISLATURE.

	1900-1901.		1898-1899.	
	Sen.	Ho.	J. B. Sen.	Ho. J. R.
Republicans.....	2	10	12	5
Teller Sil. R.....	6	9	15	13
Democrats.....	19	33	52	8
Populists.....	8	13	21	8

CONNECTICUT (Population 908,355).

COUNTIES. (8)	PRESIDENT 1900				GOVERNOR 1898				PRESIDENT 1896				
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	S. L.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	S. L.	Rep.	Dem.	N. D.	Pro.	
Fairfield.....	21316	15450	217	118	225..	16934	13573	132	477..	22386	12463	722	222
Hartford.....	22427	14488	421	253	257..	16537	11705	342	841..	24489	9726	1195	374
Litchfield.....	8525	4552	200	3	15..	6508	4505	173	6..	8395	3352	530	211
Middlesex.....	5002	2937	121	—	—	4398	3010	127	24..	5694	2245	243	156
New Haven.....	2771	25349	277	549	302..	22050	21070	275	1175..	30261	20212	832	341
New London.....	9532	6233	227	29	34..	7835	6037	250	42..	10081	5771	259	312
Tolland.....	2305	1673	91	77	57..	2900	1612	76	208..	3576	1044	273	94
Windham.....	4949	2530	88	—	18..	4093	2115	82	3..	6423	1927	167	96
Total.....	102597	73937	1617	1029	908..	81015	64227	1460	2866..	110285	56740	4234	1808
Plurality.....	28570						16788				53545		
Per cent.....	56.94	41.02	.89	.58	.49..	54.16	42.93	.91	1.91..	63.24	32.54	2.48	1.04
Scattering.....	180118						13				174390		
Total vote.....	190118						149581				174390		

In 1896, Matchett, S. L., received 1,223 votes for president.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Governor—George P. McLean, Rep.	95,822
Samuel L. Bronson, Dem.	81,420
Charles E. Steele, Pro.	1,548
George A. Sweetland, S. D.	1,056
Adam Marx, S. L.	876
Lieutenant-Governor—	
E. O. Keeler, Rep.	100,302
G. C. Beckwith, Dem.	77,223
John G. Copp, Pro.	1,581
William E. White, S. D.	1,050
James M. Porter, S. L.	896
Secretary of State—	
C. G. R. Vinal, Rep.	100,711
James P. Woodruff, Dem.	77,069
Robert N. Stanley, Pro.	1,590
Irving G. Chatfield, S. D.	1,074
Faustin Serrer, S. L.	900
Treasurer—H. H. Gallup, Rep.	100,850
Edwin C. Pinney, Dem.	76,946
Oliver G. Beard, Pro.	1,591
William Bartels, S. D.	1,072
Edward Blackthorn, S. L.	880
Comptroller—	
Abram Chamberlain, Rep.	101,036
William L. Hunting, Dem.	75,682
William Ingalls, Pro.	1,568
William J. Sansoucy, S. D.	1,056
Henry Mathern, S. L.	898

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.

1. Counties of Hartford and Tolland, in-

cluding cities of Hartford, New Britain and Parkville.

E. S. Henry, Rep.	25,048
J. P. Tuttle, Dem.	16,836
Bartholomew, Pro.	476
Doyle, S. D.	344
Tourtelotte, S. L.	307
2. Counties of Middlesex and New Haven.	
Nehemiah D. Sperry, Rep.	33,205
Oliver Gilderleeve, Dem.	28,349
Kerr, Pro.	369
Bearholter, S. D.	537
Grant, S. L.	289
3. Counties of New London and Windham.	
Charles A. Russell, Rep.	14,727
J. H. Potter, Dem.	9,284
Smith, Pro.	301
Dorkin, S. D.	32
Heibel, S. L.	46
4. Counties of Fairfield and Litchfield.	
E. J. Hill, Rep.	29,579
Charles P. Lyman, Dem.	20,520
Beardsley, Pro.	408
Scott, S. D.	124
Harris, S. L.	225

LEGISLATURE.

	1901.		1899.	
	Sen.	Ho. J. B.	Sen.	Ho. J. B.
Republicans	22	201	223	20
Democrats	2	54	56	9

DELAWARE (Population 184,735).

Population.	PRESIDENT 1900				TREASURER '98				PRES. 1896				
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	S. D.	Rep.	Dem.	S. T. Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	N. D. Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	N. D. Pro.
32762 Kent.	3929	3856	108	4	3557	3221	155	75	—	—	—	—	—
100697 New Castle.	13642	10640	297	53	9749	8260	725	234	12263	9632	778	233	—
42276 Sussex.	4958	4962	133	—	4243	3330	55	145	4541	3792	99	122	—
Total.	22529	18858	538	57	17549	1481	935	454	16804	13424	879	355	—
Plurality.	3671	—	—	—	2738	—	—	—	3360	—	—	—	—
Per cent.	53.67	44.92	.013	.0015	52.00	43.88	2.79	1.38	53.41	42.67	2.77	1.13	—
Total vote.	41982	—	—	—	33749	—	—	—	31460	—	—	—	—

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Governor—John Hunn, Rep.	22,421
Peter J. Ford, Dem.	18,808
Richard M. Cooper, Pro.	574
G. E. Reinicke, S. D.	59
Lieutenant-Governor—	
Phillip L. Cannon, Rep.	22,404
William F. Hovey, Dem.	19,023
John Hutton, Pro.	548
Paul Schueler, S. D.	54
Attorney-General—	
Herbert H. Ward, Rep.	22,371
Peter L. Cooper, Jr., Dem.	19,093
Insurance Commissioners—	
George W. Marshall, Rep.	22,170
Francis D. Baldwin, Dem.	19,102
Charles H. Mason, Pro.	547
Treasurer—M. B. Burris, Rep.	22,375
William R. Sirman, Dem.	19,144
William H. Ridgeway, Pro.	542

Auditor—Pennal B. Norman, Jr., Rep.	22,392
Waller Donoho, Dem.	19,012
Daniel B. Maloney, Pro.	546

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.

To Fill Vacancy—	
Walter O. Hoffecker, Rep.	21,713
Edward Fowler, Dem.	18,208
Lewis M. Price, Pro.	537
John J. Mettler, S. D.	53
LVIth Congress—	
L. Heisler Ball, Rep.	21,711
Alex. M. Daly, Dem.	18,529
L. W. Brosius, Pro.	539
N. Shtofman, S. D.	52

LEGISLATURE.

	1901.		1899.	
	Sen.	Ho. J. B.	Sen.	Ho. J. B.
Republicans	9	20	29	8
Democrats	3	15	23	9

FLORIDA (Population 528,542).

Population.	PRESIDENT 1900				TREAS. '98				PRESIDENT 1896			
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	S. D.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Pop.	Pro.	N. D.
32245 Alachua	334	1346	17	50	9.	273	1020.	645	1517	28	11	44
4510 Baker	112	198	16	8	3.	61	149.	33	182	65	14	2
10285 Bradford	275	734	101	21	13.	102	406.	176	750	86	16	53
5158 Brevard	121	513	44	13	2.	132	436.	357	490	15	17	43
5132 Calhoun	54	195	30	28	3.	37	121.	52	182	23	3	26
5391 Citrus	15	431	18	1	—	7	214.	35	327	20	16	12
5635 Clay	91	308	8	19	7.	101	221.	230	333	22	6	20
17084 Columbia	252	663	15	44	6.	61	545.	228	750	18	16	30
4955 Dade	389	806	100	54	16.	186	408.	398	369	3	14	38
8047 DeSoto	128	526	27	32	103.	174	378.	138	515	185	19	24
39733 Duval	773	1857	24	103	31.	164	1067.	1462	1852	51	16	313

ELECTION RETURNS.

325

Population.	McKinley, Bryan, Woolley, Barker, Debs.				Gay, Whitfield, McKinley, Bryan, Bryan, Lever, Palm's							
28313 Escambia	348	1435	841	50	18..	76	964..	253	1254	51	12	138
4890 Franklin	148	294	25	13	3..	61	211..	146	286	8	3	24
10234 Gadsden	39	684	—	4	—	4	653..	66	577	20	9	24
11881 Hamilton	96	322	38	13	14..	26	315..	74	500	33	31	18
3638 Hernando	20	252	10	5	1..	2	139..	37	208	23	4	6
36013 Hillsboro	344	2257	514	36	89..	150	1932..	584	2115	65	48	87
7762 Holmes	64	339	46	8	4..	8	35	277..	51	309	87	8
23377 Jackson	210	978	14	53	24..	99	749..	285	1238	47	11	33
19195 Jefferson	117	711	4	6	—	55	683..	242	1894	15	18	18
4987 Lafayette	24	326	13	6	—	19	202..	13	354	3	12	4
7467 Lake	143	492	41	17	2..	149	461..	302	530	20	14	54
3071 Lee	38	278	20	2	3..	36	227..	74	212	10	1	15
19887 Leon	160	932	43	21	3..	25	1239..	247	1270	28	21	26
8033 Levy	83	383	4	23	2..	28	274..	113	434	49	10	20
2956 Liberty	8	127	6	1	—	13	142..	42	108	7	3	27
15446 Madison	44	510	83	7	12..	39	335..	144	572	13	12	25
4663 Manatee	63	535	42	9	42..	24	225..	135	405	75	9	11
24403 Marion	29	132	32	52	19..	287	770..	480	1107	123	32	129
18006 Monroe	254	747	56	50	22..	70	285..	369	397	65	26	59
9654 Nassau	149	441	11	17	5..	35	347..	310	508	64	14	60
11374 Orange	402	857	52	56	18..	170	479..	565	1045	41	15	74
8444 Osceola	42	206	47	11	6..	21	202..	118	242	32	14	4
6054 Pasco	35	492	43	14	—	27	311..	70	456	26	4	6
12472 Polk	148	983	9	24	86..	108	704..	279	962	193	17	64
11641 Putnam	250	648	56	24	17..	507	681..	816	954	36	36	52
9165 Saint John	234	764	15	53	11..	141	456..	431	680	14	25	25
10293 Santa Rosa	80	519	8	14	8..	45	367..	50	527	34	25	13
6187 Sumter	53	343	8	14	2..	40	216..	89	441	83	8	28
14554 Suwanee	153	677	76	34	5..	47	371..	196	881	24	10	29
3949 Taylor	—	—	—	—	—	15	115..	31	179	76	2	6
10003 Volusia	255	755	60	40	13..	210	674..	635	682	71	36	42
5149 Wakulla	10	254	32	—	—	4	273..	35	630	20	2	11
9356 Walton	110	382	30	11	—	53	338..	129	541	53	7	9
10154 Washington	287	387	55	44	12..	52	201..	143	238	58	9	33
Total	7314	2 007	1039	1070	601..	3999	20788..	11288	34683	2053	654	1778
Plurality	20	93	—	—	—	—	16789..	21448	—	—	—	—
Per cent	19.23	73.65	2.73	2.81	1.53..	16.13	83.87..	24.21	66.32	4.35	1.34	3.78
Total vote	—	—	38031	—	—	—	24787	—	46461	—	—	—

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Governor—Wm. S. Jennings, Dem.	29,251
Mathew B. McFarlane, Rep.	6,238
A. M. Morton, Pop.	631
Secretary State—John L. Crawford, Dem.	27,832
George W. Allen, Rep.	5,772
Attorney-General—Wm. B. Lamar, Dem.	27,436
Fred Chubbery, Rep.	5,265
Comptroller—W. H. Reynolds, Dem.	26,265
J. W. Powell, Rep.	5,438
Treasurer—J. B. Whitfield, Dem.	26,245
W. G. Robinson, Rep.	5,768
Public Instruction—W. N. Sheats, Dem.	27,081
G. W. Holmes, Rep.	6,014
Com'r Agriculture—B. E. McLean, Dem.	25,508
A. Butterwick, Rep.	5,635

Hillsboro, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lee, Leon, Levy, Liberty, Manatee, Monroe, Pasco, Polk, Santa Rosa, Taylor, Wakulla, Walton and Washington.

G. B. Patterson, Rep. 2,005  
Stephen M. Sparkman, Dem. 13,440

2. The counties of Alachua, Baker, Brevard, Bradford, Clay, Columbia, Dade, Duval, Hamilton, Lake, Madison, Marion, Nassau, Orange, Osceola, Putnam, Saint John, Sumter, Suwanee and Volusia.

John M. Cheney, Rep. 5,254  
Robert W. Davis, Dem. 26,451

LEGISLATURE.

1901.

1899.

Sen. Ho. J.B. Sen. Ho. J.B.

Republicans.. { Democratic on } — —  
Democrats.... { Joint Ballot. } 32 68 100

GEORGIA (Population 2,216,331).

COUNTIES. (137)	—PRESIDENT 1900—			—Gov. 1898—		—PRESIDENT 1896—			—Gov. 1896—			
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro. Peo.	Dem.	Pro. Peo.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro. G.D.	Dem.	Pro. Peo.		
Appling	446	477	20	4..	606	652..	488	996	—	5..	831	724
Baker	87	478	—	1..	418	21..	62	527	3	1..	618	171
Baldwin	76	500	4	35..	1041	601..	410	516	38	10..	623	707
Banks	269	402	15	110..	746	754..	389	579	60	11..	834	764
Bartow	823	891	23	33..	1263	493..	808	1026	31	21..	1235	1197
Berrien	101	569	11	10..	502	131..	250	633	26	23..	813	308
Bibb	103	429	3	19..	413	12..	670	1834	134	991..	1340	788
Brooks	103	429	3	19..	430	84..	423	523	55	18..	639	315
Bryan	165	246	6	1..	533	15..	171	259	3	6..	478	107
Bulloch	178	767	16	10..	1694	1144..	511	1042	40	9..	1345	1261
Burke	157	620	3	—	758	24..	193	1414	4	10..	1070	356
Butts	104	563	10	20..	361	72..	317	586	75	—	804	582
Calhoun	97	289	4	13..	218	87..	5	406	—	7..	282	238
Camden	210	350	16	64..	250	81..	209	190	5	27..	312	276
Campbell	233	350	—	—	774	426..	377	434	42	5..	730	572
Carroll	697	1270	—	—	1525	893..	733	1490	71	5..	1704	1363
Catoosa	144	399	15	8..	681	124..	161	537	25	8..	488	406

	McKlnl.	Brya.	Woolley.	Barker.	Candler.	Hogan.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Lever'g.	Palmer.	Atkinson.	Wright.
Charlton.....	64	168	1	1.	330	21.	—	—	—	—	208	154
Chatham.....	916	3352	7	4.	2082	17.	1037	2506	2	516.	5165	423
Chattahoochee.....	117	114	1	16.	438	350.	349	157	6	—	492	450
Chattooga.....	440	601	19	19.	1520	236.	500	311	46	11.	1087	769
Cherokee.....	550	535	16	42.	1318	909.	702	712	2	—	1136	1187
Clarke.....	159	672	4	34.	760	223.	419	707	19	30.	671	457
Clay.....	81	271	3	25.	647	337.	534	240	70	9	598	418
Clayton.....	179	346	7	27.	949	548.	473	516	24	5	779	671
Clinch.....	263	290	3	—	481	310.	212	257	5	10.	481	198
Cobb.....	311	1156	39	70.	1538	565.	738	1387	79	14.	1618	1138
Coffee.....	614	402	—	—	312	211.	873	428	38	—	501	838
Colquitt.....	217	310	9	2.	312	211.	135	361	62	39.	461	377
Columbia.....	42	215	7	4.	502	662.	401	192	10	3.	293	771
Coweta.....	232	1063	1	6.	1052	120.	571	1196	23	2.	1321	323
Crawford.....	30	344	7	17.	265	23.	62	367	16	—	610	241
Dade.....	78	235	9	21.	449	80.	110	325	17	72.	549	199
Dawson.....	194	224	4	1.	461	215.	290	324	13	—	420	335
Decatur.....	200	1007	6	102.	1425	584.	700	972	57	20.	1318	809
DeKalb.....	216	756	27	46.	1255	433.	439	815	62	37.	900	832
Dodge.....	211	541	3	3.	986	99.	815	568	57	12.	999	539
Dooley.....	3	720	104	22.	421	52.	365	956	68	2.	1037	688
Dougherty.....	29	360	3	—	236	3.	120	404	1	5.	362	61
Douglas.....	300	345	16	77.	762	594.	641	463	17	—	945	729
Early.....	42	355	3	41.	335	530.	536	591	45	48.	851	666
Echols.....	38	150	—	—	310	23.	52	174	1	—	404	26
Effingham.....	65	387	2	8.	371	134.	209	372	22	14.	439	336
Elbert.....	7	732	14	33.	1968	303.	155	134	96	15.	1571	1032
Emanuel.....	444	513	11	111.	1655	1177.	507	600	112	26.	1435	1375
Fannin.....	367	533	—	—	653	63.	920	507	4	—	612	424
Fayette.....	141	471	7	17.	844	255.	345	562	50	2.	942	695
Floyd.....	638	1450	16	31.	1434	172.	1117	2150	23	34.	1747	2015
Forsyth.....	270	318	9	38.	772	884.	259	482	29	—	414	827
Franklin.....	176	530	19	297.	1005	1104.	392	509	64	6.	1008	1350
Fulton.....	1676	5075	67	8.	4020	236.	3005	4504	150	241.	3829	2607
Gilmer.....	493	502	—	—	1198	15.	503	706	—	—	955	146
Glascocok.....	62	157	14	10.	318	395.	122	154	58	2.	163	407
Glynn.....	254	674	4	6.	1408	475.	353	592	8	22	612	227
Gordon.....	504	637	14	48.	1091	483.	523	875	27	7.	429	980
Greene.....	303	493	12	7.	1245	1047.	910	575	59	9	449	1318
Gwinnett.....	373	1052	33	200.	1721	1280.	773	1230	115	23.	1839	1517
Habersham.....	218	589	40	32.	681	245.	242	782	57	8.	915	415
Hall.....	262	880	33	31.	1692	708.	582	1134	107	25.	1420	1200
Hancock.....	455	526	3	—	332	63.	122	352	37	—	683	372
Harrison.....	668	458	16	67.	758	748.	686	469	32	1.	661	718
Harris.....	422	636	5	47.	951	463.	402	919	39	5.	1019	731
Hart.....	185	639	18	29.	1062	856.	339	738	91	1.	985	1154
Heard.....	32	548	4	2.	620	113.	138	620	11	2.	946	350
Henry.....	378	639	1	51.	1285	913.	568	569	68	45.	1238	949
Houston.....	81	798	6	4.	370	6.	192	875	—	22.	785	124
Irwin.....	583	700	17	2.	2509	62.	486	626	15	8.	1055	401
Jackson.....	477	836	14	302.	2222	1960.	700	1285	236	27.	1946	2088
Jasper.....	32	630	5	6.	1041	610.	110	628	2	8.	529	170
Jefferson.....	128	394	14	9.	820	849.	223	541	148	18.	1137	1259
Johnson.....	321	276	16	50.	814	903.	239	213	21	—	661	836
Jones.....	166	408	3	9.	308	29.	377	521	9	5.	961	325
Laurens.....	385	942	14	132.	1690	1141.	514	570	65	—	1165	1245
Lee.....	149	269	3	2.	155	6.	163	285	—	—	277	38
Liberty.....	304	248	4	37.	353	335.	646	237	—	8.	697	721
Lincoln.....	4	173	9	28.	246	631.	73	239	78	—	211	639
Lowndes.....	277	444	13	5.	773	535.	536	586	—	53.	739	602
Lumpkin.....	368	410	3	—	630	170.	456	436	5	—	500	629
Lyon.....	182	464	14	24.	355	64.	286	511	52	19.	718	394
Madison.....	66	754	5	9.	1061	295.	141	672	—	17.	918	657
Marion.....	116	290	2	31.	751	554.	409	223	32	6.	657	724
McDuffie.....	289	178	—	—	294	491.	401	158	31	21.	190	690
McIntosh.....	211	259	12	18.	230	61.	538	234	9	19.	543	80
Merriwether.....	234	734	17	31.	1454	789.	946	991	91	11.	1674	1082
Miller.....	19	183	3	29.	530	218.	55	315	20	1.	520	227
Milton.....	116	308	8	55.	735	474.	227	428	26	4.	589	570
Mitchell.....	274	465	6	—	1063	218.	268	437	65	31.	790	435
Monroe.....	92	810	—	8.	813	287.	419	729	129	14.	993	760
Montgomery.....	232	608	5	—	1139	475.	441	503	28	10.	869	612
Morgan.....	222	484	6	15.	1036	235.	819	629	41	4.	1634	673
Murray.....	330	361	5	73.	750	423.	323	537	12	—	779	483
Muscogee.....	272	1245	3	—	806	15.	501	1365	25	108.	1176	428
Newton.....	234	730	5	18.	903	632.	580	973	29	27.	829	639
Oconee.....	148	251	13	83.	448	513.	358	330	1	—	543	756
Oglethorpe.....	20	625	7	9.	2227	141.	106	1242	53	7.	1352	391
Pauding.....	609	495	4	215.	1080	971.	552	627	58	3.	1111	1056
Pickens.....	599	285	4	6.	449	108.	693	458	—	—	583	305
Pierce.....	290	267	4	10.	385	243.	215	329	35	42.	487	378
Pike.....	168	759	14	20.	1029	564.	724	830	69	27.	1050	963
Polk.....	1019	490	17	21.	1294	628.	810	567	13	35.	880	914
Pulaski.....	26	631	6	8.	948	76.	132	755	16	11.	651	248
Putnam.....	8	331	6	—	240	5.	2	438	19	15.	372	53

	McKinley.	Bryan.	Woolley.	Barker.	Candler.	Hogan.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Lever's.	Palmer.	Atkinson.	Wright
Quitman.....	84	173	1	—	348	79.	280	181	19	5.	283	347
Rabun.....	70	244	1	—	639	59.	101	404	5	7.	751	100
Randolph.....	108	600	—	19.	710	151.	384	627	49	21.	622	312
Richmond.....	215	2045	13	29.	1117	173.	1698	3716	96	139.	4618	1127
Rockdale.....	184	393	2	52.	641	377.	483	473	—	10.	695	482
Schley.....	163	221	2	44.	409	255.	542	286	10	—	561	296
Scriven.....	376	488	10	133.	1341	1245.	512	612	75	—	1037	1256
Spalding.....	82	782	3	—	439	15.	239	612	13	26.	748	208
Stewart.....	170	471	4	7.	573	90.	213	635	13	11.	712	376
Sumter.....	216	780	2	8.	672	116.	371	1044	28	25.	868	418
Talbot.....	107	405	1	11.	397	55.	156	472	14	6.	531	277
Taliaferro.....	100	216	13	60.	484	418.	261	221	52	2.	234	501
Tattnall.....	611	738	20	103.	1459	1248.	600	517	85	68.	1147	1116
Taylor.....	79	298	8	4.	208	278.	309	237	30	2.	361	546
Telfair.....	122	568	14	—	1271	43.	350	590	54	1.	1269	242
Terrell.....	213	679	9	25.	555	93.	467	809	54	9.	900	393
Thomas.....	432	1146	18	19.	919	423.	620	600	75	129.	828	796
Towns.....	326	295	4	4.	297	27.	239	340	—	—	419	162
Troup.....	60	831	4	29.	514	91.	199	878	22	3.	781	393
Twiggs.....	56	321	2	—	1536	80.	128	397	—	—	702	199
Union.....	397	417	4	25.	562	185.	419	560	20	—	687	374
Upson.....	133	498	8	173.	630	282.	498	591	25	1.	843	782
Walker.....	566	752	11	43.	887	168.	569	1045	26	19.	1052	736
Walton.....	385	836	14	108.	1610	843.	726	1001	34	19.	1757	994
Ware.....	107	601	—	—	694	110.	330	545	15	24.	538	355
Warren.....	230	317	11	73.	334	415.	458	279	126	—	227	937
Washington.....	282	720	28	82.	1786	1296.	1023	925	64	11.	1514	1375
Wayne.....	215	363	9	20.	471	338.	266	477	29	—	500	500
Webster.....	66	204	—	1.	447	75.	191	246	—	3.	355	246
White.....	100	191	18	21.	490	358.	159	274	26	5.	373	504
Whitfield.....	412	587	18	106.	950	484.	494	537	56	33.	790	731
Wilcox.....	228	407	2	2.	1265	90.	145	623	5	7.	963	28
Wilkes.....	4	581	5	57.	934	378.	104	1063	100	35.	1222	533
Wilkinson.....	184	422	5	10.	735	475.	476	610	9	2.	954	656
Worth.....	430	599	22	20.	930	244.	447	528	91	13.	784	892
Total.....	35095	81700	1396	4584.	118557	51580.	60091	94292	5543	2708.	120827	85832
Plurality.....	46665				60377			34141			34955	
Per cent.....	28.54	66.56	1.14	3.74.	69.68	30.32.	36.85	57.78	3.39	1.66.	58.47	41.53
Scattering.....								487				
Total vote.....	122715				170137			163061			206659	

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Governor—Allen D. Candler, Dem.....	90,445
George W. Traylor, Peo.....	23,233
Secretary of State—Philip Cook, Dem	93,235
S. L. Clement, Peo.....	27,779
Comptroller—W. A. Wright, Dem.....	92,710
J. T. Holbrook, Peo.....	25,096
Attorney-General—	
Joseph Terrell, Dem.....	93,118
F. H. Saffold, Peo.....	24,962
Treasurer—R. E. Parks, Dem.....	52,607
J. W. Park, Peo.....	24,876
School Commissioner—	
R. G. Glenn, Dem.....	92,605
W. T. Flint, Peo.....	25,604
Commissioner Agriculture—	
O. B. Stevens, Dem.....	92,364
A. H. Talley, Peo.....	24,855
Pension Commissioners—	
C. A. Evans, Dem.....	91,922
T. J. Eason, Dem.....	90,437
J. T. Dickey, Peo.....	23,799
S. C. McCandless, Peo.....	23,822

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.

1. The counties of McIntosh, Liberty, Bryan, Chatham, Tattnall, Bullock, Effingham, Scriven, Emanuel and Burke.	
Rufus E. Lester, Dem.....	7,272
W. R. Leaken, Pop.....	4,098
2. The counties of Thomas, Decatur, Berrien, Colquitt, Worth, Mitchell, Miller, Baker, Early, Calhoun, Dougherty, Clay, Terrell, Randolph and Quitman.	
J. M. Griggs, Dem.....	7,293
3. The counties of Wilcox, Pulaski, Twiggs, Houston, Doolley, Lee, Sumter, Macon, Crawford, Taylor, Schley, Webster and Stewart.	
E. B. Lewis, Dem.....	6,119

4. The counties of Marion, Chattahoochee, Muscogee, Talbot, Harris, Meriwether, Troup, Coweta, Heard and Carroll.	
W. C. Adamson, Dem.....	7,234
A. H. Freeman, Pop.....	2,238
5. The counties of Johnson, Laurens, Dodge, Montgomery, Telfair, Irwin, Appling, Coffee, Pierce, Wayne, Glynn, Camden, Charlton, Ware, Clinch and Echols.	
L. F. Livingston, Dem.....	8,823
C. I. Branam, Ind. Dem.....	2,685
6. The counties of Baldwin, Jones, Bibb, Monroe, Butts, Henry, Spalding, Pike and Upson.	
C. I. Bartlett, Dem.....	7,375
J. T. Dickey, Pop.....	449
7. The counties of Cobb, Paulding, Haralson, Polk, Floyd, Barton, Gordon, Chattooga, Murray, Whitfield, Catoosa, Dade and Walker.	
J. W. Maddox, Dem.....	9,113
S. J. McKnight, Pop.....	4,574
8. The counties of Jasper, Putnam, Greene, Morgan, Oconee, Clarke, Oglethorpe, Wilkes, Madison, Elbert, Hart and Franklin.	
W. M. Howard, Dem.....	6,952
S. P. Bonds, Pop.....	597
9. The counties of Gwinnett, Milton, Jackson, Banks, Hall, Forsyth, Cherokee, Pickens, Dawson, Habersham, White, Lumpkin, Gilmer, Fannin, Union, Towns and Rabun.	
F. C. Tate, Dem.....	9,146
H. L. Peoples, Ind. Dem.....	1,690
10. The counties of Wilkinson, Washington, Jefferson, Bullock, Hancock, Warren, Richmond, Columbia, Lincoln, McDuffie and Taliaferro.	

W. H. Fleming, Dem.....	5,585
T. Watson, Pop.....	262
11. The counties of Walton, Newton, Rockdale, DeKalb, Fulton, Douglas, Campbell, Henry, Clayton, Fayette and Spalding.	
W. G. Brantley, Dem.....	8,581
W. H. Marston, Rep.....	4,265

LEGISLATURE.					
1901-1902.			1898-1899.		
Sen.	Ho.	J. B.	Sen.	Ho.	J. B.
Democrats	43	166	209	43	170
People's	9	9	5	5	5
Republicans	1	1	1	1	1

**HAWAII (Population 154,001).**

DISTRICT.	—DEL. 56TH CONG. 1900—			—DEL. 57TH CONG. 1900—		
	Dem.	Rep.	Ind.	Dem.	Rep.	Ind.
1.....	78	380	532	136	892	629
2.....	166	474	532	172	445	533
3.....	386	581	711	395	580	714
4.....	466	1380	879	476	1381	886
5.....	320	813	1195	319	807	1047
6*.....	151	155	341	152	151	343
Total.....	1567	3783	4090	1650	3756	4101
Plurality.....			277			316
Per cent.....	16.60	40.50	42.70	17.53	39.92	42.56
Total vote.....		9470			9337	

**FULL NAMES OF CANDIDATES.**

LEGISLATURE.		Senate.			House.			J. B.		
David Kawananaokoa.....	Dem.	Rep.	Ind.	6	7	13	7	13	13	13
Samuel Parker.....	Rep.	Rep.	Ind.	9	16	25	1	1	1	1
Robert W. Wilcox.....	Ind.	Dem								

\*One precinct missing.

**IDAHO (Population 161,771).**

COUNTIES. (21)	—PRESIDENT 1900—			—GOVERNOR 1898—			—PRES. 1896—			
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Rep.	Fus.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	
Ada.....	2705	2072	133	10.	1682	1503	112	341.	851	1531
Bannock.....	1684	1581	12	8.	729	1288	19	64.	228	1363
Bear Lake.....	1055	1077	14	4.	675	1341	11	15.	249	851
Bingham.....	1436	1683	25	6.	676	1366	155	207.	194	1232
Blaine.....	634	1345	6	4.	187	794	17	483.	59	1228
Boise.....	695	852	10	4.	359	704	44	145.	226	862
Canyon.....	1350	1314	156	11.	607	959	72	297.	303	1178
Cassia.....	674	624	5	9.	427	525	12	122.	129	579
Custer.....	261	500	4	1.	54	333	7	49.	29	509
Elmore.....	593	565	—	—	275	406	12	87.	124	535
Fremont.....	2174	2153	12	21.	556	1731	47	188.	121	1526
Idaho.....	1527	1884	29	16.	615	1025	85	175.	377	1121
Kootenai.....	1472	1871	40	8.	710	972	57	198.	334	1432
Latah.....	2013	2004	168	33.	1696	869	229	565.	1036	1870
Lemhi.....	623	897	9	3.	323	685	18	153.	202	1065
Lincoln.....	370	855	7	1.	280	236	5	63.	74	345
Nex Perce.....	2134	2168	169	24.	1324	942	155	297.	675	1089
Oneida.....	1891	1222	—	—	1213	1084	9	39.	315	1022
Owyhee.....	584	884	1	1.	166	976	22	18.	97	1140
Shoshone.....	2378	2994	20	6.	733	978	33	1518.	497	1760
Washington.....	1191	1349	31	43.	507	630	54	297.	204	828
Total.....	27198	29414	857	213.	13794	19407	1175	5371.	6324	23192
Plurality.....		2216			5613				18363	179
Per cent.....	46.96	50.79	1.48	.37	34.70	48.82	2.96	13.51.	21.29	78.10
Total vote.....		57781			39747				23935	.60

**VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.**

Governor—D. W. Steward, Rep.....	26,468
Frank W. Hunt, Dem.....	28,623
J. S. Randolph, Pro.....	246
W. J. Boone, Pro.....	1,031
Lieutenant-Governor—	
A. A. Crane, Rep.....	26,247
T. F. Ferrill, Fus.....	28,109
James A. Hedges, Pro.....	887
Johannes Hansen, M. R. P.....	247
Secretary of State—M. Patrie, Rep.....	26,081
C. J. Bassett, Fus.....	23,110
Mrs. Neal B. Inman, Pro.....	913
M. F. Eby, A.-F. M. R. P.....	515
Auditor—H. J. Syms, Rep.....	26,093
E. W. Jones, Fus.....	28,186
I. P. Marcellus, Pro.....	869
William W. Tharp, M. R. P.....	249
Treasurer—George W. Kester, Rop.....	25,886
J. J. Plumer, Fus.....	27,976
James Ballantyne, Pro.....	871
A. M. Slattery, A.-F. M. R. P.....	561

Attorney-General—	
George E. Gray, Rep.....	26,018
Frank Martin, Fus.....	23,172
William A. Hall, Pro.....	872
Clay McNamee, M. R. P.....	280
Superintendent of Schools—	
Jessie Riley, Rep.....	26,198
Permeal French, Fus.....	28,267
James T. Smith, Pro.....	905
Mine Inspector—Robert Hall, Rep.....	
M. H. Jacobs, Fus.....	27,656
George Klock, Pro.....	823
Edward Kimberley, M. R. P.....	215
Supreme Judge—Edgar C. Steele, Rep.....	
C. O. Stockslager, Fus.....	28,164
William Perkins, M. R. P.....	292
FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1900.	
John T. Morrison, Rep.....	26,860
Thomas L. Glenn, Fus.....	23,087
Amanda M. Way, Pro.....	798
John F. Stark, M. R. P.....	231



## ELECTION RETURNS.

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LEGISLATURE.					Sen. Ho. J.B..Sen. Ho. J.B.			
1900-1901.		1898-1899.			People's .....		Dem.-Fus .....	
Sen.	Ho.	J.B..	Sen.	Ho. J.B.	10		15	
Republicans ..	7	20	27	9	12	21	25	2
Democrats ....	—	—	3	14	17	3	6	3

## ILLINOIS (Population 4,821,550).

COUNTIES. (102)	PRESIDENT 1900												PRESIDENT 1896					
	Rep. Dem.	Pro. Dem.	Pro. Rep.	S.L.S.D.	U.C.	U.R.	Treas. '98	Rep. Dem.	Rep. Dem.	Pro. S.L.S.D.	Pro. S.L.S.D.	Pro. S.L.S.D.	Pro. S.L.S.D.					
Population 67058 Adams .....	8547	8844	185	5	20	68	11	14	5069	6870	8447	8009	183	17	16			
19884 Alexander .....	2700	1760	27	3	3	3	1	5	1357	1674	2802	1791	4	1	22			
16078 Bond .....	2101	1029	153	1	1	13	—	—	1900	1434	1967	1662	6	—	2			
15791 Boone .....	3159	704	87	1	2	16	—	2.	2336	323.	3111	653	58	3	4			
11557 Brown .....	988	1968	373	10	—	3	1	2.	898	1006.	1024	2030	21	—	3			
41112 Bureau .....	5478	3523	325	17	33	225	5	21.	3998	3084.	5474	3931	124	28	30			
8917 Calhoun .....	873	1175	25	1	—	2	2	2.	707	1019.	795	1162	9	—	14			
18063 Carroll .....	3425	1266	86	1	4	2	—	4.	2450	854.	3314	1473	53	5	7			
17222 Cass .....	1846	2626	57	1	—	1	—	2.	1694	2276.	1946	2462	31	2	8			
47622 Champaign .....	6690	5015	377	5	8	21	5	4.	5036	3722.	6780	4639	249	1	4			
32790 Christian .....	3956	4519	153	28	11	53	1	6.	3463	6130.	3857	4633	72	8	6			
24083 Clark .....	2929	3009	149	29	2	8	2	2.	2679	2635.	2888	3089	40	3	4			
16558 Clay .....	2356	2285	81	18	3	3	2	6.	1961	1933.	2155	2266	59	4	6			
19824 Clinton .....	1964	2637	31	3	11	74	1	—	1644	2233.	1803	2570	12	1	2			
34146 Coles .....	4706	3921	110	6	5	18	2	11.	3395	3566.	4534	3833	54	5	19			
1838735 Cook .....	203700	180183	3490	211	434	6752	134	100.	148558	147936.	221823	151910	2149	727	236			
19240 Crawford .....	2301	229	63	1	3	1	—	1.	2094	2019.	2172	2359	22	—	3			
16124 Cumberland .....	1870	1993	53	7	1	2	—	7.	1715	1873.	1829	2047	23	2	2			
31756 DeKalb .....	5923	1881	263	6	10	14	3	7.	3406	979.	5598	1858	189	2	13			
18972 DeWitt .....	2694	2361	86	2	1	8	1	1.	2452	1896.	2587	2935	44	—	5			
19667 Douglas .....	2733	2106	71	1	5	8	2	2.	2283	1776.	2666	2135	48	—	5			
28136 DuPage .....	3869	1947	203	4	6	12	3	4.	2405	1218.	4115	1574	139	5	14			
28273 Edgar .....	3766	3783	119	8	9	12	1	4.	3473	3536.	3822	3726	51	3	3			
10845 Edwards .....	1577	823	52	1	1	3	—	—	1381	592.	1572	848	27	2	4			
20465 Effingham .....	1853	2979	96	4	3	3	1	4.	1321	2101.	1805	2353	39	4	—			
28065 Fayette .....	2920	3423	95	65	2	3	1	10.	2821	2717.	2769	3616	70	3	11			
18359 Ford .....	2896	1469	111	—	1	8	—	1.	2209	1151.	2832	1504	46	2	3			
19675 Franklin .....	2117	2226	56	7	—	3	1	1.	1864	1975.	2038	2227	16	3	6			
46201 Fulton .....	6190	5762	143	30	10	127	9	10.	5285	5000.	6195	5964	88	3	15			
15836 Gallatin .....	1432	2004	48	6	1	2	—	5.	961	1517.	1468	2062	30	2	5			
23402 Greene .....	2181	3785	66	13	—	—	2	—	1581	2809.	2365	3977	45	3	8			
24136 Grundy .....	3735	1967	156	8	16	88	2	10.	2955	1504.	3246	2056	85	8	16			
20197 Hamilton .....	1911	2467	58	4	1	1	1	7.	1921	1983.	1767	2406	85	1	2			
32215 Hancock .....	3807	4657	158	3	2	10	—	4.	3695	4292.	4290	4575	133	3	1			
7448 Hardin .....	839	25	6	1	—	—	2	1.	877	729.	780	894	3	—	1			
10836 Henderson .....	1772	976	92	1	1	16	1	—	1547	847.	1756	957	47	1	5			
40049 Henry .....	6892	2809	263	11	4	71	1	4.	4416	2261.	6177	2968	134	1	3			
38014 Iroquois .....	5243	3736	282	4	11	14	1	6.	4258	2993.	5325	3649	127	3	9			
33871 Jackson .....	4054	3723	140	6	9	12	—	10.	3459	3133.	3879	3619	45	9	12			
20160 Jasper .....	1923	2591	94	6	4	3	2	3.	1602	2265.	1867	2715	57	3	9			
28133 Jefferson .....	2805	3332	155	36	4	6	1	4.	2264	2764.	2603	3561	88	1	27			
14612 Jersey .....	1496	2145	79	1	4	1	2	5.	1478	2024.	1641	2373	49	3	4			
24533 Jo Daviess .....	3444	2543	144	—	1	8	2	1.	2690	2282.	3594	2383	90	2	8			
15667 Johnson .....	1940	1271	44	7	1	22	1	1.	1617	1011.	2027	1423	13	1	6			
78792 Kane .....	12051	5259	393	5	23	82	13	5.	6390	2855.	12133	4839	197	5	13			
37154 Kankakee .....	5798	2674	103	1	5	6	5	5.	3847	2795.	5471	2357	89	6	13			
11467 Kendall .....	2121	713	94	5	2	5	—	4.	1377	506.	2128	774	51	2	2			
43612 Knox .....	7810	3249	277	15	3	142	2	1.	5602	2141.	7681	3464	144	6	16			
34504 Lake .....	6136	2235	176	6	15	16	4	6.	2879	1350.	5027	1756	87	4	20			
57773 LaSalle .....	11781	8671	224	14	21	149	13	14.	9214	7200.	11548	8688	181	26	20			
16523 Lawrence .....	1961	2021	86	1	—	1	—	7.	1739	1775.	1947	1945	62	3	3			
28984 Lee .....	4820	2528	208	7	6	11	3	2.	3227	1675.	4797	2445	56	1	4			
42035 Livingston .....	5806	4024	331	11	8	13	6	9.	4768	3850.	5436	4045	143	1	23			
28380 Logan .....	3501	3672	122	4	8	24	3	1.	3230	3528.	3430	3384	88	—	5			
44003 Macon .....	6086	4874	211	1	11	20	5	8.	5115	4510.	6216	4746	89	3	10			
42256 Macoupin .....	4814	5472	169	9	13	178	2	16.	4305	4680.	4970	5568	109	4	6			
64694 Madison .....	8106	6753	169	13	57	82	4	6.	6115	5033.	7431	6323	85	4	20			
30446 Marlon .....	3221	3928	95	71	4	13	2	6.	2660	3157.	2870	3825	54	2	10			
16370 Marshall .....	2210	1908	55	2	1	4	4	3.	1929	1904.	2216	1855	36	3	3			
17491 Mason .....	2027	2508	90	—	1	4	1	5.	1787	2270.	2100	2405	54	1	2			
13110 Massac .....	2057	796	29	2	2	—	1	3.	1405	607.	2046	869	12	3	—			
28412 McDonough .....	4076	3444	191	3	3	6	1	9.	3759	3315.	4036	3678	106	5	6			
29759 McHenry .....	5234	2076	136	3	3	13	3	—	2362	1048.	5047	1910	102	2	3			
67843 McLean .....	1457	6613	583	12	15	95	2	11.	6398	4672.	9364	6320	307	10	8			
14356 Menard .....	1632	2078	41	14	3	2	1	2.	1535	1532.	1642	2012	29	—	6			
20945 Mercer .....	3304	2110	124	6	2	13	1	3.	2613	1482.	3120	2324	53	—	5			
13847 Monroe .....	1585	1757	10	8	—	—	—	3.	1506	1503.	1446	1651	6	7	1			
30836 Montgomery .....	3583	4073	175	20	8	17	2	3.	3172	3504.	3622	4104	105	3	13			
35066 Morgan .....	4341	4321	119	23	66	50	1	1.	3432	4641.	4317	4313	84	7	10			
15924 Moultrie .....	1728	1975	50	5	3	2	—	5.	1491	1823.	1711	2073	15	3	4			
29129 Ogle .....	5255	2171	179	2	5	6	1	—	3003	1083.	5210	2134	95	2	8			
88408 Peoria .....	10700	9433	299	15	80	102	5	13.	7989	6772.	10486	9042	185	18	26			
19830 Perry .....	2336	2321	153	9	11	5	1	5.	2121	2066.	2342	2366	81	1	4			
17706 Platt .....	2648	1905	56	3	1	5	—	2.	2322	1721.	2579	1951	33	3	7			
31595 Pike .....	3045	4715	124	78	5	34	4	7.	2233	3519.	3111	5315	97	3	14			

Population.	McKinley	Bryan	Wood	y Bark	's Maion	'y Debe	Leonard	Ellis	Whitten	're Dunlap	McKinley	Bryan	Lev	'r's	Match	't Bry	'n
15355 Pope.....	1817	148	21	2	4	—	—	1..	1187	341..	1852	1093	8	—	—	5	—
14534 Pulaski.....	2039	1077	19	2	4	—	—	6..	1410	745..	2081	1152	4	2	—	—	—
4746 Putnam.....	738	450	29	4	2	1	—	7..	569	392..	706	478	18	—	—	—	1
29001 Randolph.....	3045	3278	124	5	5	6	2	4..	2720	2861..	3024	3074	80	4	7	—	—
16391 Richland.....	1733	2042	67	7	—	18	1	6..	1510	1755..	1693	2062	20	1	—	—	—
53249 Rock Island.....	8290	4786	186	12	23	228	14	8..	5632	3331..	7323	4658	63	14	34	—	—
21685 Saline.....	2485	2186	37	7	14	—	1	9..	2203	1970..	2905	2252	22	4	—	—	—
71593 Sangamon.....	9769	9499	338	10	23	38	6	7..	8278	8474..	8968	8506	243	2	16	—	—
16129 Schuyler.....	1791	2167	74	4	1	7	3	3..	1567	2059..	1848	8265	63	2	—	—	—
10455 Scott.....	1204	1585	26	8	2	—	1	1..	1066	1497..	1261	1548	19	—	—	—	—
32126 Shelby.....	3965	4514	205	33	5	4	—	5..	2896	3877..	3071	4698	117	—	—	—	—
10186 Stark.....	1965	939	96	3	1	7	—	2..	1390	793..	1636	1020	39	2	—	—	—
86985 St. Clair.....	9764	9827	149	11	184	109	6	13..	7002	6497..	8900	8333	111	65	12	—	—
34933 Stephenson.....	4677	3683	234	1	1	10	1	3..	3735	3762..	4728	3773	168	6	3	—	—
33221 Tazewell.....	3957	4048	162	2	16	42	2	6..	3250	3539..	3708	3796	86	1	7	—	—
22610 Union.....	1035	2900	45	2	—	—	—	3..	1531	2292..	1842	2389	35	4	9	—	—
63636 Vermilion.....	4852	6147	555	7	4	91	3	12..	5895	3354..	5767	5737	132	6	12	—	—
1233 Wabash.....	1233	1643	119	6	—	—	—	1..	1117	1485..	1321	1736	57	4	3	—	—
23163 Warren.....	3618	2501	181	1	3	42	2	3..	3000	2455..	3394	2602	101	1	—	—	—
19526 Washington.....	2351	2081	61	1	5	32	1	6..	2134	1836..	2351	1979	34	—	—	—	—
27626 Wayne.....	3117	3062	153	17	2	7	1	6..	2677	2469..	2906	3094	24	1	—	—	—
25386 White.....	2658	3170	63	10	2	3	—	9..	2075	2684..	2771	3409	33	—	—	—	—
34710 Whiteside.....	5463	2758	226	6	7	17	4	6..	3679	1901..	5577	2777	88	1	—	—	—
74764 Will.....	10056	6655	140	9	16	92	3	9..	7224	4685..	9249	6857	56	7	16	—	—
27796 Williamson.....	3723	2760	35	5	3	11	1	2..	2674	2200..	3027	2573	9	—	—	—	—
47845 Winnebago.....	8103	2498	433	—	11	75	2	25..	3837	1100..	8242	2438	219	9	9	—	—
21822 Woodford.....	2421	2564	178	5	7	14	1	2..	1905	2444..	2447	2447	87	4	6	—	—

Total.....	597985	509061	17626	1141	1373	9687	352	672..	448940	404590..	607130	464523	9796	1147	1090	—	—
Plurality.....	94924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48450	—	141517	—	—	—	—	—	—
Per cent.....	52.83	44.44	1.55	.10	.12	.85	.03	.06..	51.09	46.15..	55.66	42.58	.90	.10	.10	—	—
Total vote.....	1131897	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	878622	—	1090869	—	—	—	—	—	—

\*Middle-of-the-road people's.

In 1896, for president, Bentley, Nat., received 793 votes and Palmer, G. D., 6,300 votes. Hess, Peo., received 7,886, Boles, Pro., received 11,753 votes and Litchstin, S. L., received 4,507 votes for state treasurer in 1898.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Governor—Richard Yates, Rep.....	580,198
Samuel Alschuler, Dem.....	518,966
Visscher V. Barnes, Pro.....	15,643
A. C. Van Tine, Peo.....	1,048
Louis P. Hoffman, S. L.....	1,319
Herman C. Perry, S. D.....	8,617
Rev. John Cordingly, U. C.....	334
Lloyd G. Spencer, U. R.....	650
Lieutenant-Governor—	
William A. Northcott, Rep.....	584,717
Elmer A. Perry, Dem.....	509,786
Joseph J. Harris, Pro.....	16,452
James Ferris, Peo.....	1,146
Will W. Cox, S. L.....	1,313
Azel Pierson, S. D.....	8,891
Rev. C. H. Thomas, U. C.....	337
L. A. Quellmalz, U. R.....	561
Secretary of State—	
James A. Rose, Rep.....	586,719
James F. O'Donnell, Dem.....	507,469
Benjamin J. Radford, Pro.....	16,487
Fred W. Palmer, Peo.....	23
Frank Gayer, S. L.....	1,780
Thomas G. Kerwin, S. D.....	8,597
Rev. W. Whitehead, U. C.....	347
W. E. Mann, U. R.....	658
Auditor of Public Accounts—	
James S. McCullough, Rep.....	591,518
George B. Parsons, Dem.....	502,302
James A. Stone, Pro.....	16,622
W. S. Saylor, Peo.....	1,180
Valentine Martis, S. L.....	1,332
James Wright, S. D.....	8,992
Rev. W. R. Struble, U. C.....	335
N. H. Kane, U. R.....	645
State Treasurer—	
Moses O. Williamson, Rep.....	582,002
Millard F. Dunlap, Dem.....	508,720
Henry C. Tunison, Pro.....	16,618
Jacob Cosad, Peo.....	1,242
Thomas B. Allen, S. L.....	1,356
Jacob Winnen, S. D.....	8,881
Ralph J. Caverly, U. C.....	307
Warren Burnham, U. R.....	621

Attorney-General—

Howland J. Hamlin, Rep.....	590,051
James Todd, Dem.....	503,651
Frank S. Regan, Pro.....	16,665
Norman Kilburn, Peo.....	1,101
Jerome Boul, S. L.....	1,345
Charles H. Soelke, S. D.....	9,049
Joel W. Stephens, U. C.....	321
Charles A. Story, U. R.....	632
Trustees of University of Illinois—	
Alexander McLean, Rep.....	596,824
Samuel A. Bullard, Rep.....	595,554
Carrie Thomas Alexander, Rep.....	589,159
Charles W. Bliss, Dem.....	502,154
Joseph Schwartz, Dem.....	502,762
Julia Holmes Smith, Dem.....	510,483
Ella S. Stewart, Pro.....	19,451
Clara A. Harford, Pro.....	18,820
Jacob E. Bittinger, Pro.....	19,030
Harvey M. Brooks, Peo.....	1,243
William W. Scott, Peo.....	1,149
S. S. B. Johnson, Peo.....	1,152
Sidney W. Vasconcellos, S. L.....	1,325
William Sauer, S. L.....	1,332
John Helgren, S. L.....	1,314
Irene Stedman, S. D.....	9,117
Ellen Edwards, S. D.....	9,105
F. J. Hlavacek, S. D.....	9,093
August Larson, U. C.....	358
Mrs. Cora E. Struble, U. C.....	356
Mrs. Ida Caverly, U. C.....	357
Ellen R. Vehlen, U. R.....	686
Julia MacAfferty, U. R.....	689
Elizabeth R. Lovell, U. R.....	687

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.

1. The towns of Rich, Bloom, Orland, Bremen, Thornton, Calumet and Worth, in Cook county, and the 4th ward east of Wentworth avenue, the 3d ward, the 31st ward, the 32d ward, the 33d ward and the 34th ward of the city of Chicago.	
James R. Mann, Rep.....	52,775
Leon Hornstein, Dem.....	28,858
William P. F. Ferguson, Pro.....	899
William H. Collins, S. D.....	1,238

2. The towns of Lemont, Palos, Lyons, Proviso, Riverdale, Cicero, Leyden, Norwood Park, Maine, Elk Grove, Schaumburg and Hanover, in Cook county, and the 10th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 35th wards of the city of Chicago.

William Lorimer, Rep..... 32,921  
John J. Feely, Dem..... 34,943  
Raymond T. Cookingham, Pro..... 797  
William H. Banigan, Peo..... 87  
Nicholas Krump, S. D..... 1,064

3. The 1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th wards and that part of the 4th ward west of Wentworth avenue, all in the city of Chicago.

William E. O'Neill, Rep..... 17,929  
George P. Foster, Dem..... 23,142  
Charles A. Kelly, Pro..... 246  
Edward Mulloy, Peo..... 26  
H. C. Dreisvogt, S. D..... 388  
John S. McGrath, S. T..... 43  
August E. Gans, Ind..... 9

4. The 8th, 9th, 12th and 19th wards of the city of Chicago.

Daniel W. Mills, Rep..... 19,346  
James McAndrews, Dem..... 24,435  
Braman Loveless, Pro..... 362  
Warren D. Coon, Peo..... 43  
A. M. Simons, S. D..... 710  
Charles W. Kellogg, S. T..... 44

5. The 11th, 13th, 16th, 17th and 18th wards of the city of Chicago.

Charles C. Carnahan, Rep..... 19,254  
William F. Mahoney, Dem..... 23,648  
Horace H. Maddock, Pro..... 354  
William League, Peo..... 23  
John Collins, S. D..... 653  
John O'Connor, S. T..... 35

6. The 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th wards, also that part of the 25th ward south of Diversey street and west of Halsted street, and that part of the 26th ward south of Belmont avenue, all in the city of Chicago.

Henry S. Boutell, Rep..... 22,655  
Emil Hoehcher, Dem..... 22,125  
Ira J. Mason, Pro..... 251  
William Hopp, Peo..... 44  
Julius Bark, S. D..... 676  
P. Cullman, S. T..... 43

7. The 14th, 15th and 27th wards, that part of the 25th ward north of Diversey street and east of Halsted street, that part of the 26th ward north of Belmont avenue, in the city of Chicago; also the towns of Evanston, Niles, New Trier, Northfield, Wheeling, Palatine and Barrington, in Cook county, and the county of Lake.

George Edmund Foss, Rep..... 36,741  
William Peacock, Dem..... 26,356  
Harlan P. Davidson, Pro..... 611  
J. W. Bartels, S. D..... 1,535

8. Counties of McHenry, DeKalb, Kane, DuPage, Kendall and Grundy.

Albert J. Hopkins, Rep..... 32,452  
John W. Leonard, Dem..... 13,683  
Benjamin R. Morse, Pro..... 1,259

9. Counties of Boone, Winnebago, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll, Ogle and Lee.

Robert R. Hitt, Rep..... 32,616  
Hiram A. Brooks, Dem..... 15,692  
Joseph H. Keagle, Pro..... 1,326

10. Counties of Whiteside, Rock Island, Mercer, Henry, Knox and Stark.

George W. Prince, Rep..... 33,455  
LaVergne B. DeForrest, Dem..... 16,699  
Charles L. Logan, Pro..... 1,122  
J. C. Tate, Peo..... 1

11. Counties of Bureau, LaSalle, Livingston and Woodford.

Walter Reeves, Rep..... 25,367  
Edgar P. Holly, Dem..... 18,835

John H. Wilson, Pro..... 1,055  
Henry Kuntz, Peo..... 1  
12. Counties of Will, Kankakee, Iroquois and Vermilion.

Joseph G. Cannon, Rep..... 30,633  
C. M. Briggs, Dem..... 19,226  
Jacob M. Gaiser, Pro..... 1,039  
13. Counties of Ford, McLean, DeWitt, Piatt, Champaign and Douglas.

Vespasian Warner, Rep..... 26,865  
John Eddy, Dem..... 19,397  
William P. Allin, Pro..... 1,328  
V. Wever, Peo..... 188

14. Counties of Putnam, Marshall, Peoria, Fulton, Tazewell and Mason.

Joseph B. Graff, Rep..... 25,169  
Jesse Black, Jr., Dem..... 24,775  
George W. Warner, Pro..... 635  
A. A. Shafer, Peo..... 46  
J. E. Edwards, S. L..... 288  
B. F. Ordway, S. D..... 3

15. Counties of Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, Adams, Brown and Schuyler.

Benjamin F. Marsh, Rep..... 24,175  
J. Ross Mickey, Dem..... 24,491  
Morton M. Riggs, Pro..... 819  
William Huseman, Peo..... 18

16. Counties of Cass, Morgan, Scott, Pike, Green, Macoupin, Calhoun and Jersey.

Thomas Worthington, Rep..... 19,618  
T. J. Selby, Dem..... 25,795  
John W. Webb, Pro..... 609  
Joseph W. McGlothlin, Peo..... 82  
George W. Riley, S. L..... 251  
J. R. Duckels, S. D..... 1

17. Counties of Menard, Logan, Sangamon, Macon and Christian.

David Ross, Rep..... 23,648  
Ben F. Caldwell, Dem..... 25,673  
Edward D. Henry, Pro..... 726  
Francis B. Bullard, Peo..... 58

18. Counties of Madison, Montgomery, Bond, Fayette, Shelby and Moultrie.

John Jacob Brenholt, Rep..... 21,245  
Thomas M. Jett, Dem..... 22,847  
Charles J. Upton, Pro..... 731  
Diedrich Balster, Peo..... 154

19. Counties of Coles, Edgar, Clark, Cumberland, Ettingham, Jasper, Crawford, Richland and Lawrence.

Horace S. Clark, Rep..... 23,057  
Joseph B. Crowley, Dem..... 24,536  
Daniel B. Turney, Pro..... 732  
Charles E. Palmer, Peo..... 78

20. Counties of Clay, Jefferson, Wayne, Hamilton, Edwards, Wabash, Franklin, White, Gallatin and Hardin.

Alexander M. Funkhouser, Rep..... 19,716  
James R. Williams, Dem..... 21,976  
William H. Hughes, Pro..... 770  
21. Counties of Marion, Clinton, Washington, St. Clair, Monroe, Randolph and Perry.

William A. Rodenberg, Rep..... 24,810  
Frederick J. Kern, Dem..... 25,299  
Henry D. East, Pro..... 486  
Gust. A. Jennings, Peo..... 232

22. Counties of Jackson, Union, Alexander, Pulaski, Johnson, Williamson, Saline, Pope and Massac.

George W. Smith, Rep..... 22,349  
Lindorf O. Whitnel, Dem..... 17,528  
Joseph L. Moads, Pro..... 373

## LEGISLATURE.

	1900-1902.		1898-1900.	
	Sen.	Ho.	J. B. Sen.	Ho. J. B.
Republicans	32	81	113	34
Democrats	19	72	91	15
People's	—	—	1	—
Prohibition	—	—	—	1

INDIANA (Population 2,516,463).

COUNTIES. (92)	PRESIDENT 1900						SEC. OF STATE 1898						PRES. '06	
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Peo.	S. I.	S. D. U. R.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Peo.	Soc.	Pres.	Dem.*	
Population.	McKinley. Bryan. Woolley. Barker. Malon 'y Debts.						Hunt. Balmston. Worth. Morrison. Kochum. McKinley. Bryan							
22282 Adams.....	1888	3337	90	11	—	—	—	1241	2651	71	39	1..	1613	3340
77270 Allen.....	8250	10764	109	5	7	163	11..	6285	8479	117	47	99..	8467	9909
24594 Barthol'm w	3275	3390	83	8	3	13	—	3125	3013	48	42	1..	3264	3138
15123 Benton.....	2632	1563	90	1	2	5	3..	1774	1286	47	16	3..	1998	1582
12133 Blackford...	2121	2191	148	11	10	6	2..	1719	1838	117	44	92..	2154	2272
26321 Boone.....	3740	3718	115	39	—	—	—	3106	3630	74	84	3..	3449	3800
9727 Brown.....	707	1450	94	11	—	—	—	615	1207	—	24	26..	726	1464
19953 Carroll.....	2585	2630	157	11	—	—	—	2701	2533	93	25	—	2546	2764
34545 Cass.....	4398	4672	239	50	8	16	7..	3813	4044	149	182	29..	4392	4851
31835 Clark.....	3856	4134	51	6	4	16	2..	3147	3618	37	18	11..	3897	3785
34285 Clay.....	3873	4114	170	43	10	172	17..	3194	3550	148	147	69..	3823	4482
28202 Clinton.....	3677	3603	216	35	—	—	6..	3474	3945	184	90	6..	3907	3747
13476 Crawford....	1529	1731	48	8	—	—	—	1324	1622	45	47	—	1490	1655
28014 Daviess.....	3298	3424	132	154	3	14	2..	2864	2718	69	519	34..	3120	3785
22194 Dearborn....	2533	3371	84	—	5	36	2..	2139	2875	65	6	6..	2714	3313
19518 Decatur.....	2900	2598	105	1	1	11	6..	2711	2968	73	32	4..	2848	2520
25711 Delcalb.....	3218	3488	259	7	1	5	1..	2674	2845	193	142	4..	3137	3678
49124 Delaware....	8901	4647	421	8	63	86	4..	5693	3545	273	49	163..	7340	4253
20357 Dubois.....	1362	3192	20	16	—	—	1..	496	224	25	38	4..	1215	3005
45062 Elkhart....	6270	4950	544	6	15	74	3..	5398	4340	407	32	31..	6150	4986
13905 Fayette....	2520	1600	65	1	1	1	—	1943	1430	38	5	2..	2145	1609
30118 Floyd.....	3597	3781	57	10	3	9	2..	2881	3413	52	24	16..	3874	3544
21446 Fountain....	3015	2896	100	20	—	6	1..	2755	2858	75	65	15..	2809	2907
16388 Franklin...	1739	2731	37	3	2	—	1..	1488	2428	33	9	5..	1760	2844
17453 Fulton.....	2913	2353	93	4	—	—	2..	2158	2284	54	25	1..	2349	2468
30439 Gibson.....	3648	3509	244	17	1	4	1..	3289	3043	188	135	5..	3471	3622
30693 Grant.....	8832	5122	762	29	99	238	12..	6727	3754	458	82	145..	7723	5072
28530 Greene.....	3502	3491	81	63	9	77	3..	3282	2891	54	264	7..	3434	3344
28914 Hamilton....	4788	2631	420	15	3	7	4..	4249	2437	281	38	4..	4643	2947
19189 Hancock....	2295	2930	98	8	1	2	—	2086	2639	80	34	9..	2236	2886
21702 Harrison....	2482	2824	83	12	1	3	—	2236	2434	81	101	3..	2486	2813
21292 Hendricks...	3426	2359	154	3	—	1	—	3032	2049	119	14	1..	3409	2965
25083 Henry.....	4047	2754	316	8	3	6	1..	3500	2278	225	37	5..	4001	2980
28575 Howard.....	4908	2823	391	23	4	47	9..	3543	2449	273	140	33..	4195	3191
29019 Huntington.	4122	3691	245	5	2	18	2..	3631	3486	187	30	—	4117	3750
26653 Jackson....	2795	3849	79	7	1	1	2..	2226	3293	100	85	12..	2670	3574
14292 Jasper.....	2083	1580	97	2	1	2	—	1732	1257	75	68	3..	3032	1608
26818 Jay.....	3518	3422	234	14	2	2	—	3290	3111	223	112	8..	3473	3680
23913 Jefferson...	3371	2636	76	7	5	21	2..	3041	2362	48	20	15..	3636	2645
15757 Jennings...	2155	1925	66	10	1	—	—	1822	1633	45	60	2..	2040	1850
20223 Johnson....	2337	3088	157	12	—	—	3..	2237	2734	125	103	2..	2288	3083
32746 Knox.....	3554	4443	166	45	1	3	—	2940	3321	139	183	5..	3480	4349
29109 Kosciusko..	4422	3235	163	—	6	1	2..	3911	2796	148	17	—	4342	3372
15284 Lagrange...	2329	1431	157	8	—	—	—	1973	1165	65	22	1..	2442	1965
37892 Lake.....	5337	3733	97	8	8	17	1..	3807	3055	67	24	32..	4883	3418
38396 Laporte....	4809	4783	66	4	8	34	7..	4016	4424	59	16	10..	4691	4511
25729 Lawrence...	3535	2558	76	19	1	5	—	2672	2026	51	75	1..	3103	2421
70470 Madison....	9891	8298	444	25	83	102	7..	7642	7209	244	141	102..	8388	7580
197227 Marion....	23272	23660	727	15	100	181	11..	23191	20812	563	85	205..	27353	20654
25519 Marshall....	2947	3449	127	6	—	2	—	2678	2986	103	32	3..	2938	3588
14711 Martin.....	1712	1690	21	38	—	—	—	1433	1380	29	152	2..	1384	1719
28344 Miami.....	3812	3849	194	26	9	13	1..	3195	3443	151	54	8..	3333	3602
20873 Monroe....	2788	2397	78	22	2	1	4..	2333	2179	45	77	—	2510	2422
23388 Montgomery	4507	4102	173	21	—	—	—	4203	3393	100	54	2..	4353	4183
20457 Morgan.....	2804	2632	104	10	—	2	—	2620	2340	74	32	4..	2688	2414
10448 Newton....	1715	1165	100	2	—	—	3..	1448	868	44	421	2..	1545	1204
23535 Noble.....	3400	3077	117	7	—	—	2..	3084	2749	102	16	—	3372	3071
4724 Ohio.....	730	632	43	3	—	—	—	705	537	9	3	—	565	634
16851 Orange....	2247	1851	45	31	—	1	—	1993	1625	36	92	2..	2044	1797
15149 Owen.....	1706	2057	55	28	1	6	—	1639	1989	89	—	—	1751	2070
23000 Parke.....	3138	2630	213	8	6	76	13..	2722	2362	154	63	16..	2847	2777
18778 Perry.....	2078	2278	41	4	1	—	—	1944	2169	25	22	—	2139	2109
20496 Pike.....	2420	2460	70	13	—	3	2..	2276	2171	59	51	1..	2332	2557
19175 Porter....	2797	1848	47	5	—	4	1..	2487	1721	40	17	5..	2853	2026
22333 Posey.....	2533	3177	99	21	4	5	—	2318	2705	76	106	5..	2526	3103
14033 Putaski....	1501	1909	86	29	—	1	3..	1311	1567	79	109	5..	1345	1964
21478 Pulnam....	2632	3251	133	21	—	12	—	2399	3037	96	76	2..	2622	3218
28653 Randolph...	5050	2333	241	13	—	2	3..	4253	1925	124	85	5..	4674	2677
19881 Ripley.....	2757	2732	61	13	3	16	1..	2512	2402	31	105	14..	2630	2714
20148 Rush.....	2913	2503	158	5	—	—	—	2770	2502	120	6	3..	2891	2602
8307 Scott.....	874	1221	27	1	—	1	—	730	1119	18	5	1..	837	1237
26491 Shelby....	3291	3846	197	14	3	2	—	2798	3033	182	30	5..	3219	3828
22407 Spencer....	2379	2816	91	2	2	3	—	2744	2543	50	22	1..	3047	2745
10431 Starke.....	1340	1315	38	8	—	3	—	1192	1227	19	15	1..	1289	1214
15219 Stenben....	2715	1522	138	6	1	2	—	2359	1315	79	43	6..	2655	1674
58831 St. Joseph..	8127	6948	172	13	10	35	—	6881	5636	148	35	35..	7138	6247
28005 Sullivan...	2326	4008	201	34	3	18	1..	1877	3019	188	—	8..	2317	4010
11840 Switzerland.	1031	1713	18	—	—	—	1..	1535	1677	7	4	—	1637	1742
38639 Tippecanoe.	6317	4673	224	2	2	3	1..	5555	4170	216	17	6..	6239	4639
19116 Tipton.....	2410	2436	154	93	—	3	3..	2202	2346	68	175	4..	2263	2816

ELECTION RETURNS.

Population.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Woolley.	Barker.	Malon'y	Debs.	Ellis.	Hunt	Ralston.	Worth.	Morrison	Yochum.	McKinley	Bryan
6748 Union.....	1090	897	52	—	—	—	3..	1023	781	41	7	1..	1118	915
71769 Vanderburg.....	8228	7178	110	7	73	390	24..	7209	6140	91	46	79..	8068	7132
15252 Vermillion.....	2322	1799	107	3	—	40	8..	1933	1675	71	22	3..	2141	1814
62635 Vigo.....	7562	7472	168	19	32	331	9..	7099	6909	123	91	93..	8020	7558
28235 Wabash.....	4433	2882	250	7	3	5	1..	3748	2352	145	36	11..	4319	2891
11327 Warren.....	2167	1117	67	4	—	—	..	1738	858	54	13	..	2045	1100
22329 Warrick.....	2540	2828	92	22	4	—	10	3..	2447	2547	54	111	3..	2482
13469 Washington.....	2132	2723	44	2	—	—	2	..	1953	2327	27	66	4..	2214
88570 Wayne.....	6736	4020	219	9	28	17	6..	5388	3060	194	27	72..	6841	4068
23449 Wells.....	2290	3599	186	27	—	—	3	1..	1980	3020	91	77	3..	2212
19138 White.....	2532	2510	114	7	2	6	14..	2292	2284	95	44	7..	2383	2537
17328 Whitley.....	2271	2361	113	6	—	—	2..	2068	2241	86	14	3..	2242	2494
Total.....	339063	309584	13715	1438	663	2374	254..	287643	269125	9961	5867	1795..	323754	305373
Plurality.....	26479						..	17518				..	18181	
Per cent.....	50.60	46.62	2.07	.22	.09	.36	.04..	49.99	46.94	1.74	1.06	.08..	50.81	47.64
Total vote.....			664094				..	573392				..	637305	

\*Fusion on electors. Democrats, 10; populists, 5.

In 1896 Palmer, G. D., received 2,145 votes; Levering, Pro., received 3,056 votes; Bentley, Nat., received 2,293 votes, and Matchett, S. L., received 324 votes for president.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Governor—Winfield T. Durbin, Rep.....	331,531
John W. Kern, Dem.....	306,368
Charles Eckhart, Pro.....	13,451
Alonzo G. Burkhart, Peo.....	1,504
Philip H. More, S. L.....	644
John W. Kelley, S. D.....	2,240
M. A. Wilson, U. R.....	227
Lieutenant-Governor—	
Newton W. Gilbert, Rep.....	331,774
John C. Lawler, Dem.....	305,934
Robert H. Clark, Pro.....	13,409
Charles M. Walter, Peo.....	1,438
Gustave A. Dryer, S. L.....	652
Joseph R. Backus, S. D.....	2,233
S. D. Perry, U. R.....	248
Secretary of State—	
Union B. Hunt, Rep.....	331,870
Adam Heimberger, Dem.....	305,957
Robert E. Pretlow, Pro.....	13,487
William J. Carmichael, Peo.....	1,467
Elmer W. Byram, S. L.....	647
Edward H. Evinger, S. D.....	2,234
J. D. Wheeler, U. R.....	233
Auditor of State—	
William H. Hart, Rep.....	331,965
John W. Minor, Dem.....	305,855
Mordecai B. McKinsey, Pro.....	13,449
John W. Wales, Peo.....	1,470
Thomas F. Soules, S. L.....	649
William J. Croke, S. D.....	2,235
Allen Withrow, U. R.....	238
Treasurer of State—	
Leopold Levy, Rep.....	331,863
Jerome Heroff, Dem.....	305,892
Edwin Hiatt, Pro.....	13,421
William H. Kunse, Peo.....	1,472
Jacob Fritz, S. L.....	662
Christopher A. Hulsman, S. D.....	2,213
Attorney-General—	
William L. Taylor, Rep.....	332,010
Charles P. Drummond, Dem.....	305,787
Mahlon H. Krauss, Pro.....	13,333
David F. Boger, Peo.....	1,474
John Youngman, S. L.....	650
Charles A. Thornton, S. D.....	2,226
Reporter Supreme Court—	
Charles F. Remy, Rep.....	332,024
Horace G. Yergin, Dem.....	305,708
Isaac S. Wade, Pro.....	13,327
Charles Edw. Hoffman, Peo.....	1,475
Sebastian Fleser, S. D.....	2,152
Superintendent Public Instruction—	
Frank L. Jones, Rep.....	332,098
Charles A. Greathouse, Dem.....	305,751
Burt W. Ayres, Pro.....	13,368
William P. Beasley, Peo.....	1,476
Oliver P. Stoner, S. L.....	642
Maud A. Thorndyke, S. D.....	2,218
Albert Carter, U. R.....	245

Chief Bureau of Statistics—	
Benjamin F. Johnson, Rep.....	331,737
Edward Horuff, Dem.....	305,834
Henry S. Bonsib, Pro.....	13,167
Abner L. D. Grindle, Peo.....	1,468
William H. Singer, S. L.....	653
William Ehrenhardt, S. D.....	2,116
H. C. Coppock, U. R.....	233
Judge Supreme Court, First District—	
James H. Jordan, Rep.....	331,894
George L. Reinhard, Dem.....	305,788
Clarence B. Kessinger, Pro.....	13,877
Silas M. Holcomb, Peo.....	1,485
Judge Supreme Court, Fourth District—	
Leander J. Monks, Rep.....	331,832
Joseph W. Adair, Dem.....	305,805
James E. Graham, Pro.....	13,346
Charlton Bull, Peo.....	1,471
FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.	
1. The counties of Gibson, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburg and Warrick.	
James A. Hemenway, Rep.....	22,262
Alfred Dale Owen, Dem.....	20,060
George W. Norman, Pro.....	454
Matthew Hallenberger, S. D.....	9
2. The counties of Daviess, Greene, Knox, Lawrence, Martin, Monroe, Owen and Sullivan.	
Peter R. Wadsworth, Rep.....	21,799
Robert W. Miers, Dem.....	24,420
Charles F. Preslar, Peo.....	316
William H. Crowder, Pro.....	513
3. The counties of Clark, Crawford, Dubois, Floyd, Harrison, Perry, Orange, Scott and Washington.	
Hugh T. O'Connor, Rep.....	19,440
William T. Zenor, Dem.....	24,049
George W. Speedy, Pro.....	249
Isaac Curry, Peo.....	62
4. The counties of Bartholomew, Brown, Dearborn, Decatur, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Ohio, Ripley and Switzerland.	
Nathan Powell, Rep.....	22,641
Francis Marion Griffith, Dem.....	24,249
George Church, Pro.....	384
John L. Hammond, Peo.....	62
5. The counties of Clay, Hendricks, Morgan, Parke, Putnam, Vermillion and Vigo.	
Elias S. Holliday, Rep.....	25,932
Frank E. Horner, Dem.....	24,244
Lindley L. Wells, Pro.....	734
Jason H. Allen, Peo.....	52
Samuel R. Hoar, S. D.....	294
6. The counties of Fayette, Franklin, Hancock, Henry, Rush, Shelby, Union and Wayne.	
James E. Watson, Rep.....	24,203
David W. McKee, Dem.....	21,320
Henry C. Pitts, Pro.....	947
John Nipp, Peo.....	36

7. The counties of Johnson and Marion.	
Jesse Overstreet, Rep.....	31,021
Frank B. Burke, Dem.....	27,012
Basil L. Allen, Pro.....	788
Henry Knerst, S. L.....	149
Hugo Miller, S. D.....	190
8. The counties of Adams, Blackford, Delaware, Jay, Madison, Randolph and Wells.	
George W. Cromer, Rep.....	31,949
Joseph T. Day, Dem.....	23,180
Dudley Powell, Pro.....	1,434
William E. Hurley, Peo.....	108
Peter Brock, S. D.....	74
9. The counties of Boone, Carroll, Clinton, Fountain, Hamilton, Montgomery and Tip-ton.	
Charles B. Landis, Rep.....	24,138
David F. Allen, Dem.....	22,624
Lindley T. Van Cleve, Pro.....	1,055
William B. Gill, Peo.....	206
10. The counties of Benton, Jasper, Lake, Laporte, Newton, Porter, Tippecanoe, Warren and White.	
Edgar D. Crumpacker, Rep.....	29,537
John Ross, Dem.....	23,045
Charles W. Bone, Pro.....	638

11. The counties of Cass, Grant, Howard, Huntington, Miami and Wabash.	
George W. Steele, Rep.....	29,177
William J. Houck, Dem.....	23,658
Nathan Johnson, Pro.....	1,914
12. The counties of Allen, De Kalb, La-grange, Noble, Steuben and Whitley.	
Robert B. Hanna, Rep.....	22,122
James M. Robinson, Dem.....	22,750
Thomas J. Mawhorter, Pro.....	693
Henry H. Haines, Peo.....	163
13. The counties of Elkhart, Fulton, Kos-usko, Marshall, Pulaski, St. Joseph and Starke.	
Abraham L. Brick, Rep.....	26,592
Charles C. Bower, Dem.....	24,376
Barney Uline, Pro.....	1,008
Harney A. Wiley, Peo.....	79

LEGISLATURE.

	1901-1903.		1895-1900.	
	Sen.	Ho.	J. B. Sen.	Ho. J. B.
Republicans.....	33	61	94..	29 60
Democrats.....	17	39	56..	21 40 61

IOWA (Population 2,231,853).

COUNTIES. (99)	PRESIDENT 1900								Gov. 1899			PRESID'T 1896		
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Peo.	S. L.	U. C.	S. D.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	G. D. Pro.	
Population.	McKinley	Bryan	Wooly	Barker	Malouf	Leonard	Debs.	Shaw	White.	Atwood.	McKinley	Bryan.	Palm.	Lev'y g
16192 Adair.....	2327	1618	60	9	1	—	7.	2047	1685	35..	2127	1946	28	9
13601 Adams.....	1873	1428	82	2	5	—	2.	1586	1380	69..	1736	1701	22	25
18711 Allamakee.....	2659	1850	30	4	2	2	2.	2251	1739	23..	2471	1897	95	13
25247 Appanoose.....	3538	2630	33	5	4	—	102.	2865	2376	51..	3046	2940	19	12
19326 Audubon.....	1821	1301	23	1	1	—	—	1637	1282	21..	1705	1417	16	11
25177 Benton.....	3609	2575	101	1	1	—	57.	2973	2653	64..	3004	2560	63	38
33539 Black Hawk.....	5010	2512	237	5	4	—	13.	3070	1686	106..	4049	2167	178	56
28900 Boone.....	4151	2934	205	3	4	2	12.	2773	1947	138..	3741	2801	25	26
16395 Bremer.....	2178	1929	40	9	—	—	3.	1758	1941	38..	2116	1704	73	50
21427 Buchanan.....	2358	2053	171	5	3	—	1	3.	2437	1792	178.	2865	2233	50
161975 Buena Vista.....	2632	936	98	22	—	—	1	5.	1818	786	82.	2388	1178	22
17935 Butler.....	2902	1167	70	3	—	—	3.	1922	965	40.	2670	1372	31	36
18569 Calhoun.....	2973	1224	67	1	—	—	6.	2027	806	36.	2638	1280	24	10
20319 Carroll.....	2224	2434	29	2	1	—	8.	1933	2244	10.	2066	2417	25	13
21274 Cass.....	3128	2010	40	15	1	4	4	4.	2590	4759	24.	2959	2240	58
19371 Cedar.....	2740	2131	88	1	1	—	4.	2520	2151	102.	2717	2128	78	50
20672 Cerro Gordo.....	3345	1320	132	1	1	1	11.	2235	951	127.	3048	1408	38	59
16570 Cherokee.....	2432	1253	156	10	1	2	—	1733	1160	165.	2343	1464	25	64
17637 Chickasaw.....	2085	2063	37	3	2	1	3.	1813	2091	31.	1967	2084	17	10
12440 Clarke.....	1800	1322	47	4	—	—	2.	1647	1317	42.	1646	1517	11	19
13401 Clay.....	2292	781	64	10	—	—	3.	1624	647	48.	1880	933	14	19
27750 Clayton.....	3336	2884	68	3	2	2	17.	2406	2753	65..	3302	2910	81	32
43832 Clinton.....	5344	4758	63	3	47	6	218.	4024	4284	35..	5584	4530	83	10
21855 Crawford.....	2288	2578	107	5	1	—	2.	1933	2252	95.	2159	2306	28	38
23038 Dallas.....	3301	1940	172	6	1	4	50.	2387	1497	135.	3326	2316	36	55
15620 Davis.....	1656	2155	41	19	—	—	2.	1546	1958	40.	1632	2367	8	15
18115 Decatur.....	2415	2058	42	16	—	2	6.	2187	1991	31.	2238	2362	35	9
19185 Delaware.....	2805	1570	54	2	2	1	17.	2110	1277	46.	2799	1778	23	24
33599 Des Moines.....	4315	3909	73	10	11	2	188.	3244	3469	46.	4549	3741	241	31
7385 Dickinson.....	1352	445	43	2	—	—	6.	1063	386	67..	1131	517	17	14
56403 Dubuque.....	4752	6655	56	1	17	8	175.	3863	5361	47.	5203	6570	153	18
9636 Emmet.....	1618	595	71	2	1	1	4.	931	328	96.	1429	559	3	47
20845 Fayette.....	3384	2708	117	8	3	3	—	3426	2547	108.	3522	2822	38	54
17754 Floyd.....	2643	1295	57	12	—	—	1.	2117	1089	61.	2749	1461	35	30
14906 Franklin.....	2637	748	32	1	1	1	2.	1743	461	23.	2429	894	17	9
18545 Fremont.....	2170	2399	73	9	1	3	3.	1878	2030	40.	1948	2857	19	11
17820 Greene.....	2777	1360	72	1	1	1	3.	2115	1163	40.	2606	1629	26	18
13750 Grundy.....	2025	1203	43	2	—	—	4.	1661	1169	46.	1894	1206	21	18
18729 Guthrie.....	2806	1824	74	5	—	—	5.	2294	1652	72.	2541	2220	19	41
13514 Hamilton.....	3359	1134	44	6	1	1	10.	2084	869	39.	3074	1300	46	15
13732 Hancock.....	2186	827	50	1	—	—	1.	1875	840	32.	1975	1047	12	11
22794 Hardin.....	3741	1268	125	4	2	3	8.	2329	816	101.	3575	1568	38	37
25597 Harrison.....	3303	2837	106	8	—	—	37.	2775	2641	117.	2839	3214	24	27
20022 Henry.....	2794	1907	125	6	3	2	10.	2356	1707	97.	2774	2082	45	52
14512 Howard.....	1944	1420	85	6	—	—	3.	1557	1318	78.	1929	1507	21	29
12667 Humboldt.....	2214	595	29	3	—	—	20.	1504	559	18.	2010	793	10	17
12327 Ida.....	1599	1304	40	2	—	—	4.	1322	1228	29.	1475	1421	15	15
19544 Iowa.....	2336	1983	92	9	—	1	12.	2067	1954	46.	2391	1956	79	15
23915 Jackson.....	2864	2854	30	2	—	1	1.	2623	2584	33.	2768	3019	60	16
20976 Jasper.....	3884	3163	98	15	1	2	20.	3330	3009	84.	3713	3279	40	39
17437 Jefferson.....	2482	1612	118	3	1	1	9.	2072	1297	75.	2478	1772	36	35
24817 Johnson.....	3010	1182	46	3	1	1	15.	2735	3075	26..	2910	3170	90	8

ELECTION RETURNS.

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Population.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Woolf.	Barker.	Malon'y.	Leonard.	Debs	Shaw.	White.	Atwood.	McKinl'y.	Bryan.	Palm'r.	Levr'y.
21854 Jones.....	3221	2052	72	4	3	—	—	2586	2140	65.	3067	2143	54	20
24979 Keokuk.....	3539	2639	120	4	3	—	11.	2127	2020	127.	3106	2831	118	61
22720 Kossuth.....	3122	1777	46	3	—	—	3.	2341	1748	23.	2490	1831	50	15
38719 Lee.....	4486	5182	77	8	3	3	19.	3288	4437	44.	4874	5153	120	35
55332 Linn.....	7745	5019	236	6	7	6	87.	5735	3866	203.	7335	5283	95	99
13516 Louisa.....	2185	1172	82	1	—	1	11.	1914	983	60.	2025	1334	37	37
16126 Lucas.....	2225	1488	127	1	1	1	21.	1691	1153	107.	1859	1621	28	33
8165 Lyon.....	1646	1289	50	—	3	—	21.	1257	1308	37.	1568	1464	5	16
17710 Madison.....	2590	1907	75	69	1	1	9.	2232	1828	64.	2313	2224	28	28
34273 Mahaska.....	4480	3596	201	5	2	5	23.	3595	3120	198.	4256	3974	56	90
24159 Marion.....	2850	2560	153	16	1	2	7.	2526	2060	157.	2741	3119	33	54
20991 Marshall.....	4878	2329	257	3	—	2	27.	3781	1991	205.	4541	2626	66	102
16764 Mills.....	2212	1733	67	4	—	3	3.	1945	1685	74.	2153	1958	18	16
14916 Mitchell.....	2450	981	47	—	1	—	1.	1752	567	46.	2498	1031	31	17
17480 Monona.....	2161	1934	79	12	2	2	4.	1638	1695	52.	1526	2558	13	40
17985 Monroe.....	2233	1705	148	14	8	—	218.	1800	1707	120.	1836	2086	35	53
17803 Montgomery.....	2327	1467	83	3	1	1	4.	2211	1152	50.	2927	1634	12	19
28942 Muscatine.....	3305	3021	68	3	1	4	108.	3114	2872	65.	3627	2893	72	21
16385 O'Brien.....	2386	1461	45	2	—	—	7.	1843	1380	21.	2421	1652	19	25
8725 Osceola.....	1106	799	28	1	3	1	6.	905	822	26.	1084	767	12	15
24187 Page.....	3429	1889	313	5	2	2	8.	2553	1265	212.	3213	2380	22	53
14354 Palm Alto.....	1908	1477	50	3	—	—	2.	1619	1357	41.	1595	1547	12	35
22209 Plymouth.....	2712	2307	85	2	—	3	5.	2219	2142	69.	2623	2332	47	38
15539 Pocahontas.....	2176	1287	53	—	1	1	1.	1683	1212	49.	1896	1377	16	24
82624 Polk.....	12628	6180	460	25	7	13	198.	7189	4313	363.	11127	7087	111	121
54536 Pottawattmie.....	6525	5373	101	15	5	8	25.	5247	4378	100.	5810	5468	86	14
19414 Poweshiek.....	3199	1765	88	8	1	1	12.	2534	1587	71.	2269	2013	42	49
15325 Ringgold.....	2319	1311	79	10	1	2	7.	1947	1218	60.	2909	1651	18	25
17639 Sac.....	2786	1214	124	3	—	—	8.	2151	1155	130	2513	1546	17	886
51558 Scott.....	6327	5157	66	10	43	12	540.	4448	4197	48.	6449	4032	275	29
17932 Shelby.....	2182	1010	32	6	—	1	8.	1849	1962	17.	2019	2175	11	7
23337 Sioux.....	3025	1809	52	5	—	5	7.	2232	1532	40.	2841	1898	50	25
25159 Story.....	4032	1343	222	—	—	2	8.	2917	887	115.	3630	1589	22	41
24585 Tama.....	3290	2736	117	2	1	2	7.	2710	2448	96.	3054	2596	37	40
18784 Taylor.....	2732	1984	92	2	1	1	5.	2413	1647	50.	2468	2293	7	15
18628 Union.....	2462	2218	148	8	1	1	3.	2413	1771	129.	2196	2425	32	28
17354 Van Buren.....	2547	1893	65	2	3	1	5.	2232	1702	44.	2478	2076	45	28
35426 Wapello.....	4742	3002	85	24	13	4	142.	3865	3247	87.	4319	4041	119	28
20376 Warren.....	2966	1876	157	10	—	2	3.	2497	1945	139.	2826	2214	20	49
20718 Washington.....	2844	2254	153	4	—	3	3.	2396	1920	128.	2882	2232	51	54
17491 Wayne.....	2294	2001	132	3	—	—	—.	2074	1861	129.	2101	2119	29	45
31757 Webster.....	4221	2266	133	7	8	3	29.	3084	1969	144.	3691	2557	45	59
12725 Winnebago.....	2052	474	41	3	2	—	5.	1321	31	34.	1912	714	10	15
23731 Winneshek.....	3486	1835	59	1	1	1	3.	2035	1524	38.	3422	2033	50	25
54610 Woodbury.....	7045	4796	357	14	2	3	26.	4883	3298	172.	6404	4876	117	97
10887 Worth.....	1730	475	28	4	—	—	1.	1242	429	15.	1686	584	15	5
18227 Wright.....	2390	891	93	1	1	—	7.	2137	812	70.	2492	1138	20	38

Total.....	307808	209265	9502	613	259	196	2142.	239543	183326	7650.	239293	223741	4516	3192
Plurality.....	98543							56217			65452			
Per cent.....	58.04	39.52	1.79	.12	.06	.02	.33.	55.25	42.29	1.76.	55.50	42.90	.90	.61
Total vote.....			530,355					433459			521547			

In 1896 Matchett, S. L., for president, received 453, and Bentley, Nat., 352 votes.

In 1899 Loyd, Peo., received 1,634 votes; Kremer, S. L., 763 votes, and Hancock, U. C., 483 votes for governor.

VOTE FOR OTHER STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Secretary of State—	
W. B. Martin, Rep.....	306,923
L. B. Crane, Dem.....	209,767
S. O. Pillsbury, Pro.....	9,110
T. S. Wheeler, Peo.....	862
J. M. Kremer, S. L.....	246
E. W. Weeks, U. C.....	204
C. Worth, S. D.....	2,499
Auditor of State—	
Frank Merrim, Rep.....	305,644
I. M. Gibson, Dem.....	209,593
C. H. Luckins, Pro.....	9,082
R. Wellar, Peo.....	617
B. H. Williams, S. L.....	277
Charles W. Baker, U. C.....	156
W. T. Beals, S. D.....	2,520
Treasurer of State—	
G. S. Gilbertson, Rep.....	305,552
H. L. Williams, Dem.....	209,634
W. L. Ransom, Pro.....	9,113
M. E. Smith, Peo.....	598
E. C. Matson, S. L.....	249
J. W. Estabrook, U. C.....	164
Madison Wonder, S. D.....	2,522

Attorney-General—C. W. Mullan, Rep.....		305,354
T. J. Harper, Dem.....		209,612
J. P. Ferguson, Pro.....		9,170
A. M. Hutchison, Peo.....		828
B. W. Wilson, S. D.....		2,622
Supreme Judge—Emil McClain, Rep.....		305,726
J. M. Freeland, Dem.....		209,329
J. S. Harvey, Pro.....		9,131
L. M. Morriss, Peo.....		613
L. D. Slayton, U. C.....		192
J. M. Winn, S. D.....		2,513
Railroad Commissioner—		
D. J. Palmer, Rep.....		305,340
J. E. Anderson, Dem.....		209,996
C. H. Gordon, Pro.....		9,073
O. Tyson, Peo.....		593
F. E. Macha, S. L.....		281
A. J. Allen, U. C.....		154
M. D. Earnest, S. D.....		2,533

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.

1. Counties of Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Lee, Louisa, Van Buren and Washington.	21,419
Thomas Hedge, Rep.....	21,419
D. J. O'Connell, Dem.....	18,051

J. T. Tussey, Pro.....	620
E. V. Stevens, S. D.....	218
2. Counties of Clinton, Iowa, Jackson, Johnson, Muscatine and Scott.	
J. N. W. Ruple, R. p.....	23,202
Henry Vollmer, Dem.....	21,737
J. E. Hart, Pro.....	270
W. A. Westphal, S. L.....	85
Charles L. Breckon, S. D.....	746
3. Counties of Black Hawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Butler, Delaware, Dubuque, Franklin, Hardin and Wright.	
D. B. Henderson, Rep.....	30,181
W. N. Birdsall, Dem.....	18,858
Richard M. Howe, Pro.....	123
E. J. Dean, Ind.....	20
J. M. Close, Ind.....	5
4. Counties of Allamakee, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell, Winneshiek and Worth.	
G. N. Hangen, Rep.....	27,659
John Foley, Dem.....	16,796
V. B. Pool, Pro.....	599
J. E. Anderson, S. D.....	281
5. Counties of Benton, Cedar, Grundy, Jones, Linn, Marshall and Tama.	
Robert G. Cousins, Rep.....	27,124
Daniel Kerr, Dem.....	18,266
George Slade, S. D.....	154
Thomas Swearingen, Ind.....	9
David Brown, Ind.....	1
S. S. Wright, Ind.....	1
6. Counties of Davis, Jasper, Keokuk, Mahaska, Monroe, Poweshiek and Wapello.	
John F. Lacey, Rep.....	22,956
A. C. Steck, Dem.....	19,812
Frank L. Rice, S. D.....	27,871
J. R. Norman, Pro.....	75
A. B. Bronson, S. L.....	34
7. Counties of Dallas, Madison, Marion, Polk, Story and Warren.	
J. A. T. Hull, Rep.....	28,508
George C. Crozier, Dem.....	16,365

D. S. Grossman, Pro.....	1,207
L. B. Patterson, S. D.....	193
8. Counties of Adams, Appanoose, Clarke, Decatur, Fremont, Lucas, Page, Ringgold, Taylor, Union and Wayne.	
W. P. Hepburn, Rep.....	26,738
V. R. McGinnis, Dem.....	21,347
A. B. Wray, Pro.....	836
9. Counties of Adair, Audubon, Cass, Guthrie, Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Pottawattamie and Shelby.	
Walter I. Smith, Rep.....	27,155
S. B. Wadsworth, Dem.....	20,207
B. S. Taylor, Pro.....	418
10. Counties of Boone, Calhoun, Carroll, Crawford, Emmet, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Humboldt, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Pottawattamie, Webster and Winnebago.	
J. P. Conner, Rep.....	36,584
Robert F. Dale, Dem.....	20,648
P. G. Shaw, Pro.....	899
11. Counties of Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Ida, Lyon, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Plymouth, Sac, Sioux and Woodbury.	
Lot Thomas, Rep.....	32,716
William Mulvaney, Dem.....	20,564
H. A. Maultby, Pro.....	1,110
H. C. Middlebrooks, Ind.....	1
9. To fill vacancy—	
Walter L. Smith, Rep.....	27,154
S. B. Wadsworth, Dem.....	20,229
B. S. Taylor, Ind.....	11
10. To fill vacancy—	
J. P. Conner, Rep.....	35,009
Robert F. Dale, Dem.....	19,830
P. G. Shaw, Ind.....	10

LEGISLATURE.

	1900-1903.	1897-1899.
Sen. Ho.	J. R. Sen.	Ho. J. R.
Republicans .....	34 81 115.	38 62 100
Democrats .....	16 19 35.	12 38 50

KANSAS (Population 1,469,496).

COUNTIES. (106)	—PRESIDENT 1900—				—GOV. 1898—				—PRESIDENT 1896—			
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	S. D.	Rep.	Fus.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	M. R.	
Allen.....	2680	2073	49	21.	1812	1354	44.	1833	736	914	13	
Anderson.....	1846	1757	52	8.	1605	1568	42.	1780	1296	626	7	
Atchison.....	3390	2632	24	8.	2259	2177	37.	3326	2545	420	9	
Barber.....	862	783	25	15.	654	662	25.	597	—	735	6	
Barton.....	1564	1772	21	9.	1248	1433	20.	1215	1616	—	11	
Bourbon.....	3024	2799	30	35.	2538	2200	36.	2900	3067	—	11	
Brown.....	3137	2307	53	6.	2557	2001	60.	2879	2906	12	32	
Butler.....	2947	2752	94	26.	2532	2275	68.	2414	2926	—	15	
Chase.....	1084	956	21	4.	863	825	24.	812	981	—	15	
Chautauqua.....	1618	1280	11	8.	1350	1070	22.	1359	—	1293	15	
Cherokee.....	4478	5302	55	76.	2333	3311	56.	3765	5108	—	65	
Cheyenne.....	548	286	5	4.	284	230	4.	327	106	216	5	
Clark.....	201	199	8	1.	181	187	—	182	89	103	2	
Clay.....	2001	1826	56	5.	1620	1613	83.	1655	—	1933	6	
Cloud.....	2315	2045	59	44.	1824	1843	71.	1718	2129	—	8	
Coffey.....	2159	2066	48	6.	1864	1733	34.	2000	2010	184	12	
Comanche.....	249	194	8	3.	187	144	9.	142	107	63	1	
Cowley.....	3679	3496	138	36.	3077	2805	128.	2871	3410	—	48	
Crawford.....	4722	4824	48	110.	3113	3565	45.	3868	2978	1787	70	
Decatur.....	848	1158	12	12.	620	801	25.	594	—	1032	5	
Dickinson.....	2771	2352	47	65.	2270	1900	60.	2291	—	2392	11	
Doniphan.....	2464	1244	12	18.	2304	1132	14.	2549	1332	—	16	
Douglas.....	3453	2333	96	15.	2740	2117	102.	3582	1871	703	21	
Edwards.....	523	502	14	5.	384	412	12.	322	68	411	6	
Elk.....	1632	1311	7	6.	1364	1335	14.	1339	586	884	2	
Ellis.....	627	1228	9	5.	541	919	20.	490	717	333	6	
Ellsworth.....	1333	1006	12	1.	1035	744	21.	1084	612	382	5	
Finney.....	525	356	7	9.	470	200	9.	505	321	44	5	
Ford.....	653	610	24	7.	552	535	13.	555	643	—	3	
Franklin.....	2812	2603	82	12.	2360	2219	75.	2609	152	—	6	
Garfield.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Geary.....	1240	1009	11	13.	944	871	24.	1051	771	403	3	
Gove.....	368	253	3	6.	320	201	4.	279	—	204	9	
Graham.....	561	694	12	7.	405	630	9.	343	648	—	4	



ELECTION RETURNS.

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	McKinley	Bryan	Woolley	Debs.	Stanley	Leedy	Puffer	McKinley	Bryan	Bryan	Bryan
Grant	58	53	1	—	52	36	1	51	—	80	1
Gray	188	145	2	2	171	112	7	153	122	11	—
+Greely	118	36	2	—	99	33	—	121	—	76	1
Greenwood	2304	1914	11	5	1775	1757	17	1835	1120	942	11
Hamilton	182	194	17	—	204	157	1	185	216	—	—
Harper	1190	1261	66	13	958	1043	60	812	564	771	1
Harvey	2236	1658	58	18	1945	1307	64	2082	988	633	17
Haskell	79	44	—	—	72	38	—	81	54	—	—
Hodgeman	323	245	6	—	278	209	7	262	224	—	1
Jackson	2291	1745	39	4	2041	1450	52	2158	1955	—	10
Jefferson	2374	1912	44	13	2102	1773	97	2322	2276	—	11
Jewell	2448	2192	67	4	2072	1914	77	1902	2342	—	8
Johnson	2533	2171	28	47	2021	1949	46	2313	1915	549	19
Kearney	164	137	3	1	177	111	—	172	172	—	—
Kingman	1285	1183	40	23	1110	1015	59	1488	—	1393	5
Kiowa	322	293	10	—	266	214	10	250	115	131	8
Labette	3319	3425	43	18	3027	2979	14	3206	3069	—	30
Lane	239	172	12	—	232	172	9	241	191	—	—
Leavenworth	4162	4109	49	31	3120	3589	46	4004	4906	59	17
Lincoln	1110	1250	22	8	845	990	29	787	—	1382	5
Linn	2279	2043	27	14	1909	1901	24	2133	1380	1645	19
Logan	319	176	9	23	277	150	6	274	175	—	1
Lyon	3083	2865	113	18	2567	2199	105	2840	3276	—	8
Marion	2623	1729	38	6	2072	1329	35	2285	1689	—	18
Marshall	3413	2669	47	6	2871	2354	38	3052	2776	—	34
McPherson	2640	2122	70	3	2333	1850	54	2269	2324	—	18
Meade	238	209	—	—	188	142	5	203	89	104	1
Miami	2633	2401	9	22	2270	2046	24	2541	2047	705	36
Mitchell	1764	1702	54	33	1382	1564	63	1428	1889	—	29
Montgomery	3433	3213	30	18	2988	2001	33	2714	1964	1456	9
Morris	1650	1326	9	7	1425	1161	26	1484	1456	—	10
+Morton	51	34	—	—	40	24	1	52	36	—	1
Nemaha	2761	1348	49	8	2316	2145	49	2568	1911	567	27
Neosho	2424	2279	23	33	2040	2007	21	2177	2601	—	22
Ness	511	583	32	12	413	455	26	354	—	527	13
Norton	1329	1212	29	2	1059	966	47	941	1260	—	6
Osage	3128	2901	68	17	2579	2532	135	2903	—	3482	34
Osborne	1555	1239	62	1	1340	1107	67	1325	370	1038	4
Ottawa	1509	1367	35	13	1312	1170	31	1296	1486	—	2
Pawnee	684	727	7	7	554	609	9	499	635	—	2
Phillips	1691	1511	26	8	1471	1349	28	1374	130	1316	15
Pottawatomie	2556	1929	39	7	2245	1002	34	2398	1463	817	5
Pratt	821	816	30	7	607	643	11	621	829	—	11
Rawlins	577	568	7	5	470	528	9	439	141	468	6
Reno	3769	2859	76	24	2993	2458	67	3373	3053	15	15
Republic	2499	1925	53	12	2142	1636	72	2033	584	1329	9
Rice	2013	1527	130	29	1705	1358	100	1729	1731	—	7
Riley	2119	1279	30	7	1728	1122	46	1890	1443	—	2
Rooks	927	925	29	—	841	820	24	817	159	812	6
Rush	681	717	6	1	609	561	10	515	179	466	7
Russell	1233	810	15	7	960	686	12	902	802	21	11
Saline	2245	2199	39	37	1808	1904	43	1706	2334	—	9
Scott	128	159	3	—	121	138	3	91	—	161	1
Sedgwick	5363	5144	155	57	4203	4187	173	4122	5434	—	25
Seward	122	77	3	—	88	56	8	100	78	—	1
Shawnee	7667	4875	127	50	5367	3805	362	6978	5508	28	61
Sheridan	445	499	10	7	363	367	12	283	114	270	2
Sherman	380	418	5	14	333	339	8	291	—	437	1
Smith	1770	1978	60	1	1524	1740	69	1385	—	2017	10
Stafford	1055	1139	54	6	808	968	29	701	—	1282	3
Stanton	50	36	1	—	42	38	—	55	57	—	1
+Stevens	66	89	1	—	48	75	3	48	101	—	—
Sumner	3184	2982	106	19	2801	2429	74	2515	1649	1400	21
+Thomas	404	551	4	4	376	460	9	304	488	—	2
Trego	369	361	21	2	294	305	13	256	340	—	—
Wabaunsee	1736	1263	28	4	1464	1174	50	1586	972	473	11
+Wallace	212	102	6	—	163	79	8	181	124	—	6
Washington	2300	2262	47	25	2565	1963	64	2514	2301	—	20
+Wichita	201	128	—	—	211	117	1	214	—	191	—
Wilson	2193	1711	17	25	1769	1569	20	1852	1959	—	10
Woodson	1418	1115	16	4	1369	1075	11	1285	1159	—	14
Wyandotte	8133	7304	77	203	4283	3360	31	6852	6882	—	77
Soldiers' vote	—	—	—	—	264	140	—	—	—	—	—
Total	185955	162601	3605	1605	149292	134158	4092	159345	126690	44954	1240
Plurality	23354	—	—	—	15134	—	—	13509	—	—	—
Per cent.	52.57	45.97	1.02	.40	51.80	46.90	1.42	47.16	37.62	13.43	.37
Total vote	353766	—	—	—	288184	—	—	—	—	—	—

+Attached to other counties, being unorganized.  
 In 1896 Palmer, G. D., received 1,209; Levering, Pro., received 1,611 votes; Bentley, Nat., received 620 votes for president.  
 In 1888 Lipscomb, S. L., received 642 votes for governor.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Associate Justice—	
W. A. Johnston, Rep.....	181,487
David Martin, Fus.....	162,489
A. A. Carnahan, S. D.....	1,208
Governor—W. E. Stanley, Rep.....	
John W. Breidenthal, Fus.....	181,834
G. C. Clemens, S. D.....	164,793
Frank Holsinger, Pro.....	2,662
Lieutenant-Governor—	
H. E. Richter, Rep.....	180,793
A. M. Harvey, Fus.....	162,440
C. R. Mitchell, S. D.....	1,223
W. L. Coryell, Pro.....	2,615
Secretary of State—	
George A. Clark, Rep.....	181,792
Abram Frakes, Fus.....	160,804
J. W. Forest, S. D.....	1,236
B. H. Moore, Pro.....	2,664
Auditor of State—	
George E. Cole, Rep.....	181,456
E. J. Westgate, Fus.....	160,471
W. L. Nixon, S. D.....	1,203
W. M. Howie, Pro.....	2,657
Treasurer of State—	
F. E. Grimes, Rep.....	180,669
Conway Marshall, Fus.....	161,256
Charles A. Gordon, S. D.....	1,190
H. C. Zink, Pro.....	2,672
Attorney-General—	
A. A. Godard, Rep.....	180,577
Hugh P. Farrelly, Fus.....	160,979
Charles W. Gorsuch, S. D.....	1,219
M. V. B. Bennett, Pro.....	2,734
State Superintendent of Public Instruction—	
Frank Nelson, Rep.....	182,313
Levi G. Humbarger, Fus.....	159,500
Frankie S. Mayberry, S. D.....	1,177
G. I. Winans, Pro.....	2,605
Superintendent of Insurance—	
W. V. Church, Rep.....	178,184
Webb McNall, Fus.....	163,861
T. J. Maxwell, S. D.....	1,129
A. H. Grlesa, Pro.....	2,482

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.

Congressman at-Large—	
Charles F. Scott, Rep.....	180,162
J. D. Botkin, Fus.....	160,950
F. E. Miller, S. D.....	1,124
B. C. Hoyt, Pro.....	2,396

1. Counties of Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Nemaha and Shawnee.	
Charles Curtis, Rep.....	28,733
George W. Glick, Fus.....	19,915
2. Counties of Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Miami and Wyandotte.	
J. D. Bowersock, Rep.....	28,083
M. S. Peters, Fus.....	25,623
3. Counties of Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho and Wilson.	
George W. Wheatly, Rep.....	26,492
A. M. Jackson, Fus.....	26,760
4. Counties of Butler, Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Osage, Pottawatomie, Wabawunsee and Woodson.	
J. M. Miller, Rep.....	24,106
Thomas H. Grisham, Fus.....	20,670
5. Counties of Clay, Cloud, Geary, Dickinson, Marshall, Ottawa, Republic, Riley, Saline and Washington.	
W. D. Vincent, Fus.....	19,211
W. A. Calderhead, Rep.....	22,436
6. Counties of Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Ellsworth, Gove, Graham, Jewell, Lincoln, Logan, Mitchell, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Russell, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego and Wallace.	
W. A. Reeder, Rep.....	19,660
John B. Dykes, Pop.....	15,083
Tully Scott, Dem.....	5,430
7. Counties of Barber, Barton, Clark, Comanche, Edwards, Finney, Ford, Grant, Gray, Garfield, Greeley, Hamilton, Harper, Harvey, Hodgeman, Haskell, Kingman, Kiowa, Kearney, Lane, McPherson, Meade, Morton, Ness, Pawnee, Pratt, Reno, Rice, Rush, Scott, Sedgwick, Seward, Stafford, Stevens, Sumner, Stanton and Wichita.	
Chester I. Long, Rep.....	31,479
Claud Duval, Fus.....	29,960

LEGISLATURE.

	1900-1901.	1899-1900.
Sen. Ho.	J. B. Sen.	Ho. J. B.
Republicans .....	31 81	112. 12 90 102
Democrats .....	2 12	14. — — —
People's .....	7 30	37. — — —
Fus. Rep .....	2	2. — — —
Fusion .....	—	— 28 32 60

KENTUCKY (Population 2,147,174).

COUNTIES. (119)	PRESIDENT 1900				GOVERNOR 1899				PRESIDENT 1896				
	Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	Pop. Barker.	Pro. Woolley.	Rep. Taylor.	Dem. Goebel.	I.D. Brown, Blair, Wallace.	Pop. McKinley.	Rep. McKinley.	Dem. Bryan.	G.D. Palmer.	Pro. Leverg.	
14888 Adair.....	1713	1452	5	18..	1008	1243	93	7	13..	1612	1345	40	22
14657 Allen.....	1725	1494	26	22..	1489	1185	55	41	17..	1595	1430	13	32
10051 Anderson.....	1148	1485	6	15..	1127	1152	67	8	12..	1151	1286	45	17
10761 Ballard.....	670	1877	17	12..	555	1891	45	38	5..	495	1670	9	35
23197 Barren.....	2234	3170	38	40..	2059	2743	71	56	24..	2092	3006	43	56
14734 Bath.....	1054	1836	11	15..	1580	1574	59	13	22..	1579	1791	23	41
15701 Bell.....	2142	748	1	18..	1494	645	24	7	8..	1900	615	21	13
11170 Boone.....	759	2302	1	12..	697	1886	193	1	8..	781	2317	13	35
18069 Bourbon.....	2217	2411	94	29..	2200	2174	57	14	27..	2578	2100	58	40
18834 Boyd.....	1995	1514	5	18..	1868	1470	17	5	20..	2087	1241	35	44
13817 Boyle.....	1646	1577	8	41..	1442	1453	45	13	31..	1687	1206	71	35
12137 Bracken.....	1318	1869	5	21..	1178	1718	18	1	31..	1226	1272	14	47
14322 Breathitt.....	850	1573	—	9..	750	1506	26	—	5..	877	1765	5	12
20534 Breckinridge.....	2534	2231	46	26..	2129	1722	86	66	42..	2276	2202	43	51
9002 Bullitt.....	772	1442	3	11..	675	1154	45	2	11..	799	1168	55	26
15896 Butler.....	2333	1131	16	81..	2178	910	42	9	6..	1898	1139	16	39
14510 Caldwell.....	1622	1475	50	15..	1512	1041	158	77	7..	1544	1530	24	11
17533 Calloway.....	844	2876	44	20..	647	2125	41	93	11..	561	2572	9	85
54223 Campbell.....	5567	5141	6	68..	4640	4701	172	8	23..	5821	4304	36	102
10195 Carlisle.....	533	1587	11	37..	409	1207	33	69	32..	330	1624	16	58
4825 Carroll.....	749	1808	1	26..	695	1471	179	1	28..	685	1778	26	30
20238 Carter.....	2482	1720	7	16..	2075	1483	19	4	20..	2440	1065	39	30
15144 Casey.....	1786	1302	5	15..	1521	1080	14	2	20..	1643	1061	26	33
37922 Christian.....	4473	3264	19	28..	3471	2816	112	30	43..	4525	3145	66	83
16634 Clark.....	1900	2302	5	22..	1736	2169	87	8	18..	2032	2055	98	33
15364 Clay.....	1948	681	8	9..	1387	478	10	8	9..	1725	707	7	26

ELECTION RETURNS.

Population.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Barker.	Woolley.	Taylor.	Goebel.	Brown.	Blair.	Wallace.	McKinley	Bryan.	Palmer.	Lever's.
7871 Clinton.....	1107	414	5	4.	998	322	9	3.	1004	360	11	11	
15191 Crittenden.....	1875	1517	26	23.	1701	1327	77	25	12.	1574	1576	9	15
8932 Cumberland.....	1241	690	5	14.	1076	481	17	6	11.	1154	621	12	9
38637 Davies.....	3738	4910	69	150.	3274	3811	251	68	69.	3105	4952	122	149
10080 Edmondson.....	1156	914	8	6.	978	786	28	12	8.	952	893	8	12
10387 Elliott.....	624	1367	2	2.	620	1165	3	2	—	577	1264	3	14
11669 Estill.....	1329	1000	31	17.	1183	963	14	32	6.	963	798	9	4
42071 Fayette.....	5302	4283	11	67.	3277	3538	188	8	32.	5143	3938	89	40
17074 Fleming.....	2169	2180	1	40.	1890	1958	43	11	34.	1935	2013	51	35
15552 Floyd.....	1197	1615	2	9.	1082	1238	46	5	12.	1057	1410	5	15
20832 Franklin.....	1863	2946	12	17.	1416	2471	100	34	18.	2175	2444	84	28
11546 Fulton.....	581	1487	3	22.	369	965	62	12	29.	603	1416	47	37
5163 Gallatin.....	404	1018	—	4.	402	881	34	2	4.	596	955	8	8
12042 Garrard.....	1532	1312	4	34.	1297	1198	14	6	45.	1565	1171	45	57
13239 Grant.....	1331	2039	2	22.	1423	1710	116	3	25.	1417	1852	35	37
33204 Graves.....	2073	4759	82	40.	1682	3757	237	144	29.	1828	4890	63	94
19878 Grayson.....	2213	1888	89	9.	1963	1213	145	200	20.	1874	2002	31	19
12255 Green.....	1339	1243	9	10.	1324	1081	60	12	4.	1389	1142	17	7
15432 Greenup.....	1982	1430	10	27.	1556	1322	23	2	15.	1802	1369	15	52
8914 Hancock.....	1113	989	16	20.	1031	835	28	30	3.	1026	1080	13	15
22937 Hardin.....	2053	3059	46	42.	1726	1950	887	53	27.	1885	2848	58	82
9838 Harlan.....	1577	280	2	3.	1309	223	23	3	6.	1189	216	11	14
18570 Harrison.....	1843	2801	2	26.	1539	2457	117	9	41.	1705	2690	61	71
18390 Hart.....	2140	1937	7	16.	2086	1646	102	6	14.	1999	1951	62	19
32907 Henderson.....	2865	3837	16	66.	2107	2944	157	57	60.	2750	4000	69	44
14620 Henry.....	1609	2926	13	26.	1563	2051	105	12	21.	1711	2115	92	39
11745 Hickman.....	862	1676	16	28.	637	1433	40	24	31.	727	1928	26	59
30945 Hopkins.....	3024	3521	75	82.	2597	2307	262	110	40.	2490	3470	54	38
10561 Jackson.....	1770	2538	4	2.	1541	224	22	2	1.	1517	189	15	7
232549 Jefferson.....	24906	21107	45	163.	18445	15023	2672	40	110.	29107	16707	1078	380
11225 Jessamine.....	1326	1335	4	80.	1135	1331	92	6	53.	1343	1428	48	67
13730 Johnson.....	1807	1025	14	5.	1715	837	21	4	8.	1704	975	12	19
63891 Kenton.....	5650	7263	5	83.	4576	6792	359	20	42.	6165	7008	41	108
8704 Knott.....	429	1015	2	1.	438	873	—	—	—	404	795	3	4
17372 Knox.....	2606	976	8	5.	2115	730	19	7	7.	2237	833	15	25
10764 LaRue.....	1036	1420	6	8.	1000	1127	89	17	11.	955	1324	10	13
17592 Laurel.....	2241	1198	13	17.	1849	919	19	24	12.	1921	1969	41	48
19612 Lawrence.....	2052	1946	6	11.	1869	1720	19	8	6.	1866	1200	22	18
7988 Lee.....	857	637	3	12.	770	588	10	—	10.	881	587	12	11
6753 Leslie.....	1186	110	1	2.	1052	84	5	3	2.	913	81	3	2
9172 Letcher.....	1065	501	1	3.	880	371	5	3	2.	813	388	11	9
17868 Lewis.....	2311	1482	20	37.	2197	1352	17	25	20.	2348	1433	20	30
17059 Lincoln.....	1925	1871	4	—	1774	1752	26	3	57.	1833	1626	61	124
11354 Livingston.....	946	1515	16	10.	803	1233	17	50	6.	872	1348	48	4
25994 Logan.....	2624	3392	91	28.	2462	2494	211	131	26.	2484	3266	91	61
9319 Lyon.....	789	1005	31	13.	665	809	47	43	12.	763	969	24	25
25607 Madison.....	3084	3946	9	54.	2833	2802	86	12	37.	3100	2756	74	67
12006 Magoffin.....	1312	1335	4	3.	1161	835	11	3	2.	1144	833	4	13
16290 Marion.....	1491	2070	6	13.	1399	1785	63	4	12.	1575	1873	42	8
13632 Marshall.....	967	1594	114	29.	720	1081	112	201	9.	568	1926	16	47
7580 Martin.....	812	246	3	4.	640	167	9	1	3.	790	227	4	3
20446 Mason.....	2455	2362	7	30.	2357	2729	60	10	36.	2575	2698	32	42
28733 McCracken.....	2506	3020	4	56.	1778	2184	200	55	23.	2284	2855	31	89
12448 McLean.....	1344	1463	34	28.	1083	1081	45	52	21.	935	1389	24	50
10533 Meade.....	919	1470	16	7.	791	1054	61	19	4.	781	1519	30	12
6818 Menefee.....	470	845	4	3.	403	652	45	2	3.	359	636	4	10
14426 Mercer.....	1775	1784	24	43.	1667	1381	134	35	47.	1765	1745	91	51
9688 Metcalfe.....	1162	1050	8	7.	1079	952	42	8	7.	1153	908	33	33
13053 Monroe.....	1724	867	19	9.	1562	750	8	13	8.	1613	794	18	24
12834 Montgomery.....	1533	1589	1	15.	1408	1356	105	—	11.	1484	1624	35	17
12792 Morgan.....	1093	1732	4	9.	986	1558	20	19	8.	910	1042	11	50
20741 Muhlenberg.....	2493	1857	80	28.	2085	1397	175	27	21.	2217	1700	49	25
16587 Nelson.....	1407	2438	8	14.	1271	1959	112	13	26.	1446	2223	46	53
11592 Nicholas.....	1282	1879	1	27.	1184	1627	89	17	38.	1159	1878	19	58
27287 Ohio.....	3251	2801	55	45.	2824	2239	101	74	35.	2653	2679	68	119
7378 Oldham.....	467	1032	3	18.	589	765	123	7	10.	691	946	46	24
17583 Owen.....	1124	3380	15	33.	1200	2975	165	16	32.	1086	3373	38	40
6874 Owsley.....	1115	255	3	3.	1039	243	9	4	2.	983	197	12	5
14947 Pendleton.....	1580	1862	9	34.	1554	1682	78	19	30.	1585	1989	26	43
8276 Perry.....	1019	467	—	4.	903	433	9	—	3.	824	340	27	6
22386 Pike.....	2290	1979	6	21.	2150	1726	94	4	28.	2141	1900	13	19
6443 Powell.....	696	788	4	8.	611	698	22	2	4.	625	688	—	—
31283 Pulaski.....	4084	2178	18	31.	3205	1659	110	43	25.	3668	2669	58	46
4900 Robertson.....	494	718	—	9.	469	674	10	2	7.	449	606	3	19
12416 Rockcastle.....	1637	1010	3	8.	1528	812	12	4	13.	1480	846	16	21
8277 Rowan.....	905	790	2	7.	814	643	28	7	5.	767	650	10	20
9636 Russell.....	1206	780	1	7.	985	578	12	—	15.	1038	612	37	16
18076 Scott.....	2107	2539	—	35.	1868	2218	89	6	29.	2111	2237	61	72
18340 Shelby.....	1975	2794	—	—	1825	2222	137	44	53.	2029	2524	122	52
11624 Simpson.....	803	1571	21	34.	793	1270	85	36	53.	888	1531	31	63
7406 Spencer.....	1782	1174	2	4.	651	882	64	13	12.	548	939	21	15
11075 Taylor.....	1131	1288	27	21.	1101	1029	44	40	21.	1050	1166	24	13
17371 Todd.....	1825	1868	15	17.	1725	1512	101	31	15.	1793	1707	27	68
14073 Trigg.....	1455	1533	74	12.	1188	1180	84	57	8.	1295	1633	28	25
7272 Trimble.....	437	1437	2	14.	362	963	191	2	14.	418	1267	32	30

Population.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Barker.	Woolley.	Taylor.	Goebel.	Brown.	Blair.	Wallace.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Palmer.	Lever.
21326 Union.....	1457	8104	30	29..	1116	2538	64	47	14..	1249	3183	43	58
23970 Warren.....	2328	8455	26	41..	2655	2495	703	36	45..	2808	3718	97	161
14182 Washington..	1640	1663	12	17..	1493	1615	69	18	28..	1573	1536	38	90
14392 Wayne.....	1574	1373	6	6..	1386	1193	21	2	6..	1413	1190	17	24
23097 Webster.....	1849	2481	39	37..	1671	1776	80	59	21..	1484	2471	21	18
25015 Whitley.....	3634	989	5	27..	3091	730	25	10	14..	3190	862	29	43
8764 Wolfe.....	712	959	6	6..	655	846	44	5	9..	583	981	12	13
13134 Woodford....	1617	1712	3	24..	1399	1446	64	9	11..	1665	1546	32	45
Total.....	27128	235103	1861	3780..	193714	191331	12140	3038	2346..	218171	217890	5019	4781
Plurality.....		7975		..	2383				..	281			
Per cent.....	48.43	50.25	.39	.80..	47.81	47.23	.34	.75	.58..	48.92	48.86	1.14	1.07
Scattering.....		*1016		..					..				
Total vote.....		46882		..	403097				..				445861

In 1899 A. Schmidt, S. L., received 615 votes for governor.

\*Of the scattering, Maloney, S. L., received 300, and Debs, S. D., received 646.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Governor—John W. Yerkes, Rep.....	226,755
J. C. W. Beckham, Dem.....	230,273
A. H. Carlin, Pop.....	1,706
John D. White, Pro.....	2,129
James Doyle, S. L.....	327
Walter Roberts, S. D.....	592
Judge Court of Appeals, Seventh District—	
Edward C. O'Rear, Rep.....	30,503
W. Floyd Hall, Dem.....	26,944

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.

- The counties of Ballard, Caldwell, Calhoun, Carlisle, Crittenden, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Livingston, Lyon, Marshall, McCracken and Trigg.
 

Benjamin Keyes, Rep.....	16,809
Charles K. Wheeler, Dem.....	25,334
James Pile, Ind.....	251
- The counties of Christian, Daviess, Hancock, Henderson, Hopkins, McLean, Union and Webster.
 

William Lynch, Rep.....	19,788
Henry D. Allen, Dem.....	23,410
John Holmes, Pop.....	203
- The counties of Allen, Butler, Barren, Edmonson, Logan, Metcalfe, Muhlenberg, Simpson, Todd and Warren.
 

McKenzie Moss, Rep.....	19,344
John S. Rhea, Dem.....	19,500
James Glenn, Ind.....	148
- The counties of Breckinridge, Bullitt, Grayson, Green, Hardin, Hart, Larnie, Marion, Meade, Nelson, Ohio, Taylor and Washington.
 

R. M. Jolly, Rep.....	21,944
David H. Smith, Dem.....	24,920
- The county of Jefferson.
 

H. S. Irwin, Rep.....	25,085
James P. Gregory, Dem.....	21,374
Scattering.....	292
- The counties of Boone, Campbell, Car-

roll, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Pendleton and Trimble.

William McD. Shaw, Rep.....	16,857
D. Linn Gooch, Dem.....	22,572
S. E. Leeds, Ind.....	397

7. The counties of Bourbon, Fayette, Franklin, Henry, Oldham, Owen, Scott and Woodford.

R. P. Stoll, Rep.....	10,810
South Trimble, Dem.....	16,325

8. The counties of Anderson, Boyle, Garrard, Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, Rockcastle, Shelby and Spencer.

Dr. J. M. Williams, Rep.....	16,602
G. G. Gilbert, Dem.....	17,646

9. The counties of Bracken, Bath, Boyd, Carter, Fleming, Greenup, Harrison, Lewis, Lawrence, Mason, Nicholas, Robertson and Rowan.

Samuel J. Pugh, Rep.....	22,961
J. N. Kehoe, Dem.....	23,197

10. The counties of Breathitt, Clark, Elliott, Estill, Floyd, Johnson, Knott, Lee, Martin, Magoffin, Montgomery, Morgan, Menefee, Pike, Powell and Wolfe.

N. T. Hopkins, Rep.....	18,070
J. B. White, Dem.....	19,443

11. The counties of Adair, Bell, Casey, Clay, Clinton, Cumberland, Harlan, Jackson, Knox, Letcher, Leslie, Laurel, Monroe, Owsley, Perry, Pulaski, Russell, Wayne and Whitley.

Vincent Boreing, Rep.....	34,406
Benjamin V. Smith, Dem.....	15,281

LEGISLATURE.

	1899-1900.	1897-1898.
Sen. Ho. J. B. Sen. Ho. J. B.		
Republicans.....	13 40	53. 11 27 28
Democrats.....	24 60	84. 26 71 97
N. Democrats.....	—	— 1 — 1
Populists.....	1 —	1. 1 2 2

New legislature to be elected in 1901.

LOUISIANA (Population 1,381,627).

COUNTIES. (59)	—PRES. 1900—		—PRESIDENT 1896—		—PRES. 1892—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.*	S.P. Dem. G.D.	Dem.	Fus. Rep.-Pee
Acadia.....	247	577..	173	61 1082	11..	258 114
Ascension.....	638	824..	681	41 737	43..	2099 210
Assumption.....	507	584..	983	87 344	40..	1276 733
Ayovelles.....	167	951..	185	29 1657	12..	1636 125
Bienville.....	65	899..	26	25 1491	11..	1620 443
Bossier.....	6	635..	9	13 1146	10..	2914 63
Caddo.....	55	1938..	240	45 1812	68..	2232 235
Calcasieu.....	639	1559..	741	150 2658	30..	1089 663
Caldwell.....	63	883..	12	14 610	8..	670 234
Cameron.....	72	185..	25	12 254	6..	184 5
Catahoula.....	144	526..	57	17 811	3..	1081 439
Clabourne.....	34	885..	17	36 1757	24..	1444 1167
Concordia.....	17	362..	48	32 1085	7..	3593 33
De Soto.....	17	923..	130	23 1940	26..	1598 293
East Baton Rouge.....	149	837..	526	63 1412	58..	1372 640
East Carroll.....	8	176..	167	18 235	24..	1289 35
East Feliciana.....	20	554..	8	7 1548	9..	1355 96

	McKinley.	Bryan.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Palmer.	Cleveland.	Rep.-Peo		
Franklin.....	30	362..	14	14	871	19..	796	26	
Grant.....	156	850..	98	25	780	13..	206	519	
Iberia.....	668	1030..	322	69	939	11..	576	13	
Iberville.....	371	674..	550	50	858	18..	1609	661	
Jackson.....	82	353..	5	13	705	2..	306	306	
Jefferson.....	59	1282..	289	63	1583	9..	1275	235	
Lafayette.....	338	636..	135	32	835	13..	664	—	
La Fourche.....	828	1230..	248	140	1120	12..	2922	200	
Lincoln.....	61	517..	16	24	1241	25..	635	1074	
Livingston.....	15	389..	56	16	693	3..	833	225	
Madison.....	5	153..	69	27	1248	12..	3433	17	
Morehouse.....	8	461..	18	28	853	7..	1176	82	
Natchitoches.....	113	845..	22	1	1636	9..	1140	517	
Orleans.....	4546	18168..	6612	1683	17487	789..	19234	6165	
Ouachita.....	46	963..	55	38	2712	11..	2701	296	
Plaquemines.....	115	567..	496	44	1502	11..	927	1138	
Pointe Coupee.....	22	586..	382	28	773	24..	893	323	
Rapides.....	319	1420..	102	40	2600	37..	3446	467	
Red River.....	6	462..	20	6	832	5..	927	320	
Richland.....	13	804..	50	11	706	11..	882	4	
Sabine.....	52	513..	8	28	1469	6..	509	764	
St. Bernard.....	46	398..	54	12	569	1..	449	196	
St. Charles.....	47	435..	270	12	125	11..	345	704	
St. Helena.....	—	—	51	8	322	8..	345	77	
St. James.....	418	895..	1369	48	210	43..	675	77	
St. John the Baptist.....	90	831..	523	16	180	21..	503	1118	
St. Landry.....	229	1297..	185	57	1786	24..	1136	919	
St. Martin.....	113	538..	59	17	679	7..	491	13	
St. Mary.....	606	818..	530	50	691	29..	1311	284	
St. Tammany.....	159	515..	285	32	636	93..	501	239	
Tangipahoa.....	229	938..	318	77	1429	32..	786	132	
Tensas.....	5	212..	221	15	1108	5..	2351	213	
Terre Bonne.....	490	740..	273	75	507	16..	1210	579	
Union.....	105	750..	44	42	1586	25..	1216	836	
Vermilion.....	371	625..	141	55	702	9..	316	222	
Vernon.....	261	622..	11	24	697	5..	361	343	
Washington.....	54	449..	25	23	1168	12..	399	143	
Webster.....	9	604..	73	19	774	5..	1441	288	
West Baton Rouge.....	88	185..	252	27	297	26..	1487	227	
West Carroll.....	2	173..	—	1	637	—	408	1	
West Feliciana.....	19	320..	25	19	919	19..	1533	—	
Winn.....	234	233..	13	29	682	6..	211	737	
Total.....	14233	53671..	18320	5717	77175	1834..	87622	27903	
Plurality.....	—	39438..	—	—	55138	—	59719	—	
Per cent.....	20.97	79.03..	—	—	21.80	76.37	1.81..	74.88	24.11
Scattering.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	153	—	
Total vote.....	69004	..	101046	..	..	..	115673	..	

\*Two republican tickets were voted; the regular and the sugar planters'.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Governor—Eugene S. Reems, Rep.....	2,449
William W. Heard, Dem.....	60,266
Don Caffrey, Jr., Rep.-Fus.....	4,938
Don Caffrey, Jr., M. R. P.....	9,277
Lieutenant-Governor—	
Fred B. Earhart, Rep.....	2,386
Albert Estopinal, Dem.....	41,957
D. M. Sholars, Rep.-Fus.....	8,832
D. M. Sholars, M. R. P.....	4,770
Secretary of State—	
J. S. Thompson, Rep.....	2,425
John T. Michel, Dem.....	59,380
C. T. Cade, Rep.-Fus.....	8,852
C. T. Cade, M. R. P.....	4,633
Auditor—James Forsythe, Rep.....	2,400
W. S. Frazer, Dem.....	58,982
O. H. Deshotel, Rep.-Fus.....	8,819
O. H. Deshotel, M. R. P.....	4,539
Treasurer—Benjamin Bloomfield, Rep.....	2,361
Le Doux E. Smith, Dem.....	59,133
S. F. Heaslip, Rep.-Fus.....	9,117
S. F. Heaslip, M. R. P.....	4,201
Attorney-General—	
Robert P. Hunter, Rep.....	2,393
Walter Gion, Dem.....	59,137
W. G. Wily, Rep.-Fus.....	8,813
W. G. Wily, M. R. P.....	4,517
Superintendent of Education—	
D. M. Lines, Rep.....	2,337
J. V. Calhoun, Dem.....	59,223

O. B. Staples, Rep.-Fus.....	8,835
O. B. Staples, M. R. P.....	4,548

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.

1. Counties of Orleans, St. Bernard and Plaquemines.....	
William Brophy, Rep.....	2,274
Adolph Mayer, Dem.....	9,727
A. Donaldson, Ind.....	3
2. Counties of Orleans (part) Jefferson, St. Charles, St. James and St. John.....	
Samuel C. Heaslip, Rep.....	3,234
Robert C. Davey, Dem.....	11,620
Charles Zimmerman, Ind.....	21
3. Counties of Iberville, Assumption, La Fourche, Terre Bonne, St. Mary, Iberia, St. Martin, Lafayette, Vermilion, Cameron, Calcasieu and Ascension.....	
Frank B. Williams, Rep.....	5,673
Robert F. Broussard, Dem.....	9,382
4. Counties of Rapides, Sabine, De Soto, Natchitoches, Red River, Caddo, Bossier, Winn, Grant, Blenville, Vernon, Webster.....	
F. W. Welch, Rep.....	1,290
Phanor Breazeale, Dem.....	8,592
5. Counties of Concordia, Caldwell, Franklin, Tensas, Madison, Richland, Ouachita, Jackson, Lincoln, Union, Morehouse, East Carroll, West Carroll, Claiborne and Catahoula.....	
Henry E. Hardtner, Rep.....	623
Joseph E. Ransdell, Dem.....	6,172
6. Counties of Acadia, St. Landry, Pointe	

Coupee, Avoyelles, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, St. Helena, Livingston, Tangipahoa, Washington and St. Tammany.

James H. Ducote, Rep..... 1,455  
 Samuel M. Robertson, Dem..... 7,432  
 H. B. Lamuel, Ind..... 2

LEGISLATURE.

	1900-1901.	1898-1899.
	Sen. Ho. J. B. Sen.	Ho. J. B.
Republicans	—	7 24 31
Democrats	39 116	155.. 28 60 88
People's	—	1 14 15

MAINE (Population 694,466).

COUNTIES. (16)	PRESIDENT 1900				GOVERNOR 1898				PRESIDENT 1896				
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	S. D.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	N. D.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	G. D.	
	McKinley	Bryan	Woolley	Deba.	Powers.	Lord.	Ladd.	Gerry	Lermoud	Kinley	Bryan	Bryan	Ever
Androscoggin.....	4688	3182	203	59.	3890	2468	103	23	15.	5548	2285	228	111
Aroostook.....	4192	1030	280	9.	3254	1342	253	14	3.	4879	1350	34	239
Cumberland.....	8824	5770	337	129.	7922	4767	540	20	68.	11017	5059	116	224
Franklin.....	2235	1085	65	129.	1815	714	75	9	4.	2578	831	55	38
Hancock.....	3432	1860	69	27.	2636	1436	53	69	5.	4306	1538	235	51
Kennebec.....	6228	3410	257	54.	4647	1881	269	29	18.	7889	2672	135	191
Knox.....	2762	2765	74	64.	2315	2130	43	107	68.	3286	1083	220	35
Lincoln.....	2212	1419	48	9.	2041	1036	38	10	9.	2528	1126	85	37
Oxford.....	3012	2023	146	13.	2845	1012	88	16	17.	4779	1545	132	67
Penobscot.....	6873	3615	237	36.	5067	2506	157	171	21.	8414	3502	439	133
Piscataquis.....	2023	824	146	4.	1197	508	56	15	5.	2342	838	166	46
Sagadahoc.....	2245	1025	192	19.	1517	437	66	10	24.	2725	921	36	45
Somerset.....	3727	1948	121	292.	2301	1641	191	70	8.	4036	1813	205	97
Waldo.....	1468	710	65	20.	2551	1606	61	38	7.	3252	1747	192	32
Washington.....	3705	2110	110	76.	2572	1339	68	22	14.	4627	1819	115	50
York.....	6849	4046	235	65.	6476	4284	226	39	29.	7531	3362	94	174
Total.....	65456	36822	2585	878.	54266	29497	2335	662	315.	80465	32201	2487	1570
Plurality.....	28613				24769					48264			
Per cent.....	61.89	34.83	2.44	83.	62.03	33.72	2.70	.81	40.	67.85	27.15	2.09	1.38
Total vote.....	106720				87075					118593			

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Governor—John F. Hill, Rep..... 73,955  
 Samuel L. Lard, Dem..... 39,823  
 Grant Rogers, Pro..... 3,533  
 N. W. Lermoud, Soc..... 632

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.

1. Counties of Cumberland and York.

Amos L. Allen, Rep..... 17,803  
 John J. Lynch, Dem..... 10,040  
 Daniel P. Parker, Pro..... 1,533  
 Clinton Simonton, Soc..... 30

2. Counties of Androscoggin, Franklin, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford and Sagadahoc.

Charles E. Littlefield, Rep..... 19,215  
 Halsey H. Monroe, Dem..... 11,439  
 Orren S. French, Pro..... 714  
 A. L. Carleton, Soc..... 128

3. Counties of Hancock, Kennebec, Somerset and Waldo.

Edwin C. Burlleigh, Rep..... 17,057  
 Amos F. Gerald, Dem..... 10,241  
 William S. Thompson, Pro..... 510  
 Charles L. Nye, Soc..... 291

4. Counties of Aroostook, Penobscot, Piscataquis and Washington.

Charles A. Boutele, Rep..... 18,833  
 Thomas White, Dem..... 8,765  
 Timothy B. Humphrey, Pro..... 745

LEGISLATURE.

	1900-1901.	1898-1899.
	Sen. Ho. J. B. Sen.	Ho. J. B.
Republicans	30 132	162.. 31 126 157
Democrats	1 19	20. — 25 25

MARYLAND (Population 1,900,050).

COUNTIES. (23)	PRESIDENT 1900						GOV. 1899						PRESIDENT 1896					
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	U. R.	S. L.	S. D.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	U. R.	S. L.	S. D.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	S. L.		
	McKinley	Bryan	Woolley	Ellis	Mal'n'y	Deba.	Lownds.	Smith.	McKinley	Bryan	Lemering	Match't.						
Allegany.....	5944	4528	285	2	18	106.	4	4190.	5496	3911	236	13						
Anne Arundel.....	4045	3298	103	—	—	1.	3991	3564.	4030	3145	115	2						
Baltimore.....	9551	9147	349	17	72	56.	47318	55419.	4936	7121	512	53						
Baltimore city.....	58880	51979	1261	67	205	617.	7677	9547.	61350	40852	1903	446						
Calvert.....	1414	866	36	1	4	3.	1322	955.	1295	882	49	6						
Caroline.....	1798	1774	139	7	8.	127	1808.	1858.	1686	1065	110	6						
Carroll.....	4105	4025	190	—	—	4.	3777	4065.	4048	3811	209	6						
Cecil.....	2330	2369	95	5	8	11.	2609	3127.	3130	2309	99	1						
Charles.....	2271	1398	19	1	—	6.	2129	1341.	2118	1372	22	3						
Dorchester.....	3939	2734	129	6	4	5.	3150	3844.	3043	2633	127	2						
Fredrick.....	6383	5824	216	5	10	15.	5741	5267.	6553	5214	279	6						
Garrett.....	2264	1283	31	2	—	6.	1940	1265.	2060	1275	41	2						
Harford.....	3146	3509	250	8	4	9.	2992	3410.	3373	3362	292	6						
Howard.....	1800	1905	72	—	—	3	4.	1582	2050.	1978	187	5						
Kent.....	2426	2077	65	1	2	4.	2302	2284.	2338	1981	78	—						
Montgomery.....	3355	3679	102	3	6	9.	3000	3397.	3218	3460	108	4						
Prince George's.....	3456	2787	26	5	3	6.	3100	2395.	3250	2504	25	—						
Queen Anne's.....	1873	2553	113	1	2	5.	1677	2549.	1917	2519	143	3						
Somerset.....	2855	2019	317	3	2	6.	1795	1779.	2044	1471	19	2						
St. Mary's.....	2889	1585	17	—	—	24	—	2782	2685.	2846	285	451	10					
Talbot.....	2573	2233	161	3	6	4.	2329	2401.	2543	2189	151	1						
Washington.....	5476	4865	154	8	4	14.	4398	5045.	5428	4386	197	7						
Wicomeo.....	2378	2793	205	—	—	8	—	2325	2812.	2023	2254	314	2					
Worcester.....	1991	2451	247	2	—	1.	1588	2063.	1756	1962	379	5						
Total.....	13212	12271	4582	147	391	908.	116286	128409.	136359	104735	5918	587						
Plurality.....	13941						12123.	32224										
Per cent.....	51.49	46.22	1.73	.05	.15	.35.	46.30	51.12.	54.60	41.75	2.36	.23						
Total vote.....	264511						251183											

In 1896, for president, Palmer, G. D., received 2,507 votes and Bentley, Nat., 136.

ELECTION RETURNS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.  
 1. Counties of Worcester, Somerset, Wicomico, Dorchester, Talbot, Queen Anne, Caroline and Kent.  
 William H. Jackson, Rep..... 19,714  
 John P. Moore, Dem..... 18,173  
 George A. Cox, Pro..... 1,315  
 2. Wards 20, 21 and 22 and 9th precinct of 11th ward of Baltimore city, counties of Cecil, Harford and Carroll, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th districts of Baltimore county.  
 Albert A. Blakney, Rep..... 27,710  
 J. F. C. Talbott, Dem..... 27,420  
 John W. Angell, Pro..... 1,016  
 3. Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 15 and 16 of Baltimore city.  
 Frank C. Wachter, Rep..... 21,641  
 Robert F. Leach, Jr., Dem..... 19,570  
 H. L. Hillegeist, Pro..... 298  
 4. Wards 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 19 of Baltimore city.

Charles R. Shirm, Rep..... 21,932  
 James W. Denny, Dem..... 20,149  
 William Gislriel, Pro..... 413  
 5. Counties of St. Mary, Charles, Calvert, Prince George, Anne Arundel, Howard, 1st and 13th districts of Baltimore county and 17th ward of Baltimore city.  
 Sydney B. Mudd, Rep..... 20,866  
 B. H. Camalier, Dem..... 17,305  
 William H. Thompson, Pro..... 364  
 6. Counties of Allegany, Garrett, Washington, Frederick and Montgomery.  
 George A. Pearre, Rep..... 23,541  
 Charles A. Little, Dem..... 20,161  
 S. M. Hockman, Pro..... 719

LEGISLATURE.

	1900-1.	1898-99.		
	Sen.	Ho. J. B.	Sen.	Ho. J. B.
Republicans	..11	25	36..	18 49 67
Democrats	....15	66	81..	8 42 50

MASSACHUSETTS (Population 2,805,346).

Population.	PRESIDENT 1900					GOVERNOR 1899				
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	S. D.	S. L.	Rep.	Dem.	S. L.	D. S.	Pro.
27826 Barnstable.....	3372	749	88	13	5..	2072	407	11	12	116
95467 Berkshire.....	8980	5461	220	117	114..	9247	3175	329	81	222
252029 Bristol.....	13696	9655	628	291	277..	12392	5929	727	304	831
4561 Dukes.....	617	114	39	3	7..	596	112	19	6	77
357030 Essex.....	32924	19782	954	2701	568..	23639	11944	2132	3258	1339
41283 Franklin.....	4937	1874	144	42	12..	4025	1661	85	58	209
175603 Hampden.....	13757	10424	296	494	180..	10259	6757	1119	227	371
58820 Hampshire.....	5550	2332	213	112	48..	4332	1807	96	41	210
565936 Middlesex.....	49638	29476	1392	751	498..	35645	19255	1769	506	1458
9006 Nantucket.....	375	102	11	1	..	343	99	8	7	25
151539 Norfolk.....	15144	7922	373	683	89..	10127	5200	459	447	378
13385 Plymouth.....	10812	4935	308	188	41..	6776	2465	613	1901	352
61147 Suffolk.....	40651	47534	813	1333	506..	2614	3308	1884	741	809
348358 Worcester.....	32412	17149	728	1035	254..	19835	11023	1527	613	945
Total.....	288866	156999	6207	9595	2599..	168302	103802	10778	8263	7402
Plurality.....	81867					88938				
Per cent.....	57.80	37.83	1.49	2.31	57..	56.46	34.70	3.60	2.77	2.47
Scattering.....										
Total vote.....		414266					290166			

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1900.

W. Murray Crane, Rep..... 228,054  
 Robert T. Paine, Jr., Dem..... 130,078  
 John M. Fisher, Pro..... 5,950  
 Charles H. Bradley, S. D..... 13,260  
 Michael T. Berry, S. L..... 8,784

STATE OFFICERS ELECTED, 1900.

(All republicans.)

Lieutenant-Governor—John L. Bates.  
 Secretary of State—William M. Olin.  
 Treasurer—Edw. S. Bradford.  
 Auditor—Henry E. Turner.  
 Attorney-General—Hosea M. Knowlton.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.

1. The counties of Berkshire, Franklin (part), Hampshire (part) and Hampden (part).  
 George P. Lawrence, Rep..... 16,520  
 James H. Bryan, Dem..... 10,924  
 Theodore Kochler, S. D..... 543  
 Herman Koepka, S. L..... 497  
 2. The counties of Franklin (part), Hampshire (part), Hampden (part) and Worcester (part).  
 Frederick H. Gillett, Rep..... 17,604  
 Thomas W. Kenefick, Dem..... 10,666  
 Charles Rawbone, S. D..... 657  
 3. The counties of Worcester (part) and Middlesex (part).  
 Charles G. Washburne, Rep..... 15,909  
 John R. Thayer, Dem..... 16,039

4. The counties of Worcester (part), Middlesex (part) and Norfolk (part).  
 Charles Q. Tirrell, Rep..... 19,718  
 Charles D. Lewis, Dem..... 10,493  
 5. The counties of Essex (part) and Middlesex (part).  
 William S. Knox, Rep..... 15,887  
 Joseph J. Flynn, Dem..... 15,466  
 Orion L. Woodbury, S. L..... 402  
 William S. Searle, Pro..... 310  
 Charles Franklin Jackman, Pro..... 115  
 6. The county of Essex (part).  
 William H. Moody, Rep..... 18,328  
 Daniel N. Crowley, Dem..... 6,534  
 Albert L. Gillen, S. D..... 2,725  
 Ernest C. Peabody, S. L..... 778  
 7. The counties of Essex (part), Middlesex (part) and Suffolk (part).  
 Ernest W. Roberts, Rep..... 19,595  
 Henry Winn, Dem..... 10,815  
 Michael D. Fitzgerald, S. L..... 1,062  
 John Cramb, S. D..... 1,046  
 8. The counties of Middlesex (part) and Suffolk (part).  
 Samuel W. McCall, Rep..... 19,901  
 Phillip T. Nickerson, Dem..... 7,970  
 William E. Stacey, S. L..... 806  
 9. The county of Suffolk (part).  
 Charles T. Witt, Rep..... 6,633  
 Joseph A. Conry, Dem..... 14,701  
 John Weaver Sherman, S. D..... 718  
 10. The counties of Suffolk (part) and Norfolk (part).  
 George B. Pierce, Rep..... 16,318  
 Henry F. Naphef, Dem..... 23,507

11. The counties of Suffolk (part), Middlesex (part) and Worcester (part).

Samuel L. Powers, Rep.....	21,761
William H. Baker, Dem.....	10,885
John A. McIsaac, S. D.....	737
Moorfield Storey, Ind.....	2,858

12. The counties of Norfolk (part), Plymouth (part) and Bristol (part).

William C. Lovering, Rep.....	17,788
Charles F. King, Dem.....	7,434
Herman T. Regnell, Pro.....	483
Charles E. Lowell, S. D.....	2,404
George J. Hunt, S. L.....	843

13. The counties of Barnstable, Dukes, Nantucket, Plymouth (part) and Bristol (part).

William S. Greene, Rep.....	16,337
Charles T. Lacey, Dem.....	5,954
Herbert L. Chapman, Pro.....	884
William Swindlehurst, S. L.....	480

LEGISLATURE.

	1901.		1900.	
Sen. Ho.	31	214..	31	163
Rep. Ho.	9	55	64..	9
Dem.	2	2..	4	4
Soc. Dem.	—	—	2	2
Ind. and Cit.	—	—	4	2

MICHIGAN (Population 2,420,982).

COUNTIES. (85)	PRESIDENT 1900					GOVERNOR 1898					PRESIDENT 1896				
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Peo.	S.D.S.L	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Peo.	Rep.	Dem.	G.D.	Pro.		
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Woolley.	Barker.	Debs.	Maloney.	Pingree.	Whiting.	Cheever.	Cook.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Finer.	L'Ver.	
Population.															
5631 Alcona.....	849	145	12	1	2.	671	129	13	—	742	275	22	6		
5868 Alger.....	1016	416	14	2	5	761	352	4	3.	801	—	—	9		
38812 Allegan.....	5397	3283	239	13	25	3493	2980	140	39.	5816	3937	149	94		
18264 Alpena.....	2283	1435	32	3	89	6.	1766	1188	21	9.	1775	1965	26		
16568 Antrim.....	2583	737	81	14	39	6.	1328	401	37	14.	1886	1228	58		
9821 Arenac.....	975	800	45	6	19	—	748	637	23	12.	616	397	18		
4320 Baraga.....	636	832	6	1	2	—	409	291	7	1.	613	450	10		
3292 Barry.....	3292	2836	143	9	10	2.	2857	2453	91	53.	3236	3157	88		
62378 Bay.....	6462	5080	236	11	23	27.	5617	3890	76	13.	6015	6298	151		
9685 Benzie.....	1472	628	112	8	3	1.	866	459	60	17.	1370	808	30		
49165 Berrien.....	6597	4957	188	18	103	26.	6086	4172	179	30.	6673	4793	211		
27811 Branch.....	4298	3416	107	6	8	8.	3411	3200	87	31.	3598	3877	74		
43915 Calhoun.....	6226	5562	295	22	293	32.	5407	4606	172	44.	5885	6202	211		
20876 Cass.....	3217	2826	131	14	17	5.	2913	2374	89	24.	3065	3012	59		
13956 Charlevoix.....	2266	779	84	7	47	1.	933	429	42	9.	1652	978	24		
15516 Cheboygan.....	2062	1397	40	3	6	2.	1384	1017	53	17.	1574	1616	16		
21338 Chippewa.....	2474	892	74	4	3	3.	1781	914	77	3.	2104	1001	45		
8360 Clare.....	1189	643	34	4	8	1.	818	578	25	5.	884	725	29		
25136 Clinton.....	3737	2925	139	12	15	1.	3090	2821	86	18.	3478	3467	65		
2943 Crawford.....	441	253	6	1	4	—	396	263	8	3.	350	350	3		
23881 Delta.....	3081	1213	24	9	12	8.	1289	461	14	11.	2774	1237	65		
17890 Dickinson.....	2857	453	43	8	12	5.	2001	302	33	3.	2969	527	56		
31668 Eaton.....	4808	3469	185	17	19	4.	4264	3726	108	39.	4271	4631	108		
15851 Emmet.....	2551	1211	119	19	6	1.	1315	1023	33	3.	1727	1357	43		
41804 Genesee.....	3485	3351	346	25	8	8.	4824	3153	204	30.	5640	4914	102		
6564 Gladwin.....	978	239	18	3	2	2.	685	306	10	—	748	323	23		
16738 Gogebic.....	2168	676	93	7	11	10.	1583	632	63	10.	1983	837	48		
20479 G. Traverse.....	3126	1288	137	10	10	4.	1900	728	83	18.	2533	1745	71		
29889 Gratiot.....	4261	3207	167	23	21	5.	3097	2883	102	68.	3380	3972	72		
29665 Hillsdale.....	4787	3328	255	10	27	4.	3825	3420	119	47.	4566	3987	91		
66063 Houghton.....	8032	2424	441	6	30	9.	4468	1271	264	30.	6139	5959	178		
34162 Huron.....	3639	2134	166	13	64	3.	3113	1490	80	84.	3396	2808	88		
39818 Ingham.....	5353	5102	282	9	24	7.	4523	4594	244	79.	4966	5691	81		
34329 Ionia.....	5101	4058	196	9	29	3.	4287	4138	98	21.	4589	4758	65		
10246 Iosco.....	1402	680	23	1	5	1.	1096	556	16	2.	1468	913	38		
8360 Iron.....	1559	259	14	1	7	1.	795	286	10	2.	1051	236	24		
22784 Isabella.....	2970	1907	69	17	6	6.	2387	1732	52	20.	2425	2679	24		
48222 Jackson.....	6327	6211	332	14	28	3.	4643	5468	248	39.	6209	6515	127		
44310 Kalamazoo.....	6007	4708	256	28	192	17.	5112	3474	132	32.	5892	5434	83		
7153 Kalkaska.....	1312	390	55	1	8	1.	710	166	20	4.	940	422	27		
129713 Kent.....	17891	1394	516	22	101	28.	15243	7921	454	31.	17653	13831	317		
3217 Keweenaw.....	452	81	4	—	1	2.	324	24	2	—	411	45	5		
4957 Lake.....	840	350	14	6	6	4.	709	383	20	8.	888	548	20		
27641 Lapeer.....	3709	2217	216	16	63	1.	2987	1915	82	12.	3810	3076	105		
10556 Leelanaw.....	1484	637	38	3	4	2.	827	318	24	6.	1403	691	53		
48408 Leelanaw.....	6848	5065	346	39	19	16.	5529	5538	257	41.	6861	6900	143		
19664 Livingston.....	2858	2780	152	6	9	1.	2644	2513	128	13.	2894	2996	76		
2983 Luce.....	405	159	10	1	—	1.	357	258	14	3.	358	236	16		
7703 Mackinac.....	1060	632	15	—	9	1.	673	542	15	—	806	805	36		
33244 Macomb.....	4244	3489	140	2	1	—	3727	3005	108	12.	4153	3400	157		
27856 Manistee.....	3146	2340	90	5	10	2.	2465	1972	57	9.	2687	2487	94		
41239 Marquette.....	5239	1476	181	4	13	33.	3214	1298	224	37.	5110	1980	79		
18885 Mason.....	2186	1252	84	2	54	7.	1741	943	64	4.	2176	1580	66		
20363 Mecosta.....	2804	1376	89	4	10	3.	2050	865	50	8.	2887	1975	73		
27046 Menominee.....	3122	1543	39	8	13	11.	1843	1045	34	5.	3105	1499	47		
14459 Midland.....	1783	1224	51	16	19	4.	1277	1000	29	27.	1324	1307	47		
4908 Missaukee.....	1420	617	56	3	18	2.	957	504	36	1.	899	687	14		
32754 Monroe.....	3874	3859	159	20	12	7.	3238	3278	94	16.	4053	4209	74		
32754 Montcalm.....	4826	2638	149	12	20	—	3243	2155	67	41.	4523	3651	87		
3234 Montmorency.....	542	233	6	—	3	1.	510	223	4	—	479	330	2		
37036 Muskegon.....	5247	2801	126	7	56	20.	4271	1764	72	23.	4682	3110	83		
17673 Newaygo.....	2612	1423	121	4	3	1.	2094	1097	57	11.	2649	1943	30		
44792 Oakland.....	6174	4068	458	7	30	2.	5442	4415	232	25.	5840	5352	180		
16644 Oceana.....	2406	1200	183	9	13	5.	2178	955	110	13.	2534	1637	61		
7765 Ogemaw.....	1186	518	47	—	5	4.	893	478	22	3.	793	560	24		
6197 Ontonagon.....	982	430	14	—	—	2.	572	308	5	4.	758	416	25		



ELECTION RETURNS.

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Population.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Woolley.	Barker.	Debs.	Maloney.	Pingree.	Whiting.	Cheever.	Cook.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Pomeroy.	Verger.
17859 Osceola.....	2635	880	175	5	7	5..	1614	617	87	4..	2270	1178	69	52
1467 Oscoda.....	245	60	2	—	—	—	183	62	2	1..	308	62	9	1
6175 Otsego.....	1021	435	33	3	8	1..	898	402	12	2..	859	560	14	10
38667 Ottawa.....	5354	3064	145	8	25	10..	3906	2456	74	20..	5202	3549	114	67
8821 Presque Isle..	1332	494	17	3	4	5..	850	328	2	—	754	371	10	8
1787 Roscommon....	928	175	5	—	—	—	285	101	4	4..	282	141	3	4
81222 Saginaw.....	8414	7645	208	50	427	62..	7102	5306	93	30..	8362	8792	182	75
55355 Sanilac.....	4177	2064	273	18	9	1..	3921	1800	99	34..	3651	3156	90	93
7889 Schoolcraft....	1141	461	21	1	7	2..	818	412	11	2..	975	549	13	13
33885 Shiawassee....	5051	3443	300	9	12	7..	4128	3035	182	19..	4655	4303	139	87
55228 St. Clair.....	7427	4405	193	8	50	19..	6109	3750	101	13..	7164	5127	161	98
23889 St. Joseph....	3194	3293	102	28	4	2..	2443	2352	100	66..	3185	3948	51	59
35840 Tuscola.....	4741	2650	306	13	14	8..	4130	2658	171	42..	4275	3565	87	88
33274 Van Buren....	4890	3235	150	31	22	2..	3944	2938	99	84..	4506	3982	92	73
47761 Washtenaw....	5378	5072	222	4	44	6..	4704	4572	177	14..	5677	5341	215	110
348793 Wayne.....	36745	28416	558	63	370	380..	27689	19273	175	38..	36617	26216	906	261
16845 Wexford.....	2520	1019	118	4	57	5..	1422	778	54	6..	2036	1359	36	49
Total.....	316269	211685	11859	833	2826	903..	243239	168142	7006	1656..	293582	236714	6879	5025
Plurality.....	104584						75997				56888			
Per cent.....	58.09	38.88	2.18	.15	.52	.11..	57.77	39.92	1.66	.38..	53.92	43.47	1.26	.92
Total vote.....		544375					421164				544492			

In 1886, for president, Bentley, Nat., received 1,995 votes; Matchett, S. L., 297 in Wayne Co. In 1898 Hasseler, S. L., received 1,101 votes for governor.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Governor—Aaron T. Bliss, Rep.....	305,612
William C. Maybury, Dem.....	226,228
Daniel Thompson, Pop.....	871
Frederick S. Goodrich, Pro.....	11,834
Henry Ramsay, S. D.....	2,709
Henry Ulbricht, Jr., S. L.....	958
Lieutenant-Governor—	
Orrin W. Robinson, Rep.....	314,018
Jonathan G. Ramsdell, Dem.....	214,412
Byron E. Niles, Pop.....	848
Trowbridge Johns, Pro.....	11,848
Clayton J. Lamb, S. D.....	2,820
Gillis Boyenga, S. L.....	914
Secretary of State—	
Fred M. Warner, Rep.....	314,451
John W. Ewing, Dem.....	208,651
George F. Cunningham, Pop.....	851
Reuben Clark Reed, Pro.....	11,835
Joseph Dyck, S. D.....	2,805
Oscar Hoffman, S. L.....	948
John W. Erwing, Dem.....	5,004
State Treasurer—Daniel McCoy, Rep.....	313,935
Charles F. Sundstrom, Dem.....	214,229
Robert Blehuber, Pop.....	851
John F. Easley, Pro.....	11,818
Albert Eynon, S. D.....	2,827
Henry Markwardt, Sr., S. L.....	924
Auditor-General—	
Perry F. Powers, Rep.....	314,059
Hiram B. Hudson, Dem.....	213,137
Archibald A. Malone, Pop.....	845
William D. Farley, Pro.....	11,629
David C. Hendricks, S. D.....	2,759
Shepard Cowles, S. L.....	906
Scattering.....	1,125
Commissioner of the State Land Office—	
Edwin A. Willey, Rep.....	311,882
George G. Winans, Dem.....	213,255
William A. Wills, Pop.....	830
Geddon Vivier, Pro.....	11,536
John D. Hunt, S. D.....	2,773
Isaac Bacher, S. L.....	910
Scattering.....	3,447
Attorney-General—	
Horace M. Oren, Rep.....	314,267
James O'Hara, Dem.....	213,830
Franklin P. Montfort, Pop.....	829
Walter S. Westerman, Pro.....	11,938
George A. Eastman, S. D.....	2,785
Peter Freisma, Jr., S. L.....	890
Scattering.....	80
Superintendent of Public Instruction—	
Delos Fall, Rep.....	311,807
Stephen H. Langdon, Dem.....	213,382
Augustus Greenfield, Pop.....	825
David S. Warner, Pro.....	11,313

Rose McBrearty, S. D.....	2,706
Frank Hinds, S. L.....	910
Scattering.....	3,693
Member of State Board of Education—	
James H. Thompson, Rep.....	314,668
James McEntee, Dem.....	209,809
Daniel C. Wachs, Pop.....	859
Samuel S. Bird, Pro.....	11,810
Joseph Carr, S. D.....	2,810
Elizabertus Smith, S. L.....	939
James McEntree.....	2,912
Scattering.....	884

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.

1. Thirteen wards city of Detroit.	
John B. Corliss, Rep.....	24,785
Rufus W. Jacklin, Dem.....	20,295
Will W. Tracy, Pro.....	282
Frederick W. Herbertz, S. D.....	297
Anthony Louwett, S. L.....	267
2. The counties of Jackson, Lenawee, Monroe, Washtenaw, ten townships in Wayne county, city of Wyandotte.	
Henry C. Smith, Rep.....	29,945
Martin G. Loennecker, Dem.....	23,368
Fred W. Corbett, Pro.....	1,065
3. The counties of Branch, Calhoun, Eaton, Hillsdale and Kalamazoo.	
Washington Gardner, Rep.....	25,998
Stephen D. Williams, Dem.....	21,306
Oliver H. Perry, Pro.....	1,022
George H. West, S. D.....	496
4. The counties of Allegan, Barry, Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph and Van Buren.	
Edward L. Hamilton, Rep.....	26,883
Roman I. Jarvis, Dem.....	20,498
Charles A. Salyer, Pro.....	968
5. The counties of Ionia, Kent and Otsego.	
William Alden Smith, Rep.....	37,393
William F. McKnight, Dem.....	21,497
Frank D. Cutter, Pro.....	790
John Korten.....	1
6. The counties of Genesee, Ingham, Livingston, Oakland, six townships Wayne county, three wards city of Detroit.	
Samuel W. Smith, Rep.....	27,941
Everett L. Bray, Dem.....	22,532
Lyman Elwell, Pop.....	88
Nathan Norton Clark, Pro.....	1,302
Carl Lampe.....	3
7. The counties of Huron, Lapeer, Macomb, Sanilac, St. Clair, two townships Wayne county.	
Edgar Weeks, Rep.....	22,915
Justin R. Whiting, Dem.....	15,938
Julian S. West, Pro.....	880
John O. Zabel, Pop.....	8

Joseph Galbraith, Sr., S. D.....	10
8. The counties of Clinton, Saginaw, Shiawassee and Tuscola.	
Joseph W. Fordney, Rep.....	21,522
Wellington K. Burt, Dem.....	17,212
Powell R. Crosby, Pop.....	92
Hamilton E. Fraser, Pro.....	960
John Kortan, S. D.....	465
9. The counties of Benzie, Lake, Leelanaw, Manitou, Manistee, Mason, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana and Wexford.	
Roswell P. Bishop, Rep.....	21,408
Frank L. Fowler, Dem.....	12,197
Edwin S. Palmiter, Pro.....	729
10. The counties of Alcona, Alpena, Arenac, Bay, Cheboygan, Crawford, Emmet, Gladwin, Iosco, Midland, Montmorency, Ogemaw, Otsego and Presque Isle.	
Rousseau O. Crump, Rep.....	22,404
Lee E. Joslyn, Dem.....	15,241
Joseph Leighton, Pro.....	738

11. The counties of Antrim, Charlevoix, Clare, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Isabella, Kalkaska, Mecosta, Missaukee, Montcalm, Osceola and Roscommon.	
Archibald B. Darragh, Rep.....	29,540
George Killeen, Dem.....	15,964
Edward J. McMullen, Pro.....	83
12. The counties of Alger, Baraga, Chippewa, Delta, Dickinson, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Keweenaw, Luce, Mackinac, Marquette, Menominee, Ontonagon and Schoolcraft.	
Carlos D. Sheldon, Rep.....	33,759
Edward F. Le Gendre, Dem.....	11,616
John Kaminen, Pro.....	1,167

LEGISLATURE.

	1901-1902.		1898-1899.	
	Sen.	Ho.	J. B. Sen.	Ho. J. B.
Republicans ..	31	90	121.	27
Democrats ...	1	10	11.	5
			93	120
			7	12

MINNESOTA (Population 1,751,395).

COUNTIES. (32)	PRESIDENT 1900					GOVERNOR 1898				PREST 1896			
	Pop.	Rep.	Dem.	S. D.	S. L.	Rep.	Fns.	Pro.	M. P.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Lever
6743 Aitkin.....	988	262	17	7	4.	338	406	7	8.	855	344	17	
11313 Anoka.....	1511	555	49	15	3.	871	893	19	7.	1553	791	24	
14375 Becker.....	1790	771	138	52	19.	1117	1000	93	49.	1479	985	49	
11930 Beltrami.....	1330	707	18	27	7.	441	417	11	8.	202	213	3	
9912 Benton.....	849	751	15	25	6.	634	836	36	10.	778	867	8	
8731 Big Stone.....	1081	644	89	5	5.	623	887	35	20.	1048	742	54	
32263 Blue Earth.....	3647	2254	230	68	16.	2428	2568	105	42.	4055	2744	150	
19787 Brown.....	1695	1471	50	35	5.	904	1550	21	6.	1807	1469	42	
10017 Carlton.....	1119	467	23	14	4.	516	597	12	3.	1169	543	13	
17544 Carver.....	1775	1146	34	20	6.	1143	1477	18	8.	1856	1268	13	
7777 Cass.....	1074	518	21	29	6.	588	410	13	18.	351	271	6	
12499 Chippewa.....	1432	707	67	35	7.	755	994	26	26.	1510	1037	33	
13248 Chisago.....	2354	411	26	26	7.	1103	784	9	4.	2558	437	18	
17942 Clay.....	1903	1165	103	26	4.	930	1412	60	23.	1594	1908	43	
810 Cook.....	81	65	6	1	1.	78	83	2	1.	81	107	3	
12069 Cottonwood.....	1388	547	73	7	2.	710	646	36	7.	1242	810	47	
14250 Crow Wing.....	1808	804	45	18	12.	1010	904	31	21.	1701	1066	59	
21733 Dakota.....	1904	1578	143	49	23.	1191	2186	99	56.	2417	2210	90	
13840 Dodge.....	1611	674	181	6	4.	1036	459	77	7.	1900	911	86	
1794 Douglas.....	1917	1194	75	12	4.	1202	1617	52	21.	1976	1961	58	
22355 Faribault.....	2310	436	245	22	8.	1369	1110	107	3.	3114	1107	82	
28238 Fillmore.....	3741	1364	211	34	9.	2219	3527	156	16.	4185	1930	107	
21838 Freeborn.....	2934	838	171	10	3.	1786	894	111	20.	3040	1179	99	
31137 Goodhue.....	4894	1125	169	26	17.	3108	1884	113	12.	5748	1426	118	
8835 Grant.....	1062	456	73	15	9.	518	761	27	4.	1002	399	167	
228340 Hennepin.....	26302	14498	781	631	283.	14458	19633	681	97.	26786	20655	450	
15400 Houston.....	1765	884	72	11	1.	1383	910	48	16.	2057	991	47	
6573 Hubbard.....	1009	864	29	20	4.	437	384	10	10.	364	344	4	
11675 Isantl.....	1525	504	39	21	9.	483	1106	9	5.	1490	730	—	
4573 Itasca.....	770	413	13	9	11.	461	573	14	4.	826	724	5	
14793 Jackson.....	1757	963	83	24	7.	1052	964	35	8.	1558	1150	29	
4614 Kanabec.....	658	210	11	9	8.	166	347	1	—	484	256	10	
18416 Kandiyohi.....	2943	1204	84	8	4.	945	1932	45	8.	2181	1638	38	
7889 Kittson.....	885	662	30	22	2.	867	753	20	5.	753	762	23	
14289 Lac qui Parle.....	1924	642	101	19	6.	893	1198	61	18.	1620	932	57	
4634 Lake.....	639	278	20	8	9.	253	336	—	—	586	320	6	
20254 La Sueur.....	1941	1858	103	45	13.	1620	2082	78	18.	2335	2063	65	
8036 Lincoln.....	876	528	50	6	2.	573	535	35	25.	674	703	31	
44591 Lyon.....	1844	879	111	16	4.	976	1141	42	32.	1623	1351	67	
19585 McLeod.....	1691	1540	110	31	9.	1374	1623	62	18.	1585	1653	43	
15638 Marshall.....	1457	905	70	4	6.	721	1233	32	26.	1200	1222	15	
16336 Martin.....	1819	1238	235	31	8.	957	1472	89	5.	1739	1327	93	
17753 Meeker.....	2032	1300	108	12	6.	1033	1795	58	14.	2084	1536	51	
8006 Mille Lacs.....	1072	858	56	10	5.	634	678	22	—	977	456	13	
22891 Morrison.....	1880	1838	63	24	12.	1187	2068	62	12.	1960	1734	51	
22335 Mower.....	3076	1081	159	25	7.	1783	928	80	10.	3379	1407	85	
11911 Murray.....	1358	816	51	11	2.	634	832	26	30.	1204	1054	21	
14774 Nicollet.....	1684	858	64	14	6.	968	1318	32	3.	1803	837	32	
14932 Nobles.....	1709	1101	137	14	2.	812	993	63	77.	1568	1204	48	
15045 Norman.....	1492	964	287	41	1.	1059	919	113	20.	1832	1304	83	
23119 Olmsted.....	2818	1597	181	21	6.	2298	1759	122	34.	3201	1741	83	
45975 Otter Tail.....	3446	3257	440	56	54.	2314	3427	282	85.	3544	4482	162	
11546 Pine.....	1121	726	23	17	11.	535	914	12	6.	1152	575	13	
4234 Pipestone.....	1112	632	50	4	—	638	559	25	46.	982	919	67	
35429 Polk.....	2863	2333	161	186	27.	1472	2389	116	36.	2855	5048	69	
12577 Pope.....	1774	481	57	5	5.	978	576	50	27.	1773	688	43	
170554 Ramsey.....	15384	10481	449	359	222.	9876	11770	324	77.	17322	12048	177	
12135 Red Lake.....	823	1165	41	67	9.	422	1084	20	31.	—	—	—	

ELECTION RETURNS.

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Population.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Woolley.	Debs.	Maloney.	Eustis.	Lind.	Higgins.	Long.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Lever's
17361 Redwood.....	2127	918	110	34	12..	1028	834	49	29..	1818	1123	31
23233 Renville.....	2809	1326	146	41	15..	1528	2084	78	67..	2553	1978	51
20380 Rice.....	2924	1688	152	70	10..	2095	1733	121	35..	3485	2002	103
1863 Rock.....	1284	573	73	9	4..	780	490	32	39..	1269	765	28
6364 Roseau.....	632	567	18	4	1..	285	401	17	11..	287	527	6
82532 St. Louis.....	8861	4667	181	83	109..	4409	4895	108	38..	6810	7412	32
15147 Scott.....	906	1383	23	26	9..	753	1790	49	29..	1126	1705	25
7281 Sherburne.....	931	573	49	7	—	450	446	17	7..	1008	536	18
16862 Sibley.....	1736	1273	45	28	6..	1110	1553	18	22..	1826	1251	19
44464 Stearns.....	2400	4244	119	62	35..	1900	4061	63.	61..	2873	4911	43
16524 Steele.....	1833	1188	107	11	4..	1435	1091	72	8..	2044	1248	80
8721 Stevens.....	1086	682	50	13	5..	585	681	18	13..	981	685	28
13503 Swift.....	1378	1028	61	20	7..	771	1272	39	24..	1273	1222	40
22214 Todd.....	2212	1487	192	28	11..	1620	1530	143	36..	2043	1739	98
7573 Traverse.....	768	720	30	7	2..	387	975	23	7..	689	963	—
18324 Wabasha.....	2114	1406	110	20	15..	1770	1787	73	21..	2530	1630	76
7921 Wadena.....	949	448	36	11	1..	677	519	18	15..	874	534	25
14760 Waseca.....	1744	1155	51	27	6..	1118	1315	36	13..	1902	1244	57
27808 Washington.....	2684	1279	47	37	10..	1626	1889	30	14..	3385	1558	47
11496 Watonwan.....	1509	509	66	10	4..	764	588	34	1..	1622	596	35
8080 Wilkin.....	812	653	51	25	9..	472	777	26	13..	631	855	21
35686 Winona.....	3905	3436	87	62	90..	2972	3293	98	44..	3935	3528	63
29157 Wright.....	3153	1888	100	46	6..	1911	2530	60	26..	3312	2172	49
14632 Yellow Medicine.....	1743	763	111	20	6..	961	1035	64	—	1578	1015	63
Total.....	19461	11291	8555	3065	1329.	111626	132022	5216	1770.	133301	139626	4365
Plurality.....	77390						20396			53875		
Per cent.....	60.21	35.69	2.70	.96	.42.	44.24	52.28	2.06	77..	56.70	40.80	1.27
Total vote.....		316311					525206			341637		

In 1896 Matchett, S. L., received 915 votes and Palmer, G. D., received 3,230 votes for president. In 1898 Hammond, S. L., received 1,647 votes for governor.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1900.

Governor—Samuel Van Sant, Rep.....	152,902
John Lind, Dem.....	150,651
B. B. Haugon, Pro.....	5,430

STATE OFFICERS ELECTED, 1900.

(All republicans.)

Lieutenant-Governor—Lyndon A. Smith.
Secretary of State—P. E. Hanson.
Treasurer—J. H. Black.
Attorney-General—A. B. Douglas.
Railroad Commissioners—C. F. Staples, Joseph Miller, Ira B. Mills.
Justices Supreme Court—C. M. Start, Lorin W. Collins.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.

1. Counties of Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Steele, Waba- sha, Waseca and Winona. J. A. Tawney, Rep.....	23,111
L. L. Brown, Fus.....	18,130
2. Counties of Blue Earth, Brown, Chip- pewa, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Lac qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, Martin, Murray, Nicollet, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Rock, Watonwan, Yellow Medicine. J. T. McCleary, Rep.....	30,558
M. E. Mathews, Fus.....	18,833
S. D. Works, Pro.....	1,604
3. Counties of Carver, Dakota, Goodhue, Le Sueur, McLeod, Meeker, Renville, Rice, Scott and Sibley. J. P. Heatwole, Rep.....	23,880
Albert Schaller, Fus.....	16,493
J. R. Lowe, Pro.....	432

4. Counties of Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec,  
Ramsey and Washington.

F. C. Stevens, Rep.....	21,322
A. J. Stone, Dem.....	14,886

5. County of Hennepin.

Loren Fletcher, Rep.....	24,724
A. A. Stockwell, Dem.....	14,886
E. Phillips, Pro.....	934
John W. Johnson, S. L.....	992
Adolph Hirschfeld, S. D.....	725

6. Counties of Aitkin, Anoka, Beltrami,  
Benton, Carlton, Cass, Cook, Crow Wing,  
Hubbard, Itasca, Lake, Mille Lacs, Morris-  
son, Pine, St. Louis, Sherburne, Stearns,  
Todd, Wadena and Wright.

Page Morris, Rep.....	31,237
Henry Truelsen, Fus.....	23,807
P. J. Seeberger, Pro.....	669
7. Counties of Becker, Big Stone, Clay, Douglas, Grant, Kandiyohi, Kittson, Mar- shall, Norman, Otter Tail, Polk, Pope, Roscans, Stevens, Swift, Traverse, Wilkin and Red Lake. F. M. Eddy, Rep.....	26,808
M. J. Daly, Dem.....	21,022
H. H. Aaker, Pro.....	2,493
H. E. Boen, Ref.....	448

LEGISLATURE 1901-1902. 1898-1899.

	Sen.	Ho.	J. B. Sen.	Ho. J. R.		
Republicans.....	43	96	139..	44	93	137
Democrats.....	12	23	35..	18	25	43
People's.....	6	—	6..	—	—	—
Fusion.....	1	—	1..	—	—	—
Ind. Rep.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independents.....	—	—	—	1	1	2

MISSISSIPPI (Population 1,551,372).

COUNTIES. (76)	—PRESIDENT 1900—			—GOV. 1899—			—PRESIDENT 1896—			—GOV. 1895—		
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	G. D.	Dem.	Pro.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Barker.	Longino.	Prewitt.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Bryan.	Lever's	Palmer.	McLaurin.	Burkett
Adams.....	113	590	14..	328	11..	174	496	11	4	30..	188	366
Alcorn.....	88	773	19..	779	99..	63	923	6	4	6..	603	87
Amite.....	27	772	44..	498	86..	22	742	253	6	17..	640	422
Attala.....	138	1121	44..	1138	257..	166	950	357	8	19..	1073	748
Benton.....	66	621	4..	340	12..	116	616	22	3	2..	505	46
Bolivar.....	183	392	—	414	6..	116	338	28	20	6..	370	17
Calhoun.....	73	868	30..	802	158..	33	800	156	11	24..	724	438
Carroll.....	69	712	60..	886	448..	79	743	446	2	13..	795	683
Chickasaw.....	52	470	139.	684	405.	75	667	49	21	4..	621	573
Choctaw.....	98	509	113..	798	618..	56	511	307	7	4..	647	664
Claiborne.....	17	373	8..	239	8..	16	509	9	3	41..	214	8

	McKinley.	Bryan.	Barker.	Longino.	Prewitt.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Bryan.	Lever's.	Palmer.	McLaurin.	Burkett.
Clarke.....	17	676	8..	479	10..	7	832	115	4	5..	870	151
Clay.....	22	690	18..	423	43..	36	620	56	5	8..	462	164
Coahoma.....	106	266	6..	427	13..	91	347	—	3	9..	456	26
Copiah.....	54	1314	50..	1190	70..	60	1342	273	14	15..	1210	555
Covington.....	206	542	6..	325	15..	73	688	43	2	2..	548	25
De Soto.....	51	734	9..	392	15..	59	841	50	4	25..	510	85
Franklin.....	36	403	40..	596	180..	18	856	216	3	7..	481	354
Greene.....	65	189	—	296	31..	—	265	1	—	4..	250	128
Grenada.....	28	481	5..	281	27..	20	456	35	6	2..	436	139
Hancock.....	67	314	6..	203	15..	49	344	5	2	7..	276	46
Harrison.....	142	619	11..	398	20..	18	234	3	1	15..	427	47
Hinds.....	66	1378	13..	774	20..	144	1598	45	40	29..	1117	121
Holmes.....	39	906	14..	652	35..	74	942	71	6	5..	735	273
Issaquena.....	13	85	1..	84	—	34	97	—	1	1..	97	1
Itawamba.....	107	824	15..	382	65..	39	882	207	4	11..	847	451
Jackson.....	167	423	9..	237	8..	181	712	35	4	72..	412	31
Jasper.....	32	740	22..	466	7..	23	794	77	5	16..	716	122
Jefferson.....	12	432	1..	464	7..	51	624	3	2	4..	387	27
Jones.....	196	630	56..	682	104..	39	697	243	7	14..	725	403
Kemper.....	90	638	73..	515	339..	149	766	158	3	19..	765	391
Lafayette.....	89	1025	14..	639	87..	131	1279	35	1	3..	797	247
Lauderdale.....	41	1424	49..	1025	160..	99	1651	327	18	42..	1347	744
Lawrence.....	120	533	20..	631	42..	176	688	91	3	8..	656	428
Leake.....	26	997	20..	609	52..	94	929	235	7	5..	383	484
Lee.....	63	1032	32..	539	80..	50	1092	149	3	9..	770	394
Le Flore.....	6	431	7..	227	3..	—	316	—	—	1..	228	6
Lincoln.....	225	636	18..	1112	122..	143	911	80	34	24..	874	451
Lowndes.....	21	749	4..	415	9..	16	814	6	3	7..	392	26
Madison.....	67	674	5..	301	10..	71	746	18	2	20..	515	34
Marion.....	182	488	12..	800	79..	228	658	181	7	20..	744	485
Marshall.....	91	1035	4..	683	29..	72	1263	23	7	14..	514	62
Monroe.....	62	1277	26..	755	66..	71	1509	99	1	7..	1008	213
Montgomery.....	28	844	18..	753	90..	24	934	119	7	7..	806	269
Neshoba.....	41	803	90..	624	134..	7	793	262	2	3..	810	384
Newton.....	16	1194	31..	873	61..	11	1031	170	6	7..	970	222
Noxubee.....	7	627	14..	427	40..	14	681	34	11	6..	548	60
Oktibbeha.....	14	696	11..	475	73..	27	758	59	7	2..	615	148
Panola.....	33	1043	11..	507	44..	78	1085	160	23	12..	890	364
Pearl River.....	41	265	2..	287	15..	34	238	34	1	9..	230	79
Perry.....	197	431	17..	414	14..	32	867	52	7	3..	342	189
Pike.....	131	1262	6..	646	25..	123	1285	95	11	29..	710	148
Pontotoc.....	182	739	61..	1027	328..	65	742	202	11	7..	755	555
Prentiss.....	210	907	23..	753	215..	167	909	64	4	18..	826	555
Quitman.....	34	115	1..	181	1..	40	170	1	—	—	126	21
Rankin.....	45	816	12..	122	14..	77	1014	31	3	10..	841	62
Scott.....	17	669	24..	681	40..	24	736	46	9	3..	764	159
Sharkey.....	18	186	4..	131	5..	21	189	5	4	2..	131	13
Simpson.....	74	493	25..	839	78..	53	578	99	9	3..	727	356
Smith.....	72	542	3..	1310	116..	3	945	132	5	2..	1291	378
Sumner.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunflower.....	8	341	3..	249	—	27	450	11	1	6..	240	27
Tallahatchie.....	16	504	1..	331	20..	26	761	19	1	—	305	80
Tate.....	38	1033	6..	509	36..	76	987	141	6	41..	779	178
Tippah.....	106	953	16..	738	77..	103	936	130	5	5..	630	231
Tishomingo.....	123	706	2..	639	56..	67	812	40	2	3..	550	257
Tunica.....	36	199	1..	140	4..	62	174	1	1	5..	110	7
Union.....	189	1156	22..	552	57..	114	1108	156	—	7..	930	457
Warren.....	136	805	7..	498	12..	182	849	26	8	140..	794	55
Washington.....	122	587	1..	458	—	98	608	4	5	45..	364	9
Wayne.....	74	424	23..	551	72..	32	583	72	2	5..	492	174
Webster.....	156	686	42..	641	305..	145	655	222	5	3..	608	574
Wilkinson.....	31	482	5..	267	3..	36	523	33	1	6..	338	35
Winston.....	42	606	43..	510	229..	33	822	273	22	14..	622	526
Yalobusha.....	68	939	19..	844	86..	73	1052	58	13	37..	837	179
Yazoo.....	15	917	29..	400	25..	25	1059	102	2	6..	500	158
Total.....	5753	51706	1644..	42273	6097..	5130	56363	7517	485	1071..	46873	17466
Plurality.....	—	45653	—	36176	—	—	58750	—	—	—	29407	—
Per cent.....	9.72	87.40	2.78..	87.39	12.60..	7.27	79.87	10.63	.06	1.51..	62.74	37.26
Scattering.....	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total vote.....	—	50150	—	43370	—	—	70566	—	—	—	64339	—

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.

1. The counties of Alcorn, Itawamba, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Oktibbeha, Prentiss and Tishomingo.  
J. M. Dickey, Rep..... 329  
R. S. Chandler, Dem..... 6,449
2. The counties of Benton, De Soto, Lafayette, Marshall, Panola, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tippah and Union.  
John S. Burton, R p..... 500  
Thomas Spight, D-m..... 7,548
3. The counties of Bolivar, Coahoma, Issa-

- quena, Le Flore, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tunica, Warren and Washington.  
Patrick Henry, Dem..... 3,202  
No opposition.
4. The counties of Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Grenada, Kemper, Montgomery, Noxubee, Pontotoc, Webster, Winston and Yalobusha.  
W. D. Frazer, Rep..... 683  
A. F. Fox, Dem..... 8,211  
Raleigh Brewer, Peo..... 653
  5. The counties of Attala, Clarke, Holmes,

ELECTION RETURNS.

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Jasper, Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, Smith, Wayne and Yazoo.
J. C. Hill, Rep..... 14
John S. Williams, Dem..... 9,385

6. The counties of Adams, Amite, Covington, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Marion, Perry, Pike and Wilkinson.
F. A. McLain, Dem..... 7,032
H. C. Turley, Rep..... 1,048

7. The counties of Claiborne, Copiah, Franklin, Hinds, Jefferson, Lincoln, Madison, Rankin and Simpson.
E. C. Hooker, Dem..... 5,722
N. M. Hollingsworth, Peo..... 457

LEGISLATURE.

1900-1. 1898-99.

Sen. Ho. J. B..Sen. Ho. J. B.
Democrats...45 131 176.. 45 131 176
People's ..... 2 2.. - 2 2

MISSOURI (Population 3,106,665).

Table with columns for Counties (15), President 1900 (Rep., Dem., Pro., Peo.), President 1896 (Rep., Dem., Pro., Peo.), and G. D. Nat. Includes population for each county and corresponding election results.

Population.	McKinley	Bryan	Woolly	Barker	Debs	Maloney	M'Kinl'y	Bryan	Lever's	Match't	P'm'r	R'atl'y
1571 Montgomery.....	1866	2000	83	31	16	3..	1920	2272	47	3	10	2
12145 Morgan.....	1434	1390	15	31	6	1..	1366	1628	3	—	8	—
12180 New Madrid.....	688	1379	1	—	3	1..	490	1639	2	—	—	—
2701 Newton.....	2673	2877	148	31	33	7..	2174	3029	52	1	12	—
32368 Nodaway.....	3858	4055	112	24	53	—	3437	4577	23	—	26	12
13906 Oregon.....	652	1738	5	13	30	3..	576	1783	3	—	3	—
14096 Osage.....	1731	1396	50	1	8	1..	1700	1456	29	—	7	—
12145 Ozark.....	1272	685	16	20	5	2..	1187	1025	4	—	4	—
12115 Pemisoot.....	455	1370	1	—	4	2..	355	1390	3	—	—	—
15134 Perry.....	1681	1660	16	1	15	—	1522	1450	3	1	33	1
32438 Pettis.....	3824	3820	65	6	103	6..	4119	3267	40	6	21	14
14194 Phelps.....	1153	1603	18	47	13	3..	1098	1816	6	—	7	1
25744 Pike.....	2534	3747	35	5	12	1..	2884	3839	10	1	25	2
16193 Platte.....	997	3052	20	3	4	1..	1044	3191	17	—	13	1
23255 Polk.....	2679	2178	43	80	17	2..	2564	2711	27	—	3	1
10394 Pnaski.....	782	1282	7	2	2	—	802	1410	2	—	2	—
16688 Putnam.....	2337	1159	33	23	16	2..	2363	1376	7	—	8	1
12287 Ralls.....	770	2161	18	6	4	—	814	2297	2	—	8	—
24442 Randolph.....	1362	4006	51	38	36	—	2162	4097	9	2	26	7
24805 Ray.....	2004	3631	46	15	20	5..	2003	3943	15	—	47	4
8161 Reynolds.....	451	1037	—	—	3	—	885	1015	1	—	2	—
13186 Ripley.....	822	1439	31	38	2	1..	749	1442	—	—	4	—
24474 St. Charles.....	3324	2343	14	2	34	4..	3173	2448	2	—	27	1
17907 St. Clair.....	1844	2036	75	128	21	2..	1829	2686	15	—	7	1
24051 St. Francois.....	2295	2707	39	5	17	3..	1674	2245	9	—	9	—
10359 Ste. Genevieve.....	933	1296	5	9	—	1..	903	1245	—	1	4	—
50040 St. Louis.....	6537	3864	60	4	101	8..	6210	8403	22	4	48	2
33703 Saline.....	2814	4901	58	33	29	1..	3050	5615	29	—	56	2
10840 Schuyler.....	1061	1355	65	39	2	1..	1131	1592	17	—	10	1
13232 Scotland.....	1277	1760	50	27	12	1..	1203	2077	13	1	4	1
13092 Scott.....	821	1706	14	4	14	1..	751	1906	—	—	5	—
11247 Shannon.....	716	1279	8	13	15	2..	689	1186	4	—	1	—
16167 Shelby.....	1217	2578	57	10	5	1..	1275	2850	25	—	7	—
24669 Stoddard.....	1840	2695	30	29	32	—	1584	2968	12	4	3	2
9832 Stone.....	1182	573	7	34	15	4..	1024	827	5	—	1	1
20282 Sullivan.....	2386	2395	58	3	17	4..	2383	2451	23	—	7	3
10127 Taney.....	1137	753	10	4	16	2..	1024	925	2	2	2	1
22192 Texas.....	1713	2218	14	26	9	2..	1785	2672	12	4	4	1
31619 Vernon.....	2556	4306	118	26	60	14..	2230	5133	24	—	19	20
9919 Warren.....	1599	579	15	11	29	7..	1680	691	—	—	7	—
14263 Washington.....	1751	1500	12	3	3	1..	1847	1458	—	—	3	1
15309 Wayne.....	1648	1745	19	2	13	—	1418	1868	14	—	—	—
10640 Webster.....	1721	1702	40	79	16	—	1696	1983	14	—	3	—
9832 Worth.....	1023	1123	34	49	8	—	885	1248	9	—	2	—
17519 Wright.....	1703	1500	27	17	11	6..	1755	1777	6	—	1	—
575235 St. Louis city.....	60597	50931	327	152	2732	817..	65708	50091	244	462	462	22
Total.....	314061	351922	5965	4244	6128	1234..	304940	363967	2169	595	2355	293
Plurality.....	37831	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Per cent.....	46.09	51.48	.87	.63	.89	.20..	45.21	53.95	.03	.008	.04	.004
Total vote.....	683644	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	647019	—	—	—

In 1892, for president, Weaver, Peo., received 41,213 and Bidwell, Pro., 4,331 votes.

#### VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Governor—Joseph Flory, Rep.....	317,905	Robert P. Williams, Dem.....	352,660
Alexander M. Dockery, Dem.....	350,045	DeWitt C. Fuller, Prog. Peo.....	4,264
James H. Hills, Prog. Peo.....	4,556	Samuel S. Allen, Pro.....	5,590
Charles E. Stokes, Pro.....	5,195	William M. Brandt, S. D.....	6,123
Caleb Lipscomb, S. D.....	5,577	H. M. Graber, S. L.....	1,302
Lewis C. Fry, S. L.....	1,213	Attorney-General—	
Lieutenant-Governor—		Samuel F. O'Fallon, Rep.....	314,065
Ethelbert F. Allen, Rep.....	314,403	Edward C. Crow, Dem.....	352,518
John A. Lee, Dem.....	352,563	Zach. Taylor, Prog. Peo.....	4,296
A. Neff, Prog. Peo.....	4,261	Lewis G. Adamas, Pro.....	5,606
Simpson Ely, Pro.....	5,685	John F. Delaney, S. D.....	6,146
Leon Greenbaum, S. D.....	6,048	Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—	
J. F. Graber, S. L.....	1,181	Charles C. Crouse, Rep.....	313,631
Secretary of State—		Joseph P. Herrington, Dem.....	352,982
Walter L. Porterfield, Rep.....	313,872	Caspar Miller, Prog. Peo.....	4,250
Sam B. Cook, Dem.....	352,747	William W. Taylor, Pro.....	5,576
Bernard Finn, Prog. Peo.....	4,263	Thomas Hassler, S. D.....	6,038
Elbridge H. Benham, Pro.....	5,559	W. J. Carten, S. L.....	1,348
William H. Stripe, S. D.....	6,116	Judge Supreme Court—	
Edward Heitzig, S. L.....	1,322	Sanford B. Ladd, Rep.....	314,047
State Auditor—		James B. Gantt, Dem.....	352,323
William F. Rloebaum, Rep.....	313,850	John M. Voris, Prog. Peo.....	4,296
Albert O. Allen, Dem.....	352,323	Hay Bell, Pro.....	5,529
Benjamin F. Allen, Prog. Peo.....	4,390	Albert E. Sanderson, S. D.....	6,057
Orange J. Hill, Pro.....	5,559	FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.	
L. M. Richeson, S. D.....	6,129	1. The counties of Adair, Clark, Knox,	
Charles Wippmann, S. L.....	1,291	Lewis, Macon, Marion, Putnam, Schuyler,	
State Treasurer—		Scotland and Shelby	
William G. Fleming, Rep.....	313,952	Samuel M. Pickler, Rep.....	19,139
		James T. Lloyd, Dem.....	23,920

2. The counties of Carroll, Charlton, Grundy, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph and Sullivan.	18,485
W. C. Irwin, Rep.	25,046
William W. Rucker, Dem.	
3. The counties of Caldwell, Clay, Clinton, DeKalb, Daviess, Gentry, Harrison, Mercer, Ray and Worth.	19,131
William S. Leeper, Rep.	22,993
John Dougherty, Dem.	
4. The counties of Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway and Platte.	19,595
John Kennish, Rep.	22,211
Charles F. Cochran, Dem.	
5. The counties of Jackson and Lafayette.	24,367
William B. C. Brown, Rep.	27,644
William S. Cowherd, Dem.	
6. The counties of Bates, Cass, Cedar, Dade, Henry, Johnson and St. Clair.	476
Harry C. Marfording, S. D.	
Samuel W. Jurden, Rep.	13,366
David A. DeArmond, Dem.	20,017
William O. Atkeson, Prog. Pco.	747
7. The counties of Benton, Boone, Greene, Hickory, Howard, Pettis, Polk and Saline.	21,601
Harry H. Parsons, Rep.	26,834
James Cooney, Dem.	
8. The counties of Callaway, Camden, Cole, Cooper, Dallas, Laclede, Maries, Miller, Moniteau, Morgan, Osage, Phelps and Pulaski.	20,634
James T. Moore, Rep.	23,718
Dorsey W. Shackelford, Dem.	
9. The counties of Audrain, Crawford, Gasconade, Lincoln, Montgomery, Pike, Ralls, St. Charles and Warren.	16,451
Daniel S. Flagg, Rep.	19,202
Champ Clark, Dem.	
10. The counties of Franklin and St. Louis and the following wards of the city of St. Louis: 7th (except precinct 12), 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, except precincts 11 and 12.	24,252
Richard Bartholdt, Rep.	17,848
August H. Bolte, Dem.	1,443
T. W. Putnam, S. D.	366
John J. Ernest, S. L.	

11. The 1st, 2d, 3d, 15th (only precincts 2, 3 and 4), 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th (except precinct 1), 21st (except precincts 1 and 2), 25th (only precincts 7 to 13 inclusive), 26th, 27th and 28th (except precincts 1 and 2) wards of the city of St. Louis.	23,375
Charles F. Joy, Rep.	25,607
Patrick O'Malley, Dem.	675
Charles F. Gebelein, S. D.	262
H. J. Poelling, S. L.	
12. The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th (only precinct 12), 12th (only precincts 11 and 12), 13th, 14th, 15th (except precincts 2, 3 and 4), 20th (only precinct 1), 21st (only precincts 1 and 2), 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th (only precincts 1 to 6 inclusive), 28th (only precincts 1 and 2) wards of the city of St. Louis.	18,551
W. M. Horton, Rep.	22,104
James J. Butler, Dem.	166
William Billsbarrow, S. L.	707
Charles Specht, S. D.	
13. The counties of Carter, Dent, Iron, Jefferson, Madison, Perry, Reynolds, Ste. Genevieve, St. Francois, Shannon, Texas, Washington, Wayne, Webster and Wright.	20,524
John H. Reppy, Rep.	23,798
Edward Robb, Dem.	
14. The counties of Bollinger, Butler, Cape Girardeau, Christian, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, Stoddard, Stone and Taney.	23,364
Norman A. Mozley, Rep.	26,434
Willard D. Vandiver, Dem.	
15. The counties of Barry, Barton, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton and Vernon.	22,678
John R. Holmes, Rep.	26,804
M. E. Benton, Dem.	563
R. D. Oliver, S. D.	

LEGISLATURE.

	1900-1901.		1898-1899.	
	Sen.	Ho. J. B.	Sen.	Ho. J. B.
Republicans	51	60.	9	58
Democrats	25	88	113.	25
Dem.-Peo.-Fus	1	1.	—	—
People's	—	—	2	2

MONTANA (Population 243,289).

Population.	— PRESIDENT 1900 —				— PRES. 1896 —				— PRESIDENT 1892 —			
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	S. L.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Pco.	
	McKinkley, Bryan, Woolley, Maloney, Deba, McKinkley, Bryan, Lever, Harrison, Cleveland, Bidwell, Weaver											
5615 Beaverhead	767	937	2	1	5.	154	1246	7.	729	463	20	155
2641 Broadwater	318	572	4	2	5.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7583 Carbon	990	907	2	1	26.	865	739	—	—	—	—	—
25777 Cascade	4587	2564	26	5	56.	953	1920	15.	1295	1184	48	337
10996 Choteau	1098	629	7	2	5.	624	701	6.	788	676	19	35
7891 Custer	980	477	2	3	2.	723	676	5.	680	537	8	66
2443 Dawson	521	209	2	—	5.	385	177	3.	343	268	8	23
17393 Deer Lodge	1636	3395	17	24	121.	446	4916	8.	1930	2152	40	1319
6537 Fergus	1228	913	3	2	11.	725	834	3.	766	560	21	31
9375 Flathead	1104	1201	14	2	24.	413	1360	6.	—	—	—	—
9553 Gallatin	1146	1297	50	2	22.	423	1649	36.	998	1144	82	80
4528 Granite	401	1020	4	1	9.	61	1746	7.	—	—	—	—
5330 Jefferson	488	980	21	—	9.	153	2185	1.	740	730	28	447
19171 Lewis and Clarke	2043	2793	11	2	42.	1637	4007	20.	2014	2033	100	1073
7696 Madison	1039	1293	14	—	5.	315	1633	10.	762	634	14	151
2526 Meagher	414	406	2	—	1.	333	1305	1.	839	735	14	292
13974 Missoula	1392	1893	15	2	24.	365	2259	6.	2045	2340	45	706
7341 Park	903	900	20	—	59.	328	1252	11.	1192	1048	30	123
7822 Ravalli	892	1052	31	3	11.	207	1541	5.	—	—	—	—
17655 Silver Bow	3873	12101	35	61	240.	1275	9992	29.	3251	2648	54	2473
3086 Sweet Grass	460	287	1	—	—	292	298	1.	—	—	—	—
5080 Teton	573	457	3	3	4.	293	321	1.	—	—	—	—
4355 Valley	363	234	1	—	2.	175	204	—	—	—	—	—
6212 Yellowstone	816	654	8	—	19.	429	575	5.	479	369	18	23
Total	25373	37146	298	116	708.	10494	42537	186.	18851	17581	549	7335
Plurality	—	11773	—	—	—	—	32043	—	1270	—	—	—
Per cent.	39.71	58.37	.46	.12	1.11.	19.13	80.70	.30.	42.74	39.69	1.01	6.54
Total vote	63641				53217				44315			

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Governor—Joseph K. Toole, Fus.....	31,419
Thomas S. Hogan, Ind. Dem.....	9,138
David E. Folsom, Rep.....	22,691
Julius F. Fox, S. D.....	505
Lieutenant-Governor—	
Frank G. Higgins, Fus.....	29,700
Joseph E. Marion, Ind. Dem.....	8,592
Alden J. Bennett, Rep.....	23,222
Henry F. Davis, S. D.....	535
Secretary of State—	
George M. Hayes, Fus.....	37,471
Abram N. Yoder, Rep.....	23,338
John Horne, S. D.....	550
Attorney-General—	
James Donovan, Fus.....	28,258
W. R. C. Stewart, Ind. Dem.....	8,509
Thomas J. Porter, Rep.....	24,161
Jesse R. Beckwith, S. D.....	551
J. T. Manning.....	1
State Treasurer—	
A. H. Barrett, Fus.....	28,517
Alexander Livingston, Ind. Dem.....	9,043
Frank J. Edwards, Rep.....	23,372
Henry Topel, S. D.....	558
State Auditor—J. H. Calderhead, Fus.....	28,174
E. J. McLean, Ind. Dem.....	8,549
Charles C. Proctor, Rep.....	23,895
Douglas Lawson, S. D.....	552

Superintendent of Public Instruction—	
J. M. Lewis, Fus.....	193
W. W. Welch, Fus.....	27,476
P. A. Leamy, Ind. Dem.....	8,516
Wilfred E. Harmon, Rep.....	24,379
Oscar M. Partelow, S. D.....	502
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—	
George R. Milburn, Fus.....	29,377
Robert L. Word, Ind. Dem.....	9,001
Rudolph Von Tobel, Rep.....	22,380
Z. D. Spencer.....	1
Constitutional Amendment (incomplete)—	
For.....	5,332
Against.....	3,003
FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1900.	
Caldwell Edwards, Fus.....	28,130
Cornelius F. Kelley, Ind. Dem.....	9,443
Samuel G. Murray, Rep.....	23,207
Martin J. Elliott, S. D.....	613
J. M. Kennedy.....	1

LEGISLATURE.

	1901-1902.	1898-1899.		
	Sen.	Ho.	J. R. Sen.	Ho. J. B.
Republicans.....	9	23	32	5
Democrats.....	10	27	37	18
People's.....	1	6	7	1
Labor.....	9	9	9	—
Ind. Dem.....	4	5	5	—

NEBRASKA (Population 1,068,539).

COUNTIES (90)	PRESIDENT 1900					PRESIDENT 1896								
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	M. R.	S. L.	Rep.	Fus.	Pro.	Nat.	S. L. G. D.				
18840 Adams.....	1992	2114	70	25	5	1844	1890	47	1768	2038	21	28	5	56
11344 Antelope.....	1942	1856	41	8	6	908	1140	25	988	1260	29	9	—	29
1114 Banner.....	186	71	4	1	4	114	85	1	173	130	1	—	—	2
603 Blaine.....	103	75	—	1	—	72	56	1	86	60	—	—	—	2
11689 Boone.....	1524	1336	39	13	3	1149	1290	12	1099	1381	20	4	1	11
5572 Box Butte.....	707	494	11	2	17	400	378	6	441	570	3	8	1	19
7332 Boyd.....	771	795	46	8	5	385	454	9	500	656	8	11	4	24
3470 Brown.....	470	327	10	9	3	388	275	3	385	320	—	2	—	10
20254 Buffalo.....	1916	2066	75	44	34	165	1966	26	1835	2424	34	22	5	48
1940 Burt.....	1929	1174	30	4	6	147	1155	16	1608	1249	23	16	3	31
15703 Butler.....	1481	2147	59	15	4	1277	1790	19	1285	2262	19	32	2	8
21530 Cass.....	2922	2259	84	12	34	2398	2227	36	2639	2465	21	22	2	64
12467 Cedar.....	1441	1565	29	8	—	817	969	9	1041	1515	6	6	—	16
2559 Chase.....	313	274	15	5	—	223	244	8	244	206	2	1	—	40
6541 Cherry.....	322	298	34	9	6	553	562	12	607	646	3	2	—	22
5570 Cheyenne.....	714	509	23	7	—	391	340	1	439	507	3	2	—	22
15735 Clay.....	1332	1826	58	5	8	1648	1647	29	1691	1747	21	9	3	47
11211 Colfax.....	1033	1357	16	8	9	715	1039	8	905	1424	6	6	3	43
14584 Cuming.....	1385	1736	19	12	7	1076	1455	7	1312	1757	4	3	—	20
19758 Custer.....	2145	2159	111	107	19	1464	1830	46	1484	2492	39	16	1	16
6286 Dakota.....	692	777	20	2	2	503	533	11	619	934	6	—	—	25
6215 Dawes.....	613	587	19	5	19	606	588	11	832	943	7	12	—	28
12214 Dawson.....	1280	1399	64	13	5	1210	1277	28	1128	1427	22	5	1	34
2630 Deuel.....	403	241	5	4	4	231	175	4	301	280	—	—	—	10
10535 Dixon.....	1285	1101	43	12	9	872	893	16	934	1297	13	5	—	56
22298 Dodge.....	2632	2410	61	9	10	1693	1790	25	2453	2082	25	14	5	112
146590 Douglas.....	14266	13241	175	39	316	9644	8841	98	12326	11739	101	17	63	404
2434 Dundy.....	308	283	4	8	1	264	270	4	272	284	2	2	—	14
15087 Fillmore.....	1883	1890	37	12	4	1639	1732	14	1668	1737	10	18	1	63
9455 Franklin.....	984	1122	40	14	4	861	980	15	821	1082	15	15	1	12
8781 Frontier.....	930	810	19	25	6	755	785	21	773	1023	7	2	1	4
12373 Furnas.....	1321	1319	49	11	4	1163	1298	28	1148	1485	15	7	1	14
30451 Gage.....	1441	2701	198	16	5	3227	2304	80	3633	2706	35	17	4	111
2127 Garfield.....	251	235	4	7	—	161	210	4	148	224	1	—	—	4
5301 Gosper.....	494	570	20	5	3	299	468	3	419	690	2	8	—	23
763 Grant.....	148	97	1	4	—	94	65	—	86	101	1	—	—	7
5691 Greeley.....	463	880	2	9	1	311	634	—	396	780	1	—	1	1
17206 Hall.....	2017	1766	43	20	22	1797	1535	28	1917	1842	15	3	3	70
13330 Hamilton.....	1524	1571	78	9	3	1332	1496	29	1380	1564	16	9	3	37
9370 Harlan.....	80	977	94	12	4	784	1028	33	836	1152	15	29	—	18
2708 Hayes.....	308	284	5	12	17	261	226	2	302	284	—	1	—	20
4409 Hitchcock.....	450	528	9	4	1	400	501	4	421	488	—	2	—	8
12224 Holt.....	1320	1492	86	18	14	798	1154	58	876	1432	30	19	—	19
432 Hooker.....	37	43	1	2	—	9	22	—	10	40	—	—	—	2
10348 Howard.....	908	1283	30	16	6	632	1059	5	633	1289	12	9	6	10
15196 Jefferson.....	1862	1587	41	14	3	1639	1577	14	1661	1512	16	—	1	43
11197 Johnson.....	1532	1179	68	10	4	1333	1034	23	1408	1245	11	30	—	33
9866 Kearney.....	1055	1169	45	21	5	922	1042	22	955	1181	28	8	—	11
1361 Keith.....	246	216	4	3	1	163	214	1	178	267	—	—	1	1



ELECTION RETURNS.

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Table with columns: Population, McKInl y, Bryan, Woolley, Barker, Debs, Haysard, Poynter, Mulr, McKInley, Bryan, Lever, Bent's, Match's, P'm'r. Rows list various locations and candidates with their respective counts and percentages.

Aley, S. L., received 248 votes for governor in 1896.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Table listing votes for state officers in 1900, including Governor-C. H. Dietrich, Auditor of Public Accounts-Charles Weston, Treasurer-William Stuefer, and Superintendent of Public Instruction-W. K. Fowler.

Attorney-General-

Table listing votes for Attorney-General, including Frank N. Prout, W. D. Oldham, D. M. Strong, John Stevens, Jr., Michael Presler, Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings-G. D. Follmer, P. J. Casey, E. Hickman, James Salmon, and W. H. Nye.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.

Table listing votes for representatives in Congress in 1900, categorized by county groups: 1. Counties of Cass, Johnson, Lancaster, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee and Richardson; 2. Counties of Douglas, Sarpy and Washington; 3. Counties of Antelope, Boone, Burt, Cedar, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Knox, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Pierce, Platte, Stanton, Thurston and Wayne; 4. Counties of Butler, Fillmore, Gage.

Hamilton, Jefferson, Polk, Saline, Saunders, Seward, Thayer and York.....	
J. D. Pope, Rep.....	20,435
M. L. Stark, Fus.....	21,042
P. C. Burhans, Pro.....	709
5. Counties of Adams, Chase, Clay, Dundy, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Hull, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Kearney, Nuckolls, Perkins, Phelps, Red Willow and Webster.....	
W. S. Morlan, Rep.....	17,279
A. C. Shallenberger, Fus.....	17,833
James K. Armstrong, Pro.....	546
James K. Stevens, M. R. P.....	327
5. Counties of Banner, Blaine, Box Butte, Brown, Buffalo, Cheyenne, Cherry, Custer, Dawes, Dawson, Deuel, Garfield, Grant.....	

Greeley, Holt, Hooper, Howard, Keith, Keya Paha, Kimball, Lincoln, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Rock, Scotts Bluff, Sheridan, Sherman, Sioux, Thomas, Valley and Wheeler.....	
M. P. Kinkaid, Rep.....	17,280
William Neville, Fus.....	17,439
P. W. Hannible, Pro.....	662
C. T. Holliday, M. R. P.....	457

LEGISLATURE.

	1901-1903.		1899-1900.	
	Sen.	Ho.	J. B. Sen.	Ho. J. B.
Republicans.....	18	53	11	55
Fusionists.....	15	47	62	—
Democrats.....	—	—	6	10
People's.....	—	—	9	35

NEVADA (Population 42,334).

	—PRES. 1900—		—GOV. 1898—		—PRES. 1896—	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Churchill.....	79	121	45	53	38	47
Douglas.....	212	222	209	60	142	20
Elko.....	476	860	324	421	490	65
Esmeralda.....	125	289	158	65	191	21
Eureka.....	122	391	134	75	336	20
Humboldt.....	364	700	284	272	319	47
Lander.....	144	325	85	182	199	15
Lincoln.....	223	564	111	297	259	36
Lyon.....	215	354	301	93	199	18
Nye.....	32	190	31	40	117	15
Ormsby.....	311	414	370	61	335	16
Roop.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Storey.....	461	616	596	148	846	29
Washoe.....	919	1005	705	191	286	507
White Pine.....	164	326	145	102	184	17
Total.....	3860	6376	3548	2060	3520	833
Plurality.....	—	2516	—	22	—	—
Per cent.....	37.71	62.29	35.44	20.57	35.66	.83
Total vote.....	10235	—	10011	—	—	10315

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Justice Supreme Court—	
Trennor Coffin, Rep.....	3,558
A. L. Fitzgerald, Dem.....	6,508
Regent State University—Long term:	
G. F. Turrill, Rep.....	4,399
J. N. Evans, Dem.....	5,362
Short term:	
Mark Averill, Rep.....	4,106
W. W. Booher, Dem.....	5,451

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1900.

E. S. Farrington, Rep.....	4,190
F. G. Newlands, Dem.....	5,975

LEGISLATURE.

	1900-1901.		1898-1899.	
	Sen.	Ho.	J. B. Sen.	Ho. J. B.
Republicans.....	6	7	13	4
Democrats.....	3	16	19	1
Free Silver.....	6	7	13	9
Independent.....	—	3	3	1

NEW HAMPSHIRE (Population 411,588).

	—PRESIDENT 1900—			—GOV. 1898—			—PRESIDENT 1896—								
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro. S. D.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop. Pro.	Nat. S. L.	G. D.				
Population.....	McKinley	Bryan	Woolley	Deba.	Rollins.	Stone.	Stevens.	McKinley	Bryan	Bryan	L. V.	ring	Bentley	Matchett	P. m/r
19626 Belknap.....	3069	1819	116	20	2224	2526	90	3465	964	14	58	4	—	—	263
16885 Carroll.....	2626	1839	87	14	2341	1819	86	2800	1206	8	57	3	1	—	175
31321 Cheshire.....	4455	2120	83	8	3475	1968	103	4818	1243	29	45	2	5	—	251
29468 Coos.....	5383	2436	55	11	2606	2478	66	3255	1406	23	35	1	2	—	149
46844 Grafton.....	6177	8219	173	35	4581	3541	143	6199	2257	49	109	17	2	—	439
119640 Hillsborough.....	12653	8639	212	31	9574	8853	257	13890	4877	88	144	11	176	—	917
62940 Merrimack.....	7517	6248	224	50	6345	6474	271	7715	3262	48	155	4	3	—	592
51118 Rockingham.....	7367	4719	153	184	6319	4288	173	7881	2913	74	87	4	15	—	530
39337 Strafford.....	4987	3762	117	118	4489	3248	94	5483	2234	25	62	2	16	—	173
18009 Sullivan.....	2559	1538	50	19	2046	1358	50	2750	844	21	27	2	4	—	261
Total.....	54803	35489	1270	730	44730	35653	1333	57444	21271	379	779	49	228	—	3320
Plurality.....	18014	—	—	—	9077	—	—	35794	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Per cent.....	59.32	38.42	1.37	.86	54.26	43.25	1.61	68.65	25.42	.40	.93	.05	.27	—	4.20
Scatterings.....	—	—	—	—	—	717	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total vote.....	92552	—	—	—	—	82438	—	—	—	—	83670	—	—	—	—

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Governor—Chester B. Jordan, Rep.....	53,891
Frederick E. Potter, Dem.....	34,956
Joshua M. Fletcher, Pro.....	1,182
Sumner F. Claffin, S. L.....	752

ingham, Strafford, Hillsborough (part) and Merrimack (part).

Cyrus A. Sulloway, Rep.....	26,062
Timothy J. Howard, Dem.....	17,401
Charles T. Wiggan, Pro.....	575
Edward E. Southwick, S. D.....	442
2. The counties of Cheshire, Coos, Grafton, Sullivan, Hillsborough (part) and Merrimack (part).	

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.

1. The counties of Belknap, Carroll, Rock-	
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ELECTION RETURNS.

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Frank D. Currier, Rep.	27,440	LEGISLATURE. 1901-1902.					1899-1900.		
Henry T. Hollis, Dem.	17,517	Sen.		Ho.		J. B. Sen.		Ho. J. B.	
Henry O. Jackson, Pro.	537	Republicans .. 23		300		323.. 22		249	
Harry Towle, S. D.	263	Democrats ... 1		97		98.. 2		149	

NEW JERSEY (Population 1,883,669).

COUNTIES. (21)	PRESIDENT 1900					GOVERNOR 1898					PRESIDENT 1896				
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	S. D.	S. L. Peo.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Peo.	Rep.	Dem.	G. D.	Pro.		
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Woolley.	Debs.	Malon'y.	Barker.	Voorhees.	Cranford.	Landon.	Schryver.	M. Kin'y.	Bryan.	Falm't.	Lever's.	
Atlantic	6122	2566	277	49	9	23.	4107	2830	266	24.	5005	2233	119	200	
Bergen	9086	6466	165	179	50	28.	6864	6355	85	21.	8545	4531	451	113	
Burlington	8381	5476	507	75	10	33.	6819	5437	389	51.	9371	4610	406	306	
Camden	16148	7281	553	215	48	43.	10912	6807	539	27.	16395	6580	290	330	
Cape May	2241	1110	186	11	7	8.	1726	1190	103	5.	2196	929	50	135	
Cumberland	6780	4036	642	66	14	24.	5443	3706	886	22.	7018	3877	78	487	
Essex	45318	25735	544	1003	617	77.	32382	27575	647	38.	42587	20500	1004	510	
Gloucester	4471	2829	342	87	12	22.	3772	2958	256	5.	4727	2981	77	216	
Hudson	32341	38025	853	1373	515	21.	22134	33023	294	26.	33626	28133	927	207	
Hunterdon	8873	5136	312	34	8	17.	3182	4856	359	19.	4264	4992	93	289	
Mercer	15874	7858	450	210	38	68.	10028	8711	491	66.	13847	5970	430	400	
Middlesex	9348	7191	216	90	54	39.	6949	7617	117	32.	9304	5976	350	149	
Monmouth	10363	8568	419	63	43	58.	8108	9193	364	19.	10611	7799	474	234	
Morris	7739	5793	490	92	35	58.	6526	5791	527	32.	8190	4936	331	468	
Ocean	3182	1414	138	25	5	27.	2753	1319	117	3.	3384	1068	80	128	
Passaic	15619	12891	259	337	349	28.	11147	10118	262	18.	15457	9280	357	233	
Salem	3338	2381	272	32	9	18.	3109	2927	278	17.	3717	2802	67	247	
Somerset	4458	3183	170	50	12	25.	3529	3182	171	12.	4388	2908	159	126	
Sussex	2874	8395	138	62	10	10.	2452	3165	191	18.	3015	2375	49	123	
Union	12522	7665	317	494	230	30.	9222	7083	265	27.	11077	6703	529	234	
Warren	8369	5219	388	72	9	12.	2857	4393	499	9.	4063	5013	62	344	
Total	221707	164808	7183	4669	2074	669.	164051	158552	6883	491.	221567	133675	6373	5614	
Plurality	56899						5499				87082				
Per cent.	55.27	41.09	1.79	1.14	.51	.16.	48.92	47.26	2.06	.12.	59.66	36.03	1.72	1.51	
Total vote.		401050					355145				371014				

Matchett, S. L., received 3,885 votes for president in 1896 and Maguire, S. L., received 5,458 votes for governor in 1898.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.

1. Counties of Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem.	
Henry C. Loudenslager, Rep.	31,942
George Pfeiffer, Jr., Dem.	19,169
George J. Haven, Pro.	1,928
Paul E. Eberding, S. D.	374
Louis I. Weilenbeck, S. L.	101
2. Counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Mercer and Ocean.	
John J. Gardner, Rep.	31,359
Thomas J. Prickett, Dem.	17,351
Harry S. Powell, Pro.	1,419
J. Louis Pancoast, S. D.	418
Emil F. Wegener, S. L.	75
3. Counties of Middlesex, Monmouth and Somerset.	
Benjamin F. Howell, Rep.	24,286
James J. Bergen, Dem.	18,781
Charles F. Garrison, Pro.	768
Morris Freedman, S. D.	190
George P. Herrschaft, S. L.	108
4. Counties of Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex and Warren.	
H. Burdett Herr, Rep.	18,017
Joshua S. Salmon, Dem.	19,661
William B. Osborn, Pro.	1,253
George H. Strobell, S. D.	235
Frank W. Wilson, S. L.	64
5. The counties of Bergen and Passaic.	
James F. Stewart, Rep.	24,323
John Johnson, Dem.	19,703

Benjamin S. Dormida, Pro.	430
W. H. Wyatt, S. D.	514
L. A. Magnat, S. L.	395
6. Part of Essex county.	
Richard Wayne Parker, Rep.	32,830
George H. Lambert, Dem.	19,477
Richard Gray, Pro.	395
Thomas A. Jones, S. D.	848
Moritz Hoffman, S. L.	534
7. Part of Hudson county.	
Marshall Van Winkle, Rep.	30,472
Allan L. McDermott, Dem.	33,713
Joel W. Brown, Pro.	303
Frederick Kraft, S. D.	1,336
Thomas Jacob, S. L.	479
James Hickey, Ind. W.	10
(To fill vacancy, W. D. Daly deceased.)	
Marshall Van Winkle, Rep.	30,472
Allan L. McDermott, Dem.	33,898
James Hickey, Ind. W.	20
8. County of Union and part of Essex and Hudson counties.	
Charles N. Fowler, Rep.	27,121
Edward A. S. Man, Dem.	17,510
T. J. Kennedy, Pro.	501
Paul Koch, S. D.	670
Jacob Grieb, S. L.	327

LEGISLATURE. 1900.

Sen.		Ho.		J. B. Sen.		Ho. J. B.	
Republicans	.. 17	45	62.. 14	44	58		
Democrats	... 4	15	19.. 7	16	23		

NEW MEXICO (Population 195,310).

COUNTIES. (20)	DEL. 1900		DEL. '98.		DELEGATE 1896				DEL. 1894		
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Sil.	Dame.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.
	Rod'y.	Larravolo.	Peren.	Ferguson.	Ferguson.	Catron.	Dame.		Calvin.	Joseph.	Mills
Bernalillo	3332	1450.	2550	2114.	2049	2669	23.		2009	1249	210
Chaves	377	628.	146	417.	418	101	19.		135	469	5
Coifax	1131	1194.	727	1181.	1272	689	6.		351	704	160
Donna Ana	948	918.	1286	1154.	1263	1045	—		1189	1234	65
Eddy	255	376.	126	321.	412	130	—		249	420	43
Grant	1137	1287.	678	1215.	1407	455	1.		723	743	299
Guadalupe	504	648.	598	397.	502	460	—		407	461	—

	Rodey.	Larrarolo.	Perra.	Ferguson.	Ferguson.	Ca tron.	Dame.	Calvin.	Joseph.	Mills
Lincoln.....	775	571..	536	610..	769	464	---	520	855	213
McKinley.....	445	287..	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mora.....	1086	1099..	1147	1114..	1112	1112	---	1014	1092	18
Otero.....	448	617..	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rio Arriba.....	1525	1307..	1684	1084..	1284	1492	---	1320	1364	3
San Juan.....	224	407..	182	450..	445	125	---	165	225	233
San Miguel.....	2569	2271..	2402	2193..	2354	2332	4..	2129	2123	105
Santa Fe.....	1569	1312..	1673	1289..	1641	1584	12..	1517	1485	135
Sierra.....	325	554..	317	495..	677	188	---	453	294	280
Socorro.....	1416	1163..	1407	1150..	1443	1315	---	1530	861	53
Taos.....	306	927..	1049	138..	1193	1315	---	237	1059	7
Union.....	719	740..	555	512..	524	375	---	388	487	1
Valencia.....	1785	124..	1689	45..	205	1615	1..	1500	271	---
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>21567</b>	<b>17857..</b>	<b>18722</b>	<b>10659..</b>	<b>18947</b>	<b>17017</b>	<b>66..</b>	<b>18113</b>	<b>15551</b>	<b>1335</b>
Plurality.....	3710	2053	2053	2053	1900	1900	---	2752	4476	377
Per cent.....	54.06	45.51	52.91	47.08..	52.63	47.16	18..	51.30	44.76	3.77
Scattering.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1988	---
<b>Total vote.....</b>	<b>39442</b>	<b>35381</b>	<b>35381</b>	<b>35381</b>	<b>36030</b>	<b>36030</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>35301</b>	<b>35301</b>	<b>---</b>

LEGISLATURE, 1901.

LEGISLATURE, 1899.

	Council.	House.	J.B.	Council.	House.	J.B.
Republicans.....	9	19	28	10	20	30
Democrats.....	3	5	8	2	4	6

NEW YORK (Population 7,268,009).

Population.	PRESIDENT 1900		GOV. 1898					PRESIDENT 1896				
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	S.D.	S.L.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Rep.	Fus.	G.D.	Pro.
	McKinley.	Bryan.	Woolley.	Debs.	Malon'y.	Roosevelt.	Van Wyck.	Kline.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Palmer.	Lever'y
165571 Albany.....	18747	230	64	2077	19307	20252	1967	22283	17818	359	207	
41501 Allegany.....	7196	3623	759	12	11..	6129	2653	599.	7079	3865	83	447
69149 Broome.....	10383	6652	549	15	14..	9238	5627	514..	10630	5461	128	446
65433 Cattaraugus.....	9944	6250	490	22	17..	8335	5055	416..	9637	6088	90	392
66234 Cayuga.....	10627	6390	536	49	17..	8792	5568	245..	10024	5846	143	267
88314 Chautauqua.....	15320	6930	591	42	43..	12014	6294	500..	14325	6581	135	449
54083 Chemung.....	6320	6528	885	42	119..	5085	6018	475..	7028	5259	92	290
36568 Chenango.....	6359	4040	363	18	18..	5779	3656	271..	6338	3373	104	297
47430 Clinton.....	6322	4288	118	12	13..	4824	4800	97..	6005	3674	54	44
43211 Columbia.....	6482	4945	176	20	23..	5446	5159	143..	6654	4373	177	275
27576 Cortland.....	4997	2773	347	---	11..	4200	2466	284..	4939	2574	55	222
46413 Delaware.....	7631	4641	390	7	10..	6515	4029	370..	7790	4450	94	272
81670 Dutchess.....	11938	7687	379	21	70..	10527	7969	343..	12127	6034	244	387
45336 Erie.....	44779	39857	741	391	925..	34199	36441	505..	45612	38172	1124	463
30707 Essex.....	5069	1992	86	44	14..	4325	2273	80..	5356	1760	56	38
42853 Franklin.....	6311	2623	213	12	13..	5267	2474	179..	6118	2490	64	143
42842 Fulton.....	7232	3676	494	98	179..	6644	4492	305..	7704	3849	127	390
4947 Hamilton.....	650	511	22	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
34561 Genesee.....	5383	3268	263	26	60..	4680	2716	229..	5190	3004	55	181
31478 Greene.....	4389	4267	135	28	83..	4063	4019	147..	4540	3688	88	158
51049 Herkimer.....	8106	5337	299	168	55..	6705	5527	263..	8096	5027	151	261
76748 Jefferson.....	11884	6779	576	174	53..	10222	6931	510..	11411	6644	176	507
116582 Kings.....	108865	102221	586	2331	1711..	83146	101526	384..	109135	76882	3715	463
27427 Lewis.....	4312	2832	80	8	9..	3004	2892	81..	4469	3042	51	88
37059 Livingston.....	5908	3577	384	7	12..	5180	2351	277..	5461	4101	73	257
40455 Madison.....	7177	3674	361	68	44..	6141	3490	320..	7588	3580	103	288
217854 Monroe.....	29699	19612	1102	1019	444..	20748	18003	714..	26288	17158	395	511
47488 Montgomery.....	7310	5128	221	24	47..	6295	5491	180..	7082	4759	141	111
55448 Nassau.....	6388	4324	100	23	17..	5415	4153	511..	---	---	---	---
205090 New York.....	153033	181799	640	6193	4867..	112806	113476	485..	156359	135264	5541	693
74961 Niagara.....	9556	7733	420	26	67..	7602	7074	545..	8626	6441	143	267
122800 Oneida.....	19213	12820	634	113	379..	15449	14077	574..	18855	11008	468	520
168735 Onondaga.....	24228	14695	506	336	1069..	19785	13598	510..	25032	13685	206	405
49605 Ontario.....	7702	5649	279	7	16..	6573	4781	289..	7506	5485	126	206
1163859 Orange.....	14138	10180	343	25	64..	11911	9088	332..	14086	8971	249	504
30164 Orleans.....	4667	2851	307	20	45..	4232	2821	315..	4994	2993	33	213
70881 Oswego.....	11165	6992	588	23	89..	10184	6540	335..	11411	6401	95	258
48369 Otsego.....	7294	6140	327	11	20..	6870	5800	348..	8161	5820	166	321
15787 Putnam.....	2221	1346	37	23	7..	1901	1651	36..	2394	1027	55	42
152369 Queens.....	12341	14740	84	644	259..	3715	19499	43..	18634	11860	653	152
121637 Rensselaer.....	17087	13450	558	83	179..	14089	14923	38..	17221	13119	298	274
67621 Richmond.....	6947	6751	147	109	144..	4577	6723	113..	6170	4452	263	145
82368 Rockland.....	4189	4020	108	26	7..	3382	3374	82..	4526	3002	156	109
89083 St. Lawrence.....	15238	5838	486	27	31..	12587	4889	438..	15287	5749	123	377
61089 Saratoga.....	9598	5913	506	14	22..	8176	5899	385..	9628	4987	157	362
40852 Schenectady.....	6775	4779	159	32	240..	4617	4041	138..	4903	3711	103	115
23854 Schoharie.....	3863	4317	171	3	7..	3567	4310	131..	3838	4206	54	135
15811 Schuyler.....	2801	1892	189	2	6..	2343	1622	193..	2832	1619	37	146
28114 Seneca.....	3785	3459	121	4	25..	3450	3434	90..	3853	3213	54	175
82822 Steuben.....	12417	8774	969	48	53..	10639	7596	888..	12858	7971	118	657
77582 Suffolk.....	4983	5701	545	34	31..	7923	5442	440..	9388	3872	367	109
32306 Sullivan.....	4399	3629	114	4	10..	3800	3255	96..	4589	3073	86	406
27361 Tioga.....	4746	3036	243	1	6..	4100	2926	265..	4849	2824	40	224
33830 Tompkins.....	5410	3852	310	22	41..	4516	3994	411..	5342	3506	103	240
88422 Ulster.....	11340	9351	412	5	27..	10673	9174	222..	11100	8140	143	316
28943 Warren.....	4826	2542	301	11	28..	4083	2650	137..	4685	2269	69	132

ELECTION RETURNS.

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Population.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Woolley.	Debs.	Malon'y.	Roosevelt.	VanWyck.	Kilne.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Palmer.	Lever'g
45624 Washington	8213	3356	405	24	18..	7117	3400	409..	8139	3239	133	200
48820 Wayne	7957	4475	321	14	9..	6919	4280	311..	8039	4254	77	220
18375 Westchester	21271	16426	380	228	419..	16653	15010	251..	19337	11752	643	314
30413 Wyoming	5030	2897	308	6	11..	4522	2794	268..	4967	2706	67	230
20618 Yates	3427	2196	173	6	9..	3189	1785	193..	3370	2086	30	141
Total	821992	678396	22043	12869	12622	661707	643921	18383	819838	551369	18950	16052
Plurality	143606					17786			268469			
Scattering									122069			
Per cent.	53.10	43.82	1.42	.18	.18..	49.02	47.70	1.36..	57.53	38.76	1.34	1.13
Total vote		1547912					*1349974			1549566		

\*Not including blank, defective and scattering votes.  
 Matchett, the Socialist Labor candidate for president in 1896, received 17,667 votes.  
 In 1898 Hanford, S. L., received 23,860 votes, and Bacon, C. U., 18,383 votes for governor.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1900.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Rep.	804,859
John B. Stanchfield, Dem.	693,733
William T. Wardwell, Pro.	22,704
Charles H. Corrigan, S. L.	13,702
Benjamin Hanford, S. D.	13,493

STATE OFFICERS ELECTED, 1900.

(All republicans.)

Lieutenant-Governor—Timothy C. Woodruff.  
 Secretary of State—J. T. McDonough.  
 Comptroller—William Morgan.  
 Treasurer—J. P. Jaeckel.  
 Attorney-General—J. C. Davis.  
 State Engineer—A. E. Bond.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1900.

1. Counties of Suffolk and Queens.	
Frederick Storm, Rep.	28,046
Rowland Miles, Dem.	25,715
G. J. Talleur, Pro.	713
L. E. Stiles, S. L.	305
2. City of Brooklyn (1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 11th and 20th wards).	
Henry B. Ketcham, Rep.	18,066
John J. Fitzgerald, Dem.	18,387
A. C. Conison, Pro.	90
K. H. Stiles, S. L.	185
3. City of Brooklyn (3d, 4th, 10th, 22d and 23d wards, and the town of Flatbush).	
Henry Bristow, Rep.	24,660
Edmund Driggs, Dem.	22,901
Henry Thompson, Pro.	173
Stephen Mummery, S. L.	284
4. City of Brooklyn (12th, 8th, 24th, 25th and 26th wards, and New Utrecht, Gravesend and Flatlands).	
Henry A. Hanbury, Rep.	28,596
Bertram T. Clayton, Dem.	26,955
E. R. Keeler, Pro.	185
Hugo Vogt, S. L.	554
John Smith, S. D.	3
5. City of Brooklyn (18th, 19th, 21st, 27th and 28th wards).	
Jacob Worth, Rep.	21,164
Frank E. Wilson, Dem.	22,041
Charles S. Vassiler Porter, Pro.	510
William Hagen, S. L.	1,124
H. T. Huesch, S. D.	96
6. City of Brooklyn (13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th wards).	
Bert Reiss, Rep.	14,460
George H. Lindsay, Dem.	18,073
O. J. Copeland, Pro.	93
Fred Fredrickson, S. L.	376
George H. McVey, S. D.	30
7. City of New York (1st and 5th assembly districts) and county of Richmond (Staten Island).	
J. R. O'Beirne, Rep.	9,322

Nicholas Muller, Dem.	13,654
W. H. DePuy, Pro.	147
Bert Clark, S. L.	206
8. City of New York (2d, 3d and 7th assembly districts).	
Richard VanCott, Rep.	10,157
Thomas J. Creamer, Dem.	10,330
John Glover, Pro.	43
Joseph Job, S. L.	94
9. City of New York (4th, 6th and 8th assembly districts).	
Theodore Cox, Rep.	7,438
Henry M. Goldfogle, Dem.	13,570
T. N. Holden, Pro.	119
Rudolph Katz, S. L.	1,261
Alexander Jonas, S. D.	1,190
10. City of New York (9th, 13th and 15th assembly districts).	
John Glass, Jr., Rep.	12,886
Amos J. Cummings, Dem.	20,585
E. C. Barter, Pro.	99
C. G. Tesche, S. L.	243
11. City of New York (10th, 12th and 14th assembly districts).	
Charles Schwick, Rep.	8,976
William Sulzer, Dem.	14,055
W. J. F. Hanneman, Pro.	33
B. F. Keinard, S. L.	1,259
Emil Miller, S. D.	925
12. City of New York (11th, 16th and 18th assembly districts).	
Herbert Parsons, Rep.	10,736
George B. McClellan, Dem.	15,177
R. W. Turner, Pro.	35
Don Hosman, S. L.	266
13. City of New York (17th and 20th and part of the 21st assembly district).	
William R. Wilcox, Rep.	14,781
Oliver H. P. Belmont, Dem.	18,021
Thomas R. Bolton, Pro.	64
John Fitzgerald, S. L.	285
Robert Hill, S. D.	432
14. City of New York (19th and part of the 21st and 22d assembly districts).	
William H. Douglass, Rep.	36,904
John S. Hill, Dem.	32,167
J. H. Yarnall, Pro.	130
Peter Carroll, S. L.	645
Emile Neppel, S. D.	931
15. City of New York (23d and part of the 21st and 22d assembly districts).	
Ellas Goodman, Rep.	29,837
Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Dem.	31,592
Albert Wadhams, Pro.	145
S. D. Cooper, S. L.	799
William H. Ebrert, S. D.	1,326
16. City of New York (24th assembly district) and Westchester county.	
Norton F. Otis, Rep.	36,954

C. A. Pugsley, Dem.....	37,665
Frances Crawford, Pro.....	491
J. J. Kinneally, S. L.....	1,007
William Wessling, S. D.....	1,060
17. Counties of Rockland, Orange and Sullivan.	
A. S. Tompkins, Rep.....	22,663
J. D. Blauvelt, Dem.....	17,953
Newton Wray, Pro.....	545
E. A. Gridley, S. L.....	89
18. Counties of Putnam, Dutchess and Ulster.	
John H. Ketcham, Rep.....	25,613
Lester Howard, Dem.....	969
19. Counties of Columbia and Rensselaer.	
William H. Draper, Rep.....	24,104
Edward F. McCormick, Dem.....	17,936
George R. Percey, Pro.....	535
F. E. Passoness, S. L.....	228
20. County of Albany.	
George N. Southwick, Rep.....	22,360
Martin H. Glyn, Dem.....	19,404
William H. Goddard, Pro.....	241
George H. Stevenson, S. L.....	257
21. Counties of Greene, Schoharie, Otsego, Montgomery and Schenectady.	
John H. Stewart, Rep.....	30,027
Joseph B. Hand, Dem.....	24,965
Henry Smith, Pro.....	1,052
Peter C. Jepson, S. L.....	402
22. Counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga and St. Lawrence.	
Lucius N. Littauer, Rep.....	32,436
William A. Pert, Dem.....	16,185
Charles W. McLain, Pro.....	1,527
Fred B. Stowe, S. L.....	267
23. Counties of Clinton, Franklin, Essex, Warren and Washington.	
Lewis W. Emerson, Rep.....	30,604
Charles A. Burke, Dem.....	14,977
W. H. Harwood, S. L.....	1,030
24. Counties of Oswego, Jefferson and Lewis.	
Albert D. Shaw, Rep.....	27,272
John S. Boyer, Dem.....	16,385
S. H. Barlow, S. L.....	1,231
25. Counties of Oneida and Herkimer.	
James S. Sherman, Rep.....	26,782
Henry Martin, Dem.....	18,831
Frank L. Jones, S. L.....	930

26. Counties of Delaware, Chenango, Broome, Tioga and Tompkins.	
George W. Ray, Rep.....	34,184
Myron B. Ferris, Dem.....	22,542
Charles W. Loomis, S. L.....	2,241
27. Counties of Onondaga and Madison.	
Michael E. Driscoll, Rep.....	31,409
Luke McHenry, Dem.....	17,993
Thomas Crimmins, S. L.....	1,118
28. Counties of Cayuga, Cortland, Ontario, Wayne and Yates.	
Sereno E. Payne, Rep.....	33,998
Robert L. Drummond, Dem.....	21,789
D. J. Cotton, Pro.....	1,451
J. M. Rose, S. L.....	229
29. Counties of Chemung, Schuyler, Seneca and Steuben.	
Charles W. Gillet, Rep.....	25,330
Frank J. Nelson, Dem.....	21,355
A. A. Hopkins, S. L.....	1,637
30. Counties of Genesee, Livingston, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming.	
James W. Wadsworth, Rep.....	29,368
Charles Ward, Dem.....	21,196
E. S. Barrister, S. L.....	1,770
31. County of Monroe.	
J. Brick Perkins, Rep.....	26,187
Martin S. Mindnich, Dem.....	20,064
W. E. Deven, Pro.....	1,088
Michael Sheehan, S. L.....	481
Richard Kitchelt, S. D.....	1,039
32. County of Erie (part).	
Rowland B. Mahaney, Rep.....	17,772
William H. Ryan, Dem.....	18,088
B. Reinstein, S. L.....	619
33. County of Erie (part).	
D. S. Alexander, Rep.....	29,120
Harvey W. Richardson, Dem.....	19,529
W. O. Stewart, S. L.....	292
34. Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.	
Edward B. Vreeland, Rep.....	32,357
Stillman E. Davis, Dem.....	16,547
John Nicholson, S. L.....	1,884

LEGISLATURE.

	1901.	1900.			
	Sen.	Ho.	J. B.	Sen.	Ho. J. B.
Republicans	35	105	140.	27	93 120
Democrats	15	45	60.	23	57 80

NORTH CAROLINA (Population 1,893,810).

COUNTIES. (97)	—PRESIDENT 1900—				—SUPR. CT. '98—				—PRESIDENT 1896—				
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.Pop.	Fus.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.Nat.	G.D.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.Nat.	G.D.
Alamance.....	2256	1923	32	6.	2239	2616.	2314	2302	10	38	2	—	—
Alexander.....	938	774	26	—	811	892.	620	1119	1	—	—	2	—
Alleghany.....	692	709	—	—	584	853.	605	737	1	—	—	—	—
Anson.....	673	1856	—	5.	1408	1873.	1060	2322	—	—	—	—	—
Ashe.....	1937	1513	2	—	1815	1704.	1761	1517	—	—	—	—	—
Beaufort.....	1730	2316	—	—	2291	2462.	2207	2518	7	4	2	—	—
Bertie.....	1067	2420	—	—	2013	1732.	2155	1711	—	—	—	2	8
Bladen.....	1192	1102	—	20.	1428	1676.	1256	1665	—	—	—	5	—
Brunswick.....	643	525	—	—	1210	1193.	878	1279	—	—	—	1	—
Buncombe.....	4141	3724	33	26.	3868	4438.	4611	4088	2	6	16	—	—
Burke.....	1110	1389	7	2.	1324	1474.	1385	1550	12	—	—	21	—
Cabarrus.....	1311	1484	16	8.	1347	1949.	1681	2250	18	1	36	—	—
Caldwell.....	1317	1111	28	25.	797	1190.	967	1128	59	—	—	11	—
Camden.....	535	498	—	7.	555	606.	588	554	—	—	—	—	—
Carteret.....	767	1046	—	—	1053	1300.	943	1308	—	—	—	—	—
Caswell.....	1297	1342	2	4.	1637	1445.	1701	1372	—	—	—	1	—

ELECTION RETURNS.

359

	McKinley	Bryan	Woolley	Barker	Eaves	Hoke	McKinley	Bryan	Lever	Bentley	Palm	
Catawba.....	1524	1607	63	—	1514	1988.	1004	2849	20	2	7	
Chatham.....	2240	1489	2	95.	2112	2052.	1490	2892	3	10	—	
Cherokee.....	1157	774	—	24.	969	972.	987	770	—	—	—	2
Chowan.....	932	898	—	6.	1174	944.	1146	791	—	—	—	—
Clay.....	394	404	—	—	365	437.	299	476	—	—	—	—
Cleveland.....	1311	2228	21	—	1530	2455.	1216	2664	5	—	—	39
Columbus.....	1237	1623	—	19.	1551	2116.	1161	1968	—	—	—	18
Craven.....	1502	2027	—	—	2885	2076.	2921	1810	6	4	—	12
Cumberland.....	2138	1965	10	—	2235	2405.	2200	2509	30	2	—	4
Currituck.....	435	927	—	1.	497	963.	472	922	—	—	—	1
Dare.....	231	404	—	—	457	499.	471	408	—	—	—	—
Davidson.....	2329	1823	19	—	2032	2409.	2375	2072	24	5	—	5
Davie.....	1251	832	37	26.	1087	915.	1306	894	—	—	—	2
Duplin.....	1081	1873	—	6.	1359	2109.	1147	2409	1	—	—	1
Durham.....	2026	2373	14	20.	1859	2534.	1924	2435	—	—	—	48
Edgecombe.....	1625	3009	1	5.	2498	2891.	2338	2062	—	—	—	9
Forsyth.....	2588	2483	27	—	3324	3009.	3888	2778	—	—	—	3
Franklin.....	1602	2781	13	—	2409	2638.	1834	3217	1	—	—	18
Gaston.....	1626	1961	50	57.	1731	2143.	1625	2069	29	1	—	3
Gates.....	564	1125	—	8.	778	1108.	759	1086	—	—	—	—
Graham.....	387	358	—	—	379	370.	317	393	—	—	—	—
Granville.....	1585	2287	2	—	2279	2236.	2175	2269	—	—	—	14
Greene.....	820	1385	—	—	1237	1218.	1065	1222	—	—	—	—
Guilford.....	3296	3335	45	—	3214	4211.	3455	3479	43	9	—	18
Halifax.....	2174	3900	—	—	2677	3684.	4003	2255	—	—	—	3
Harnett.....	1199	1342	1	—	1348	1617.	1042	1676	22	—	—	6
Haywood.....	1257	1735	13	—	1041	1853.	1039	1901	8	—	—	15
Henderson.....	1483	973	—	—	1313	1048.	1459	1022	—	—	—	11
Hertford.....	732	1337	—	—	1400	1183.	1426	1240	—	—	—	—
Hyde.....	798	867	—	—	969	994.	847	1019	—	—	—	2
Iredell.....	2044	2525	17	—	2089	2795.	2003	2958	5	4	—	—
Jackson.....	1047	1080	—	—	967	1156.	873	1145	—	—	—	—
Johnston.....	1997	3154	1	16.	2040	3737.	1824	3343	2	—	—	—
Jones.....	602	713	—	—	851	923.	814	814	—	—	—	—
Lenoir.....	1224	1996	—	—	1686	2035.	1410	1926	—	—	—	2
Lincoln.....	1133	893	3	19.	1118	1341.	1010	1349	12	—	—	11
Macon.....	1035	977	—	4.	971	1050.	891	1140	2	—	—	—
Madison.....	2327	1268	—	—	2154	1272.	2270	1357	—	—	—	2
Martin.....	1088	1819	—	—	1556	1700.	1374	1681	—	—	—	—
McDowell.....	1105	1014	11	9.	1017	1257.	950	1204	3	—	—	1
Mecklenburg.....	2324	3786	47	31.	3526	5185.	3321	4714	48	1	—	34
Mitchell.....	1958	491	—	—	1639	672.	1861	630	—	—	—	—
Montgomery.....	920	1100	1	—	1193	1368.	1206	1129	—	—	—	2
Moore.....	2029	1606	4	10.	2017	2143.	1948	2207	8	—	—	4
Nash.....	1337	2600	—	—	2219	2530.	1699	2916	—	—	—	—
New Hanover.....	60	2247	—	—	2641	2804.	3183	2100	—	—	—	95
Northampton.....	1587	1932	—	—	2228	1815.	2310	1906	—	—	—	4
Onslow.....	618	1322	—	—	877	1451.	589	1559	—	—	—	—
Orange.....	1280	1274	—	11.	1235	1530.	1264	1700	—	—	—	7
Pamlico.....	729	507	—	—	826	537.	642	791	—	—	—	1
Pasquotank.....	1282	1196	—	—	1391	1372.	1519	1037	6	—	—	3
Pender.....	543	1137	5	2.	1255	1295.	1164	1276	—	—	—	—
Perquimans.....	846	830	—	—	992	975.	1016	793	—	—	—	8
Person.....	1274	1466	—	7.	1512	1600.	1402	1713	—	—	—	—
Pitt.....	2156	3264	15	21.	2799	3224.	2380	3181	—	—	—	2
Polk.....	652	484	7	—	657	505.	731	469	13	—	—	—
Randolph.....	2487	2264	37	—	2742	2675.	2743	2482	83	19	—	—
Richmond.....	504	1264	5	—	1688	2732.	2529	2172	—	—	—	13
Robeson.....	1146	3280	—	—	2804	3535.	2429	3457	2	—	—	1
Rockingham.....	2252	2682	3	—	2673	2950.	2569	2882	—	—	—	2
Rowan.....	1555	2461	262	15.	1533	2950.	1468	3065	33	3	—	1
Rutherford.....	1981	2081	1	27.	1685	2200.	1953	2146	4	—	—	12
Sampson.....	2002	1257	51	105.	2437	1736.	1271	2789	21	2	—	—
Scotland.....	44	924	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stanley.....	792	1265	—	—	541	1298.	511	1425	1	—	—	1
Stokes.....	1738	1443	—	—	1904	1673.	2039	1447	—	—	—	—
Surry.....	2451	1808	—	—	2391	2477.	2530	2019	—	—	—	8
Swain.....	782	500	—	—	701	744.	531	808	—	—	—	4
Transylvania.....	622	529	3	—	646	606.	637	595	—	—	—	—
Tyrrell.....	383	466	—	—	472	523.	491	411	—	—	—	—
Union.....	864	1790	—	22.	1430	2510.	1009	2747	1	—	—	22
Vance.....	881	1233	2	48.	1791	1233.	1745	1465	3	—	—	2
Wake.....	3947	4774	15	—	5084	5664.	4675	5396	11	20	—	19
Warren.....	1337	1573	—	—	2251	1217.	2175	1213	—	—	—	5
Washington.....	784	834	—	—	1237	817.	1289	739	—	—	—	—
Watauga.....	1439	923	2	—	1155	1115.	1166	1063	3	4	—	4
Wayne.....	1965	3104	37	—	2538	3454.	2248	3215	23	3	—	1
Wilkes.....	2840	1704	2	—	2649	1741.	2835	1801	4	—	—	—
Wilson.....	1194	2816	2	—	2040	2458.	1436	2715	—	—	—	2
Yadkin.....	1733	950	7	—	1610	1007.	1646	1043	8	6	—	2
Yancey.....	1082	954	—	—	850	977.	982	1036	—	—	—	—
Total.....	139081	157752	1006	830.	159511	177449.	155222	174888	675	247	578	—
Plurality.....	24671	—	—	—	—	17938.	—	19296	—	—	—	—
Per cent.....	45.47	53.89	.34	.28.	47.20	52.80.	46.87	52.69	.19	.07	.17	—
Total vote.....	292669	—	—	—	—	337900	—	325710	—	—	—	—

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Governor—Spencer B. Adams, Rep.....	126,296
Charles B. Aycock, Dem.....	186,650
Henry Sheets, Pro.....	358
Lieutenant-Governor—	
F. Herbert, Rep.....	125,532
Wilfred D. Turner, Dem.....	186,529
John W. Long, Pro.....	352
Secretary of State—	
J. Bryan Grimes, Dem.....	186,468
Cyrus Thompson, Pop.....	126,651
E. L. Parker, Pro.....	335
Auditor—Benjamin F. Dixon, Dem.....	186,500
Hal W. Ayer, Pop.....	126,534
D. W. C. Benbow, Pro.....	337
Treasurer—Benjamin R. Long, Dem.....	186,449
W. H. Worth, Pop.....	126,778
N. W. Neby, Pro.....	323
Superintendent Public Instruction—	
Thomas F. Toon, Dem.....	136,380
N. C. English, Pop.....	126,735
H. C. Stout, Pro.....	321
Attorney-General—	
Zebulun V. Walser, Rep.....	126,519
Robert D. Gilmer, Dem.....	186,328
Commissioner of Agriculture—	
Samuel L. Patterson, Dem.....	136,535
James M. Newboom, Pop.....	126,575
Commissioner of Labor—	
Henry B. Varner, Dem.....	186,493
James Y. Hamrick, Pop.....	126,480
Commissioners of Corporations—	
Franklin McNeil, Dem.....	186,512
Samuel L. Rogers, Dem.....	186,570
Charles A. Reynolds, Rep.....	126,580
Alexander S. Peace, Pop.....	125,483

VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

(Cast August, 1900.)

Disfranchising Illiterate Negroes—	
For.....	182,217
Against.....	128,285

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.

1. The counties of Beaufort, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell and Washington.	
Abner Alexander, Rep.....	9,493
John H. Small, Dem.....	18,709
Isaac M. Meekins, Ind. Rep.....	4,355
James R. Elks, Pro.....	16
2. The counties of Bertie, Craven, Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Jones, Lenoir, Northampton, Vance, Warren and Wilson.	
Joseph L. Martin, Rep.....	12,521
Claude Kitchin, Dem.....	22,901

John T. Kendal, Pro.....	4
3. The counties of Bladen, Cumberland, Duplin, Harnett, Moore, Onslow, Pender, Sampson and Wayne.	
John E. Fowler, Rep.....	11,632
Charles R. Thomas, Dem.....	13,541
E. L. Parker, Pro.....	13
4. The counties of Alamance, Chatham, Durham, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Orange and Wake.	
John A. Giles, Rep.....	13,059
Edward W. Pau, Dem.....	18,929
Joseph L. Jenkins, Pop.....	1,096
James M. Templeton, Pro.....	53
5. The counties of Caswell, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Person, Rockingham, Stokes and Surry.	
James R. Joyce, Rep.....	16,687
William W. Kitchin, Dem.....	18,538
William H. Rodgers, Pro.....	53
John T. B. Hoover, Pop.....	16
6. The counties of Anson, Brunswick, Cabarrus, Columbus, Mecklenburg, New Hanover, Richmond, Robeson, Stanley and Union.	
Oliver H. Dockery, Rep.....	7,146
John D. Bellamy, Dem.....	18,902
Richard H. Morse, Pro.....	17
7. The counties of Catawba, Davidson, Davie, Iredell, Montgomery, Randolph, Rowan and Yadkin.	
John Q. Holton, Rep.....	13,380
Theodore F. Kluttz, Dem.....	15,712
William H. Moffett, Pro.....	218
Alonzo C. Shuford, Pop.....	744
8. The counties of Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Burke, Caldwell, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Watanga and Wilkes.	
E. Spencer Blackburn, Rep.....	19,629
J. Cameron Buxton, Dem.....	17,778
William J. Allin, Pro.....	60
James B. Fortune, Ind. Rep.....	32
9. The counties of Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania and Yancey.	
James M. Moody, Rep.....	19,334
William T. Crawford, Dem.....	17,250
Samuel H. Keller, Pro.....	16

LEGISLATURE.

	1901.		1899.	
	Sen.	Ho. J. B.	Sen.	Ho. J. B.
Republicans.....	8	17	25	—
Democrats.....	39	101	140	94
Populists.....	3	2	5	—
Fusionists.....	—	—	10	26

NORTH DAKOTA (Population 319,040).

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT 1900				GOV. '98		PRES. 1896		
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	S. D.	Rep.	Fus.	Rep.	Dem.	
Population (39)									
13150 Barnes.....	1324	1076	32	7	22..	1168	819.	966	977
8320 Benson.....	1085	319	18	3	12..	732	269..	649	227
975 Billings.....	158	50	1	—	3..	92	6..	78	27
7532 Bottineau.....	728	628	12	7	17..	514	482..	369	389
6081 Burlingame.....	679	339	1	1	2..	778	163..	729	338
28225 Cass.....	3435	1636	103	4	78..	2609	1463..	3050	2089
12580 Cavalier.....	1361	1211	32	3	44..	932	812..	730	1158
6061 Dickey.....	765	567	14	5	8..	713	527..	619	587
3330 Eddy.....	455	235	8	1	7..	398	202..	278	243
4349 Emmons.....	432	311	1	—	2..	404	195..	300	168
3770 Foster.....	415	241	16	2	1..	304	217..	216	143
24459 Grand Forks.....	2903	1532	58	10	41..	1409	2563..	2432	1836
4744 Griggs.....	527	407	29	3	2..	377	365..	518	360
1754 Kidder.....	225	70	9	—	—	29	62..	173	104
6348 LaMoure.....	597	405	10	—	—	60	381..	460	401
1625 Logan.....	231	85	—	1	—	137	16..	70	25
5253 McHenry.....	593	222	8	2	23..	292	212..	217	166
4818 McIntosh.....	658	125	—	—	—	585	49..	336	66
4791 McLean.....	587	110	3	—	1..	299	52..	124	79
1778 Mercer.....	269	41	—	—	—	190	9..	115	28
8069 Morton.....	1056	636	3	—	4..	867	514..	752	393



ELECTION RETURNS.

Population. McKinley Bryan, Woolley, Barker, Debs, Fancher, Holmes, McKinley, Bryan, Lev's
7306 Nelson
990 Oliver
17669 Pembina
4785 Pierce
9198 Ransom
6819 Ransom
17387 Richland
7395 Rolette
6063 Sargent
7621 Stark
5888 Steele
9143 Stutsman
6491 Towner
18107 Trail
20228 Walsh
7961 Ward
8310 Wells
1530 Williams
Total
Plurality
Per cent
Total vote

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1900.

Governor—Frank White, Rep. 34,052
M. A. Whippolmann, Dem. 22,275
DeLavan Carlton, Pro. 560
O. G. Major, Peo. 213
George W. Poague, S. D. 425

OTHER STATE OFFICERS ELECTED, 1900.

(All republicans.)
Lieutenant-Governor—David Bartlett.
Secretary of State—E. F. Porter.
State Auditor—A. N. Carlibom.
State Treasurer—D. H. McMillan.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. M. Devine.
Commissioner of Insurance—Ferdinand Leutz.
Attorney-General—O. D. Comstock.

Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor—R. J. Turner.

Commissioners of Railroads—J. F. Shea, J. J. Youngblood, C. J. Lord.

Supreme Court—Alfred Wallin, chief justice; N. C. Young, D. E. Morgan.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1900.

T. F. Marshall, Rep. 34,897
M. A. Hildreth, Dem. 21,175
Charles H. Mott, Pro. 585
Martin S. Blair, Peo. 122
J. C. R. Charist, S. D. 412

LEGISLATURE.

1901-1902. 1899-1900.
Sen. Ho. J. B. Sen. Ho. J. B.
Republicans ..26 56 82.. 22 55 77
Democrats .... 5 6 11.. ..
Fusion .....

OHIO (Population 4,157,545).

COUNTIES. (88)
Rep. Dem. Pro. Peo. S. D. S. L. U. R.
Rep. Dem. Pro. N. P.
Rep. Dem. Pop.
26328 Adams
47976 Allen
21184 Ashland
51448 Ashtabula
38728 Athens
31192 Anglatze
60875 Belmont
28237 Brown
50870 Butler
16811 Carroll
29342 Champaign
58369 Clarke
31610 Clermont
24202 Clinton
86590 Columbi'na
28337 Coshocton
33915 Crawford
439120 Cuyahoga
42532 Darke
26387 DeLaware
37659 Erie
34259 Fairfield
21725 Fayette
16440 Franklin
22801 Fulton
27918 Gallia
14744 Geauga
31613 Greene
34425 Guernsey
4069479 Hamilton
41968 Hancock
31187 Hardin
20186 Harrison
27282 Henry
30982 Highland

Population.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Woolley.	Barker.	Debs.	Maloney.	Ellis.	Nash.	McLean.	Hammell.	Jones.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Bryan.
24398 Hocking.....	2923	2896	15	1	6	3	51.	2439	2505	13	105.	2746	3160	17
19511 Holmes.....	1269	3394	54	1	—	—	12.	1123	2818	35	141.	1286	3617	7
32330 Huron.....	4963	3906	106	2	17	2	29.	4224	2848	60	830.	5008	4158	27
34248 Jackson.....	4932	3313	55	11	14	2	48.	4038	3182	29	390.	4439	3769	22
44357 Jefferson.....	6470	3575	278	3	17	13	37.	5398	2853	140	143	6186	3909	15
27768 Knox.....	4011	3737	73	3	3	1	45.	3727	3694	57	175	3702	4048	14
21680 Lake.....	3929	1753	63	—	5	3	10.	3221	924	36	528.	3745	1337	9
33534 Lawrence.....	5305	2876	28	2	10	2	51.	4439	2430	12	109.	5408	3928	22
47070 Lexington.....	5854	6716	99	1	6	2	22.	5203	6125	70	153.	5730	6583	18
30420 Logan.....	4806	2951	122	2	10	2	66.	3876	2575	54	448.	4722	3107	20
54857 Lorain.....	8497	4989	140	5	27	13	50.	6111	2120	67	2345.	7801	4347	25
153559 Lucas.....	17128	13390	146	6	661	31	88.	9314	7409	83	10739.	16758	13884	75
20540 Madison.....	3197	2493	42	1	6	1	12.	3020	2683	26	47.	3308	2739	12
70134 Mahoning.....	8939	7402	190	14	89	18	34.	6180	4726	89	1412.	8529	6786	27
28678 Marion.....	3770	4141	56	2	1	1	45.	3274	3612	23	299.	3433	4005	11
21958 Medina.....	3510	2360	69	1	41	4	41.	3013	1886	41	438.	3533	2548	27
28620 Meigs.....	4545	2237	66	4	54	1	22.	3697	2115	34	111.	4696	2521	15
24621 Mercer.....	2015	4420	27	5	9	—	50.	1644	3987	25	198.	1991	4763	27
43105 Miami.....	6197	5127	84	2	15	2	78.	5425	4343	45	564.	6061	5344	43
27031 Monroe.....	2103	4143	37	—	3	1	23.	1571	3710	21	9.	2601	4157	23
130146 Mont'g'm'ry.....	14906	16256	240	6	400	68	58.	14481	12730	73	3093.	18533	15456	84
17905 Morgan.....	2639	2188	64	1	1	—	49.	2554	2151	41	10.	2381	2354	19
17879 Morrow.....	2905	2278	96	1	2	—	68.	2409	2082	85	132.	2506	2493	24
53185 Muskingum.....	7365	6667	281	2	53	6	40.	6489	6038	193	272.	7245	6344	27
18493 Noble.....	2704	2173	53	2	—	2	23.	2540	2075	38	38.	2559	2304	12
22213 Ottawa.....	2131	3153	24	—	—	—	5.	1593	2176	12	1096.	2163	3260	10
27528 Paulding.....	3597	3284	35	3	8	—	39.	3357	3180	27	137.	3580	3425	31
31841 Perry.....	4180	3598	75	2	19	25	49.	3513	3502	51	371.	3948	4071	—
27016 Pickaway.....	3201	4033	68	—	4	9	58.	2909	3931	46	22.	3370	4158	7
18172 Pike.....	2342	1960	13	1	9	—	14.	2348	1986	11	28.	2229	2133	10
26246 Portage.....	4311	3651	172	1	16	2	31.	3540	2929	83	663.	4073	3349	46
23713 Preble.....	3548	3206	91	1	5	3	45.	3087	2966	62	85.	3300	3229	25
32725 Putnam.....	2817	4943	42	—	10	1	35.	2463	4651	43	224.	2725	5270	32
44289 Richland.....	5461	6581	78	—	7	2	33.	4714	5509	43	485.	5115	6234	31
40940 Ross.....	5463	5055	52	4	3	8	21.	5057	4787	42	112.	5562	4960	7
34311 Sandusky.....	4003	4915	75	—	16	1	34.	3144	4117	37	801.	3970	5079	34
40681 Scioto.....	5756	3629	62	3	91	6	23.	4685	3438	37	527.	5492	3645	13
41163 Seneca.....	4904	5946	114	9	77	4	36.	5942	4890	66	729.	4988	6505	42
24625 Shelby.....	2482	3837	53	2	3	—	42.	2121	3565	26	215.	2488	3927	—
94747 Stark.....	13165	10651	230	2	97	85	94.	10757	9639	233	1246.	12111	11261	78
74715 Summit.....	1072	8413	328	1	68	52	43.	6831	4107	227	3808.	8584	7383	37
46591 Tumbull.....	723	3896	190	—	81	14	59.	6377	2414	87	492.	7848	3755	—
53751 Tusearawas.....	6355	6867	75	4	30	42	85.	5990	5289	60	1056.	6235	6858	34
22342 Van Wert.....	3561	2484	66	2	—	1	37.	3246	2390	22	100.	3476	2716	20
30394 Union.....	4006	3583	49	1	4	2	34.	3739	3532	30	334.	3957	3871	13
15330 Vinton.....	2141	1648	22	—	2	—	6.	2055	1907	12	23.	2065	1812	9
25584 Warren.....	4311	2675	58	1	6	—	64.	3690	2291	40	353.	4379	2775	19
48245 Washing'tn.....	6542	5399	154	5	7	—	29.	5233	4487	100	235.	5949	5140	42
37870 Wayne.....	4244	5463	281	2	10	1	44.	3890	4909	192	328.	4369	5578	10
24653 Williams.....	3416	3049	74	1	26	2	39.	3162	2866	35	307.	3191	3509	21
51555 Wood.....	7153	5752	159	7	32	4	69.	5180	4004	59	2178.	7290	6582	71
21125 Wyandot.....	2397	3268	27	1	8	1	49.	2137	3017	17	149.	2374	3424	17

Total.....	513918	474882	10203	251	4847	1688	4284.	417199	368176	5825	106721.	525991	474882	2615
Plurality.....	63036							49023				48494		
Per cent.....	52.29	45.66	.99	.04	.46	.16	.41.	45.09	39.98	.63	11.59.	51.85	46.82	.25
Total vote.....			1040073					920872					1014292	

In 1896 Matchett, S. L., received 1,167 votes for president; Levering, Pro., 5,063; Bentley, Nat., 2,716, and Palmer, G. D., 1,857.

In 1899 Bandlerow, S. L., received 2,439 votes and Ellis, U. R., received 7,799 votes for president.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Secretary of State—	
L. C. Laylin, Rep.....	543,389
H. H. McFadden, Dem.....	474,078
Frank Frankenberg, U. R.....	4,647
J. Knox Montgomery, Pro.....	9,983
Samuel Barton, S. L.....	1,707
Louis F. Herms, S. D.....	4,650
Judge Supreme Court—	
John A. Shauk, Rep.....	543,418
Allen Smalley, Dem.....	474,138
L. B. Logan, U. R.....	4,561
E. J. Pinney, Pro.....	9,898
D. W. Wallace, S. L.....	1,690
Albert Corbin, S. D.....	4,628
Dairy and Food Commissioner—	
J. E. Blackburn, Rep.....	539,871
Ballard B. Yates, Dem.....	476,794
W. F. Barr, U. R.....	5,338
J. M. Scott, Pro.....	9,749
O. Steinhoff, S. L.....	1,695
W. H. Patterson, S. D.....	4,604

Commissioner of Common Schools—	
L. D. Bonebrake, Rep.....	542,928
J. D. Simpkins, Dem.....	474,626
W. J. Seire, U. R.....	4,567
Samuel Gillett, Pro.....	9,743
William Garrity, S. L.....	1,682
H. D. Thomas, S. D.....	4,625
Member Board Public Works—	
Charles A. Goddard, Rep.....	543,490
Peter W. Brown, Dem.....	474,018
Rev. Rathbun, U. R.....	4,555
E. H. Brosius, Pro.....	9,873
D. F. Cronin, S. L.....	1,711
W. E. Edwards, S. D.....	4,615

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.

1. Part of Hamilton county.	
William B. Shattuc, Rep.....	26,434
John B. Peaslee, Dem.....	18,430
John Robertson, Pro.....	137
Thomas T. Markland, Pro.....	6
John Jones, S. D.....	277
Jacob E. Reed, U. R.....	68

2. Part of Hamilton county.	
Jacob H. Bromwell, Rep.....	28,029
Henry Ketter, Dem.....	22,859
E. P. Tingley, Pro.....	136
John F. E. Nagel, Peo.....	4
W. F. Richards, S. D.....	549
John Tekulve, U. R.....	64
3. Counties of Butler, Montgomery and Preble.	
Robert M. Nevin, Rep.....	28,882
Ulysses F. Bickley, Dem.....	28,728
J. M. Becker, Peo.....	10
Edwin L. Rogers, S. D.....	381
Leonard Herzog, S. L.....	173
H. A. Thompson, U. R.....	186
4. Counties of Allen, Auglaize, Darke, Mercer and Shelby.	
Edwin C. Wright, Rep.....	17,327
R. B. Gordon, Dem.....	25,870
5. Counties of Defiance, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert and Williams.	
Frederick L. Hay, Rep.....	19,176
Thomas S. Snook, Dem.....	22,884
6. Counties of Brown, Clermont, Clinton, Greene, Highland and Warren.	
Charles Q. Hildebrandt, Rep.....	24,610
Adam Bridge, Dem.....	20,407
7. Counties of Clark, Fayette, Madison, Miami and Pickaway.	
Thomas B. Kyle, Rep.....	24,818
Stewart L. Taun, Dem.....	20,323
Charles D. Hays, U. R.....	267
8. Counties of Champaign, Delaware, Hancock, Hardin, Logan and Union.	
William R. Warnock, Rep.....	26,287
William J. Frey, Dem.....	21,748
Harry A. Rightmire, U. R.....	321
9. Counties of Fulton, Lucas, Ottawa and Wood.	
James H. Southard, Rep.....	29,544
Negley D. Cochran, Dem.....	16,697
Byron A. Case, U. R.....	1,037
10. Counties of Adams, Gallia, Jackson, Lawrence, Pike and Scioto.	
Stephen Morgan, Rep.....	26,244
James K. McClung, Dem.....	17,369
11. Counties of Athens, Hocking, Meigs, Perry, Ross and Vinton.	
Charles H. Grosvenor, Rep.....	25,154
Thomas H. Crag, Dem.....	18,174
G. W. Dollison, U. R.....	212
12. Counties of Fairfield and Franklin.	
Emmet Tompkins, Rep.....	25,705
John J. Lentz, Dem.....	25,687
John S. Wilkins, Pro.....	349
Charles C. Pomeroy, S. L.....	6
George F. Ebner, U. R.....	156

13. Counties of Crawford, Erie, Marion, Sandusky, Seneca and Wyandot.	
Daniel W. Locke, Rep.....	23,062
James A. Norton, Dem.....	29,672
C. W. Storer, U. R.....	119
14. Counties of Ashland, Huron, Knox, Lorain, Morrow and Richland.	
William W. Skiles, Rep.....	28,021
William G. Sharp, Dem.....	25,247
15. Counties of Guernsey, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble and Washington.	
Henry C. Van Voorhis, Rep.....	22,623
L. W. Ellenwood, Dem.....	21,458
A. R. Pickens, U. R.....	44
16. Counties of Belmont, Carroll, Harrison, Jefferson and Monroe.	
Joseph J. Gill, Rep.....	22,838
Marion Huffman, Dem.....	17,926
17. Counties of Coshocton, Holmes, Licking, Tuscarawas and Wayne.	
George Adams, Rep.....	21,283
John W. Cassingham, Dem.....	26,275
Thomas N. Madden, U. R.....	217
18. Counties of Columbiana, Mahoning and Stark.	
Robert W. Tayler, Rep.....	31,479
John H. Morris, Dem.....	25,026
Charles F. Bough, Pro.....	909
Henry O. Bucklin, S. L.....	143
Alvin C. Van Dyke, U. R.....	138
19. Counties of Ashtabula, Geauga, Portage, Summit and Trumbull.	
Charles Dick, Rep.....	34,129
Charles E. Chadman, Dem.....	20,351
Warren Cook, U. R.....	227
20. Counties of Cuyahoga (part), Lake and Medina.	
Jacob A. Beidler, Rep.....	22,776
H. B. Harrington, Dem.....	22,987
Thomas H. Madden, S. D.....	405
John Kirehner, S. L.....	344
John C. Hardenbergh, U. R.....	164
William B. Gould, Ind. Rep.....	39
F. O. Phillips, Ind. Rep.....	3,973
21. Part of the county of Cuyahoga.	
Theodore E. Burton, Rep.....	28,605
S. V. McMahon, Dem.....	21,947
Albert L. Talcott, Pro.....	328
Max S. Hayes, S. D.....	579
Paul Dinger, S. L.....	344
George H. Lyttle, U. R.....	145

LEGISLATURE.

1900-1.		1899-1900.	
Sen.	Ho. J. B.	Sen.	Ho. J. B.
Republicans ..19	62 81..	18	80 98
Democrats ..11	45 56..	13	65 83
Ind. Rep .....	1 2 3..	—	—

OKLAHOMA (Population 398,245).

(24) Reorganized.	—DELEGATE 1900—				—DELEGATE 1898—				—DEL. 1896—	
	Rep.	Fus.	Peo.	S. L.	Rep.	Fus.	Peo.	Rep.	D. Pop.	
	Flynn.	Neff.	Allan.	Tucker.	Flynn.	Keaton.	Hankins.	Flynn.	Calahan	
Beaver.....	435	226	2	6..	298	208	16..	354	224	
Blaine.....	1246	753	38	6..	923	276	57..	824	605	
Canadian.....	1672	1492	7	50..	1301	1024	25..	1280	1484	
Cleveland.....	1155	1385	169	97..	1071	981	32..	937	1568	
Custer.....	1223	958	12	5..	678	313	20..	619	420	
"D".....	—	—	—	—	512	256	5..	306	322	
Day.....	240	224	5	1..	58	86	1..	68	89	
Dewey.....	788	722	9	16..	—	—	—	—	—	
Garfield.....	2164	2157	14	17..	2282	1276	27..	1706	1486	
Grant.....	2013	1799	17	58..	1875	1040	15..	1481	1486	
Greer.....	815	1388	250	20..	440	624	316..	549	613	
Kay.....	2712	2026	20	37..	2138	1319	86..	1345	1569	
Kingfisher.....	2236	1810	14	38..	1587	1018	64..	1678	1684	
Lincoln.....	2870	2591	57	21..	2197	1197	82..	2008	2118	
Logan.....	2775	2062	10	43..	2250	1211	98..	2537	1949	
Noble.....	1589	1165	6	28..	1538	1359	85..	1135	1039	

	Flynn.	Neff.	Allan.	Tucker.	Flynn.	Keaton.	Hankins.	Flynn.	Calahan.
Oklahoma.....	2373	2194	16	76.	1447	779	14.	1832	2158
Pawnee.....	1474	1280	4	57.	3196	727	38.	956	1071
Payne.....	2037	2109	8	56.	1551	1231	36.	1540	1754
Pottawatomie.....	1975	2169	28	10.	1366	1515	150.	1213	2199
Roger Mills.....	407	643	21	16.	152	225	5.	67	252
Washita.....	981	1103	29	24.	667	500	61.	457	552
Woods.....	3478	2526	39	104.	2412	1516	39.	2102	2186
Woodward.....	995	747	14	10.	568	407	7.	304	388
Total.....	38253	33529	789	796.	28456	19088	1269.	26267	27455
Plurality.....	4724				8009				1168
Per cent.....	52.13	45.70	1.07	1.10.	58.3	39.1	2.6.	48.91	51.09
Total vote.....		73867				48813			53702

## LEGISLATURE, 1900.

	Council.	House.	J. B.
Republicans.....	5	16	21
Democrats.....	1	2	3
Fusion.....	6	10	16
Populists.....	1	—	1

## LEGISLATURE, 1898.

	Council.	House.	J. B.
Republicans.....	8	17	25
Democrats.....	2	3	6
Fusion.....	3	3	6
Populists.....	—	2	3

## OREGON (Population 413,532).

COUNTIES. (33)	—PRESIDENT 1900—				—GOVERNOR 1898—				—PRES. 1896—			
	Rep.	Fus.	Pro.	S. D.	Rep.	Fus.	Pro.	Pop.	Rep.	Fus.	Pro.	S. D.
Population.....	McKinley	Bryan	Bryan	Wool	King	King	Clinton	Lincoln	McKinley	Bryan	Leve	Leve
15587 Baker.....	1458	1615	6	40	1191	1436	51	115.	951	1849	6	23
6706 Benton.....	931	764	3	81	7.	995	872	57	21.	1074	991	23
19658 Clackamas.....	2234	1641	23	118	130.	2161	1772	106	141.	2694	2385	48
12765 Clatsop.....	1329	688	6	38	63.	1588	809	89	98.	1849	1124	40
6237 Columbia.....	863	403	5	31	29.	724	534	48	64.	1022	829	14
10324 Coos.....	1153	888	14	53	30.	957	1013	48	129.	1105	1552	20
3986 Crook.....	474	381	3	16	23.	667	492	21	25.	607	576	1
1868 Curry.....	308	152	1	3	2.	310	252	8	6.	300	298	8
14565 Douglas.....	1910	1624	17	75	51.	1653	1789	62	30.	1917	2049	25
3201 Gilliam.....	419	343	2	22	4.	554	332	28	44.	551	469	3
5946 Grant.....	914	613	5	15	23.	973	678	25	112.	796	859	12
2596 Harney.....	375	387	7	2	23.	347	416	8	54.	270	519	1
13698 Jackson.....	1556	1525	25	69	70.	1550	1277	69	389.	1387	2362	23
7517 Josephine.....	919	744	6	45	35.	827	894	31	45.	844	1189	17
3970 Klamath.....	428	324	8	5	3.	439	342	15	41.	346	463	8
2847 Lake.....	456	233	2	1	4.	323	323	7	10.	351	383	—
10604 Lane.....	2521	2037	9	133	44.	1929	1885	95	138.	2251	2508	45
3515 Lincoln.....	472	265	5	8	33.	479	414	18	15.	583	553	8
18903 Linn.....	1927	1967	27	228	92.	1902	2026	156	145.	2064	2731	71
4203 Malheur.....	478	486	5	18	6.	387	555	25	27.	312	672	10
27713 Marion.....	3112	2318	21	187	88.	3216	2713	107	70.	3744	3420	73
4151 Morrow.....	723	358	3	41	28.	532	468	17	27.	586	543	5
103167 Multnomah.....	9948	4496	12	455	342.	10351	4637	495	296.	11824	6446	156
9923 Polk.....	1163	991	25	103	18.	1267	1170	68	60.	1253	1333	38
3477 Sherman.....	451	385	1	82	8.	478	285	67	41.	426	418	38
4471 Tillamook.....	623	313	2	73	24.	635	323	25	46.	691	537	8
18049 Umatilla.....	1975	1638	7	130	43.	1847	1466	106	112.	1859	2081	23
16070 Union.....	1512	1646	10	57	66.	1625	1453	49	245.	1903	2154	10
5538 Wallowa.....	651	559	5	21	7.	538	354	22	170.	380	640	13
13177 Wasco.....	1576	1038	18	85	37.	1390	363	58	41.	1701	1563	33
14467 Washington.....	1653	1114	6	126	47.	1743	1219	110	89.	2082	1566	42
2443 Wheeler.....	423	243	3	10	5.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13420 Yamhill.....	1583	1235	3	166	38.	1646	1198	122	55.	1782	1700	97
Total.....	46526	33385	302	2516	1466.	45093	34542	2213	2866.	48779	46662	919
Plurality.....	13141					10551				2117		
Per cent.....	54.80	38.31	32	3.01	1.17.	53.24	40.76	2.61	3.38.	50.01	47.94	.94
Total vote.....		84182					85732					97337

Palmer, G. D., received 976 votes for president in 1896.

## VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Justice Supreme Court—	
Charles E. Wolverton, Rep.....	44,025
Thomas G. Greene, Fus.....	33,388
C. J. Bright, Pro.....	4,537
Dairy and Food Commissioner—	
J. W. Bailey, Rep.....	39,804
W. Schulmerich, Fus.....	28,671
P. L. Kenady, Pro.....	4,446

## FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.

1. The counties of Benton, Clackamas, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Lane, Linn, Marion, Polk, Tillamook, Washington and Yamhill.	
Thomas H. Tongue, Rep.....	21,212
Bernard Daly, Fus.....	18,193
W. P. Elmore, Pro.....	1,776
James K. Sears, M. R. P.....	1,687
2. The counties of Baker, Clatsop, Colum-	

bia, Crook, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Malheur, Morrow, Multnomah, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa and Wasco.

Malcolm Moody, Rep.....	22,083
William Smith, Fus.....	12,709
Leslie Butler, Pro.....	1,899
J. E. Simmons, M. R. P.....	3,384

Five amendments to the state constitution were voted for and all were defeated. The only one of them of public interest was that providing for equal suffrage, the vote upon which was: For, 26,265; against, 23,402.

## LEGISLATURE.

1900-1901.

1896-1897.

	Sen.	Ho.	J. B.	Sen.	Ho.	J. B.
Republicans.....	20	36	56.	23	35	58
Democrats.....	10	24	34.	3	4	7
People's.....	—	—	—	3	14	17
Mitchell Rep.....	—	—	—	1	4	5
U. Bimetallic.....	—	—	—	—	3	3

ELECTION RETURNS.

865

PENNSYLVANIA (Population 6,302,515).

COUNTIES. (67)	PRESIDENT 1900					GOVERNOR 1898					PRES. 1896			
	Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan	Pro. Woolley	S. L. Pro. Maloney	S. D. Pro. Barker	Rep. Stoons	Dem. Jenks	Pro. Swallow	Rep. McKinley	Dem. Bryan	Pro. Harris	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.
54499 Adams.....	3718	3867	124	3	2	18..	2925	3409	775..	4167	3767	20	—	—
775638 Allegheny.....	71780	27311	1874	1184	48	424..	44561	25840	5772..	70791	28782	1027	20	—
52551 Armstrong.....	6413	3438	221	3	4	21..	4043	3239	501..	6 09	3738	29	—	—
56432 Beaver.....	6759	4076	364	5	13	27..	4255	3694	1308..	6816	3308	282	—	—
39163 Bedford.....	4790	3445	101	2	5	25..	3889	3149	521..	4980	3554	23	—	—
159615 Berks.....	13852	19013	315	65	5	243..	8766	15077	2013..	14318	18099	65	—	—
85669 Blair.....	9749	4528	398	69	59	11..	9046	4231	2014..	10895	4694	65	—	—
58405 Bradford.....	8625	4211	610	3	8	10..	5124	2716	1748..	9422	4388	—	—	—
71190 Bucks.....	9263	7287	195	27	6	25..	6895	7046	1303..	9798	6685	—	—	—
58962 Butler.....	6363	4465	322	5	7	13..	4465	4048	984..	6807	4947	79	—	—
104857 Cambria.....	10476	7168	322	50	8	40..	5765	6480	1906..	8893	6360	179	—	—
7048 Cameron.....	971	514	40	1	—	1..	762	530	127..	925	556	6	—	—
44510 Carbon.....	4222	4149	150	8	9	111..	2739	3141	1312..	4513	3945	25	—	—
42894 Center.....	4824	4389	215	2	2	7..	3485	4211	674..	4870	4480	15	—	—
95935 Chester.....	13809	6214	788	14	2	31..	8146	5144	3922..	14188	5804	17	—	—
34283 Clarion.....	3002	3472	235	1	2	6..	2236	3385	444..	3325	3952	36	—	—
80614 Clearfield.....	7955	6066	680	110	2	41..	4856	5272	2101..	7359	6152	90	—	—
29197 Clinton.....	3157	2879	182	2	3	18..	2157	2440	689..	3486	3051	2	—	—
38896 Columbia.....	2954	4982	439	5	3	7..	2667	4074	1290..	3236	4806	16	—	—
63643 Crawford.....	7705	7000	624	3	75	11..	5772	6077	1488..	7851	8883	—	—	—
50344 Cumberland.....	5587	5428	361	6	4	3..	4245	4779	1619..	6164	5147	15	—	—
114443 Dauphin.....	14673	7380	761	7	7	8..	9959	5655	3870..	14679	6336	74	—	—
94762 Delaware.....	13794	4249	311	9	8	30..	8463	3456	2666..	13952	4071	8	—	—
32903 Elk.....	3254	3105	116	12	4	9..	1816	3162	500..	2802	264	10	—	—
98473 Erie.....	11816	7281	624	149	46	291..	7414	6103	1739..	11755	8536	515	—	—
110421 Fayette.....	9637	7650	607	39	7	69..	7107	7245	1218..	9218	8157	48	—	—
11639 Forest.....	1309	714	109	—	4	1..	5028	3821	891..	1224	805	—	—	—
54932 Franklin.....	6483	4500	184	6	3	6..	356	897	346..	6726	4365	1	—	—
18224 Fulton.....	7038	1224	31	—	—	1..	811	1074	211..	1080	1228	16	—	—
28281 Greene.....	2427	2874	111	1	5	2..	1717	3124	193..	2438	4192	54	—	—
34650 Huntingdon.....	4545	1989	191	2	12	1..	3301	1825	1137..	4956	2157	107	—	—
42556 Indiana.....	5687	1767	354	4	29	50..	4636	1702	974..	5803	2102	551	—	—
59113 Jefferson.....	5650	3063	480	18	3	24..	3689	3181	1141..	5479	3902	126	—	—
16954 Juniata.....	1805	1621	77	1	1	—..	1285	1166	700..	2057	1794	9	—	—
193831 Lackawanna.....	16763	14728	806	87	5	121..	8266	7916	7574..	18654	11645	43	—	—
156241 Lancaster.....	23230	8437	592	11	8	90..	16622	7173	2186..	24537	8145	—	—	—
57012 Lawrence.....	6343	2754	911	14	23	287..	3880	2331	1421..	6184	2609	177	—	—
53827 Lebanon.....	7089	3050	461	1	1	16..	4162	2347	1291..	7268	2751	23	—	—
93893 Lehigh.....	9775	10438	238	50	3	13..	6962	9164	970..	9497	9318	10	—	—
257121 Luzerne.....	21793	16470	896	114	12	392..	13497	15142	6406..	22509	16867	142	—	—
75663 Lycoming.....	7750	7427	897	15	4	211..	5048	7083	3212..	8045	7128	84	—	—
51343 McKean.....	6390	3427	500	13	6	28..	3390	2449	2185..	5046	2777	153	—	—
57887 Mercer.....	6950	4916	473	46	3	87..	4436	3229	1374..	7262	5500	—	—	—
23160 Mifflin.....	2584	1842	149	3	2	3..	1711	1733	770..	2662	2022	4	—	—
31161 Monroe.....	1264	3654	191	1	3	3..	771	2762	415..	1451	2811	6	—	—
138585 Montgomery.....	17051	13208	895	35	14	146..	10669	11292	3721..	17339	13385	—	—	—
15526 Montour.....	1232	1875	69	1	6	8..	1023	1634	193..	1381	1694	14	—	—
99887 Northampton.....	9849	11412	495	17	1	6..	88	64 09	9129	2137	9762	10032	—	—
90811 Northumberland.....	8896	7989	502	41	7	46..	5590	5934	2815..	8620	7159	35	—	—
26293 Perry.....	3400	2140	78	2	—	2..	24 34	2049	782..	3526	2423	13	—	—
1293697 Philadelphia.....	173657	58179	1419	290	47	1297..	125437	42906	18211..	176462	63323	—	—	—
8766 Pike.....	634	1236	26	7	1	2..	473	902	107..	175	1080	3	—	—
30621 Potter.....	3224	2147	295	7	8	46..	2556	1497	718..	3255	1958	367	—	—
172927 Schuylkill.....	15327	14496	280	78	6	28..	9391	13875	5558..	16885	14552	74	—	—
17304 Snyder.....	2517	1319	38	1	5	1..	1853	1048	359..	2564	1286	21	—	—
49461 Somerset.....	6677	2151	248	9	—	24..	4007	1711	534..	5861	2294	18	—	—
12134 Sullivan.....	1206	1376	138	1	3	1..	1018	1253	352..	1206	1247	18	—	—
40043 Susquehanna.....	5919	3527	510	5	22	2..	3849	2583	1377..	5275	3292	197	—	—
43086 Tioga.....	7458	2638	373	6	8	19..	4854	1693	1296..	7892	2111	468	—	—
17592 Union.....	2810	1359	97	—	—	3..	1896	1137	675..	2573	1105	52	—	—
49648 Venango.....	5891	4014	1284	9	5	1..	4053	4512	1478..	5110	4192	219	—	—
38946 Warren.....	5609	2500	472	20	16	28..	3934	3238	1154..	4346	3048	—	—	—
92151 Washington.....	10408	6390	639	21	8	65..	7012	5461	1591..	10754	7129	139	—	—
30171 Wayne.....	3229	2847	435	2	3	26..	2185	1999	1840..	5708	2408	14	—	—
160175 Westmoreland.....	15014	11010	725	194	2	—	151..	9576	1831..	14899	10529	306	—	—
17152 Wyoming.....	2247	1875	142	4	—	3..	1561	1671	701..	2370	1885	35	—	—
116413 York.....	12327	13732	428	12	7	125..	8248	12300	2336..	12223	12911	26	—	—

Total ..... 71265 42432 2798 2966 638 4831.. 476206 358300 125746.. 726668 422054 6103  
 Plurality ..... 284433 .. 117905 .. 304944  
 Per cent. .... 60.74 56.15 2.38 .25 .06 .41.. 49.00 36.87 12.61.. 60.87 35.34 .52  
 Total vote. .... 1173210 .. 969815 .. 1194255

In 1896, for president, Palmer G. D., received 11,000 votes; Levering, Pro., 19,274; Matchett, S. L., 1683; Bentley Nat., 870; Bryan Sil., 5,071, and McKinley, Citizens', 1,302.  
 In 1898 Swallow, Pro., received 2,058 votes; Barnes, S.L., 4,273; Swallow, Lib. and H. G., 5,127

VOTE FOR OTHER STATE OFFICERS, 1900.  
 Auditor-General—  
 Edmund B. Hardenberg, Rep. .... 676,846  
 P. Gray Meek, Dem. .... 410,746  
 John E. Gill, Pro. .... 25,300  
 William J. Eberle, S. L. .... 2,636  
 D. O. Coughlin, Pro. .... 917  
 Nym Seward, Soc. .... 3,797

## FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.

## At Large—

Galusha A. Grow, Rep.....	683,941
Robert H. Foerderer, Rep.....	675,099
Harry E. Grim, Dem.....	411,552
Nicholas M. Edwards, Dem.....	409,918
William W. Hague, Pro.....	24,531
Lee L. Grumbine, Pro.....	24,412
Donald Monro, S. L.....	2,657
John R. Root, S. L.....	2,660
Robert Bringham, Peo.....	795
George Main, Peo.....	775
John W. Slayton, S. D.....	4,026
Edward Kupping, S. D.....	3,995
1. The 1st, 2d, 7th, 26th, 30th, 36th and 39th wards of Philadelphia.	
Harry H. Bingham, Rep.....	29,973
Michael Francis Doyle, Dem.....	11,765
Isaac A. Ramsey, Pro.....	189
2. The 8th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th and 20th wards of Philadelphia.	
Robert Adams, Jr., Rep.....	19,657
William E. Hooper, Dem.....	4,998
3. The 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 12th, 16th and 17th wards of Philadelphia.	
Henry Burk, Rep.....	11,095
William McAleer, Dem.....	9,059
William McAleer, M. L.....	780
E. M. Marsh, Pro.....	33
Jeremiah C. Frost, Soc.....	92
Moses Stearn, L. L. L.....	14
4. The 15th, 21st, 24th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 32d, 34th, 37th, 38th and 40th wards of Philadelphia.	
James Rankin Young, Rep.....	55,648
Peter J. Hughes, Dem.....	17,330
Lewis L. Eavenson, Pro.....	732
5. The 18th, 19th, 22d, 23d, 25th, 31st, 33d, 35th and 41st wards of Philadelphia.	
Edward de V. Morrell, Rep.....	45,089
Samuel R. Carter, Dem.....	13,898
L. A. Benson, Pro.....	568
To supply vacancy—	
Edward de V. Morrell, Rep.....	34,789
6. The counties of Chester and Delaware.	
Thomas S. Butler, Rep.....	26,379
Nathaniel M. Ellis, Dem.....	10,093
J. Newton Huston, Pro.....	993
7. The counties of Bucks and Montgomery.	
Irving P. Wanger, Rep.....	25,422
Christopher Van Artsdalen, Dem.....	18,542
John McKinlay, Pro.....	522
8. The counties of Northampton, Monroe, Pike and Carbon.	
Russell C. Stewart, Rep.....	16,753
Howard Mutchler, Dem.....	18,443
Edward E. Dixon, Pro.....	751
9. The counties of Berks and Lehigh.	
William Kerper Stevens, Rep.....	22,758
Henry D. Green, Dem.....	29,160
Isaac P. Merkel, Pro.....	265
10. The county of Lancaster.	
Mariott Brosius, Rep.....	23,143
Louis M. Spencer, Dem.....	8,502
Daniel Von Nelda, Pro.....	576
11. The county of Lackawanna.	
William Connell, Rep.....	15,536
Michael F. Conry, Dem.....	13,598
William H. Richmond, Pro.....	753
John Szlupas, S. L.....	91
Frank M. Spencer, L. C.....	1,392
12. The county of Luzerne.	
Henry W. Palmer, Rep.....	18,931
Samuel H. Houser, Pro.....	779
John H. Harris, Soc.....	367
S. W. Davenport, Anti-Trust.....	13,698

Henry C. Purnell, Workingmen's.....	1,063
13. The county of Schuylkill.	
George R. Patterson, Rep.....	15,519
James W. Ryan, Dem.....	13,895
John P. Schwenk, Pro.....	222
14. The counties of Lebanon, Dauphin and Perry.	
Marlin E. Olmsted, Rep.....	23,731
Benjamin L. Forster, Dem.....	1,335
Edwin H. Molly, Pro.....	1,451
15. The counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming.	
Charles F. Wright, Rep.....	18,261
William B. Packard, Dem.....	12,396
Leon Judson Reynolds, Pro.....	1,518
S. F. Lane, Peo.....	44
16. The counties of Tioga, Potter, Lycoming and Clinton.	
Elias Deemer, Rep.....	19,844
Otto G. Kaupp, Dem.....	16,509
William W. Sholl, Pro.....	1,363
17. The counties of Northumberland, Columbia, Montour and Sullivan.	
Clarence F. Huth, Rep.....	12,891
Rufus K. Polk, Dem.....	16,623
Samuel W. Murray, Pro.....	923
18. The counties of Franklin, Fulton, Mifflin, Huntington, Juniata, Snyder and Union.	
Thaddeus M. Mahon, Rep.....	20,756
James G. Heading, Dem.....	14,464
19. The counties of Cumberland, Adams and York.	
Robert J. Lewis, Rep.....	22,266
Harry N. Gitt, Dem.....	21,200
A. Foster Mullin, Pro.....	690
20. The counties of Cambria, Blair, Somerset and Bedford.	
Alvin Evans, Rep.....	30,777
James L. Walters, Dem.....	17,450
John Clark, Pro.....	926
Walter Rowley, S. L.....	120
21. The counties of Armstrong, Indiana, Jefferson and Westmoreland.	
Summers M. Jack, Rep.....	32,909
Curtis H. Gregg, Dem.....	19,156
Solomon Shaffer, Pro.....	1,335
22. The county of Allegheny (part).	
John Dalzell, Rep.....	36,409
John F. Miller, Dem.....	14,343
J. T. McCrary, Pro.....	807
Charles Rupp, S. L.....	645
23. The county of Allegheny (part).	
William H. Graham, Rep.....	19,957
John Huckenstein, Dem.....	6,142
O. L. Miller, Pro.....	440
William E. Hunt, S. L.....	216
24. The counties of Fayette, Greene, Washington and part of Allegheny.	
Ernest F. Acheson, Rep.....	35,939
Woods N. Carr, Dem.....	23,568
Benjamin A. Bubbett, Pro.....	1,361
William H. Thomas, S. L.....	335
25. The counties of Beaver, Butler, Lawrence and Mercer.	
Joseph B. Showalter, Rep.....	24,472
M. L. Lockwood, Dem.....	19,641
26. The counties of Crawford and Erie.	
Arthur L. Bates, Rep.....	18,723
Athelston Gaston, Dem.....	14,918
Isaac Monderall, Pro.....	964
A. Black, S. C.....	115
Charles Heydrick, Soc.....	214
27. The counties of Cameron, McKean, Venango and Warren.	
Joseph C. Sibley, Rep.....	15,804
Lewis Emery, Jr., Dem.....	12,590
H. B. Milward, Pro.....	1,376

ELECTION RETURNS.

Lewis Emery, Jr., Lincoln.....	1,316
28. The counties of Clarion, Clearfield, Center, Elk and Forest.	
A. A. Clearwater, Rep.....	18,511
J. K. P. Hall, Dem.....	19,132
Lucien Bird, Pro.....	865
Joash Critchley, S. L.....	115

LEGISLATURE.				
1901-1902.				
Sen.	Ho.	J. B. Sen.	Ho.	J. B.
Republicans ..	37	155	192.	36
Democrats ..	13	49	62.	13
Fusionists ..	—	—	—	6
Vacancy ..	—	—	1	1

PORTO RICO.

DISTRICTS.	COM. 1900—	
	Rep. Fed.	Gutell.
Aguadilla.....	9397	31
Arecibo.....	1050	1
Guayama.....	4546	8
Hamacao.....	1614	6
Mayaguez.....	8961	43
Ponce.....	21145	23

DISTRICTS.	COM. 1900—	
	Rep. Fed.	Gutell.
San Juan.....	12299	34
Total.....	58367	148
Plurality.....	58219	
Per cent.....	99.71	.29
Total vote.....	58515	

RHODE ISLAND (Population 428,556).

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT 1900					GOVERNOR 1899					PRESIDENT 1896				
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	S. L.	Pop.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	S. L.	Pop.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	S. L.	Pop.
Population.															
13414 Bristol.....	1273	727	60	20.	949	597	38	42.	1321	424	42	35	10		
28776 Kent.....	2613	1126	142	67.	1812	808	139	116.	2817	645	75	84	20		
32599 Newport.....	3283	1746	101	20.	2762	1721	68	219.	3415	1032	92	144	30		
82883 Providence.....	24194	15223	968	1286.	16789	10818	2618	668.	25844	11644	554	794	490		
24154 Washington.....	2421	990	238	30.	1946	658	78	234.	3040	645	307	109	18		
Total.....	35784	19812	1529	1443.	24908	14602	2911	1279.	36437	14559	1160	1166	558		
Plurality.....	13872				9706			21978							
Per cent.....	59.72	35.02	2.55	2.4.	56.34	33.86	6.82	2.97.	67.74	26.88	2.15	2.16	1.03		
Total vote.....	56568				43130			53785							

In 1896 Bentley, Nat., received 5 votes for president.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.	
1. Melville Bull, Rep.....	16,986
Charles E. Gorman, Dem.....	9,881
William E. Brighton, Pro.....	882
James Reed, S. L.....	1,023
2. Adin B. Capron, Rep.....	13,975
L. F. C. Garvin, Dem.....	8,870
Bernon E. Helme, Pro.....	769
Herbert Longworth, S. L.....	557
Amendment to Constitution—	
Approve .....	24,351
Reject .....	15,246

Bond Issue to Complete New State House—	
Approve .....	28,253
Reject .....	15,246

LEGISLATURE.

	1901.				1900.			
	Sen.	Ho.	J. B. Sen.	Ho.	J. B. Sen.	Ho.	J. B.	
Republicans ..	35*	61	96.	31	58	89		
Democrats ...	3	11	14.	6	13	19		
Prohibition ..	—	—	—	—	1	1		

\*Lieutenant-governor ex-officio senator.

SOUTH CAROLINA (Population 1,340,312).

COUNTIES.	PRES. 1900		GOV. '98		PRESIDENT 1896				GOV. 1894	
	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	G. D.	Dem.	I. Dem.	Pope
Abbeville.....	8	1366.	829.	337	2473	1.	1.	1491	329	
Aiken.....	53	1470.	700.	157	1819	11.	11.	1809	362	
Anderson.....	68	1858.	899.	368	3109	17.	17.	1402	342	
Bamberg.....	36	793.	449.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Barnwell.....	57	1356.	808.	239	2385	3.	3.	1648	667	
Beaufort.....	385	378.	446.	444	289	—	—	801	437	
Berkeley.....	112	472.	496.	143	515	9.	9.	895	201	
Charleston.....	272	1729.	1142.	1262	1659	549.	549.	595	1363	
Cherokee.....	59	1084.	505.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chester.....	20	836.	578.	76	1254	10.	10.	952	493	
Chesterfield.....	56	1314.	810.	220	1465	—	—	1053	301	
Clarendon.....	83	1130.	705.	207	1450	—	—	1103	200	
Colleton.....	121	889.	590.	343	1646	6.	6.	1245	280	
Darlington.....	83	1250.	544.	201	1625	21.	21.	953	676	
Dorchester.....	43	770.	444.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Edgefield.....	17	919.	627.	216	1532	7.	7.	1902	417	
Fairfield.....	17	670.	379.	54	1078	—	—	778	403	
Florence.....	74	1290.	592.	136	1530	35.	35.	1059	573	
Georgetown.....	451	446.	456.	734	459	36.	36.	276	782	
Greenville.....	47	1777.	677.	288	2718	35.	35.	1602	517	
Greenwood.....	4	1484.	774.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hampton.....	1	936.	578.	25	1072	—	—	672	212	
Horry.....	79	1330.	807.	196	1372	—	—	769	1003	
Kershaw.....	45	710.	408.	139	1191	2.	2.	846	308	
Lancaster.....	70	1300.	941.	177	1357	—	—	1275	419	
Laurens.....	30	1540.	919.	111	1943	—	—	1319	160	
Lee.....	—	—	338.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lexington.....	30	1302.	718.	197	1672	—	—	1230	576	
Marion.....	119	1296.	1144.	313	1936	11.	11.	448	331	
Marlboro.....	35	714.	564.	237	1232	3.	3.	788	166	
Newberry.....	40	1368.	700.	64	1528	9.	9.	1191	791	
Oconee.....	69	873.	528.	199	1392	—	—	136	450	





ELECTION RETURNS.

369

Population.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Woolley.	Barker.	Debs.	Phillips.	Lee.	Lewis.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Lee's
3684 Hughes.....	537	272	4	3	1.	437	307	3.	402	327	3
11897 Hutchinson.....	528	534	15	3	2.	1094	343	10.	1413	458	14
1432 Hyde.....	286	115	7	2	—	209	111	5.	223	121	2
..... Jackson.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	30	—
2738 Jerard.....	374	357	37	2	—	287	336	17.	274	336	9
9896 Kingsbury.....	1339	868	75	5	11.	844	317	44.	950	1051	28
9137 Lake.....	1172	501	32	2	2.	751	839	18.	864	959	11
17897 Lawrence.....	3435	2619	24	41	19.	2581	2212	29.	2210	2945	35
12161 Lincoln.....	1908	1236	27	18	3.	1100	1149	21.	1516	1383	14
..... Lugenebel.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2632 Lyman.....	429	210	3	2	—	125	105	—	114	78	1
5942 Marshall.....	829	728	30	8	2.	545	656	23.	553	694	16
8689 McCook.....	978	989	19	4	3.	618	810	9.	678	1047	17
6327 McPherson.....	898	297	5	11	1.	776	296	3.	512	361	6
..... Martin.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4907 Meade.....	550	565	2	5	3.	473	630	1.	550	802	4
..... Meyer.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5864 Miner.....	622	697	15	2	3.	412	714	8.	582	705	5
23926 Minnehaha.....	3410	2440	109	7	12.	3030	2389	75.	2429	2667	56
8326 Moody.....	1190	875	15	8	3.	702	874	5.	780	1012	7
..... Nowlin.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	23	—
5610 Pennington.....	899	784	5	4	6.	764	790	8.	739	1038	8
2988 Potter.....	375	381	23	2	1.	296	409	4.	353	380	5
..... Pratt.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—
..... Presho.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	43	1
..... Pyatt.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
..... Rinehart.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12216 Roberts.....	1875	1067	43	30	4.	1245	893	37.	1324	929	22
..... Rusk.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4464 Sanborn.....	628	549	39	1	1.	441	533	14.	530	500	15
..... Schnasse.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
..... Scobey.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	—
..... Shannon.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9487 Spink.....	1496	1087	40	15	14.	1079	1071	32.	1132	1051	13
1349 Stanley.....	254	252	7	—	—	76	129	—	89	140	2
..... Sterling.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	19	—
1715 Sully.....	294	152	4	2	1.	241	228	4.	262	138	5
..... Todd.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
..... Tripp.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13175 Turner.....	1977	877	31	13	6.	1226	725	12.	1616	930	21
11153 Union.....	1371	1358	23	9	3.	882	1424	24.	1297	1491	17
..... Wagner.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3839 Walworth.....	478	282	7	4	1.	367	329	5.	250	286	5
..... Washabaugh.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
..... Washington.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
..... Yankton.....	1639	1268	24	6	2.	1146	1147	15.	1432	1330	16
..... Ziebach.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	18	—
..... Unorganized counties.....	—	—	—	—	—	243	241	4.	77	108	—
Total.....	54530	38544	1542	339	176.	38949	37319	891.	41042	41225	683
Plurality.....	14985	—	—	—	—	—	370	—	—	183	—
Per cent.....	56.72	41.14	1.60	.04	.18.	49.75	50.25	1.00.	49.47	49.69	.84
Total vote.....	—	—	96131	—	—	—	74959	—	—	82950	—

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Governor—C. N. Herried, Rep.....	53,803
B. H. Lien, Fus.....	40,091
F. J. Carlisle, Pro.....	1,331
L. E. Stair, Pop.....	316
Lieutenant-Governor—	
G. W. Snow, Rep.....	53,844
A. Van Osdel, Fus.....	39,970
K. L.ewis, Pro.....	1,278
Secretary of State—	
O. C. Berg, Rep.....	54,049
F. B. Smith, Fus.....	37,710
F. J. Davis, Pro.....	1,269
Fred Nystrum, Pop.....	281
State Auditor—	
J. D. Reeves, Rep.....	53,775
F. J. Tracy, Fus.....	39,993
J. E. Gamble, Pro.....	1,263
Frank Stout, Pop.....	289
State Treasurer—	
John Schamber, Rep.....	53,918
C. D. Tidrick, Fus.....	39,812
H. H. Curtis, Pro.....	1,258
Attorney-General—	
John L. Pyle, Rep.....	53,907
A. E. Hitchcock, Fus.....	40,057

Superintendent of Instruction—	
E. E. Collins, Rep.....	53,983
Minnie H. Aasved, Fus.....	39,670
George H. Grace, Pro.....	1,198
O. Hussaboe, Pop.....	290

Commissioner of Public Lands—	
David Eastman, Rep.....	53,800
Edmond Cook, Fus.....	39,811
P. S. Rhodes, Pro.....	1,211
J. J. Stearns, Pop.....	256

Railroad Commissioner—	
Frank LeCocq, Rep.....	53,463
W. T. LaFollett, Fus.....	40,496
A. D. Blundin, Pop.....	303

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.

Charles H. Burke, Rep.....	53,853
Eben W. Martin, Rep.....	53,550
Joseph B. Moore, Fus.....	39,830
Andrew E. Lee, Fus.....	40,610
O. A. Harpel, Pro.....	1,323
M. Rodgers, Pro.....	1,241

LEGISLATURE.

1901-1902. 1898-1899.

Sen. Ho. J.B. Sen. Ho. J.B.				
Republicans.....	39	78	117.	28
Fusion.....	6	9	15.	17
				28
				45

Population.	TENNESSEE (Population 2,020,616).															
	PRESIDENT 1900					GOV. 1898					PRESIDENT 1896					
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro. Pco.	S.D.	Debs.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Pro.
17634	Anderson	1997	732	10	—	1160	501	—	2224	745	—	5	—	—	—	—
23845	Bedford	1359	2172	44	10	985	1757	8.	2151	2575	21	50	—	—	—	—
11888	Benton	720	1385	25	42	447	1003	24.	769	1364	101	12	—	—	—	—
6626	Bledsoe	731	498	3	—	372	369	—	785	478	—	—	—	—	—	—
19206	Blount	2201	825	59	—	1274	555	—	2652	9.0	—	48	—	—	—	—
15759	Bradley	1579	949	42	—	1063	669	—	1725	1057	—	45	—	—	—	—
17317	Campbell	2189	479	72	—	1300	386	—	2389	571	—	13	—	—	—	—
12121	Cannon	775	123	2	—	490	885	—	773	1276	—	—	—	—	—	—
24050	Carroll	2516	1931	55	135	1578	1412	197.	2777	2000	203	61	—	—	—	—
16888	Carter	2763	408	37	—	1810	387	—	2790	445	—	35	—	—	—	—
10112	Cheatham	440	1190	24	3	254	994	2.	496	1165	64	9	—	—	—	—
9896	Chester	702	894	8	76	390	657	60.	607	910	103	14	—	—	—	—
20696	Clayborne	987	770	6	—	871	1108	—	2230	852	—	8	—	—	—	—
8421	Clay	498	830	12	11	341	637	1.	548	836	—	22	—	—	—	—
19154	Coffee	2390	1001	10	—	1262	1055	—	2582	980	—	—	—	—	—	—
15574	Coke	624	1660	45	2	288	1006	14.	639	1891	—	52	—	—	—	—
15867	Crockett	1050	1428	41	—	413	950	—	1166	1655	10	34	—	—	—	—
8311	Cumberland	750	405	13	—	457	373	—	800	418	—	1	—	—	—	—
122815	Davidson	2512	6888	250	37	883	4302	42.	5730	7374	137	159	—	—	—	—
10459	Decatur	890	909	—	—	—	412	672	—	890	977	20	2	—	—	—
16460	De Kalb	1443	1528	102	—	1256	1421	1.	1633	1626	—	28	—	—	—	—
18635	Dickson	964	1691	39	10	3.	474	1131	3.	841	1988	33	36	—	—	—
23776	Dyer	790	1980	45	—	266	1131	9.	868	2318	271	41	—	—	—	—
29701	Fayette	895	2382	20	12	1.	29	212	2.	1316	2355	18	—	—	—	—
6106	Fentress	782	320	1	—	645	303	—	738	297	4	—	—	—	—	—
20392	Franklin	647	2228	64	—	430	1512	25.	834	2502	82	50	—	—	—	—
39408	Gibson	1509	3376	257	54	6.	207	2048	62.	1955	3008	245	216	—	—	—
33035	Giles	1794	2790	26	24	—	736	2099	86.	2372	3931	61	21	—	—	—
15512	Grainger	1802	960	6	—	999	659	—	1863	1001	1	5	—	—	—	—
30596	Greene	3091	2868	30	—	2917	2747	1.	3577	2726	—	53	—	—	—	—
7802	Grundy	357	852	13	—	145	613	1.	283	991	6	17	—	—	—	—
12728	Hamblen	1322	959	29	—	866	668	—	1506	1033	—	27	—	—	—	—
61695	Hamilton	3964	3262	269	60	77.	2080	2306	37.	4468	3694	65	121	—	—	—
11147	Hancock	1429	382	1	—	835	328	—	1490	456	—	7	—	—	—	—
22976	Hardeman	1336	1974	3	9	—	723	1435	9.	1427	2129	105	1	—	—	—
19246	Hardin	1367	1169	—	—	853	850	6.	2165	1329	3	7	—	—	—	—
22467	Hawkins	2515	1867	22	1	—	1615	1637	1.	2824	1723	—	13	—	—	—
25189	Haywood	214	1432	16	4	5.	4	805	—	624	2963	29	2	—	—	—
18117	Henderson	1925	1508	42	6	—	1046	733	5.	2009	1316	—	40	—	—	—
24208	Henry	951	2606	104	26	10.	402	1506	9.	1473	3976	30	14	—	—	—
16367	Hickman	891	1293	9	26	—	344	1033	16.	983	1523	101	13	—	—	—
6476	Houston	329	825	21	—	192	92	—	343	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
13398	Humphreys	614	1561	54	4	—	294	1053	6.	465	1507	97	10	—	—	—
19399	Jackson	935	1479	—	6	—	677	1285	39.	754	1728	24	—	—	—	—
5407	James	598	283	3	—	313	172	1.	647	327	—	4	—	—	—	—
18590	Jefferson	2347	816	16	—	1596	661	1.	2638	881	21	9	—	—	—	—
10589	Johnson	1618	189	7	—	1045	172	—	1683	224	—	5	—	—	—	—
74304	Knox	3892	4401	136	47	87.	2916	2573	17.	6243	4006	14	117	—	—	—
7368	Lake	201	558	—	—	30	309	—	126	811	—	11	—	—	—	—
21971	Lauderdale	437	1807	24	35	—	156	894	40.	709	2072	172	7	—	—	—
15402	Lawrence	1327	1481	—	—	676	841	—	1206	1376	—	—	—	—	—	—
4455	Lewis	202	400	2	—	96	294	—	204	311	18	—	—	—	—	—
26304	Lincoln	728	2463	168	53	—	404	1770	124.	992	3186	83	120	—	—	—
10838	Loudon	116	512	7	2	—	711	364	2.	1447	594	—	—	—	—	—
12881	Macon	1325	876	—	—	854	570	—	4.	1324	898	31	—	—	—	—
19163	McMinn	2057	1289	52	3	—	1432	1001	15.	2235	1888	—	34	—	—	—
17760	McNairy	1499	1443	7	35	—	1038	1030	59.	465	1460	—	—	—	—	—
39333	Madison	1147	2300	1	125	7.	210	2168	125.	1024	3490	56	17	—	—	—
17281	Marion	1596	1234	3	—	883	861	—	1801	1320	—	5	—	—	—	—
18763	Marshall	763	2186	96	111	—	625	1816	113.	849	2526	309	57	—	—	—
42705	Mauzy	2495	3326	54	24	—	724	2617	17.	2537	2930	91	59	—	—	—
7491	Melgs	621	701	2	5	—	381	547	3.	641	712	9	2	—	—	—
18585	Monroe	1743	654	69	1	—	1148	1108	3.	1634	1569	9	47	—	—	—
36017	Montgomery	1822	2248	320	4	—	874	1465	15.	2934	2734	70	252	—	—	—
5706	Moore	66	838	16	—	54	572	—	78	890	52	28	—	—	—	—
9875	Morgan	1053	422	6	—	712	405	—	1140	452	—	19	—	—	—	—
28286	Obion	771	2728	132	20	—	335	1519	127.	1147	3529	246	98	—	—	—
13353	Overton	769	1443	—	—	647	1233	2.	761	1485	10	—	—	—	—	—
8800	Perry	608	851	—	11	—	315	517	1.	572	993	7	—	—	—	—
5366	Pickett	511	345	—	—	425	362	—	544	394	—	—	—	—	—	—
11371	Polk	906	737	4	1	—	453	530	5.	947	749	—	3	—	—	—
16590	Putnam	1058	1452	4	—	829	1368	21.	1037	1720	30	14	—	—	—	—
14318	Rhea	858	997	33	—	1.	958	884	3.	1324	1118	6	45	—	—	—
32738	Roane	249	740	148	14	23.	1196	440	1.	3023	303	18	142	—	—	—
25429	Robertson	1132	2549	67	7	—	684	1710	3.	1838	2918	25	182	—	—	—
33543	Rutherford	149	2520	15	82	—	913	1814	54.	2203	3034	318	23	—	—	—
11077	Scott	1498	171	3	—	1177	175	—	1691	209	—	7	—	—	—	—
3326	Sequatchie	216	275	7	—	127	291	—	241	386	—	3	—	—	—	—
22021	Sevier	2595	382	6	—	1948	263	—	3576	428	—	13	—	—	—	—
153557	Shelby	2994	5230	51	39	63.	1692	3331	32.	5122	5734	96	42	—	—	—
19026	Smith	1118	1940	80	34	—	880	1782	30.	1061	2414	—	20	—	—	—

ELECTION RETURNS.

Population.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Woolley.	Barker.	Debs.	Fowler.	McMillin.	Rich'dson.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Bryan.	Lever's
15224 Stewart.....	735	1577	20	2	—	220	989	1..	648	1620	22	9
24955 Sullivan.....	1742	2451	53	2	—	1368	1869	1..	1914	2512	—	53
24972 Sumner.....	775	2889	263	26	4..	384	1775	91..	1215	3019	152	11
28273 Tipton.....	1308	1887	8	20	—	89	1890	2..	1894	2119	—	13
16040 Trousdale.....	222	675	3	27	—	157	606	15..	313	747	22	—
8551 Unicol.....	823	76	19	—	—	398	36	—	804	89	—	7
12894 Union.....	1501	566	12	—	—	919	366	—	1862	599	—	2
3126 Van Buren.....	153	422	1	—	—	115	324	—	140	419	—	5
16410 Warren.....	672	1935	—	—	—	511	1345	22..	842	2059	2	39
22604 Washington.....	2492	1496	60	2	—	1519	1056	8..	2807	1690	1	43
12936 Wayne.....	1541	576	8	1	—	855	507	1..	1505	734	14	10
32546 Weakley.....	1990	3609	123	30	—	1211	2165	59..	2003	3756	178	99
14157 White.....	656	1658	24	—	—	271	1298	3..	617	1752	87	16
36429 Williamson.....	705	2140	50	39	—	240	1700	87..	1281	2365	162	51
27078 Wilson.....	1063	2674	67	8	—	663	2445	5..	1568	3434	2	17
Total.....	121194	144751	3900	1368	410..	72611	105640	1722..	148773	163651	4525	3008
Plurality.....	23557	—	—	—	—	23029	—	—	19403	—	—	—
Per cent.....	44.62	53.19	1.73	.5	.08..	39.84	57.92	—	46.21	50.80	1.39	.96
Total vote.....	271623	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

In 1896 Palmer, G. D., received 1,951 votes for president.

In 1888 Turlney, Geo., received 2,411 votes for governor.

VOICE FOR GOVERNOR, 1900.

J. E. McCall, Rep.....	119,831
Benton McMillin, Dem.....	145,708
R. S. Chevils, Pro.....	3,378
H. J. Mullins, Pop.....	1,269
C. H. Stockell, S. D.....	257

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.

1. The counties of Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Greene, Hamblen, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicol and Washington.

W. P. Brownlow, Rep.....	22,364
E. C. Reeves, Dem.....	13,107
R. H. Garrett.....	139

2. The counties of Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier and Union.

H. R. Gibson, Rep.....	22,062
W. F. Park, Dem.....	9,913
W. H. Henry.....	118

3. The counties of Bledsoe, Bradley, Franklin, Grundy, Hamilton, James, McMinn, Marion, Meigs, Monroe, Polk, Sequatchie, Van Buren, Warren and White.

R. S. Sharp, Rep.....	16,591
J. A. Moon, Dem.....	18,363
W. L. Humphrey.....	311

4. The counties of Clay, Cumberland, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Rhea, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale and Wilson.

J. J. Gore, Rep.....	10,495
C. E. Snodgrass, Dem.....	15,659
J. J. Miles.....	22

5. The counties of Bedford, Coffee, Cannon, DeKalb, Lincoln, Marshall, Moore and Rutherford.

A. V. McClain, Rep.....	6,895
J. D. Richardson, Dem.....	14,651
6. The counties of Cheatham, Davidson, Houston, Humphreys, Montgomery, Robertson and Stewart.	—
Lee Brock, Rep.....	6,256
J. W. Gaines, Dem.....	17,192
John Henston.....	62
W. N. Anderson.....	380

7. The counties of Dickson, Giles, Hickman, Lawrence, Lewis, Maury, Wayne and Williamson.

L. P. Padgett, Dem.....	12,536
J. H. Fussell, Ind. Dem.....	10,600

8. The counties of Benton, Carroll, Chester, Decatur, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Madison, McNairy and Perry.

S. W. Hawkins, Rep.....	12,258
S. W. Sims, Dem.....	14,509
B. A. Enloe, Ind. Dem.....	87
J. H. Mitchell.....	405
E. J. Timberlake.....	76

9. The counties of Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Haywood, Lake, Lauderdale, Obion, Weakley, H. E. Austin, Rep.....

R. A. Pierce, Dem.....	16,680
George Bennett.....	451
D. F. Taylor.....	54

10. The counties of Fayette, Hardeman, Shelby and Tipton.

Zachary Taylor, Rep.....	6,247
M. R. Patterson, Dem.....	11,218

LEGISLATURE.

	1901-2.		1899.			
	Sen.	Ho. J. B. Sen.	Ho. J. B.	Ho. J. B.		
Republicans.....	5	23	28..	5	22	27
Democrats.....	28	76	104..	28	77	105

TEXAS (Population 3,048,828).

COUNTIES. (246)	PRES. 1900				GOV. 1898				*PRES. 1896				
	Rep.	Dem.	Peo.	McKinley.	Pro.	Dem.	Peo.	Pro. S. L.	Rep.	Dem.	Peo.	Rep.	Bryan.
Anderson.....	1471	2462	91	18..	2765	893	68	—	1956	2723	365	—	—
Andrews.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angelina.....	456	1381	144	17..	1406	526	16	—	851	1318	559	—	—
Aransas.....	113	205	9	—	285	56	—	—	160	309	14	—	—
Archer.....	85	465	—	—	492	85	1	—	56	462	40	—	—
Armstrong.....	—	197	20	24..	163	57	2	—	—	128	62	—	—
Atascosa.....	291	836	—	—	748	193	2	—	96	1004	286	—	—
Austin.....	1094	1864	—	—	2951	791	1	6..	2185	1545	118	—	—
Bailey.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bandera.....	318	551	41	—	551	340	—	—	149	478	151	—	—
Bastrop.....	1828	2194	113	50..	2211	2632	29	—	2016	1732	980	—	—
Baylor.....	88	471	—	5..	364	13	11	—	72	388	26	—	—
Bee.....	301	1051	13	—	999	257	1	—	229	1203	116	—	—
Bell.....	1211	4584	263	30..	4104	1549	17	6..	1741	5433	1628	—	—
Bexar.....	3762	5272	28	52..	7736	1082	87	273..	5001	6870	297	—	—
Blanco.....	385	424	64	64..	515	358	5	—	243	414	243	—	—
Borden.....	30	130	20	—	99	37	—	—	8	81	19	—	—
Bosque.....	609	1729	179	11..	1671	989	17	—	875	1739	717	—	—
Bowie.....	—	—	—	—	2714	1111	—	—	1922	2108	563	—	—
Brazoria.....	165	967	8	25..	2636	324	4	—	1564	1261	103	—	—

	McKinley	Bryan	Barker	Woolley	Sayers	Gibbs	Bailey	Royal	McKinley	Bryan	Bryan
Brazos.....	1616	1786	46	—	2536	324	1	—	1989	1636	294
Brewster.....	—	256	—	—	420	4	—	—	79	219	1
Briscoe.....	81	217	11	—	137	70	—	—	2	93	82
Brown.....	632	1685	173	—	1436	772	12	—	328	1733	736
Buchel.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burleson.....	1551	1601	24	11..	2536	466	11	19..	1605	1628	169
Burnet.....	522	1283	146	7..	1103	701	4	—	269	1210	435
Caldwell.....	909	2167	129	18..	2162	1109	30	—	778	1928	724
Callhoun.....	298	820	3	33..	344	134	—	—	89	275	21
Callahan.....	1582	1564	70	—	821	498	—	—	123	899	409
Camp.....	687	591	—	—	800	437	—	—	1374	1752	2
Carson.....	22	103	2	—	110	1	—	—	825	536	6
Cass.....	1714	1373	462	—	1967	1212	11	—	1742	1658	743
Castro.....	—	116	—	—	87	—	—	—	8	80	—
Chambers.....	—	318	—	—	338	104	—	—	201	325	93
Cherokee.....	1528	1930	421	—	2142	1765	—	—	1611	1965	353
Childress.....	54	380	22	—	343	64	—	—	27	300	85
Clay.....	271	1199	71	—	1162	332	78	—	234	1145	333
Cochran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coke.....	—	—	—	—	302	208	4	—	33	292	780
Coleman.....	228	1433	52	—	925	385	1	—	159	1003	400
Collin.....	1750	5081	140	—	3614	1458	57	—	1361	6161	1486
Collingsworth.....	—	201	24	—	173	64	—	—	3	143	53
Colorado.....	1190	2019	51	—	3783	353	—	—	2045	1598	340
Comal.....	501	722	—	—	1343	8	—	—	1081	252	16
Comanche.....	585	2334	1299	37..	1067	2109	72	—	158	1361	1173
Concho.....	75	206	24	4..	158	41	—	—	17	49	—
Cooke.....	516	3211	13	—	2082	440	24	—	827	352	873
Correll.....	10	2178	295	—	2094	1276	14	—	488	2229	1255
Cottle.....	29	157	12	—	114	33	—	—	5	104	12
Crane.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crockett.....	173	170	—	—	402	1	—	—	215	160	—
Crosby.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	99	5
Dallam.....	—	26	—	—	35	—	—	—	7	36	—
Dallas.....	3405	8253	145	219..	6791	2531	215	37..	5655	9203	863
Dawson.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaf Smith.....	29	185	702	29..	104	3	—	—	3	100	78
Delta.....	613	1420	39	7..	1222	1473	5	—	307	961	718
Denton.....	956	3305	84	19..	1963	230	11	—	949	3944	489
DeWitt.....	1286	1701	24	—	2191	1065	7	1..	1776	1775	272
Dickens.....	6	192	19	47..	146	41	—	—	12	83	13
Dimmit.....	114	144	42	—	162	63	—	—	64	78	73
Donley.....	122	325	42	47..	322	103	5	—	63	196	84
Duval.....	481	358	—	—	967	—	—	—	790	42	—
Dustland.....	—	—	—	—	1499	1183	47	—	237	1593	985
Ector.....	—	—	—	—	111	9	—	—	8	68	—
Edwards.....	257	268	22	—	384	134	—	—	130	345	38
Ellis.....	1095	5659	260	68..	3731	1602	32	1..	1763	6501	1989
El Paso.....	1007	2492	—	4..	2272	23	—	—	1246	2307	—
Encinal.....	—	—	—	43..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erath.....	1169	2880	544	7..	2407	2010	96	—	923	2460	1805
Falls.....	2541	2968	92	41..	3482	1780	—	—	2734	3185	437
Fannin.....	1869	5560	266	2..	3526	1812	12	—	2329	5704	1494
Fayette.....	2043	3546	181	30..	4731	1258	—	9..	3338	2597	505
Fisher.....	—	431	166	15..	323	268	—	—	44	303	151
Floyd.....	50	265	37	—	185	86	—	—	18	198	83
Foard.....	69	232	45	—	187	129	—	—	42	145	113
Foley.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Bend.....	967	628	15	—	2267	128	3	—	2228	847	45
Franklin.....	—	—	—	—	739	225	2	—	76	973	89
Freestone.....	1173	1460	206	12..	1629	753	10	—	1345	1503	621
Frio.....	235	507	34	—	520	154	2	—	197	620	753
Gaines.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galveston.....	2193	3401	1	24..	5879	662	179	100..	4613	4406	187
Garza.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gillespie.....	1147	434	—	—	1062	295	—	—	1064	349	109
Glasscock.....	5	16	—	—	46	17	—	—	49	38	5
Goliad.....	685	727	40	1..	812	457	—	—	637	566	241
Gonzales.....	—	2489	556	17..	2313	2688	11	—	645	2292	1522
Gray.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grayson.....	2464	6440	75	48..	3950	571	64	12..	3353	7743	1158
Greer.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gregg.....	970	737	20	—	846	361	—	—	881	658	193
Grimes.....	82	1594	245	—	2224	2371	1	—	2017	1752	715
Guadalupe.....	1844	1605	—	—	2500	712	—	—	2229	1199	111
Hale.....	46	280	33	—	210	74	—	—	23	220	55
Hall.....	10	324	6	2..	364	58	17	—	23	261	22
Hamilton.....	538	1239	454	9..	1144	1091	37	—	354	1181	733
Hansford.....	24	22	—	—	21	3	—	—	17	15	1
Hardeman.....	95	561	22	4..	335	93	3	—	49	480	27
Hardin.....	—	578	3	—	702	42	5	—	245	660	62
Harris.....	2524	5527	18	29..	6275	610	180	72..	5765	6103	72
Harrison.....	1122	1234	23	8..	3803	61	—	—	1595	2076	64
Hartley.....	—	110	—	—	111	12	—	—	19	91	6

## ELECTION RETURNS.

373

	McKinley.	Bryan.	Barker.	Woolley.	Sayers.	Gibbs.	Bailey.	Royal.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Bryan
Haskell.....	72	416	40	4.	312	95	—	—	16	275	204
Hays.....	489	1397	35	39.	1508	436	13	—	692	1609	411
Hemphill.....	55	150	—	6.	152	2	—	—	39	111	3
Henderson.....	919	1627	273	8.	1764	801	—	—	664	1665	881
Hidalgo.....	426	1397	—	—	1247	—	—	—	151	1083	—
Hill.....	1159	4427	434	75.	3680	2014	58	—	1195	4948	2177
Hockley.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hood.....	366	1086	198	—	908	620	5	—	183	973	527
Hopkins.....	1097	2516	310	137.	2374	1751	44	—	1475	2424	517
Houston.....	163	1913	5	—	1935	491	1	—	1286	2419	866
Howard.....	1297	351	94	—	236	134	—	—	110	247	68
Hunt.....	1229	4091	287	87.	3303	1380	17	—	1830	5328	986
Hutchinson.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron.....	—	156	—	—	142	14	—	—	45	157	—
Jack.....	—	—	—	—	377	773	21	—	223	1004	714
Jackson.....	334	440	40	—	674	441	—	—	458	419	188
Jasper.....	587	518	43	8.	684	405	2	—	367	573	252
Jeff Davis.....	155	93	—	—	246	—	—	—	102	48	—
Jefferson.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	942	1038	123
Johnson.....	485	3586	431	18.	3370	2043	21	—	869	3736	1629
Jones.....	9	747	263	—	612	419	—	—	44	536	360
Karnes.....	238	993	142	4.	850	476	2	—	389	840	529
Kaufman.....	—	—	—	—	2882	776	13	—	1211	3734	836
Kendall.....	485	266	17	—	508	229	—	—	506	216	61
Kent.....	9	169	16	2.	95	49	1	—	112	217	20
Kerr.....	293	558	11	—	743	78	9	—	331	485	108
Kimble.....	158	288	—	—	229	165	2	—	96	325	—
King.....	6	119	—	—	102	1	—	—	1	88	—
Kinney.....	190	179	—	—	297	5	—	—	467	149	—
Knox.....	34	413	42	3.	236	96	—	—	19	237	55
Lamar.....	1619	4187	156	19.	3200	1336	6	—	2191	4621	1350
Lamb.....	—	848	126	48.	897	502	14	6.	290	677	473
Lampasas.....	—	180	—	—	361	21	—	—	261	243	—
LaSalle.....	323	2868	203	3.	3221	1406	2	—	1476	2069	1206
Lavaca.....	906	2968	26	40.	1326	1177	7	—	1329	900	267
Lee.....	1125	1184	26	—	1549	1081	—	—	1012	1518	557
Leon.....	—	1680	—	—	973	351	4	—	463	700	190
Liberty.....	486	956	43	—	2729	1664	30	—	1169	3153	1787
Limestone.....	1114	3143	229	49.	129	6	—	—	30	98	2
Lipscomb.....	60	135	—	—	376	104	2	—	50	417	89
Live Oak.....	57	406	3	—	796	430	17	—	149	858	297
Llano.....	362	748	117	—	—	—	—	—	30	50	4
Loving.....	—	165	5	—	122	1	1	—	7	87	6
Lubbock.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lynn.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madison.....	500	953	227	—	748	630	3	—	299	790	622
Marion.....	789	390	13	—	429	454	—	—	1408	611	93
Martin.....	11	83	74	—	113	6	—	—	22	97	—
Mason.....	339	602	6	1.	624	397	1	—	292	426	—
Mataorda.....	259	347	—	—	627	67	—	—	561	449	222
Maverick.....	416	407	—	—	706	—	—	—	317	517	1
McCulloch.....	299	512	44	47.	477	207	1	3.	132	384	180
McLennan.....	1988	4968	59	—	3657	1116	65	13.	4126	6511	873
McMullen.....	64	158	1	6.	195	9	—	—	53	141	7
Medina.....	535	881	15	1.	1085	248	—	—	580	792	84
Menard.....	167	312	17	10.	381	73	1	—	124	294	65
Midland.....	76	275	—	10.	307	37	10	—	45	272	17
Millam.....	1479	3406	293	7.	3911	1835	—	—	2190	3690	984
Mills.....	331	690	273	6.	685	555	4	3.	180	604	537
Mitchell.....	141	451	—	38.	473	92	4	—	147	338	30
Montague.....	347	3062	88	—	2254	689	14	—	375	3552	1063
Montgomery.....	897	1380	116	—	1288	500	6	—	933	1489	454
Moore.....	7	27	—	1.	18	1	—	—	3	24	12
Morris.....	—	—	—	—	897	461	—	—	506	754	220
Motley.....	4	263	—	—	183	12	—	—	7	134	53
Nacogdoches.....	1094	1897	962	—	1976	1508	—	—	850	1738	1128
Navarro.....	1911	4082	610	77.	3882	2323	43	—	2113	3885	2103
Newton.....	350	769	39	3.	919	115	7	—	345	508	117
Nolan.....	130	395	39	11.	358	158	—	—	26	213	93
Nueces.....	461	1140	—	—	1896	110	—	—	554	1525	10
Ochiltree.....	22	22	—	—	40	1	—	—	9	28	1
Oldham.....	21	82	—	—	92	—	—	—	2	69	6
Orange.....	393	842	9	4.	770	314	14	—	426	795	60
Palo Pinto.....	311	1396	252	29.	1057	781	44	—	196	1156	728
Panola.....	678	1764	17	—	1376	226	—	—	291	2219	376
Parker.....	552	2571	492	—	2342	1631	13	—	637	3111	1832
Parmer.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pecos.....	—	—	—	—	266	—	—	—	60	196	1
Polk.....	888	1137	307	3.	1283	903	8	—	589	1273	625
Potter.....	97	331	3	4.	264	36	—	1.	52	228	71
Presidio.....	430	258	—	—	524	2	2	—	418	517	247
Rains.....	454	548	117	—	520	319	—	—	215	581	30
Randall.....	—	216	4	7.	118	57	—	—	—	134	80
Red River.....	818	2302	362	8.	3179	2638	17	—	1560	2900	731
Reeves.....	49	559	1	—	483	13	—	—	45	606	12

	McKinley.	Bryan.	Barker.	Woolley.	Sayers.	Gibbs.	Bailey.	Royal.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Bryan
Refugio.....	84	192	—	—	360	32	—	—	147	173	6
Roberts.....	79	213	20	—	169	35	—	—	19	123	15
Robertson.....	1247	1867	—	6.	2784	272	3	—	2630	2447	422
Rockwall.....	121	1140	50	28.	718	240	16	—	267	1144	159
Runnels.....	74	612	3	2.	452	296	10	2.	109	418	107
Rusk.....	1627	2243	180	1.	2278	812	2	—	1674	2181	573
Sabine.....	—	—	—	—	630	554	4	—	83	462	—
San Augustine.....	383	673	296	—	566	756	—	—	265	657	592
San Jacinto.....	524	862	23	—	1080	325	—	—	770	710	215
San Patricio.....	40	400	—	—	400	27	2	—	71	531	26
San Saba.....	341	1082	111	3.	871	524	2	—	118	711	471
Schleicher.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scurry.....	161	376	261	—	306	317	5	—	39	177	156
Shackelford.....	73	250	—	3.	225	100	—	—	117	2-8	107
Shelby.....	—	—	—	—	1371	370	66	—	186	2162	882
Sherman.....	9	24	—	—	25	—	—	—	8	6	—
Smith.....	2470	2706	124	39.	3157	1641	14	—	2673	3395	622
Somervell.....	143	380	151	—	328	357	—	—	23	393	312
Starr.....	857	1249	—	—	1138	14	—	—	732	1035	—
Stephens.....	45	735	186	7.	596	475	3	—	13	672	290
Sterling.....	44	141	56	—	97	111	—	—	22	113	85
Stonewall.....	107	305	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	126	78
Sutton.....	158	176	—	—	315	53	—	—	138	173	—
Swisher.....	50	148	6	—	127	68	—	—	15	115	78
Tarrant.....	—	5277	167	1.	3904	1101	30	—	2293	6882	1068
Taylor.....	440	1253	139	60.	1140	705	3	—	246	868	458
Terry.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Throckmorton.....	54	250	36	4.	183	100	2	—	52	185	86
Titus.....	445	956	214	—	1081	665	40	—	345	1129	742
Tom Green.....	235	602	1	2.	656	59	2	—	465	740	37
Travis.....	2601	4194	104	27.	4661	1779	53	15.	4138	3737	262
Trinity.....	517	1110	44	—	910	596	1	—	443	762	568
Tyler.....	522	1215	53	53.	971	218	3	—	430	1273	371
Upshur.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	822	1466	452
Upton.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uvalde.....	280	558	—	3.	602	302	—	3.	515	556	2
Val Verde.....	227	571	—	—	674	15	1	—	200	408	—
Van Zandt.....	855	2276	586	14.	2169	1886	9	—	691	2350	1230
Victoria.....	—	—	—	—	2092	445	1	—	1333	845	39
Walker.....	1131	1299	95	—	1532	732	—	—	1037	1276	256
Waller.....	760	971	1	—	2417	361	1	—	1495	1107	221
Ward.....	—	—	—	—	161	73	—	—	71	93	9
Washington.....	1371	1811	—	1.	3519	249	9	—	4198	1654	40
Webb.....	1770	1103	—	—	1850	3	—	—	2067	1183	1
Wharton.....	535	778	5	1.	1030	157	1	—	1166	844	46
Wheeler.....	—	—	—	—	73	5	—	—	21	77	4
Wichita.....	215	907	18	3.	948	130	22	—	165	720	80
Wilbarger.....	138	626	14	—	603	176	29	—	137	743	129
Williamson.....	1812	3673	435	69.	3541	1750	74	—	2151	3919	1164
Wilson.....	477	1800	96	2.	1686	1019	—	—	191	1716	586
Winkler.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wise.....	703	2993	319	—	2489	1297	9	—	540	3581	1447
Wood.....	933	1623	153	12.	1681	949	3	—	778	1750	816
Yoakum.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Young.....	158	858	72	79.	743	215	4	—	99	809	306
Zapata.....	462	102	—	—	676	—	—	—	330	14	—
Zavalla.....	35	126	7	—	105	15	—	—	20	119	18

Total.....	130641	267423	20891	2644.	291548	114955	2437	552.	167520	290862	79572
Plurality.....	136791	—	—	—	175593	—	—	—	—	—	20214
Per cent.....	30.83	63.12	4.95	.62.	71.72	28.28	.59	.11.	30.75	53.39	14.60
Scattering.....	—	2008	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total vote.....	—	423706	—	—	—	409554	—	—	—	544786	—

\*The vote was for McKinley and Hobart electors, Bryan and Sewall electors. Bryan and Watson electors, Palmer and Buckner electors and Levering and Johnson electors. In 1896 Palmer, G. D., received 5,046 and Levering, Pro., 1,786 votes for president. Of the scattering vote in 1900 Debs received 1,846 and Maloney 162. Where no vote is given no returns were received or the counties are unorganized and held no election.

STATE OFFICERS ELECTED, 1900.

Governor—Joseph D. Sayers, Dem.  
 Lieutenant-Governor—J. N. Browning, Dem.  
 Attorney-General—Thomas S. Smith, Dem.  
 Comptroller—R. M. Love, Dem.  
 Treasurer—John W. Robbins, Dem.  
 Commissioner of Land Office—Charles Rogan, Dem.  
 Railroad Commissioner—L. J. Storey, Dem.  
 Chief Justice Superior Court—R. R. Gaines, Dem.  
 Associate Justice—F. A. Williams, Dem.  
 FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.  
 1. The counties of Chambers, Freestone,

Grimes, Harris, Leon, Madison, Montgomery, Trinity, Walker and Waller.  
 Thomas H. Ball, Dem..... 17,515  
 S. E. Tracy, Rep..... 7,661  
 2. The counties of Anderson, Angelina, Cherokee, Hardin, Harrison, Houston, Jasper, Jefferson, Liberty, Nacogdoches, Newton, Orange, Panola, Polk, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto, Shelby, Tyler.  
 Samuel E. Cooper, Dem..... 28,884  
 Wallace, Pop..... 1,730  
 3. The counties of Gregg, Henderson, Hunt, Rains, Rockwall, Rusk, Smith, Upshur, Van Zandt and Wood.  
 R. E. De Graffenreid, Dem..... 18,673

C. G. White, Rep.....	12,015
4. The counties of Bowie, Camp, Cass, Delta, Franklin, Hopkins, Lamar, Marion, Morris, Red River and Titus.....	17,560
John L. Sheppard, Dem.....	9,813
J. C. Gibbons, Rep.....	1,947
Darwin, Pop.....	25,377
5. The counties of Collin, Cooke, Denton, Fannin, Grayson and Montague.....	1,783
C. B. Randall, Dem.....	2,493
Samuel Hampton, Pop.....	32,773
Thomas, Rep.....	7,377
6. The counties of Bosque, Dallas, Ellis, Hill, Johnson, Kaufman and Navarro.....	1,694
Robert E. Burke, Dem.....	7,377
A. M. Lumpkin, Pop.....	1,694
O. F. Dornblazer, Rep.....	1,694
7. The counties of Bell, Brazos, Falls, Limestone, McLennan, Milam and Robertson.....	27,288
Robert L. Henry, Dem.....	1,206
Harrison, Pop.....	1,044
J. E. Boynton, Rep.....	4,798
8. The counties of Brown, Coleman, Comanche, Coryell, Erath, Hamilton, Hood, Lampasas, Mills, Parker, Runnels, Somervell and Tarrant.....	23,124
S. W. T. Lanham, Dem.....	3,267
N. A. Dodge, Rep.....	4,798
Daley, Pop.....	23,967
9. The counties of Bastrop, Burleson, Burnet, Caldwell, Hays, Lee, Travis, Washington and Williamson.....	2,534
A. S. Burleson, Dem.....	18,313
Nat. Q. Henderson, Rep.....	12,319
10. The counties of Austin, Brazoria, Colorado, Fayette, Fort Bend, Galveston, Gonzales, Lavaca and Matagorda.....	18,313
George F. Burgess, Dem.....	12,319
Walter C. Jones, Rep.....	18,313
11. The counties of Aransas, Atascosa, Bee, Calhoun, Cameron, De Witt, Dimmit, Duval, Encinal, Frio, Goliad, Guadalupe, Hidalgo, Jackson, Karnes, LaSalle, Live	

Oak, McMullen, Nueces, Refugio, San Patricio, Starr, Uvalde, Victoria, Webb, Wharton, Wilson, Zapata and Zavala.....	18,618	
Rudolph Klieberg, Dem.....	13,467	
R. B. Couch, Rep.....	12. The counties of Bandera, Bexar, Blanco, Brewster, Bichel, Coke, Comal, Concho, Crane, Crockett, Ector, Edwards, Foley, Gillespie, Glasscock, Irion, Jeff Davis, Kendall, Kerr, Kimble, Kinney, Llano, Mason, Maverick, McCulloch, Medina, Menard, Midland, Pecos, Presidio, San Saba, Schleicher, Sterling, Sutton, Tom Green, Upton and Val Verde.....	16,881
James L. Slayden, Dem.....	9,247	
C. C. Drake, Rep.....	13. The counties of Andrews, Archer, Armstrong, Bailey, Baylor, Borden, Briscoe, Callahan, Carson, Castro, Childress, Clay, Cochran, Collingsworth, Cottle, Crosby, Dallam, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Dickens, Donley, Eastland, El Paso, Fisher, Floyd, Foard, Gaines, Garza, Gray, Greer, Hale, Hall, Hansford, Hardeman, Hartley, Haskell, Hemphill, Hockley, Howard, Hutchinson, Jack, Jones, Kent, King, Knox, Lamb, Lipscomb, Loving, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin, Mitchell, Moore, Motley, Nolan, Ochiltree, Oldham, Palo Pinto, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Reeves, Roberts, Scurry, Shackelford, Sherman, Stephens, Stonewall, Swisher, Taylor, Terry, Throckmorton, Ward, Wheeler, Wichita, Wilbarger, Winkler, Wise, Yoakum and Young.....	28,025
John H. Stephens, Dem.....	4,511	
C. W. Johnson, Rep.....		

LEGISLATURE.

	1900.		1899.			
	Sen.	Ho.	J.B.	Sen.	Ho.	J.B.
Democrats.....	31	127	158.	30	118	148
Republicans.....	—	—	—	1	1	2
People's.....	1	—	1.	—	7	7
Independents.....	—	—	—	—	2	2

UTAH (Population 276,566).

COUNTIES.  
(27)

	PRES. 1900		PRESIDENT '96		GOV. '95		
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	G. D.	Rep.	Dem.
Beaver.....	682	629..	205	1051	—	404	300 2
Box Elder.....	1635	1480..	735	1870	—	728	693 4
Cache.....	2820	3082..	829	4935	—	1236	1629 32
Carbon.....	748	621..	85	693	—	301	155 6
Davis.....	1238	1380..	450	1753	—	424	604 56
Emery.....	666	798..	231	985	—	315	381 17
Garfield.....	649	395..	249	615	—	256	212 —
Grand.....	178	204..	28	246	—	139	31 11
Iron.....	628	708..	205	806	—	307	247 —
Juab.....	1532	1986..	439	2360	—	703	456 140
Kane.....	392	161..	288	230	—	168	84 —
Millard.....	938	844..	166	1384	—	536	350 8
Morgan.....	391	363..	138	582	—	213	176 11
Plute.....	330	280..	34	555	—	161	135 22
Rich.....	587	282..	162	408	—	159	179 1
Salt Lake.....	13496	12840..	2575	18617	21.	5228	4118 1031
San Juan.....	81	72..	8	167	—	37	58 2
San Pete.....	3575	2441..	1813	3587	—	1559	1390 18
Sevier.....	1581	1261..	497	1858	—	673	559 7
Summit.....	1555	1763..	245	3402	—	1238	835 181
Tooele.....	1259	1114..	274	1684	—	530	333 16
Uintah.....	639	773..	112	890	—	181	245 137
Utah.....	5698	5391..	2039	7375	—	2541	2544 106
Wasatch.....	723	781..	51	1333	—	364	431 4
Washington.....	409	1003..	170	1210	—	225	510 3
Wayne.....	324	282..	78	405	—	123	178 1
Weber.....	4585	4092..	1373	6343	—	2048	1719 235
Total.....	47139	45006..	31491	64697	21.	20833	18519 2051
Plurality.....	2133	—	—	33116	—	—	2314
Per cent.....	50.59	48.30..	32.76	67.21	.02.	50.31	44.72 4.95
Scattering.....	1035	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total vote.....	93180	—	96124	—	—	—	41403

Scattering vote: S. L., 106; S. D., 720; Pro., 209.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Governor—Heber M. Wells, Rep.....	47,600
James H. Moyle, Dem.....	44,447
Secretary of State—	
J. T. Hammond, Rep.....	47,161
F. S. Harris, Dem.....	44,694
Attorney-General—M. A. Breedon, R. P.....	46,673
A. J. Urber, Dem.....	45,338
Treasurer—Dixon, Rep.....	47,048
R. C. Lund, Dem.....	44,840
Auditor—Tingey, Rep.....	46,650
R. C. Lund, Dem.....	44,912

Judge Superior Court—

G. W. Barch, Rep.....	47,443
J. W. M. Whiteculton, Dem.....	44,472

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.

George Sutherland, R. P.....	46,180
William H. King, Dem.....	45,939

LEGISLATURE.

	1900.		1899.	
	Sen.	Ho. J. B.	Sen.	Ho. J. B.
Republicans.....	8	29	37	—
Democrats.....	10	16	26	—
Fusionists.....	—	—	—	4

VERMONT (Population 343,641).

COUNTIES.  
(14)

Population.	—PRESIDENT 1900—				—Gov. 1896—				—PRESIDENT 1896—			
	Rep. Dem.	Pro.	Peo.	McKinley, Bryan, Barker, Scattering.	Rep. Dem.	Pro.	Rep.	Pro.	Rep. Dem.	Pro.	Rep. Dem.	Pro.
21912 Addison.....	3286	467	25	25	3890	530	116	4314	404	36	81	
21705 Bennington.....	2660	871	30	8	2308	1128	65	3086	653	61	36	
24381 Caledonia.....	2357	817	25	52	2405	884	111	3474	729	130	94	
35900 Chittenden.....	3407	1822	53	27	3586	2354	105	4743	1416	89	54	
3636 Essex.....	758	358	5	2	718	861	26	873	277	33	13	
3018 Franklin.....	2737	1316	17	57	3691	1572	98	3444	1150	107	72	
4462 Grand Isle.....	356	146	6	10	482	219	7	425	158	31	2	
12289 Lamolle.....	1742	418	15	25	1487	387	45	2061	440	23	27	
19313 Orange.....	2515	740	22	62	2450	902	109	3067	567	121	69	
22024 Orleans.....	2749	441	14	21	2493	443	42	3412	442	56	46	
44206 Rutland.....	5001	1874	49	80	4885	2376	100	6794	1951	161	89	
36607 Washington.....	3919	1622	65	35	3585	1863	106	4476	1386	177	66	
26690 Windham.....	3948	1014	23	11	2664	897	80	4829	670	190	50	
32225 Windsor.....	5227	943	19	15	3541	770	65	6128	674	126	34	
Total.....	42568	12849	368	431	38555	14686	1075	51127	10337	1331	733	
Plurality.....	2919				23839			40490				
Per cent.....	75.94	22.85	.65	.76	70.95	27.03	1.98	80.08	16.66	2.09	1.15	
Total vote.....		56216				54337			63828			

\*This is the combined democratic and populist vote. The Bryan and Sewall electors received 10,179 votes and the Bryan and Watson electors 458.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.

1. Counties of Addison, Bennington, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamolle and Rutland.	22,845
David J. Foster, Rep.....	22,845
Ozro Meacham, Dem.....	9,441
Henry M. Seeley, Pro.....	796
Scattering.....	273
2. Counties of Caledonia, Essex, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham and Windsor.	23,273
Kittridge Hoskins, Rep.....	23,273
George T. Swazey, Dem.....	7,291
Scattering.....	252

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.  
(September election.)

Governor—William W. Stickney, Rep.....	48,441
John H. Senter, Dem.....	17,129
Henry C. Barnes, Pro.....	950
James Pirie, S. D.....	567
Scattering.....	12
Lieutenant-Governor—	
Martin F. Allen, Rep.....	47,695
Emory S. Harris, Dem.....	16,831
Charles B. Wilson, Pro.....	942
C. H. Barber, S. D.....	526

Scattering.....	10
Treasurer—John L. Bacon, Rep.....	47,364
Elisha May, Dem.....	16,670
Lucius C. Kimball, Pro.....	909
Scattering.....	19
Secretary of State—	
Fred A. Howland, Rep.....	47,294
Herbert C. Comings, Dem.....	16,642
Fennimore H. Shepard, Pro.....	896
John McMillan, S. D.....	504
Scattering.....	13
Auditor of Accounts—	
Orion M. Barber, Rep.....	47,027
Charles A. Fitzpatrick, Dem.....	16,668
Fred A. Collins, Pro.....	909
Scattering.....	18

LEGISLATURE.

	1900-1901.		1898-1899.	
	Sen.	Ho. J. B.	Sen.	Ho. J. B.
Republicans.....	30	196	226	30
Democrats.....	—	48	—	42
Ind. Dem.....	—	1	—	—
Prohibition.....	—	—	—	1
Nonpartisan.....	—	—	—	1

VIRGINIA (Population 1,854,184).

COUNTIES.  
(100)

	—PRESIDENT 1900—		—Gov. 1897—		—PRESIDENT 1896—	
	Rep. Dem.	Pro.	Rep. Dem.	Pro.	Rep. Dem.	Pro. S.L.G.D.
Accomac.....	1460	3210	69	1405	145	1675
Alexandria.....	1671	2411	20	1278	24	1918
Alexandria city.....	935	2003	6	1198	30	1281
Alexandria county.....	421	413	2	249	1	248
Alleghany.....	1451	841	37	487	91	644
Amherst.....	990	1516	4	1310	56	777
Amelia.....	838	608	12	486	15	416
Appomattox.....	457	1082	5	766	9	188
Augusta.....	2519	2869	185	2317	148	1270
Bath.....	454	422	5	375	2	245
Bedford.....	1382	2585	84	1989	19	949
Bland.....	465	513	3	423	4	295



## ELECTION RETURNS.

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	McKinley	Bryan	Woolley	Tyler	Cutler	McCaul	McKinley	Bryan	Lever's	Match	Palm
Botetourt.....	1329	1383	25..	1303	29	948..	1614	1491	19	—	22
Bristol city.....	281	787	13..	327	8	187..	384	413	16	—	12
Brunswick.....	1177	1064	5..	1039	21	676..	366	1322	3	3	12
Buchanan.....	694	587	—	581	11	307..	695	509	—	—	—
Buckingham.....	922	942	14..	852	8	554..	1169	1247	8	2	24
Buena Vista city.....	204	215	5..	213	18	111..	184	219	—	—	3
Campbell.....	1288	1339	7..	1118	6	637..	1686	2115	8	2	8
Carroll.....	1759	1434	9..	1237	20	1331..	1672	1528	3	—	3
Caroline.....	1144	1077	14..	736	39	799..	1502	1293	9	1	9
Charles City.....	—	—	—	165	4	39..	362	272	5	—	7
Charlotte.....	323	1011	2..	827	5	115..	538	1458	30	5	34
Charlottesville.....	361	731	1..	329	6	43..	371	501	7	—	11
Chesterfield.....	884	1398	22..	1097	21	508..	1273	1729	14	1	22
Clarke.....	426	1055	30..	756	6	77..	490	1114	18	—	7
Craig.....	265	415	38..	363	41	147..	249	490	18	—	—
Culpeper.....	847	1512	1..	1113	4	457..	1113	1704	10	—	14
Cumberland.....	205	537	1..	455	1	151..	657	618	4	—	5
Danville.....	310	1575	87..	850	60	303..	1073	1702	51	—	41
Dickenson.....	683	727	—	499	23	382..	534	547	1	—	10
Dinwiddie.....	583	990	6..	943	16	225..	741	1069	1	—	7
Elizabeth City.....	697	1027	8..	639	10	492..	919	573	20	—	19
Essex.....	590	731	1..	862	5	133..	669	924	1	—	3
Fairfax.....	1507	2136	14..	1700	18	1099..	1877	2109	8	1	22
Fauquier.....	1377	2610	8..	1516	5	542..	1553	2744	9	2	22
Floyd.....	1566	648	4..	517	7	902..	1525	848	12	1	2
Fluvanna.....	678	790	13..	675	7	305..	708	919	3	1	12
Franklin.....	1702	1785	24..	1491	33	918..	1711	2905	5	—	3
Frederick.....	671	1748	21..	473	8	97..	338	532	7	—	3
Fredericksburg.....	353	587	3..	695	12	15..	445	1848	24	—	11
Giles.....	858	1010	36..	987	92	486..	777	993	51	—	15
Gloucester.....	354	454	1..	860	1	193..	549	819	10	1	7
Goochland.....	876	602	—	523	4	587..	877	676	3	—	10
Grayson.....	1585	1252	2..	1155	11	1066..	1473	1328	2	—	28
Greene.....	459	511	—	506	—	168..	581	533	2	—	—
Greenville.....	547	740	4..	725	10	202..	471	850	3	—	3
Halifax.....	1632	2864	45..	2112	29	624..	2050	3231	33	1	20
Hanover.....	1201	1203	14..	1051	61	580..	1337	1499	26	1	37
Henrico.....	1049	2189	25..	1274	23	225..	1817	2332	13	5	48
Henry.....	1267	1356	17..	1018	36	849..	1783	1409	10	—	4
Highland.....	540	512	11..	312	7	275..	489	553	7	1	2
Isle of Wight.....	763	1206	—	1257	4	294..	727	1264	7	7	3
James City.....	255	294	1..	283	8	128..	291	261	2	—	1
King George.....	643	480	2..	506	3	428..	681	582	3	—	6
King and Queen.....	614	796	2..	826	6	165..	655	853	5	—	6
King William.....	843	762	8..	316	24	165..	600	599	6	—	3
Lancaster.....	508	971	7..	912	19	614..	569	1073	16	3	4
Lee.....	1392	1493	6..	1196	54	603..	1470	1475	16	—	11
Loudoun.....	1684	2690	119..	1922	25	520..	1901	2471	96	—	9
Louisiana.....	1187	1169	22..	1133	86	896..	1391	1396	25	—	10
Lunenburg.....	343	634	9..	467	16	159..	475	1045	6	—	4
Lynchburg.....	690	1081	—	1148	36	129..	1647	1657	37	—	26
Madison.....	664	986	14..	808	26	221..	724	1089	5	—	—
Manchester.....	442	647	34..	600	20	249..	588	812	9	—	18
Matthews.....	294	726	40..	577	12	192..	444	797	30	—	7
Mecklenburg.....	1855	1637	4..	988	12	1113..	2353	2099	26	—	6
Middlesex.....	640	686	56..	462	9	48..	680	688	5	—	3
Montgomery.....	1391	1102	5..	1128	56	825..	1564	1317	56	1	12
Nansemond.....	922	1481	12..	1257	7	685..	1060	1300	11	2	8
Nelson.....	1163	1530	4..	1233	57	645..	1183	1492	20	—	23
New Kent.....	447	282	1..	174	20	248..	446	969	3	—	5
Norfolk city.....	2301	3883	39..	2543	32	375..	1365	3063	73	5	93
Norfolk county.....	1100	2415	5..	1710	21	957..	3475	2137	33	7	23
Newport News.....	3610	1896	15..	654	7	181..	1155	676	5	1	20
Northampton.....	896	1180	12..	493	10	265..	802	1086	21	—	11
Northumberland.....	807	809	7..	545	25	213..	904	953	13	1	3
Nottaway.....	489	1076	13..	754	20	250..	478	936	16	—	2
Orange.....	929	1100	19..	847	39	445..	957	1324	11	—	13
Page.....	1214	1041	26..	691	17	393..	1454	1166	37	2	13
Patrick.....	1281	1026	8..	930	5	999..	1140	886	10	1	3
Petersburg.....	668	1589	9..	824	44	259..	766	1682	5	2	83
Pittsylvania.....	2323	3758	59..	2064	114	1218..	3196	3387	36	—	25
Portsmouth.....	566	1743	14..	842	8	173..	769	1380	7	1	48
Powhatan.....	582	458	1..	407	2	371..	637	528	7	—	4
Prince Edward.....	574	843	—	717	17	274..	979	991	6	—	22
Prince George.....	301	367	—	378	60	2..	334	518	1	1	5
Prince William.....	680	1351	—	596	—	187..	727	1341	2	—	7
Princess Anne.....	327	743	2..	596	15	191..	637	790	6	—	2
Pulaski.....	1243	1048	—	1000	8	937..	1489	1109	3	1	8
Radford city.....	247	257	5..	364	4	—	309	372	13	—	10
Rappahannock.....	507	813	7..	933	—	220..	569	1076	1	—	8
Richmond city.....	2729	6085	71..	3839	4	505..	1160	7839	99	5	334
Richmond county.....	574	682	3..	576	64	330..	677	667	3	—	7
Roanoke city.....	1120	1761	53..	1529	85	702..	1697	2065	58	2	33
Roanoke county.....	1188	942	58..	726	29	807..	1484	1114	36	1	12
Rockbridge.....	2223	1658	22..	1430	14	1287..	2290	1634	17	—	130

	McKinley	Bryan	Woolley	Tyler	Outler	McCaull	McKinley	Bryan	Lever's	Matoh's	Palm's
Rockingham.....	2572	2852	108..	2149	37	187..	3524	2568	100	—	27
Russell.....	1577	1856	6..	1456	15	487..	1475	1530	9	—	1
Scott.....	1650	1813	3..	1755	39	1226..	2206	1793	4	—	1
Shenandoah.....	1822	1965	40..	1688	110	846..	2102	2052	51	—	47
Smyth.....	1794	1252	12..	1134	10	754..	1546	1407	8	—	4
Southampton.....	610	1708	15..	1503	7	274..	439	1438	14	—	6
Spottsylvania.....	817	774	5..	490	3	381..	903	877	4	—	4
Stafford.....	867	648	1..	591	3	555..	1084	629	3	—	3
Staunton.....	375	612	70..	627	36	167..	556	713	92	—	42
Surrey.....	473	839	22..	667	3	226..	609	709	5	—	5
Sussex.....	430	733	1..	685	7	140..	418	769	2	—	4
Tazewell.....	2063	1312	8..	1396	46	1270..	2525	1582	8	—	9
Warren.....	462	1068	19..	770	13	145..	575	1172	25	—	20
Warwick.....	336	526	—	536	5	80..	577	238	1	—	2
Washington.....	2498	2291	10..	1917	31	1632..	2609	2374	20	—	16
Westmoreland.....	597	691	10..	472	1	237..	827	705	2	—	1
Williamsburg.....	88	161	7..	112	1	65..	90	133	3	—	1
Winchester.....	423	583	10..	303	6	75..	447	490	22	—	1
Wise.....	1725	1215	15..	625	2	527..	1230	966	—	—	1
Wythe.....	1932	1607	6..	1565	5	1023..	1882	1683	9	—	4
York.....	631	551	—	698	12	145..	223	722	16	—	1
Total.....	115865	140380	2150..	109355	2743	56390..	135368	154709	2350	108	2129
Plurality.....		30215		52815							
Per cent.....	43.87	55.31	81..	64.43	1.61	83.40..	45.83	52.62	.79	.04	.72
Scattering.....						946					
Total vote.....	264065			170184				294664			

For governor (1897) J. S. Cowden, Ind., received 414 votes and John J. Quartz, socialist, 528. and the cities of Lynchburg, Radford and Roanoke.

- FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.
- The counties of Accomac, Caroline, Essex, Gloucester, King and Queen, Lancaster, Matthews, Middlesex, Northampton, Northumberland, Richmond, Spottsylvania, Westmoreland and city of Fredericksburg.
    - J. M. Stubbs, Rep..... 8,737
    - W. A. Jones, Dem..... 16,076
  - The counties of Charles City, Elizabeth City, Isle of Wight, James City, Nansemond, Norfolk, Princess Anne, Southampton, Surrey, Warwick, York, and the cities of Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth and Williamsburg.
    - R. A. Wise, Rep..... 10,203
    - H. L. Maynard, Dem..... 20,113
    - James H. Flynn, Ind..... 1,079
    - C. C. Williams, Ind..... 938
  - The counties of Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, King William, New Kent, and the cities of Richmond and Manchester.
    - Edgar Allan, Rep..... 7,793
    - John Lamb, Dem..... 15,274
    - Adolph Muller, Soc..... 205
  - The counties of Amelia, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Greensville, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Prince George, Sussex, and the city of Petersburg.
    - C. E. Wilson, Rep..... 8,053
    - F. R. Lassiter, Dem..... 12,796
  - The counties of Carroll, Floyd, Franklin, Grayson, Henry, Patrick, Pittsylvania, and the city of Danville.
    - J. R. Whitehead, Rep..... 10,292
    - C. A. Swanson, Dem..... 14,293
  - The counties of Bedford, Campbell, Charlotte, Halifax, Montgomery, Roanoke,

- J. B. Stoval, Rep..... 2,467
  - P. J. Otey, Dem..... 15,948
  - A. E. Fairweather, Ind..... 2,040
- The counties of Albemarle, Clarke, Frederick, Greene, Madison, Page, Rappahannock, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Warren, and the cities of Charlottesville and Winchester.
    - C. M. Gibbens, Rep..... 9,995
    - James Hay, Dem..... 17,270
  - The counties of Alexandria, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, King George, Loudoun, Louisa, Orange, Prince William, Stafford and the city of Alexandria.
    - W. J. Rogers, Rep..... 9,858
    - John F. Rixey, Dem..... 17,071
  - The counties of Bland, Buchanan, Craig, Dickenson, Giles, Lee, Pulaski, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, Wise, Wythe, and the city of Bristol.
    - J. A. Walker, Rep..... 18,412
    - W. F. Rhea, Dem..... 20,164
  - The counties of Alleghany, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Buckingham, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Highland, Nelson, Rockbridge, and the cities of Buena Vista and Staunton.
    - R. T. Hubbard, Rep..... 12,913
    - H. D. Flood, Dem..... 16,064

LEGISLATURE.

	1900-1.		1898-99.		
	Sen.	Ho.	J. B.	Ho. J. B.	
Republicans.....	32	7	9..	4	130
Democrats.....	38	93	131..	5	95
Populists.....	—	—	—	1	—
Independent.....	—	—	—	—	1

WASHINGTON (Population 513,103).

COUNTIES.	— PRESIDENT 1900 —					— PRESIDENT 1896 —					— PRESIDENT 1892 —				
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro. S. D.	S. L.		Rep.	Fus.	Pro.	Nat. G. D.		Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Pro.	
Adams.....	461	523	30	9	2..	243	363	11	—	—	241	139	6	181	
Asotin.....	393	328	23	3	8..	214	254	3	1	15..	187	143	16	16	
Chehalis.....	1850	1081	77	108	32..	1267	1312	21	3	38..	994	798	43	525	
Chelan.....	577	575	12	11	5..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Clallam.....	723	407	5	51	10..	559	676	6	5	41..	514	448	7	383	
Clarke.....	1693	1025	79	90	20..	1497	1497	51	9	50..	1074	966	92	449	
Columbia.....	899	706	27	9	2..	776	847	9	4	15..	618	672	93	185	
Cowlitz.....	1171	619	54	16	9..	989	965	23	2	39..	749	596	36	430	
Douglas.....	516	615	20	9	1..	334	722	10	—	11..	347	253	19	298	
Ferry.....	423	831	8	9	2..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Franklin.....	52	81	3	—	3..	38	108	2	—	5..	29	54	3	31	

ELECTION RETURNS.

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	McKin'y.	Bryan.	Wool'l.	Debs.	Malon'y	M'Kinley	Bryan.	Lever'y	Beatt'y	Palm'r.	Harrison	Clevel'd.	Bidwell	Weaver
Garfield.....	528	437	18	17	4.	378	469	14	1	13.	352	288	45	284
Island.....	263	123	13	14	7.	206	181	7	2	10.	162	127	18	93
Jefferson.....	687	395	19	4	9.	704	500	8	2	36.	622	645	15	98
King.....	10218	7836	318	263	229.	6413	7497	144	15	236.	6548	4974	467	801
Kitsap.....	880	489	75	46	16.	728	702	29	4	28.	437	370	58	400
Kittitas.....	1139	934	52	20	9.	1044	1096	23	3	40.	860	800	32	573
Klickitat.....	906	496	58	22	4.	876	664	11	—	44.	612	279	48	367
Lewis.....	1907	1382	94	43	16.	1594	1584	37	12	70.	1354	1014	172	718
Lincoln.....	1414	1585	66	30	7.	781	1715	31	5	56.	876	831	66	533
Mason.....	514	457	11	13	7.	397	650	11	2	17.	352	356	6	124
Okanogan.....	457	714	10	17	2.	284	912	11	5	38.	565	425	5	146
Pacific.....	887	396	27	15	7.	925	512	19	5	50.	706	559	39	86
Pierce.....	6269	5702	204	296	118.	4651	5404	58	24	165.	3937	3621	297	2793
San Juan.....	428	245	10	6	7.	411	283	3	—	8.	361	226	15	45
Skagit.....	1314	1220	65	115	31.	1263	1573	28	2	59.	1248	923	69	665
Skamania.....	175	203	4	4	2.	122	237	4	—	15.	93	99	5	34
Spokane.....	2561	2480	179	64	34.	1871	2775	43	2	83.	1495	1380	80	1302
Spokane.....	5515	5125	306	81	38.	2701	5725	111	11	104.	3308	2274	178	1616
Stevens.....	1121	1612	38	27	8.	433	1880	26	10	46.	595	501	5	529
Thurston.....	1298	978	36	51	16.	1052	1771	17	5	44.	1045	810	107	514
Wahkiakum.....	896	207	10	20	8.	290	376	3	—	20.	240	222	4	49
Walla-Walla.....	2119	1480	61	20	9.	1599	1652	37	2	64.	1378	1313	126	88
Whitcom.....	2852	1700	145	282	135.	1971	2177	68	4	50.	1702	1161	178	1080
Whitman.....	2365	2826	180	156	27.	1592	3578	77	8	112.	2168	2061	178	1339
Yakima.....	1307	1066	46	65	12.	948	1219	12	1	47.	630	498	14	370
Total.....	57,456	44,833	2,363	2,006	866.	39,153	51,646	968	148	1,668.	36,459	29,802	2,542	1,916
Plurality.....	12,623					12,633					6,957			
Per cent.....	53.43	41.69	2.19	1.87	.70.	41.84	55.19	1.03	.16	1.78.	41.44	33.85	2.86	21.8
Total vote.....		107,524				95,583					87,968			

\*Democrats, people's party and silver republicans.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Governor—J. M. Fink, Rep.....	49,860
John R. Rogers, Dem.....	51,944
Dunlap, Pro.....	2,103
Randolph, S. D.....	1,670
McCormick, S. L.....	843
Lieutenant-Governor—	
Henry McBride, Rep.....	53,574
W. E. McCroskey, Dem.....	46,570
Secretary of State—	
Sam N. Nichols, Rep.....	54,839
James Brady, Dem.....	45,116
State Treasurer—C. W. Maynard, Rep	55,395
W. E. Runner, Dem.....	44,698
State Auditor—J. D. Atkinson, Rep.....	55,401
L. J. Silverhorn, Dem.....	44,577
Attorney-General—	
W. B. Stratton, Rep.....	54,841
T. M. Vance, Dem.....	45,307
Superintendent Public Instruction—	
R. B. Bryan, Rep.....	54,558
F. J. Brown, Dem.....	45,716
Commissioner Public Lands—	
S. A. Callvert, Rep.....	54,915
O. A. Holcomb, Dem.....	44,787

Judge Superior Court—

William Mount, Rep.....	56,122
R. O. Dunbar, Rep.....	56,092
E. C. Million, Dem.....	44,039
Richard Winsor, Dem.....	43,671
Smith, Pro.....	2,606
Angus, S. D.....	1,959
May, S. D.....	1,972
Young, S. L.....	1,018
Martin, S. L.....	945

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.

F. W. Cushman, Rep.....	55,268
W. L. Jones, Rep.....	55,393
F. C. Robertson, Dem.....	44,882
J. T. Ronald, Dem.....	45,448

LEGISLATURE.

	1901-1902.		1896-99.	
	Sen.	Ho.	J. B. Sen.	Ho. J. B.
Republicans ..	26	59	85.	15
Democrats ..	6	21	27.	6
People's.....	2	—	2.	13
Citizen's.....	—	—	—	1

WEST VIRGINIA (Population 958,800).

Population.	—PRESIDENT 1900—		—PRESIDENT 1896—		—PRESIDENT 1892—	
	Rep. Dem.	Pro. S. D.	Pro. Rep. Dem.	G. D. Pro.	Rep. Dem.	Pro. Pro.
14198 Barbour.....	1840	1579	—	—	22.	1573
19469 Berkeley.....	2506	2288	—	—	23.	2497
8194 Boone.....	767	956	—	—	20.	2085
18904 Braxton.....	1894	2102	15	—	54	20.
7219 Brooke.....	1001	7107	—	3	24.	935
29252 Cabell.....	3696	3251	8	—	59.	3127
10296 Calhoun.....	946	1268	13	—	6.	796
8248 Clay.....	906	716	4	—	7.	661
19689 Doddridge.....	1893	1222	4	2	22.	1747
31987 Fayette.....	5407	3227	4	7	70.	4544
11762 Gilmer.....	1117	1410	—	—	14.	1000
7275 Grant.....	1355	326	—	—	8.	1306
20683 Greenbrier.....	1839	2456	5	—	18.	1691
11896 Hampshire.....	659	2025	18	1	8.	676
6683 Hancock.....	893	564	—	—	51.	843
8449 Hardy.....	506	1292	—	—	4.	547
27690 Harrison.....	3917	2677	48	3	79.	3027
22987 Jackson.....	2850	2194	6	5	34.	2527
15685 Jefferson.....	1207	2707	—	1	31.	1283
54926 Kanawha.....	7247	4736	1	62	—	6848
16980 Lewis.....	1972	1702	—	—	—	1813

Population.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Barker.	Debs.	Woolley.	McKinley	Bryan.	Palmer.	Forver.	Harrison	Cleveland	Bidwell	Weaver
15434 Lincoln.....	1712	1487	—	—	—	1395	1385	6	2.	840	1081	13	323
6955 Logan.....	423	983	—	—	—	382	992	21	1.	484	1522	—	—
18747 McDowell.....	4352	3612	—	—	138.	3421	3305	26	105.	2584	2632	138	73
82430 Marion.....	3790	2134	6	30	189.	3560	2107	17	112.	2568	1808	173	339
26444 Marshall.....	3162	2462	1	9	10.	3067	2494	11	10.	2600	2290	41	64
24142 Mason.....	2700	2111	4	6	20.	2389	2123	6	15.	1651	1827	10	61
23023 Mercer.....	1690	1240	—	1	42.	1548	1308	10	40.	1356	1279	19	75
12883 Mineral.....	838	1363	—	—	—	632	1204	3	2.	—	—	—	—
11359 Mingo.....	2989	1576	—	4	83.	2985	1484	18	32.	2255	1506	38	24
19049 Monongalia.....	1556	1552	15	—	9.	1323	1579	5	9.	1141	1073	7	58
13130 Monroe.....	1091	596	—	—	25.	1107	493	23	30.	910	582	13	—
7234 Morgan.....	3761	1218	—	1	10.	2635	988	4	1.	1265	607	—	—
11403 Nicholas.....	1651	1254	—	—	62.	908	1226	5	62.	728	1063	97	32
48024 Ohio.....	7082	5383	3	116	105.	6721	5016	77	69.	5061	5220	154	19
9167 Pendleton.....	981	1154	—	—	9.	784	1117	—	—	717	1075	4	8
9345 Pleasants.....	1202	1086	—	—	—	887	922	4	3.	713	855	13	13
8572 Pocahontas.....	794	1007	—	—	—	632	983	7	3.	539	950	14	3
23727 Preston.....	3801	1322	1	9	42.	3528	1332	7	31.	2866	1323	88	88
17390 Putnam.....	2118	1676	—	5	9.	1877	1702	4	3.	1612	1597	15	76
12436 Raleigh.....	1385	1126	—	—	4.	1150	1103	4	2.	871	965	15	7
17670 Randolph.....	1771	2154	3	—	—	1427	1909	10	14.	839	1622	17	11
18301 Ritchie.....	2510	1568	7	5	149.	2212	1601	2	56.	1773	1949	180	219
13852 Roane.....	2156	2096	47	—	19.	1849	2126	5	11.	1452	1709	22	123
16265 Summers.....	1751	1822	—	—	11.	1569	1738	3	17.	1233	1632	26	46
14978 Taylor.....	2033	1416	3	—	11.	1839	1307	8	21.	1322	1158	27	139
13433 Tucker.....	1691	1199	1	3	20.	1261	1111	—	—	830	867	8	30
18252 Tyler.....	2514	1831	11	2	22.	2430	1739	7	22.	1449	1106	24	450
14396 Upshur.....	2339	965	6	—	4.	2281	949	13	36.	1849	938	83	15
23619 Wayne.....	2258	2658	—	—	—	2032	2443	11	3.	1514	2095	5	71
8862 Webster.....	797	1147	—	—	—	709	972	—	—	353	737	—	5
22880 Wetzel.....	2043	2639	16	4	29.	1685	2525	9	13.	1183	1810	20	544
10284 Wirt.....	1226	1156	—	—	—	1088	1162	5	9.	926	1110	18	15
34452 Wood.....	4805	3636	1	7	60.	4016	3485	27	31.	3201	2885	78	117
8380 Wyoming.....	838	764	—	—	1.	735	613	—	—	591	577	11	11

Total.....	119651	9791	274	286	1585.	105368	94480	675	1261.	80293	84467	2165	4166
Plurality.....	21068												
Per cent.....	54.28	44.74	.11	.12	.71.	52.23	46.80	.29	.41.	46.91	49.32	1.25	2.49
Total vote.....	220788												

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1900.

A. B. White, Rep.....	118,807
John H. Holt, Dem.....	100,226
T. R. Carskadon, Pro.....	1,373
H. T. Houston, Peo.....	266

OTHER STATE OFFICERS ELECTED, 1900.

- (All republicans.)
- Auditor—Arnold C. Scherr.
- Treasurer—Peter Silman.
- Attorney-General—Romeo H. Freer.
- Superintendent of Schools—T. C. Miller.
- Supreme Court Judges—Henry Brannon, George Poffenbarger.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.

- 1. The counties of Braxton, Brooke, Doddridge, Gilmer, Hancock, Harrison, Lewis, Marshall, Ohio, Tyler and Wetzel.
- B. B. Dovenor, Rep..... 27,767
- Haymond, Dem..... 22,733
- Jackson, Pro..... 598
- Johnston, Peo..... 59
- 2. The counties of Barbour, Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Marion, Mineral, Monongalia, Morgan, Pendle-

- ton, Preston, Randolph, Taylor and Tucker.
- A. G. Dayton, Rep..... 27,735
- Davis, Dem..... 25,347
- Young, Pro..... 323

- 3. The counties of Boone, Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Logan, Mercer, Monroe, McDowell, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Summers, Upshur and Wyoming.
- J. H. Gaines, Rep..... 34,237
- Johnston, Dem..... 27,667
- Kyle, Pro..... 33
- Hill, Peo..... 20

- 4. The counties of Cabell, Calhoun, Jackson, Lincoln, Mason, Pleasants, Ritchie, Roane, Putnam, Wayne, Wirt and Wood.
- J. A. Hughes, Rep..... 28,474
- Collins, Dem..... 24,743
- Shaw, Pro..... 59
- T'rn, Peo..... 6

LEGISLATURE.

1901.		1900.	
Sen. Ho. J. B. Sen. Ho. J. B.		Republican	
Republicans.....	17	50	67.
Democrats.....	9	21	30.
People's.....	—	—	on joint ballot.

WISCONSIN (Population 2,069,024).

Population.	PRESIDENT 1900					PRESIDENT 1896				
	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	S. D.	Lat. R.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Nat. G.	D. S. L.
9141 Adams.....	1513	410	29	—	2.	1432	391	27	—	16
23176 Ashland.....	3035	1563	106	7	44.	2738	1743	60	3	26
23677 Barron.....	2949	945	159	—	4.	2772	1324	155	4	27
14892 Bayfield.....	2428	633	83	8	9.	2244	770	59	11	13
46384 Brown.....	4938	3588	134	6	29.	5406	3841	83	13	69
16763 Buffalo.....	2093	1399	58	—	1.	2301	1302	61	2	51
7478 Burnett.....	1112	219	50	7	3.	890	349	28	1	4
17078 Calumet.....	1632	1910	57	1	22.	1547	1869	28	1	27
33037 Chippewa.....	4218	2448	141	2	10.	3601	2929	84	2	35
25848 Clark.....	3865	1157	125	9	16.	3328	1318	97	1	39
30031 Columbia.....	4763	2185	284	3	23.	4845	2380	280	2	108
17286 Crawford.....	2333	1357	46	1	—	2323	1509	38	1	24
69135 Dane.....	9397	6129	512	5	46.	9080	6521	410	12	159
6821 Dodge.....	4785	5819	177	1	9.	5610	4900	120	9	236

ELECTION RETURNS.

381

Population.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Woolley.	Debs.	Maloney.	M'Kinly.	Bryan.	Lever.	gB.	Butly.	P'ner.	M'oh'y.
17583 Door.....	2363	677	57	2	2	2402	885	49	1	21	1	21
30535 Douglas.....	4450	2194	181	23	135	4274	2527	96	2	48	1	8
25043 Dunn.....	3046	1113	144	3	3	3376	1418	131	3	33	3	53
51092 Eau Claire.....	4579	1970	184	4	62	4273	2364	186	6	52	2	5
3197 Florence.....	514	110	17	2	4	488	129	6	8	2	2	2
47589 Fond du Lac.....	6258	5141	210	1	20	6174	4533	157	4	128	5	5
1886 Forest.....	878	95	18	—	1	406	172	15	2	2	2	2
36881 Grant.....	5611	3254	287	3	24	5315	3683	188	4	67	8	8
22719 Green.....	2997	1778	165	—	42	3063	2389	158	2	53	7	7
15797 Green Lake.....	2084	1523	82	1	5	2103	1568	61	5	32	6	6
23114 Iowa.....	3272	1749	204	1	15	3115	2040	74	12	61	8	8
6616 Iron.....	1819	357	38	1	4	1288	472	26	1	—	1	1
17466 Jackson.....	2639	652	103	—	2	2710	778	98	7	39	2	2
34789 Jefferson.....	3729	4134	203	—	8	4344	3504	178	4	263	4	4
20629 Juneau.....	2914	1586	98	—	2	2832	1671	59	5	35	4	4
21707 Kenosha.....	3078	2105	67	3	28	2827	1732	40	1	62	8	8
17213 Kewaunee.....	1752	1732	31	—	5	1835	1649	14	1	91	—	—
42397 La Crosse.....	5326	3612	198	1	10	6297	3658	161	2	225	8	8
20459 La Fayette.....	2553	2103	153	1	2	2919	2236	114	3	59	1	1
12533 Langlade.....	1536	1055	49	6	6	1457	856	23	—	38	3	3
16289 Lincoln.....	2747	1554	67	2	15	1706	1302	44	2	21	4	4
42261 Manitowoc.....	4328	4167	67	6	178	4430	3919	62	5	164	11	11
43256 Marathon.....	4722	3770	139	27	28	3858	3329	70	4	87	29	29
30822 Marinette.....	4239	1542	177	4	17	4277	1867	81	3	29	9	9
10509 Marquette.....	1560	867	47	—	—	1476	827	25	1	20	—	—
330017 Milwaukee.....	34809	25596	751	226	4874	35639	26536	640	30	520	679	679
28103 Monroe.....	3713	2248	194	—	1	3683	2361	103	11	35	1	1
20874 Oconto.....	2754	1119	74	2	8	2836	1290	59	3	35	6	6
8875 Oneida.....	1803	712	39	3	14	1453	563	27	—	14	—	—
46220 Outagamie.....	5245	4012	225	4	31	5433	4096	139	25	106	5	5
16363 Ozaukee.....	1282	1965	41	1	22	1535	1947	30	2	62	11	11
7905 Pepin.....	1059	471	39	—	—	1301	436	37	1	19	3	3
23943 Pierce.....	3433	1042	225	1	7	3724	1412	156	3	38	8	8
17801 Polk.....	2735	635	73	13	16	2861	891	61	1	23	3	3
29483 Portage.....	3285	2637	92	2	4	3537	2890	82	7	54	7	7
9106 Price.....	1728	525	57	3	14	1448	550	37	1	19	3	3
4564 Racine.....	5328	3857	231	5	135	5849	3975	218	4	104	16	16
19483 Richland.....	2504	1524	231	—	10	2639	2438	129	—	16	—	—
51203 Rock.....	8249	3046	403	8	36	8282	3655	237	5	86	12	12
26830 St. Croix.....	3371	2082	202	11	53	3462	2475	158	3	38	4	4
33006 Sauk.....	4329	2494	282	3	12	4623	2611	242	3	97	9	9
3593 Sawyer.....	724	307	24	—	4	514	399	28	—	2	—	—
27475 Shawano.....	3244	1506	68	1	3	3055	1594	54	3	32	12	12
56845 Sheboygan.....	5932	4049	124	43	880	6644	3327	90	15	247	308	308
11262 Taylor.....	1420	1015	23	1	15	1387	710	20	4	27	2	2
25114 Trempealeau.....	3364	1191	168	1	1	3306	1394	152	6	24	4	4
28351 Vernon.....	4463	1271	155	2	16	4393	1627	102	4	28	3	3
4929 Vilas.....	1209	489	37	1	11	754	443	8	—	9	2	2
29259 Walworth.....	5106	1742	293	2	7	5347	1894	282	12	57	2	2
..... Washburn.....	808	253	30	1	1	771	250	21	—	8	—	—
23589 Washington.....	2617	2526	56	2	7	2877	2404	31	5	86	6	6
55299 Waukesha.....	5129	3017	254	5	20	5411	3192	162	2	108	5	5
81615 Waupaca.....	5284	1384	258	4	3	5472	1577	129	32	65	3	3
15372 Waushara.....	2340	625	127	—	3	3210	456	102	10	27	—	—
58225 Winneshago.....	7468	5609	311	9	27	7388	5089	211	16	101	19	19
25865 Wood.....	3136	1880	76	7	35	2839	1877	54	6	31	6	6
Total.....	285866	159285	10124	524	7065	268135	165323	7509	346	4584	1314	1314
Plurality.....	106581	—	—	—	—	102612	—	—	—	—	—	—
Per cent.....	60.03	35.96	2.28	.12	1.56	59.93	36.99	1.68	.08	.29	1.02	1.02
Total vote.....	—	—	442394	—	—	—	—	447411	—	—	—	—

In 1898 Robert M. LaFollette received 112 votes for governor.

VOICE FOR STATE OFFICERS, 1900.

Governor—Robert M. LaFollette, Rep.	264,419	Herbert James Noyes, Pro.....	9,908
Louis G. Bohmrich, Dem.	160,674	John Doerfer, S. D.....	6,667
J. Burrill Smith, Dem.	9,707	Robert Phillips, S. L.....	505
Howard Tuttle, S. D.	6,590	Attorney-General—	
Frank R. Wilke, S. L.	509	Emmett R. Hicks, Rep.....	263,586
Lieutenant-Governor—		George C. Cooper, Dem.....	160,130
Jesse Stone, Rep.....	263,993	Eugene W. Chafin, Pro.....	9,968
Thomas Patterson, Dem.....	160,044	Richard Elsner, S. D.....	6,738
Thorvald K. Thorvilson, Pro.....	9,832	N. E. Hanson, S. L.....	510
George Dicke, S. D.	6,679	State Superintendent—	
Frank Mensing, S. L.	493	Lorenzo D. Harvey, Rep.....	263,966
Secretary of State—		Homer B. Hubbell, Dem.....	159,757
William H. Froehlich, Rep.....	264,249	Henry C. Senn, Pro.....	9,904
Joseph H. Woodnorth, Dem.....	159,643	August F. Buetow, S. D.....	6,709
Edwin Kerswill, Pro.....	9,886	Railway Commissioner—	
Charles C. Meier, S. D.....	6,683	Graham L. Rice, Rep.....	263,743
Rochus Babnik, S. L.....	496	George W. Hill, Dem.....	159,925
State Treasurer—		Verner M. Weeks, Pro.....	9,927
James O. Davidson, Rep.....	260,708	Greek Ellis, S. D.....	6,661
August Bartz, Dem.....	160,215	William Ibs. S. L.....	484

Insurance Commissioner—  
 Emil Giljohon, Rep. .... 263,748  
 Robert A. Thompson, Dem. .... 159,672  
 Franklin R. Derrick, Pro. .... 9,995  
 Max Goerers, S. D. .... 6,641  
 Moritz Sehm, S. L. .... 476

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1900.

1. The counties of Kenosha, Racine, Walworth, Rock, Green and Lafayette.  
 Henry A. Cooper, Rep. .... 28,256  
 Gilbert T. Hodges, Dem. .... 14,559  
 John R. Beveridge, Pro. .... 1,279

2. The counties of Jefferson, Dodge, Dane and Columbia.  
 Herman B. Dahle, Rep. .... 22,175  
 John A. Alward, Dem. .... 18,799  
 Lemuel T. Davis, Pro. .... 1,010

3. The counties of Grant, Iowa, Crawford, Richland, Sauk, Vernon, Juneau and Adams.  
 Joseph W. Babcock, Rep. .... 26,633  
 Edw. L. Lucklow, Dem. .... 14,019  
 William A. Breeden, Pro. .... 1,261

4. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th wards in Milwaukee city, and the towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake and Oak Creek in Milwaukee county.  
 Theobald Otjen, Rep. .... 24,634  
 George W. Peck, Dem. .... 31,691  
 Eden W. Drake, Pro. .... 496  
 Robert Meister, S. D. .... 2,991

5. The counties of Waukesha, Washington, Ozaukee and Sheboygan, the 10th, 13th, 20th and 21st wards in Milwaukee city, and the towns of Granville, Milwaukee and Wauwatosa in Milwaukee county.  
 S. S. Barney, Rep. .... 23,089  
 Ch. H. Weisse, Dem. .... 18,066

W. D. Cox, Pro. .... 610  
 H. C. Berger, S. D. .... 2,234

6. The counties of Marquette, Green Lake, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Calumet, Winnebago and Waushara.  
 James H. Davidson, Rep. .... 26,326  
 James W. Watson, Dem. .... 19,753  
 Wesley Mott, Pro. .... 869  
 John Voss, S. D. .... 215

7. The counties of La Crosse, Monroe, Jackson, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin and Eau Claire.  
 John J. Esch, Rep. .... 22,715  
 James P. Rice, Dem. .... 11,280  
 Charles L. Allen, Pro. .... 868

8. The counties of Wood, Portage, Waupaca, Outagamie, Brown, Kewaunee and Dorr.  
 Edward S. Minor, Rep. .... 25,263  
 Nathan E. Morgan, Dem. .... 16,759

9. The counties of Clark, Taylor, Price, Ashland, Oneida, Lincoln, Marathon, Shawano, Langlade, Forest, Florence, Marinette, Oconto, Iron and Vilas.  
 Webb E. Brown, Rep. .... 33,339  
 Ernest H. Scheppe, Dem. .... 16,991  
 John Scott, Pro. .... 1,193

10. The counties of Bayfield, Douglas, Burnett, Sawyer, Washburn, Polk, Barron, Chippewa, St. Croix, Dunn and Pierce.  
 John J. Jenkins, Rep. .... 29,144  
 Frank A. Partlow, Dem. .... 11,930  
 Henry A. Russell, Pro. .... 1,347

LEGISLATURE.

	1901-1902.		1899-1900.	
	Sen.	Ho.	J. B. Sen.	Ho. J. B.
Republicans	31	81	112..	31 81 112
Democrats	2	19	21..	2 19 21

WYOMING (Population 92,531).

Population.	PRES. 1900.		GOV. 1896.			PRESIDENT 1896.		
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Peo.	Rep.	Dem.	Peo. Pro.
1384 Albany	1540	1102..	1196	877	9..	1220	928	45 26
4223 Big Horn	843	484..	586	421	8..	538	518	73 15
9589 Carbon	1759	1186..	1221	896	7..	1229	1039	41 11
3337 Converse	799	406..	583	464	1..	585	450	9 12
3137 Crook	698	531..	591	392	167..	524	537	32 6
5357 Fremont	928	548..	586	454	4..	585	499	24 7
2361 Johnson	471	440..	363	355	11..	284	441	26 1
20181 Laramie	2181	1538..	1526	1547	10..	1776	1590	38 16
1785 Natrona	521	272..	418	305	—	392	317	10 2
5112 Sheridan	1026	985..	607	900	164..	877	1045	59 12
8445 Sweetwater	1101	748..	810	689	25..	754	916	80 16
12223 Uinta	2102	1748..	1427	1411	21..	907	1700	26 6
3203 Weston	548	340..	529	281	4..	451	205	23 6
Total	14517	10298..	10683	8989	431..	10072	10699	286 136
Plurality	4219	..	1394	..	..	583	..	..
Per cent.	58.50	41.49..	52.43	45.39	2.18..	48.29	49.70	1.36 .60
Total vote	24815	..	19803	..	..	20863	..	..

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1900.

Frank W. Mondell, Rep. .... 14,539  
 John C. Thompson, Dem. .... 10,047

LEGISLATURE 1901-1902.

	1901-1902.		1899-1900.	
	Sen.	Ho.	J. B. Sen.	Ho. J. B.
Republicans	18	37	55..	12 35 47
Democrats	1	2	3..	7 3 10

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The following table shows the imports, exports and population of the United States at quinquennial periods from 1870 to 1900, basing the 1900 figures upon the eleven months already received, and the per capita, or amount for each individual, imported and exported and the excess of imports or exports in the years named:

Calendar year.	Population.	Imports.	Per Cap.	Exports.	Per Cap.	Excess of exports.	Per Cap.
1870	38,558,371	\$461,132,058	\$11.96	\$403,586,010	\$10.46	*\$57,546,048	*\$1.50
1875	43,951,000	503,152,936	11.45	510,947,422	11.62	7,794,486	.17
1880	50,155,783	686,807,176	13.89	889,683,422	17.74	192,876,246	3.85
1885	56,148,000	887,868,673	10.47	688,249,798	12.26	100,381,125	1.79
1890	62,622,250	823,397,726	13.15	857,502,548	13.69	34,104,822	.54
1895	69,878,000	801,669,317	11.47	824,860,136	11.80	23,190,789	.33
†1900	75,705,529	825,000,000	10.90	1,470,000,000	19.42	645,000,000	8.52

\*Excess of imports. †December estimated.

CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1900.  
(Election Nov. 6, 1900.)

Precinct.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Peo.	S.	D.	L.	U.	C.	U.	R.
	M'	Kinley	Bryan	Wooly	Barker	Debs	Malon'y	L'n	rd	Ellis	
I.—											
1.....	157	150	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.....	146	118	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.....	116	206	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.....	102	134	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.....	137	137	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.....	100	112	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.....	153	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.....	146	85	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.....	97	228	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
10.....	177	92	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.....	43	162	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.....	77	265	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.....	52	156	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
14.....	172	180	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.....	116	104	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.....	75	176	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
17.....	122	254	5	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
18.....	230	72	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
19.....	107	302	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.....	165	198	4	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—
21.....	117	136	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.....	195	124	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.....	97	176	1	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	—
Total..	2899	3623	53	5	42	5	3	7			
II.—											
1.....	148	110	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.....	145	168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.....	118	165	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
4.....	174	106	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
5.....	231	193	—	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
6.....	186	109	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.....	158	117	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
8.....	210	109	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.....	203	116	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.....	239	59	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.....	195	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.....	193	140	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
13.....	162	159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.....	195	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.....	166	79	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.....	190	180	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.....	269	161	8	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.....	172	87	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.....	245	155	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.....	192	222	—	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
21.....	236	156	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
22.....	184	99	3	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
23.....	178	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total..	4387	2914	38	11	34	7	3	2			
III.—											
1.....	206	93	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.....	317	52	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
3.....	227	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.....	240	101	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.....	174	65	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.....	227	188	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.....	149	258	3	—	6	1	1	—	—	—	—
8.....	208	104	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
9.....	176	200	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.....	183	99	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.....	253	114	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.....	250	95	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.....	151	136	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.....	240	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.....	317	39	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
16.....	182	120	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
17.....	170	135	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.....	213	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.....	202	44	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

Precinct.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Peo.	S.	D.	L.	U.	C.	U.	R.
	M'	Kinley	Bryan	Wooly	Barker	Debs	Malon'y	L'n	rd	Ellis	
20.....	279	143	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.....	214	102	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.....	200	106	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.....	215	102	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.....	244	106	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.....	242	105	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total..	5484	2633	54	—	38	3	3	1			
IV.—											
1.....	258	100	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.....	290	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.....	268	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.....	294	123	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.....	201	140	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.....	193	32	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.....	104	123	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.....	100	102	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
9.....	93	168	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.....	323	28	2	—	4	2	1	1	—	—	—
11.....	160	89	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	1
12.....	237	147	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
13.....	205	89	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.....	237	94	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.....	184	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.....	288	126	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
17.....	248	124	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.....	217	70	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.....	253	69	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.....	179	122	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1
21.....	189	117	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.....	216	130	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.....	205	123	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.....	290	93	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.....	268	123	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.....	203	137	1	2	11	1	—	—	—	—	—
27.....	210	196	—	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	—
28.....	84	180	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1
Total..	5937	3147	50	4	65	10	2	4			
V.—											
1.....	87	80	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
2.....	145	186	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.....	30	116	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
4.....	144	169	2	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	1
5.....	97	164	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
6.....	75	176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.....	165	234	2	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	—
8.....	113	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.....	130	199	7	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
10.....	89	285	1	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	1
11.....	51	204	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
12.....	120	269	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.....	57	266	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
14.....	76	237	3	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	—
15.....	95	187	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.....	113	168	3	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—
17.....	152	131	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	—	—
18.....	149	229	1	1	4	3	—	—	—	—	—
19.....	103	231	3	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
20.....	97	246	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.....	78	237	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.....	82	230	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.....	121	221	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.....	104	147	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.....	218	148	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—
26.....	188	144	6	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—
27.....	197	146	7	—	9	6	—	—	—	—	—
28.....	150	219	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
29.....	101	162	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.....	114	270	5	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total..	3441	5331	70	7	106	32	9	4			

Precinct.	M'	Kinley	Bryan	Wool'y	Barker	Debs	Malon'y	L'n'	r'd	Ellis
1.....	78	265	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.....	124	274	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.....	110	251	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
4.....	106	226	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
5.....	141	201	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
6.....	87	270	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
7.....	78	161	1	—	2	1	2	1	—	—
8.....	87	252	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
9.....	72	268	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.....	151	203	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—
11.....	98	166	1	—	4	1	1	2	—	—
12.....	88	174	4	—	5	1	—	—	—	—
13.....	77	221	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
14.....	134	309	4	—	6	1	3	1	—	—
15.....	125	175	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
16.....	53	201	1	—	5	1	—	—	—	—
17.....	55	166	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
18.....	60	263	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
19.....	96	246	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
20.....	48	251	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
21.....	40	205	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.....	33	304	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
23.....	35	232	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
24.....	18	272	2	1	2	1	1	—	—	—
25.....	53	211	3	—	5	2	—	—	—	1
26.....	70	230	1	—	5	2	—	—	—	—
27.....	122	170	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
28.....	96	156	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
29.....	127	241	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
30.....	187	203	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
31.....	96	181	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
32.....	91	196	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33.....	139	188	3	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
34.....	129	172	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
35.....	97	251	1	—	5	1	—	—	—	—
36.....	208	177	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
Total..	3409	7932	54	4	101	16	10	8	—	—

VII.—										
1.....	182	156	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	1
2.....	176	175	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
3.....	118	104	2	—	11	1	2	—	—	—
4.....	132	204	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
5.....	148	183	1	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
6.....	161	200	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.....	186	176	3	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
8.....	183	112	—	—	11	—	—	1	1	—
9.....	194	119	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
10.....	155	111	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
11.....	90	118	4	—	4	1	3	—	—	—
12.....	147	182	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—
13.....	105	159	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
14.....	107	196	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
15.....	87	211	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
16.....	134	150	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
17.....	94	124	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
18.....	129	184	2	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
19.....	132	153	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
20.....	109	152	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
21.....	174	202	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
22.....	100	220	2	—	1	7	1	—	—	—
Total..	3043	3591	33	3	145	6	7	3	—	—

VIII.—										
1.....	170	191	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
2.....	115	155	2	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
3.....	90	207	—	—	1	12	—	—	—	1
4.....	62	175	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
5.....	62	222	4	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
6.....	125	177	1	—	9	1	—	—	—	—
7.....	131	205	—	—	14	1	—	—	—	—
8.....	127	194	—	—	8	3	1	—	—	—
9.....	83	174	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
10.....	109	120	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
11.....	54	232	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
12.....	138	187	2	—	7	1	—	—	—	1
13.....	84	210	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
14.....	62	221	3	—	1	16	1	—	—	1

Precinct.	M'	Kinley	Bryan	Wool'y	Barker	Debs	Malon'y	L'n'	r'd	Ellis
15.....	70	245	3	—	1	20	1	—	—	—
16.....	105	207	2	—	—	22	—	—	—	—
17.....	75	201	2	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
18.....	97	165	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
19.....	74	275	2	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
20.....	98	271	2	—	—	14	—	—	—	2
21.....	127	133	5	—	—	1	9	—	—	—
22.....	106	251	6	—	—	1	12	1	1	—
23.....	52	181	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Total..	2216	4599	48	5	236	10	7	4	—	—

IX.—										
1.....	63	286	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
2.....	85	214	1	—	—	5	1	—	—	—
3.....	174	193	2	—	2	11	—	—	—	—
4.....	154	210	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
5.....	128	200	1	—	—	5	1	—	—	—
6.....	166	181	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
7.....	109	239	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
8.....	120	153	1	—	1	8	1	—	—	—
9.....	119	222	3	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
10.....	102	257	3	—	—	5	1	—	—	—
11.....	138	203	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
12.....	151	113	1	—	—	7	1	—	—	—
13.....	152	153	1	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
14.....	163	198	4	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
15.....	83	241	3	—	—	9	1	—	—	—
16.....	81	256	2	—	1	9	1	—	—	—
17.....	101	200	1	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
18.....	168	200	7	—	—	23	1	—	—	1
19.....	74	271	—	—	1	23	1	—	—	1
20.....	97	168	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
21.....	72	269	3	—	1	18	1	—	—	—
22.....	64	213	1	—	—	15	2	—	—	—
23.....	57	210	1	—	—	2	14	—	—	—
24.....	124	203	1	—	—	10	2	—	—	—
25.....	137	180	3	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
26.....	101	164	—	—	—	25	3	—	—	—
27.....	77	264	5	—	—	20	1	—	—	—
28.....	99	181	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
29.....	112	181	—	—	—	10	2	1	—	1
Total..	3276	6033	52	9	309	21	2	4	—	—

X.—										
1.....	103	161	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
2.....	167	200	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
3.....	97	197	2	—	—	4	1	—	—	—
4.....	196	166	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
5.....	120	118	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
6.....	174	195	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—
7.....	210	229	3	—	—	6	—	—	—	1
8.....	206	220	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
9.....	161	172	2	—	—	8	2	—	—	1
10.....	94	120	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
11.....	187	150	3	—	—	2	10	2	—	—
12.....	149	176	4	—	—	7	1	—	—	1
13.....	104	204	3	—	—	9	1	—	—	—
14.....	132	225	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	—
15.....	87	178	3	—	—	6	2	—	—	1
16.....	147	171	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
17.....	116	188	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
18.....	82	278	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
19.....	113	153	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	1
20.....	167	165	3	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
21.....	159	187	2	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
22.....	89	193	1	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
23.....	163	172	4	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
24.....	181	151	1	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
25.....	171	167	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
26.....	103	160	1	—	—	6	1	—	—	—
27.....	194	152	4	—	—	6	1	—	—	—
28.....	168	173	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
29.....	115	167	5	—	—	7	2	—	—	1
30.....	141	143	1	—	—	7	1	—	—	—
31.....	145	202	1	—	—	19	2	—	—	—
32.....	139	219	4	—	—	1	9	1	—	—
33.....	212	131	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34.....	198	149	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
35.....	146	232	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—



ELECTION RETURNS.

385

Precinct.	M'	Kinley	Bryan	Wool'y	Barker	Debe	Malon'y	L'n'	rd	Ellis
36.....	167	120	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37.....	221	144	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
38.....	176	108	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
39.....	114	224	1	—	34	2	1	—	—	—
40.....	125	312	1	—	14	2	—	—	1	—
41.....	222	222	6	2	22	1	2	—	—	—
42.....	159	278	1	—	10	1	—	—	—	—
43.....	185	161	1	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
44.....	150	151	6	—	3	—	—	—	1	—
45.....	89	132	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
46.....	137	207	5	—	4	1	1	—	—	—
47.....	159	172	1	—	16	2	—	—	1	—
48.....	84	194	1	1	7	1	—	—	—	—
49.....	90	264	4	1	15	1	—	—	—	—
50.....	142	231	—	1	17	1	—	—	—	—
51.....	157	350	9	—	27	—	—	—	—	—
52.....	203	114	8	1	5	—	—	—	—	—

Total.. 7716 9648 135 13 438 37 5 9

XI.—										
1.....	130	113	—	—	12	1	—	—	—	—
2.....	188	173	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
3.....	188	204	1	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
4.....	185	136	3	—	10	—	—	—	1	—
5.....	94	205	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
6.....	60	250	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
7.....	169	127	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
8.....	165	137	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
9.....	126	119	1	—	6	1	—	—	1	—
10.....	165	171	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
11.....	125	152	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
12.....	229	122	4	—	5	—	1	—	—	—
13.....	237	157	3	—	9	—	—	—	1	—
14.....	186	153	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
15.....	249	112	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
16.....	196	132	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
17.....	209	98	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
18.....	228	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.....	180	146	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
20.....	175	120	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—
21.....	201	126	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.....	210	120	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
23.....	240	151	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
24.....	182	159	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
25.....	137	220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.....	207	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.....	202	156	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
28.....	120	212	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
29.....	143	217	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—

Total.. 5126 4391 63 — 110 5 4 3

XII.—										
1.....	222	110	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
2.....	193	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.....	242	103	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
4.....	241	104	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
5.....	272	110	9	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
6.....	188	80	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.....	171	146	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
8.....	199	126	7	—	6	—	1	—	—	—
9.....	218	132	16	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
10.....	217	110	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
11.....	224	94	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
12.....	243	82	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
13.....	283	166	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
14.....	252	89	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.....	212	115	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
16.....	213	77	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
17.....	279	114	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
18.....	94	104	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
19.....	291	194	6	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
20.....	194	131	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.....	205	234	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
22.....	250	173	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.....	256	187	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
24.....	174	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.....	177	135	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
26.....	229	128	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.....	190	71	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

Precinct.	M'	Kinley	Bryan	Wool'y	Barker	Debe	Malon'y	L'n'	rd	Ellis
28.....	200	122	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.....	141	111	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
30.....	133	107	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
31.....	202	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.....	219	135	10	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
33.....	207	115	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
34.....	285	129	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
35.....	219	141	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
36.....	252	116	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
37.....	152	106	15	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
38.....	227	176	9	—	8	—	—	—	—	1
39.....	253	157	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
40.....	175	224	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
41.....	203	219	5	—	7	2	—	—	—	—
42.....	175	119	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
43.....	201	144	7	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
44.....	253	122	6	—	3	—	—	—	—	1
45.....	244	158	2	—	7	1	—	—	—	—
46.....	177	90	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47.....	204	207	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
48.....	220	215	2	—	10	1	—	—	—	—
49.....	147	155	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
50.....	196	253	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
51.....	155	227	2	—	9	1	—	—	—	—
52.....	318	229	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
53.....	226	290	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—

Total..11313 7431 227 1 147 5 1 3

XIII.—										
1.....	186	160	4	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
2.....	190	184	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	—
3.....	92	198	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
4.....	125	150	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5.....	150	195	4	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
6.....	145	177	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
7.....	112	208	2	1	10	1	—	—	—	—
8.....	123	122	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
9.....	106	112	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
10.....	149	182	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
11.....	181	185	1	1	15	—	—	—	—	—
12.....	93	130	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
13.....	116	100	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
14.....	147	129	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	1
15.....	120	151	1	—	7	—	—	1	—	—
16.....	176	152	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
17.....	181	134	8	—	25	—	—	—	—	—
18.....	194	173	6	—	12	1	—	—	—	—
19.....	235	172	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
20.....	271	118	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
21.....	193	87	11	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
22.....	261	190	5	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
23.....	164	122	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
24.....	202	132	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
25.....	176	177	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
26.....	107	149	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
27.....	208	159	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
28.....	184	170	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
29.....	136	139	6	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
30.....	161	138	2	—	2	1	1	1	—	—
31.....	205	71	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.....	168	70	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
33.....	126	75	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34.....	159	107	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35.....	167	123	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
36.....	184	104	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

Total.. 5887 5145 111 5 174 4 3 2

XIV.—										
1.....	149	182	1	—	17	1	—	—	—	—
2.....	90	180	—	—	8	1	3	1	—	—
3.....	126	159	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
4.....	125	235	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
5.....	97	220	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
6.....	182	220	1	1	15	1	—	—	—	—
7.....	170	181	—	—	11	—	—	1	—	—
8.....	195	104	1	—	16	1	—	—	—	—
9.....	121	91	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
10.....	234	110	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—



ELECTION RETURNS.

387

Precinct.	M'Kinley	Bryan	Wool'y	Barker	Debs	Malon'y	L'n	'rdEllis
24.....	106	221	6	—	5	—	—	—
25.....	162	238	2	—	6	—	—	1
26.....	157	261	2	2	1	1	—	—

Total.. 2537 5176 60 8 89 6 2 5

**XIX.—**

1.....	79	122	2	—	1	—	—	—
2.....	86	226	—	—	1	—	—	—
3.....	70	202	—	1	3	1	—	—
4.....	104	212	—	—	3	—	—	—
5.....	103	181	—	—	7	—	—	—
6.....	85	181	3	—	—	—	—	—
7.....	167	157	4	—	2	—	1	—
8.....	62	238	4	—	1	—	—	—
9.....	86	209	2	—	2	—	—	—
10.....	76	252	3	—	4	—	—	—
11.....	63	236	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.....	123	177	—	—	2	3	—	—
13.....	86	221	4	—	1	—	—	—
14.....	82	129	2	—	7	—	—	—
15.....	102	122	1	—	—	1	1	—
16.....	165	82	—	—	—	—	—	1
17.....	158	73	2	—	—	—	—	1
18.....	140	90	1	—	1	—	—	1
19.....	153	95	—	—	5	—	1	2
20.....	122	183	2	—	12	1	—	—
21.....	52	250	2	—	3	—	—	—
22.....	41	266	3	—	2	—	—	—
23.....	64	183	2	—	—	—	—	—
24.....	77	279	1	—	2	—	—	—
25.....	68	292	5	—	2	—	—	—
26.....	69	244	1	—	2	1	1	—
27.....	118	217	2	—	9	—	—	—
28.....	105	167	1	—	13	—	—	—
29.....	146	159	—	—	7	—	—	—
30.....	151	197	—	—	17	—	—	—
31.....	130	111	1	—	3	—	1	1
32.....	163	113	3	—	4	—	—	1
33.....	122	125	2	—	7	1	—	—

Total.. 3418 5991 53 1 123 8 6 6

**XX.—**

1.....	300	119	12	—	2	—	—	—
2.....	243	178	2	—	3	—	—	—
3.....	149	238	3	—	2	—	—	—
4.....	112	214	—	—	5	—	1	1
5.....	123	194	4	—	3	—	—	—
6.....	201	204	8	—	1	—	—	—
7.....	167	138	4	—	6	—	—	—
8.....	217	203	6	—	4	—	—	—
9.....	212	171	2	—	7	1	—	—
10.....	225	160	1	—	5	2	—	—
11.....	107	172	—	—	9	1	1	—
12.....	129	142	3	—	15	—	—	—
13.....	127	190	3	—	12	—	—	—
14.....	107	141	2	—	1	6	—	—
15.....	112	176	2	—	5	—	—	—
16.....	87	184	—	—	5	1	—	—
17.....	83	164	2	—	3	—	—	—
18.....	182	284	2	—	19	1	—	—
19.....	56	128	3	—	6	—	—	—

Total.. 2940 3400 59 1 117 6 2 1

**XXI.—**

1.....	206	97	4	—	—	—	—	—
2.....	248	105	—	—	1	—	—	—
3.....	250	180	4	—	4	—	—	—
4.....	127	177	1	—	7	—	1	—
5.....	121	177	3	—	4	1	—	—
6.....	162	126	3	—	3	—	—	—
7.....	180	115	1	—	—	—	—	—
8.....	239	131	1	—	—	—	—	—
9.....	215	135	1	—	2	—	—	—
10.....	211	132	2	—	3	—	—	—
11.....	132	193	—	—	10	—	—	—
12.....	98	242	—	—	1	1	1	—
13.....	128	223	1	—	8	—	—	—
14.....	123	245	1	—	13	—	—	—
15.....	122	220	—	—	22	1	—	—
16.....	129	267	2	—	2	12	—	—

Precinct.	M'Kinley	Bryan	Wool'y	Barker	Debs	Malon'y	L'n	'rdEllis
17.....	77	227	1	—	9	—	—	—
18.....	91	253	1	—	2	—	—	—
19.....	48	212	—	—	1	6	—	1
20.....	94	237	2	—	3	—	—	—
21.....	102	190	1	—	5	—	—	—
22.....	172	122	3	—	5	—	—	—
23.....	143	124	2	—	3	—	—	—

Total.. 3418 4130 34 4 123 3 2 —

**XXII.—**

1.....	154	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.....	165	22	—	—	1	—	—	—
3.....	242	59	2	—	2	—	—	—
4.....	256	121	3	—	4	—	—	—
5.....	266	146	3	—	2	—	—	—
6.....	183	63	1	—	1	1	—	—
7.....	146	110	2	—	4	—	—	—
8.....	224	189	1	—	4	—	—	—
9.....	90	203	3	—	10	—	—	—
10.....	90	172	6	—	5	2	—	—
11.....	139	239	2	—	1	12	1	—
12.....	184	182	3	—	7	—	—	—
13.....	169	185	3	—	1	9	—	—
14.....	147	187	4	—	8	—	—	1
15.....	105	252	5	—	2	12	3	—
16.....	143	154	1	—	4	—	1	—
17.....	76	135	2	—	1	6	—	—
18.....	190	80	—	—	4	—	—	—
19.....	131	161	2	—	4	1	—	—
20.....	138	130	—	—	4	—	—	—
21.....	87	138	—	—	3	—	—	—
22.....	126	219	5	—	13	—	—	—
23.....	79	130	—	—	12	—	—	—
24.....	87	228	2	—	11	2	—	—
25.....	102	189	—	—	29	1	—	—

Total.. 3719 3708 50 5 167 11 1 1

**XXIII.—**

1.....	39	156	—	—	—	—	—	1
2.....	119	112	—	—	2	—	—	1
3.....	224	88	2	—	8	2	—	—
4.....	108	94	1	—	2	—	—	—
5.....	144	187	2	—	2	—	—	1
6.....	140	106	1	—	4	1	—	1
7.....	323	73	—	—	13	1	—	—
8.....	228	63	1	—	13	1	—	—
9.....	191	50	—	—	8	—	—	—
10.....	161	96	4	—	8	—	1	—
11.....	156	146	—	—	9	—	—	—
12.....	162	121	1	—	20	—	—	—
13.....	206	138	1	—	10	19	10	10
14.....	221	103	—	—	16	—	—	—
15.....	189	57	1	—	13	—	—	—
16.....	205	74	1	—	4	1	—	—
17.....	172	105	—	—	7	2	—	—
18.....	184	164	1	—	9	—	—	1
19.....	55	134	3	—	4	—	—	1
20.....	133	165	—	—	6	—	—	—
21.....	86	182	—	—	3	—	—	—
22.....	94	209	1	—	1	1	—	—
23.....	59	227	3	—	—	1	—	—
24.....	97	187	3	—	20	—	—	1
25.....	130	134	3	—	2	—	—	—

Total.. 3826 3171 31 11 193 20 11 17

**XXIV.—**

1.....	288	122	3	—	1	—	—	—
2.....	213	103	—	—	5	—	—	—
3.....	227	110	2	—	6	1	—	—
4.....	166	128	3	—	3	—	—	—
5.....	148	132	2	—	10	—	—	—
6.....	194	174	14	—	7	—	—	—
7.....	286	118	3	—	2	—	—	—
8.....	197	109	1	—	2	—	—	—
9.....	162	148	1	—	1	—	—	—
10.....	203	150	2	—	3	—	—	—
11.....	144	156	1	—	1	—	1	—
12.....	286	99	1	—	1	—	—	—
13.....	154	177	1	—	—	2	—	—
14.....	250	153	2	—	4	1	—	—

Precinct.	M'Kinley	Bryan	Wooly	Barker	Deba	Malon'y	L'n'	rd	Ellis
15.....	152	183	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
16.....	143	207	—	—	7	1	—	—	—
17.....	144	240	2	—	5	—	—	—	—
18.....	90	210	2	—	5	1	—	1	—
19.....	139	198	1	—	2	1	—	—	—
20.....	175	176	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
21.....	194	128	1	—	4	1	—	—	—
22.....	134	103	6	—	1	—	—	—	—
23.....	224	79	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
24.....	138	130	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
25.....	119	243	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
26.....	118	166	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
27.....	119	164	1	—	5	1	—	1	—
28.....	147	179	3	—	4	1	—	—	—
29.....	100	181	1	—	6	—	—	1	—

Total.. 6064 4466 59 — 95 10 2 2  
 XXV.—

1.....	308	80	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.....	271	71	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
3.....	127	92	5	—	1	—	—	—	—
4.....	213	144	1	—	4	—	—	—	—
5.....	196	85	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
6.....	216	131	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
7.....	192	149	4	—	3	—	—	—	—
8.....	144	70	3	—	2	—	—	—	—
9.....	205	109	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
10.....	210	149	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.....	143	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.....	159	125	1	—	4	—	—	—	—
13.....	133	125	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
14.....	176	103	1	—	6	—	—	—	—
15.....	177	101	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
16.....	322	124	2	—	4	—	—	—	—
17.....	286	63	—	—	7	1	—	—	—
18.....	276	98	1	—	8	—	—	—	—
19.....	265	139	1	—	14	1	—	—	—
20.....	231	119	1	1	6	1	—	—	—
21.....	200	91	8	—	6	2	—	—	—
22.....	243	79	1	—	8	1	—	—	—
23.....	242	80	1	—	4	—	—	—	—
24.....	212	81	1	—	4	1	—	1	—
25.....	362	84	3	—	—	2	—	—	—
26.....	234	75	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.....	214	99	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
28.....	223	134	2	—	6	2	—	—	—
29.....	295	134	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
30.....	321	138	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
31.....	313	132	4	—	7	1	1	1	—
32.....	342	106	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
33.....	409	132	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
34.....	230	104	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
35.....	214	65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
36.....	252	67	1	—	5	—	—	—	—
37.....	189	67	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
38.....	195	166	3	—	3	—	—	—	—

Total.. 8940 4049 65 2 127 13 2 2  
 XXVI.—

1.....	174	108	2	—	5	—	—	—	—
2.....	96	258	—	—	3	1	—	1	—
3.....	104	233	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
4.....	90	158	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
5.....	115	204	2	3	3	—	—	—	—
6.....	98	172	1	—	2	1	—	—	—
7.....	125	336	2	—	4	—	1	—	—
8.....	147	173	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
9.....	177	215	1	—	7	—	—	—	—
10.....	104	300	1	—	7	1	—	—	—
11.....	84	234	1	—	5	—	—	—	—
12.....	132	251	2	—	12	1	—	—	—
13.....	116	197	—	1	5	2	—	—	—
14.....	140	252	3	—	4	—	—	—	—
15.....	187	250	4	—	15	—	—	1	—
16.....	158	200	3	—	14	—	—	—	—
17.....	122	190	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
18.....	137	190	—	—	5	1	2	—	—
19.....	186	176	1	—	9	—	—	—	—
20.....	160	204	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
21.....	187	165	1	—	8	1	—	—	—

Precinct.	M'Kinley	Bryan	Wooly	Barker	Deba	Malon'y	L'n'	rd	Ellis
22.....	169	194	2	—	15	—	—	—	—
23.....	148	130	2	—	6	—	—	—	—
24.....	232	150	3	—	5	—	—	—	—
25.....	182	195	5	—	7	—	—	—	—
26.....	158	165	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
27.....	183	155	2	1	5	1	—	—	—
28.....	163	237	5	—	12	2	—	—	—
29.....	244	195	8	—	7	1	—	—	—
30.....	227	213	1	1	10	—	—	—	—
31.....	323	131	5	—	9	—	1	1	—
32.....	364	161	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
33.....	368	106	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
34.....	295	81	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
35.....	235	109	19	—	6	—	—	—	—
36.....	198	88	9	—	2	—	—	—	—
37.....	238	176	9	1	4	—	—	—	—
38.....	226	110	10	—	3	3	—	—	—
39.....	96	190	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
40.....	31	91	1	—	1	1	1	1	—

Total.. 6919 7343 163 7 210 17 5 4  
 XXVII.—

1.....	171	43	9	—	2	—	—	—	—
2.....	110	43	2	—	3	—	—	—	—
3.....	210	140	4	1	2	1	—	—	1
4.....	293	210	9	—	4	1	—	—	—
5.....	339	159	9	—	23	4	—	—	1
6.....	138	131	1	—	11	2	—	—	—
7.....	116	132	2	—	11	1	—	—	—
8.....	183	135	5	12	12	—	—	—	—
9.....	125	148	5	—	7	—	—	—	—
10.....	257	126	5	3	4	—	—	—	—
11.....	222	174	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
12.....	163	150	3	1	17	7	—	—	—
13.....	169	134	—	—	26	—	—	—	—
14.....	354	285	3	—	23	1	—	—	—
15.....	310	303	3	—	9	1	—	—	—
16.....	235	156	1	—	12	1	1	—	—
17.....	214	123	4	10	—	—	—	—	—
18.....	185	152	8	—	17	—	—	—	—
19.....	211	126	3	—	12	—	—	—	—
20.....	178	166	2	—	16	—	—	—	—
21.....	224	140	6	—	13	—	—	—	—

Total.. 4407 3181 84 27 227 19 1 2  
 XXVIII.—

1.....	145	163	1	—	8	—	—	—	—
2.....	93	120	1	—	5	—	—	—	—
3.....	74	112	1	1	4	1	—	—	—
4.....	196	142	8	—	12	2	—	—	—
5.....	204	75	7	—	7	1	—	—	—
6.....	216	119	6	—	5	2	—	—	—
7.....	130	66	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
8.....	194	134	2	—	3	—	—	—	—
9.....	160	179	7	—	7	1	—	—	—
10.....	171	187	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
11.....	315	232	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
12.....	247	115	8	—	6	—	—	—	—
13.....	154	178	2	—	9	—	—	—	—
14.....	228	313	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
15.....	137	243	5	—	11	1	1	—	—
16.....	264	168	5	—	8	—	—	—	—
17.....	113	181	1	1	2	—	—	—	1
18.....	91	127	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.....	157	209	3	—	2	—	—	—	—
20.....	151	180	1	—	2	1	—	—	—

Total.. 3440 3243 66 2 114 10 1 1  
 XXIX.—

1.....	103	130	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
2.....	118	242	2	—	3	—	—	—	—
3.....	166	182	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.....	171	143	1	—	5	1	—	—	—
5.....	124	220	3	—	5	2	1	—	—
6.....	104	210	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
7.....	62	198	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
8.....	89	245	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
9.....	104	280	3	—	5	1	—	—	—
10.....	108	213	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.....	106	183	5	—	4	—	1	1	—

ELECTION RETURNS.

389

Precinct.	M'	Kinley	Bryan	Wooly	Barker	Debs	Malon'y	L'n'	rd	Ellis
12.....	80	307	4	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
13.....	57	266	6	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
14.....	116	219	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
15.....	49	312	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
16.....	67	288	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
17.....	56	266	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.....	51	224	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
19.....	113	181	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
20.....	126	139	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.....	122	175	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
22.....	55	219	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
23.....	58	195	5	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
24.....	75	182	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
25.....	36	239	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.....	58	255	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
27.....	63	191	1	—	5	2	—	1	—	—
28.....	116	213	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—

Total.. 2553 6117 69 4 66 7 7 3

XXX.—

1.....	246	103	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
2.....	237	149	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
3.....	178	171	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.....	142	119	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
5.....	201	120	4	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
6.....	182	157	4	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
7.....	136	165	1	—	6	—	1	—	—	—
8.....	72	185	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.....	87	181	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
10.....	90	165	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
11.....	183	204	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
12.....	220	211	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—
13.....	99	170	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.....	76	159	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
15.....	79	256	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.....	83	186	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
17.....	52	240	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.....	68	176	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.....	95	255	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—
20.....	111	210	3	—	7	1	—	—	—	—
21.....	135	165	4	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
22.....	81	271	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
23.....	85	217	3	—	5	4	—	1	—	—
24.....	186	268	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
25.....	64	276	4	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
26.....	40	252	2	—	7	1	—	—	—	—
27.....	83	249	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
28.....	53	310	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
29.....	120	345	4	—	8	2	—	—	—	—
30.....	104	323	3	—	5	—	—	1	—	—
31.....	90	206	5	—	5	1	—	—	—	—
32.....	111	280	3	—	12	2	—	—	—	—
33.....	56	286	6	—	1	48	—	1	—	—
34.....	68	265	—	—	39	1	—	1	—	—
35.....	117	215	5	—	1	26	—	—	—	—
36.....	128	105	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
37.....	150	100	13	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
38.....	233	293	1	—	6	4	—	—	—	—
39.....	274	209	4	—	2	12	1	—	—	—
40.....	272	102	2	—	35	—	—	—	—	—
41.....	178	110	2	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
42.....	165	110	3	—	35	1	—	—	—	—
43.....	260	82	1	—	18	1	—	—	—	—
44.....	220	100	7	—	18	1	—	—	—	—
45.....	279	224	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
46.....	254	109	5	—	8	—	—	1	—	—
47.....	154	120	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
48.....	226	119	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49.....	274	111	17	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
50.....	312	102	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51.....	272	213	6	—	5	1	1	—	—	—
52.....	220	144	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
53.....	176	137	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
54.....	191	124	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
55.....	178	135	7	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
56.....	207	132	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
57.....	191	147	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58.....	221	82	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
59.....	153	94	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60.....	132	131	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—

Precinct.	M'	Kinley	Bryan	Wooly	Barker	Debs	Malon'y	L'n'	rd	Ellis
61.....	169	163	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62.....	155	205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63.....	167	187	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

Total.. 9821 11400 213 14 425 27 6 4

XXXI.—

1.....	169	73	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.....	298	84	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
3.....	282	117	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
4.....	256	112	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.....	309	107	3	—	5	1	—	—	—	—
6.....	218	80	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
7.....	125	60	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.....	158	135	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
9.....	115	170	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
10.....	195	131	8	—	6	1	—	—	—	—
11.....	266	85	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
12.....	285	84	14	—	6	1	—	—	—	—
13.....	230	156	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
14.....	214	111	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.....	324	104	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.....	282	101	19	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
17.....	237	85	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.....	187	91	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
19.....	177	118	6	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
20.....	153	99	7	—	1	5	1	—	—	—
21.....	272	179	5	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
22.....	228	171	3	—	6	2	—	—	—	—
23.....	182	190	6	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
24.....	177	127	9	—	9	2	—	—	—	1
25.....	187	186	2	—	14	1	—	—	—	—
26.....	151	159	2	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
27.....	125	177	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
28.....	152	186	1	—	11	1	—	—	—	—
29.....	130	104	2	—	7	1	1	—	—	—
30.....	188	210	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	1
31.....	163	66	19	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
32.....	142	60	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
33.....	130	62	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
34.....	79	46	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35.....	117	67	2	—	5	—	—	1	—	—
36.....	147	62	4	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
37.....	220	210	3	—	1	6	—	—	—	1
38.....	108	32	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total.. 7378 4392 224 3 166 11 3 4

XXXII.—

1.....	217	46	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.....	188	78	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
3.....	207	81	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.....	231	103	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
5.....	201	183	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
6.....	204	143	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
7.....	239	110	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
8.....	243	114	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
9.....	215	88	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
10.....	243	63	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
11.....	253	54	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
12.....	293	62	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
13.....	270	69	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
14.....	213	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.....	209	108	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
16.....	181	96	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
17.....	186	108	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
18.....	335	92	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
19.....	255	109	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
20.....	204	133	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
21.....	218	67	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
22.....	235	101	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
23.....	179	110	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
24.....	295	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.....	221	111	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
26.....	171	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.....	212	118	2	—	6	1	1	—	—	—
28.....	363	28	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
29.....	372	61	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
30.....	389	35	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
31.....	170	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.....	286	132	6	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
33.....	232	108	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

Precinct.	M'Kinley	Bryan	Woolly	Barker	Debs	Maloney	Leonard	Ellis
34.....	316	87	—	—	—	—	—	—
35.....	275	128	3	—	2	—	—	—
36.....	176	111	—	—	—	—	—	—
37.....	143	87	1	—	1	—	—	—
38.....	270	125	3	—	—	—	—	1
39.....	324	121	1	1	2	—	—	—
40.....	315	60	3	—	—	—	—	—
41.....	322	38	1	—	—	—	—	—
42.....	223	23	1	—	1	—	—	—
43.....	350	81	3	—	3	—	—	—
44.....	258	135	1	—	—	—	—	—
45.....	233	68	2	—	—	—	—	—
46.....	295	129	4	—	—	—	—	—
47.....	305	132	3	—	2	—	—	—
48.....	361	116	5	—	—	—	—	—
49.....	145	113	2	—	—	—	—	—

Total..12246 4593 106 3 68 3 1 1

XXXIII.—								
1.....	83	17	2	—	—	—	—	—
2.....	110	109	4	—	4	—	—	—
3.....	202	83	1	—	2	—	—	—
4.....	197	49	2	—	3	—	—	—
5.....	162	84	2	—	8	—	—	—
6.....	224	96	1	—	17	—	—	—
7.....	201	188	4	—	6	—	—	—
8.....	76	198	1	—	4	2	1	1
9.....	138	177	1	—	9	1	—	2
10.....	103	146	1	—	13	—	—	—
11.....	104	214	3	—	10	—	—	2
12.....	70	175	2	—	7	—	—	—
13.....	95	230	3	—	8	—	—	1
14.....	179	101	—	2	5	—	—	1
15.....	157	96	4	—	1	—	—	1
16.....	184	199	5	1	5	—	—	—
17.....	254	142	4	—	10	—	—	—
18.....	116	220	5	—	15	—	—	—
19.....	165	142	3	—	7	—	—	—
20.....	123	86	2	—	6	—	—	1
21.....	209	107	2	—	6	—	—	—
22.....	106	152	2	—	9	—	—	—
23.....	142	145	3	—	7	—	—	1
24.....	177	168	5	—	14	1	—	1
25.....	87	147	2	—	6	1	—	1
26.....	163	134	—	—	5	1	—	1
27.....	179	95	6	—	5	—	—	—
28.....	156	148	3	—	8	—	—	—
29.....	117	193	7	1	1	—	—	—
30.....	160	163	3	—	4	—	—	—
31.....	126	143	3	—	2	—	—	—
32.....	160	71	1	—	2	—	—	—
33.....	95	52	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total.. 4820 4470 87 4 209 6 2 13

XXXIV.—								
1.....	259	141	5	—	5	—	—	—
2.....	282	40	4	—	1	—	—	—
3.....	332	121	6	—	3	—	—	—
4.....	207	60	20	1	—	—	—	—
5.....	273	139	10	—	3	—	—	—
6.....	155	91	7	—	4	—	—	—
7.....	444	217	4	—	5	—	—	—
8.....	326	193	3	—	5	—	—	—
9.....	251	177	8	—	3	—	—	—
10.....	443	146	10	—	7	—	—	—
11.....	452	104	5	—	1	—	—	—
12.....	270	129	3	—	3	—	—	—
13.....	335	114	6	—	2	—	—	—
14.....	341	138	4	—	4	—	—	—
15.....	378	95	3	—	3	—	—	—
16.....	329	92	4	—	3	—	—	—
17.....	337	184	4	—	5	1	—	—
18.....	206	122	4	—	1	3	—	—
19.....	152	170	2	—	7	—	—	—
20.....	187	132	3	—	3	—	—	—
21.....	220	182	3	—	11	—	—	—
22.....	105	102	2	—	1	2	—	—
23.....	187	159	3	—	3	—	—	—
24.....	189	115	8	—	2	—	—	—
25.....	147	178	8	—	2	—	—	—

Precinct.	M'Kinley	Bryan	Woolly	Barker	Debs	Maloney	Leonard	Ellis
26.....	215	126	6	—	10	—	—	—
27.....	196	146	3	—	4	—	—	—
28.....	170	114	5	—	7	—	—	—
29.....	165	114	7	—	6	—	—	—
30.....	150	109	7	—	8	—	—	—
31.....	245	157	7	—	12	—	—	—
32.....	147	65	5	—	10	2	—	—
33.....	163	129	2	—	8	—	—	—
34.....	103	112	—	—	8	—	—	—
35.....	121	149	4	—	14	1	—	1
36.....	151	165	2	—	7	—	—	—
37.....	168	203	5	—	9	—	—	—
38.....	247	71	1	1	26	—	—	—
39.....	375	157	3	—	32	3	—	—
40.....	250	80	1	—	14	—	—	1
41.....	186	127	5	—	25	1	1	1
42.....	136	47	1	1	16	—	—	—
43.....	247	98	1	—	60	2	—	1
44.....	239	93	3	—	63	3	—	—
45.....	104	87	—	—	40	1	—	—
46.....	279	167	—	—	17	—	—	—
47.....	190	125	2	—	11	1	—	—
48.....	85	113	1	—	4	—	—	—
49.....	240	110	9	—	13	—	—	—
50.....	188	110	5	—	4	—	—	—
51.....	89	54	2	—	4	—	—	—
52.....	214	223	3	—	30	—	—	—
53.....	168	133	3	—	23	—	—	—
54.....	266	112	10	—	33	1	—	1
55.....	263	65	3	—	20	1	—	—
56.....	302	44	1	1	23	1	1	1

Total..12869 6937 - 246 7 651 18 2 6

XXXV.—								
1.....	383	138	9	—	15	—	—	—
2.....	279	89	8	—	8	1	—	—
3.....	243	52	6	—	4	—	—	—
4.....	323	117	7	—	4	—	—	—
5.....	317	81	3	—	3	—	—	—
6.....	304	102	8	—	—	—	—	—
7.....	125	86	1	—	3	—	—	—

Total.. 1974 665 42 - 34 1 - -

TOTAL CITY.

McKinley .....	184,786
Bryan .....	177,165
Woolley .....	2,977
Barker .....	185
Debs .....	6,553
Maloney .....	410
Leonard .....	139
Ellis .....	145

COUNTRY TOWNS.

Rep. Dem. Pro. Peo. S.D.S.L.	M'Kinley	Bryan	Woolly	Barker	Debs	Maloney	Leonard	Ellis
Barrington.....	341	51	6	1	1	1	—	—
Bloom—1.....	112	36	2	—	—	—	—	—
2.....	530	282	7	—	—	29	—	—
3.....	340	121	7	—	—	7	1	—
4.....	83	57	—	—	—	3	—	—
Total.....	1065	496	16	—	—	39	1	—
Bremen—1.....	108	70	—	—	—	1	—	—
2.....	112	59	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total.....	220	129	—	—	—	1	—	—
Calumet—1.....	164	168	1	—	—	—	—	—
2.....	166	254	3	3	1	—	—	—
3.....	326	127	17	—	—	2	1	—
4.....	38	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	694	582	21	3	6	1	—	—
Cicero—1.....	215	56	2	—	—	—	—	—
2.....	202	58	5	—	—	—	—	—
3.....	252	17	5	—	—	—	—	—
4.....	233	64	5	—	—	—	—	—
5.....	221	35	1	—	—	—	—	—
6.....	321	45	3	—	—	—	—	—
7.....	210	81	8	—	—	—	—	—

ELECTION RETURNS.

	M'Kinley	Bryan	Wooly	Barker	Debe	Mal'n'y
8.....	322	65	20	—	6	3
9.....	163	53	4	—	1	—
10.....	115	100	4	—	—	—
11.....	173	173	5	—	1	—
Total.....	2427	747	62	—	16	3
Elk Grove.....	199	37	—	—	—	—
Evanston—1.....	637	77	17	—	—	—
2.....	682	136	21	—	4	—
3.....	286	72	6	—	5	—
4.....	422	245	4	2	7	2
5.....	411	156	36	—	11	—
6.....	137	31	8	—	2	—
7.....	475	94	58	—	5	—

Total.....	3050	811	150	2	34	2
Hanover.....	204	66	3	—	1	—
Lemont—1.....	167	171	2	—	3	—
2.....	184	148	2	—	1	1
3.....	48	59	2	—	—	—
4.....	35	52	—	—	—	—

Total.....	434	430	6	—	4	1
Leyden—1.....	129	34	—	2	1	—
2.....	74	41	2	—	1	—
3.....	106	42	1	—	1	—

Total.....	309	117	3	2	3	—
Lyon—1.....	349	65	19	—	3	—
2.....	146	129	—	1	—	—
3.....	100	98	1	—	—	—
4.....	86	50	—	—	—	—
5.....	144	39	11	—	2	—
6.....	193	46	5	—	—	—
7.....	113	68	—	—	1	—
8.....	167	47	5	—	—	—

Total.....	1298	542	41	1	6	—
Maine—1.....	311	182	6	1	1	2
2.....	232	81	4	—	1	1
3.....	89	39	—	—	—	—
4.....	60	27	—	—	—	—
5.....	68	24	8	—	—	—

Total.....	760	353	18	1	2	3
New Trier—1.....	182	53	1	—	—	—
2.....	269	124	5	—	8	—
3.....	51	198	—	—	3	—
4.....	432	136	7	—	2	1
5.....	64	9	—	—	1	—

Total.....	998	520	13	—	15	1
Niles—1.....	287	169	—	2	3	—
2.....	133	71	2	1	2	—

Total.....	420	240	2	3	5	—
Northfield—1.....	155	65	3	—	3	—
2.....	162	65	5	—	—	—

Total.....	317	130	8	—	3	—
Norwood Park.....	106	38	1	—	—	—
Orland.....	192	51	1	2	—	—
Palatine.....	337	126	—	1	—	1
Palos.....	142	90	—	—	—	—
Proviso—1.....	456	25	8	1	5	—
2.....	193	264	1	1	3	—
3.....	175	170	—	1	4	—
4.....	61	31	—	—	—	—
5.....	143	36	2	—	1	—
6.....	256	99	9	—	1	1
7.....	317	176	19	—	7	2
8.....	79	62	1	—	—	—
9.....	167	114	6	—	4	—
10.....	54	57	2	—	—	—

Total.....	1901	1224	48	4	26	3
Rich.....	153	116	1	1	1	—
Riverside.....	267	80	8	—	2	—
Schaumburg.....	114	40	—	—	1	—
Thornton—1.....	86	42	1	—	—	—

	M'Kinley	Bryan	Wooly	Barker	Debe	Mal'n'y
2.....	106	51	3	—	—	—
3.....	156	70	2	—	—	1
4.....	284	153	13	1	6	—
5.....	260	148	—	3	10	2
6.....	126	440	4	—	4	2
7.....	239	20	1	—	—	1
8.....	97	115	3	—	—	—
9.....	154	125	19	—	1	—
10.....	216	89	32	—	2	—
11.....	124	46	11	—	3	—

Total.....	1848	1299	88	4	30	6
Whiting—1.....	254	170	6	—	—	—
2.....	83	61	2	—	—	—

Total.....	337	231	8	—	1	—
Worth—1.....	277	132	1	—	—	—
2.....	227	99	4	—	1	—
3.....	94	50	—	—	—	—
4.....	128	66	5	—	1	1
5.....	115	135	—	—	2	—

Total.....	841	482	10	—	4	1
Total towns.....	18974	9028	513	26	199	24
In the towns Leonard (U. C.)	received	4	votes and Ellis (U. R.)	15.	—	—

SUMMARY.

	City.	Towns.	Total.
McKinley, Rep.....	184,786	18,974	203,760
Bryan, Dem.....	177,165	9,028	186,193
Woolley, Pro.....	2,977	513	3,490
Barker, Pro.....	185	26	211
Debs, S. D.....	6,553	199	6,752
Maloney, S. L.....	410	24	434
Leonard, U. C.....	130	—	134
Ellis, U. R.....	145	15	160

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

	Rep.	Dem.	Pro. Peo.	S. D.	S. L.	U. C.	U. R.	City.	Towns.	Total.
1.....	2703	3557	47	2	35	17	3	3	3	3
2.....	4056	3204	46	9	28	6	7	4	7	4
3.....	5078	3001	44	2	35	4	2	1	2	1
4.....	5064	3973	49	3	57	17	3	3	3	3
5.....	3285	5928	66	5	88	26	12	4	12	4
6.....	3217	8051	62	10	100	16	10	8	8	8
7.....	2311	4354	30	1	120	8	6	2	2	2
8.....	1977	4796	48	4	192	4	4	15	15	15
9.....	3090	6154	58	8	297	13	3	4	4	4
10.....	7433	9858	137	10	402	29	4	9	9	9
11.....	4763	4737	56	8	92	4	—	5	5	5
12.....	10771	8011	186	4	155	10	1	6	6	6
13.....	5589	5415	96	7	162	2	5	4	4	4
14.....	6236	7384	83	6	489	15	9	5	5	5
15.....	6791	8282	102	29	449	14	4	2	2	2
16.....	3856	7051	66	5	225	16	2	7	7	7
17.....	2128	2265	28	8	67	4	1	6	6	6
18.....	2435	5234	55	9	68	8	3	6	6	6
19.....	3025	6395	82	3	107	7	6	8	8	8
20.....	2678	3645	73	7	95	5	1	1	1	1
21.....	3058	4458	35	4	117	3	2	—	—	—
22.....	3393	4037	44	6	151	22	1	1	1	1
23.....	3700	3240	27	1	175	9	2	7	7	7
24.....	4687	4835	49	1	95	10	3	1	1	1
25.....	8286	4665	55	—	117	13	—	1	1	1
26.....	6487	7737	157	9	178	11	4	9	9	9
27.....	4257	3308	82	2	215	12	6	2	2	2
28.....	3329	3281	56	3	102	10	2	—	—	—
29.....	2461	6162	70	4	59	15	2	3	3	3
30.....	9331	11749	210	16	409	25	8	6	6	6
31.....	7181	4569	212	9	157	10	2	2	2	2
32.....	10709	6139	78	2	56	2	1	—	—	—
33.....	4678	4585	99	6	199	8	4	11	11	11
34.....	12350	7503	212	12	613	3	2	6	6	6
35.....	1883	758	25	—	27	2	—	—	—	—
City.....	172386	188521	2825	215	5933	400	126	152	152	152
T'ns.....	18236	9674	455	21	176	26	4	13	13	13
Total.....	190622	198195	3280	236	6109	426	130	165	165	165

VOTE FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

Rep. Dem. Pro. Peo. S.D.S.T.
Total Chicago... 196882 170896 4751 126 6049 405
Total towns... 18827 8960 455 27 218 88
Grand total... 205709 179696 5236 153 6227 503

VOTE FOR RECORDER.

Simon. Schlake. York. Veth. Pe'te'r'aM're
Total Chicago... 182007 174763 2896 189 6238 399
Total towns... 18881 9056 512 24 193 37
Grand total... 200588 183819 3408 213 6431 436

VOTE FOR CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

Cooke. O'Brien. M'M'e'n'Kr'm'r'd'Foord
Total Chicago... 183651 173962 2727 242 6321 437
Total towns... 18764 8880 509 24 194 37
Grand total... 201425 182842 3236 266 6515 474

VOTE FOR CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT.

Linn. Collins. Burnett. L'vry'Lind'gn'g'a'r
Total Chicago... 178807 177571 2766 204 6284 423
Total towns... 18593 9030 518 23 194 39
Grand total... 197400 186601 3284 227 6478 462

VOTE FOR BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Republicans, Democrats, Pro.

Randall. Miller. Stuecart. Klobassa. Mathe's. W'n
Total Chicago... 181213 180811 174674 174504 2879 2889
Total towns... 18743 18775 8845 8924 516 515
Grand total... 199956 199586 185519 183428 3395 3404

People's. Soc. Dem. S. Tax.

Thuriss. Bond. Nielsen. Bens'a. Moel'Os'ga
Total Chicago... 238 206 6074 5976 425 436
Total towns... 22 23 189 187 51 49
Grand total... 260 229 6263 6163 476 485

VOTE FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE COURT.

Rep. Dem. S.D.S.T.
Cutting. Gridley. Holt's. g'z'Meud
Total Chicago... 180783 175168 6150 492
Total towns... 18196 8492 196 37
Grand total... 198979 184660 6346 529

VOTE FOR COUNTY SUPERVISOR.

Rep. Dem. Pro. Peo. S.D.S.T.
Graft. Water'n. Gould. Casey's. Ders. McA'fee
Total Chicago... 176516 173819 2652 258 6208 432
Total towns... 18293 9256 478 29 189 39
Grand total... 194809 187575 3110 287 6397 471

VOTE FOR BOARD OF COUNTY

BOARD.

Hanberg. O'yan. Mc'Clure. Frost. St'a' Moeller
Total Chicago... 176702 178706 2769 218 6346 461
Total towns... 18106 9361 493 22 194 53
Grand total... 194808 188067 3262 240 6540 514

VOTE FOR BOARD OF REVIEW.

Upham. Ryan. Day. W'ki's. H'ak'Rhod's
Total Chicago... 196373 170571 2692 269 6167 389
Total towns... 19014 8622 505 25 197 40
Grand total... 205387 179192 3197 295 6364 429

VOTE FOR CORONER.

Benz. Traeger. Byrne. Hynea. Wan'p'e. Magu'e
Total Chicago... 172046 184126 2844 195 6194 413
Total towns... 17823 9728 535 25 194 41
Grand total... 199869 193854 3379 220 6388 454

VOTE FOR JUDGES OF SUPERIOR COURT.

Republicans.

Gary. Sears. Ball. Kavanagh
Total Chicago... 188913 184183 183270 183484
Total towns... 18867 18945 19306 19323
Grand total... 202870 203128 202636 202807

Democrats.

Cowan. King. Tolman. Young
Total Chicago... 173159 171988 172718 171621
Total towns... 8705 8891 8887 8762
Grand total... 181864 180679 181600 180383

Social Dem. Single Tax.

Stie's. W'n'N'Is'a' Dep'W'e'ley. B'ks. Ben' C'hee
Total Chicago... 6361 6325 6313 6306 455 449 441 448
Total towns... 193 196 196 193 89 88 89 88
Grand total... 6554 6521 6509 6499 494 487 480 486

VOTE FOR TOWN OFFICERS.

(April 3, 1900.)

[The \* indicates that the candidate was indorsed by the Municipal Voters' League.]

SOUTH TOWN.

ASSESSOR.

Rep.\* Dem.
Schlamm
Wards. High. brecht
1..... 1312 2533
2..... 2714 1850
3..... 3918 1293
4..... 3489 1532
5..... 2599 4303
6..... 3295 4629
Part of 28..... 354 403

Total..... 17681 16543
Plurality..... 1138

COLLECTOR.

Rep.\* Dem. S. L.
Fuller. Callanan Kanelb'n
1..... 1320 2481 88
2..... 2713 1794 45
3..... 4019 1220 42
4..... 3524 1450 87
5..... 2738 4009 137
6..... 3296 4558 143
Part of 28..... 356 393 12

Total..... 17966 15905 554
Plurality..... 2061

SUPERVISOR.

Rep.\* Dem. S. L.
Lawlor. Maher. Fegotak
1..... 1312 2507 83
2..... 2694 1802 45
3..... 3872 1312 44
4..... 3458 1469 89
5..... 2829 3917 120
6..... 3661 4289 127
Part of 28..... 363 387 8

Total..... 18189 15683 516
Plurality..... 2506

CLERK.

Rep.\* Dem. S. L.
Adams. Ryan. Keidel
1..... 1266 2513 91
2..... 2679 1786 75
3..... 3820 1330 57
4..... 3430 1494 96
5..... 2643 4006 161
6..... 3074 4683 155
Part of 28..... 339 408 14

Total..... 17251 16220 649
Plurality..... 1031

WEST TOWN.

ASSESSOR.

Rep.\* Dem. S. L.
Breckman. Klein. Kienko
7..... 1211 2017 197
8..... 877 2796 122
9..... 2143 3898 220
10..... 5018 5561 335
11..... 3168 2964 59
12..... 7351 4134 126
13..... 3703 3307 138
14..... 4956 3239 315
15..... 5316 4056 295
16..... 2424 4540 179
17..... 1864 1434 93
18..... 1334 3956 84
19..... 1150 3357 113
35..... 1342 359 27
Part of 28..... 2079 1498 75

Total..... 43936 47116 2378
Plurality..... 3180



ELECTION RETURNS.

393

COLLECTOR.			
Wards.	Rep.* Udley.	Dem. Cerveny.	S. L. Odal-ki
7.....	1152	2035	185
8.....	863	2922	98
9.....	2021	4089	194
10.....	4919	5746	287
11.....	3143	2887	58
12.....	7794	3622	118
13.....	3746	3180	131
14.....	4936	3159	310
15.....	5369	3880	294
16.....	2430	4357	197
17.....	1840	1399	90
18.....	1326	3935	82
19.....	1175	3311	110
20.....	1285	347	47
Part of 28.....	2033	1517	56
Total.....	44035	46416	2257
Plurality.....		2381	

SUPERVISOR.			
	Rep.* Kummerow	Dem. McLaughlin	S. L. Christ'sen
7.....	1161	2003	194
8.....	814	2773	113
9.....	2104	3805	206
10.....	4948	5482	335
11.....	3105	2951	59
12.....	6994	4389	127
13.....	3585	3403	135
14.....	5020	3157	319
15.....	5428	3935	303
16.....	2489	4369	222
17.....	1764	1515	104
18.....	1298	3985	84
19.....	1107	3362	110
20.....	1307	383	28
Part of 28.....	1992	1522	63
Total.....	43116	47036	2402
Plurality.....		3920	

CLERK.			
	Rep.* Shannon	Dem. Warwick.	S. L. Siegel
7.....	1207	1969	192
8.....	865	2766	114
9.....	2115	3790	208
10.....	4925	5433	326
11.....	3372	2701	56
12.....	7293	4066	129
13.....	3692	3213	139
14.....	4834	3157	328
15.....	5428	3935	297
16.....	2463	4386	117
17.....	1879	1373	92
18.....	1324	3938	80
19.....	1161	3269	118
20.....	1273	367	27
Part of 28.....	2016	1073	61
Total.....	43682	45884	3244
Plurality.....		2202	

NORTH TOWN.

ASSESSOR.

	Dem. Gray.	S. L. Bauer
20.....	2433	112
21.....	3309	147
22.....	3070	120
23.....	2381	132
24.....	3207	113
Total.....	14400	624
Plurality.....	13776	

COLLECTOR.

	Rep.* Linetzer.	Dem. Salomon.	S. L. Voet
20.....	2168	2123	86
21.....	1948	2831	125

Wards.	Linebarger.	Salomon.	Voet
22.....	2356	2532	88
23.....	2238	2135	127
24.....	2815	2731	95

Total.....	11525	12357	521
Plurality.....		832	

SUPERVISOR.

	Rep.* Bertrand.	Dem. Pettina.	S. L. Wain
20.....	2184	2084	85
21.....	2076	2637	104
22.....	2372	2482	92
23.....	2318	2051	127
24.....	2940	2649	96

Total.....	11890	11953	504
Plurality.....		63	

CLERK.

	Rep. Well.	Dem.* Kinderer.	S. L. Hultias
20.....	2028	2271	86
21.....	1917	2842	115
22.....	2261	2606	107
23.....	2165	2170	123
24.....	2570	2952	96

Total.....	10941	12841	527
Plurality.....		1900	

TOWN OF LAKE.

ASSESSOR.

	Rep.* Bustin.	Dem. Sproul.	S. L. Fritz
29.....	1180	3191	156
30.....	5609	5889	518
31.....	3353	1311	200

Total.....	10142	10391	874
Plurality.....		249	

COLLECTOR.

	Rep. Murphy.	Dem.* Floersch.	S. L. Saunders
29.....	2411	2324	114
30.....	5622	5989	510
31.....	3286	1398	204

Total.....	11319	9711	828
Plurality.....		1608	

SUPERVISOR.

	Rep.* Helander.	Dem. Gorman.	S. L. Steiner
29.....	1007	3519	140
30.....	5381	6297	498
31.....	3346	1398	204

Total.....	9734	11141	817
Plurality.....		1407	

CLERK.

	Rep. Mata.	Dem.* Smolka.	S. L. Fainert
29.....	1162	1124	162
30.....	5429	5998	572
31.....	3355	1309	197

Total.....	9946	10431	931
Plurality.....		485	

TOWN OF HYDE PARK.

ASSESSOR.

	Rep.* Dille.	Dem.* Behier
32.....	5564	1767
33.....	3725	2694
34.....	5696	3120

Total.....	14985	7581
Plurality.....	7404	

COLLECTOR.

Wards.	Rep.* Baird.	Dem. McCarthy.	S. L. Gorecki
32.....	5640	1614	52
33.....	3718	2595	278
34.....	5882	2728	387

Total.....	15240	6937	717
Plurality.....	8308		

SUPERVISOR.

	Rep.* Adams.	Dem. Shanley.	S. L. Knudsen
32.....	5562	1682	52
33.....	3699	2615	242
34.....	5883	2760	390

Total.....	15144	7057	684
Plurality.....	8087		

CLERK.

	Rep.* Anderson.	Dem. Walsh.	S. L. Dewep
32.....	5589	1685	57
33.....	3722	2636	239
34.....	5873	2848	384

Total.....	15184	7169	680
Plurality.....	8015		

TOWN OF LAKE VIEW.

ASSESSOR.

	Rep.* Hambler-m.	Dem. Quinn
25.....	4265	2516
26.....	4755	4335

Total.....	9020	6851
Plurality.....	2169	

COLLECTOR.

	Rep.* Bak-r.	Dem. Gatt' eld
25.....	4526	2182
26.....	5007	3858

Total.....	9533	6040
Plurality.....	3493	

SUPERVISOR.

	Rep. Best.	Dem.* Becker
25.....	4366	2338
26.....	4653	4241

Total.....	9019	6579
Plurality.....	2440	

CLERK.

	Rep.* Fischer.	Dem. McCole
25.....	4682	1980
26.....	5320	3573

Total.....	10002	5553
Plurality.....	4449	

TOWN OF JEFFERSON.

ASSESSOR.

	Rep.* Rustberg.	Dem.* Ehlers.	Cit. Jester
27.....	2107	1620	1331
Plurality.....	487		

COLLECTOR.

	Rep.* Hausen.	Dem. Hausworth	Cit. Stockhoff
27.....	2147	1565	1321
Plurality.....	582		

SUPERVISOR.

	Rep.* Youngquist.	Dem.* Glasgow.	Cit. Erickson
27.....	2078	1608	1342
Plurality.....	470		

CLERK.

	Rep. Kamen.	Dem.* Eckerly.	Cit. Wolberg
27.....	2013	1718	1357
Plurality.....	295		

VOTE ON BOND ISSUE.

For issue.....	108,247
Against issue.....	64,325

VOTE FOR ALDERMEN.

Election April 3, 1900.

(\*Indorsed by Municipal Voters' League.)

Wards.	Name	Count
1.	John J. Coughlin, Dem.....	2,665
2.	William H. Thompson, Rep.....	2,519
	Charles F. Gunther, * Dem.....	2,113
3.	Thomas J. Dixon, Rep.....	3,292
	D. Van Ness Person, Dem.....	1,061
	Henry S. Fitch, * Ind.....	1,012
	William H. Rexroat, Cit.....	6
4.	William S. Jackson, * Rep.....	3,528
	John Lyon, Dem.....	1,537
5.	Edward D. Connor, * Rep.....	3,017
	William E. Kent, Dem.....	3,893
	H. C. Dreisvogt, Soc. Lab.....	114
6.	Jacob Frank, * Rep.....	3,903
	Charles Martin, Dem.....	4,175
7.	Henry L. Fick, Dem.....	2,474
	Louis Marcus, * Soc. Lab.....	628
8.	Edward J. Novak, Dem.....	3,016
9.	Joseph A. Smejkal, * Rep.....	2,143
	Charles J. Byrne, Dem.....	2,640
	J. Kurzwowski, Soc. Lab.....	118
	Edward F. Cullerton, Ind.....	1,921
10.	Emil A. Zutz, Rep.....	4,857
	William F. Brenuan, * Dem.....	5,742
	G. J. Sindelar, Soc. Lab.....	325
11.	Lewis D. Sitts, Rep.....	2,974
	Nicholas R. Finn, * Dem.....	3,225
12.	Charles H. Gary, * Rep.....	7,167
	John F. Neagle, Dem.....	4,373
	D. H. Daly, Soc. Lab.....	107
13.	William G. Morris, Rep.....	3,152
	William T. Maypole, * Dem.....	3,915
	Theo. Williams, Soc. Lab.....	111
	Edward J. Cline, Ind. Dem.....	120
14.	Albert W. Beilfuss, * Rep.....	5,253
	Thomas P. Inglesby, Dem.....	3,098
	Marcus Hitch, Soc. Lab.....	23
15.	Walter J. Raymer, * Rep.....	5,909
	H. Oluf Hansen, Dem.....	3,680
	Anton Stefanowicz, Soc. Lab.....	248
	John H. Curtis, Ind.....	55
16.	Frank Wenglerski, * Rep.....	2,467
	Stanley H. Kunz, Dem.....	4,505
	A. Jasinski, Soc. Lab.....	187
17.	Frank Oberndorf, Rep.....	1,978
	William E. Denver, * Dem.....	1,624
18.	John H. Kane, * Rep.....	1,410
	Michael C. Conlon, Dem.....	3,956
19.	John Powers, Dem.....	3,570
20.	William Eisfeldt, Rep.....	2,363
	William J. Danford, * Dem.....	2,083
21.	Gottfried J. Geldermann, Rep.....	1,374
	Jacob Yondorf, Dem.....	1,590
	Ernst F. Herrmann, * Ind.....	2,281
22.	Edward Muelhoefer, Rep.....	2,258
	Julius Goldzier, * Dem.....	2,837
	John Boening, Soc. Lab.....	80
23.	Albert J. Olson, Rep.....	1,820
	John W. Sampson, Dem.....	1,547
	C. E. Kronlof, Soc. Lab.....	85
	Thomas J. Ford, * Ind.....	1,422
24.	Peter Adler, Rep.....	1,904
	John Minwegen, Dem.....	2,825
	M. Fallor, Soc. Lab.....	80
	William R. Manierre, * Ind.....	825
25.	Alfred D. Williston, * Rep.....	4,247
	Edward H. Taylor, * Dem.....	2,579
	John F. Joslin, Ind.....	436
26.	William C. Kuester, * Rep.....	5,341
	William H. Ehemann, Dem.....	3,848
27.	William H. Wallis, Rep.....	1,273
	Alfred T. Johnson, * Dem.....	1,918
	Henry Wulff, Cit.....	2,133
	David Geroll, Ind.....	39
28.	Manning T. Hackley, * Rep.....	2,430
	Frank M. McCarthy, Dem.....	1,957
29.	Thomas Carey, * Dem.....	3,475
	Nicholas Krump, Soc. Lab.....	196

ELECTION RETURNS.

395

Ward.		W. A. Brookover.....	421
Charles Hecker, Ind.....	786	Theophilus Gribbl.....	417
30. Jephtha C. Denison, Rep.....	4,425	R. A. Kennedy.....	421
Charles J. Boyd,* Dem.....	5,709	It. C. Denicke.....	413
Peter Horsley, Soc. Lab.....	351	Charles L. Young.....	530
Frederick A. Hart, Ind.....	2,352	Murillo Downer.....	410
31. Joseph Badenoch,* Rep.....	4,472	E. E. Snyder.....	414
32. William Mayor,* Rep.....	5,649	A. F. Ried.....	421
Harris F. Williams, Dem.....	1,700		
33. John H. Jones,* Rep.....	3,834	INDEPENDENT.	
Patrick C. Finerty, Dem.....	2,669	John D. O'Neill.....	508
Charles Stillhoff, Soc. Lab.....	217		
34. Charles Corkery,* Rep.....	6,821	VOTE FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS	
Herman F. Getze, Dem.....	3,465	(COUNTRY).	
H. De Boer, Soc. Lab.....	493	REPUBLICAN.	
35. James A. Martin, Rep. (1 year).....	836	Henry J. Beer.....	17,760
Alexander N. Todd, Rep. (2 years).....	478	Joseph Carolan.....	17,679
Charles E. Bassett, Dem. (2 years).....	508	William Busse.....	17,836
Edwin F. Abbott, Ind. (1 year).....	259	Peter M. Hoffman.....	17,852
Frank L. Race,* Ind. Rep. (1 year).....	849	Alfred Van Steenberg.....	17,547
Thos. M. Hunter,* Ind. R. (2 years).....	1,049		
* FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS (CITY).		DEMOCRATIC.	
REPUBLICAN.		Charles Staffel.....	9,388
John J. Hanberg.....	177,552	Clarence S. Richardson.....	9,374
Charles J. Happel.....	175,435	Frank Stoehke.....	9,303
Herman Ahrens.....	176,005	John Fanning.....	9,324
James H. Burke.....	173,827	E. B. Bushnell.....	9,625
Daniel M. Jackson.....	173,481		
William G. Herrmann.....	175,987	PROHIBITION.	
Edwin K. Walker.....	178,770	Jacob K. Graybill.....	509
Frank J. Palt.....	175,750	George W. Hoover.....	536
Charles E. Erby.....	174,463	Joseph N. Huffman.....	508
Maurice Rosenfeld.....	177,644	Francis V. Phillips.....	513
		John W. Beebe.....	506
DEMOCRATIC.			
Rollin B. Organ.....	179,312	Peter Pitchner.....	186
Joseph E. Flanagan.....	178,105	James Osterling.....	184
James B. Dibelka.....	174,356	A. B. Gulberg.....	184
Jacob B. Thielen.....	178,908	Anton Larson.....	183
Otto Hulsman.....	176,011	Fritz Mlenfeld.....	186
John Foley.....	174,260		
James Daley.....	176,805	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC.	
John Czekala.....	173,172	William C. Marshall.....	46
Michael Irrmann.....	177,703	E. C. Miller.....	50
Edward Katzinger.....	174,347	C. R. McGinnis.....	46
		VOTE FOR TRUSTEES OF SANITARY	
PROHIBITION.		DISTRICT.	
Thomas D. McClure.....	2,926	REPUBLICAN.	
Carl A. E. Drolsum.....	2,908	Zina R. Carter.....	300,874
Manley H. Simmons.....	2,922	Joseph C. Braden.....	297,979
Joseph P. Tracy.....	2,952	Frank X. Cloldt.....	297,601
Joseph C. F. Hobart.....	2,941	William H. Baker.....	297,775
John V. Ryerson.....	2,936	Lloyd J. Smith.....	288,342
John F. Cunneen.....	2,938		
Robert A. Hutchison.....	2,933	DEMOCRATIC.	
John H. Leslie.....	3,331	Frank Wenter.....	308,301
George A. Hancock.....	2,900	Thomas A. Smyth.....	302,932
		Thomas J. Webb.....	302,404
PEOPLE'S.		William Legner.....	300,986
Fr. Prozanski.....	167	Alexander J. Jones.....	307,849
Carl Schoenfeldt.....	167		
Albert Mousseau.....	169	PROHIBITION.	
Sam Goland.....	178	Henry Stillwell.....	4,455
W. J. Alexander.....	163	William Karnop.....	4,455
J. B. James.....	163	Cyrus E. London.....	4,499
James Lynch.....	152	Richard Berryman.....	4,478
Herman Sommerfeld.....	154	Franklin A. Luther.....	4,520
Nate Rosenthal.....	150		
F. C. Roth.....	187	PEOPLE'S.	
		George E. Beckwith.....	359
SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC.		J. F. Barry.....	345
F. G. Strickland.....	6,232	J. S. Clark.....	348
Samuel Williams.....	6,240	Walter Reyked.....	348
And. Josinski.....	6,240	Louis Peasley.....	378
J. Liss.....	6,243		
O. E. Kronlof.....	6,234	SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC.	
Otto Becker.....	6,236	H. F. Lindgren.....	9,006
W. H. Redford.....	6,216	H. Phillips.....	8,991
Charles Stillhoff.....	6,251	Nicholas Brod.....	8,993
Sol Siegel.....	6,214	W. O'Brien.....	8,987
George Arnold.....	6,191	Charles Fritz.....	8,955
SINGLE TAX.		SINGLE TAX.	
G. H. Loehr.....	433	R. H. Brown.....	639
F. S. Badger.....	443	Robert Munro.....	638
		L. E. Meacham.....	632
		J. B. Carroll.....	624
		George C. Olcott.....	625

## ILLINOIS POLITICAL COMMITTEES-1900.

## REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

Headquarters—Chicago.  
 Chairman—Fred H. Rowe.  
 Secretary—Walter Fieldhouse.  
 Treasurer—E. G. Keith.

## District.

- |                              |               |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Thomas N. Jamleson.....   | Chicago       |
| 2. Charles S. Deneen.....    | Chicago       |
| 3. Ernest J. Magerstadt..... | Chicago       |
| 4. Joseph E. Bidwill.....    | Chicago       |
| 5. William J. Moxley.....    | Chicago       |
| 6. Fred A. Busse.....        | Chicago       |
| 7. James Pease.....          | Chicago       |
| 8. Luman T. Hoy.....         | Woodstock     |
| 9. J. R. Cowley.....         | Freeport      |
| 10. James McKinney.....      | Aledo         |
| 11. Ralph F. Bradford.....   | Pontiac       |
| 12. Len Small.....           | Kankakee      |
| 13. Charles G. Eckart.....   | Tuscola       |
| 14. John S. Stevens.....     | Peoria        |
| 15. J. Mack Sholl.....       | Carthage      |
| 16. H. D. L. Griggsby.....   | Pittsfield    |
| 17. T. M. Harris.....        | Lincoln       |
| 18. George T. Turner.....    | Vandalia      |
| 19. Charles P. Hitch.....    | Paris         |
| 20. John H. Miller.....      | McLansboro    |
| 21. George F. Mead.....      | Pinckneyville |
| 22. Daniel Hogan.....        | Mound City    |

At Large—Joseph P. Robbins..... Quincy  
 Charlton Bent..... Morrison  
 S. H. Watson..... Mount Vernon  
 John W. Bunn..... Springfield  
 Edward H. Morris..... Chicago  
 Joseph Brucker..... Chicago  
 G. Bernhard Anderson..... Chicago

## DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

Headquarters—Chicago, Ill.  
 Chairman—John P. Hopkins, Chicago.  
 Secretary—W. L. Mounts, Carlinville.  
 Treasurer—M. F. Dunlap, Jacksonville.

## Committeemen-at-Large—

- |                              |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Thomas Gahan.....            | Chicago      |
| Fred E. Eldred.....          | Chicago      |
| William J. Roach.....        | Chicago      |
| Alexander J. Jones.....      | Chicago      |
| P. C. Haley.....             | Joliet       |
| J. E. Murphy.....            | Peoria       |
| F. W. Havill.....            | Mount Carmel |
| W. B. Brinton.....           | LaSalle      |
| W. L. Mounts.....            | Carlinville  |
| 1. John P. Hopkins.....      | Chicago      |
| 2. Thomas Byrne.....         | Chicago      |
| 3. Thomas McNally.....       | Chicago      |
| 4. William Loeffler.....     | Chicago      |
| 5. Roger C. Sullivan.....    | Chicago      |
| 6. Robert E. Burke.....      | Chicago      |
| 7. John Fitzsimons.....      | Chicago      |
| 8. Dennis J. Hogan.....      | Geneva       |
| 9. C. W. Ferguson.....       | Rockford     |
| 10. Guy C. Scott.....        | Aledo        |
| 11. Daniel Heenan.....       | Streator     |
| 12. T. F. Donovan.....       | Kankakee     |
| 13. B. J. Claggett.....      | Lexington    |
| 14. Frank J. Quinn.....      | Peoria       |
| 15. T. F. Dunn.....          | Carthage     |
| 16. J. F. Robinson.....      | Virginia     |
| 17. James B. Ricks.....      | Taylorville  |
| 18. Charles Boeschstein..... | Edwardsville |
| 19. J. A. Lumpkin.....       | Mattoon      |
| 20. Walter Watson.....       | Mount Vernon |
| 21. W. S. Mathews.....       | Centralla    |
| 22. James Lingle.....        | Jonesboro    |

## PROHIBITION STATE COMMITTEE.

Headquarters,—153 LaSalle-st., Chicago.  
 Chairman—Hale Johnson.  
 Secretary-Treasurer—Alonzo E. Wilson.

## Executive Committee—

- |                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Hale Johnson.....   | Newton       |
| R. J. Mossop.....   | Chicago      |
| D. R. Sheen.....    | Peoria       |
| R. H. Patton.....   | Springfield  |
| J. A. L. Scott..... | Orchardville |

## District.

- |                           |              |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1. John H. Hill.....      | Chicago      |
| 2. E. L. Kietzing.....    | Chicago      |
| 3. W. F. Kellett.....     | Chicago      |
| 4. A. E. Wilson.....      | Chicago      |
| 5. J. A. Ruth.....        | Chicago      |
| 6. Robert J. Mossop.....  | Chicago      |
| 7. Dr. F. H. Booth.....   | Chicago      |
| 8. J. N. Woods.....       | Gardner      |
| 9. Ira Crippen.....       | Freeport     |
| 10. S. T. Shirley.....    | Rock Falls   |
| 11. C. W. Sterry.....     | Pontiac      |
| 12. G. B. Winter.....     | Onarga       |
| 13. W. P. Allin.....      | McLean       |
| 14. Dan R. Sheen.....     | Peoria       |
| 15. Louis F. Gumbart..... | Macomb       |
| 16. H. C. Tunison.....    | Jacksonville |
| 17. Robert H. Patton..... | Springfield  |
| 18. J. T. Killam.....     | Tower Hill   |
| 19. Henry B. Kepley.....  | Effingham    |
| 20. John A. L. Scott..... | Orchardville |
| 21. A. J. Meek.....       | Marissa      |
| 22. J. G. Feezer.....     | McCormick    |

## PEOPLE'S PARTY STATE COMMITTEE.

Headquarters—Chicago.  
 Chairman—Joseph Hopp, Chicago.  
 Secretary—Thomas C. Edwards, Coffeen.  
 Treasurer—Earl Richardson, Mattoon.

- |                             |               |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1. F. C. Roth.....          | Chicago       |
| 2. W. H. Banigan.....       | Chicago       |
| 3. Ed Mulloy.....           | Chicago       |
| 4. Thomas Tilly.....        | Chicago       |
| 5. C. O. Sherman.....       | Chicago       |
| 6. N. Rosenthal.....        | Chicago       |
| 7. Herman Somerfield.....   | Chicago       |
| 8. Vacant.....              |               |
| 9. J. Mulloy.....           | Chicago       |
| 10. Vacant.....             |               |
| 11. William A. Hopp.....    | Chicago       |
| 12. Vacant.....             |               |
| 13. C. A. Adams.....        | Chicago       |
| 14. Vacant.....             |               |
| 15. O. E. Thursle.....      | Chicago       |
| 16. Vacant.....             |               |
| 17. F. W. Palmer.....       | Chicago       |
| 18. Vacant.....             |               |
| 19. William League.....     | Chicago       |
| 20. Vacant.....             |               |
| 21. Joseph Hopp.....        | Chicago       |
| 22. Vacant.....             |               |
| 23. Samuel Frederick.....   | Chicago       |
| 24. Vacant.....             |               |
| 25. James H. Ferris.....    | Joliet        |
| 26. Vacant.....             |               |
| 27. Albert C. Croswell..... | Streator      |
| 28. Vacant.....             |               |
| 29. C. C. Eastman.....      | Amboy         |
| 30. Vacant.....             |               |
| 31. Archibald Storrie.....  | Spring Valley |
| 32. J. H. Smith.....        | Petersburg    |
| 33. Vacant.....             |               |
| 34. Vacant.....             |               |
| 35. Vacant.....             |               |
| 36. S. E. Miller.....       | Milton        |

District.

37. Vacant.
38. Thomas C. Edwards.....Coffee
39. Col. Felter.....Springfield
40. Earl Richardson.....Mattoon
41. W. E. R. Kell.....Decatur
42. G. W. Wickline.....Nashville
43. Thomas Ratcliffe.....Greenup
44. Vacant.
45. S. T. Harbeson.....Stoy
46. James Turner.....Fairfield
47. D. Balse.....Bethalto
48. Wesley Gant.....New Palestine

District.

49. Vacant.
50. J. J. Hall.....New Burnside

UNION REFORM STATE COMMITTEE.

Headquarters—Chicago.

Chairman—Fred Freeman, Hettick.

Secretary—J. W. Wells, Chicago.

Treasurer—Lloyd G. Spencer, Chicago.

E. W. Burson.....Chicago

E. P. Lovett.....St. James

S. P. Witter.....Capron

A. T. Southwick.....Harvey

COOK COUNTY POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE—1900.

Headquarters—75 5th-av., Chicago.

Chairman—William Lorimer.

Vice-Chairman—Christopher Mamer.

Secretary—Ernest J. Magrstadt.

Treasurer—Fred M. Blount.

Ward.

1. Charles A. Wathier.....365 5th-av.
2. James P. Smith.....1503 Michigan-av.
3. Perry A. Hull.....108 LaSalle-st.
4. M. B. Madden.320 Chamber of Commerce
5. E. J. Magerstadt.....Sheriff's office
6. Thomas J. Plucacine.....2901 Archer-av
7. John A. Cooke.....Clerk Circuit court
8. P. F. Burke.....492 S. Center-av
9. Joseph E. Bidwill.....504 Ashland-bd.
10. William Lorimer.1183 Douglas Park-bd.
11. William J. Moxley.....445 W. Congress-st.
12. Fred M. Blount.....Chicago National Bank
13. D. A. Campbell.....1012 Chamber of Com.
14. Fred L. Wilk.....Union Trust company
15. James Reddick.....Clerk Probate court
16. George C. Lenke.....Sheriff's office
17. F. E. Erickson.....256 N. Carpenter-st.
18. George Berz.....299 W. Jackson-bd.
19. Chris Mamer.....156 Throop-st.
20. Thomas Rankin.....378 Seminary-av.
21. A. F. Henderson.....116 Lincoln-av.
22. F. A. Busse.....504 N. Clark-st.
23. John A. Linn.....Clerk Superior court
24. James P. Whedon.....Virginia hotel
25. James Pease.....3212 Dover-st.
26. Robert M. Simon.....Recorder's office
27. W. M. McEwen.State's Attorney's office
28. Fred Lundin.....2345 W. Kinzie-st.
29. Bernard Duffy.....4347 Wentworth-av
30. Charles S. Deneen.State's Atty's office
31. Charles W. Vail.....Tacoma building
32. A. R. Porter.....155 53d-st.
33. John Hanberg.....9023 Eacanaba-av.
34. E. M. Ashcraft.601 First National Bank
35. J. P. Garner.....W. Lake-st. and Park-av.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

1. John Schilling.....South Holland
2. W. H. Weber.....Blue Island
3. F. M. Hoffman.....Evanston
4. Lott Brown.....354 S. Canal-st.
5. Milan Reynolds.....Palatine
6. George W. Paulin.....Evanston

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

T. N. Jamieson, chairman; E. J. Magerstadt, secretary; William Lorimer, Christopher Mamer, Charles S. Deneen, Perry A. Hull, John A. Cooke, William J. Moxley, John A. Linn, Fred M. Blount, Martin B. Madden, John Hanberg, Joseph E. Bidwill, James Reddick, James Pease, William H. Weber.

SUBCOMMITTEES.

Organization—William Lorimer, chairman; E. J. Magerstadt, John A. Linn, James Reddick, William H. Weber.

Naturalization—John A. Cooke, chairman; M. B. Madden, William H. Weber, Joseph E. Bidwill, John Hanberg.

Finance—Fred M. Blount, chairman; William J. Moxley, M. B. Madden, Charles S. Deneen, James Pease.

Halls, Speakers and Printing—Christopher Mamer, chairman; Jos. E. Bidwill, James Pease, John Hanberg, James Reddick.

Press and Literature—Perry A. Hull, chairman; John A. Linn, William H. Weber, E. J. Magerstadt, John A. Cooke.

Auditing—C. S. Deneen, chairman; Christopher Mamer, James Reddick, William J. Moxley, William H. Weber.

Prevention and Detection of Fraud—James Pease, chairman; E. J. Magerstadt, Christopher Mamer, William Lorimer, T. N. Jamieson.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

I.

Ward.

3. E. H. Morris.....2712 Dearborn-st.
4. Robert M. Cochrane.....186 37th-st.
31. Paul Viczens.....6755 Emerald-av.
32. Frank E. White.....4719 Langley-av.
33. Charles Witkowski.....3600 Houston-av.
34. J. B. Work.....6914 Chauncey-av.
S. C. Reed.....Blue Island
Jacob Kirgis.....Chicago Heights

II.

10. Henry Schanze.....Western-av. and 21st-pl.
28. John J. McKenna.....Sheriff's office
29. M. J. Murphy.....4615 Marshfield-av.
30. T. O. Johnson.....5008 Wentworth-av.
35. Robert Linn.....5946 Iowa-st.
George Schraade.....Oak Park
J. E. Hunt.....Oak Park
A. H. Jones.....Des Plaines
S. B. Moody.....LaGrange

III.

1. G. H. Bills.....Clifton house
2. Morris Selz.....1717 Michigan-av.
4. Edward Meagher.
5. John A. Kunz.....2209 Archer-av.
6. Jacob Frank.....3033 Archer-av.
7. James Kasda.....99 W. 15th-st.

IV.

8. W. H. Curran.....658 S. Center-av.
9. George Elbe.....Coroner's office
12. John I. Straw.Leavitt and Harrison-sts.
19. Edward Smajkel.....77 Bunker-st.

V.

11. Charles H. George.....Probate Clerk's office
13. John W. Tyndall.....652 Walnut-st.
16. Charles Ryberg.....469 Millwaukee-av.
17. Vacant.
18. William P. Dusenberry...Coroner's office

VI.

20. Charles Kempf.....11 Concord pl.
21. Henry Spears.....681 North Park-av.
22. Edward Muelhoefer.....112 Clybourn-av.

Ward		
23.	F. J. Chaiser.....	366 Division-st.
24.	J. C. Weckler.....	180 Indiana-st.
25.	G. B. Milne.....	548 Sheffield-av.
26.	J. T. French.....	337 Racine-st.

## VII.

14.	William C. Eggert.....	784 N. Irving av.
15.	W. J. Raymer.....	47 Humboldt-bd.
25.	George M. Eddy.....	
26.	E. W. Zander.....	2773 N. Robey-st.
27.	L. B. Dyer.....	932 N. Central Park-av.
	John Childs.....	Evanston
	C. A. Murray.....	Waukegan

## SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

## I.

Ward		
1.	M. Bruggemeyer.....	Wabash-av. and 12th-st.
2.	C. L. Sherlock.....	86 18th-st.
5.	John Lyons.....	2908 5th av.

## II.

10.	Charles Hyde.....	1091 W. 12th-st.
10.	A. J. Pettitt.....	799 S. Lawndale-av.
12.	H. K. Galpin.....	729 W. Monroe-st.
12.	W. W. Wheelock.....	904 W. Adams-st.
12.	Charles Grauzow.....	1559 W. 12th-st.
12.	W. G. Gregori.....	396 S. California-av.
12.	T. I. Zaabel.....	867 W. Taylor-st.

## III.

31.	James Rea.....	6419 S. May-st.
33.	Sigfried Johnson.....	8119 Edwards-av.
34.	George J. Lawton.....	7430 Ingleside-av.
	L. T. Goe.....	Morgan Park

## IV.

29.	Thomas Boyer.....	4300 Emerald-av.
29.	Andrew Bankert.....	3942 State-st.
29.	Bernard Duffy.....	4347 Wentworth-av.
30.	James Kinlock.....	4735 D. arborn-st.
30.	Alf Anderson.....	5290 Atlantic-st.
30.	Thomas Lyons.....	Union Stockyards Co.
30.	Carl Lundberg.....	5949 Sangamon-st.
30.	Mike Walsh.....	4738 Union-av.

## V.

2.	A. H. Roberts.....	2408 Dearborn-st.
3.	Thomas Holmes.....	2938 Groveland-av.
4.	Charles Krutzkoff.....	3635 Dearborn-st.
32.	B. Bauman.....	5331 Drexel-av.

## VI.

15.	Vacant.	
20.	Vacant.	
25.	Vacant.	
26.	Vacant.	

## VII.

	Fred C. Kyle.....	Blue Island
	George H. Klehm.....	Niles Center
	Charles E. Julian.....	Palatine
	Joseph A. Connell.....	LaGange
	James T. Grier.....	Evanston
	Jacob Kirgis.....	Chicago Heights
	W. G. Eddy.....	Harvey
	Charles A. Freeman.....	311 N. 6.d-av.

## IX.

6.	Frank Hoey.....	2862 Keeley-st.
6.	John Davis.....	1335 33d-st.
6.	John Kunstman.....	3601 Hermtage-av.
9.	John K. Heher.....	902 S. Ashland av.
10.	William Hilkendorf.....	920 W. 21st-st.
28.	Richard Hilliard.....	Criminal Court b'dg

## XI.

14.	George A. Mugler.....	710 N. California-av.
14.	Charles E. Schlytern.....	447 N. Robey-st.
15.	Fred Elliott.....	388 Homer-st.
27.	C. R. Bechtel.....	593 W. Melrose-st.
28.	Thomas Dev-nish.....	234 E. Chicago-av.

## XIII.

7.	S. Drieben.....	Newberry-av. and Henry-st.
8.	Frank Devick.....	33 Nutt-st.
19.	J. Finkelstein.....	50 Newberry-av.

## Ward.

		XV.
9.	W. H. Ward.....	355½ Loomis-st
11.	W. D. Kent.....	450 W. Congress-st.
19.	James Ahern.....	355 W. Congress-st.

## XVII.

11.	Lewis D. Sitts.....	440 Grand-av.
17.	Albert Oberndorf.....	343 Fulton-st.
18.	George Berz.....	299 W. Jackson-bd.

## XIX.

13.	D. B. Moore.....	171 Emerson-av.
13.	J. E. Drom.....	147 Walnut-st.
16.	John Scherman.....	656 Noble-st.

## XXI.

21.	John C. Ender.....	173 Eugenie-st.
22.	Louis Warneke.....	311 Larrabee-st.
25.	D. W. Campbell.....	130 Kenesaw terrace

## XXIII.

16.	John F. Smulski.....	565 Noble-st.
23.	Samuel E. Erickson.....	57 Locust-st.
23.	John R. Peterson.....	71 Hobble-st.
24.	George P. Shiebler.....	371 Chestnut-st.
24.	Steve A. Bertram.....	215 Chicago-av.
24.	Barney Cole.....	284 Indiana-st.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Thomas Gaban.  
Secretary—Robert E. Burke.  
Treasurer—Fred E. Eldred.

1.	John J. Coughlin.....	127 LaSalle-st.
	Michael Keena.....	279 S. Clark-st.
2.	John C. Schubert.....	Monroe and Wabash
	John McCarthy.....	2135 Michigan-av.
3.	M. McNamara.....	123 S. Clark-st.
4.	Patrick White.....	3436 Indiana-av.
	Michael McDonough.....	542 37th-st.
5.	James Daly.....	3143 Wallace-st.
	Jacob P. Miller.....	2167 Archer-av.
6.	William J. O'Brien.....	170 Madison-st.
	Patrick Morris.....	3611 Emerald-av.
7.	W. J. Roach.....	721 S. Union-st.
	Albert Well.....	170 Newberry-av.
8.	William Loeffler.....	369 Johnson-st.
	J. H. Dullard.....	615 S. Sangamon-st.
9.	William H. Dunn.....	345 Throop-st.
10.	Hugh Curran.....	2905 16th-st.
	J. J. Sloan.....	Reaper Block
11.	John J. Hayes.....	521 W. Congress-st.
12.	James McAndrews.....	890 Washington-bd.
	P. King.....	1029 Park-av.
13.	Thomas F. Little.....	942 W. Lake-st.
	R. C. Sullivan.....	Ashland Block
14.	Joseph Strauss.....	539 N. Hoyne-av.
15.	Dr. O. W. Lewke.....	996 N. Oakley-av.
	W. G. Korth.....	956 N. California-av.
16.	Stanley Kunz.....	685 Noble-st.
	A. J. Kowalski.....	617 Noble-st.
17.	James Clwants.....	200 N. Peoria-st.
18.	John J. Brennan.....	114 W. Madison-st.
	M. C. Conlon.....	207 W. Madison-st.
19.	John Powers.....	170 Madison-st.
	Joseph Haberkorn.....	252 S. Center-av.
20.	Thomas Henton.....	Kedzie Building
	Fred Rinderer.....	415 Clybourn-av.
21.	James J. Gray.....	310 Mohawk-st.
	Frank X. Brandecker.....	648 Sedgewick-st.
22.	James H. Farrell.....	59 Dearborn-st.
	James H. Sullivan.....	37 Sigel-st.
23.	J. J. Lyons.....	51 Huron-st.
	Thomas J. O'Malley.....	210 Sedgewick-st.
24.	James A. Quinn.....	169 N. Clark-st.
	Heaton Owsley.....	408 Erie-st.
25.	J. A. Mahoney.....	Sheffield-av. Police Station
	Charles R. Joseph.....	1197 Rokeby-st.
26.	Patrick Haynes.....	1004 Wellington-st.
	Frank J. Paus.....	1020 Wellington-st.
27.	Fred E. Eldred.....	Times Bldg.
	Thomas Edgar.....	2242 Milwaukee-av.

Ward.

- 28. Henry O'Brien.....200 E. Randolph-st.
- Thomas J. Quigley.....3541 Rockwell-st.
- 29. Thomas Carey.....4201 Western Avenue-bd.
- Michael McInerney.....4541 Lowe-av.
- 30. Thomas Byrne.....909 W. Garfield-bd.
- John Fitzgerald.....39th and State-sts.
- 31. Charles S. Thornton.....Masonic Temple
- P. J. Murray.....6559 Sherman-st.
- 32. Thomas Gahan.....4914 Michigan-av.
- P. H. Keenan.....85 Dearborn-st.
- 33. James Wagner.....326 92d-st.
- James Matthews.....9328 Ontario-av.
- 34. William E. Quinn.....Sewer Dept. City Hall
- Alex. J. Jones.....707 Tacoma Bldg.
- 35. R. R. Jampolis.....162 Washington-st.

COUNTRY TOWNS.

- Barrington—M. C. McIntosh. 617 Ashland Blk.
- Bloom—William Rodgers.
- Bremen—William Moak.....Tinley Park
- Calumet—Peter Kipley.....Riverdale
- Calumet—Ross C. Hall.....140 Dearborn-st.
- Elk Grove—John Martin.....Arlington Heights
- Evanston—P. E. O'Neill.....125 LaSalle-st.
- D. P. O'Leary.....Evanston
- Hanover—Michael O'Brien.....Bartlett
- Lemont—J. W. McCarthy.....Lemont
- G. A. Weimar.....Lemont
- Lyden—Vacant.
- Lyons—J. W. Farley.....LaGrange
- Maine—W. H. McDougall.....Des Plaines
- New Trier—James A. Pugh.....Winnetka
- Niles—Peter Blaumeiser.....Niles Center
- Northfield—W. Heimgarner.....Glen View
- Norwood Park—B. F. Muerke.....Norwood Park
- Orland—Christ Grosskopf.....Orland
- Palatine—J. M. Kuebler.....Palatine
- Palos—P. J. O'Connell.....Worth Station
- Proviso—J. Furlong.....315 Dearborn-st.
- George Steele.....River Forest
- Rich—M. B. Elliott.....Matteson
- Riverside—Con Sullivan.....Riverside
- Schaumburg—H. E. W. Quindell.....Schaumburg
- Thornton—J. Flynn.....Harvey
- J. A. Stout.....Harvey
- Wheeling—Chas. S'gwalt.....Arlington Heights
- Worth—John Lentz.....Blue Island

CONGRESSIONAL.

Dist.

- 1. George E. Lapsley.....4725 St. Lawrence-av.
- T. A. Foley.....9249 South Chicago-av.
- 2. J. B. McDonald.....4340 Emerald-av.
- John Bigane.....1974 39th-st.
- 3. Charles Martin.....3353 Union-av.
- J. Mulheam.....3147 S. Canal-st.
- 4. John Long.....351 S. Lincoln-st.
- James O'Brien.....452 W. Harrison-st.
- 5. Vacant.
- 6. C. C. Stillwell.....410, 108 LaSalle-st.
- Robert E. Burke.....63 Beethoven-pl
- 7. M. Fitzgerald.....Havelock
- H. W. Arp.....1241 Milwaukee-av.

SENATORIAL.

- 1. S. D. May.....2512 Prairie-av.
- 2. Vacant.
- 3. Frank J. Ryan.....6828 Bishop-st.
- 4. M. J. Doherty.....1022 W. 54th-st.
- 5. A. A. Ballenberg.....3311 Rhodes-av.
- 6. W. J. Sagehorn.....817 Roscoe-st.
- 7. W. T. Irwin.....4798 N. Clark-st.
- 8. Ed Flannagan.....3035 Keeley-st.
- 9. Louis Legner.....558 N. Hoyne-av.
- 13. Ed Prindiville.....15th and Margaret-sts.
- 16. Joseph Haberkorn.....252 S. Center-av.
- 17. M. J. O'Donohue.....310 Monroe-st.
- 19. J. J. Flannagan.....349 W. Ohio-st.
- 21. J. M. Elenz.....130 Dearborn-st.
- 23. Joseph Doheny.....169 N. Clark-st.

COOK COUNTY PROHIBITION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Ward.

- 1. W. A. Cook.....286 5th-av.
- A. B. Dale.....153 LaSalle-st.
- 2. W. F. Kellett.....2332 State-st.
- J. V. Ryerson.....75 24th-st.
- 3. Amasa Orelup.....3148 Groveland-av.
- Henry Stillwell.....2646 State-st.
- 4. S. F. Welbasky.....3131 5th-av.
- C. A. Kelly.....3133 Parnell-av.
- 5. C. Fellows.....3800 Elmwood-pl.
- J. A. Nourse.....58 Woodland-pk.
- 6. Rev. C. B. Miller.....3803 S. Paulina-st.
- 7. William Harkness.....85 String-st.
- Edward Davis.....148 Newberry-av.
- 8. Nillis Johnson.....311 W. 14th-st.
- William Keller.....312 Maxwell-st.
- 9. S. S. Clendenning.....731 W. 13th-st.
- C. C. Vos.....8 Wood-st.
- 10. E. C. Parkhurst.....1057 S. Central Park-av.
- F. C. Hill.....507 Hastings-st.
- 11. A. W. Fairbanks.....610 W. Madison-st.
- H. L. Parmelee.....20 Ogden-pl.
- 12. Alonzo E. Wilson.....1173 Wilcox-av.
- B. Loveless.....880 Jackson-bd.
- 13. J. A. Ruth.....667 Washington-bd.
- H. H. Maddock.....1467 Fulton-st.
- 14. W. E. Day.....146 Fowler-st.
- Ben Blessum.....767 N. Maplewood-av.
- 15. F. H. Booth.....281 W. North-av.
- J. F. Cunneen.....973 N. Robey-st.
- 16. W. A. Willamson.....531 W. Super-or-st.
- Carl A. E. Drolsum.....380 W. Erie-st.
- 17. John H. Siljander.....21 Austin-av.
- Gus Sundquist.....199 Grand-av.
- 18. Albert Cook.....318 Washington-bd.
- G. L. Hawley.....218 Washington-bd.
- 19. DeWitt Sigbee.....153 LaSalle-st.
- G. W. Gray.....S. Sangamon-st.
- 20. M. H. Simmons.....384 Bissell-st.
- Rev. M. W. Haynes.....324 Burling-st.
- 21. R. J. Reed.....271 Lincoln-av.
- Louis Drieske.....85 Seminary-av.
- 22. Mrs. Sarah Dawe.....64 Beethoven-pl.
- Rev. Wm. Henschen.....319 E. Division-st.
- 23. C. E. Scholene.
- Mrs. O. Myhrman.....385 N. Franklin-st.
- 24. R. J. Mossop.....213 E. Chicago-av.
- C. C. Brunk.....324 Wells-st.
- 25. R. Berryman.....18 Florence-av.
- E. L. Walker.....678 Sheffield-av.
- 26. H. H. Gill.....2762 N. Hermitage-av.
- G. W. York.....2661 N. Robey-st.
- 27. E. L. Kletzing.....711 Hobart-av.
- M. M. Koeford.....1207 N. Sawyer-av.
- 28. E. C. Jacker.....95 N. 51st-st.
- Patrick Ryan.....2070 Wilcox-av.
- 29. D. J. Stewart.....4424 Union-av.
- H. G. Warren.....4648 Marshall-av.
- 30. D. A. Mitchell.....5903 Normal-av.
- William McWhorter.....52 Stat-st.
- 31. C. C. James.....7404 Howard-av.
- L. T. Regan.....609 W. 66th-st.
- 32. John H. Hill.....4156 Berkeley-av.
- H. J. Brubaker.....5246 Calumet-av.
- 33. Charles Peters.
- J. A. Matlock.....9137 Calumet-av.
- 34. F. A. Luther.....7155 Cottage Grove-av.
- Dr. S. A. Wilson.....6016 Kimbark-av.
- 35. J. A. Lucas.....85 Dearborn-st.
- A. E. Compton.....Austin City

TOWNS.

- Barrington—Henry Taylor.....Barrington
- Bloom—Fred Goble.....Glenwood
- S. E. Lewis.....Chicago Heights
- Calumet—J. G. Sauer.....Morgan Park
- G. W. Winslow.....Morgan Park
- Cleero—G. W. Hoover.....Oak Park

Evanston—J. L. Whitlock.....Evanston  
 William Duffell.....Evanston  
 Elk Grove—Vacant.  
 Hanover—Julius Meyer.....Bartlett  
 William Schult.....Bartlett  
 Leyden—F. W. Ellsworth.....Mont Clare  
 A. A. Ellsworth.....Mont Clare  
 Lemont—Vacant.  
 Maine—George Wolfram.....Des Plaines  
 P. C. Pledger.....Des Plaines  
 Lyons—John Whitson.....LaGrange  
 F. V. Phillips.....LaGrange  
 New Trier—U. B. Kletzing.....Glencoe  
 Niles—D. Winters.....Niles  
 Northfield—Dr. P. A. Kennicut.....Glen View  
 F. C. Stierle.....North North Id

Norwood Park—R. B. Grant..Norwood Park  
 Palatine—F. B. Hardin.....Palatine  
 Orland—Vacant.  
 Palos—L. F. Lavady.....Palos  
 Proviso—R. T. Cookingham...Melrose Park  
 J. G. Battershill.....River Forest  
 Riverside—T. M. Conpropst...Riverside  
 E. O. Anderson.....Riverside  
 Rich—Vacant.  
 Thornton—P. H. Guild.....North Harvey  
 J. R. Stillman.....Harvey  
 Wheeling—E. B. Wheeler..Arlington Heights  
 A. H. Miller.....Arlington Heights  
 Worth—Wales Tobey.....Worth

## Events of the Year 1900.

[Details of the Philippine war will be found under that head.]

### DOMESTIC.

#### JANUARY.

- 16—The United States ratified the treaty for the partition of Samoa. [See article upon that subject in this volume.]
- 18—Statue of Daniel Webster unveiled at Washington.
- 20—The quarter of the city of Honolulu known as Chinatown was entirely destroyed. The board of health ordered certain blocks of buildings in the plague-infected district to be burned, and from this fire flames spread, fanned by the wind, destroyed thirteen blocks of buildings and made homeless thousands of people.
- 30—William Goebel, contesting governor in Kentucky, mortally wounded at Frankfort.
- 31—By census taken by the government the population of Cuba was given at 1,572,840 and that of Porto Rico at 957,679.

#### FEBRUARY.

- 4—A fire in the business portion of St. Louis destroyed property valued at \$2,000,000.
- 8—Reciprocity agreement between the United States and Italy signed at Washington.
- 10—Seven thousand workmen employed in the building trades in Chicago refused to work on Saturday afternoons.
- 12—Antitrust conference opened in Chicago.
- 20—The Supreme court of Missouri decided against the validity of the law forbidding department stores. The law provided that without a license no store could sell more than one kind of goods coming within stated classifications.
- 22—The edict abolishing slavery in the island of Guam went into effect.
- 23—A fire in Birmingham, Ala., caused the destruction of \$1,000,000 worth of property.

#### MARCH.

- 1—A washout derailed a train on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, near Plainville, Conn., and five persons were killed and twenty or more injured.
- 6—At a mine explosion at Fire Creek, W. Va., fifty lives were lost.
- 7—Building contractors refused to arbitrate their disputes with their employes and a strike was inaugurated. It is estimated that 60,000 workmen were involved. A fire in the business district of Philadelphia caused a loss of \$700,000.
- 10—The remains of President Lincoln were

- removed from the monument to permit the rebuilding of the monument.
- 12—Sash, door and blind manufacturers of Chicago voted to close their mills until the labor troubles were adjusted.
- 19—The United States Supreme court sustained the antitrust law of Texas in a Standard Oil case.
- 22—A treaty providing for the settlement by arbitration of claims of citizens of the United States against Nicaragua was signed at Washington.
- 24—The new Carnegie Steel company was incorporated at Trenton, N. J., with a capital of \$160,000,000. Work was begun on the New York rapid transit subway.
- 30—Columbia theater, Chicago, burned, involving a loss of \$150,000.

#### APRIL.

- 4—Admiral Dewey announced his willingness to become a presidential candidate on the democratic ticket.
  - 6—The Kentucky Court of Appeals decided against Gov. Taylor, holding that he had no official jurisdiction.
  - 7—A \$1,000,000 dam across the Colorado river, near Austin, Tex., gave way; fifty lives were lost and more than \$3,000,000 worth of property was destroyed; more than 300 dwelling houses were swept away; the reservoir of water let loose was thirty miles long, half a mile wide and fifty feet deep.
  - 8—An incendiary fire in Philadelphia burned a department store, causing a loss of \$1,750,000.
  - 9—Fire in Brooklyn, N. Y., consumed \$500,000 worth of property.
  - 12—The president signed a proclamation opening to settlement the northern half of the Colville Indian reservation in Washington.
  - 15—Gen. Gomez on his arrival at Santiago, Cuba, was the guest of the blacks, which nearly caused a riot.
  - 17—The United States flag was raised at Tutulla of the Samoan group; the natives took part with great enthusiasm.
  - 23—The president appointed J. H. Hallander to be treasurer and J. R. Garrison to be auditor of Porto Rico.
  - 27—Much damage was done in Texas by a tornado.
- MAY.
- 1—Dewey day was celebrated with great enthusiasm in Chicago, the admiral being present. At a mine explosion at Scofield, Utah, more than 200 lives were lost.



- 6—A fire at the Mallory steamship dock in New York destroyed property valued at \$1,000,000.
- 8—More than 3,000 men employed by the St. Louis Transit company struck. The village of Corbett, Pa., was totally destroyed by forest fires.
- 12—No street cars were run in St. Louis as a result of the strike.
- 15—Three Boer peace envoys arrived in New York.
- 18—Gov. Smith of Montana appointed Martin Maginnis to be United States senator, declaring that the act of the lieutenant-governor in appointing W. A. Clark was vitiated by fraud.
- 22—The Boer envoys to the United States were unofficially received by the president and were informed by him that this government could not intervene in the South African war.
- 25—The Pittsburg Coal company, a corporation having a New Jersey charter, with a subscribed capital stock of \$20,000,000, was refused a charter to do business in Ohio.
- 27—The four new bishops elected by the methodist episcopal general conference were consecrated at the Auditorium in Chicago.
- 28—The total eclipse of the sun was successfully observed at various points in the southern states situated in the belt of totality.
- 31—The Northwestern Elevated railroad in Chicago was opened for traffic. The police commissioners of St. Louis called for a posse of 2,500 men to protect life and property from the strikers. Capt. John McGowan of the United States navy was found guilty by a court-martial on the charge of killing a Filipino and sentenced to two years' suspension from duty on half pay and a reprimand.

## JUNE.

- 1—Nine hundred Japanese immigrants arrived at Victoria, B. C., en route to this country.
- 2—The naval war college of the United States was opened at Newport, R. I.
- 3—The new Philippine commission arrived at Manila.
- 9—Admiral Dewey was honored at Detroit with a naval display and military parade.
- 10—Three men were killed and five wounded in a riot in St. Louis growing out of the strike of the street-car employes.
- 19—The republican national convention, at which McKinley and Roosevelt were nominated, met at Philadelphia.
- 24—The wreck of a train near McDonough, on the Southern Railway on Georgia, caused the death of thirty-five persons. A collision on the Chicago & Northwestern railway near Depere, Wis., resulted in the death of eight persons and the injury of thirty-four others.
- 27—The national prohibition convention was held at Chicago.
- 29—The United States battleship Oregon went ashore in a fog off Hookle island, thirty-five miles north of Chefun.
- 30—Three piers of the North German Lloyd Steamship company at Hoboken, N. J., were set on fire by the accidental or spontaneous combustion of bales of cotton stored upon them. The fire was communicated to the steamships Saale, Bremen and Main, and from 250 to 300

persons lost their lives and property valued at from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 was destroyed.

## JULY.

- 2—The reservoir of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) waterworks burst and flooded a portion of the city, injuring or destroying 100 houses.
- 4—A trolley-car accident at Tacoma, Wash., caused the death of thirty-five persons and the injury of sixty others. The national democratic convention met at Kansas City, Mo.
- 5—A fire, caused by lightning, at Constable Hook, N. J., destroyed twenty-five tanks of oil belonging to the Standard Oil company, involving a loss of \$2,500,000.
- 9—The converter and billet mills of the Illinois Steel company at Joliet, Ill., resumed work.
- 10—A reciprocity treaty between the United States and Germany was concluded.
- 14—A fire broke out in the business portion of Prescott, Ariz., which destroyed five blocks of buildings and caused a loss of \$1,000,000. A destructive fire visited Bloomington, Ill.
- 16—In the international athletic games at Paris Americans won sixteen out of twenty-one contests during the three days.
- 17—In New York the thermometer reached 94 degrees, the highest point of the year.
- 18—A reciprocity agreement between the United States and Italy was signed at Washington.
- 22—A thirty-foot naphtha launch at New Rochelle, N. Y., carrying Alfred E. Crow, wife and son, was blown to pieces by the explosion of the tank; Mrs. Crow and son were killed.
- 24—Two New Orleans policemen were shot by a negro desperado named Robert Charles, following which a riot ensued in which many colored persons were killed.
- 25—An explosion occurred at 125 Dearborn street, Chicago, in which four persons lost their lives.
- 27—The negro desperado in New Orleans was captured and killed, after he had killed six of his pursuers and wounded many others.
- 28—A tornado swept over a portion of North Dakota, destroying a vast amount of property.

## AUGUST.

- 1—Specifications for the construction of six new armored cruisers were published by the navy department.
- 3—The summit of Mount Marcy, in the Adirondacks, New York, was covered with snow.
- 4—A fire in the lumber district of Ashland, Wis., destroyed lumber to the value of \$1,000,000.
- 7—A convention of farmers, representing eight states and one territory, was held at Topeka, Kas., for the purpose of forming a trust to control the output of agricultural products.
- 12—Fifteen persons were killed and seven injured at a grade-crossing accident near Slatington, Pa.
- 16—The anti-imperialist convention met at Indianapolis and indorsed the nomination of Mr. Bryan.
- 17—In a riot at Mayaguez, P. R., two persons were killed and several injured.
- 18—Caleb Powers, ex-secretary of state of Kentucky, was found guilty of complicity in the murder of William Goebel,

and was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

- 20—The towns of Green Bay, Oshkosh and Sheboygan, Wis., were visited by violent storms of wind and rain; at the latter place 200 small houses and eight large buildings were wrecked. Violent storms raged in Maryland and several lives were lost. In Michigan the entire lower part of the state was swept by storms; growing grain was destroyed, barns and small buildings were wrecked and in Detroit damage to shade trees was considerable.
- 22—An assault by a negro upon a little girl incited a mob at Akron, O., which burned the city hall and other property.
- 25—The encampment of the G. A. R. was opened at Chicago.

#### SEPTEMBER.

- 2—In a railroad collision fifteen persons were killed and fifty-two injured at Bethlehem, Pa., on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad.
- 8—A hurricane originating in the West Indies devastated the coast of the Gulf of Mexico; the city of Galveston, Tex., was inundated and over 6,000 lives were lost; property to the value of \$12,000,000 was destroyed and the city was cut off from communication with the shore across the bay for thirty hours; more than 5,000 families were left destitute.
- 12—A general strike of the miners in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania was ordered by John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers.
- 15—The election for delegates to the Cuban constitutional convention resulted in the success of the nationalists—antiannexation party.
- 16—The Merchants and Planters' oil mill, Houston, Tex., one of the largest cottonseed oil plants in the south, was burned, involving a loss of about \$400,000.
- 17—Strike of the coal miners in Pennsylvania was begun and 112,000 men quit work. The burning of a building in Cincinnati used by the salvation army as a day nursery resulted in the loss of a dozen lives.
- 19—Three large hotels at Spring Lake Beach, N. J., burned, loss \$400,000.
- 20—The acting democratic governor of Utah, in the absence of the governor, appointed Judge Powers to be United States senator.
- 24—Terrific storms visited Morrison, Minn., and eight lives were lost.
- 29—James Howard, convicted in Kentucky of the murder of William Goebel, was sentenced to be hanged on the 7th of December.

#### OCTOBER.

- 3—The census bureau began announcing the population of the states under the June enumeration, beginning with Arkansas.
- 5—The prospect of settling the anthracite coal strike was increased by the action of the principal individual operators, who decided to offer a net increase of 10 per cent in wages to their men and to reduce the price of powder to \$1.50 a keg. The executive committee of the national democracy issued an address urging all gold democrats to combine for the defeat of Bryan.
- 6—A world's record for trotting stallions was made at Cleveland, O., by Creasceus, who made a mile in 2:04.
- 12—The official report of the trial trip of

the battleship Wisconsin showed a speed of 17.25 knots.

- 13—The coal miners' convention at Scranton voted to accept the 10 per cent increase of wages, provided the operators agree to continue paying the advance until April 1, 1901, and abolish the sliding scale; if these terms are unacceptable, arbitration of all the questions at issue is proposed; some of the big operators say they will make no further concessions.
- 18—Mr. Demlin, treasurer of the Galveston relief fund, gave out a statement showing he had received total contributions to date amounting to \$1,095,202.
- 23—The president arrived in Canton, O., to remain until after the election. Registration of voters in Porto Rico showed nearly 120,000 persons qualified to vote.
- 25—Officials of the United Mine Workers declared the coal strike off at collieries when the demands of the Scranton convention have been granted.
- 27—Great "prosperity parade" in Chicago.
- 29—Terrible explosion in a building in Greenwich street in New York, in which a score of buildings were wrecked, 100 persons were killed or wounded and \$1,000,000 worth of property was destroyed.
- 30—The census bureau announced the population of the United States under the twelfth census as 76,295,220. Seven persons were killed in a wreck on the Northern Pacific railroad in Montana and a score of others were more or less injured. There was a very general resumption of work in the Pennsylvania coal fields.

#### NOVEMBER.

- 3—A mine explosion at Berryssburg, W. Va., caused twelve deaths.
- 6—An election riot in Denver resulted in the killing of two guardians of the peace and the wounding of four others. The Cuban constitutional convention passed a resolution greeting the president and congress of the United States and expressing the gratitude of the Cuban people.
- 12—The military department of Porto Rico was discontinued and the island was added to the department of the east.
- 13—A bill to disfranchise the negro was introduced in the Georgia legislature.
- 14—Virginia college for young ladies at Roanoke, Va., was burned.
- 16—The annual report of Lieut.-Gen. Miles was made public, its chief feature being a plea for reorganization of the army and a permanent force of one soldier for every 1,000 of population.
- 21—A destructive tornado swept over Tennessee and over fifty lives were lost.
- 22—President Kruger landed at Mar-eil s. France, from the Dutch steamer Gelderland, and received an enthusiastic reception.
- 26—By reason of the floods part of an express train on the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad was plunged into the Ohio river and an express messenger was drowned in his car, but the passenger cars remained on the tracks.
- 27—Seventeen persons were killed and about fifty badly injured by the collapse of the roof of a glass factory on which they were gathered to watch a football game in San Francisco, some of them falling on red-hot furnaces and being burned to death.

## DECEMBER.

- 1—A treaty was signed by Secretary Hay and Senor Corea, the Nicaraguan minister at Washington, by which Nicaragua cedes to the United States the right of way for an interoceanic canal.
- 3—Several hundred natives, nearly all fighting rebels, took the oath of allegiance to the United States at Vigan, Luzon. Explosion in powerhouse at Chicago & Northwestern railway station, Chicago; building wrecked and eight or nine persons killed.
- 8—The presbyterian general assembly's committee of sixteen in session at Washington voted to recommend that some revision or change in the confession of faith be made.
- 9—Twenty persons were seriously injured on a train bound from Washington to Philadelphia, just outside the latter city, by a boxcar of a freight train which jumped the track and was struck by the passenger cars. Fire in a store in Baltimore caused a loss of fully \$300,000 and obstructed traffic in the

busiest part of the city in the early morning hours.

- 11—One person was killed and several injured in a train wreck on Santa Fe railroad near Olathe, Kas. False alarm of fire at Punch and Judy show in Twelfth Street Turner hall, Chicago, caused panic among children; many were injured.
- 12—Centennial of the establishment of the national capital at Washington was celebrated with pomp. President McKinley, Gen. Miles and governors of many states took part in a large military and civic parade. The Illinois Staats Zeitung, Chicago, was sold to Mrs. Herman Raster for \$200,000.
- 13—An Illinois Central fast train was held up near New Orleans, the conductor was shot in the back and the mail car robbed of registered money packages; six suspects were arrested.
- 14—A fierce gale overturned houses in San Francisco, Cal.; the gas tank was exploded by lightning.

## FOREIGN.

[Details of the Anglo-Boer war and the Chinese outbreak will be found under those heads.]

## JANUARY.

- 5—The mail steamer Iber of the Great Western line sunk off Guernsey.
- 6—British steamer Glasgow sunk in a collision in the Straits of Dover.
- 25—The emperor of China nominates as his successor the son of Prince Tuan, a boy 9 years of age.
- 30—The British parliament was opened.

## FEBRUARY.

- 10—Archduke Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian crown, renounced his claim to the succession and married Countess Chotek.
- 17—Six hundred Finlanders left Liverpool for Canada, making about 8,000 who have emigrated within the last six months.
- 19—Premier Winter's administration in Newfoundland was defeated in the legislature by a vote of 15 to 9.
- 25—The senatorial committee of the French assembly reported favorably on the admission of women to the bar.

## MARCH.

- 1—A riot took place in Montreal growing out of a celebration of British victories in the Transvaal.
- 8—The Theatre Francais at Paris burned and caused the destruction of theatrical archives containing records for 200 years, besides valuable pictures and statuary; one actress, Mlle. Henriot, lost her life. Queen Victoria was greeted with demonstrations of loyalty in the streets of London.
- 13—The German reichstag passed by a large majority a measure for calling in the gold 5-mark and the silver 20-pfennig pieces and issuing silver up to 15 marks per capita of population.
- 17—St. Patrick's day generally celebrated throughout England.
- 19—The kaiser made a speech upon the occasion of celebrating the 200th anniversary of the foundation of Berlin Academy of Sciences.
- 22—Irish members created a disturbance in the commons by demanding a debate on Irish taxation.

- 29—The Delagoa bay arbitration tribunal at Bern announced its award condemning Portugal to pay 15,314,000 francs to British and American claimants, with interest from 1889, in addition to £28,000 deposited ten years ago; the award was regarded in London as wholly inadequate.

## APRIL.

- 1—The Borchgrevink exploring expedition arrived at Wellington, New Zealand, and reported the discovery of the magnetic pole.
- 4—An anarchist fired two shots at the prince of Wales while in a Brussels railway station. Queen Victoria made a formal entry into Dublin.
- 7—The queen reviewed 30,000 school children in Phoenix park, Dublin.
- 10—The expulsion of Czech miners from Germany was begun and more than 100 were driven from the Waldenburg district.
- 14—Gen. Sir George White, defender of Ladysmith, reached England and was received with great enthusiasm at Southampton. The Paris exposition was formally opened.
- 20—At Santa Paulina, Spain, 8,000 miners went on a strike.
- 23—The Turkish torpedo boat Schamyl was blown up in the harbor of Beyrout and twenty-three lives were lost.
- 26—Queen Victoria left Dublin after a three weeks' stay in the city. A great conflagration at Hull and Ottawa, Canada, made 15,000 people homeless and resulted in a property loss of \$15,000,000.

## MAY.

- 1—The palace of fine arts at the Paris exposition formally opened.
- 4—The emperor of Austria arrived in Berlin to attend the ceremonies incident to the coming of age of the crown prince.
- 10—A ministerial crisis exists in Spain owing to opposition to the government's taxation plans.
- 14—Greece decided to settle the dispute with Turkey by an appeal to the powers for arbitration.

- 16—The French government decided not to permit foreign militia companies in bodies to visit Paris during the exposition.
- 20—Joseph Mullet and James Fitzharris, liberated murderers involved in the Phoenix park affair, sailed for the United States.
- 21—The czar of Russia ratified all the articles agreed upon at The Hague peace conference.
- 24—The queen's birthday was universally celebrated throughout the British empire.
- 27—Socialists in Paris celebrated a commune anniversary in which red flags were conspicuous but were seized by the police.
- 29—The general elections in Belgium resulted in a reduction of the Roman catholic majority from 102 to 85, the socialists being the gainers.
- 30—Gen. Hernandez, the Venezuelan revolutionist, surrendered to Gen. Davila of the government forces.

## JUNE.

- 2—The Dreyfus amnesty bill passed the French senate by a vote of 238 to 34.
- 7—A serious revolt occurred in North Borneo against the British Chartered company, in which several English were killed and the environs of Laban were destroyed.
- 8—Because of the disorderly conduct of Czech deputies in the Austrian reichsrath the emperor ordered it closed.
- 12—Cambridge university conferred the degree of LL. D. upon United States Ambassador Choate and other Americans.
- 18—The Italian cabinet resigned owing to a deadlock in the chamber of deputies.
- 21—The khedive arrived in England on his first official visit.
- 28—The government of Haiti adopted the gold standard and made the United States dollar the unit of value.

## JULY.

- 3—The statue of Washington presented by American women to France was unveiled at Paris. Russia abolished the Siberian exile system.
- 4—A statue of Lafayette, the gift of American school children to France, was unveiled at Paris.
- 5—Slipido, who attempted to assassinate the prince of Wales at Brussels, was convicted and sentenced to a reformatory until he became of age.
- 6—A free fight took place in the French chamber of deputies between the members, arising from insults offered the government by Lazies, a nationalist deputy.
- 9—Soldiers fired upon the striking dock laborers and car men at Rotterdam, wounding ten of them.
- 11—A municipal committee of Paris refused to grant a site valued at 400,000 francs for an American national institute.
- 20—The strike in Rotterdam ended and work was resumed.
- 21—The revolution in Colombia broke out anew between Colon and Panama.
- 22—The steamer Campania ran down and sunk a vessel in the Irish channel, eleven being lost.
- 25—A lockout of longshoremen at Hamburg involved 8,000 men in the imperial navy yard at Kiel.

## AUGUST.

- 1—The Nicaraguan government took pos-

- session of the Maritime Canal company on the ground that the company had forfeited its contract.
- 2—An attempt was made to assassinate the shah of Persia by an anarchist in Paris.
- 5—King Alexander of Servia married Mme. Draga Maschin. Cab drivers in Paris to the number of 4,000 struck for lower rate of rentals of teams.
- 8—The British parliament adjourned.
- 11—King Victor Emmanuel III. took the coronation oath in Rome. A French torpedo boat destroyer was sunk off Cape Vincent and twenty-six of the crew were lost.
- 12—By the telescoping of a railway train near Rome twelve persons were killed and forty injured.
- 16—A young man was arrested at Leipsic for conspiracy to kill Albert, king of Saxony.
- 20—Railway traffic in Wales was stopped by a strike of 2,000 railroad employes.
- 22—King Oscar of Sweden consented to act as arbitrator between Great Britain, the United States and Germany in the Samoan claims matters.
- 29—After a short trial Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

## SEPTEMBER.

- 2—A party of Russians ascended Mount Ararat in Armenia, a feat rarely accomplished.
- 6—The polar expedition of the duke of Abruzzi passed Hammerfest, Norway, on its return and reported that it had reached 86 degrees 33 minutes north.
- 9—The steamer Deutschland reached Plymouth, breaking the transatlantic record, in 5 days 7 hours and 28 minutes.
- 13—The shaft of a copper mine at Nigashi, Japan, collapsed, killing a large number of miners.
- 14—Immense damage was caused in Newfoundland and Prince Edward island by a storm, in which twenty-two vessels were wrecked with frightful loss of life.
- 22—Twenty thousand persons partook of the breakfast given by President Loubet to all the mayors of France in the gardens at the Tuilleries, Paris.
- 27—The metropolitan of Kieff issued a circular of excommunication from the Greek church against Count Tolstol.
- 28—A severe fire occurred in Hamburg.
- 29—A Japanese steamer sunk a Norwegian steamer in a collision off the coast of Japan and forty-five lives were lost.

## OCTOBER.

- 2—The wedding of Prince Albert of Belgium to the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria took place at Munich.
- 7—Floods in the Panuco and Tames rivers in Mexico caused widespread destruction of property and much loss of life. The boundary dispute between Nicaragua and Honduras, which at one time threatened hostilities, was amicably settled.
- 10—Sir Thomas Lipton announced the issuing of a challenge for the America's cup.
- 15—The sultan of Turkey leased to Germany for thirty years the island of Uroan in the Red sea, forty miles north of Kamaran, for a coaling station.
- 16—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland proclaimed her betrothal to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.
- 18—A band of medical students attempted to break up a Dowle meeting in London.

- 19—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland announced her betrothal to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.
- 23—The complete suppression of the Santo Domingo revolution was officially announced.
- 27—Considerable damage was caused in England by gales and floods.
- 29—Caracas was visited by a severe earthquake, fifteen people being killed, many injured and great damage being done to buildings; President Castro, in leaping from a balcony of the government house, broke his leg, and the British minister had a narrow escape from being buried alive in the ruins of the legation.
- 30—The welcome to the returning city imperial volunteers in London was the greatest town show since the queen's jubilee; the tremendous crush of the throngs led to many accidents and to a panic in Fleet street, eight or ten people being killed outright and more than 200 seriously injured; at night the city was given over to a saturnalia of drunkenness.
- 10—Francois Salson, the anarchist who attacked the shah of Persia while the latter was visiting the exposition, was convicted in Paris and sentenced to penal servitude for life.
- 13—A fierce gale devastated the English channel, causing many wrecks and deaths.
- 15—Thirteen persons, including the Bavarian minister to France, were killed in a railroad accident in France.
- 16—An insane woman threw an ax at Emperor William while he was riding in a carriage on the streets of Berlin.
- 23—President Kruger arrived in Paris.
- 24—The steamer St. Olaf was wrecked near Seven islands in the lower St. Lawrence, proving a total loss; twenty-six persons, all on board, were lost.
- 26—A blizzard raged along the coast of Newfoundland, destroying much shipping and many lives.
- 30—Lord Roberts turned over the command of the British troops operating against the Boers to Lord Kitchener, who has been promoted to lieutenant-general, with the rank of general while serving in South Africa.

## NOVEMBER.

- 3—Carlists in Spain menaced two towns of great strategic importance in the Pyrenees, but Don Carlos declared the activity of his supporters was not authorized by him.
- 4—The referendum on the proposals to elect the Swiss standerath by popular suffrage and the national rath by proportionate representation resulted in the rejection of both by large majorities. The elections to the Icelandic althing resulted in a great majority for the proposition to create a special ministry and give Iceland virtually an autonomous government.

## DECEMBER.

- 8—President Kruger was granted an audience by the queen of Holland.
- 11—The Dutch ministry formally told President Kruger that Holland would not take initiative in behalf of arbitration between Transvaal and Great Britain.
- 13—An Italian who claimed to be a brother of one of the men lynched in Louisiana burned President McKinley in effigy on the steps of the United States embassy in London.

## Death Roll of 1900.

[Figures following the name give the year of decedent's birth.]

## IN THE UNITED STATES.

- Adams, John G. B. (1841), commander of the G. A. R. in 1893, at Lynn, Mass., Oct. 19.
- Archer, Belle (1860), well-known actress, at Warren, Pa., Sept. 20.
- Averill, Maj.-Gen. William W. (1832), the last of the great cavalry leaders in the union armies during the civil war, at Bath, N. Y., Feb. 3.
- Ball, Ebenezer B. (1816), the nearest surviving relative of George Washington, at Washington, D. C., April 12.
- Ballou, Rev. Dr. Latimer W. (1812), ex-member of congress, at Woonsocket, R. I., May 9.
- Barlow, Judge Stephen S. (1817), twice elected attorney-general of Wisconsin, at St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 5.
- Barnes, Col. John A. (1837), a veteran of the civil war and United States consul at Cologne, at that city, March 27.
- Beard, William H. (1825), a famous painter of animals, at New York, Feb. 20.
- Beecher, Rev. Thomas (1824), a brother of the late Henry Ward Beecher, at Elmira, N. Y., March 14.
- Benyard, Col. W. H. H., U. S. A., distinguished soldier of the civil war, at New York, Feb. 7.
- Berry, Charles H. (1823), ex-attorney-general of Minnesota and prominent democrat, at Winona, Aug. 22.
- Biddle, Horace P. (1811), a noted jurist, at Logansport, Ind., May 13.
- Bidwell, Gen. John (1819), ex-member of congress and presidential candidate of the prohibition party in 1892, at Chico, Cal., April 4.
- Bingham, John A. (1815), diplomat, ex-congressman and the prosecutor of the murderers of President Lincoln, at Cadiz, O., March 19.
- Blasdel, Henry G. (1825), first governor of the state of Nebraska, at Oakland, Cal., July 30.
- Bliss, Maj.-Gen. Zenas R., U. S. A. (retired), a distinguished soldier in the civil war, at Washington, Jan. 2.
- Bonney-Rambaut, Mrs. Mary L. (1816), well-known friend of the American Indians, at Hamilton, N. Y., July 24.
- Boone, Banton G. (1838), ex-attorney-general of Missouri and a prominent politician, at Clinton, Mo., Feb. 11.
- Boyd, Belle (1846), the most famous of the southern spies during the civil war, at Kilbourn, Wis., June 11.
- Braden, Dr. John (1828), president and one of the founders of the Central Tennessee university at Nashville, in that city, June 10.

- Briskell, Robert C., ex-chief justice of Alabama and prominent jurist of the south, at Huntsville, Ala., Nov. 20.
- Britton, James H. (1817), ex-mayor of St. Louis and prominent politician and banker, at Ardsley, N. Y., Jan. 29.
- Brown, Beriah (1814), one of the oldest journalists in the far west and ex-mayor of Seattle, at Anaconda, Mont., Feb. 8.
- Buchanan, James (1839), ex-congressman from New Jersey, at Trenton, Oct. 30.
- Burleigh, Henry G. (1833), ex-member of congress, at Whitehall, N. Y., Aug. 15.
- Butler, John H. (1813), one of the most prominent lawyers in Indiana, at Indianapolis, June 22.
- Campbell, Benjamin B., who sunk the first oil well put down in the United States, at Santa Barbara, Cal., in October.
- Carpenter, Francis B. (1830), well-known and celebrated artist, whose picture, "The Emancipation Proclamation," showing President Lincoln surrounded by his cabinet signing that document, is historic, at New York, May 23.
- Carr, Ellas, ex-governor of North Carolina, July 23.
- Chance, Jacob O. (1833), clerk of the Supreme court of the southern Illinois grand division, at Mount Vernon, Ill., March 4.
- Chickering, Charles A. (1843), member of congress from New York, at New York city, Feb. 13.
- Chittenden, L. E. (1823), registrar of the treasury in the administration of Mr. Lincoln, at Burlington, Vt., July 22.
- Church, Frederick E. (1826), celebrated artist, at New York, April 7.
- Clark, Jonas G. (1815), founder of Clark university at Worcester, Mass., at Worcester, May 23.
- Clark, Samuel M. (1842), ex-member of congress, at Keokuk, Iowa, Aug. 11.
- Cochran, George (1839), pay director, U. S. N., at Philadelphia, July 9.
- Cogswell, Dr. Henry D. (1820), founder of Cogswell college and a well-known philanthropist, at San Francisco, Cal., July 9.
- Comstock, Charles C. (1818), ex-member of congress, at Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 20.
- Conklin, Mrs. Jennie M. D. (1841), widely known as a writer of books for girls, at New Vernon, N. J., April 30.
- Cook, Capt. E. B. (1803), who as captain did escort duty to Gen. Lafayette in his visit to this country in 1824, at Northampton, Mass., Feb. 25.
- Cox, Maj.-Gen. Jacob D. (1828), a distinguished federal soldier in the civil war, ex-governor of Ohio and secretary of the interior under Grant, at Magnolia, Mass., Aug. 4.
- Craig, Dr. Thomas, professor of pure mathematics at Johns Hopkins university, at Baltimore, May 8.
- Cramp, Andrew D. (1857), Philadelphia shipbuilder of national reputation, at Newton, Mass., March 29.
- Crane, Stephen (1871), celebrated American author and war correspondent, at Badenweiler, Baden, June 5.
- Cravath, Rev. E. M., for twenty-two years president of Fisk university at Nashville, Tenn., at Nashville, Sept. 4.
- Cropsey, Jasper F. (1822), one of the oldest American painters, belonging to what is known as the "Hudson river school," at Hastings, N. Y., June 22.
- Culbertson, David B. (1830), ex-member of congress from Texas, at Jefferson, Tex., May 7.
- Daly, Marcus (1840), known as "the copper king" of Montana, at New York, Nov. 12.
- Daly, William D. (1851), member of congress from the 7th district of New Jersey, at Far Rockaway, N. Y., July 31.
- Davis, Charles L. (1848), better known as "Alvin Joslyn," a well-known actor, at Pittsburg, Pa., March 1.
- Davis, Cushman K. (1838), United States senator from Minnesota, at St. Paul, Nov. 27.
- Dean, John Wright (1830), widely known as "the Quaker evangelist," at Pawtucket, R. I., April 8.
- Denison, Rev. Joseph (1815), a Kansas pioneer and well-known educator, at Manhattan, Kas., Feb. 19.
- Dilworth, Gen. Caleb J. (1820), a soldier of the civil war and ex-attorney-general of Nebraska, at Omaha, Feb. 3.
- Drew, George F. (1827), ex-governor of Florida, at Jacksonville, Sept. 26.
- Dunbar, Prof. Charles F. (1832), of Harvard university, at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 30.
- Dutton, Gen. Everett F. (1838), a federal veteran of the civil war, ex-clerk of the Supreme court and of the legislature of Illinois, at Sycamore, Ill., June 9.
- Edgerton, Sidney (1818), prominent in Ohio politics and first governor of the territory of Montana, at Akron, O., July 19.
- Elderkin, Col. W. A. (1840), U. S. A. (retired), at Middletown, N. Y., Jan. 1.
- Elwell, Gen. John J., a veteran of the civil war, at Cleveland, O., March 14.
- Emerson, Prof. Joseph (1821), an instructor in Beloit college for fifty years, at Beloit, Wis., Aug. 4.
- Endlicott, William C. (1826), secretary of war in the cabinet of President Cleveland, at Boston, May 6.
- Epes, Sidney P. (1865), member of congress from Virginia, at Washington, March 2.
- Fisher, Gen. J. W. (1814), a federal veteran of the civil war and chief justice of Wyoming, at Cheyenne, Wyo., Oct. 18.
- Foster, Charles A. (1823), active in the free-state movement in Kansas in the '50s, a member of the Topeka legislature and attorney-general of Kansas in 1857, at Walpole, Mass., March 19.
- Freeman, Rev. W. W. (1822), a pioneer abolitionist and a veteran of the civil war, at Carlinville, Ill., Nov. 26.
- Frost, Gen. D. M. (1823), old resident of St. Louis and a veteran of the civil and Mexican wars, at St. Louis, Oct. 30.
- Frost, R. Graham (1852), ex-member of congress, at St. Louis, Feb. 1.
- Gallagher, John A. (1842), state geologist of Missouri, at Warrensburg, Mo., June 21.
- Gear, John H. (1825), United States senator from Iowa, at Washington, July 14.
- Gibson, Charles H. (1842), ex-United States senator from Maryland, at Washington, March 31.
- Gilbert, Rt.-Rev. Mahlon N. (1848), protestant episcopal bishop coadjutor of Minnesota, at St. Paul, March 2.
- Gillion, John F. (1802), one of the few survivors of the battle of Waterloo, at Weymouth, Mass., May 15.
- Glassford, Henry A., banker, served with distinction in the civil war and organized the famous "tin fleet" on the Mississippi river, at New York, April 11.

- Goebel, William (1862), democratic contestant for the governorship of Kentucky, shot at Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 30 and died Feb. 3.
- Greene, Gen. Colton (1832), prominent confederate soldier, at Memphis, Sept. 30.
- Greene, Lieutenant-Commander Francis E. (1855), U. S. N., at Montevideo, Jan. 10.
- Green, Judge Henry (1826), chief justice of the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, at Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 16.
- Grose, Gen. William (1812), a distinguished federal soldier in the civil war, at New-castle, Ind., July 30.
- Grosvenor, Col. William (1835), a veteran of the civil war and a journalist well known in St. Louis and New York, at Englewood, N. J., July 20.
- Hale, Lucretia P. (1821), writer, at Boston, June 12.
- Hamilton, Col. John (1824), U. S. A. (retired), at Brooklyn, N. Y., July 15.
- Hall, Thomas W. (1862), writer and poet, at Hannibal, Mo., Aug. 26.
- Hallide, A. S. (1827), builder and inventor of the cable-car system, at San Francisco, Cal., April 25.
- Hamlin, Rev. Dr. Cyrus (1811), founder of Robert college in Constantinople and one of the most celebrated Turkish missionaries, at Portland, Me., Aug. 8.
- Hammond, Dr. William A. (1828), U. S. A. (retired), former surgeon-general of the army, at Washington, Jan. 5.
- Harner, Alfred C. (1825), member of congress from the 5th district of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, March 6.
- Harden, Gen. Henry (1823), a distinguished federal soldier of the civil war, in command of the force which captured Jeff Davis in 1865, at Madison, Wis., March 17.
- Hazen, Henry A. (1849), chief of weather forecasting bureau, at Washington, Jan. 23.
- Healey, Rev. Dr. James A. (1830), second bishop of the Roman catholic diocese of Portland, Me., at Portland, Aug. 5.
- Hennessy, John (1825), archbishop of the Roman catholic church, at Dubuque, Iowa, March 4.
- Hill, Nathaniel P. (1832), ex-senator from Colorado, at Denver, Col., May 22.
- Hobkirk, Mrs. Anna C. (1824), well-known actress, at Philadelphia, Nov. 14.
- Hoffecker, John H. (1827), member of congress from Delaware, at Smyrna, Del., June 16.
- Hoffman, James H. (1833), celebrated Jewish philanthropist, at New York, July 8.
- Holliday, Col. C. K. (1824), one of the founders of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, at Topeka, March 29.
- Houston, Alexander (1820), a member of the light brigade, who sounded the charge at the battle of Balaklava, at Laurel Hill, N. Y., Sept. 23.
- Hovey, Richard (1864), poet, at New York, Feb. 25.
- Howe, Judge Henry E. (1831), one of the organizers of the G. A. R., at Toledo, O., Feb. 22.
- Hoyt, Charles H. (1860), a world-famous author of farce-comedies, at Charlestown, N. H., Nov. 20.
- Hubbell, Jay A. (1829), ex-congressman and a republican politician of national fame, at Houghton, Mich., Oct. 13.
- Humphreys, Solon (1820), railroad promoter, who was the original mover of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, at Bergen Point, N. J., March 6.
- Hunter, John W. (1807), ex-member of congress and ex-mayor of New York, at Brooklyn, April 16.
- Huntington, Collis P. (1821), president of the Southern Pacific railway system, at his summer lodge, "Camp Pine Knot," in the Adirondacks, near Raquette Lake, N. Y., Aug. 14.
- Ingalls, John J. (1833), ex-senator from Kansas, at Las Vegas, N. M., Aug. 16.
- Irby, John L. M. (1854), ex-United States senator, at Laurens, S. C., Dec. 9.
- Jackson, Rev. Dr. Henry M. (1848), bishop-coadjutor of the protestant episcopal diocese of Alabama, at Montgomery, May 5.
- Jones, Patrick H. (1830), a federal general in the civil war and ex-postmaster of New York, at Port Richmond, N. Y., July 23.
- Judd, Albert F. (1838), chief justice of the Supreme court of Hawaii, at Nuuanu Valley, Hawaii, May 20.
- Keeler, Prof. James F. (1850), eminent astronomer and director of Lick observatory, at Mount Hamilton, Cal., Aug. 11.
- Keely, Dr. Leslie E. (1837), famous for his discovery of the gold cure for drunkenness, at Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 21.
- Kiernan, Rev. J. P. (1856), vicar-general of the Roman catholic diocese of Rochester, N. Y., in that city, May 13.
- King, William R. (1828), ex-congressman, at Minneapolis, Feb. 24.
- Lawrence, Mrs. Aida, veteran actress, at Quincy, Ill., April 4.
- Lea, Rev. Dr. Richard (1810), one of the oldest presbyterian clergymen in the country, at Pittsburg, Pa., May 25.
- Levelling, L. D. (1846), ex-governor of Kansas, at Arkansas City, Kas., Sept. 3.
- Lewis, Gen. John R. (1836), U. S. A. (retired), a distinguished union soldier in the civil war, at Chicago, Feb. 8.
- Liscum, Col. Emerson H. (1836), U. S. A., colonel of the 9th infantry, killed in a battle with the Chinese Boxers at Tientsin, China, July 13.
- Little, John, ex-member of congress and president of the Ohio state board of arbitration, at Xenia, Oct. 18.
- Locke, Elbridge W. (1818), better known as "Father Locke," the army poet and ballad writer, at Chelsea, Mass., June 9.
- Losch, Samuel A. (1842), noted Pennsylvania republican politician and one of the famous 306 delegates at the national convention of 1850 who voted for Gen. Grant, at Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 11.
- Lyman, Lieut.-Col. Wyllys (1830), U. S. A. (retired), at Philadelphia, Feb. 1.
- Maury, Gen. Dabney H. (1822), a confederate soldier of the civil war, at Peoria, Ill., Jan. 11.
- Mayo, Commodore William K. (1820), U. S. N. (retired), at Washington, D. C., April 9.
- McClernand, Gen. John A. (1812), a veteran of the civil war, at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 20.
- McClurg, Joseph W. (1818), ex-governor of Missouri, at Lebanon, Dec. 3.
- McGill, Alexander T. (1843), chancellor of New Jersey, at Jersey City, April 21.
- McMinn, John G. (1824), a noted Wisconsin educator, at Madison, Wis., June 5.
- McNair, Frederick V. (1839), rear-admiral, U. S. N., Washington, Nov. 28.
- Meredith, E. E. (1848), ex-member of congress, at Manassas, Va., July 29.
- Miller, Eli B. (1855), former president of

- several seventh day adventist colleges, at Battle Creek, Mich., March 2.
- Mitchell, Rev. Edward C. (1830), president of Leland Colored university of New Orleans and former professor in the University of Chicago, at New Orleans, La., March 1.
- Miner, Henry C. (1842), ex-member of congress and theater manager, at New York, Feb. 22.
- Moore, E. H. (1812), ex-member of congress from Ohio, at Athens, O., April 4.
- Moore, M. M., bishop of the African M. E. church, at Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 23.
- Morgan, Lieutenant-Commander Stokely (1859), U. S. N. (retired), who fired the first gun at the Spanish fleet in the battle of Manila bay, at Roxbury, Mass., Nov. 10.
- Morrow, Prof. George E. (1840), formerly of the University of Illinois, at Paxton, Ill., March 25.
- Olsson, Olaf (1841), president of Augustana college, at Rock Island, Ill., May 10.
- Orrick, Judge John C., distinguished jurist and republican politician of Missouri, at St. Louis, Aug. 21.
- Osborne, Edwin T., ex-congressman from Pennsylvania, at Washington, Jan. 1.
- Owens, James W., ex-congressman from Ohio, at Norwalk, O., March 30.
- Palmer, Gen. John M. (1817), a distinguished soldier in the civil war, ex-governor of Illinois, ex-senator and candidate for the presidency in 1896 on the gold democratic ticket, at Springfield, Ill., S pt. 25.
- Park, Edward A. (1809), emeritus professor of sacred rhetoric in Andover Theological seminary and well-known theologian, at Andover, Mass., June 2.
- Parrott, Matthew (1837), ex-lieutenant-governor of Iowa, at Waterloo, April 22.
- Pennington, John L., a journalist, well known in the northwest, west and south, at Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 15.
- Pepper, Prof. John H. (1821), author and chemist, died early in April.
- Perkins, Mrs. Mary Foote Beecher (1805), noted teacher and educator and a sister of the late Henry Ward Beecher, at Hartford, Conn., March 14.
- Phillip, John W., rear-admiral, U. S. N. (1840), one of the most distinguished officers of the American navy and commander of the battleship Texas in the great naval battle off Santiago, Cuba, when the Spanish fleet was destroyed, at Brooklyn, N. Y., June 30.
- Porter, Miss Sarah (1815), head of the famous school for girls at Farmington, Conn., which she founded fifty years ago, Feb. 18.
- Phelps, Edward J. (1822), diplomat, lawyer and the head of the law department of Yale university, at New Haven, Conn., March 9.
- Pryor, Luke (1820), ex-congressman from Alabama, at Athens, Ala., Aug. 5.
- Puente, Sig. Giuseppe del (1840), celebrated opera singer, at Philadelphia, May 25.
- Pullman, Rev. Royal H. (1826), a clergyman of the universalist faith and a brother of the late George M. Pullman, at Thousand Islands, N. Y., Aug. 26.
- Rademacher, Bishop Joseph (1840), Roman catholic bishop of diocese of Fort Wayne, in that city, Jan. 12.
- Ramsdell, George A. (1834), ex-governor of New Hampshire, at Nashua, Nov. 16.
- Rea, Judge John P. (1840), journalist, jurist, federal soldier in the civil war and ex-commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., at Minneapolis, May 28.
- Read, Dr. Eliphalet (1867), professor of pedagogy and philosophy at Kalamazoo (Mich.) college, at Waterville, Nova Scotia, Sept. 20.
- Rice, Dan (1822), widely known as a circus man, at New York, Feb. 22.
- Ridpath, John C. (1840), noted historian and instructor, at New York, July 31.
- Robinson, Rev. Anthony (1810), one of the most widely known revivalists in the west, at Ottumwa, Iowa, Feb. 26.
- Robinson, Rowland E. (1833), widely known as "the blind author" and writer of New England stories of high merit, at Ferrisburg, Vt., Oct. 15.
- Rohl-Smith, Carl, a noted American sculptor and for several years a resident of Chicago, at Copenhagen, Aug. 21.
- Rosevelt, Solomon (1807), who built the first steamers to cross the Atlantic, at Delaware, O., Feb. 21.
- Ruckle, Gen. Nicholas R., a gallant soldier in the union service in the civil war, at Indianapolis, May 4.
- Rutherford, Gen. Allen (1840), a veteran of the civil war and ex-auditor of the United States treasury, at Washington, April 29.
- Rutledge, Rev. William J. (1814), claimed to be the originator of the G. A. R., at Jacksonville, Ill., April 16.
- Sangree, Dr. E. B. (1864), professor in the University of Illinois, at Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 23.
- Saunders, William (1822), horticulturist and famous landscape gardener, in charge of gardens and grounds of department of agriculture, at Washington, Sept. 11.
- Sawyer, Philetus (1816), ex-United States senator, at Oshkosh, Wis., March 29.
- Scripps, George H. (1834), founder of newspapers in several cities, at San Diego, Cal., April 13.
- Scott, Maj.-Gen. Robert K. (1824), a distinguished federal officer in the civil war, was military governor of South Carolina, elected as civil governor, at Napoleon, O., Aug. 11.
- Sellers, Malcom (1819), noted teacher and politician, at Green Bay, Wis., Dec. 13.
- Sewall, Arthur (1835), democratic nominee for the vice-presidency in 1896, at Bath, Me., Sept. 5.
- Shattuck, S. D. (1819), one of the founders of the republican party and a member of the Michigan delegation to the national convention in 1856 that nominated John C. Fremont for the presidency, at Knoxville, Tenn., May 15.
- Shearman, Lieutenant-Commander John A., U. S. N., at Chelsea, Mass., Aug. 29.
- Shearman, Thomas G. (1834), celebrated attorney and writer on economic subjects, at New York, Sept. 29.
- Sherman, John (1823), ex-United States senator from Ohio, secretary of the treasury under Hayes and secretary of state under McKinley, at Washington, Oct. 21.
- Sicard, Montgomery (1836), rear-admiral, U. S. N., at Westerville, N. Y., Sept. 14.
- Sloan, Junius R. (1827), prominent landscape painter, at Redlands, Cal., Aug. 16.
- Smart, James H. (1841), president of Purdue university, at Lafayette, Ind., Feb. 21.
- Smith, Mrs. Annie E. (1827), who sent the first telegraphic message, May 24, 1844, from Washington to Baltimore: "What Hath God Wrought?" at New York, Jan. 21.



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**ELMER E. BARRETT, LL. B., Sec'y, Athenæum Bldg., Chicago, Ill.**

- Spence, Dr. A. K. (1831), professor of French and Greek, Fisk university, at Nashville, Tenn., April 25.
- Squires, Brig.-Gen. Charles W. (1840), commander of the Washington battery of New Orleans in the civil war, at St. Louis, Jan. 23.
- Stanton, Brig.-Gen. T. H. (1835), U. S. A. (retired), at Omaha, Neb., Jan. 23.
- Stelnitz, William (1837), former chess champion of the world, at New York, Aug. 12.
- Stembel, Rear-Admiral Royer N. (1810), U. S. N. (retired), at New York, Nov. 20.
- Stockton, John P. (1826), ex-United States senator from New Jersey, in New York, Jan. 23.
- Stone, J. M., ex-governor of Mississippi, at Holly Springs, March 26.
- Stone, Mrs. Lucinda H. (1814), celebrated as an educator and champion of education, at Kalamazoo, Mich., March 14.
- Storrs, Rev. Dr. Richard S. (1821), one of the leading congregationalist divines in this country, at Brooklyn, N. Y., June 5.
- Strong, William L. (1827), last mayor of old New York and a prominent politician, at New York, Nov. 2.
- Taubeneck, Herman E., a politician prominent in populist affairs in Illinois and nation, at Seattle, Wash., March 19.
- Taylor, John T. (1829), a famous government pilot on the Mississippi river during the civil war, at Louisville, Ky., June 12.
- Thompson, Richard W. (1809), secretary of the navy in the Hayes administration, the last surviving member of the XXVIIIth congress and an intimate friend of Clay, Webster and Lincoln, at Terre Haute, Feb. 9.
- Tobin, Prof. L., founder of colleges at Vinton, Waterloo, Iowa Falls and Fort Dodge, at Fort Dodge, Iowa, May 28.
- Tower, Col. Z. B. (1819), U. S. A. (retired), a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, at Cohasset, Mass., March 20.
- Tripp, Judge Robert P., reputed to be the last surviving member of the confederate congress and ex-judge of the Supreme court of Alabama, at Atlanta, July 22.
- Tucker, Payson, prominent railroad man in New England, at Hot Springs, Ark., April 27.
- Turner, Thomas (1821), ex-member of congress from Kentucky, at Mount Sterling, Ky., Sept. 11.
- Villard, Henry (1835), railroad magnate and financier, at Dobbs' Ferry, N. Y., Nov. 12.
- Wallace, Col. Robert B., colonel of the 37th volunteer infantry, U. S. A., at Fort Haachuca, Ariz., March 14.
- Walsh, Gen. Patrick (1832), a veteran of the civil war, at San Francisco, Feb. 26.
- Warner, Charles Dudley (1827), celebrated writer and journalist, at Hartford, Conn., Oct. 20.
- Washington, Judge W. H. (1855), a direct descendant of Augustine Washington, father of the first president, at Hot Springs, Ariz., July 15.
- Webb, H. Walter (1852), railway manager, at New York, June 18.
- Wells, Henry H. (1832), ex-governor of Virginia, Feb. 12.
- Wharton, Thomas J., prominent jurist of Mississippi, at Jackson, Jan. 28.
- Whipple, Charles K. (1808), one of the famous group of abolitionists of which William Lloyd Garrison was the head, at Newburyport, May 11.
- Willis, Richard S. (1819), venerable poet and litterateur, at Detroit, May 7.
- Wilmer, Rt.-Rev. Richard H. (1816), episcopal bishop of the diocese of Alabama, at Mobile, Ala., June 14.
- Wilson, Rev. Dr. William D. (1816), a distinguished clergyman and professor of moral philosophy at Cornell university, New York, at Syracuse, N. Y., July 30.
- Wilson, William L. (1843), ex-member of congress, ex-postmaster-general and president of Washington and Lee university, at Lexington, Va., Oct. 17.
- Wise, Isaac M. (1819), one of the most learned and distinguished rabbis in this country, at Cincinnati, March 26.
- Wood, Benjamin (1820), ex-congressman and journalist, who acquired a national reputation early in the civil war for his opposition to the war, at New York, Feb. 21.
- Wyman, John C., a distinguished federal soldier in the civil war and a widely known temperance reformer, at Providence, R. I., Sept. 27.
- Yeoman, Capt. Joseph A. O., who gave the information leading to the capture of Jefferson Davis in 1865, at Washington Court House, O., Nov. 18.
- Young, Rev. Alfred (1831), one of the best-known Roman priests in the country and founder of the Paulist community, at New York, April 4.

#### IN CHICAGO.

- Adler, Dankmar (1844), a celebrated architect and the designer of several of the buildings at the World's Fair, April 16.
- Alling, John (1828), one of the oldest merchants of the city, April 4.
- Ambler, John C. (1827), secretary of the Citizens' association since 1874, March 30.
- Andreas, Alfred T. (1839), author of the "History of Chicago" and well-known business man, at New Rochelle, N. Y., Feb. 10.
- Appleton, James T. (1843), old-time democratic politician and ex-member of the common council, July 16.
- Armour, P. D., Jr. (1869), prominent business man, at Montecito, Cal., Jan. 26.
- Astenius, John C. (1846), well-known musician, Oct. 1.
- Bassett, George (1815), a resident and business man of Chicago since 1835, March 17.
- Bensley, George E., a resident and business man of Chicago since 1862, March 17.
- Berry, Rev. Loren F., D. D. (1847), pastor of the congregational church at Evanston, at Evanston, May 7.
- Bipper, Fred W. (1843), a prominent witness in the boodle investigations of the county board, Nov. 8.
- Blackstone, Timothy B. (1829), president of the Chicago & Alton railroad from 1864 to 1899, May 26.
- Boiter, Andrew (1829), one of the noted entomologists of America and a resident of Chicago since 1855, March 18.
- Boyer, Emanuel R. (1856), noted educator, Feb. 24.
- Byrne, John (1844), a veteran among the school principals of Chicago, Feb. 11.
- Cleveland, Rev. F. B. (1817), a veteran clergyman of the methodist episcopal church, at Rogers Park, Ill., June 4.

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- Clough, John H. (1830), pioneer packer and former state senator, April 23.
- Cobb, Silas B. (1812), a resident of Chicago since 1833, April 5.
- Cohn, Henry (1847), one of the most prominent German educators in the west and head of the school of languages in Northwestern university, at Evanston, March 21.
- Cone, Albert G. (1852), treasurer of the W. W. Kimball company, March 28.
- Conley, Phillip (1821), for over fifty years identified with the business of the city and collector of the port of Chicago under Pierce, Nov. 22.
- Coon, Rev. R. R. (1815), for sixty-one years an active clergyman in Illinois, at Chicago, March 15.
- Cossitt, Franklin D. (1821), founder of the village of LaGrange and large real-estate owner, at Lagrange, July 9.
- Curtis, Edward S. (1859), well known as the "lawyer evangelist," at Chicago, Jan. 31.
- Cushing, Dr. G. H. (1828), one of the pioneer dentists of the city, at Los Angeles, Cal., May 25.
- Deardoff, Capt. David P. (1841), veteran of the civil war and prominent in soldiers' organizations, April 17.
- DeLafayette, Rev. Dr. Walter (1837), prominent clergyman of episcopal church, April 11.
- Dowling, Rev. Daniel M. J. (1830), vicar-general of the Roman catholic diocese of Chicago, July 27.
- Durfee, Mrs. Sophia R. (1808), one of Chicago's pioneers and a resident since 1845, Feb. 8.
- Ebersold, Frederick, ex-chief of police of Chicago, Jan. 21.
- Ellel, Gustav (1823), one of the oldest Jewish residents of the city, March 12.
- Ellis, Dr. Lathrop S. (1828), a veteran physician, Feb. 14.
- Evans, Henry B. (1813), one of the oldest residents of Chicago, at Fort Meade, Fla., March 22.
- Fargo, Charles, vice-president of the American Express company, Oct. 13.
- Fearing, Miss L. Blanche (1870), well-known as the "blind woman lawyer" of this city, and one of the most distinguished women in the country, at Eureka Springs, Ark., Aug. 15.
- Follansbee, Frank H. (1850), ex-alderman, Sept. 5.
- Gillespie, Miss Jennie E. (1851), one of the three oldest teachers in point of service in the public schools of the city, Aug. 24.
- Gilliman, A. W. (1837), of the Goodrich transportation line and one of the best-known men on the lakes, near Manitowoc, Jan. 31.
- Goodall, Harvey L. (1836), of the Drovers' Journal, March 28.
- Gore, Dr. Joel R. (1811), one of the oldest practicing physicians of Chicago, Feb. 25.
- Gormully, R. Phillip (1845), pioneer bicycle manufacturer of this city, at Montreal, Canada, on a trip for his health, Aug. 29.
- Griffith, Robert (1848), alderman from the 25th ward, March 9.
- Hale, George W. (1829), retired iron manufacturer and philanthropist, Feb. 8.
- Harlow, Col. G. H. (1831), ex-secretary of the state of Illinois, May 16.
- Harmon, Dr. Joseph W. (1815), a surgeon prominent in the civil war with President Garfield's regiment, the 42d Ohio infantry, March 29.
- Hinkley, Watson S. (1815), one of the originators of the Lake Shore railroad, March 29.
- Hambleton, Chalkley J. (1829), for many years identified with real-estate and educational affairs, Nov. 19.
- Hannan, James (1840), a district superintendent of the city's public schools, at Duluth, Sept. 13.
- Hickey, Michael C., former chief of police of this city, Aug. 31.
- Hinckley, Francis E. (1834), formerly a resident of Chicago and identified with its educational and railroad interests, at West New Brighton, N. Y., Sept. 7.
- Holmes, Dr. Edward L. (1828), one of the oldest and best-known physicians of Chicago, Feb. 12.
- Hulbert, Alvin T. (1826), a veteran hotel man, at Chicago, Feb. 4.
- Jukes, Wesley (1837), a showman and for many years the confidential man of P. T. Barnum, at Chicago, March 11.
- Keen, Joseph B. (1854), a business man of the city since 1871, at Plainfield, N. J., July 17.
- Keenan, Wilson T. (1836), a pioneer in the packing and live stock commission business, June 18.
- Kennedy, William B. (1830), ex-chief of police, Sept. 21.
- Kent, Sidney A. (1834), one of the most prominent business men, bankers and benefactors of local interests in Chicago, at Suffield, Conn., April 1.
- Lafin, Lycurgus (1835), millionaire and old resident, at Old Point Comfort, Va., Feb. 25.
- Lawrence, William H. (1831), one of the original "negro minstrels," Aug. 20.
- Lehmann, Ernst J. (1849), the originator of the department store enterprises in Chicago, and owner of the Fair, at White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 5.
- Leitz, Carl (1829), one of the first German settlers in Chicago, March 16.
- Loomis, Horatio G. (1814), who came to Chicago in 1834 and resided here for fifty years, at Burlington, Vt., July 30.
- Loomis, Col. John M. (1828), a veteran of the civil war and an old resident and lumber merchant, Aug. 2.
- Maxwell, J. W. (1821), a prominent business man of Chicago since 1882, July 29.
- Mayer, Louis (1815), one of the oldest and best-known Jewish residents of the city, May 1.
- McCormick, Leander J. (1819), inventor and manufacturer of national prominence, at Chicago, Feb. 20.
- McMahon, John E. (1828), a pioneer of the city, who ran the first train out of Chicago over the Chicago & Northwestern railway, at Elmhurst, Sept. 5.
- McNulta, Gen. John (1837), distinguished soldier and citizen of Chicago, at Washington, Feb. 22.
- Melander, Louis M. (1845), celebrated photographer, Oct. 8.
- Migely, Frederick (1845), well-known hotel proprietor, April 5.
- Miller, Dr. Truman W. (1840), celebrated physician of Chicago, May 31.
- Norton, James H. (1860), principal of the Lake View high school, at Southampton, England, June 25.
- Nye, Joshua (1807), an active abolitionist and a participant in the "John Brown raid" at Harper's Ferry, Va., June 28.
- Odell, Mrs. J. W. (1846), an old resident of Chicago and a daughter of ex-Mayor Rice, at Paris, France, May 21.

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- Olney, Judge John (1822), the last survivor of those on the republican electoral ticket in Illinois in 1860 at Lincoln's first election, Oct. 5.
- Peck, Charles (1827), veteran artist, Dec. 10.
- Petrie, Charles S. (1840), assistant fire marshal of Chicago, Dec. 3.
- Phillips, Gardner N. (1821), a resident of Chicago since 1837 and builder and owner of one of the first flouring mills built in the west, May 23.
- Pitkin, George W. (1827), a business man of the city since 1858, July 17.
- Plotke, Nathan M. (1842), ex-alderman, who acquired local notoriety by introducing into the council the 'high-hat' ordinance in 1896, July 15.
- Poyen-Bellisle, Rene de, professor of French in the University of Chicago, April 22.
- Rich, Arthur D. (1827), a leading member of the Chicago bar, Oct. 22.
- Russell, Martin J. (1845), journalist, ex-member of the south park board and ex-collector of the port of Chicago, at Mackinac island, Michigan, June 25.
- Sadowski, Michael J. (1857), editor of the Polish Daily News of Chicago, April 8.
- Sandquist, Rev. Christopher (1822), pioneer Swedish clergyman of the city, July 10.
- Schmidt, Dr. Ernst (1830), one of the foremost physicians of the city, Aug. 26.
- Schimpferman, W. H. (1821), an old resident and business man, Nov. 22.
- Scobell, Mrs. Ruby K. (1849), organizer and president of the Women's National Health Promotion society, June 25.
- Scott, George (1829), veteran dry goods merchant, Nov. 25.
- Shepard, Frank (1848), widely known throughout the country as a publisher of law books, Sept. 28.
- Simons, Fayette L. (1829), a charter member of the Chicago board of trade, at Los Angeles, Cal., March 6.
- Smith, George B. (1837), an old-time journalist of Chicago, May 2.
- Snyder, Rev. Dr. Charles C. (1842), one of the best-known presbyterian pastors in Illinois, at Riverside, June 10.
- Sollitt, William (1824), an old settler and business man, March 11.
- Steel, Edward J. (1840), lieutenant of police and one of the officers injured at the Haymarket riot, Sept. 17.
- Stevens, Mrs. Alzina Parsons (1849), well known in labor circles and for her charitable work, June 3.
- Stevenson, John (1823), one of Chicago's pioneer business men, connected with many public enterprises, June 10.
- Strong, Dr. Albert B. (1844), noted surgeon and former professor in Rush Medical college, at Kankakee, March 16.
- Wagner, Ernst F. (1821), a musician of more than local prominence, May 12.
- Wedeles, Isaac (1833), prominent in business life in the city since 1859, July 11.
- Welch, Prof. Alfred G. (1863), head master of the academy of Lake Forest university, at Lake Forest, Ill., April 13.
- Wells, Frank (1849), veteran real-estate dealer, long identified with the Municipal Voters' league of the city, March 20.
- Wetherell, Dr. George F. (1834), prominent physician and well known in Grand Army and Masonic circles, March 20.
- Wheeler, Francis T. (1829), prominent business man of the city, June 26.
- Williams, Charles (1811), a resident of the city since 1836 and one of the few surviving members of the first volunteer fire company, Sept. 12.
- Wilson, Hugh R. (1847), well-known merchant of Chicago, at Atlantic City, N. J., May 1.
- Wilson, Col. John J. S. (1834), one of the pioneer telegraph officials in the west and in charge of one of the military districts during the civil war, Aug. 19.
- Wolf, Peter (1820), one of the oldest settlers in Chicago and ex-commissioner of streets, March 25.
- Wood, Col. Joseph H. (1839), a distinguished federal officer in the civil war and prominent in railroad affairs, Sept. 22.
- Wood, William H. (1822), a resident since 1860, Nov. 25.
- Wright, Samuel H. (1858), prominent lawyer and citizen, July 16.
- Yardley, Mary (1795), the oldest woman in the city and resident since 1873, July 25.
- Yardley, Col. Thomas W. (1824), a civil war veteran and long identified with the iron and steel industries of the city, Nov. 21.
- Zeublin, John E. (1845), superintendent of the Chicago Telephone company, killed by the cars near Bucyrus, O., July 26.

#### IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

- Adelaide Victoria (1835), dowager duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, mother of the Empress Augusta Victoria of Germany, at Dresden, Jan. 25.
- Adye, Sir John M. (1819), a distinguished British army officer, at Rothbury, Aug. 26.
- Aivazovski, Ivan C. (1817), famous Armenian painter and professor of fine arts in the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts, at St. Petersburg, May 3.
- Albert, prince of Saxony (1875), a nephew of the king, at Dresden, Sept. 17.
- Alfred Ernest (1844), duke of Saxe-Coburg and second son of Queen Victoria, at Coburg, July 30.
- Argyll, duke of (1823), head of the great family of Campbell, one of the oldest and bravest in the Scotch peerage, April 24.
- Arlie, earl of (1856), a peer of the British empire, killed in battle near Pretoria, South Africa, June 11.
- Ava, earl of (1863), mortally wounded at Ladysmith, in South Africa, Jan. 11.
- Bara, M. Jules (1835), member of the privy council of state, an eminent lawyer and leader of the liberal party in Belgium, at Brussels, June 26.
- Berriozabal, Gen. Felipe, Mexican minister of war, at Mexico, Jan. 9.
- Blackmore, Richard D. (1822), an English novelist of distinction, at Teddington, Jan. 20.
- Bligh, Edward H. S. (1851), earl of Darnley, at London, Oct. 31.
- Bole, John (1840), celebrated German musical composer, at Hamburg, March 21.
- Buchanan, Robert (1841), noted Scotch novelist, dramatist and poet, at London, in October.
- Burton, Sir Frederick W. (1816), celebrated painter, at London, March 16.
- Bute, marquis of (1827), noted as a writer and lecturer, at Dumfries house, his seat in Ayrshire, Scotland, Oct. 9.
- Campos, Marshal Arsenio Martinez de (1834), a distinguished Spanish officer and ex-captain-general of Cuba, at Zarauz, Spain, Sept. 23.
- Canevavo, Senor J. F., Peruvian minister

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- to France, killed in a railway disaster near Bayonne, Nov. 15.
- Carter, Sir Frederick B. T. (1818), former chief justice of Newfoundland, at St. John's, Feb. 28.
- Crosby, Lieut.-Col. (1830), commander of the 48th highlanders, at Toronto, Canada, May 12.
- Curzon-Howe, Richard W. P., Earl Howe (1822), a distinguished British officer, at London, Sept. 26.
- Denison, William H. F. (1834), earl of Londesborough, wealthy English nobleman, at London, April 19.
- Devriendt, Albert, noted Belgian artist and director of the Antwerp Royal academy, at Antwerp, Oct. 13.
- Dickey, Arthur Rupert (1845), a Canadian statesman of distinction, at Amherst, Nova Scotia, July 3.
- Duperre, Admiral Victor A. (1825), of the French navy and ex-minister of marine, at Paris, March 26.
- Faed, Thomas (1826), a celebrated British artist, at London, Aug. 21.
- Fairfax, Admiral Sir Henry (1837), of the British navy, at Naples, March 20.
- Falguierre, Jean A. J. (1831), the famous French sculptor, at Paris, April 19.
- Fane, Sir Edward D. V. (1837), British diplomat, at Copenhagen, March 19.
- Felu, Charles F. (1830), noted armless painter, at Antwerp, Feb. 6.
- Forbes, Archibald (1838), one of the greatest war correspondents in Great Britain, at London, March 30.
- Gladstone, Mrs. W. E. (1812), widow of the ex-premier of Great Britain, at Hawarden, June 14.
- Gregorovitch, D. V. (1822), veteran Russian novelist, Jan. 3.
- Grove, Sir George (1820), author of musical and other works, at London, May 28.
- Hagarty, Sir John (1816), one of the most distinguished jurists of Canada and ex-chief justice, at Toronto, Ont., April 27.
- Hughes, David E. (1831), inventor of the Hughes system of type-printing telegraphy, in England, in February.
- Humbert, king of Italy (1844), assassinated by Angelo Bresci, at Monza, July 29.
- Jacobini, Cardinal-Vicar (1837), one of the most popular of the Roman cardinals, at Rome, Feb. 1.
- Johnson, Sam, celebrated English actor, at London, Feb. 19.
- Joinville, Prince de (1818), third son of King Louis Philippe of France, who served during our civil war as an aid on the staff of Gen. George B. McClellan, at Paris, June 16.
- Joubert, Gen. Picturus (about 1832), commander-in-chief of the forces of the South African Republic, at Pretoria, March 27.
- Ketteler, Baron von, German minister to China, murdered in the streets of Peking by the Boxers, June 20.
- Kingsley, Mary H., celebrated English African explorer and author, at Cape Town, South Africa, about June 5.
- Kuroda, Nagashige, president of the privy council of Japan, at Tokyo, Aug. 26.
- Levi, Dr. Herman (1839), court musical director at Munich, Germany, May 13.
- Liebknicht, Dr. Wilhelm (1826), member of the German reichstag and one of the socialist leaders in the empire, at Charlottenburg, Aug. 6.
- Lockhart, Gen. Sir William S. A. (1841), commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, at Calcutta, March 18.
- Marchand, Felix G. (1832), premier of province of Quebec, at Montreal, Sept. 26.
- Martineau, Prof. James (1805), eminent theologian, at London, Jan. 11.
- Maxse, Rear-Admiral Frederick A. (1833), distinguished British naval officer, June 26.
- Milne-Edwards, M. Alphonse (1835), French naturalist, at Paris, April 20.
- Mowat, Rev. Dr. J. B. (1825), one of the oldest professors at Queen's university, Toronto, and one of the most influential presbyterian clergymen in Canada, at Toronto, July 16.
- Muller, Max (1823), the most eminent orientalist in the world, at Oxford university, England, Oct. 28.
- Munkacsy, Michael (1844), celebrated artist, at Bonn, in May.
- Muravieff, Count (1845), Russian minister of foreign affairs, at St. Petersburg, June 21.
- Nietzsche, Frederick W. (1844), German author and philosopher, at Weimar, Aug. 25.
- Oftedal, Lars, founder of charitable institutions in Norway, editor, politician and preacher, at Stavanger, Norway, May 2.
- Osman Pasha (1832), the ablest officer of the Turkish army and the hero of Plezna, at Constantinople, April 4.
- Paget, Sir James (1814), famous surgeon, at London, Jan. 3.
- Penn, Richard W. (1832), Earl Howe, distinguished British officer, at Atherstone, England, Sept. 25.
- Perez, Santiago (1830), ex-president of the republic of Colombia, at Paris, Aug. 11.
- Peter I. (1827), reigning grand duke of Oldenburg, at Rastede, June 13.
- Puttkamer, Herr von (1828), ex-member of the German cabinet, at Berlin, March 14.
- Queensberry, marquis of (1844), author of the prize-ring rules, at London, Jan. 31.
- Rand, Dr. Theodore P. (1840), chancellor of McMaster university, Toronto, Canada, at Fredericton, N. B., May 29.
- Randor, earl of (1840), at London, June 3.
- Reeves, John Sims (1822), famous English tenor, at Worthing, England, Oct. 25.
- Ruskin, John (1819), one of the world's greatest art critics and essayists, at Brantwood, England, Jan. 20.
- Russell, Sir Charles (1833), lord chief justice of England, at Kensington, Aug. 10.
- Sanclemente, L., president of Colombia, about Jan. 7.
- Schandhorst, Francis (1840), chief organizer of the British liberal party, at Rochampton, England, Jan. 2.
- Sidgwick, Henry (1838), professor of moral philosophy at Cambridge university, at London, Oct. 29.
- Spottiswoode, Lady John Scott (1809), noted song writer, about the middle of March.
- Stevens, George W. (1869), noted British war correspondent, near Ladysmith, Natal, Jan. 15.
- Stewart, Sir Donald M. (1824), field marshal of the British army, at Algiers, March 26.
- Stokes, Sir William (1839), eminent British medical authority, at Durban, Aug. 19.
- Sullivan, Sir Arthur (1842), noted composer of operas, at London, Nov. 22.
- Sundberg, Anton (1818), archbishop of Sweden, at Stockholm, Feb. 1.
- Surma-Jeltsch, Baron von (1836), German diplomat, at Berlin, April 20.



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Stevenson, Robert A. M. (1847), English artist, at London, April 19.

Teck, duke of (1837), a member of the royal family of Great Britain, at London, Jan. 21.

Tighe, Lady Louisa M. (1803), who at the ball given at Brussels by her father on the eve of the battle of Waterloo girded on the sword of the duke of Wellington as he started for the battle, March 2.

Victor, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (1867), grandson of Queen Victoria, eldest son of Princess Helene, a major in the British army, at Pretoria, about Oct. 20.

Villebois-Mareuil, Gen. Count de (1850), a distinguished French officer in the serv-

ice of the Boers, killed near Kimberley, April 5.

Wellesley, Henry (1845), third duke of Wellington, at Mortimer, Berkshire, England, June 8.

Wellington, duke of (1846), British peer and grandson of the famous "Iron Duke," June 8.

Westminster, duke of (1825), wealthiest man in England, at Cranborne, Dorset, Dec. 22.

Wilde, Oscar (1856), an English poet, at Paris, Nov. 30.

Woodgate, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward (1845), died at Mool river hospital from the effects of wounds received at Spion kop, March 24.

## Sporting Records.

[Corrected to Dec. 1, 1900.]

### Best Running Records.

$\frac{1}{4}$  mile—2:14, Bob Wade, 4yrs, Butte, Mont., Aug. 20, 1890.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  furlongs—3:14, Best Boy, 2yrs, Clifton, N. J., March 12, 1880.

$\frac{3}{8}$  mile—34, Red S., aged, 122lbs, Butte, Mont., July 22, 1896.

$\frac{1}{2}$  mile—46, Geraldine, 4yrs, 122lbs, straight course, Morris Park, Aug. 30, 1889; 47, April Fool, 4yrs, 122lbs, Butte, Mont., July 31, 1891.

$4\frac{1}{2}$  furlongs—52, Handpress, 2yrs, 100lbs, Morris Park, straight course, May 26, 1897; 53, Meadow, 6yrs, 103lbs, Alexandria, Va., March 20, 1885.

5 furlongs—56 $\frac{3}{4}$ , Maid Marian, 4yrs, 111lbs, Morris Park, straight course, Oct. 9, 1894; 56 $\frac{3}{4}$ , Wah Jim, 4yrs, 115lbs, Monmouth Park, N. J., July 17, 1893.

$5\frac{1}{2}$  furlongs—1:03, Tormentor, 6yrs, 121lbs, Morris Park, straight course, Oct. 10, 1893; 1:05, Howard, 4yrs, 118lbs, Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 26, 1885; Duellist, 2yrs, 99lbs, Kinloch Park, Oct. 4, 1900; Snark, 2yrs, 103lbs, Empire City track, Oct. 22, 1900.

Futurity course. 170 feet less than 6 furlongs—1:08, Kingston, aged, 139lbs, Sheepshead Bay, L. I., June 22, 1891.

$\frac{3}{4}$  mile—1:08 $\frac{3}{4}$ , Firearm, 4yrs, 120lbs, Morris Park, straight course, Oct. 3, 1899; 1:12, Bummer, 4yrs, 80lbs, Kinloch Park, Oct. 17, 1900.

$6\frac{1}{2}$  furlongs—1:19, Sly, 6yrs, 109lbs, Harlem, June 20, 1900.

$\frac{7}{8}$  mile—1:23 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Belle B., 5yrs, 103lbs, Monmouth Park, straight course, July 8, 1890; 1:29 2-5, Clifford, 127lbs, Coney Island, Aug. 29, 1894.

$7\frac{1}{2}$  furlongs—1:32 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Danois, 5yrs, 105lbs, Oakland, Cal., Feb. 24, 1899.

1 mile—1:35 $\frac{1}{2}$ , against time, Salvator, 4yrs, 110 lbs, Monmouth Park, straight course, Aug. 28, 1890; 1:37 $\frac{1}{2}$ , in race, Kildeer, 4yrs, 91lbs, Monmouth Park, straight course, Aug. 13, 1892; 1:38, Orimar, 6yrs, 109lbs, Washington Park, July 21, 1900; Voter, 6yrs, 122lbs, Brighton Beach, July 17, 1900.

1 mile and 20 yds—1:40, Maid Marian, 4yrs, 101 lbs, Washington Park, July 19, 1893; Macy, 4yrs, 106lbs, Washington Park, July 2, 1888.

1 mile and 25 yds—1:45 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Ruperta, 3yrs, 107lbs, Latonia, Ky., June 4, 1890.

1 mile and 50 yds—1:45, Marion C., 5yrs, 111lbs, Latonia, Ky., May 26, 1891, and Carus, aged, 102lbs, Latonia, Sept. 25, 1891.

1 mile and 70 yds—1:48 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Lillian Lee, 3yrs, 95lbs, Harlem, July 31, 1894.

1 mile and 100 yds—1:45, Van Buren, 3yrs, 75 lbs, Washington Park, June 13, 1891.

1-16 miles—1:45, Carnero, 5yrs, 107lbs, Hawthorne, Sept. 5, 1899.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  miles—1:51 1-5, Water Cure, 3yrs, 100lbs, Brighton Beach, July 18, 1900.

1 3-16 miles—1:58 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Boanerges, 4yrs, 110lbs, Washington Park, July 7, 1888.

$1\frac{1}{4}$  miles—2:03 $\frac{1}{4}$ , Banquet, 3yrs, 108lbs, Monmouth Park, straight course, July 17, 1890; 2:04, Charentus, 6yrs, 106lbs, Empire City track, Oct. 22, 1900.

1 mile and 500 yds—2:10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Ben d'Or, 4yrs, 151lbs, Saratoga, July 25, 1892.

15-16 miles—2:14 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Sir John, 4yrs, 116lbs, Morris Park, June 9, 1892.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  miles—2:18 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Sabine, 4yrs, 100lbs, Washington Park, July 5, 1894.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  miles—2:30 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Goodrich, 3yrs, 102lbs, Washington Park, July 16, 1896.

15 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles—2:48, Hindocraft, 3yrs, 75lbs, Westchester, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1889.

$1\frac{3}{4}$  miles—2:58 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Ethelbert, 4yrs, 126lbs, Morris Park, Oct. 13, 1900.

$1\frac{3}{4}$  miles—3:20, Enigma, 4yrs, 90lbs, Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 15, 1885.

2 miles—3:26 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Judge Denny, 5yrs, 105lbs, Oakland, Cal., Feb. 12, 1898.

$2\frac{1}{4}$  miles—3:42, Joe Murphy, 4yrs, 99lbs, Harlem, Aug. 30, 1894.

$2\frac{1}{4}$  miles—3:51, Buckwa, aged, 104lbs, Oakland, Cal., Dec. 31, 1898.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  miles—3:49 1-5, Ethelbert, 4yrs, 124lbs, Brighton Beach, Aug. 4, 1900.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  miles—4:58 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Ten Brock, 4yrs, 110lbs, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 16, 1876.

$2\frac{3}{4}$  miles—4:58 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Hubbard, 4yrs, 107lbs, Saratoga, Aug. 9, 1873.

3 miles—5:23 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Quiver, 4yrs, 123lbs, and Wallace, 3yrs, 112lbs, a dead heat at Flemington, Australia, March 5, 1896.

4 miles—7:11, Lucretia Borgia, 4yrs, 85lbs, against time, Oakland, Cal., May 20, 1897; 7:16 $\frac{1}{2}$ , The Bachelor, 6yrs, 113lbs, Oakland, Cal., Feb. 22, 1899.

10 miles—20:18, Mr. Brown, 6yrs, 160lbs, Ranccocas, N. J., March 2, 1880.

### HEAT RACING.

$\frac{1}{4}$  mile—2:14, 2:24, Sleepy Dick, aged, Kiowa, Kas., Nov. 24, 1888.

$\frac{1}{2}$  mile—4:7 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 4:7 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Quirt, 3yrs, 122lbs, Vallejo, Cal., Oct. 5, 1894; 4:8, 4:8, Eclipse, Jr., 4yrs, Dallas, Tex., Nov. 1, 1890.

$\frac{3}{4}$  mile—1:00, 1:00, Kattie Pease, 4yrs, Dallas, Tex., Nov. 2, 1887.

$5\frac{1}{2}$  furlongs—1:09, 1:09 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1:09, Dock Wick, 4yrs, 100 lbs, St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 5, 1891.

$\frac{3}{4}$  mile—1:10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1:12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Tom Hayes, 4yrs, 107lbs, Morris Park, straight course, June 17, 1892; 1:13 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1:13 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Lizzie S., 5yrs, 118lbs, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28, 1883.

1 mile—1:41 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1:41, Guido, 4yrs, 117lbs, Washington Park, July 11, 1891; 1:43, 1:44, 1:47 $\frac{1}{2}$ , L'Argentine, 6yrs, 115lbs, St. Louis, Mo., June, 1879.

1-16 miles—1:50 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1:48, Sillapong, 5yrs, 115lbs, Washington Park, Sept. 25, 1885.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  miles—1:56, 1:54 $\frac{1}{2}$ , What-er-Lou, 5yrs, 119lbs, San Francisco, Feb. 18, 1899.

$1\frac{1}{4}$  miles—2:10, 2:14, Glenmore, 5yrs, 144lbs, Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 25, 1880.

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- 1½ miles—2:41¾. 2:41. Patsy Duffy, aged, 115lbs, Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 17, 1884.  
 2 miles—3:33, 3:31¾, Miss Woodford, 4 yrs, 107½lbs, Sheephead Bay, Sept. 20, 1884.  
 3 miles—5:27½, 5:29½, Norfolk, 4yrs, 109lbs, Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 23, 1865.  
 4 miles—7:23½, 7:41, Florida, 4yrs, 105lbs, Sheephead Bay, Sept. 18, 1880.

## OVER HURDLES.

- 1 mile, 4 hurdles—1:49. Bob Thomas, 5yrs, 140lbs, Chicago, Aug. 13, 1890.  
 Mile heats, 4 hurdles—1:50¾, 1:50¼, Joe Rhodes, 5yrs, 140lbs, St. Louis, Mo., June 4, 1878.  
 1½ miles, 5 hurdles—2:02¾, Winslow, 4yrs, 138lbs, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 29, 1888.  
 1½ miles, 5 hurdles—2:16, Jim McGowan, 4yrs, 127lbs, Brighton Beach, Coney Island, Nov. 9, 1882.  
 1½ miles, 5 hurdles—2:35, Guy, aged, 155lbs, Latonia, Ky., Oct. 8, 1885.  
 1½ miles, 6 hurdles—2:46¾, Ludovic, 102lbs, San Francisco, Nov. 14, 1894; 2:47, Kitty Clark, 3yrs, 130lbs, Brighton Beach, Coney Island, Aug. 23, 1881, and Speculation, 6yrs, 125lbs, same course, July 19, 1881.  
 1½ miles, 7 hurdles—3:16, Turfman, 5yrs, 140lbs, Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1882.  
 1½ miles, 7 hurdles—3:17, Kitty Clark, 4yrs, 142lbs, Monmouth Park, N. J., July 12, 1882.  
 2 miles, 8 hurdles—3:47½, Tom Leathers, aged, 117lbs, New Orleans, La., April 16, 1875.  
 Steeplechase, full course—4:15, Disturbance, aged, 155lbs, Jerome Park, 1883; 4:21, Jim McGowan, 5yrs, 160lbs, Jerome Park, 1888.

## LONG-DISTANCE RIDING.

- 10 miles—20:02, Miss Belle Cook, 5 horses, changing five times, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 10, 1882.  
 20 miles—40:55, Little Cricket, changing horses at will, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 7, 1882.  
 50 miles—1:50:03½, Carl Pugh, ten horses, changing at will, match race, San Bernardino, Cal., July 7, 1883. Woman: 2:27, Miss Nellie Burke, Galveston, Tex., Feb. 24, 1884.  
 60 miles—2:33:00, George Osbaldiston, 11 horses, Newmarket, England, Nov. 5, 1881.  
 100 miles—4:19:40, George Osbaldiston, 16 horses, as above.

## DISTANCE AND HIGH JUMPING.

- Distance—37 feet over water, Chandler, ridden by Capt. Broadley, Leamington, England, March 22, 1847; 34 feet over hurdles, Calver Thorpe, England; 33 feet over a wall, Lottery, Liverpool, England.  
 Height—7 feet 4½ inches, Filemaker, 149lbs, Taunton, Mass., Oct. 7, 1891.

## Best Trotting Records.

- ¾ mile—2:09¾, Nancy Hanks, against time, Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 28, 1882.  
 ½ mile—1:00¾, Directum, Fleetwood Park, New York, Sept. 5, 1893.  
 1 mile—2:03¾, The Abbot, Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 25, 1900. Best mile in a race, 2:05¾, Directum, Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 18, 1893, and Alix, Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 17, 1894. Best mile by a mare, 2:03¾, Alix, Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 19, 1894. Best mile by a mare in a race, 2:05¾, Alix, as above. Best mile by a stallion, 2:04, Cresceus, Cleveland, O., Oct. 6, 1900. Best mile by a gelding, The Abbot, as above. Race record, 2:05½, Azote, Fleetwood Park, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1895.  
 1 mile, yearlings—Best mile by a colt (against time), 2:23, Adbell, San Jose, Cal., Sept. 28, 1894; race record, 2:23, Adbell, Woodland, Cal., Aug. 27, 1894. Best mile by a filly, 2:23¾, Pansy McGregor, Holton, Kas., Nov. 18, 1883 (race record).

- 1 mile, 2-year-olds—Best mile by a colt (against time), 2:10¾, Arion, Stockton, Cal., Nov. 10, 1891; race record, 2:13¾, Jude, Readville, Mass., Sept. 29, 1896. Best mile by a filly, 2:14, Janie T., Lexington, Ky., Oct. 15, 1897 (race record). Best mile by a gelding, 2:14¾, Endow, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 14, 1899 (race record).  
 1 mile, 3-year-olds—Best mile by a colt (against time), 2:10¾, Arion, Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 12, 1892; race record, 2:11¾, Directum, Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 18, 1892, and Cresus, Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 11, 1897. Best mile by a filly, 2:06¾, Fantasy, Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 17, 1888 (race record). Best mile by a gelding, 2:12, Who Is It, Santa Rosa, Cal., Aug. 20, 1888 (race record).  
 1 mile, 4-year-olds—Best mile by a colt, 2:05¾, Directum, Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 18, 1893 (race record). Best mile by a filly (against time), 2:06, Fantasy, Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 13, 1894; race record, 2:06¾, Bezuzeta, Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1895. Best mile by a gelding, 2:08, John Nolan, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28, 1888 (race record), and Borama, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 4, 1900 (race record).  
 1 mile, 5-year-olds—Best mile by a colt, 2:06¾, Ralph Wilkes, Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 19, 1894, and Bingen, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 26, 1898 (latter a race record). Best mile by a mare, 2:07¾, Alix, Chicago, Sept. 14, 1893, and Bezuzeta, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 16, 1896 (race record). Best mile by a gelding, 2:07, Lord Derby, New York, Sept. 10, 1900.  
 1 mile, fastest two-heat race—2:07½, 2:06¾, Cresceus, Cleveland, O., July 23, 1900.  
 1 mile, fastest three consecutive heats—By a mare, in a race, 2:06, 2:06¾, 2:05¾, Alix, Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 17, 1894; by a stallion, in a race, 2:07½, 2:06, 2:06, Cresceus, Cleveland, O., Aug. 1, 1900; Tommy Britton, Columbus, O., Aug. 4, 1899; by a gelding, in a race, 2:09½, 2:05½, 2:07, Azote, Fleetwood Park, Aug. 28, 1895, and 2:07, 2:07, 2:08, Lord Derby, New York, Sept. 10, 1900.  
 1 mile, fastest four-heat race—2:09, 2:08¾, 2:07¾, 2:08, Fantasy, Readville, Mass., Aug. 27-28, 1896 (Kentucky Union won third heat).  
 1 mile, fastest five-heat race—2:07¾, 2:07¼, 2:07¼, 2:07¾, 2:06¾, Cresceus, Readville, Mass., Sept. 27, 1900 (Charley Herr won the first two heats).  
 1 mile, fastest six-heat race—2:06¾, 2:07¼, 2:10¾, 2:09¼, 2:12, 2:11¾, Bingen, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 26, 1898 (Caid won second and third and Georgiana fifth heats).  
 1 mile, over half-mile track—By a mare, 2:11¾, Magnolia, McKee's Rocks, Pa., Oct. 19, 1894; by a stallion, 2:06¾, Cresceus, Toledo, O., Oct. 13, 1900; by a gelding, 2:10¾, Dandy Jim, Crawfordsville, Ind., Sept. 10, 1897.  
 2 miles—4:32, Greenlander, Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 6, 1893; race record, 4:36½, Nightingale, Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1894.  
 3 miles—6:55½, Nightingale, Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 20, 1893; race record, 7:19½, Bishop Hero, Oakland, Cal., Oct. 7, 1893.  
 4 miles—10:12, Senator L., San Jose, Cal., Nov. 1, 1894; race record, 11:05, Lady Dooley, San Francisco, Cal., July 1, 1893.  
 5 miles—12:30¾, Bishop Hero, Oakland, Cal., Oct. 14, 1893 (race record).  
 6 miles—16:08, against time, Long Time, Denver, Col., May 31, 1893.  
 10 miles—26:15, Pascal, New York city, Nov. 2, 1893; race record, 27:23¾, Controller, San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 23, 1873.  
 20 miles—53:25, Capt. Macgowan, Boston, Mass., Oct. 2, 1865.  
 50 miles—3:52:00, Ginger, Bath Road, England, July 10, 1897; America, 3:55:40½, Ariel, Albany, N. Y., May 5, 1846.  
 100 miles—8:55:53, Conqueror, Long Island, Nov. 12, 1853.

## TROTTING TO WAGON.

- 1 mile—2:07, Lucille, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 6, 1900; by a stallion, 2:13¾, Cresceus, Toledo, O.,

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- 1900 (half-mile track); by a gelding, 2:05½, The Abbot, Hartford, Conn., Sept. 7, 1900.  
 2 miles—4:56¼, Dexter, Long Island, Oct. 4, 1865 (race record).  
 3 miles—7:53¾, Prince, Union course, Long Island, Sept. 15, 1857 (race record).  
 5 miles—13:16, Fillmore, San Francisco, April 18, 1863 (race record).  
 10 miles—29:04¾, Julia Aldrich, San Francisco, Cal., April 20, 1878 (race record).  
 20 miles—58:57, Controller, San Francisco, April 20, 1878.  
 50 miles—3:58:08, Spangle, Union course, Long Island, Oct. 15, 1855.

## DOUBLE TEAMS.

- 1 mile—2:12¼, Belle Hamlin and Honest George, Providence, R. I., Sept. 23, 1892; race record, 2:15¼, Sallie Simmons and Roseleaf, Columbus, O., Sept. 27, 1894.

## WITH RUNNING MATE.

- 1 mile—Against time, 2:03¾, Ayres P., Kirkwood, Del., July 4, 1893.  
 1 mile—In a race, 2:08¾, Frank and J. O. Nay, Prospect Park, Long Island, Nov. 15, 1883.

## UNDER SADDLE.

- 1 mile—2:15¼, Great Eastern, New York, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1897.  
 2 miles—4:56, George M. Patchen, Fashion course, Long Island, July 1, 1893.  
 3 miles—7:32¾, Dutchman, Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 1, 1896.  
 4 miles—10:51, Dutchman, Centerville, Long Island, May —, 1896.

## Best Pacing Records.

- ¼ mile—:28, Star Pointer, Sept. 28, 1897 (against time, accompanied by a running horse).  
 ½ mile—57¾, Star Pointer, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 17, 1898 (against time, accompanied by a running horse).  
 ¾ mile—1:28¼, Star Pointer, Readville, Mass., Sept. 1, 1898 (against time).  
 1 mile—1:59¼, Star Pointer, Readville, Mass., Aug. 28, 1897. Best mile in a race, 2:00¾, Star Pointer, Springfield, Ill., Oct. 1, 1897. Best mile by a stallion, Star Pointer, as above. Best mile by a mare, 2:04¼, Lady of the Manor, Glens Falls, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1899 (race record). Best mile by a gelding, 2:02, Prince Alert, July 28, 1900 (race record).  
 1 mile, yearlings—Best mile by a colt against time, 2:22, Rosedale, Stockton, Cal., Nov. 14, 1893; race record, 2:39¼, Ambulator, Sturgis, Mich., Sept. 28, 1893. Best mile by a filly against time, 2:20¾, Belle Acton, Lyons, Neb., Oct. 14, 1892; race record, 2:30¼, Belle Acton, Topeka, Kas., Sept. 14, 1892. Best mile by a gelding, 2:28¾, Kollo, Independence, Iowa, Oct. 27, 1891.  
 1 mile, 2-year-olds—Best mile by a colt against time, 2:07¾, Directly, Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 20, 1894; race record, 2:11, Symboler, Dallas, Tex., Nov. 3, 1894. Best mile by a filly, 2:10¾, Ecstasy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 15, 1898 (race record regardless of sex).  
 1 mile, 3-year-olds—Best mile by a colt, 2:05½, Klatawah, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28, 1898 (race record regardless of sex). Best mile by a filly, 2:09¼, Little Squaw, Dallas, Tex., Oct. 14, 1899. Best mile by a gelding, 2:06¼, Agitator, Woodland, Cal., Aug. 27, 1896, and King of Diamonds, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 17, 1896.  
 1 mile, 4-year-olds—Best mile by a colt against time, 2:04, Online, Sioux City, Oct. 12, 1894; race record, 2:04¾, Searchlight, Dubuque, Ia., Aug. 28, 1898, Be Sure, Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 9, 1895, and Ananias, Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 23, 1897. Best mile by a filly, 2:05¼, The Maid, Columbus, O., Aug. 2, 1899 (race record). Best mile by a gelding, kite-shaped track, W. Wood, Stockton, Cal., Nov. 1, 1892; race record, 2:07¼, Palmyra Boy, Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 14, 1897, and King of Diamonds, St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 28, 1897.

- 1 mile, 5-year-olds—Best mile by a stallion, 2:03¼, Searchlight, Columbus, O., Aug. 2, 1899 (race record). Best mile by a mare, 2:05¼, Bessie Bonehill, Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 23, 1897 (race record). Best mile by a gelding, 2:02¾, Caney, Cleveland, O., July 24, 1900 (race record).

- 1 mile, fastest two-heat race—2:03¾, 2:02¾, Joe Patchen, Wichita, Kas., Sept. 27, 1899.  
 1 mile, fastest three-heat race—2:02¾, 2:03¼, 2:03¼, Star Pointer, Boston, Mass., Sept. 18, 90.  
 1 mile, fastest four-heat race—2:03¾, 2:04¾, 2:04¾, 2:02¾, Robert J., Columbus, O., Aug. 6, 1896 (Frank Agan won first heat).  
 1 mile, fastest five-heat race—2:03¾, 2:05, 2:05¼, 2:05¼, 2:06, Frank Agan, Providence, R. I., Sept. 10, 1896 (Robert J. won first and second heats).  
 1 mile, fastest six-heat race—2:07¼, 2:05¾, 2:04¼, 2:05¼, 2:07¼, 2:06¼, Planet, Columbus, O., Aug. 7, 1897 (Aileen won first and Frank Bogash second and third heats); 2:04¾, 2:04¾, 2:05¼, 2:05¼, 2:07, 2:08¼, Anaconda, Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 21, 1898 (Bumps won first and second and Directly third heats).  
 1 mile, half-mile track—2:04¼, Joe Patchen, Boston, Mass., Oct. 28, 1896; race record, 2:04¼, Joe Patchen, Lima, O., July 4, 1900.  
 2 miles—4:19¼, Chehalis, Salem, Ore., Oct. 7, 1897.  
 3 miles—7:53¼, Joe Jefferson, Knoxville, Iowa, Nov. 6, 1891; race record, 7:44, James K. Polk, Centerville, L. I., Sept. 13, 1897.  
 4 miles—10:10, Joe Jefferson, Knoxville, Iowa, Nov. 18, 1891; race record, 10:34½, Longfellow, San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 31, 1899.  
 5 miles—12:54¾, Lady St. Clair, San Jose, Cal. Dec. 11, 1874 (race record and to wagon).

## PACING TO WAGON.

- 1 mile—2:03¼, Bumps, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 27, 1899.  
 3 miles—7:53, Longfellow, Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 21, 1898.  
 5 miles—12:54¾, Lady St. Clair, as above.

## DOUBLE TEAMS.

- 1 mile to wagon—2:08, Robert J. and John R. Gentry, Glens Falls, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1897.  
 1 mile to pole-cart, 2:18½, Silvertail and Daisy D., Saginaw, Mich., July 15, 1885.

## UNDER SADDLE.

- 1 mile—2:13, Johnston, Cleveland, O., Aug. 3, 1888.

## PACING, WITH RUNNING MATE.

- 1 mile—1:58¼, Flying Jib, Chillicothe, O., Oct. 4, 1894.

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## AMERICAN DERBY.

1½ miles—For 3-year-olds, Washington Park, Chicago.

- 1890—Uncle Bob, 115lbs, 2:55¾; \$15,260.  
 1891—Strathmeath, 122lbs, 2:40¼; \$18,610.  
 1892—Carlsbad, 122lbs, 3:07¼; \$16,930.  
 1893—Boundless, 122lbs, 2:36; \$49,500.  
 1894—Rey el Santa Anita, 122lbs, 2:36; \$19,750.  
 1895—Pink Coat, 127lbs, 2:42¾; \$9,225.  
 1899—No meeting.  
 1900—Sidney Lucas, 115lbs, 2:40¼; \$10,500.

## BROOKLYN HANDICAP.

1¼ miles—Gravesend, L. I.

- 1890—Castaway II, 100lbs, 2:10; \$6,900.  
 1891—Tenny, 128lbs, 2:10; \$14,800.  
 1892—Judge Morrow, 116lbs, 2:08¾; \$17,750.  
 1893—Diablo, 112lbs, 2:09; \$17,500.  
 1894—Dr. Rice, 112lbs, 2:07¼; \$17,750.  
 1895—Hornpipe, 105lbs, 2:11¼; \$7,750.  
 1896—Sir Walter, 113lbs, 2:18¾; \$7,750.



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- 1897—Howard Mann, 106lbs, 2:06½; \$7,750.
- 1888—Ornament, 127lbs, 2:10; \$7,800.
- 1899—Banastar, 110lbs, 2:06¼; \$10,000.
- 1900—Kinley Mack, 122lbs, 2:10; \$10,000.

**SUBURBAN HANDICAP.**

¼ miles—Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.

- 1890—Salvator, 127lbs, 2:06 4-5; \$6,900.
- 1891—Loantaka, 110lbs, 2:07; \$9,900.
- 1892—Montana, 115lbs, 2:07 2-5; \$17,750.
- 1893—Lowlander, 105lbs, 2:06 3-5; \$17,750.
- 1894—Ramapo, 130lbs, 2:06 1-5; \$12,070.
- 1895—Lazzarone, 115lbs, 2:07 4-5; \$4,730.
- 1896—Henry of Navarre, 128lbs, 2:07; \$5,850.
- 1897—Ben Brush, 123lbs, 2:07 1-5; \$5,850.
- 1898—Tillo, 119lbs, 2:08 1-5; \$6,800.
- 1899—Imp, 114lbs, 2:06 4-5; \$10,000.
- 1900—Kinley Mack, 125lbs, 2:06 4-5; \$10,000.

**FUTURITY STAKES.**

For 2-year-olds, 170 feet less than 6 furlongs  
Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.

- 1890—Potomac, 115lbs, 1:14 1-5; \$67,675.
- 1891—His Highness, 130lbs, 1:15 1-5; \$61,675.
- 1892—Morello, 118lbs, 1:12 1-5; \$40,450.
- 1893—Domino, 130lbs, 1:12 4-5; \$49,350.
- 1894—The Butterflies, 112lbs, 1:11; \$48,710.
- 1895—Requital, 115lbs, 1:11 4-5; \$53,190.
- 1896—Ogden, 115lbs, 1:10; \$43,730.
- 1897—L'Alouette, 115lbs, 1:11; \$34,290.
- 1898—Martimas, 118lbs, 1:12 2-5; \$36,610.
- 1899—Chacornac, 114lbs, 1:10 2-5; \$41,200.
- 1900—Ballyhooy Bay, 112lbs, 1:10; \$33,830.

**KENTUCKY DERBY.**

¼ miles—For 3-year-olds, Louisville, Ky.  
(Distance changed in 1886 to ¼ miles.)

- 1890—Riley, 118lbs, 2:45; \$5,460.
- 1891—Kingman, 122lbs, 2:52½; \$4,680.
- 1892—Azra, 122lbs, 2:41½; \$4,230.
- 1893—Lookout, 122lbs, 2:39¼; \$4,090.
- 1894—Chant, 122 lbs, 2:41; \$4,000.
- 1895—Halma, 122lbs, 2:37½.
- 1896—Ben Brush, 117lbs, 2:07½.
- 1897—Typhoon II, 117lbs, 2:12½.
- 1898—Plaudit, 117bs, 2:09.
- 1899—Manuel, 117lbs, 2:12.
- 1900—Lieut. Gibson, 117lbs, 2:06¼.

**ENGLISH DERBY.**

First race run at Epsom May 4, 1780. In 1784 distance was increased from 1 mile to 1½ miles.

- 1890—Sain Foin, by Springfield, 2:49¼.
- 1891—Common, by Isonomy, 2:56 4-5.
- 1892—Sir Hugo, by Wisdom, 2:44.
- 1893—Isinglass, by Isonomy, 2:43.
- 1894—Ladas, by Hampton, 2:45 4-5.
- 1895—Sir Visto, by Barcaldine, 2:43 3-5.
- 1896—Persimmon, by St. Simon, 2:42.
- 1897—Galtee Moore, by Kendal, 2:47.
- 1898—Jeddah, by Janissary, 2:37.
- 1899—Flying Fox, by Orme, 2:38 2-5.
- 1900—Diamond Jubilee, by St. Simons, 2:42.

**Baseball.**

**NATIONAL LEAGUE.**

Boston has won the pennant seven times since the National league was organized in 1876. Chicago stands next with six victories. The pennant winners since the formation of the National league are as follows:

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
1876—Chicago	52	14	.788
1877—Boston	31	17	.648
1878—Boston	41	19	.707
1879—Providence	55	23	.705
1880—Chicago	67	17	.798
1881—Chicago	56	28	.667
1882—Chicago	55	29	.655
1883—Boston	63	35	.643
1884—Providence	84	28	.750
1885—Chicago	87	25	.776

1886—Chicago	90	34	.725
1887—Detroit	79	45	.637
1888—New York	84	47	.641
1889—New York	83	43	.659
1890—Brooklyn	86	43	.667
1891—Boston	87	51	.630
1892—Boston	102	48	.680
1893—Boston	86	44	.662
1894—Baltimore	89	39	.695
1895—Baltimore	87	43	.669
1896—Baltimore	90	39	.698
1897—Boston	93	39	.705
1898—Boston	102	47	.685
1899—Brooklyn	101	47	.682
1900—Brooklyn	82	54	.603

Brooklyn again won the pennant, closely pressed by Pittsburg at the end of the season. Several games were under protest when this compilation was made. Standing at end of season:

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	82	54	.603
Pittsburg	79	60	.564
Philadelphia	75	63	.538
Boston	66	72	.478
Chicago	65	75	.464
St. Louis	65	75	.464
Cincinnati	62	77	.446
New York	60	78	.435

**AMERICAN LEAGUE.**

The American league succeeded the Western league at the end of the season of 1899. Here is the official standing:

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	82	53	.607
Milwaukee	79	59	.572
Indianapolis	71	64	.526
Detroit	71	68	.511
Kansas City	69	71	.493
Cleveland	64	73	.467
Buffalo	61	78	.439
Minneapolis	54	85	.388

**Bicycle Records.**

The following are the official records issued by George G. Greenburg of the National Cycling association, which has succeeded the L. A. W. in the control of cycle racing:

**AMATEUR RECORDS.**

**AGAINST TIME, PACED.**

- ¼ mile—:20 1-5, C. C. Holzel, Spokane, Wash., Sept. 4, 1899.
- 1-3 mile—:29 2-5, C. C. Holzel, Spokane, Wash., Sept. 26, 1899.
- ½ mile—:45, Walter Smith, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., June 15, 1900.
- ½ mile—:44 2-5, George Leander, Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 28, 1900.
- 1 mile—1:28, Walter Smith, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., June 15, 1900.
- 2 miles—3:26 2-5, F. A. Staples, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 26, 1899.
- 3 miles—5:53 1-5, Ray Duer, Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1897.
- 4 miles—7:52, Ray Duer, Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1897.
- 5 miles—9:00, J. R. Dubois, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 11, 1899.
- 6 miles—11:59, John Nelson, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 6, 1898.
- 7 miles—13:58 1-5, John Nelson, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 6, 1898.
- 8 miles—16:02 2-5, John Nelson, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 6, 1898.
- 9 miles—18:05, John Nelson, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 6, 1898.



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- First.** THE CHICAGO RECORD'S SPECIAL CABLE SERVICE, which employs no less than 123 correspondents abroad.
- Second.** THE NEW YORK HERALD'S SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE, and,
- Third.** THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

10 miles—20:04 4-5, John Nelson, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 6, 1898.  
 15 miles—30:26 2-5, John Nelson, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 6, 1898.  
 20 miles—40:32, John Nelson, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 6, 1898.  
 25 miles—43:08 2-5, Ray Duer, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1899.  
 30 miles—52:31 2-5, Ray Duer, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1899.  
 34 miles—58:29 1-5, Ray Duer, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1899.  
 1 hour—34 miles 400 yards, Ray Duer, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1899.

\*Not yet passed upon.

#### COMPETITION.

¼ mile—:28¾, G. F. Royce, Paterson, N. J., July 4, 1894.  
 ½ mile—:58 2-5, G. H. Collett, Buffalo, N. Y., July 15, 1899.  
 1-3 mile—:39 4-5, F. L. Kramer, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1899.  
 2-3 mile—1:23, F. L. Kramer, Waterbury, Conn., July 20, 1899.  
 1 mile—1:49 3-5, Ray Duer, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1899.  
 2 miles—3:24 2-5, George Leander, Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 28, 1900.  
 3 miles—4:56, George Leander, Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 28, 1900.  
 4 miles—6:28, George Leander, Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 28, 1900.  
 5 miles—7:59 2-5, George Leander, Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 28, 1900.  
 6 miles—10:10 2-5, Ray Duer, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1899.  
 7 miles—11:51 3-5, Ray Duer, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1899.  
 8 miles—13:08 3-5, John Lake, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., July 4, 1900.  
 9 miles—14:51 3-5, John Lake, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., July 4, 1900.  
 10 miles—16:36 4-5, John Lake, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., July 4, 1900.  
 11 miles—18:31, Ray Duer, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1899.  
 15 miles—25:12 2-5, E. Ryan, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1899.  
 20 miles—34:02 4-5, Ray Duer, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1899.  
 21 miles—39:51, J. Nelson, Montreal, Que., Aug. 10, 1899.  
 25 miles—47:37, J. Nelson, Montreal, Que., Aug. 10, 1899.  
 30 miles—57:28 2-5, J. Nelson, Montreal, Que., Aug. 10, 1899.  
 40 miles—1:17:31 1-5, J. Nelson, Montreal, Que., Aug. 10, 1899.  
 50 miles—1:38:26 2-5, J. Nelson, Montreal, Que., Aug. 10, 1899.  
 60 miles—1:59:35 4-5, J. Nelson, Montreal, Que., Aug. 10, 1899.  
 1 hour—31 miles 460 yards, J. Nelson, Montreal, Que., Aug. 10, 1899.  
 2 hours—59 miles 430 yards, J. Nelson, Montreal, Que., Aug. 10, 1899.

#### COMPETITION RECORDS,

##### UNPACED.

5 miles—11:31 2-5, G. H. Collett, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., May 30, 1900.  
 10 miles—23:31 1-5, G. H. Collett, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., May 30, 1900.  
 15 miles—35:32, G. H. Collett, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., May 30, 1900.  
 20 miles—47:39, G. H. Collett, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., May 30, 1900.

25 miles—1:02:00 2-5, W. S. Fenn, Hartford, Conn., Oct. 1, 1900.  
 30 miles—1:13:36, J. P. Jacobson, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1899.  
 40 miles—1:39:56 3-5, J. P. Jacobson, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1899.  
 50 miles—2:05:00 4-5, J. P. Jacobson, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1899.  
 75 miles—3:30:36 1-5, W. Torrence, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1899.  
 100 miles—4:57:24 2-5, W. Torrence, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1899.  
 1 hour—24 miles 1,472 yards, Collett, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., May 30, 1900.

##### AGAINST TIME, UNPACED.

¼ mile—:25 1-5, A. B. Simons, Deming, N. M., May 26, 1899.  
 1-3 mile—:33 2-5, A. B. Simons, Deming, N. M., May 26, 1899.  
 ½ mile—:58, C. V. Dasey, Denver, Col., July 9, 1898.  
 2-3 mile—1:21 1-5, J. G. Heil, Denver, Col., July 9, 1898.  
 ¾ mile—1:37, F. B. Stowe, Springfield, Mass., Oct. 20, 1894.  
 1 mile—2:02 3-5, W. F. Wahrenberger, Berkeley Oval, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1899.  
 2 miles—4:25, F. S. Dusenberg, Ottumwa, Iowa, July 24, 1899.  
 3 miles—6:30 1-5, F. S. Dusenberg, Ottumwa, Iowa, July 24, 1899.  
 4 miles—9:31 2-5, O. B. Hackenberger, Denver, Col., Dec. 13, 1895.  
 5 miles—11:56 4-5, O. B. Hackenberger, Denver, Col., Dec. 13, 1895.  
 There were no new amateur multicycle records made in 1900.

##### PROFESSIONAL RECORDS.

##### AGAINST TIME, PACED.

¼ mile—:20, M. Taylor, Garfield park, Chicago, Nov. 9, 1899.  
 1-3 mile—:27 4-5, J. S. Johnson, Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 29, 1896.  
 ½ mile—:40, M. Taylor, Garfield park, Chicago, Nov. 10, 1896.  
 2-3 mile—:58 3-5, W. W. Hamilton, Coronado Beach, Cal., March 2, 1896.  
 1 mile—1:22 2-5, M. Taylor, Garfield park, Chicago, Aug. 3, 1899.  
 2 miles—2:51 2-5, Stinson, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 24, 1900.  
 2 miles—2:51 2-5, Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Nov. 7, 1900.  
 3 miles—4:18, Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Nov. 7, 1900.  
 4 miles—5:44 3-5, Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Nov. 7, 1900.  
 5 miles—7:11 3-5, Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Nov. 7, 1900.  
 6 miles—8:37 1-5, Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Nov. 7, 1900.  
 8 miles—11:31, Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Nov. 7, 1900.  
 9 miles—12:57 1-5, Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Nov. 7, 1900.  
 10 miles—14:25, Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Nov. 7, 1900.  
 15 miles—22:04 2-5, Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Nov. 7, 1900.  
 20 miles—29:33, Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Nov. 7, 1900.  
 25 miles—37:02 3-5, Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Nov. 7, 1900.  
 30 miles—44:49, Stinson, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 25, 1900.  
 35 miles—52:16 1-5, Stinson, Brockton, Mass., Nov. 7, 1900.  
 40 miles—59:43 2-5, Stinson, Brockton, Mass., Nov. 7, 1900.

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174 E. MADISON-ST.

1 hour—40 miles 330 yards, American and world's record, Stinson, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 25, 1900.

#### COMPETITION, PACED.

¼ mile—:28 3-5, A. I. Brown, Decatur, Iowa, Oct. 13, 1894.  
 1-3 mile—:38 3-5, E. C. Bald, Charlotteville, N. C., Nov. 3, 1897.  
 ½ mile—:55, P. O'Connor, Minneapolis, Minn., July 10, 1895.  
 2-3 mile—1:00 2-5, M. Taylor, Manhattan Beach, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1898.  
 ¾ mile—1:25, J. Michael, Manhattan Beach, Sept. 25, 1897.  
 1 mile—1:34 2-5, C. McCarthy, Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 16, 1899.  
 2 miles—3:13 4-5, Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 5, 1900.  
 3 miles—4:44, Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 5, 1900.  
 4 miles—6:13 1-5, Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 5, 1900.  
 5 miles—7:42, Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 5, 1900.  
 6 miles—9:10, Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 5, 1900.  
 7 miles—10:39, Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 5, 1900.  
 8 miles—12:08, Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 5, 1900.  
 9 miles—13:36 1-3, Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 5, 1900.  
 10 miles—15:06 1-5, Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 5, 1900.  
 15 miles—22:37 1-5, Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 5, 1900.  
 20 miles—30:11, Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 5, 1900.  
 25 miles—37:44, Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 5, 1900.  
 30 miles—45:18 2-5, Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 5, 1900.  
 35 miles—53:00, Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 5, 1900.  
 40 miles—1:05:50 3-5, Elkes, Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 22, 1900.  
 45 miles—1:14:00 4-5, Elkes, Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 22, 1900.  
 50 miles—1:22:22 2-5, Elkes, Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 22, 1900.  
 55 miles—1:38:51 1-5, Pierce, Cambridge, Mass., July 14, 1900.  
 59 miles—1:45:53 3-5, Nelson, Cambridge, Mass., July 14, 1900.  
 60 miles—1:47:40, Nelson, Cambridge, Mass., July 14, 1900.  
 65 miles—1:56:06 3-5, Nelson, Cambridge, Mass., July 14, 1900.  
 70 miles—2:18:23 2-5, B. W. Pierce, Manhattan Beach, N. Y., July 29, 1899.  
 75 miles—2:29:13 1-5, B. W. Pierce, Manhattan Beach, N. Y., July 29, 1899.  
 100 miles—3:24:42 2-5, B. W. Pierce, Waltham, Mass., July 3-4, 1899.  
 150 miles—5:19:23, B. W. Pierce, Waltham, Mass., July 3-4, 1899.  
 1 hour—39 miles 1,048 yards, Elkes, Brockton, Mass., Oct. 5, 1900.

#### AGAINST TIME, UNPACED.

¼ mile—:26 1-5, A. Gardiner, Denver, Col., Dec. 3, 1896.  
 1-3 mile—:34 1-5, W. W. Hamilton, Coronado, Cal., March 2, 1896.  
 ½ mile—:55 3-5, W. Martin, Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 24, 1898.  
 2-3 mile—1:14 1-5, W. C. Sanger, Denver, Col., Nov. 16, 1895.  
 1 mile—1:55 4-5, W. W. Hamilton, Denver, Col., June 18, 1898.

2 miles—4:16, A. B. Hughes, Denver, Col., July 9, 1898.  
 3 miles—6:32 4-5, F. J. Titus, Woodside park, Philadelphia, July 2, 1898.  
 4 miles—8:50, F. J. Titus, Woodside park, Philadelphia, July 2, 1898.  
 5 miles—11:05 1-5, F. J. Titus, Woodside park, Philadelphia, July 2, 1898.  
 6 miles—13:50 1-5, W. W. Hamilton, Denver, Col., July 9, 1898.  
 7 miles—16:10, W. W. Hamilton, Denver, Col., July 9, 1898.  
 8 miles—18:31 2-5, W. W. Hamilton, Denver, Col., July 9, 1898.  
 9 miles—20:50, W. W. Hamilton, Denver, Col., July 9, 1898.  
 10 miles—23:09 2-5, W. W. Hamilton, Denver, Col., July 9, 1898.  
 15 miles—35:03, W. W. Hamilton, Denver, Col., July 9, 1898.  
 20 miles—47:08 2-5, W. W. Hamilton, Denver, Col., July 9, 1898.  
 25 miles—59:13 2-5, W. W. Hamilton, Denver, Col., July 9, 1898.  
 1 hour—25 miles 600 yards, W. W. Hamilton, July 9, 1898, Denver.

#### MULTICYCLE.

There were no new professional multicycle records in 1900.

#### Pedestrianism.

##### RUNNING.

[Amateur performances designated by an \*.]  
 20 yards—\*:02 4-5, E. B. Bloss, Boston, Mass., Feb. 22, 1892.  
 40 yards—\*:04 3-5, B. J. Wefers, Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1897; \*L. W. Redpath, Boston, Mass., Feb. 5, 1898; \*F. B. Schuber, Boston, Mass., Feb. 16, 1899; \*A. F. Duffy, Boston, Mass., Feb. 16, 1899.  
 50 yards—\*:05¼, H. M. Johnson, New York, Nov. 22, 1884; \*05¼, L. E. Myers, New York, Dec. 12, 1884.  
 75 yards—:07¼, James Quirk, against time, Parkhill, Canada, Oct. 30, 1888; \*07 2-5, B. J. Wefers, Boston, Mass., Jan. 25, 1896.  
 100 yards—:09 4-5, H. M. Johnson, Cleveland, O., July 31, 1886; Harry Bethune, Oakland, Cal., Feb. 22, 1888; J. H. Maybury, Chicago, Ill., June 5, 1897; \*John Owen, Jr., Washington, D. C., Oct. 11, 1890; \*W. T. McPherson, Auckland, New Zealand, Feb. 6, 1891; \*J. H. Hampton, Canterbury, England, Feb. 6, 1892; \*C. W. Stage, Cleveland, O., Sept. 2, 1893; \*J. V. Crum, Chicago, Ill., June 15, 1895; \*B. J. Wefers, New York, Sept. 23, 1895, same place, May 30, 1896; \*J. H. Rush, Chicago, Ill., June 18, 1898; \*F. W. Jarvis, May 30, 1899.  
 220 yards—\*:21, B. J. Wefers, straight course, Toronto, Canada, Sept. 25, 1897; :21 1-5, J. H. Maybury, Chicago, Ill., June 5, 1897; \*J. W. Tewkesbury, Princeton, N. J., April 22, 1899.  
 500 yards—:30, Harry Hutchens, Edinburgh, Scotland, Jan. 2, 1884; \*30 3-5, B. J. Wefers, Travers Island, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1896.  
 ¼ mile—\*:47, Maxey Long, straight track, against time, Guttenberg, N. J., Oct. 4, 1900; \*47 4-5, Maxey Long, circular track, Guttenberg, N. J., Sept. 29, 1900.  
 600 yards—\*:11, T. E. Burke, Columbia Oval, Sept. 19, 1896.

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- $\frac{1}{2}$  mile—\*1:53 2-5, C. J. Kilpatrick, Manhattan Field, New York, Sept. 21, 1895.  
 1,000 yards—2:09 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Harry Sullum, London, England, Aug. 6, 1899.  
 1 mile—4:12 $\frac{3}{4}$ , W. G. George, London, England, Aug. 23, 1886; \*4:15 3-5, T. P. Conneff, Travers Island, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1895.  
 2 miles—9:11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , William Lang, Manchester, England, Aug. 1, 1883; \*9:32 3-5, W. D. Day, New York, May 17, 1890.  
 3 miles—14:19 $\frac{1}{2}$ , P. Cannon, Govan, Scotland, May 14, 1888; \*14:24, Sidney Thomas, London, England, June 3, 1893.  
 4 miles—19:25 2-5, P. Cannon, Glasgow, Scotland, Nov. 8, 1888; \*19:23 3-5, George Crossland, Belfast, Ireland, April 7, 1896.  
 5 miles—24:40, J. White, London, England, May 11, 1863; \*24:53 3-5, Sidney Thomas, in race, London, England, Sept. 24, 1892.  
 10 miles—51:06 3-5, W. Cummings, London, England, Sept. 18, 1885; \*51:51, Sidney Thomas, Romford, England, Sept. 24, 1892.  
 20 miles—\*1:51:54, G. Crossland, London, England, Sept. 22, 1894; \*1:54:00, Patrick Byrnes, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Oct. 4, 1879.  
 30 miles—3:15:09, G. Mason, London, England, March 14, 1881; \*3:17:36 $\frac{1}{2}$ , J. A. Squires, London, England, May 2, 1885.  
 40 miles—James Bailey, March 14, 1881; \*4:46:54, J. E. Dixon, Birmingham, England, Dec. 29, 1884.  
 50 miles—5:55:04 $\frac{1}{2}$ , George Cartwright, London, England, Feb. 21, 1887; \*6:18:26 1-5, J. E. Dixon, London, England, April 11, 1885.  
 100 miles—13:26:30, Charles Rowell, New York, Feb. 22, 1882; \*17:36:14, J. Saunders, New York, Feb. 21 and 22, 1882.

## WALKING.

- $\frac{1}{4}$  mile—\*1:22 1-5, F. H. Cramer, in competition, Auckland, New Zealand, December, 1897.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  mile—\*3:00, F. H. Cramer, in competition, Auckland, New Zealand, December, 1897; \*3:02 2-5, F. P. Murray, New York, Oct. 22, 1883.  
 1 mile—6:23, W. Perkins, London, England, June 1, 1874; \*6:27 3-5, F. H. Cramer, Auckland, New Zealand, December, 1897.  
 2 miles—13:14, J. W. Raby, London, England, Aug. 20, 1883; \*13:24, W. J. Sturgess, London, England, July 10, 1897.  
 3 miles—20:21 $\frac{1}{2}$ , J. W. Raby, London, England, Aug. 20, 1883; \*21:09 1-5, F. P. Murray, New York, Nov. 6, 1883.  
 4 miles—27:38, J. W. Raby, London, England, Aug. 20, 1883; \*28:57 3-5, W. J. Sturgess, Northampton, England, Sept. 28, 1895.  
 5 miles—35:10, J. W. Raby, London, England, Aug. 20, 1883; \*36:27, W. J. Sturgess, London, England, Oct. 19, 1895.  
 10 miles—1:14:45, J. W. Raby, London, England, Dec. 3, 1883; \*1:17:38 4-5, J. W. Sturgess, London, England, Oct. 3, 1896.  
 25 miles—3:35:14, W. Franks, London, England, Aug. 28, 1882; \*3:53:35, W. E. N. Coston, London, England, Dec. 3, 1880.  
 50 miles—7:54:16, J. Hibberd, London, England, May 14, 1888; \*8:25:25 $\frac{1}{2}$ , A. W. Sinclair, London, England, Nov. 14, 1879.

100 miles—13:08:15, William Howes, London, England, May 15, 1880; \*19:41:50, A. W. Sinclair, London, England, Aug. 26 and 27, 1881.

Greatest distance walked without a rest—121 miles 385 yards, 25:58:00, C. A. Harriman, Truckee, Cal., April 6 and 7, 1883.

## AMATEUR HURDLE RACING.

120 yards, 10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high—\*1:15 1-5, A. C. Kraenzlein, Chicago, Ill., June 18, 1898; \*on turf, 1:15 2-5, A. C. Kraenzlein, New York, Sept. 23, 1899.  
 220 yards, 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high—\*24 2-5, against time, J. P. Lee, Cambridge, Mass., May 22, 1891.

## JUMPING.

Running broad jump—24 ft. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  in., A. C. Kraenzlein, New York, May 26, 1899 (without weights).  
 Standing broad jump—12 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  in., J. Darby, Dudley, England, May 28, 1890; \*11 ft. 3 in., Ray C. Ewry, Syracuse, N. Y., April 27, 1900.  
 Running high jump—\*6 ft. 5 5-8 in., M. F. Sweeney, Manhattan Field, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1895 (without weights); indoors, \*6 ft. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  in., I. K. Baxter, Washington, D. C., March 11, 1899.  
 Standing high jump—\*5 ft. 4 in., Fred Gerner, Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 5, 1899, and Ray C. Ewry, Syracuse, N. Y., April 27, 1900, and Paris, France, June 10, 1900.  
 Standing hop, step and jump—\*35 ft. 6 in., Courtney, Dublin, Ireland, August, 1898 (without weights).  
 Running hop, step and jump—\*49 ft. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  in., W. McManus, Sydney, New South Wales, February, 1893 (without weights).  
 Pole vaulting—For height, \*11 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  in., R. G. Clapp, Chicago, Ill., June 18, 1898; for distance, \*27 ft. 5 in., A. H. Green, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 16, 1893.

## FEATS OF STRENGTH.

Throwing 56-lb. weight—From a 7-ft. circle, \*35 ft. 10 in., J. S. Mitchell, Travers Island, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1892.  
 Putting 16-lb. shot—7-ft. run, \*47 ft., G. R. Gray, Chicago, Sept. 16, 1893.  
 Throwing 16-lb. hammer—From a 7-ft. circle, 169 ft. 4 in., J. Flanagan, Travers Island, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1900.  
 Throwing 12-lb. hammer—From a 7-ft. circle, 183 ft. 6 in., Tom Carroll, Sacramento, Cal., July 10, 1896.  
 Throwing the discus—\*118 ft. 9 in., C. Henneman, New York, Aug. 28, 1897; \*122 ft. 3 5-8 in., Richard Sheldon, Newton, Mass., Aug. 26, 1899.

## Football.

In the west Iowa and Minnesota both claimed the championship with about equal merit. Yale was the indisputable eastern champion.

## IOWA.

## Opp. Iowa

Sept. 28—Upper Iowa	0	57
Oct. 6—State Normal	0	68
Oct. 13—Simpson	0	47
Nov. 3—Chicago	0	27
Nov. 10—Michigan	5	28

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Nov. 17—Grinnell .....	2	63
Nov. 23—Northwestern .....	5	5
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>285</b>

**MINNESOTA. Opp. Minn.**

Sept. 23—Carleton college .....	0	44
Oct. 6—Ames .....	0	27
Oct. 13—Chicago .....	6	6
Oct. 20—Grinnell .....	0	26
Oct. 27—North Dakota .....	0	34
Nov. 3—Wisconsin .....	5	6
Nov. 10—Illinois .....	0	23
Nov. 17—Northwestern .....	0	21
Nov. 23—Nebraska .....	12	20
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>207</b>

**WISCONSIN. Opp. Wis.**

Sept. 23—Ripon .....	0	50
Oct. 6—Physicians and Surgeons .....	0	6
Oct. 13—Beloit .....	0	11
Oct. 20—Upper Iowa .....	0	64
Oct. 27—Grinnell .....	0	45
Nov. 3—Minnesota .....	6	5
Nov. 10—Notre Dame .....	0	54
Nov. 17—Chicago .....	5	39
Nov. 24—Illinois .....	0	27
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>301</b>

**CHICAGO. Opp. Chic.**

Sept. 26—Monmouth .....	0	29
Sept. 29—Knox .....	0	16
Oct. 3—Dixon .....	5	23
Oct. 6—Purdue .....	5	17
Oct. 9—Rush "Medics" .....	0	40
Oct. 13—Minnesota .....	6	6
Oct. 20—Brown .....	11	6
Oct. 27—Pennsylvania .....	41	0
Nov. 3—Iowa .....	17	0
Nov. 10—Northwestern .....	5	0
Nov. 17—Wisconsin .....	39	5
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>142</b>

**MICHIGAN. Opp. Mich.**

Sept. 29—Hillsdale .....	0	29
Oct. 6—Kalamazoo .....	0	11
Oct. 13—Case .....	6	24
Oct. 20—Purdue .....	6	11
Oct. 27—Illinois .....	0	12
Nov. 3—Indiana .....	0	12
Nov. 10—Iowa .....	28	5
Nov. 17—Notre Dame .....	0	7
Nov. 24—Ohio State .....	0	0
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>111</b>

**YALE. Opp. Yale**

Sept. 23—Trinity .....	0	22
Oct. 3—Amherst .....	0	27
Oct. 6—Tufts .....	0	30
Oct. 10—Bates .....	0	50
Oct. 13—Dartmouth .....	0	17
Oct. 17—Bowdoin .....	0	30
Oct. 20—Wesleyan .....	0	38
Oct. 27—Columbia .....	5	12
Nov. 3—West Point .....	0	18
Nov. 10—Indians .....	0	35
Nov. 17—Princeton .....	5	29
Nov. 24—Harvard .....	0	28
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>336</b>

**HARVARD. Opp. Har.**

Sept. 29—Wesleyan .....	0	24
Oct. 3—Williams .....	0	12

Oct. 6—Bowdoin .....	0	12
Oct. 10—Amherst .....	0	18
Oct. 13—Columbia .....	0	24
Oct. 17—Bates .....	0	41
Oct. 20—West Point .....	0	29
Oct. 27—Indians .....	5	17
Nov. 3—Pennsylvania .....	5	17
Nov. 10—Brown .....	6	11
Nov. 24—Yale .....	28	0
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>205</b>

Highest score—England: 17 goals to 0, Nottingham Foresters, match, Derbyshire, March 30, 1881. America: 158 points to 0, Harvard college, match with Exeter, Exeter, Mass., Nov. 3, 1886.

Place kick, with a run—200 ft. 8 in., William P. Chadwick, Exeter, N. H., Nov. 29, 1886.

Drop kick—182 ft. (scoring a goal), Pat O'Dea, Evanston, Ill., Nov. 24, 1898; 172 ft. 8 in., F. Hardgrave, Brisbane, Australia, October, 1882; 168 ft. 7½ in., J. E. Duffy, Ann Arbor, Mich., May 22, 1886.

**Swimming.**

100 yards—\*1:00 3-5, J. H. Derbyshire, against time, Corporation Baths, Warrington, England, Sept. 21, 1897.  
 220 yards—\*2:38 4-5, J. H. Tyers, Nottingham, England, Sept. 25, 1897.  
 ¼ mile—\*5:43 1-5, J. H. Tyers, Broughton, England, May 12, 1896.  
 ½ mile—\*12:19, J. A. Jarvis, against time, Coventry Baths, England, Sept. 1, 1898.  
 1 mile—\*25:13 2-5, J. A. Jarvis, Leicester, England, Aug. 8, 1899.

**Railroading.**

The following are the fastest runs on record with the actual running time given:  
 1 mile—:32, New York Central & Hudson River, May 10, 1893; average miles per hour, 112.5.  
 2 miles—1:15, Philadelphia & Reading, Nov. 20, 1892.  
 3 miles—1:54, same train as above.  
 5 miles—3:00, New York Central & Hudson River, May 19, 1893.  
 11 miles—7:15, Philadelphia & Reading, Oct. 11, 1890.  
 24.9 miles—18:06, Camden & Atlantic City, April 21, 1895.  
 56 miles—42:00, London & Northwestern (British), December, 1892.  
 129.34 miles—1:50:53, New York Central & Hudson River, Sept. 5, 1895; from Schenectady to Syracuse tunnel.  
 283.6 miles—4:22:22, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Oct. 24, 1895; from Toledo to Buffalo Creek.  
 380.1 miles—5:46:07, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Oct. 24, 1895; from Kendallville to Buffalo Creek.  
 422.7 miles—6:29:50, Oct. 24, 1895, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; from Elkhart to Buffalo Creek.  
 510.1 miles—7:50:20, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; from Chicago to Buffalo Creek.  
 721 miles—12:14:00, Chicago, Burlington &



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### Rowing.

$\frac{1}{4}$  mile—\*:57, single scull, straightaway, Edwin Henley, Newark, N. J., July 11, 1891.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  mile—\*3:08 1-5, single scull, straightaway, Edwin Henley, Newark, N. J., July 11, 1893.  
1 mile—4:28, single scull, straightaway, James Stansbury, with tide, Thames river, England, July 11, 1896; \*4:48, single scull, straightaway, Rupert Guinness, Thames river, England, 1893.  
2 miles—\*9:19 $\frac{1}{2}$ , eight oars, straightaway, Yale freshmen, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 23, 1897.  
3 miles—\*14:27 $\frac{1}{2}$ , eight oars, straightaway, Cornell 'varsity, New London, Conn., June 25, 1891.  
4 miles—\*20:10, eight oars, straightaway, Yale 'varsity, New London, Conn., June 29, 1888.

### Billiards.

Best run, 3-ball straight-rail game, 2,572; Harvey McKenna, Boston, Mass., Dec. 21, 1887; average, 416 $\frac{1}{2}$ . At San Francisco in 1893 Jacob Schaefer ran 3,000 at straight-rail game on  $\frac{4}{8}$  table. Best run, 4-ball carom game, 1,483; J. McDevitt, New York, Jan. 8, 1898. Best at champions' game, 3-ball carom, 14,283 lines—398, George Slosson, Paris, France, February, 1882; in America, 351, J. R. Heiser, New York, Feb. 14, 1884. English spot stroke game, 3,304; W. J. Peall, London, England, Nov. 3 to 8, 1890. Fourteen-inch balk-line game, 566, Jacob Schaefer, in a match with Frank Ives and George Slosson, New York, Dec. 16, 1886; 456, Frank Ives, in a match with Jacob Schaefer, Chicago, Nov. 24, 1893 (both these runs made with the "anchor nurse"); 359, Frank C. Ives, Chicago, match with Jacob Schaefer, Dec. 6, 1894 ("anchor nurse" barred). Cushion-carom game—Best run by Frank C. Ives at Boston, April 14, 1896, 55, and Jacob Schaefer, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 14, 1890. Eighteen-inch balk-line game, 140, Frank Ives, New York, Dec. 17, 1897; best average, 40, Jacob Schaefer, 400-point game, Chicago, Jan. 21, 1898.

### Pugilism.

Champion James J. Jeffries knocked out James J. Corbett in twenty-three rounds at Coney Island, N. Y., May 12, 1900. He is now matched to fight Gus Ruhlin and Thomas Sharkey.

### Records of America's Cup Races.

The friendly relations between American and British yachtsmen which were interrupted by the Lord Dunraven incident in 1895 were cemented again by the series of races in 1899 between the Columbia and the Shamrock, Sir Thomas Lipton whose boat represented the Royal Ulster Yacht club, showed a sportsmanship which the Americans respected and in turn the Yankees accorded the visitor every courtesy. There will be no race for the cup in 1900, but it is likely that another attempt will be made to lift it in 1901. The Columbia will race in European regattas this year.

1851—Aug. 22, around the Isle of Wight: America, 10:37:00; Aurora second.

1870—Aug. 8, New York Yacht club course: Magic, 3:58:21; Cambria, 4:37:38.

1871—Oct. 16, New York Yacht club course: Columbia, 6:19:41; Livonia, 6:46:45. Oct. 18, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return: Columbia, 3:07:41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Livonia, 3:18:15 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Columbia disabled in third race Oct. 19. Oct. 21, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return: Sappho, 5:39:02; Livonia, 6:09:23. Oct. 23, New York Yacht club course: Sappho, 4:16:17; Livonia, 5:11:55.

1876—Aug. 11, New York Yacht club course: Madeleine, 5:23:54; Countess of Dufferin, 5:34:53. Aug. 12, 20 miles to windward off Sandy Hook and return: Madeleine, 7:18:46; Countess of Dufferin, 7:46:00.

1881—Nov. 9, New York Yacht club course: Mischief, 4:17:00; Atalanta, 4:45:39 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Nov. 10, 16 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook and return: Mischief, 4:54:53; Atalanta, 5:33:47.

1885—Sept. 14, New York Yacht club course: Puritan, 6:06:05; Genesta, 6:22:24. Sept. 16, 20 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook light and return: Puritan, 5:03:14; Genesta, 5:04:52.

1886—Sept. 9, New York Yacht club course: Mayflower, 5:26:41; Galatea, 5:38:43. Sept. 11, 20 miles to leeward off Sandy Hook light and return: Mayflower, 6:49:10; Galatea, 7:18:09.

1887—Sept. 27, New York Yacht club course: Volunteer, 4:53:18; Thistle, 5:12:41 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Sept. 30, 20 miles to windward off Scotland light and return: Volunteer, 5:42:56 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Thistle, 5:54:45.

1893—Oct. 7, 15 miles to windward off Sandy Hook light and return: Vigilant, 4:05:47; Valkyrie, 4:11:35. Oct. 9, triangular 30-mile course, first leg to windward: Vigilant, 3:25:01; Valkyrie, 3:35:36. Oct. 13, 15 miles to windward off Sandy Hook light and return: Vigilant, 3:24:39; Valkyrie, 3:25:19.

1895—Sept. 7, 15 miles to windward and return, east by south off Point Seabright, N. J.: Defender, 4:57:55; Valkyrie III, 5:08:44. Sept. 11, triangular course, 10 miles in each leg, Valkyrie, 3:55:09; Defender, 3:55:56; won by Defender on a foul. Sept. 13, Defender sailed over course and claimed cup and race; claim allowed.

1899—Oct. 16, 15 miles to windward and return, off Sandy Hook: Columbia, 4:53:53; Shamrock, 5:04:07. Oct. 17, triangular course, ten miles to a leg, Columbia, 3:37:00. Shamrock snapped its topmast. Oct. 20, 15 miles to leeward and return, Columbia, 3:38:09; 3:43:26. Another series of races will be sailed in August, 1901.

### Tennis.

Following are the official rankings of the leading tennis players of the country:

Class 1—M. D. Whitman, owe 3-6.

Class 2—D. F. Davis, W. A. Larned, Beals C Wright, scratch.

Class 3—K. Collins, G. L. Wrenn, Jr., H. Ward, L. E. Ware, plus 2-6.

Class 4—J. A. Allen, R. D. Little, H. H. Hackett, plus 3-5.

Class 5—C. S. Hardy, J. P. Paret, E. P. Fisher, W. J. Clothier, R. Stevens, plus 1-4.

Class 6—H. Foster, Samuel Hardy, J. C. Davidson, plus 5-6.

Class 7—E. P. Larned, L. H. Waidner, F. B. Alexander and J. A. Carpenter, plus 15.

Class 8—A. Codman, K. Horton, G. S. Keyes, A. F. Fuller, plus 15 1-6.

Class 9—I. C. Wright, W. C. Grant, H. A. Plummer, S. Ware, plus 15 2-6.

Class 10—H. E. Avery, plus 15 3-6.

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**BONDED INDEBTEDNESS OF COOK COUNTY.**

[Dec. 1, 1900.]

KIND OF BONDS.	Date of bonds.	When due.	Amount.
Four per cent refunding bonds, series E.....	May 1, 1900	May 1, 1901	*\$1,150,000
Four per cent refunding bonds, series B.....	May 1, 1885	May 1, 1905	500,000
Four per cent funding bonds, expire \$50,000 each year.....	Mar. 1, 1888	.....	400,000
Four per cent refunding courthouse bonds, 1 to 20 years, expire \$37,500 each year.....	Jan. 1, 1899	Jan. 1, 1919	712,500
Four per cent refunding bonds, 1 to 20 years, series C, expire \$67,500 each year.....	May 1, 1892	.....	810,000
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>3,572,500</b>

\*By vote of the people November, 1898, to be refunded May 1, 1900, at 4 per cent, 1 to 20 years.

**FUNDED DEBT OF CITY OF CHICAGO.**

[Dec. 31, 1900.]

Municipal Bonds—		3.65 per cent.....	\$332,000
3½ per cent.....	\$135,000	4 per cent.....	1,706,500
3¼ per cent.....	1,171,000	4 per cent.....	1,485,000
4 per cent.....	1,763,450		
World's Fair bonds.....	4,517,000		
	<b>\$7,586,450</b>	Town of Lake Water B'ds—	
Sewerage Bonds—		5 per cent.....	30,000
4 per cent.....	2,124,500	Hyde Park Water Bonds—	
River Improvement B'ds—		5 per cent.....	50,000
4 per cent.....	1,342,500	Lake View Water Bonds—	
4 per cent.....	1,283,000	4 per cent.....	50,000
	<b>2,605,500</b>	5 per cent.....	23,000
Water Bonds—			<b>73,000</b>
3½ per cent.....	323,500	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>16,321,450</b>

**POPULATION OF CHICAGO BY WARDS.**

[Census of 1900.]

Ward.	U. S. census.	School census.	Ward.	U. S. census.	School census.	Ward.	U. S. census.	School census.
1.....	24,274	32,932	14.....	71,523	81,912	27.....	39,131	42,376
2.....	28,547	33,489	15.....	79,944	85,278	28.....	31,013	38,076
3.....	32,989	40,046	16.....	64,859	62,679	29.....	41,214	50,022
4.....	37,029	49,849	17.....	20,713	25,859	30.....	106,124	117,389
5.....	43,315	62,659	18.....	20,508	39,294	31.....	56,576	62,299
6.....	60,216	54,864	19.....	46,929	57,144	32.....	60,202	64,730
7.....	36,844	48,270	20.....	29,577	37,109	33.....	51,892	48,617
8.....	38,742	54,094	21.....	34,105	38,215	34.....	91,145	87,797
9.....	51,539	58,895	22.....	32,767	45,419	35.....	11,795	15,244
10.....	91,097	98,822	23.....	33,424	46,513			
11.....	37,533	46,683	24.....	35,830	42,572			
12.....	75,507	62,585	25.....	54,588	57,884	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,698,575</b>	<b>2,007,695</b>
13.....	47,327	71,813	26.....	70,757	75,409			

**REGISTRATION BY WARDS.**

[Oct. 9 and 16, 1900.]

	1st day.	2d day.	Total.		1st day.	2d day.	Total.		1st day.	2d day.	Total.
1.....	5,752	2,542	8,294	15.....	11,260	5,332	16,592	29.....	6,573	2,965	9,538
2.....	6,201	2,200	8,501	16.....	7,840	4,033	11,873	30.....	16,135	7,082	23,217
3.....	6,895	2,341	9,236	17.....	8,739	1,413	5,152	31.....	9,557	3,580	13,137
4.....	7,627	2,462	10,089	18.....	6,804	2,711	9,015	32.....	14,582	3,944	18,526
5.....	7,142	2,984	10,126	19.....	7,414	3,244	10,659	33.....	7,161	3,166	10,327
6.....	8,433	3,784	12,219	20.....	4,839	2,026	6,897	34.....	15,426	6,790	22,216
7.....	5,476	1,943	7,419	21.....	5,807	2,343	8,150	35.....	1,996	870	2,866
8.....	5,593	2,061	7,654	22.....	5,974	2,185	8,159				
9.....	7,080	3,098	10,178	23.....	5,580	2,278	7,858	<b>Total city.....</b>	<b>284,490</b>	<b>117,227</b>	<b>401,717</b>
10.....	12,935	6,121	19,056	24.....	8,021	2,997	11,018	Cicero.....	2,672	1,019	3,691
11.....	7,648	3,001	10,649	25.....	10,376	3,571	13,947				
12.....	15,248	5,453	20,701	26.....	10,543	4,775	15,318	<b>Gr'd total.....</b>	<b>287,162</b>	<b>118,246</b>	<b>405,408</b>
13.....	8,773	3,580	12,353	27.....	5,370	2,333	8,303	<b>Total 1896.....</b>	<b>380,245</b>		
14.....	10,044	5,111	15,155	28.....	5,016	2,306	7,322	<b>Gain.....</b>	<b>25,363</b>		

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CHICAGO

CHICAGO WEATHER.

MONTH.	TEMPERATURE.						PRECIPITATION.				
	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean for month.	Mean, 30 years.	Inches, month.	Average 30 years.	Clear days.	Fair days.	Cloudy days.
1899.—November .....	63	9	30	4	45	38	1.14	2.73	8	5	17
December .....	56	11	—3	30	27	29	1.81	2.20	7	11	13
1900.—January .....	56	24	—5	31	29	23	1.21	2.08	7	10	14
February .....	62	8	—9	24-25	22	20	3.52	2.33	5	10	10
March .....	55	23	—1	16-17	29	34	1.53	2.47	10	15	7
April* .....	59	20	23	11	47	47	1.92	2.79	11	12	16
May .....	86	14	36	3	58	56	3.59	3.59	10	16	5
June .....	88	27	48	3	64	67	2.06	3.75	11	15	4
July .....	92	14	55	9	72	72	4.64	3.51	11	15	5
August .....	94	5	64	12-13	76	71	4.24	2.91	11	16	4
September .....	90	10	41	17	64	64	1.56	2.84	8	17	5
October .....	86	5	41	17	61	53	1.35	2.71	18	14	9

\* First thunderstorm, 17th. † Light frost, 18th and 21st.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The following shows the lowest and highest prices for grain and produce in the Chicago market for the last thirty years and the months in which extreme prices were reached:

YEAR.	WHEAT.			YEAR.	WHEAT.		
	Lowest in	Range.	Highest in		Lowest in	Range.	Highest in
1871.....	Aug.	\$ 1.01 @ 1.61	Fb.Ap.,Sep.	1886.....	Oct.....	\$ .65½ @ .94¾	Jan.
1872.....	Nov.	.89 @ 1.46	Aug.	1887.....	Aug.	.64 @ .92½	June.
1873.....	Sept.	.81¼ @ 1.28	July.	1888.....	Apr.	.71¼ @ 2.00	Sept.
1874.....	Oct.	.83¼ @ 1.30¾	Apr.	1889.....	June.....	.75¼ @ 1.08¾	Feb.
1875.....	Feb.	.83 @ 1.25¾	Aug.	1890.....	Feb.....	.74¼ @ 1.08¼	Aug.
1876.....	July.	1.01½ @ 1.76½	Dec.	1891.....	July.....	.85 @ 1.16	Apr.
1877.....	Aug.	.77 @ 1.14	May.	1892.....	Oct.....	.69½ @ .91¾	Feb.
1878.....	Oct.	.81½ @ 1.33½	Apr.	1893.....	July.....	.54½ @ .85	Apr.
1879.....	Jan.	.80½ @ 1.32	Dec.	1894.....	Sept.....	.50 @ .65¼	Apr.
1880.....	Aug.	.95¾ @ 1.43¾	Jan.	1895.....	Jan.....	.43¾ @ .85¾	June.
1881.....	Jan.	.91¾ @ 1.40	Oct.	1896.....	Aug.....	.53 @ .82¾	Nov. 4
1882.....	Dec.	.90 @ 1.13¾	Apr. & May.	1897.....	Apr.....	.64½ @ 1.09	Dec.
1883.....	Oct.	.69¼ @ .96	June.	1898.....	Oct.....	.62 @ 1.85	May.
1884.....	Dec.	.73¾ @ .91¾	Feb.	1899.....	Nov.....	.64 @ .79¼	May.
1885.....	Mar.	.69¾ @ .84¾	Apr.	1900, Nov	Jan.....	.61½ @ .87½	June.

YEAR.	CORN.			YEAR.	OATS.		
	Lowest in	Range.	Highest in		Lowest in	Range.	Highest in
1871.....	Dec.....	\$ .39½ @ .56½	Mar. & May.	Aug.....	\$ .27 @ .51½	Mar. & Apr.	
1872.....	Oct.....	.29¼ @ .48¾	May.....	Oct. & Nov.	.20¼ @ .43¼	June.	
1873.....	June.....	.27 @ .54¼	Dec.....	Apr.....	.23¾ @ .40¾	Dec.	
1874.....	Jan.....	.49 @ .86	Sept.....	Aug.....	.57¼ @ .71	July.	
1875.....	Dec.....	.45¼ @ .76¾	May & July.	Dec.....	.29½ @ .64½	May.	
1876.....	Feb.....	.38¾ @ .49	May.....	July.....	.27 @ .35	Sept.	
1877.....	Mar.....	.37¾ @ .58	Apr.....	Aug.....	.22 @ .43¾	May.	
1878.....	Dec.....	.29¾ @ .43¾	Mar.....	Oct.....	.18 @ .27½	July.	
1879.....	Jan.....	.28¾ @ .49	Oct.....	Jan.....	.19¼ @ .33¼	Dec.	
1880.....	Apr.....	.31¾ @ .43¾	Nov.....	Aug.....	.22½ @ .35	Jan. & May.	
1881.....	Feb.....	.35¾ @ .76¾	Oct.....	Feb.....	.29½ @ .47¾	Oct.	
1882.....	Dec.....	.49¼ @ .81½	July.....	Sept.....	.30½ @ .62	July.	
1883.....	Oct.....	.46 @ .70	Jan.....	Sept.....	.25 @ .43¼	Mar.	
1884.....	Dec.....	.34¼ @ .87	Sept.....	Dec.....	.23 @ .34¼	Apr.	
1885.....	Jan.....	.34¼ @ .49	April & May	Sept.....	.24¼ @ .36½	Apr.	
1886.....	Oct.....	.33¾ @ .45	July.....	Oct.....	.22½ @ .35	Jan.	
1887.....	Feb.....	.33 @ .51½	Dec.....	Mar. & Apr.	.23½ @ .31½	Dec.	
1888.....	Dec.....	.33¼ @ .60	May.....	Sept.....	.23¼ @ .37¾	May.	
1889.....	Dec.....	.29¼ @ .61	Nov.....	Oct.....	.17¾ @ .26¾	Feb.	
1890.....	Feb.....	.27½ @ .53¾	Nov.....	Feb.....	.19½ @ .45	Nov.	
1891.....	Jan.....	.47¾ @ .75½	Apr.....	Oct.....	.20¼ @ .57¼	Apr.	
1892.....	Mar.....	.36¾ @ 1.00	May.....	Mar.....	.27 @ .35½	June.	
1893.....	Nov.....	.35 @ .44¾	Feb.....	Aug.....	.22 @ .32	Jan. & May.	
1894.....	Jan. & Feb.	.34 @ .59½	Aug.....	Jan.....	.16½ @ .50	June.	
1895.....	Dec.....	.25¼ @ .55½	May.....	Dec.....	.16¾ @ .31¼	June.	
1896.....	Sept.....	.19¼ @ .30¾	Apr.....	Sept.....	.14¾ @ .20¾	Feb.	
1897.....	Jan. & Feb.	.21¾ @ .32¾	Aug.....	Aug.....	.15½ @ .23¾	Dec.	
1898.....	Jan.....	.27 @ .37	May.....	Aug. & Sept.	.20¼ @ .32	May.	
1899.....	Nov.....	.30 @ .38¼	Jan.....	Aug.....	.19¼ @ .29	Jan.	
1900, Nov. 15	Jan.....	.30¼ @ .44¾	July.....	July.....	.20¾ @ .26¼	June.	

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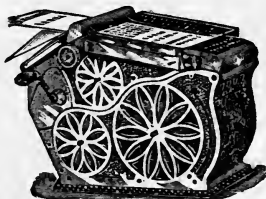
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CHICAGO LARD AND PRODUCE STATISTICS.—CONTINUED.

YEAR.	LARD.			MESS PORK.		
	Lowest in	Range.	Highest in	Lowest in	Range.	Highest in
1871.....	Dec.....	\$ 8.37½@13.00	Feb.....	Aug.....	\$ 12.00 @23.00	Jan.....
1872.....	Nov.....	7.00 @11.00	July.....	Mar.....	11.05 @16.00	July.....
1873.....	Jan.....	6.50 @9.37	Apr.....	Nov.....	11.00 @18.00	Apr. & May.
1874.....	Nov.....	8.20 @15.50	Oct.....	Jan FebMar	13.75 @24.75	Aug.....
1875.....	Sept.....	11.80 @15.75	Apr. & May.	Jan.....	17.70 @23.50	Oct.....
1876.....	Dec.....	9.55 @13.85	Mar. & Apr.	Oct.....	15.20 @22.75	Apr.....
1877.....	Dec.....	7.55 @11.55	Jan.....	Dec.....	11.40 @17.95	Jan.....
1878.....	Aug.....	5.32½@7.80	Aug.....	Dec.....	6.02½@11.35	Jan.....
1879.....	June.....	5.30 @7.75	Dec.....	Jan.....	7.27½@13.75	Dec.....
1880.....	Feb.....	6.35 @7.85	Nov.....	Apr.....	9.37½@19.00	Oct.....
1881.....	Mar.....	9.20 @13.00	July.....	Jan.....	12.40 @20.00	Sept.....
1882.....	Oct.....	10.05 @13.10	Oct.....	Mar.....	16.00 @24.75	Oct.....
1883.....	Dec.....	7.15 @12.10	May.....	Sept. & Oct.	10.20 @20.15	May. [July.
1884.....	Oct.....	6.45 @10.00	Feb.....	Oct. & Nov.	10.55 @19.50	May, June &
1885.....	May.....	5.82½@7.10	Feb. & Apr.	Sept. & Nov.	8.00 @13.25	Feb.....
1886.....	June & Oct.	5.82½@7.50½	Sept.....	May.....	8.20 @12.20	Dec.....
1887.....	Jan.....	6.20 @7.92	Dec.....	Jan.....	11.60 @24.00	Dec.....
1888.....	Dec.....	7.25 @11.20	Oct.....	Dec.....	12.90 @16.00	May.....
1889.....	Dec.....	5.75 @7.55	Jan.....	Dec.....	9.00 @13.37½	Oct.....
1890.....	Feb.....	5.50 @6.52½	Apr.....	Dec.....	7.50 @13.62½	Jan.....
1891.....	Jan.....	5.47½@7.05	Sept.....	Nov.....	8.20½@13.00	Apr.....
1892.....	Aug.....	6.05 @10.50	Nov. & Dec..	Apr.....	9.27½@15.05	May.....
1893.....	Mar.....	6.37½@13.20	Mar.....	Aug.....	10.27 @21.80	May.....
1894.....	Dec.....	6.45 @9.05	Sept.....	Mar.....	10.60½@14.57½	Sept.....
1895.....	July.....	5.15 @7.17½	Mar.....	Dec.....	7.60 @12.87½	May.....
1896.....	June.....	3.05 @5.55	Jan.....	Aug.....	5.50 @10.85	Jan.....
1897.....	Jan. & Oct.	3.42½@4.90	Sept.....	Dec.....	7.15 @9.00	Sept.....
1898.....	Jan.....	4.62½@6.82½	May.....	Oct.....	7.65 @12.30	May.....
1899.....	Nov.....	4.90 @5.77½	Jan.....	May & Oct..	7.85 @10.45	Jan.....
1900, Nov. 15.	Feb.....	5.65 @7.40	Oct.....	Nov.....	10.17½@20.00	Oct.....

CHICAGO GRAIN INSPECTION.

INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT 1886-1900 INCLUSIVE.

YR.	Cars. No.	Boats. No.	W. wheat. Bushels.	S. wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.	Rye. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.	Total. Bushels.
1886.....	201,103	450	5,506,084	10,644,844	68,477,686	42,534,082	1,104,396	10,362,390	131,529,452
1887.....	189,190	503	5,639,573	17,667,973	50,700,475	45,974,724	852,324	9,462,000	130,297,069
1888.....	211,818	341	7,265,185	10,191,034	66,301,548	52,617,987	2,357,792	8,521,344	147,344,810
1889.....	249,883	302	13,635,185	4,654,590	84,775,590	58,768,512	2,570,410	9,306,163	173,670,447
1890.....	272,956	610	9,126,046	9,320,484	94,901,620	74,605,342	3,085,129	13,378,080	204,506,701
1891.....	277,216	422	27,738,776	15,127,138	68,288,523	75,404,372	8,135,375	11,042,163	235,836,347
1892.....	320,572	389	34,223,568	22,639,906	86,159,535	85,779,164	3,972,940	13,951,020	246,726,243
1893.....	271,041	381	17,914,303	23,372,064	85,135,925	75,294,700	1,508,853	12,642,400	215,888,245
1894.....	217,207	353	27,200,900	4,055,360	71,590,220	65,952,650	960,550	11,329,775	181,098,455
1895.....	264,616	557	11,023,123	9,751,617	71,782,273	76,393,660	1,166,308	9,578,184	179,695,165
1896.....	306,445	722	13,642,409	22,490,117	109,061,090	106,055,406	2,231,067	14,845,807	264,215,826
1897.....	310,159	900	11,085,769	11,581,703	122,758,455	113,741,310	3,700,526	14,577,602	277,595,395
1898.....	326,877	843	18,554,026	24,418,464	126,196,006	111,499,472	4,526,933	11,948,698	299,752,717
1899.....	314,186	826	8,713,491	27,808,304	133,480,471	117,180,869	537,346	13,351,152	301,271,723
1900.....	371,806	581	24,382,736	16,874,340	126,083,039	109,355,863	1,959,785	13,398,286	291,974,149

INSPECTION FROM STORE—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT 1886-1900 INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	Winter wheat. Bushels.	Spring wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.	Rye. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.	Total. Bushels.	Combined totals of in and out inspection.
1886.....	2,648,956	10,500,918	41,645,620	4,765,724	635,174	1,052,913	61,249,305	192,778,757
1887.....	6,019,271	17,642,628	39,843,323	10,153,370	394,948	1,044,871	75,098,411	205,395,480
1888.....	3,000,541	6,365,790	46,754,284	14,818,254	516,942	1,157,523	72,673,334	217,800,293
1889.....	9,156,010	3,437,232	66,517,282	20,668,531	1,778,221	1,399,573	103,156,949	276,827,396
1890.....	4,108,468	4,090,471	57,285,534	16,839,843	1,966,252	1,753,839	85,744,408	290,251,109
1891.....	23,127,965	8,048,566	41,218,563	14,161,975	5,573,607	2,079,177	94,209,883	300,046,230
1892.....	21,979,222	16,768,772	46,149,865	18,844,499	2,253,719	1,849,642	107,917,619	354,643,862
1893.....	17,183,320	10,911,263	62,014,462	16,064,748	676,180	1,320,529	108,190,602	324,058,747
1894.....	7,346,455	12,075,388	40,284,163	10,143,142	229,828	393,568	71,082,167	252,081,993
1895.....	15,889,909	3,269,447	49,440,871	16,433,608	207,734	601,421	86,042,420	265,737,585
1896.....	17,623,079	10,666,573	72,526,549	17,960,581	891,556	447,288	120,585,626	384,801,542
1897.....	11,233,913	24,882,404	87,744,100	20,767,610	3,110,677	1,174,346	148,913,050	426,308,415
1898.....	15,861,587	28,629,793	102,292,781	13,933,890	9,103,160	996,624	166,864,835	466,617,552
1899.....	2,596,305	29,401,967	105,810,587	10,083,499	3,222,747	1,519,530	153,204,393	454,476,358
1900.....	17,973,365	34,124,720	102,749,483	14,131,596	1,515,527	289,513	170,784,874	462,758,523



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CIRCULATION OF THE CHICAGO RECORD FOR 1900.

DATE.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	151,272	153,664	155,452	Sund'y	146,901	142,648	Sund'y	166,798	175,419	161,322	164,785	152,769
2.....	152,832	154,424	153,922	145,021	146,658	148,008	155,065	167,819	Sund'y	162,195	164,712	Sund'y
3.....	150,175	162,063	159,077	146,574	145,523	Sund'y	155,542	168,151	166,258	161,350	169,574	145,809
4.....	150,520	Sund'y	Sund'y	158,266	146,477	141,227	160,979	174,896	167,710	161,263	Sund'y	146,975
5.....	151,387	155,612	152,888	146,925	152,279	142,340	163,607	Sund'y	163,299	161,370	164,969	146,692
6.....	157,449	156,291	159,912	146,435	Sund'y	142,210	163,512	167,357	167,089	168,022	171,125	146,510
7.....	Sund'y	156,225	152,142	152,530	145,101	142,302	169,068	168,421	166,627	Sund'y	224,638	145,970
8.....	151,085	158,827	152,142	Sund'y	145,195	142,362	Sund'y	168,013	171,471	159,892	177,095	150,847
9.....	151,387	156,295	152,167	145,685	145,779	150,089	158,269	167,750	Sund'y	160,572	168,448	Sund'y
10.....	156,511	163,801	158,829	145,402	146,207	Sund'y	159,287	167,952	173,957	161,098	170,605	144,546
11.....	152,948	Sund'y	150,163	145,394	146,185	150,045	159,449	178,956	165,032	161,468	Sund'y	144,580
12.....	153,499	156,540	150,163	145,193	160,028	142,125	158,477	Sund'y	164,411	161,216	162,848	144,943
13.....	160,702	156,358	151,700	145,387	Sund'y	142,932	158,887	167,305	174,214	166,754	163,262	144,229
14.....	Sund'y	156,085	150,273	152,211	143,909	142,483	165,385	167,491	164,478	Sund'y	162,412	146,612
15.....	151,632	157,179	149,633	Sund'y	144,488	142,629	Sund'y	167,991	170,147	159,984	161,735	150,249
16.....	152,616	156,710	149,371	144,216	145,225	149,273	157,669	168,421	Sund'y	161,149	161,988	Sund'y
17.....	152,287	162,915	155,469	144,849	144,043	Sund'y	159,564	177,999	162,600	161,367	166,855	143,273
18.....	152,356	Sund'y	Sund'y	146,096	145,361	142,448	159,738	173,388	163,749	161,207	Sund'y	143,626
19.....	153,715	154,358	148,571	145,310	149,082	161,873	160,049	Sund'y	193,970	161,585	159,620	143,946
20.....	160,600	154,803	149,406	145,546	Sund'y	163,384	160,777	166,340	163,700	167,311	137,440	143,551
21.....	Sund'y	155,617	147,639	152,041	142,351	164,793	167,481	167,071	163,518	Sund'y	153,649	143,622
22.....	152,241	156,412	147,242	Sund'y	143,158	167,057	Sund'y	167,479	168,350	161,255	153,300	143,302
23.....	153,396	155,367	147,367	144,269	143,993	158,710	161,047	167,393	Sund'y	161,619	149,229	Sund'y
24.....	153,640	160,489	154,480	145,486	143,019	Sund'y	163,484	167,750	162,289	162,231	152,890	142,587
25.....	153,439	Sund'y	Sund'y	145,366	143,407	149,079	165,302	181,175	162,309	162,033	Sund'y	145,542
26.....	153,928	153,364	146,405	146,149	148,782	151,082	165,555	Sund'y	162,859	163,242	145,462	142,423
27.....	160,537	153,348	147,119	145,691	Sund'y	153,364	166,469	172,980	162,387	167,984	145,401	142,155
28.....	Sund'y	154,352	147,144	151,828	141,462	153,743	172,845	171,063	162,495	Sund'y	146,042	142,619
29.....	152,923	.....	146,409	Sund'y	143,973	154,425	Sund'y	173,882	167,390	161,780	147,039	147,249
30.....	154,169	.....	146,206	144,544	142,499	160,505	167,018	170,126	Sund'y	163,044	147,637	Sund'y
31.....	153,580	.....	154,133	.....	159,389	.....	168,679	175,533	.....	163,477	.....	141,023
Total.	4,038,654	3,661,541	3,968,989	3,575,909	3,839,984	3,743,702	4,094,253	4,466,815	4,044,579	4,264,163	4,106,329	3,652,598
Av'g.	149,616	152,564	146,995	145,036	142,221	143,988	157,471	165,437	161,783	157,931	157,935	140,484

Unsold copies are deducted in the totals.

TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1900..... 47,458,416 COPIES

DAILY AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR 1900..... 151,624 COPIES

AVERAGE DAILY ISSUE OF THE CHICAGO RECORD FOR EACH MONTH FROM THE FIRST YEAR OF ITS PUBLICATION.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av'ge.
1881.....	.....	.....	3,515	3,251	11,748	12,970	15,452	16,880	18,848	17,274	16,447	16,554	13,955
1882.....	18,514	20,304	20,289	21,682	21,358	23,416	25,319	24,933	23,611	22,354	21,096	21,137	22,013
1883.....	19,803	21,473	21,251	21,875	22,634	24,626	25,326	26,904	26,044	27,639	28,638	30,242	24,645
1884.....	11,173	34,865	40,018	38,276	38,973	40,833	33,783	35,973	35,863	35,881	40,917	30,393	36,867
1885.....	22,293	30,473	32,111	33,863	33,882	33,418	35,198	34,648	33,121	32,150	33,308	34,820	33,035
1886.....	36,755	39,037	39,900	40,465	43,782	39,731	40,389	40,469	39,235	37,995	37,517	35,573	33,241
1887.....	35,452	36,126	37,383	38,503	37,001	38,415	42,854	43,882	42,713	41,417	41,411	40,621	40,189
1888.....	35,824	37,164	39,723	37,254	33,656	34,767	50,776	92,294	97,985	96,141	96,797	85,891	61,612
1889.....	81,543	82,190	85,357	83,832	81,786	92,258	96,660	95,758	92,306	86,124	90,994	96,305	88,773
1890.....	89,901	87,305	84,542	80,872	81,431	78,204	80,111	79,854	77,925	83,650	77,476	71,682	80,964
1891.....	74,762	76,953	79,469	83,396	78,461	76,461	77,560	77,999	77,971	76,657	74,874	74,303	77,596
1892.....	73,704	78,025	80,475	81,056	74,976	87,309	90,131	91,645	98,395	98,125	99,454	92,592	87,246
1893.....	94,282	98,398	103,849	105,619	115,249	124,989	135,019	140,871	141,472	137,074	124,239	116,002	119,936
1894.....	120,330	120,551	122,833	126,113	129,549	130,670	160,312	142,747	137,130	132,313	132,311	130,510	132,487
1895.....	135,418	161,997	165,088	155,198	164,619	160,858	160,925	156,801	148,722	143,698	145,486	129,125	152,272
1896.....	136,760	145,757	157,390	207,378	203,963	209,515	230,061	240,611	248,722	251,345	242,764	201,364	206,580
1897.....	195,064	198,426	203,649	197,899	194,256	193,641	188,087	189,321	191,523	198,286	204,997	206,936	196,306
1898.....	204,555	206,589	216,535	244,072	302,830	278,206	274,736	222,292	173,607	179,544	177,062	167,187	220,096
1899.....	162,236	162,469	155,083	153,131	147,236	150,752	154,999	157,619	155,044	151,912	154,976	151,172	154,662
1900.....	149,616	152,564	146,995	143,036	142,221	143,988	157,471	165,437	161,783	157,931	157,335	140,484	151,624

THE CONTENTS OF THE CHICAGO RECORD COOK BOOK

Embrace more than 600 pages, which furnish: 1. A separate menu or bill of fare for every meal for an entire year, arranged in regular order by dates from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31. 2. Complete and satisfactory recipes covering the entire range of meals for the year—the recipes for each day's meals given immediately following the menus. 3. An admirable index, filling 18 pages, arranged so conveniently that whatever is wanted can be located without delay; listing under "soups," for example, no less than 165 different recipes; under "beef," 107 recipes; under "fish," 111 recipes; under "eggs," 115 recipes, and so on in great variety. The binding is substantial and very attractive. Mailed postpaid on receipt of \$1.00 by The Chicago Record, 181 Madison Street, Chicago.

CIRCULATION OF THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS FOR 1900.

DATE.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.....	H'd'y	283,867	297,279	Sund'y	261,728	275,951	Sund'y	270,014	253,475	283,438	283,529	268,378
2.....	272,266	287,301	292,735	290,500	287,905	266,045	278,188	268,378	Sund'y	281,904	285,821	Sund'y
3.....	274,837	286,756	290,355	323,046	285,640	Sund'y	273,522	270,207	253,148	278,003	280,255	278,613
4.....	277,741	Sund'y	Sund'y	293,034	286,254	279,284	H'd'y	252,118	268,796	284,507	Sund'y	276,353
5.....	276,803	291,189	291,388	292,717	278,054	278,362	271,729	Sund'y	271,293	284,582	289,138	276,746
6.....	277,844	290,214	291,300	292,137	Sund'y	275,715	293,257	264,971	267,118	273,691	283,222	276,938
7.....	Sund'y	288,592	295,157	294,538	Sund'y	280,197	276,300	252,327	264,289	276,855	Sund'y	275,352
8.....	271,088	291,793	292,819	Sund'y	280,796	277,722	Sund'y	261,478	255,018	284,150	294,063	270,008
9.....	277,400	285,079	292,819	289,458	285,515	263,740	263,212	261,418	Sund'y	290,340	285,588	Sund'y
10.....	282,572	Sund'y	Sund'y	281,979	291,296	277,818	265,905	249,008	265,637	284,805	Sund'y	276,635
11.....	282,828	292,762	293,748	286,353	275,441	275,532	268,524	Sund'y	268,276	282,376	283,901	274,876
12.....	278,808	290,484	295,068	283,386	Sund'y	275,865	261,525	263,707	275,862	276,360	282,626	276,291
13.....	Sund'y	290,144	292,263	281,008	Sund'y	279,056	270,693	246,907	260,018	270,278	289,828	277,525
14.....	283,927	288,834	289,913	Sund'y	278,874	276,251	Sund'y	263,201	264,000	279,795	280,271	270,969
15.....	284,920	287,610	288,919	285,183	281,116	266,115	271,586	267,553	Sund'y	279,609	279,357	Sund'y
16.....	280,845	284,983	279,193	286,765	280,077	Sund'y	265,951	266,696	275,442	280,773	276,969	276,706
17.....	283,529	Sund'y	Sund'y	290,002	276,076	276,243	273,437	253,565	275,671	281,110	Sund'y	277,305
18.....	286,351	292,688	291,370	281,247	271,025	288,763	269,632	Sund'y	273,496	281,393	283,417	277,046
19.....	281,726	292,863	290,085	289,687	Sund'y	290,921	266,719	267,347	278,130	275,545	272,650	276,931
20.....	Sund'y	289,500	292,377	282,964	281,259	286,720	256,761	263,813	279,690	Sund'y	274,483	276,840
21.....	289,159	289,496	297,076	Sund'y	280,135	276,105	Sund'y	268,348	270,831	279,385	275,181	271,209
22.....	286,400	295,635	294,362	287,802	280,894	271,517	270,041	267,713	Sund'y	279,246	275,628	Sund'y
23.....	280,163	278,442	287,890	Sund'y	288,907	279,901	Sund'y	257,527	280,641	272,080	279,242	264,912
24.....	285,067	Sund'y	Sund'y	287,531	285,933	272,529	251,468	278,077	Sund'y	282,285	Sund'y	H'd'y
25.....	287,035	292,831	280,510	288,963	272,774	273,811	272,634	Sund'y	280,213	276,688	275,033	274,401
26.....	284,123	297,336	291,051	288,650	Sund'y	273,545	273,680	278,066	279,817	268,245	272,779	275,567
27.....	Sund'y	290,009	292,535	281,254	276,438	279,406	255,574	254,258	278,700	Sund'y	271,788	272,988
28.....	283,488	.....	285,607	Sund'y	277,863	278,780	Sund'y	262,028	274,814	283,811	H'd'y	286,225
29.....	286,465	.....	286,438	288,218	235,961	266,463	270,179	279,504	Sund'y	280,861	278,562	Sund'y
30.....	282,675	.....	288,002	.....	285,440	.....	268,880	272,804	.....	282,338	.....	271,701
Total.	7,259,706	6,890,796	7,786,524	7,166,432	7,436,531	7,087,572	6,552,038	7,049,966	6,704,974	7,477,922	7,019,741	6,784,002
Av'g.	279,219	287,116	288,389	286,657	273,427	272,508	262,081	261,109	268,278	276,900	280,789	271,384

Unsold copies are deducted in the totals.

TOTAL FOR THE YEAR 1900..... 85,218,804 COPIES  
 DAILY AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR 1900..... 275,789 COPIES

AVERAGE DAILY ISSUE OF THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS FOR EACH MONTH FROM THE SECOND YEAR OF ITS PUBLICATION.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av'ge
1877.....	11,429	14,841	16,414	18,408	20,715	22,769	35,320	25,396	25,204	23,312	24,439	26,715	22,037
1878.....	28,406	37,019	37,579	37,867	38,348	43,743	49,844	40,911	39,371	38,777	39,380	36,177	38,314
1879.....	38,667	41,346	46,293	46,608	47,105	49,428	47,560	46,500	44,571	44,310	44,992	44,600	45,194
1880.....	48,891	49,425	49,874	49,445	53,834	58,776	59,049	60,623	57,358	58,596	59,672	54,473	54,801
1881.....	57,736	62,965	67,959	69,405	65,067	63,892	71,209	70,387	68,551	62,087	58,100	60,336	64,870
1882.....	61,679	66,941	66,658	65,208	65,193	70,408	73,078	70,456	67,808	63,907	64,819	64,390	66,680
1883.....	67,273	71,379	77,153	76,994	77,462	78,603	73,177	79,423	73,185	71,893	74,597	74,919	75,116
1884.....	76,877	82,538	86,828	87,852	88,645	93,292	91,231	88,496	86,221	89,196	107,429	82,495	88,305
1885.....	84,119	89,959	98,029	104,513	100,802	100,238	108,825	101,329	97,900	96,817	102,705	102,497	99,005
1886.....	104,197	110,325	116,024	117,869	125,294	113,471	112,438	117,677	109,728	110,460	115,103	110,148	113,615
1887.....	114,022	119,148	125,400	124,912	118,748	122,714	126,925	132,178	121,938	122,659	150,096	122,419	125,225
1888.....	120,657	126,891	137,123	136,920	135,921	140,525	128,897	132,562	113,894	127,724	131,777	159,098	128,676
1889.....	120,947	126,446	130,828	132,348	131,378	148,576	142,658	134,238	130,016	128,670	155,527	147,786	134,059
1890.....	136,395	141,885	142,655	143,633	136,923	130,414	125,136	125,190	124,497	120,304	139,000	130,850	132,957
1891.....	136,926	139,769	144,647	156,196	141,953	141,733	141,858	139,707	138,025	137,294	140,594	145,707	142,022
1892.....	148,232	155,402	159,849	162,563	161,804	169,096	170,430	166,259	171,053	163,626	173,070	168,430	164,175
1893.....	171,181	180,019	188,567	191,353	196,218	202,267	201,591	203,216	189,481	188,996	192,575	200,559	192,491
1894.....	206,388	204,471	207,590	206,285	198,485	195,985	232,122	194,071	185,596	186,070	198,017	197,256	200,885
1895.....	198,947	207,246	211,378	212,062	205,732	202,605	201,378	195,907	193,511	195,562	202,553	202,762	202,496
1896.....	208,781	213,032	216,542	212,104	209,945	210,265	206,272	193,853	199,106	190,100	206,066	200,479	204,724
1897.....	201,340	208,779	220,312	221,391	222,500	217,707	212,111	210,557	229,768	238,003	228,119	232,937	222,505
1898.....	239,065	249,361	230,222	235,313	238,636	310,820	288,290	279,243	282,061	267,389	264,085	254,947	275,514
1899.....	240,905	236,761	237,537	234,677	234,148	252,405	249,243	250,564	256,634	271,733	293,979	293,578	275,514
1900.....	279,219	287,116	288,389	286,657	273,427	272,508	262,081	261,109	268,278	276,900	280,789	271,384	275,789

**Suggestions** for The Daily News Almanac for 1902.  
 Purchasers of THE DAILY NEWS ALMANAC are invited to send suggestions for its improvement to the Editor of The Chicago Daily News Almanac, 123 Fifth-av., Chicago.

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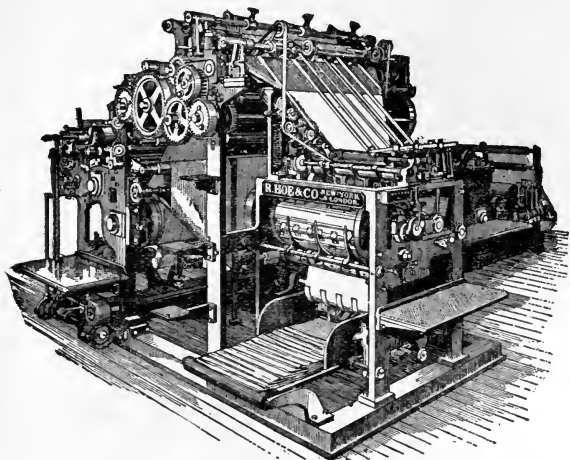
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