

THE MORNING POST.

VOL. VI I. RAL EIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7 1901 No. 77

RAYNER TAKES THE FLOOR IN BEHALF OF SCHLEY

The 'Dear Schley' Letter Discussed as Having an Important Bearing On the Case.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Upon the re-assembling of the Schley court this morning Captain Parker resumed his argument. He discussed the subject of the Brocklyn's turn and made light of the stories of that ship going to the South. He referred to the colony between Commodore Schley and Hodgson, and said Hodgson told a different story every time he opened his mouth. Concluding his argument, Captain Parker turned to the general character of Admiral Schley. "There is not one man," he said, "with the exception of this man named Potts (who contradicts his own captain in respect to it) who had the courage to come here and suggest a word to the detriment of Admiral Schley's character. We know, you know, the country knows, what the character of Admiral Schley has been. You know the devotion to duty has been his guiding principle under all circumstances; and everywhere, I think, we can with safety appeal to you to say of him what he said in closing his evidence about the officers and crew under his command—which of himself he of course could not say—that on that day you were impressed with the fact that he, with the officers and men who were engaged in that struggle, fulfilled in the highest and noblest degree the traditions of the American navy."

When Captain Parker had concluded Captain Leamy announced that Mr. Rayner would follow.

Mr. Rayner prefaced his remarks by saying that he owed an apology to the court for making any argument at all. He said he could not enlighten the court upon the issues of the case, but he thought he might lighten the labors of the court. He said:

"I will not dwell on the journey from Key West to Cienfuegos. It is not an even if it was, I think the testimony upon the point settles all question about the matter. Captain Higginson says in his testimony in answer to a question, 'I do not proceed under full speed to Cienfuegos?' that in the belief of his recollection they did; that the speed was ten knots. I think that settles it. Attention has been called to the fact by my learned brother that the Iowa made better time, that she arrived at Cienfuegos in less than the 22d of May. In reality it was the 21st, for it was but five minutes after midnight of the 21st. He was there on the 22d and the 23d and a greater part of the 24th."

"What occurred on the 22d? Why, dispatch No. 7 arrived. The moment I look at that dispatch an irresistible conclusion drives itself into my mind. That is, that that dispatch commanded him to remain at Cienfuegos, whether the Spanish fleet was there or not. Do not think there is any doubt about that. It admits of no other possible construction. That is not a technical construction. It is the construction which the author of the dispatch intended for. Even if he found out positively that the Spanish fleet was not in Cienfuegos it was his duty, nevertheless, to remain off the foundation of this whole case. Let us look at it for a moment."

"Mr. Rayner read the dispatch, which is the 'Dear Schley' letter, and said: 'The court will see that that proceeds upon the possible presumption that the Spanish fleet had put in at Santiago.' He then went on to argue that Sampson's intention clearly was that Schley should hold his force off Cienfuegos, even if the Spanish fleet was not in Cienfuegos; that Sampson believed that it was bound to come to Cienfuegos, as it had supplies and munitions of war for Havana, and that it would seek Cienfuegos, as that port connected with the Cuban capital by rail, and that there the probability that Cervera would come there, and that there Schley would encounter him. It is too plain, too self-evident for further argument."

Mr. Rayner said that what the author of that dispatch meant and the only thing he could have meant, was for Schley to hold his fleet off Cienfuegos, even if the Spanish fleet was not there. If so, said Mr. Rayner, Admiral Schley on May 22 absolutely obeyed that order. "There was not a thing else for him to do," he said. Coming to the letter, Mr. Rayner said: "It states that 'It is thought that the enclosed instructions will reach you by 2 o'clock on the morning of the 23d.' Well, as a matter of fact, they did not reach him until after 8 o'clock that morning. Does it say 'It will enable you to leave before daylight?' No, it does not do anything of the kind. Those instructions went with dispatch No. 8. My friend speaks of it as if it was an independent document. It was not. What enclosed instructions? No. 8. What was No. 8? Why, that he should not leave Cienfuegos until he was satisfied that the Spanish fleet was not there. These in-

structions did not permit him to leave Cienfuegos until he was satisfied that the enemy was not there. Now, I want to call attention to something peculiar."

Mr. Rayner then read dispatch No. 8. "There is a rumor by way of Havana that the Spanish fleet has arrived at Santiago," etc. "Notwithstanding that rumor," continued Mr. Rayner, "and it was nothing more than a rumor and it was received on the 19th—now comes a dispatch written on the 20th, the following day, telling Commodore Schley to hold Cienfuegos. The court will see how much credibility the commander in chief placed upon this rumor. Lieut. Staunton has testified that this rumor was received on the evening of the 19th. I want to show how uncertain the whole situation was."

"Commodore Schley was supposed to know things that nobody else on earth was able to find out. The Hawk left on the 21st. If there was a certainty that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago, the commander in chief would not have waited until the evening of the 21st before advising Schley that the Spanish fleet was there. The Hawk was not sent until after dusk on the evening of the 21st, and yet this rumor that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago was received by the commander in chief on the evening of the 19th."

"The Hawk brought dispatch No. 8 and I have not the slightest doubt that the Hawk also brought No. 7. That is what confuses the situation. There is a proof that any vessel brought No. 7 before No. 8. We do not appear to know what dispatches the Iowa brought. We do know, however, that the Dupont brought No. 7, that the Hawk brought No. 8 and I am satisfied that the Hawk brought both 7 and 8. We have two copies of No. 7, and where did the other come from?"

"On the 23d in my judgment, occurred one of the most important events in the whole campaign—the sending in of the Adula. Commodore Schley was to find out if the Spaniards were in Cienfuegos. That was the best way of finding out. That was a great deal better than sending a boat ashore in a dangerous surf and against the rocks and landing at a point where it was not known whether the enemy held the place or not. Instead of doing that Commodore Schley sent in the Adula for the purpose of finding out from the refugees on board when she came out whether or not the Spanish fleet was or was not in Cienfuegos."

"Now the court will recollect that the Adula came in with the report that the Spanish fleet had gone into Santiago on the 19th. There was also a war bulletin from Jamaica. That war bulletin is bound to leave a strong impression on the most important events in the whole campaign—the sending in of the Adula. Commodore Schley was to find out if the Spaniards were in Cienfuegos. That was the best way of finding out. That was a great deal better than sending a boat ashore in a dangerous surf and against the rocks and landing at a point where it was not known whether the enemy held the place or not. Instead of doing that Commodore Schley sent in the Adula for the purpose of finding out from the refugees on board when she came out whether or not the Spanish fleet was or was not in Cienfuegos."

"Now, about these signal lights of the insurgents. Captain Evans has said that he knew of those signals. He said he had received information concerning them from Captain Chadwick. Chadwick says that he did not remember giving any such information to Evans. This is all. Some things seem impossible. Evans says he got his information somehow that three signal lights meant that the insurgents wanted to communicate with the Americans. Chadwick says he does not remember anything about this. There is one thing certain, however, and that is some one must have known when Schley left Key West, but why was the Dupont allowed to leave without one single word of information to the commodore?"

"As quickly as Schley received this information he sent the Marblehead in, and then he learned for the first time that the Spaniards were not in the harbor of Cienfuegos. And that they had sailed for Santiago. There is something peculiar about all this."

"Now I don't want to criticize except where it is necessary. But about this meeting with the Marblehead. I don't want to comment on Captain McCalla's actions at all. The Eagle was sent out to communicate with the flying squadron. Now Schley knew that it had been at Cienfuegos, and I want to say right here that Captain McCalla never intended to land any boat on the Cuban coast. He was around there eight days until by a fortunate circumstance he picked up some straggling Cubans off the water, and that there arranged the signals about which there was so much secrecy and so much mystery, and about which Commodore Schley was not supposed to know anything. Now we find the Eagle sent out. Schley, of course, thought that the Eagle would give him all the information in her possession regarding the situation at Cienfuegos."

"What was done? The Scorpion went out to meet the Eagle. McCalla told Southernland to give the situation, but he did not tell him to give anything to Schley about the signal lights. Commodore Schley was supposed to be given no information on the subject. The Scorpion met the Eagle. There a peculiar incident occurred. Where was that message of Mr. Southernland? It may be still in the megaphone." (Laughter.) "Mr. Southernland may have taken the wrong end of that instrument." (Laughter.) "At any rate, one thing is certain, and that is, that when the Scorpion was sent out to meet the Eagle and to get the news from Cienfuegos she did not get it all."

"What was given about the subject of a Cuban camp in the neighborhood of Cienfuegos? Not a word. What was told about a signal code having been arranged with the insurgents? That was a mysterious secret that was not intended to be communicated. The news that Commodore Schley did get was that there was no news. That was the thrilling intelligence. That was all that was given by the megaphone, and with that the Marblehead went rejoicing on her way to the presence of the commander-in-chief to communicate to him the complete information."

"There stood Commodore Schley, ignorant of every circumstance that is cleared up now, and, and may it please the court, there is not a thread left upon which my brothers can ask for a condemnation upon the specification bearing upon this feature of the case. Commodore Schley obeyed every order sent to him."

"Now I don't want to cast any imputation upon the men of this fleet, with a heart full of throbbing gratitude for the magnificent services they have rendered to their country, which have been related in the hearing of this illustrious court, dignified by the names of men familiar to American history, but I do declare that Admiral Schley was the victim of a combination of unfortunate circumstances. He was in total darkness as to the location of the Spanish fleet and remained so until by his own efforts and unswerving energy he discovered the Cristobal Colon in the waters of Santiago."

"Mr. Rayner referred to the squadron's coal supply and said that according to the testimony it is just as easy to dump a ton of coal through the chute of a front pavement up here in Massachusetts avenue."

Referring to the reconnaissance mentioned so frequently during the inquiry, Mr. Rayner said: "There seems to be only one man on earth who knew all about it, and that was Lieutenant Bristol." (Laughter.) "The court will hardly be seriously impressed with the testimony of Lieutenant Bristol. Lieutenant Bristol, with great respect for his unbounded wisdom, is the most precautionary witness I have ever encountered. Every other witness, including admirals and captains, went down beneath his ponderous blows. His vision was a divine inspiration. Sextants and stadimeters, compass bearings, government measurements and hydrographic plates were all dim and obscure in comparison with the miraculous power of his unaided vision, which lit up and illumined the entire harbors of Cienfuegos and Santiago with the unerring precision of the morning sunbeam. Government experts, with mathematical accuracy, had measured the heights of Morro Castle and Socorro battery, but down they went one hundred feet when they encountered Bristol's miraculous eye. Not only this, but when he measured a range of 3,000 yards between an American and Spanish ship with his naked eye and the trial range at which the Spanish ship was struck was only 1,400 yards, his own range never varied nor yielded an inch, but stood there as demonstrative evidence that with a range of 1,400 yards you can actually strike a ship that is 3,000 yards away."

TEN LIVES LOST IN A MIDNIGHT BLAZE

Sleeping Occupants of a Theatre Cut Off From Means of Escape

Hurley, Wis., Nov. 6.—Fire broke out in the Klondike Theatre about 3 o'clock this morning which turned out to be a terrible holocaust in which ten persons lost their lives. Everybody in the building was asleep and the alarm was not turned in until the whole building was ablaze. This and two adjoining buildings were destroyed before the flames could be got under control.

The list of dead: C. W. Cleveland, attorney; Hurley; Tim Ryan, actor; Ironwood; Frank L. Gay, state manager; St. Louis; Thomas LeClair, Hurley; Thomas Ozonne, Harry Raymond, George Benoit, pugilist, Canada; H. P. Clafford, comedian; Miss Clara Boone, actress; Miss Jennie Barber, actress.

The injured are: H. D. Emery, Miss Annie Scott, Miss Laura Russell, actress; William Rushbolt, a barber, Ironwood; Miss Barber (3rd of her injuries in the city hospital at 8 o'clock this morning.

The fire started on the stage and in a few minutes the entire structure was a mass of flames. The third story was used as sleeping quarters and the fire spread so rapidly as to cut off the escape of the occupants. The theatre building was quickly consumed and flames spread to adjoining structures. The Ironwood, Mich., fire department was called to the assistance of the Hurley men and only by the hardest work was the town saved from being wiped out. The charred remains of six of the victims have been recovered and search is being made for the others. The Klondike Theatre was burned once before, in July 1887, when eleven women lost their lives.

The fire started on the stage and in a few minutes the entire structure was a mass of flames. The third story was used as sleeping quarters and the fire spread so rapidly as to cut off the escape of the occupants. The theatre building was quickly consumed and flames spread to adjoining structures. The Ironwood, Mich., fire department was called to the assistance of the Hurley men and only by the hardest work was the town saved from being wiped out. The charred remains of six of the victims have been recovered and search is being made for the others. The Klondike Theatre was burned once before, in July 1887, when eleven women lost their lives.

The fire started on the stage and in a few minutes the entire structure was a mass of flames. The third story was used as sleeping quarters and the fire spread so rapidly as to cut off the escape of the occupants. The theatre building was quickly consumed and flames spread to adjoining structures. The Ironwood, Mich., fire department was called to the assistance of the Hurley men and only by the hardest work was the town saved from being wiped out. The charred remains of six of the victims have been recovered and search is being made for the others. The Klondike Theatre was burned once before, in July 1887, when eleven women lost their lives.

The fire started on the stage and in a few minutes the entire structure was a mass of flames. The third story was used as sleeping quarters and the fire spread so rapidly as to cut off the escape of the occupants. The theatre building was quickly consumed and flames spread to adjoining structures. The Ironwood, Mich., fire department was called to the assistance of the Hurley men and only by the hardest work was the town saved from being wiped out. The charred remains of six of the victims have been recovered and search is being made for the others. The Klondike Theatre was burned once before, in July 1887, when eleven women lost their lives.

The fire started on the stage and in a few minutes the entire structure was a mass of flames. The third story was used as sleeping quarters and the fire spread so rapidly as to cut off the escape of the occupants. The theatre building was quickly consumed and flames spread to adjoining structures. The Ironwood, Mich., fire department was called to the assistance of the Hurley men and only by the hardest work was the town saved from being wiped out. The charred remains of six of the victims have been recovered and search is being made for the others. The Klondike Theatre was burned once before, in July 1887, when eleven women lost their lives.

The fire started on the stage and in a few minutes the entire structure was a mass of flames. The third story was used as sleeping quarters and the fire spread so rapidly as to cut off the escape of the occupants. The theatre building was quickly consumed and flames spread to adjoining structures. The Ironwood, Mich., fire department was called to the assistance of the Hurley men and only by the hardest work was the town saved from being wiped out. The charred remains of six of the victims have been recovered and search is being made for the others. The Klondike Theatre was burned once before, in July 1887, when eleven women lost their lives.

The fire started on the stage and in a few minutes the entire structure was a mass of flames. The third story was used as sleeping quarters and the fire spread so rapidly as to cut off the escape of the occupants. The theatre building was quickly consumed and flames spread to adjoining structures. The Ironwood, Mich., fire department was called to the assistance of the Hurley men and only by the hardest work was the town saved from being wiped out. The charred remains of six of the victims have been recovered and search is being made for the others. The Klondike Theatre was burned once before, in July 1887, when eleven women lost their lives.

The fire started on the stage and in a few minutes the entire structure was a mass of flames. The third story was used as sleeping quarters and the fire spread so rapidly as to cut off the escape of the occupants. The theatre building was quickly consumed and flames spread to adjoining structures. The Ironwood, Mich., fire department was called to the assistance of the Hurley men and only by the hardest work was the town saved from being wiped out. The charred remains of six of the victims have been recovered and search is being made for the others. The Klondike Theatre was burned once before, in July 1887, when eleven women lost their lives.

The fire started on the stage and in a few minutes the entire structure was a mass of flames. The third story was used as sleeping quarters and the fire spread so rapidly as to cut off the escape of the occupants. The theatre building was quickly consumed and flames spread to adjoining structures. The Ironwood, Mich., fire department was called to the assistance of the Hurley men and only by the hardest work was the town saved from being wiped out. The charred remains of six of the victims have been recovered and search is being made for the others. The Klondike Theatre was burned once before, in July 1887, when eleven women lost their lives.

The fire started on the stage and in a few minutes the entire structure was a mass of flames. The third story was used as sleeping quarters and the fire spread so rapidly as to cut off the escape of the occupants. The theatre building was quickly consumed and flames spread to adjoining structures. The Ironwood, Mich., fire department was called to the assistance of the Hurley men and only by the hardest work was the town saved from being wiped out. The charred remains of six of the victims have been recovered and search is being made for the others. The Klondike Theatre was burned once before, in July 1887, when eleven women lost their lives.

The fire started on the stage and in a few minutes the entire structure was a mass of flames. The third story was used as sleeping quarters and the fire spread so rapidly as to cut off the escape of the occupants. The theatre building was quickly consumed and flames spread to adjoining structures. The Ironwood, Mich., fire department was called to the assistance of the Hurley men and only by the hardest work was the town saved from being wiped out. The charred remains of six of the victims have been recovered and search is being made for the others. The Klondike Theatre was burned once before, in July 1887, when eleven women lost their lives.

LI HUNG CHANG HAS PASSED AWAY

Peaceful End of a Long and Honored Career as China's Leading Statesman

London, Nov. 7.—G. a. m.—Dispatches received here early this morning say that Li Hung Chang died at 11 a. m. November 7.

Li Hung first rose to prominence as the leader who suppressed the Taiping rebellion, although it is pretty generally understood that the achievements of the American Ward and the Englishman "Chinese" Gordon in this war were really what turned the tide. He was thirty-one years old when the Taiping rebellion broke out in 1851.

As a reward for his services Li Hung Chang was made governor of the provinces of Fukien and Kiangsu. In 1867 the Shantung rebellion broke out and Li again took the field and again defeated the rebels. In 1870 he was elevated to the viceroyship of Chihli, the most important viceroyalty in China.

At the time of the outbreak of the war with Japan Li Hung Chang was at the height of his power, and although the Chinese disasters resulted in some outward signs of disgrace visited by the court upon him, it nevertheless was Li Hung Chang who negotiated the terms of peace.

In 1896 Li Hung Chang made a tour around the world, visiting the United States and the principal capitals of Europe, where he was received with great honors, notably in Russia.

For the recent peace negotiations between China and the powers Li Hung Chang was summoned to Peking from the southern province to which he had been sent as governor after his partial restoration to favor. He was one of the plenipotentiaries, though second in all things to Prince Ching.

He in 1878 again distinguished himself by his efforts to cope with the great famine, and four years later he was made grand secretary of state and became the virtual head of the Chinese empire.

Li Hung Chang's firm grip on power early in his career was due to his army, which was the best-equipped and best-trained that could be got together in China.

At the time of the outbreak of the war with Japan Li Hung Chang was at the height of his power, and although the Chinese disasters resulted in some outward signs of disgrace visited by the court upon him, it nevertheless was Li Hung Chang who negotiated the terms of peace.

In 1896 Li Hung Chang made a tour around the world, visiting the United States and the principal capitals of Europe, where he was received with great honors, notably in Russia.

For the recent peace negotiations between China and the powers Li Hung Chang was summoned to Peking from the southern province to which he had been sent as governor after his partial restoration to favor. He was one of the plenipotentiaries, though second in all things to Prince Ching.

Li Hung first rose to prominence as the leader who suppressed the Taiping rebellion, although it is pretty generally understood that the achievements of the American Ward and the Englishman "Chinese" Gordon in this war were really what turned the tide. He was thirty-one years old when the Taiping rebellion broke out in 1851.

As a reward for his services Li Hung Chang was made governor of the provinces of Fukien and Kiangsu. In 1867 the Shantung rebellion broke out and Li again took the field and again defeated the rebels. In 1870 he was elevated to the viceroyship of Chihli, the most important viceroyalty in China.

At the time of the outbreak of the war with Japan Li Hung Chang was at the height of his power, and although the Chinese disasters resulted in some outward signs of disgrace visited by the court upon him, it nevertheless was Li Hung Chang who negotiated the terms of peace.

In 1896 Li Hung Chang made a tour around the world, visiting the United States and the principal capitals of Europe, where he was received with great honors, notably in Russia.

For the recent peace negotiations between China and the powers Li Hung Chang was summoned to Peking from the southern province to which he had been sent as governor after his partial restoration to favor. He was one of the plenipotentiaries, though second in all things to Prince Ching.

Li Hung first rose to prominence as the leader who suppressed the Taiping rebellion, although it is pretty generally understood that the achievements of the American Ward and the Englishman "Chinese" Gordon in this war were really what turned the tide. He was thirty-one years old when the Taiping rebellion broke out in 1851.

As a reward for his services Li Hung Chang was made governor of the provinces of Fukien and Kiangsu. In 1867 the Shantung rebellion broke out and Li again took the field and again defeated the rebels. In 1870 he was elevated to the viceroyship of Chihli, the most important viceroyalty in China.

At the time of the outbreak of the war with Japan Li Hung Chang was at the height of his power, and although the Chinese disasters resulted in some outward signs of disgrace visited by the court upon him, it nevertheless was Li Hung Chang who negotiated the terms of peace.

In 1896 Li Hung Chang made a tour around the world, visiting the United States and the principal capitals of Europe, where he was received with great honors, notably in Russia.

For the recent peace negotiations between China and the powers Li Hung Chang was summoned to Peking from the southern province to which he had been sent as governor after his partial restoration to favor. He was one of the plenipotentiaries, though second in all things to Prince Ching.

Li Hung first rose to prominence as the leader who suppressed the Taiping rebellion, although it is pretty generally understood that the achievements of the American Ward and the Englishman "Chinese" Gordon in this war were really what turned the tide. He was thirty-one years old when the Taiping rebellion broke out in 1851.

As a reward for his services Li Hung Chang was made governor of the provinces of Fukien and Kiangsu. In 1867 the Shantung rebellion broke out and Li again took the field and again defeated the rebels. In 1870 he was elevated to the viceroyship of Chihli, the most important viceroyalty in China.

At the time of the outbreak of the war with Japan Li Hung Chang was at the height of his power, and although the Chinese disasters resulted in some outward signs of disgrace visited by the court upon him, it nevertheless was Li Hung Chang who negotiated the terms of peace.

In 1896 Li Hung Chang made a tour around the world, visiting the United States and the principal capitals of Europe, where he was received with great honors, notably in Russia.

For the recent peace negotiations between China and the powers Li Hung Chang was summoned to Peking from the southern province to which he had been sent as governor after his partial restoration to favor. He was one of the plenipotentiaries, though second in all things to Prince Ching.

Li Hung first rose to prominence as the leader who suppressed the Taiping rebellion, although it is pretty generally understood that the achievements of the American Ward and the Englishman "Chinese" Gordon in this war were really what turned the tide. He was thirty-one years old when the Taiping rebellion broke out in 1851.

As a reward for his services Li Hung Chang was made governor of the provinces of Fukien and Kiangsu. In 1867 the Shantung rebellion broke out and Li again took the field and again defeated the rebels. In 1870 he was elevated to the viceroyship of Chihli, the most important viceroyalty in China.

Maryland Is Close and Very Doubtful

Not at All Certain That Democrats Will Control the Legislature

Baltimore, Nov. 6.—Maryland is still in doubt. The announcement this morning that the reelection of ex-Senator Gorman was probable gained credence during the day, and at night fall it was considered almost a certainty that the House of Delegates would be Democratic. At midnight, however, Democratic success is dubious and the Republicans claim that their victory in the city will be also a victory in the state.

The latest returns indicate that the Republicans will have 29 members from the counties and 17 members from Baltimore city in the House of Delegates. Forty-eight members would give them a majority and control. Several counties are yet to be heard from.

At Democratic headquarters the claim is made that the party will have 52 members, but these figures include four members from Prince George and one additional member from Baltimore city. Prince George is very close.

Ex-Senator Gorman and Senator McComas are here with the managers of both parties, awaiting results and advising the county leaders.

There is grave trouble in the 10th ward of Baltimore city. Two precincts of this ward, which is in the second legislative district, are in dispute. The Democratic judges refuse to count and the Republicans charge that the returns are being held back in order to have the vote counted so that the shortage would be supplied if the party were to find itself a member short in the House. In reply to the charges come sweeping denials from the Democrats, who

charge that the judges objected to throwing out some of the ballots. In the first district, which the Democrats claim will give them a member, there is also missing three precincts in the fifth ward.

Excitement runs high, and among the Republicans the bitterness is intense. To give the Democrats control in the lower counties Republicans claim that votes have been thrown out in large numbers. In Dorchester, which is Chairman Goldsborough's county, it is claimed that five hundred of the 800 ballots said to have been thrown out are Republican. Senator McComas has received a telegram from Congressman Jackson, of Wisconsin, saying: "By throwing out our ballots the Democrats carry our county by 280." Congressman Sydney E. Mudd openly charges that the registration lists in Charles county were tampered with and 300 Republican names stricken off before the lists left the supervisor's office. The charge is made that in Anne Arundel negroes were not permitted to vote in one district.

It was the first time that the new ballot was tried in the state, and from a Republican standpoint it is far from satisfactory. Today the Republican committee sent lawyers to all the close counties to watch the canvassing of the votes. There is little doubt that the election will take the time of the courts for months to come.

Prince George's county is doubtful by four. The Democrats claim two of the 18 from Baltimore city and the four from Prince George's, giving them 52. They have the Senate, the Democrats holding over and seven new ones being elected. The Republicans have nine.

Rockville, Md., Nov. 6.—Complete returns show that the entire Democratic ticket in Montgomery county was elected. Washington county went Republican.

Complete Returns of New York City Vote

	FOR MAYOR:	FOR COMPTROLLER:	FOR PRESIDENT BOARD OF ALDERMEN:
	Low.	Shepard.	(Fusion) (Tammany) Plurality
Manhattan and Bronx	161,803	156,753	5,050
Brooklyn	114,485	88,946	25,539
Queens	13,138	13,703	565
Richmond	6,780	6,001	779
Totals	296,206	255,403	30,803
FOR COMPTROLLER:			
	Grout.	Ladd.	(Fusion) (Tammany) Plurality
Manhattan and Bronx	164,391	148,801	15,590
Brooklyn	116,000	85,280	30,720
Queens	12,144	13,491	1,347
Richmond	6,834	5,885	949
Totals	299,459	253,626	45,833
FOR PRESIDENT BOARD OF ALDERMEN:			
	Fornes VanHousen.	(Fusion) (Tammany) Plurality	
Manhattan and Bronx	162,446	152,441	10,005
Brooklyn	108,109	89,225	18,884
Queens	12,753	13,883	1,130
Richmond	6,727	5,973	754
Totals	290,035	261,522	28,513
Tammany pluralities.			
The total vote for mayor in this county was 328,073; registration 353,600; vote 25,527; or 7.2 per cent.			

New York, Nov. 6.—Practically complete returns of yesterday's election show that the fusionists in the four counties of the city have elected every city, county and borough candidate except the presidents of the Bronx and of Queens. Haffen and Cassidy, who won in these boroughs, are both anti-Crocker men. Tammany did not even save her candidates for coroner. The fusionists appear to control the board of aldermen. Tammany, with her little bunch of aldermen, would be in the lurch even if the Democrats could a plurality over the fusionists. Cassidy and Haffen, being anti-Crocker, the Crocker faction has absolutely no voice in the board of estimate, although 2 to 14 votes in that board will be cast by opponents of the fusion ticket.

Returns that were missing Tuesday night increase Low's majority to 30,800, Grout's to 45,000 and Fornes to 28,500. Jerome's plurality in this county is above 17,000, and leads all the county pluralities. Van Wyck runs 22,000 below the other Tammany candidates for Supreme Court.

Of the coroners Nicholas T. Brown appears to have got the largest vote of all and Coroner Zucca the smallest. Here are the revised figures on the city ticket:

Bishop Hurst on the Shelf

Cincinnati, Nov. 6.—Bishop John F. Hurst, of the Methodist Church, aged 67, who was elected Bishop in 1899, is in a condition that is causing much anxiety to his friends here. His condition is caused by family troubles and his intense anxiety as a church worker.

He was unable to attend the conference of bishops in Cincinnati and, at the order of his physician, requested to be relieved of his duties during the next six months, which the bishops acted on favorably. The bishops agreed to divide their absent brother's work among them.

John Boyle