

McKINLEY'S VOTE A RECORD.

Has Greatest Plurality Ever Cast for President.

FIGURES GIVEN BY STATES.

Latest Footings on Electoral Vote Give McKinley and Idaho to Bryan—Echoes of the Great National Election—Out-look for the Future.

The plurality of the popular vote secured by William McKinley in his successful contest for the presidency of the United States far exceeds any that has ever been given a candidate for the office.

McKinley's plurality in Republican states 1,460,327
Bryan's plurality in Democratic states 615,316

McKinley's plurality over Bryan 845,011
Highest previous plurality (Grant in 1872) 763,001

Figures by States. The following table may be taken as approximately correct:

Table with columns for State, McKinley, and Bryan. Lists states from Alabama to Wyoming with their respective vote counts.

Total 1,460,327 615,316
McKinley over Bryan 845,011

Mr. Lincoln's Vote. The plurality of the popular vote secured by President Lincoln at his first election was 491,193.

Grant's plurality over Seymour in 1868 was 305,458, and four years later, running against Greeley, he more than doubled this, obtaining a clear gain of 763,001 votes.

Garfield's Close Run. The smallest plurality ever given the winner of a presidential race went to Garfield when he beat Hancock in 1880.

Defeat of Linn Combs. Samuel R. Van Sant, Republican, has been elected governor of Minnesota, defeating John Lind, fusionist.

Heavy New Answer to Cabinet. Captain Harry K. New of Indiana is suggested for secretary of war.

Kentucky is believed certain, for the Republicans claim that the McKinley ticket received a majority of the votes, despite the fact that unofficial returns from all the counties show a plurality for Bryan of more than 7,000 votes.

About Attacks Reorganization Plan. Willis J. Abbott, manager of the Democratic National Committee Press Bureau, attacks the reorganization plan proposed for the Democratic party by certain men, and calls it an attempt to boss the Democracy.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Idaho and Kentucky Now in Bryan's Column. The electoral vote, according to latest figures, stands as follows:

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Republicans 200
Democrats 147
Fusion 10

McKinley Wins Nebraska. Not only is Nebraska surely Republican, but as the returns become more nearly complete the disclosure is made that the landslide in favor of McKinley was fully as strong in Mr. Bryan's own state as in any state in the Union.

Idaho is Safely Democratic. Senator Shoup Will Be Replaced by Dubois—Heavy Vote by Women.

Republican Rough Riders' organization of Chicago will be continued as cavalry regiment for political and social purposes.

War Taxes to Be Reduced. Steps will be taken at once by the Republicans of the house to reduce the war taxes.

Plurality in South Dakota. McKinley's plurality in South Dakota is now estimated at more than 20,000.

aliver in 1898. The women polled a large vote. Only a few here and there failed to register and vote, and in this city they voted in large numbers.

YATES REVIEWS ELECTION.

Gives His Reasons Why He Remained McKinley in Illinois. Governor-Elect Yates has issued the following statement from Jacksonville, Ill.: "The result of the election is gratifying to me in almost every particular."

SENATOR HANNA LIONIZED.

Chairman Welcomed by Leaders at East-ern Headquarters. Senator Hanna, looking proud and happy over his second political victory, arrived in New York from his home in Cleveland to wind up the affairs and close the eastern headquarters of the national committee.

WANTS BRYAN FOR LEADER.

National Committeemen Back Says He-should be Still Party Leader. Concerning the proposed reorganization of the Democratic party, National Committeeman Norman E. Mack said at Buffalo:

"We will go on fighting on much the same lines as we fought this year, though, of course, there must of necessity be some changes in the party's policy. The silver issue is not dead exactly. It is dead only in so far as the ratio of sixteen to one is concerned.

States of Illinois Legislature.

Table with columns for Senate and House, Republican and Democratic members, and majority counts.

Witnesses an Heir of Quay.

Millionaire P. A. B. Widener is expected to be a candidate for United States senator from Pennsylvania, and it is said that his candidacy will be endorsed by Mayor Samuel H. Ashbridge of Philadelphia.

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TALMAGE'S SERMON.

URGES A LIFE OF HELPFULNESS TO OTHERS.

Spiritual Lessons Drawn From the Captivity of Job, Who Prayed for His Friends—The Efficacy of Prayer—Characteristics of Anger.

(Copyright, 1900, Louis Klopsch, N. Y.) Washington, Nov. 11.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage warns on narrowness of view and urges a life helpful to others; text, Job xlii, 10, "And the Lord turned the captivity of Job when he prayed for his friends."

Comparatively few people read this last chapter of the book of Job. The earlier chapters are so full of thrilling incidents, of events so dramatically portrayed, of awful ailments and terrific disaster, of domestic infidelity, of staccato passage, of resounding addresses, of impotency proclaimed, of utterances showing Job to have been the greatest scientist of his day, an expert in mining and precious stones, astronomer and geographer and zoologist and electrician and poet, that most readers stop before they get to my text, which, strangely and mysteriously, announces that "the Lord turned the captivity of Job when he prayed for his friends."

Now, will you please explain to me how Job's prayer for his friends halted his catastrophes? Give me some good reason why Job, on his knees in behalf of the welfare of others, arrested the long procession of calamities. Mind you, it was not prayer for himself, for then the cessation of his troubles would have been only another instance of prayer answered.

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The fault with most of us is too much self-concentration—our health, our fortunes, our advancement, our social position, our achievements, our losses, our defeats, our sufferings, our persecution, our life, our death, our immortality. Of course there is a lawful and righteous selfishness. In a world and in a time of such activities and rivalries and temptations we must look after our own interests and our own destiny and we will go under. Do not wait for others to take care of you.

Our world, with its own interests, feels the pull of other worlds. No world, no nation, no community, no man, no woman, can afford to exist only for itself or himself or herself. The hour in which Job has that soliloquy about the enlargement of his prayers so as to take in his friends, and he put into execution his good resolution, was the hour when he felt a tonic, a sedative, a nerve, a cataplasm that helped to cure his body and revived his fortunes till they were a hundred per cent better than ever before, for the record is "The Lord gave Job twice as much as he had before," and tended to make him a wonder of longevity, for he lived 140 years after his troubles were gone.

After the three friends had completed their infamous silence of a week they began to lecture Job. First, Eliphaz the Temanite opens with a long storied dream which he had in the night and irritates the sufferer with words that make things worse instead of better and sets him in an attitude of defense against the lecturer. Then comes Bildad the Shuhite, who gives the invalid a round scolding and calls him garrulous and practically tells him that he deserved all that he got and that if he had behaved himself right he would not have lost his house or his children or his estate. He practically says: "Job, I will tell you what is the matter with you. You are bad; you are a hypocrite; you are now getting paid for your wickedness." No wonder that there came from Job an outburst of indignation which calls out the other quondam friend, Zophar the Naamathite, who begins denouncing Job by calling him a liar and keeps on the discourse until Job responds to all three of them in the sarcastic words, "No doubt but ye are the people, and wisdom shall die with you."

Notice that this flagellation by the three friends was premeditated. They did not merely happen in and come suddenly upon trouble for which they could not offer a compound. The Bible says, "They had made an appointment together." The interview was prearranged. They had agreed as to what they would say to the sick man. You can see that their remarks were not extemporaneous. What they said was subtly poetic. They rose in style into what in later times we would call the Homeric or Dantesque. But Job was not in need of poetry so much as a salve for his captive conscience. He was not lying for lack of a paragraph in black words. He was not in need of a didactic lecture about the

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