

SWEEPING DEFEAT FOR COUNTY DIVISION

EVERYTHING GOES HEAVILY REPUBLICAN

Traditional Pop Majorities in Holt County Buried in the Great Land Slide.--Gilligan Carries Every County in District.

For Meadow county 1285
Against Meadow county . . . 1553
For Elkhorn county 1198
Against Elkhorn county . . . 1505

COATS IS RE-ELECTED

Green and Bedford Very Close, Favoring the Latter.

G. O. P. GETS EVERY CONGRESSMAN

Nebraska Elects Full Republican Delegation to the National Congress.

Election returns for Holt county shows that the propositions to divide county into three was buried under a majority of nearly 1,000. The second and third wards of O'Neill and Grattan precinct made the best records against division of any voting precinct in the county except Willowdale so far as reported, but one vote for division in each of these being cast. Willowdale beats them all, with not a single vote for county division. Chambers also came in with an over-

whelming majority against division.

Dr. J. P. Gilligan republican, is elected to the senate by a majority of about 950. He carried Holt county by 336, strong fusion centers giving him majorities. He carried every county in the district by the following majorities: Holt 336; Boyd 420; Garfield 167; Wheeler 27. Dr. Gilligan has the honor of being the first republican ever elected to represent this district in the state senate. The splendid vote he received throughout the district is a just tribute to his sterling integrity and popularity.

W. N. Coats is re-elected to the legislature, having a majority of about 100. The contest between Green, the other republican nominee, and Bedford, fusion, is very close and it will take the count to determine the result. On the face of the returns, however, it looks as if Bedford would have 5 or 6 majority.



A. F. Mullen, fusion, is reelected county attorney by a majority of 300. His republican opponent, E. H. Benedict, made a splendid run and had some republican precincts done their duty he would have been elected. Accusations are heard against Mr. Mullen that much trading was done with the divisionists. Mr. Benedict had a majority of six votes in O'Neill.

Judge Kinkaid for congress carried the county by close to 600 majority and is re-elected by an overwhelming majority in the district. Every congressional district in Nebraska went republican.

On the head of the ticked, our county that has been going democratic for years rolled up a majority of over 300 for Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

The accompanying table shows the vote for Holt county as far as possible until the official count is made, which will be completed in a few days.

NEBRASKA FOR ROOSEVELT

CARRIES STATE BY MAJORITY THAT MAY REACH 75,000.

FIGURES FAVOR GOV. MICKEY

Solid Republican Congressional Delegation From the Antelope State. Returns Are More Slow in Coming in Than Usually the Case.

Lincoln, Nov. 10.—While not conceding defeat in so many words, managers of the fusion campaign in Lincoln admitted that on the face of returns the Republicans had carried everything, including the head of the state ticket, which was the only office in serious doubt. No figures were offered at fusion headquarters, but figures elsewhere indicated that Governor Mickey, who is low man on the ticket, will have a plurality of not less than 9,000. Sufficient returns from the Fifth district have been re-

Table with columns for various offices (President, Gov., Lieut-gov, Sec. State, Treas., Auditor, Atty-gen, Comis'r, Supt, Congrm'n, State Sen, Representatives, Co. Atty) and rows for various precincts and wards (Atkinson, Chambers, Cleveland, Conley, Deloit, Dustin, Emmet, Ewing, Fairview, Francis, Grattan, Green Valley, Inman, Iowa, Lake, McClure, Paddock, Pleasantview, Rock Falls, Sand Creek, Saratoga, Scott, Shamrock, Sheridan, Shields, Steel Creek, Stuart, Swan, Verdigre, Willowdale, Wyoming, O'Neill, 1st ward, O'Neill, 2d ward, O'Neill, 3d ward). Totals are provided at the bottom of each column.

LANDSLIDE FOR ROOSEVELT

PRESIDENT IS RE-ELECTED BY OVERWHELMING VOTE.

CARRIES ALL DOUBTFUL STATES

Massachusetts and Minnesota Give Big Pluralities for Roosevelt, but Elect Democratic Governors--New York is 174,000 for Roosevelt.

New York, Nov. 10.—With the election returns still incomplete, the plurality of the president in the nation, according to all indications, will exceed 1,500,000—the greatest plurality ever given an American candidate. The nearest approach to this vote was in 1896, when McKinley received a plurality approximating 850,000. The interest now centers in Missouri and Maryland. Late returns indicate that the former state is in the Republican column, so far as presidential electors are concerned, but that Joseph W. Folk, the Democratic candidate, has been elected governor. In Maryland, the presidential vote will probably be cast for President Roosevelt. Late returns indicate that Thomas A. Smith (Dem.) has been elected to congress in the First district by 450 plurality. In the other states, it is simply a question of pluralities.

The "solid south" was broken by the probable defection of Missouri—this section of the country usually having thirteen states in the Democratic column. The figures today show but twelve states, with 133 votes for Judge Parker.

Late returns indicate that the entire Republican state ticket, with the exception of governor, is elected in Missouri. President Roosevelt, it is definitely known, has carried the state.

North Swept for Roosevelt. President Roosevelt carried all the northern states—swept them, in fact—and has 343 electoral votes.

The banner state is Pennsylvania. Twenty-four hours after the polls closed the returns from this state indicated that Roosevelt's plurality would reach 485,000. Next was Illinois with approximately 290,000 plurality for Roosevelt. Ohio gave Roosevelt 210,000 and then came New York state, where the president polled approximately 174,000 votes more than did Judge Parker. The New York city returns are still incomplete, but the amazement over the result has not subsided. Judge Parker carried greater New York by over 41,000 votes.

In general, the situation is chiefly interesting because the ticket in many of the states was cut. President Roosevelt ran ahead of his ticket in many localities, notably in Massachusetts, where he secured a plurality of 86,000 votes, while the Republican

candidate for governor was defeated by 35,000. In that state the legislature is Republican and the entire Republican ticket, with the exception of governor, was elected. In Missouri, circumstances are similar. In Nebraska, the definite announcement that the legislature is Republican dispenses of the statement that William J. Bryan has aspirations for the United States senatorship. In that state the race for the governorship is close, with J. H. Mickey (Rep.) in the lead. All Republican congressmen are elected.

Minnesota Vote is Split.

There is a curious situation in Minnesota, where Roosevelt secured 125,000 plurality, but where a Democratic governor and a Republican lieutenant governor were elected. The election of a Democratic governor is the second in the history of the state. Chairman Babcock of the Republican congressional committee has been returned to congress from Wisconsin, but Chairman Cowherd of the Democratic congressional committee was defeated in Missouri. The situation in Colorado presents an interesting phase. Roosevelt has carried the state by probably 15,000, but the governorship is still in doubt, both sides claiming victory.

As interesting to the voter as anything today were the statements issued by Judge Parker and William J. Bryan.

In his statement Judge Parker declared that the people will soon

realize that "the tariff-fed trusts are absorbing the wealth of the nation." He said that when that time comes the people will turn to the Democratic party for relief. In this letter Judge Parker says he shall never seek a nomination nor public office. He discusses the difficulties encountered by the Democrats in making their campaign this year and makes suggestions on harmony in the party. Concluding, the judge says he does not hesitate to say that the great moral question that confronts the Democrats is "shall the trusts and corporations be prevented from contributing money to control or to aid in controlling elections?"

In his statement, Mr. Bryan said, referring to Judge Parker: "He did as well as he could under the circumstances, he was the victim of unfavorable conditions and of a mistaken party policy. The result was due to the fact that the Democratic party attempted to be conservative in the presence of conditions that demanded radical action."

Louisiana. New Orleans, Nov. 10.—Louisiana's plurality for the national Democratic ticket is about 35,000.

South Carolina. Charleston, S. C., Nov. 9.—The Republican vote will hardly reach 10 per cent of the total vote. Seven Democratic congressmen were elected.

Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 9.—The election returns are slow coming in, but it is practically certain that the state will give Parker a majority of 25,000, while Fraser (Dem.) is re-elected governor by about 10,000. Eight Democrats have been elected to congress, leaving the complexion of the delegation unaltered. The election of William Bate to the United States senate is certain.

Virginia.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 9.—The Democratic majority on the presidential ticket will be about 29,000. Nine Democratic congressmen out of a total of ten have been chosen. Slep, the Republican incumbent in the Ninth district, apparently is re-elected by a majority of about 1,200.

ceived to show the re-election of Congressman Norris, which means a solid Republican delegation from Nebraska to the lower house of congress.

Managers in Lincoln of Congressman Burkett's campaign for the United States senate, with complete and partial returns from every senatorial and representative district, claimed the next legislature will stand: Senate, Republicans, 32; fusionists, 1; house, Republicans, 78; fusionists, 22.

On president, Nebraska has gone overwhelmingly for Roosevelt, estimates of his plurality going as high as 75,000.

The proverbial slow returns for Nebraska seem to be retarded more than ever by the unusual length of the ballot.

The returns from forty-three of the ninety counties of the state have been received complete, and partial returns from all the others. In these counties Mickey has a plurality of 2,634, while in the same counties two years ago his plurality was 1,556, or a gain of 1,078. His plurality then in the entire state was 5,355, and a plurality this year of 7,500 is therefore a conservative estimate.

Connecticut.

New Haven, Nov. 9.—It is estimated that Roosevelt's plurality will reach almost 33,000, which is several thousand ahead of McKinley's figures in 1900. On the state ticket, from governor down, as well as the congressional, there was a clean sweep.

Cloak And Suit Sale

The salesman from the factory of the Celebrated Palmer Garment will Display in connection With My Stock, the largest and most complete line of up to date garments ever shown to the trade of O'Neill, On Thursday, Nov. 17.

Resp Yours, P. J. McMANUS.