

CHICAGO MOSAIC.

A New York Phrophecy--A Flickering Suspicion--Preconcerted Move.

CHICAGO, June 18.—One of the New York prophets declares that if New York casts her thirty-six electoral votes democratic this year the next president is a democrat, provided he runs well elsewhere. Also, the man who gets enough votes to elect him will probably be elected.

The flickering suspicion that it may be a third man after all is apparently turning into a definite belief in the minds of some of the Tammany hosts.

It seems to have been preconcerted and so arranged that delegates be early in the field, and from the undue worry evinced by the huskiness in speech and nervous twitching of the underlip of Tammany, as it begs the gentleman from Syracuse to "make up" and "remember that they are democrats" that this arrangement originated in Hills' camp. The excess of emotion is really needless. Can't Tammany feel, in its prophetic bones, that whoever the nominee may be, all good democrats will pitch in and work for him, anyhow? And as for the other kinds of democrats, when was a political pot-hunter of any school known to forgo the chance of getting at the heaped up trenchers of patronage? Just wait until the thunderous convention is called to order from its grand and swelling diapason of "Hill, Hill, D. B. Hill."

It is obvious that the conflict is to be one of Cleveland against the field, and it is obvious also that the key to the situation is in a large measure held by the state of New York and by the great delegation which is to represent it. Hence the early arrival upon the field of a number of the principal members of the New York delegation during the last 24 hours has been the chief event.

Every Candidate Confident of Success This Week.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The uncertainty of Illinois, Kentucky and Indiana, is a grand factor in the hopes of candidates now. Should these three states cast their ballots for a "favorite son" the possibilities of Cleveland's nomination would be remote from what it is. The leaders are John M. Palmer for Illinois, Henry Watterson for Kentucky, and Senator Voothees for Indiana, a strong team, it must be admitted. Illinois is for Palmer, Kentucky for Carlisle, and Indiana for Gray. Delegates are practically free, in those three states, and, acting as they please, have held a conference, but it is not known outside just how they will cast their 104 votes.

Tammany has let go enough to establish the belief that the empire state will go for Harrison if Cleveland is nominated. In short, the harmony expected between the Syracuse and Tammany factions may never be realized. If Tammany fails in securing its nominee, its whole strength will be thrown against the nominee of the convention. They mean rule or ruin. These threats do not terrorize the Cleveland contingent, who look to the Michigan Gerrymander, and to the prospects in Kansas, with confidence that "Cleveland can be elected without Tammany."

But with all these reasonable theories, Senator Patterson, of Colorado, says Cleveland would not only lose New York, but almost certainly several southern states, owing to the alliance's deep feeling on the coinage question, and by such loss the democracy would surely lose.

If people continue flocking into Chicago for the next few days as they have the past week, it will seem less accurate to speak of the democratic convention present at Chicago than of Chicago present at the democratic convention. The city appears to have fairly lost her identity in the crowd.

It is worth while for temperance advocates to take notice that in Chicago the price of beer, such as it is, and pure water, are now very nearly the same. Water that is said to be pure, bearing, generally, some high-sounding name, costs ten cents a gallon in ten-gallon lots. Beer is obtainable by the keg at the rate of \$4 a barrel of thirty-six gallons. This makes it cost about eleven cents a gallon. That pure water should get beyond the financial reach of many while beer should slip down until it becomes a rival of nature's beverage is unfortunate. It operates against all the work of temperance organizations, Keeley institutes and so forth, and furnishes an easy apology for the beer-drinking habit.

The Usual Speculations--Wigwam Wrangle--Kotten Circus Tent.

CHICAGO, June 21.—There is no mistaking the fact that two-thirds or more of the politicians are confident that ex-president Cleveland will carry off the prize easily. Pretty much the same thing is expected to take place at Chicago as was witnessed last week at Minneapolis and most people here are looking for Mr. Cleveland's nomination on the first ballot. This conclusion has been reached after consultation with some of the brightest politicians on the democratic side of the senate, and is due to the fact that Cleveland will have in the convention a thoroughly organized body of friends.

The Hon. John F. Duncombe, who will present the name of Iowa's noted governor, the Hon. Horace Boies, to the Chicago convention, has been identified with the democratic party of the

Hawkeye state for thirty-seven years, during which time he has always been found laboring for the cause of his party. The Boies boom will receive a whoop and a yell from the 300 members of the Cedar Rapids Jeffersonian club. One hundred and fifty of the Kansas City Young men's democratic club and several other western clubs.

Yesterday there were over 15,000 marching club men seeking their headquarters from incoming trains. And this is not one-third of the strength of the organized clubs expected. The Grand Pacific will resound with cheers for Cleveland; Hills praises will be sung at the Auditor; Boies' name will stir the echoes of the Palmer house, and Palmer's boom, if it appears at all, will revolve around the Sherman house. The Indiana delegates bring with them a promising boom for ex-Governor Gray.

Senator John M. Palmer is not pushing himself for the nomination. He says that he does not think it material to the success of the party in Illinois that he should be nominated for the presidency. The letter bears date of June 7, and is written to exonerate ex-Congressman Frank Lawler from charges of disloyalty in the senatorial contest when the 101 went on record in Springfield.

The Wigwam muddle, because of strikes, storms, etc., caused the local committee to secure a circus canvas from Cincinnati. It was rented for \$300, paying \$100 down, and was brought in by express at a cost of \$70. Before it was unloaded from the dray it was seen to be rotten. It was taken back to the railroad and billed back as freight, "charges collect." This, however, had an effect to bring the wigwam committee and the National committee together.

So far as the attainment of the presidency is concerned, Mr. David B. Hill stands about even chances with Andrew Jackson. To be sure Andrew Jackson is dead. But that makes the betting on Hill no safer.

It is evident that several dark horses are beginning to feel their oats. One of the Illinois dark horses is kicking his stall like a regular man-eater.

There is a soulfulness about the way in which Gov. Bois saws wood that is simply captivating. A big wood-pile speaks louder than stump eloquence.

Mr. Gray of Indiana is not going to let his features be concealed from public gaze by his blushes.

John M. Palmer looks and acts and talks much like a man who has a cinch on something in the future.

There is trouble to pay among the democrats of Ohio, and there is no pitch hot. The same faction that beat Campbell last fall is greedy for gore, and Campbell goeth forth like a young David to meet 'em. The only significance in all this powwowing is that it removes Ohio from the column of doubtful states.

Bitterness of Partisan-Feeling Forcefully Illustrated.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Partisan feeling grows more bitter every day. Here is the weather bureau of a republican administration trying to blow the democrats' wigwam into the lake. But, with all seriousness, such visitations warn Chicago that, while it is not a city that is troubled with tornadoes, nevertheless it is not free from danger due to the ravages of boisterous winds. The storm of the 13th was essentially a visitor from the south. It had all the characteristics of a storm of the tropics. Perhaps it had lost its way, and, catching sight of the lake, mistook that expanse of water for the Gulf of Mexico. It had some of the aspects and suggestiveness of the ardent gentlemen from Dixie who blow into Chicago straw-hatted and linen-coated with the first warm breath of springtime.

All the dark horses, including Gorman, Morrison, Russell and Campbell, with their followers, are making haste to clamber into the band wagon of the victor.

Seats in the wigwam are for 20,000 people. The chairman's desk is the same over which Cleveland and Hendricks were nominated in 1854.

Despite the almost certainty that Cleveland will be nominated on the first ballot, the Boies people have announced that their candidate will remain in the race till the end, not only as a matter of state pride, but as a protest against the nomination of a candidate not supported by the delegation of his own state.

The weather department is politely asked to refrain a trifle. Chicago has been roasted with sunshine and basted with showers quite enough. It is thoroughly done.

One of the conspicuous advantages enjoyed by Gov. Russell, of Massachusetts, as a dark horse is that he is so exceedingly dark.

David B. Hill, drops out of political sight as gracefully and noiselessly as a goose feather in the calm June twilight.

It has been said by eastern democrats that the west has developed for their party no great popular leaders since the war. There is some truth and some untruth in this statement. It has conspicuous contradictions in Gov. Boies, Senator Palmer and Col. Morrison. It must be admitted, however, that, while Palmer and Morrison may be classified as distinguished democrats, they do not rank with Gov. Boies in popularity.

Col. Morrison is exalted in the esteem of men. Senator Palmer has achieved marked distinction. Palmer ran a fairly good race in 1888. But success must succeed, and Palmer failed. Morrison has never run for a state office, and he has suffered defeat. Of the trio Boies is the only one who has a running record. He is the only democrat who has succeeded in carrying a republican state on national issues. Other republican states have been carried, but local issues and isms have been conspicuous factors in the results. His hopeful friends who have opened headquarters for him in Chicago are right in believing their candidate will take high rank in the view of the delegates to the democratic national convention.

CHICAGO BULLETINS.

The Gift of the W. V. Tel. Co. to the American People.

CHICAGO, June 22, 11:30 a. m.—Weather clear and pleasant. The convention was called to order amid great cheering for Boies, whose banner passed down the hall.

The anti-Cleveland men threaten to make a fight on the question of abrogating the unit rule in order to prevent a ballot being reached. To this the Cleveland men assert that they will hold the session until a ballot is reached if it takes until midnight.

Pending report of credentials committee Senator Mills was called upon for a speech. Begged off—sickness. Senator Palmer is called. In his speech he predicted that Illinois would go democratic next fall, both on the presidential and state ticket. He advocates and appeals for harmony in the party as absolutely necessary to success.

The report of the committee on credentials was unanimously adopted. It favors admitting both delegates and contestants to the floor while contest is going on, in Ala., Penn., Ohio, Utah, New York and Arizona.

When the report of the committee on permanent organization was called for, Palmer said: "We have good men to choose from." Loud cries of "Hill" were met with hissing. After Palmer's remarks Flower was called for.

Rising to a chair, in his delegation, Mr. Flower declined, said the time had not arrived yet for him to speak, and refused to take the platform.

Wilson, of West Virginia, was chosen permanent chairman of the convention, and the report of the committee on permanent organization was adopted.

At ten minutes past 12 o'clock another heavy rain storm set in, and business had to be suspended during the storm. Bands are playing until it clears up.

During the storm today, as yesterday, delegates sit under umbrellas to keep off the rain. The wigwam is uncomfortable and unsafe, but the crowd comes.

A dispatch was read from Minneapolis tendering the committee the hall there if the convention wished to come to Minneapolis.

The following reply was made: It will require more wind than that prevailing to blow the national democratic convention from Chicago to Minneapolis.

12:26. The hall is darkened by clouds, but the committee of five gropes its way to the platform, escorting Chairman Wilson, who takes the seat amidst cheering.

At 12:54 reports of committees were being acted upon. The New York people say they have given up the idea of contesting the unit rule, and will, therefore, not prevent the minority report from favoring it.

The adoption of the report of the committee on rules, makes the unit rule hold in this convention.

Waiting for the report of the committee on platform, the time was filled in with music, calls for speeches, principally declined, etc. When a motion to take a recess until 5 o'clock was adopted.

It is said the silver advocates are making a strenuous fight in the committee on platform, for a silver plank, and if necessary will carry the question into the convention with the likelihood of a long debate, which would prevent any ballot being reached tonight.

Further bulletins received this evening after we go to press, will be posted at the Unatilla house.

The United States operators all over the United States, were kept busy receiving Chicago bulletins last night, until long after the great majority of the human family had retired to their virtuous couches.

Bulletins commenced arriving here at 3 p. m. yesterday, and the final sheet, with the good night attachment, announcing Cleveland's nomination, was laid before the last contingent of news seekers at 2:30 this morning.

The convention was one of excitement during all those hours.

At 5:55 last evening, the first motion to adjourn was made for 11 a. m. today. This was kept up, at intervals, all night, but was not successful.

The New York delegates were loudest in their cheering at each occurrence of a failure to adjourn.

At 6:14 the committee on platform were ready to report. A majority and a minority report was presented.

Chairman Jones of the committee on platform took the stand and asked senator Vilas to read the resolutions.

Proceedings were again interrupted by partisan maneuvering to catch the popular pulse, which was sounded in prolonged cheering for Cleveland, Boies and others, displays of banners, etc.

Senator Vilas resumed reading of the platform. It denounces the force bill. Pledges the party to keep down government expenses, and for reduced taxation. Calls for a reversion of the tariff, "without injuring domestic industries." Denounces the McKinley tariff law, and endorses the action of the present congress. Denounces reciprocity as a sham. Asks for free coinage of gold and silver without discrimination that both shall be equal in value in payment of debts of all kinds. Expresses sympathy with Ireland, in its efforts to obtain home rule.

Col. Jones moved the adoption of the platform but as the minority report does not agree with the majority report on the tariff revision, motion to substitute the minority report was made, pending which motion, Watterson took the platform and read the tariff plank of the democratic convention of 1876, urging the same tone now advocated by the minority, and appealing eloquently for the adoption of the minority tariff plank.

Vilas took the platform to favor the majority report, amidst confusion, claiming that the tariff plank was the same at 1884, and made some slighting remarks about Watterson, the convention laughing at the point made by Vilas, in which Watterson joins. Watterson then took the platform to respond. He denounced the tariff plank in the platform as a "straddle," that should not be reported.

A motion to substitute the minority plank for that of the majority report was made by Mr. Neal of Ohio, and a call of roll of states was demanded.

So great was the confusion the call was interfered with and the sergeant at arms cleared the aisles.

The motion for the substitute was adopted, by a vote of 564 to 342.

Patterson, of Colorado, then took the platform to present a substitute for the silver plank in the majority report, advocating changing the coinage plank to read free coinage of gold and silver, the unit to be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value. Motion to adopt substitute silver plank lost.

The call of states was then ordered (9:23 p. m.), for presentation of candidates.

Gov. Abbott, of N. Y., presented Cleveland's name. The usual cheering, at the mention of names burst forth, and it was with difficulty the speaker could be heard. At 10:08 Abbott resumed his speech, when he mentioned the name of Gov. Flower. Three cheers. Campbell's name is mentioned—three more cheers; then a tiger for Cleveland, etc.

During this interior Bedlam, Jupiter Pluvius broke loose on the outside, and a heavy thunder storm raged, the wigwam leaking badly, rain coming down on the platform, and the speakers desk, and on the reporters tables. The speaker had to leave his desk and take refuge in front of the platform as the rain poured down in a stream on his desk.

Proceeding amid all this confusion DeWitt, of N. Y., took the platform to present Hill's name, at 10:28. Burke Cochrane asked that they wait a few minutes, as gentleman could not stand on a platform without getting wet. The band then started, playing "One more River to Cross."

The telegraph and press offices, underneath the stage are flooded with water interfering with the working of the wires.

A motion that the galleries be cleared if disorder continued, was carried.

At 10:43 Dewett proceeded. The storm had subsided, but water was still coming down in many parts of the hall. Duncomb, of Iowa, presenting the name of Boies, said this was the first time a man would be presented for the high office of president who lives west of the Mississippi river. In the days of Lincoln, Boies was a republican. Watterson, of Kentucky, seconded Boies.

Daniels, of Virginia took the platform to second Hill, when the galleries caused so much confusion that he proposed to leave the hall if he could not be heard. The sergeant at arms was instructed to use force and clear the galleries, unless order was restored.

Motions to adjourn here began loudly, at 1:30 a. m. 23d, but were voted down every time. Daniels proceeded, and the audience became very quiet. The vote was finally reached and Cleveland nominated on the first ballot.

Following is the list of totals cast for each candidate:

Cleveland	617 1/2
Hill	114
Boies	103
Morrison	3
Campbell	2
Gorman	36 1/2
Carlisle	14
Pattison	1
Stevenson	16 1/2
Russell	1
Whitney	1

The wool clip of the Baldwin sheep and land company for this year is expected to reach a half a million pounds.

When the blood is loaded with impurities, the whole system becomes disordered. This condition of things cannot last long without serious results. In such cases a powerful alternative is needed, such as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It never fails, and has no equal.

LATEST FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 23, 3 p. m.—It is said the selection of vice-president lies between Gray of Indiana and Stevenson of Illinois and Mitchell of Iowa, with chances in favor of Stevenson. The argument being that he is more likely to carry his state than any other. Boies should be choice but will not accept. Under the new apportionment of votes, accorded the territories it takes 607 votes to nominate instead of 599 under the old arrangement. Therefore it will take 607 to nominate the vice president.

Nominations are confined to five minute speeches, seconds to two minutes.

Arkansas gave its place to Indiana. Lamb of Indiana nominates Gray. Worthington of Illinois nominates Stevenson.

Stevenson, of Illinois, was nominated on the 1st ballot.

THAT CANAL SCHEME.

Distinctively a Seattle Job--The Mysteries of Politics.

From the Spokane Review.

It is hoped that the house conferees on the river and harbor bill will remain firm in their opposition to the lakes Washington and Union ship canal scheme. The estimated cost of this improvement is from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000, governed largely by the choice of two proposed routes. If the work is undertaken the interests of the rest of the state must languish. Every dollar wheeled out of congress for this local job will be taken away from the vastly more important improvements of a public nature, and the interest taken in it by the Washington senators detracts just that much from their efforts to bring about the opening of the Columbia river. That Senator Squire should work for this deal is not a matter of surprise. He is from Seattle, and this is distinctively a Seattle job; but that Senator Allen should give it his support, when his colleague is doing little or nothing for the Columbia river, is one of the mysteries of politics beyond the comprehension of ordinary mortals. For years we have heard the contention that the harbor in front of Seattle is the finest in the world; that it has anchorage and scope enough for the combined navies of the universe, and that the ravages of the teredo were too trifling to be considered. And so it is with surprise that we read in Senator Squire's statement before the senate committee on commerce that all this has been error; that the harbor there is exceedingly restricted, and that the demands of the commerce of the state require the immediate construction of artificial harborage.

The senator might have spared himself the pains he has taken to speak for the producers of the Inland Empire. The people of the grain and mineral sections don't want a canal dug from Salween bay to the lakes in question. They are convinced that Puget sound affords enough harborage for all demands that may be made within the next thousand years, and if fresh water harborage is such a great advantage as the senator now considers it, the commerce of the interior can find plenty of it, not only in the Columbia river, but at different points along Puget sound. The people of the interior demand that the Columbia river be open to navigation. You might dig canals on Puget sound until the crack of doom, and the work done would not carry a bushel of additional wheat to the market; would not afford the producer even a trace of competitive transportation. They would still remain at the mercy of the railroads. The truth is that canal or no canal, fresh water or no water, ships will come to these shores in proportion to the tonnage afforded by producers of the state. Without this tonnage they can not be lured here by artificial berths. The supply will equal the demand, and tonnage is what constitutes the demand and what will always constitute it. The canal is purely a local job. Outside of Seattle it has no advocates, either east or west of the mountains. The Review favors liberal improvements for rivers and harbors, but it views with indignation deals, of this transparent nature, and resents unwarranted pleas made in the name of a people who are up in arms against the job.

A Hood River Treat.

The force of THE CHRONICLE return compliments to Master John Cooper of Hood River, for remembrance today in the shipment of a bountiful supply of elegant strawberries. Master John is considered one of the force, when at home, but he is off on a furlough and making all the hay he can while the sun shines on the berry fields of Hon. T. R. Coon. In a business-like note accompanying the fruit Johnny says: "I send you half a crate of strawberries. Some of them are pretty ripe. Better get them as soon as possible from the express office. Hon. T. R. Coon grew the berries, and I picked and packed them. Please accept them with my compliments if they get there all right, and let me know." They came all right Johnny; and THE CHRONICLE wishes to let you know that they were highly appreciated. Thanks.

"It has cured others and will cure you" is true only of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The motto suits the medicine and the medicine the motto. What better assurance could you have than a remedy will cure you, than the fact that it has cured such multitudes of others?

DALLES CITY ELECTION.

A Hard Fight for Marshal--General Result in the City.

The vote in this city yesterday shows 649 cast for mayor, and the result is a victory for the regular ticket nominated at the primaries. The hardest fight was over the marshalship and Dan Maloney, the regular nominee, won by a majority of seven votes over the present incumbent, R. V. Gibbons. The next hardest fight was between Thomas N. Joles and Dr. W. E. Rinehart, for councilman of the second ward. Joles won by a majority of three votes. The following is the complete returns:

FIRST WARD.  
For mayor—Robert Mays, 219; M. A. Moody, 1; Charles Wike, 1; W. H. Jones, 3; Henry Maher, 1.  
For recorder—Frank Menefee, 139; George H. Knaggs, 94.  
For Marshal—Dan Maloney, 132; R. V. Gibbons, 111; John Michell, 1.  
For treasurer—Louis Korden, 233.  
For water commissioner at large—J. O. Mack, 226.  
For water commissioner—Dr. O. G. Hollister, 218.  
For councilman—Charles Lauer, 229.

SECOND WARD.  
For Mayor—Robert Mays, 379; W. H. Jones, 4; James McGinty, 2; Charles Wike, 4; James White, 5; M. A. Moody, 4.  
For Marshal—Dan Maloney, 204; R. V. Gibbons, 208; George C. Bills, 2.  
For water commissioner at large—J. O. Mack, 389; E. Jacobsen, 2; Linus Hubbard, 2.  
For water commissioner—W. H. Wilson, 224; John Marden, 168.  
For treasurer—Louis Korden, 407; E. Jacobsen, 1.  
For councilman—Thomas N. Joles, 202; Dr. W. E. Rinehart, 199.

THIRD WARD.  
For Mayor—Robert Mays, 379; W. H. Jones, 4; James McGinty, 2; Charles Wike, 4; James White, 5; M. A. Moody, 4.  
For Marshal—Dan Maloney, 204; R. V. Gibbons, 208; George C. Bills, 2.  
For water commissioner at large—J. O. Mack, 389; E. Jacobsen, 2; Linus Hubbard, 2.  
For water commissioner—W. H. Wilson, 224; John Marden, 168.  
For treasurer—Louis Korden, 407; E. Jacobsen, 1.  
For councilman—Thomas N. Joles, 202; Dr. W. E. Rinehart, 199.

FOURTH WARD.  
For Mayor—Robert Mays, 379; W. H. Jones, 4; James McGinty, 2; Charles Wike, 4; James White, 5; M. A. Moody, 4.  
For Marshal—Dan Maloney, 204; R. V. Gibbons, 208; George C. Bills, 2.  
For water commissioner at large—J. O. Mack, 389; E. Jacobsen, 2; Linus Hubbard, 2.  
For water commissioner—W. H. Wilson, 224; John Marden, 168.  
For treasurer—Louis Korden, 407; E. Jacobsen, 1.  
For councilman—Thomas N. Joles, 202; Dr. W. E. Rinehart, 199.

FIFTH WARD.  
For Mayor—Robert Mays, 379; W. H. Jones, 4; James McGinty, 2; Charles Wike, 4; James White, 5; M. A. Moody, 4.  
For Marshal—Dan Maloney, 204; R. V. Gibbons, 208; George C. Bills, 2.  
For water commissioner at large—J. O. Mack, 389; E. Jacobsen, 2; Linus Hubbard, 2.  
For water commissioner—W. H. Wilson, 224; John Marden, 168.  
For treasurer—Louis Korden, 407; E. Jacobsen, 1.  
For councilman—Thomas N. Joles, 202; Dr. W. E. Rinehart, 199.

SIXTH WARD.  
For Mayor—Robert Mays, 379; W. H. Jones, 4; James McGinty, 2; Charles Wike, 4; James White, 5; M. A. Moody, 4.  
For Marshal—Dan Maloney, 204; R. V. Gibbons, 208; George C. Bills, 2.  
For water commissioner at large—J. O. Mack, 389; E. Jacobsen, 2; Linus Hubbard, 2.  
For water commissioner—W. H. Wilson, 224; John Marden, 168.  
For treasurer—Louis Korden, 407; E. Jacobsen, 1.  
For councilman—Thomas N. Joles, 202; Dr. W. E. Rinehart, 199.

SEVENTH WARD.  
For Mayor—Robert Mays, 379; W. H. Jones, 4; James McGinty, 2; Charles Wike, 4; James White, 5; M. A. Moody, 4.  
For Marshal—Dan Maloney, 204; R. V. Gibbons, 208; George C. Bills, 2.  
For water commissioner at large—J. O. Mack, 389; E. Jacobsen, 2; Linus Hubbard, 2.  
For water commissioner—W. H. Wilson, 224; John Marden, 168.  
For treasurer—Louis Korden, 407; E. Jacobsen, 1.  
For councilman—Thomas N. Joles, 202; Dr. W. E. Rinehart, 199.

EIGHTH WARD.  
For Mayor—Robert Mays, 379; W. H. Jones, 4; James McGinty, 2; Charles Wike, 4; James White, 5; M. A. Moody, 4.  
For Marshal—Dan Maloney, 204; R. V. Gibbons, 208; George C. Bills, 2.  
For water commissioner at large—J. O. Mack, 389; E. Jacobsen, 2; Linus Hubbard, 2.  
For water commissioner—W. H. Wilson, 224; John Marden, 168.  
For treasurer—Louis Korden, 407; E. Jacobsen, 1.  
For councilman—Thomas N. Joles, 202; Dr. W. E. Rinehart, 199.

NINTH WARD.  
For Mayor—Robert Mays, 379; W. H. Jones, 4; James McGinty, 2; Charles Wike, 4; James White, 5; M. A. Moody, 4.  
For Marshal—Dan Maloney, 204; R. V. Gibbons, 208; George C. Bills, 2.  
For water commissioner at large—J. O. Mack, 389; E. Jacobsen, 2; Linus Hubbard, 2.  
For water commissioner—W. H. Wilson, 224; John Marden, 168.  
For treasurer—Louis Korden, 407; E. Jacobsen, 1.  
For councilman—Thomas N. Joles, 202; Dr. W. E. Rinehart, 199.

TENTH WARD.  
For Mayor—Robert Mays, 379; W. H. Jones, 4; James McGinty, 2; Charles Wike, 4; James White, 5; M. A. Moody, 4.  
For Marshal—Dan Maloney, 204; R. V. Gibbons, 208; George C. Bills, 2.  
For water commissioner at large—J. O. Mack, 389; E. Jacobsen, 2; Linus Hubbard, 2.  
For water commissioner—W. H. Wilson, 224; John Marden, 168.  
For treasurer—Louis Korden, 407; E. Jacobsen, 1.  
For councilman—Thomas N. Joles, 202; Dr. W. E. Rinehart, 199.

ELEVENTH WARD.  
For Mayor—Robert Mays, 379; W. H. Jones, 4; James McGinty, 2; Charles Wike, 4; James White, 5; M. A. Moody, 4.  
For Marshal—Dan Maloney, 204; R. V. Gibbons, 208; George C. Bills, 2.  
For water commissioner at large—J. O. Mack, 389; E. Jacobsen, 2; Linus Hubbard, 2.  
For water commissioner—W. H. Wilson, 224; John Marden, 168.  
For treasurer—Louis Korden, 407; E. Jacobsen, 1.  
For councilman—Thomas N. Joles, 202; Dr. W. E. Rinehart, 199.

Twelfth Ward.  
For Mayor—Robert Mays, 379; W. H. Jones, 4; James McGinty, 2; Charles Wike, 4; James White, 5; M. A. Moody, 4.  
For Marshal—Dan Maloney, 204; R. V. Gibbons, 208; George C. Bills, 2.  
For water commissioner at large—J. O. Mack, 389; E. Jacobsen, 2; Linus Hubbard, 2.  
For water commissioner—W. H. Wilson, 224; John Marden, 168.  
For treasurer—Louis Korden, 407; E. Jacobsen, 1.  
For councilman—Thomas N. Joles, 202; Dr. W. E. Rinehart, 199.

THIRTEENTH WARD.  
For Mayor—Robert Mays, 379; W. H. Jones, 4; James McGinty, 2; Charles Wike, 4; James White, 5; M. A. Moody, 4.  
For Marshal—Dan Maloney, 204; R. V. Gibbons, 208; George C. Bills, 2.  
For water commissioner at large—J. O. Mack, 389; E. Jacobsen, 2; Linus Hubbard, 2.  
For water commissioner—W. H. Wilson, 224; John Marden, 168.  
For treasurer—Louis Korden, 407; E. Jacobsen, 1.  
For councilman—Thomas N. Joles, 202; Dr. W. E. Rinehart, 199.

FOURTEENTH WARD.  
For Mayor—Robert Mays, 379; W. H. Jones, 4; James McGinty, 2; Charles Wike, 4; James White, 5; M. A. Moody, 4.  
For Marshal—Dan Maloney, 204; R. V. Gibbons, 208; George C. Bills, 2.  
For water commissioner at large—J. O. Mack, 389; E. Jacobsen, 2; Linus Hubbard, 2.  
For water commissioner—W. H. Wilson, 224; John Marden, 168.  
For treasurer—Louis Korden, 407; E. Jacobsen, 1.  
For councilman—Thomas N. Joles, 202; Dr. W. E. Rinehart, 199.

FIFTEENTH WARD.  
For Mayor—Robert Mays, 379; W. H. Jones, 4; James McGinty, 2; Charles Wike, 4; James White, 5; M. A. Moody, 4.  
For Marshal—Dan Maloney, 204; R. V. Gibbons, 208; George C. Bills, 2.  
For water commissioner at large—J. O. Mack, 389; E. Jacobsen, 2; Linus Hubbard, 2.  
For water commissioner—W. H. Wilson, 224; John Marden