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The Daily Astorian

THE ASTORIAN has the largest circulation of any paper on the Columbia River

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THERE IS NO CRISIS IN OHIO

Chairman Nash Says the Republicans Have Safe Majority.

CONTEST WAS A CLOSE ONE

Protests Filed by Democrats—Cases Will Be Carried Into the Courts—Shaw Elected in Iowa.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 4.—Many talk about the crisis in Ohio. Some believe that a crisis is impending. The talk about the combine in the legislature against Senator Hanna has subsided, pending the interest in the official counting of the vote in the close counties.

As the official canvass of the vote in its counties proceeded today the republican plurality on the state ticket increased and on the legislative tickets it appeared to be getting down to a very close shave. While the republican plurality on the state ticket exceeds 25,000, the vote on the legislature is almost as close as it could be. For this reason there is still unusual activity at the state headquarters of both parties.

The republicans still claim that the legislature stands 75 republicans to 70 democrats on a joint ballot for senator, and that their candidates for representatives in the three close counties have been elected by the following pluralities: Delaware county, 29; Wood county, 28; Noble county, 45; a total of 102 on the pluralities of the three counties. The change of 72 votes, properly distributed in these three counties, would therefore have turned the result in the legislature by giving these three representatives to the democrats. Then the legislature would have stood 72 republicans to 73 democrats on a joint ballot for senator.

The official count of Delaware county is in, but with protests and notices of a contest from the democrats and the same is true of Noble county.

The official count of Wood county will not be completed till Saturday, although they expect to get through tomorrow. In Wood county today the democrats protested against the counting of the vote of the precinct where the place of voting was outside the precinct, but within the ward. Had this precinct been thrown out it would have elected the democratic candidate for representative by a plurality of 28. Instead of the republican candidate by 28. The vote of the precinct was counted and the democratic protest filed. Other technicalities are expected in the process of the vote in the county tomorrow.

In Noble county there was a long contest over 27 scratched ballots that were finally thrown out because they were not properly marked. This was a republican county. Every point is being contested in the official count of the close counties. Chairman Nash says tonight that the republicans have a safe majority of four on a joint ballot in the legislature. He admits that the pluralities are small in some counties but claims they are safe. He has no doubt of the result in any counties which he claims except, possibly, Wood county, and in the event of the loss of that representative, he says the legislature would still stand 74 republicans to 71 democrats, and have a majority of three on a joint ballot for senator.

Cincinnati, Nov. 4.—Senator-elect Lewis H. Volight, one of the independent republicans elected in Hamilton county, was asked how he stood on political matters. He replied:

"I am a republican, a sound money man, and furthermore I am a supporter of the national administration."

"How will you vote on senator?" "I shall vote for a republican."

"Will you vote for Hanna?" "That I will not say; nor will I say for whom I shall vote."

"Will you attend the republican caucus?" "I will not."

"In the event Hanna is the choice of the republican caucus for United States senator, will you vote for him?" "That I will not say; I repeat that I shall vote for a republican for United States senator, but will not go farther than that until the time comes to vote."

Columbus, Nov. 4.—Late tonight it became known that the courts would be resorted to for the purpose of preventing the boards of election from issuing certificates to the republican candidates in

the contesting counties. The cases will be brought in the lower courts and taken to the supreme court as soon as possible. The republican state committee already has lawyers preparing the cases for the contest.

The republicans get three representatives on the face of the returns from Delaware, Noble and Wood counties, whose pluralities aggregate only 142 and a change of 72 votes would have given the democrats control of the legislature.

MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

Baltimore, Nov. 4.—The official count of ballots cast on Tuesday last made in most of the counties today leaves no doubt that the republicans have control of both branches of the legislature and that a republican will succeed Gorman in the United States senate. Five members of the assembly and one senator were taken from the democratic list of probabilities and added to the republicans. Three members and one senator are from Talbot county, and one member from Prince George and Carroll counties. This gives the republicans 49 in the house and the democrats 42. It gives the republicans 11 senators to 3 for the democrats, and a majority on a joint ballot of 17.

SHAW ELECTED.

Des Moines, Nov. 4.—Complete unofficial returns of the vote are: For governor, Mr. Shaw, republican, 25,552; White, democrat, 19,547; middle of the road, populist, 4,561; gold democrat, 5,431; prohibition, 10,492. Total, 64,183. Shaw's plurality, 30,388.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 4.—Complete returns show that the assembly stands: Hepburn, 79; democrat, 63; citizens' union, 7; doubtful, 6.

IDAHO VISITED BY EARTHQUAKES

TWO SEPARATE SHOCKS EARLY YESTERDAY MORNING.

Buildings Cracked, Glass Shattered and Clocks Stopped—Dillon Suffered the Most Severely.

Salt Lake, Utah, Nov. 4.—A special to the Tribune from Pocatello, Idaho, says: At 2:23 o'clock this morning a severe shock of earthquake was felt the entire distance from Silver Bow to Montida, Mont., and at 7 o'clock a second shock was perceptible but not so severe. Windows rattled, dishes fell to the floor, lamp chimneys and other glassware suffered destruction, clocks stopped, and buildings were made to sway and crack. At Dillon, especially, the first shock was most severe. The courthouse walls were cracked and the plaster fell from the ceiling.

A GRATEFUL PATIENT

From South Bend Recommends Dr. Darrin's Treatment—Extracts From His Letter.

"I received your letter and could have answered long ago, but I wished to give myself time to see if the cure was permanent. Some people told me as soon as the effects of the electricity was gone I would not feel any better than I was before you treated me. I am very happy to say I am almost cured and think I will get along nicely without any further treatment. If you wish you can use my name. Refer any one to me at South Bend, Wash. Yours gratefully,

EUGENE WILSON.

Dr. Darrin will remain at the Occident hotel, Astoria, until further notice, and will in the future treat all curable chronic and private cases with office or home treatment at the rate of \$5 a week, or in that proportion of time, as cases may require. The poor treated free, except medicines, from 9 to 10 a. m., daily. Patients able to pay, from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. Evenings, 7 to 8. Examinations free to all.

MERGENTHALER'S LOSS.

Deming, N. M., Nov. 4.—The water residence of Otto Mergenthaler, the inventor of the Linotype typesetting machine, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Mr. Mergenthaler lost all his personal property and many valuable papers, including drawings for a new typesetting machine.

A MAGNANIMOUS ACT BY WEYLER

He Orders the Release of Two Misdemeanor Guided Youths.

EVANGELINA'S GOOD LUCK

A Rich Chicago Widow Offers to Adopt and Make Her Heiress to Her Wealth.

New York, November 4.—The Journal says:

Of the forty-two persons who landed with General Maceo near Baracoa nearly two and a half years ago, only three survive. The others including Maceo have perished on the battle-field, or in hospitals in Cuba. Two survivors are young Americans, Frank Agramonte and Julio Sainz. Word has been received in this city that through the efforts of Dr. Pulaski Hyatt, United States consul at Santiago, they have been released from Castle Moro, and will sail for New York next Saturday.

Agramonte is the son of Prof. Emilio Agramonte of this city. His family is one of means, so that the burden of his imprisonment has been lightened through their efforts. Sainz is an orphan and Dr. Hyatt has provided him with food and comforts out of the \$50,000 fund appropriated by congress for the relief of Americans in Cuba. The young men, both about 21 years of age, sailed with Maceo. The party was intercepted near Baracoa. In the skirmish ten soldiers and a Spanish officer were killed. Agramonte and Sainz were separated from their companions and captured a few days later. Owing to the death of the officer, the affair assumed a serious aspect and the boys asked help from Mr. Hyatt, and their youth appealing to him he saved them from being shot. They were imprisoned in Moro castle. For two and a half years the boys have been inmates of the prison. The governor of the prison allowed any articles that bore Hyatt's stamp to be given to them.

Just before General Weyler left for Spain, Hyatt wrote to him, recalling his promise to release the boys. Now news comes that the release of the young men was among the last official acts of the general. The boys have sent word that they will sail for New York on the Niagara.

TROOPS ACTIVE.

New York, November 4.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says:

The insurgent troops in the field are very active. On October 30 the Spaniards sustained the most severe loss they have met for some time. On the borders of Matanzas province, General Molina was defeated by the insurgents under General Betancourt. General Molina was on his way to Havana with a brigade of troops to participate in Blanco's reception. At Aguacate he heard the rebels were encamped in Purgatory hills and broke his march to attack them. The fight was a long one and the Spanish loss was large. He was finally forced to retreat.

A report, apparently well-founded, is circulating in Havana to the effect that Holquin has been captured by the rebels under General Cebreco. That it has been attacked and that 75 Spaniards killed is admitted, but the capture is denied.

General Luque with heavy reinforcements left Havana yesterday for Holquin.

In a book on the Cuban war just published here, General Weyler writes the introduction. In one place he says: "The system of warfare carried on by me during this campaign is not a new one. It is the same pursued by the Americans of the north when they fought their brethren of the south."

A million dollars in paper currency has mysteriously disappeared from the treasury here. The money was intended for the payment of the navy and the troops. This fact, coupled with an attempt to deprive the army and navy of their pay for the months of April, May and June is causing much indignation.

In Pinar del Rio province the rebels under command of Captain Lorr attacked a convoy that left San Cayetano and captured a large supply of clothing and ammunition.

SPAIN'S FINANCES.

Havana, November 4.—According to a dispatch from Madrid the Spanish government intends to enter into a contract with the Bank of Spain at Havana under which the bank will undertake the management of the Cuban treasury, the lottery and other public financial concerns of the island. It is understood that the bank will make a new issue of gold notes to the amount of \$50,000,000, and these notes will be received by the government in payment of taxes of every class, including custom-house duties. The government silver bills, under the new arrangement will be withdrawn.

AGRICULTURE IS SHY IN ALASKA

Special Commissioners' Reports Filed With the Department.

FEW CROPS CAN BE RAISED

Berries Abound, But Fishing Will Predominate, Though the Salmon Will Soon Be Extinct.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Dr. W. H. Evans and Benton Killen, the commissioners appointed to investigate the agricultural possibilities of Alaska, have submitted their reports to the secretary of agriculture, Wilson. The reports agree, that while comparatively little agriculture exists there, it is possible that enough of certain crops and animals may be grown to sustain a considerable population, provided proper methods are pursued.

While Director True, of the division of experiment stations, does not regard as feasible the establishment of agricultural experiment stations there, he believes that experiments may be carried on in a number of lines with great success.

The two commissioners spent three months in investigation on the southern coast of Alaska. The report says the cultivated areas in Alaska are confined to small kitchen gardens in which are grown many of our earlier and harder vegetables. Stock raising is carried on to a very limited extent. The possible extension of pasturage and gardening are quite considerable.

What agriculture there will be in Alaska will be subsidiary to fishing and other industries, according to Mr. Killen's special report. Fishermen will locate on Alaskan lands and make homes. At the present rate, Mr. Killen says, the salmon will soon be destroyed. They are being fished for in the spawning waters to such an extent that they have no opportunity to propagate. Halibut and herring will last longer.

Mr. Killen says that from that country will be drawn the sailors for the merchant marine and navy. It can be done, he thinks, by granting to every American citizen who shall establish himself a home for five years on public lands, and who shall engage in some occupation on his own account for the same period, 20-acre tracts of land with about 80 feet of water front. The latter will make it possible for boats to be landed and nets to be drawn. The timber of 20 acres of land would build a boat, a house, and furnish fuel. As fast as the timber is taken off the land, small fruits and green vegetables can be grown and grass will be furnished for domestic animals. Grasses grow to great perfection. Little was seen of the cultivation of cereals and small fruits. Berries abound there, though practically no attention is paid to their cultivation. As to the country from the southern boundary to Kodiak and Long Island and from the Pacific to the Alaskan mountains, the climate is extremely wet, but not cold. The winters are very long and the feeding period will be at least seven months. Cereals will not ripen and vegetables will not mature.

BROUGHT BACK BY MAIN FORCE

SENSIBLE STEAMER CAPTAIN REFUSES TO LAND A BLOODSHED PARTY.

To Allow Them to Proceed Would Have Been to Send Them to Their Deaths, and He Brought Them Home.

San Francisco, November 4.—The 27 members of the North Fork Alaskan expedition who returned to this city on the steamer President from St. Michaels last night, claim that they were brought here against their will. Finding that the old river steamer Mare Island was unable to carry them from St. Michaels to the mouth of the Yukon, owing to adverse currents, they decided to go overland to the gold fields, and when the President was preparing to leave 29 of them arranged with Captain Nelson to take them to Unalaklik on the mainland, whence they would begin their journey toward Dawson City. On arriving at Unalaklik the master of the steamer refused to land passengers, claiming that it was impossible to force a boat ashore on account of the ice which was forming along the beach, and also that by sending them ashore there to commence such a journey as they proposed would be aiding them to their deaths. Therefore they were kept on board and brought to this city.

The schooner Bessie K. arrived at St. Michaels the day before the President sailed, with fourteen gold hunters headed by W. M. Coffee. The schooner will winter there and the party will proceed up the river in the spring.

SMALL POX AMONG UTES.

Santa Fe, N. M., November 4.—Captain N. C. Nordstrom, Indian agent, who has returned from the north part of the territory, says that small pox has broken out among the Ute Indians and that quarantine has been established to keep the disease from being communicated to the Jarvis Apaches.

A LARGE DEPOSIT.

New York, Nov. 4.—A member of the Union Pacific syndicate, speaking of the arrangements for depositing in the bank \$38,000,000, which is to be paid the government for the release of its lien upon the Union Pacific, said: "The transaction will be carried out without a ripple in the financial condition of the market. The money will be deposited in eight or nine banks and more if they care to qualify as such depositories. One bank is ready with bonds to take \$15,000,000 of the money and it can arrange to take \$20,000,000 if necessary."

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