Figures of Presidential Election of 1896, and Congressional Election Following, with Reference to Next Year's Campaign.

(New York Herald.)

Map Showing Election Results of 1896, Republican States Shaded.

Republican Vote, 7,104,779; Representing 271 Electoral Votes.
Democratic Vote, 6,502,925; Representing 176 Electoral Votes.

Map Showing Election Results of 1898, Republican Stat s Shaded.

Republican Vote, 5,499,064; Representing 272 Electoral Votes.
Democratic Vote, 5,427,224; Representing 175 Electoral Votes.

THE active work of the presidential campaign of 1900 began recently in Chicago, where the Democratic national committee met and indorsed the Chicago platform of 1896 and Mr. Bryan, who was present. Mr. Bryan at present has control of the machinery of the party, and there seems little doubt of his renomination. Some of the leading gold Democrats of 1896 are announcing their opposition to the platform and candidate once more, but the exact amount of opposition within the party cannot be determined for some time.

Mr. Bryan's friends lay claim to success on the following grounds:

1. Most gold Democrats will vote for Bryan either because they do not like the treatment they have received from Republicans or because they are opposed to imperialism.

2. Many former Republicans will vote for Bryan because they are opposed to trusts and imperialism and because they think free silver would help the situation.

3. A reaction against an administration always sets in, and in normal times it is virtually impossible to re-elect any President.

4. Bryan is better known than in 1896, fear of a panic no longer exists and this country is able to establish free silver on its own account and maintain it.

The Republican view is quite different. They prophesy McKinley's re-election on the following grounds:

1. McKinley's successful administration of civil and military affairs.

2. The prosperity that has come from the Dingley tariff and the gold standard.

3. Gold Democrats will not support Bryan and the Democratic party cannot be made to unite on any one.

The study of election figures of 1897 and 1898 is interesting at this time. No one will claim that they necessarily foretell the result in 1900, but they do give a pretty correct idea of what the Democrats must overcome in order to win. The two diagrams given herewith show the results of the elections in 1896 and 1898, the Republican States being shaded. It will be noted that McKinley carried a compact body of States covering the northeast section of the country and Oregon and California in addition. These States represented a total of 271 electoral votes, Bryan capturing one in California and one in Kentucky. The vote for the two leading candidates was:

McKinley 7,104,779
Bryan 6,502,925

being the largest vote ever cast in a presidential election. These totals vary slightly from some other estimates, as some persons count the votes of the highest electors and some the lowest, while others give the average. McKinley's total plurality was little more than his pluralities in New York and Pennsylvania combined.

There were few State elections in 1897, and in none of them were the changes important except that New York and Kentucky went Democratic.

In 1898 there were State elections in all but a few of the States and in all the congressional districts. The diagram above shows which States were carried by each party, those by Republicans being shaded. It will be noted that the Democrats gained over 1896 only two States—Kentucky and Minnesota—and the latter only on the governorship, where fusion elected a popular Scandinavian by 20,000 plurality, though the Republicans carried every congressional district by pluralities aggregating over 32,000.

On the other hand, the Republicans gained Washington, Wyoming, Kansas and South Dakota, which have twenty-one electoral votes, the same as Kentucky and Minnesota. The total vote in 1898 in the various States foots up as follows: Republican, 5,499,065; Democratic, 5,427,224.

The vote in the electoral college represented by these States are: Republican, 272; Democratic, 175, or within one vote of the result in 1896, the difference being accounted for by the Bryan vote in California.

What Mr. Bryan must have to win is forty-nine more electoral votes than his party carried last fall. In all probability he must have fifty-eight votes, for Minnesota can scarcely be imagined as a sure Democratic State. As to where these votes would come from in case of Mr. Bryan's election, those interested in the subject may figure out for themselves with the aid of the above maps and the following table, which gives the electoral vote of each State:

Alabama	11	Nebraska	8
Arkansas	8	Nevada	3
California	9	New Hampshire	4
Colorado	4	New Jersey	10
Connecticut	6	New York	36
Delaware	3	North Carolina	11
Florida	4	North Dakota	3
Georgia	13	Ohio	23
Idaho	3	Oregon	4
Illinois	24	Pennsylvania	32
Indiana	15	Rhode Island	4
Iowa	13	South Carolina	9
Kansas	10	South Dakota	4
Kentucky	13	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	8	Texas	15
Maine	6	Utah	3
Maryland	8	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	15	Virginia	12
Michigan	14	Washington	4
Minnesota	9	West Virginia	6
Mississippi	9	Wisconsin	12
Missouri	17	Wyoming	3
Montana	3		
Total			447

AUTOCARS FOR THE MAILS.

Postoffice Department Experiments with Them in Buffalo.

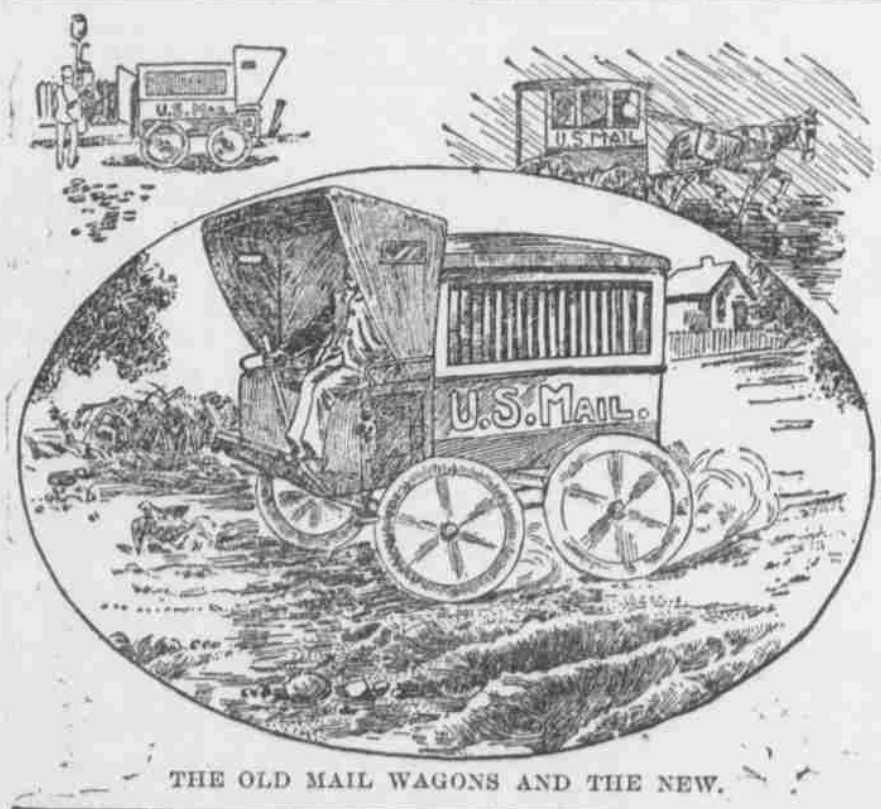
For some time past the Chicago postal authorities have been experimenting with autocars for use in the postal service. Heretofore collection wagons have been hauled by weary horses. In the big down-town district where collections are of hourly happening men on foot do the work. But in the outer districts the contract wagon with its despondent nag is the real thing. But the Government has had its attention called to the fact that it is possible to collect the mails by means of horseless carriages. Experiments so far seem to demonstrate the practicability of the idea. In Buffalo N. Y., the use of such cars has been successful, but it should be borne in mind that Buffalo is a city of asphalt streets and lack of grades. Chicago postal authorities do not believe that they will prove successful in the outlying districts of Chicago, although swifter service is a thing much to be desired.

So long as the project is wholly in the experimental stage no special type of mail car to be operated automatically can be fixed upon as the style of greatest utility. But in the cases where cars have been used a general type has been used. Capacity for the storage of bundles of letters is a prerequisite. The express wagons used have great storage capacity. They are electric cars with storage batteries as motors. In the mail cars the same general plan has so far been carried out.

The wagons are much like those now in use. They have a covered seat, where the operator can sit and manage the machine. They lie low on sturdy trucks of iron, but light in construction. They have the covered body with a door in the rear, which can be locked after the collector has deposited the contents of a mail box. They have thirty-inch wheels with pneumatic tires and are otherwise the same wagons now in use where a bedraggled and melancholy horse is the drawing power.

The principal change to be noted in these wagons is that the rear trucks carry nearly all of the carrying capacity. The gearing will be rigged much like a four-wheeled hose reel of light steel, with a space back of the forward trucks for the placing of the battery or whatever kind of motor is to be used. The vehicle back of this will hang low as the ordinary mail wagon does, thus providing a receptacle for the collections. The machine can be operated by one man, as is the case at present. He will sit in the box seat in front, where the motor and steering gear will come close to the hand. When the vehicle is stopped for any purpose he can dismount and take on or discharge his collections as readily if not more so than he does now while his nag is browsing on the grass plats near the curb.

Strength and lightness are the two essentials in the construction. Recent experiments seem to demonstrate that the automobile can be used on country roads with as much success as the bicycle can.



THE OLD MAIL WAGONS AND THE NEW.

NATURE'S WAR PAINT.

Dark Backs and Light Breasts Make Birds Almost Invisible.

Passing through the Natural History Museum a day or two ago, my eye was arrested by a case which apparently contained a gray, duck-like bird facing its own ghost. The "no passage" barrier precluded closer inspection, and for five minutes I stood staring at the case, unable to make out what that wraith-like, almost invisible bird-form might be.

I had given it up, when the descriptive tablet, which had been pushed aside, came to my assistance. The exhibit is designed by a clever American naturalist to show why Nature has colored most wild beasts and birds dark above and light below.

The visible bird was a model clad in flannel of dingy-gray, and against a background of similar hue it showed up distinctly, thanks to the light on its back and its own shade.

Its ghost-like companion, clad in the same way, owed its invisibility to the application of a little dark paint on its back and a little white paint underneath after the fashion affected by scores of birds.

It seems incredible that such painting could make the difference, but so it is.

AN EXILED MONUMENT.

Germany Would Not Permit Its Erection—New York Dedicates It.

In Bronx borough, New York, has been unveiled a monument with a unique and romantic history. It is a sculptured exile driven from Germany because of the bitter feeling that still exists against the man whom it commemorates.

The monument is a fountain, representing the Lorelei, famous in German song and legend, and commemorating Heine, the poet, whose verses of German legend—and particularly of the Lorelei—are familiar in every German household, but whose advocacy of liberty made him detestable to German royalty. Heine has been dead years, but his memory is as much an object of hatred in governmental circles as he was himself.

The monument was designed by Prof. Herter, one of Germany's foremost artists. Surmounting the whole is a female figure of the Lorelei—the legendary siren who dwelt in a cave on the River Rhine and lured men to destruction in the whirlpool. The work was admired by all Germans, but when its erection was attempted at Frankfort the authorities forbade the work to go on. Then it was taken to Dusseldorf, Hamburg and other cities, with similar results. Finally a number of wealthy New Yorkers agreed to buy it and put it up in New York. Here again there was an objection. It was said that Heine was not an American and had nothing to do with this country. After a long struggle the objection was overcome and now the memorial is in place in the northern end of the city. The sculptured merman and mermaids at

THE HEINE FOUNTAIN.

the fountain's base will lead to a better knowledge of the delightful legends of the Rhine.

The Fear of Fear.

Some one says the only thing to fear is fear, and that's about right. That doesn't mean that one is to go about in a state of cheerful idiocy, caressing every buzz saw he comes across in the absurd idea that nothing can do him harm. That would be invoking the fool-killer, who does sometimes catch up with such people. It means the practical application of the idea that there are two things one need not worry about—what he can help and what he cannot help. If a thing can be helped, it's help and not worry that it needs, and if it cannot be helped, it is high time that the "incident be closed," as the diplomats say.—Chicago Drovers' Journal.

No Mustaches in Alaska.

Men exposed to the rigors of the Alaska winter never wear mustaches. They wear full beards to protect the throat and face, but keep the upper lips clean shaven. The moisture from the breath congeals so quickly that a mustache becomes embedded in a solid cake of ice and the face is frozen in a short time.

Sound Advice.

Manager—There is one motto, my young friend, that you seem to have left out of your consideration, and that I advise you henceforth to bear in mind.

Fresh actor—What is that, pray?

Manager—Think before you act.—Richmond Dispatch.

No man would be conceited if he could see himself as others see him.

Even the quiet waiter is frequently called to order.

Homelike.

"I'll know better next time," said Mrs. Ferguson, speaking of it afterward. "I told George's uncle to consider himself at home in our house."

"Well?"

"Well, it wasn't five minutes afterward that he began to grumble about the cooking."—Chicago Tribune.

A ball of fire which afterward proved to be a meteor, was seen shooting through the sky at Fon du Lac, Wis. It alighted upon the roof of John Walters' dwelling, and set fire to the house.

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