

The Press and Banner.

BY HUGH WILSON.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

BOODLE WINS.

HANNA BUYS THE PRESIDENCY FOR M'KINLEY.

Returns Are Slow and Few, But Enough Has Been Received to Make It Almost Certain that the Republicans Have Won.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Reports show that fair weather prevailed everywhere today except in Montana and Utah, and that a very heavy vote was polled. The only disturbance so far reported were at St. Louis, where one man was killed, and at Philadelphia where one man was fatally shot.

An unusual proportion of government officials in the higher offices remained in Washington and did not vote. The list included President Cleveland and Private Secretary Thurber, who were at the White House most of the day. Secretaries Olney, Carlisle who lost his vote by a technicality of the law and Morton, Solicitor General Holmes Conrad of Virginia, Assistant Attorney General Thomas, Assistant Secretaries Rockhill, Dabney and Sims and a number of bureau chiefs, some of whom, however, have lost their votes by reason of long residence in Washington.

At 11 o'clock sufficient returns had been received at the Republican headquarters to show that McKinley had received 284 electoral votes and Bryan 69 votes, while 94 were in doubt—some through a question as to what the returns indicated and others from lack of definite returns. The States voting for McKinley are: Connecticut 6, Delaware 3, Illinois 21, Indiana 15, Iowa 13, Kentucky 13, Maine 6, Maryland 8, Massachusetts 15, Michigan 14, Minnesota 15, Missouri 17, Montana 3, Nevada 3, New Hampshire 4, New Jersey 10, New York 36, North Dakota 3, Ohio 23, Pennsylvania 32, Rhode Island 4, South Carolina 4, Tennessee 12, Vermont 4, West Virginia 6, Wisconsin 12. For Bryan: Alabama 11, Arkansas 8, Colorado 4, Florida 4, Georgia 13, Idaho 3, Louisiana 8, Mississippi 9 and South Carolina 9.

In doubt, or returns very few and indefinite: California 9, Kansas 10, Missouri 17, Montana 3, Nevada 3, North Carolina 11, Oregon 4, Texas 15, Utah 3, Virginia 12, Washington 4, and Wyoming 3.

The streets of Washington in front of the election boards were thronged with unnumbered thousands to-night, and all the hotels and many private residences received the returns by wire and long distance telephone. President Cleveland and Secretaries Carlisle, Olney and Morton received the returns at the White House. At the Republican headquarters the bulletins were accompanied by shouting thousands, and the managers in the spacious parlors of the Hotel Normandie held open house reading the returns and private advice to the rejoicing assemblage.

In marked contrast with the joy at Republican headquarters were the Democratic and Populist headquarters, where those assembled attempted to dispel the settling gloom by questioning the accuracy of the returns and hoping that the country districts might change the result. Chairman Faulkner and Secretary Gardner of the Congressional committee locked themselves in a room, and no one was permitted to pass the portals. Together with Senator Hunton of Virginia, Senator Gibson of Maryland and a few others they discussed the news as it came in. Senator Gorman remained at his home and was furnished bulletins as they arrived. Senator Butler and Secretary Edgerton and a few others were at Populist headquarters.

Special advices were not numerous at either the Populist or Democratic headquarters; but at the Republican headquarters up to midnight enough returns had been received to warrant Chairman Babcock in claiming a majority of over 100 in the next House against free silver. Chairman Mercer claimed 300 electoral votes for McKinley and that 235 Republicans and gold Democrats had been elected to the House. "The estimate," said he, "will not be changed much either way. The silver men have carried one New England district, probably two in New York, two in Ohio and one in Pennsylvania, one in Maryland, four in Indiana, four in Illinois, three in Michigan, one in Iowa, one in Nebraska and four in Kansas. We have carried four California districts, one in Washington, four in West Virginia, seven in Kentucky, five in Tennessee, one in Alabama, two or three in Texas, seven in Missouri, four in North Carolina and four in Virginia."

Senator Faulkner said: "It is impossible at this hour to express an opinion on the completion of the House or the general result. The reports have been so contradictory and have been in such direct opposition to our private telegrams that we feel it impossible to express an opinion until we hear from our managers in the several States which we have regarded as doubtful. We as yet concede nothing as to the House or the general result."

Senator Butler had nothing to say for publication. He, however, questioned the accuracy of the returns in many instances, pointing out what he deemed the inconsistencies of some of the reports.

ASSOCIATED PRESS FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—From returns received up to midnight the Associated Press has prepared the following table on the electoral vote:

Table with columns: State, McKinley, Bryan, Doubt. Lists states from Alabama to Montana with corresponding electoral votes.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIGURING ON POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE TWO HOUSES.

An Estimated Republican Membership of Not Less Than 200 in the House of Representatives—How It is Figured Out by States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—From returns thus far received the next Senate probably will stand as follows: Republicans 42, Democrats 32, Independents and Populists 11, doubtful 5, total 90. On the currency question the Senate undoubtedly will have an anti-silver majority. The doubtful States are Delaware, Kansas, Kentucky, North Carolina and South Dakota. The Republicans would need 45 with the Vice-President to control the Senate. The Republican Senators who bolted the St. Louis ticket and platform are classed as independents. They are Teller, Dubois, Mantle and Cannon. Another Utah Senator, to be elected to succeed Brown, will no doubt be an independent.

At the Republican and Democratic Congressional headquarters tonight the chairmen have been figuring on the complexion of the next House. Chairman Babcock says that he has complete reports from 193 Congressional Districts that have elected Republicans. There are 135 districts that have elected Democrats or Populists and 28 districts in which the returns are incomplete. These may be all classed as doubtful, with the prospect that the Republicans will secure at least one-half of them, which would make a total Republican membership in the Fifty-Fifth Congress, 227. It is safe to say that under no circumstances will the membership fall below 200.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The President today issued the following: RESERVING PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States: The people of the United States should never be unmindful of the gratitude they owe the God of Nations for His watchful care which has shielded them from dire disaster and pointed out to them the way of peace and happiness. Nor should they ever refuse to acknowledge with contrite hearts their proneness to turn away from God's teachings and to follow with sinful pride their own devices. To the end that these thoughts may be quickened, it is fitting that on a day especially appointed we should join together in approaching the Throne of Grace with praises and supplication.

Therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 26th day of the present month of November, to be kept and observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer throughout our land.

On that day let all our people forego their usual work and occupation, and assembled in their accustomed places of worship, let them with one accord render thanks to the Creator of the Universe for our preservation as a nation and our deliverance from every threatened danger; for the peace that has dwelt within our boundaries; for our defense against disease and pestilence during the year that has passed; for the pious rewards that have followed the labors of our husbandmen, and for all the other blessings that have been vouchsafed to us. And let us, through the meditation of Him who has taught us how to pray implore the forgiveness of our sins and continuation of heavenly favor.

Let us not forget on this day of thanksgiving the poor and needy; and by deeds of charity let our offerings of praise be made more acceptable in the sight of the Lord.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States which I have caused to be hereto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-first.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President.

RICHARD OLNEY, Secretary of State.

Proud of His State.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 5.—Mr. Bryan gave out the following interview on the situation in Nebraska: "The result in Nebraska is very gratifying. We have had great obstacles to overcome and yet in spite of all these obstacles we have secured a majority of 10,000 or 15,000 for our electoral ticket and have elected the entire State ticket and also at least four and probably five members of congress out of the six and have elected a good working majority in both branches of the legislature. The Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans have worked together in perfect harmony and they share the victory together. The gold standard Democrats, by collusion with Republican officials, secured a place on the ballot as the Democrats, and deceived a few voters, but the attempted fraud was called to the attention of the voters and the evil effects reduced to a minimum. It is safe to say that almost the entire Palmer vote was cast because the gold Democrats here, elsewhere, voted almost unanimously for the Republicans. I am proud of Nebraska and grateful to my friends in this State for their loyalty. No cause ever had more devoted supporters than the silver cause has in Nebraska. Having control of the legislative machinery in this State, we should be able to reform our ballot law so as to prevent the frauds which have been perpetrated under it and we shall also be able to secure legislation which will protect the voters from coercion and intimidation. The people of Nebraska have cause for rejoicing. The good effect of our victory in this State will be felt for years to come."

HANNA FRAMES THE ASSISTANTS.

New York, Nov. 5.—Mr. Hanna's attention was today called to the rise in American securities abroad since election. He regarded this as a very good augury and thought that the rise would be a permanent one. "Do you feel that the silver question has been settled by this election?" Mr. Hanna was asked. "I feel certain that it is the beginning of the end," he replied. "The election must result in the most serious consideration of that question."

Mr. Hanna paid a tribute to the National Democrats. "They were," he said, "a very important factor in the election and I don't think any man appreciates their services more than I do. They worked just as hard for the same results. There was no break in the line anywhere and they were loyal from the outset. The value of their services cannot be over estimated."

THE DENVER LONE BANDIT.

CAPTURED AND FINDS RELIEF IN MAKING A CONFESSION.

Hense Downen's Career—Tells the Story of His Life and Lets in Light on Many Robberies and Murders that Have Hitherto Puzzled the Police.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 7.—In a cell at the county jail, refusing to talk to any one, and asking only to die, Hense Downen awaits the action of the civil authorities in his case. According to his own confession, Downen is a murderer, a highway robber and a petty thief. The civil authorities are not sure that all he has confessed is the truth. Enough, however, has been confirmed to justify them in keeping him in close confinement for the present.

For six months or more a lone highwayman had been robbing people near the city, and the police authorities failed to apprehend the criminal. A week ago two city detectives stepped into an uptown bicycle store and arrested a man who was waiting for his bicycle to be repaired. In this prosaic manner the remarkable criminal fell into the clutches of the law.

When a boy he was quiet and well behaved, but had company and a headstrong will led him into crime. He stole a mule from a ranchman named Trembly in 1873, was arrested and released under bond, which was signed by his brother. He forfeited the bond and disappeared, to turn up in Tulare county, California, where he obtained work in a saw mill. He became acquainted with an agent of the Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, and one day, learning that \$6,000 was to be shipped by stage on the following night, he determined to hold up that stage. The driver changed his route that night, and Downen waited in a quiet place in the road only to find later that he had been balked.

"I was not disappointed in not securing the \$6,000," he stated in his confession, "and I concluded to try again the next night. This time I secured \$855 from the treasury box and the passengers. I was somewhat nervous, but made a good bluff and called upon imaginary confederates to cover the driver and passengers with guns. I made the people get down and line up alongside the road and I robbed one by one. Vest Townsend, the driver, in making a report of the robbery, declared that there were at least a dozen robbers in the gang. I never at any time in my life worked with an accomplice."

"A few days later I rode on a train in company with the sheriff of Tulare county, and talked with him about the robbery. After that I visited San Francisco, St. Louis and Denver and returned to California six months later, when I again held up the same stage line. In making my escape that time I stole a horse out of a farmer's barn and was arrested for that theft. I thought I was wanted for stage robbery and I gave myself away. I was tried, convicted and sentenced to 22 years in the San Quentin penitentiary. After being seven years in prison I became a trusty in the laundry, and stealing some clothes from a guard, I escaped."

"I lived on fruit for a time, but hungering for more substantial food I begged for something to eat at a ranch near Petaluma. The woman of the house gave me a good supper, and while I was eating it her husband came in and instantly recognized me by the description sent out by the prison authorities. He sat down between me and the door with a gun in his hand and waited for me to finish my meal. When I attempted to get up he leveled the gun at me and told me to surrender. I refused and he shot me in the neck. I knuckled and fell down a heavy lamp, setting fire to the house, and ran, the farmer emptying his revolver at me as I escaped to the mountains."

"I walked until I reached a small town, and was shot at by a watchman. On reaching Sacramento I learned that a policeman had been murdered, and I immediately left town to avoid being arrested as a suspicious character. I managed to trade a blanket for a gun and then held up two men at Truckee. Next I heard that a Chinaman had drawn \$2,000 out of the bank at Colfax and was about to leave for China. I followed him out of Colfax and tried to hold him up on a mountain trail."

"He jumped over a cliff and was killed, so I did not get a cent. I returned to Truckee and was there arrested for murdering the policeman at Sacramento. Afraid of being lynched if I was taken to that city, I confessed to being an escaped convict and was sent back to San Quentin. After serving ten years I was pardoned."

"I then went to San Jose and began working for a seaman. While there I committed several small robberies, and one night killed a man in a saloon, and was sentenced to seven years. Within one week after reaching this prison I joined with others in an attempted escape. I fell from a wall and broke my right leg, which slightly crippled me for life. I was recaptured and had to serve out my full term."

"If I had received a light sentence for that first stage robbery," said the criminal, "I would have reformed, but after putting in years of slavery in prison, and being shot by a farmer when I had escaped, so he might get the reward of \$50, I became reckless and grew to be an enemy of society."

Of his exploits about Denver, beginning over a year ago, Downen confessed fully soon after his arrest. One night he stopped Joel Ashworth in a thickly settled residence district. Ashworth was sleeping lightly along, whistling and swinging a cane. He declined to be held up, and tried to strike down the robber pointing at him, but the weapon was discharged and Ashworth fell and was dead before he could tell how he had been murdered. The murder at the time was a deep mystery to the police authorities.

His last deed was committed upon an old friend, distantly related to him by marriage. Mark Morris managed a general hardware store at Henderson, down along the Platte River in a ranching district. Downen loitered about the store considerably. Early one evening Morris heard Downen from without call to him to come and help him take a trunk away from the railroad station platform. When outside Downen covered Morris with a gun and made him throw up his hands and submitted to being searched for money and valuables.

Just as the deed was being committed two tramps came in sight and Downen had to stop to order them to move on down the road. Downen tried Morris and struck out for Denver. The two tramps were arrested at Brighton later on in the evening and they told what they had seen. Armed with a good description of the highwayman Brighton officers gave chase on horseback. Downen was mounted upon a bicycle and made such fast time into the city that they were unable to overtake him. The following day the country officers recognized Downen at a wheel store and they promptly notified the city police and that highwayman was finally lodged in jail.

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IN A GREAT LEADER.

Bryan Was Equal to the Occasion Every Time.

Bryan closed his phenomenal campaign with a tour through his own State, Nebraska, Monday. It must be acknowledged by both friend and foe that he has proven himself to be the most remarkable man of his generation. He has accomplished a feat which any sane person would have pronounced a physical impossibility; traveled over 14,000 miles and made over 500 speeches—no two alike, frequently as many as 20 a day—all in a few weeks. In commenting upon Mr. Bryan's great achievement the New York Journal says: "And in thinking over this almost superhuman accomplishment of Mr. Bryan, one thing must always be borne in mind. His position as far as power and money was concerned was one of isolation—almost loneliness. The great power of the press was practically all against him, and his only effective way of reaching the masses of the people and putting before them the truth and the principle at issue was to talk to them himself—with his own voice in his own person. Without the press and without the machinery of the political bosses Mr. Bryan almost single-handedly undertook a campaign which required the endurance and strength of a physical giant. Lincoln in his cabinet had this tremendous power of work when work like this was imperative. Edison in his laboratory, today in and day out over some great scientific secret, is another type of this marvelous physical and mental vigor. So was Napoleon, who in his hard campaigns snatched sleep in his saddle. In reviewing this marvelous work the mind is bewildered by the vastness of the achievement. The thought of it is productive of many reflections. The sincerity of the man, his earnestness, his energy, his brilliant oratory, his thorough command of the issue he has brought before the people—all these attributes instantly suggest themselves to any one who begins to review William Jennings Bryan's course. Above them all, however, stands the physical endurance of the man, a fortitude that makes one stare and gasp. Of all the millions and millions of men who have lived since the world began history does not tell of a single one who did what Mr. Bryan has done. And had he, before he attempted this colossal undertaking, consulted all the physicians in the land and told them exactly what he proposed to do, their unanimous answer would have been: 'It is impossible. The human frame cannot endure it.' Yet it has been done, and come what may, the achievement will take its place in history."

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"I was not disappointed in not securing the \$6,000," he stated in his confession, "and I concluded to try again the next night. This time I secured \$855 from the treasury box and the passengers. I was somewhat nervous, but made a good bluff and called upon imaginary confederates to cover the driver and passengers with guns. I made the people get down and line up alongside the road and I robbed one by one. Vest Townsend, the driver, in making a report of the robbery, declared that there were at least a dozen robbers in the gang. I never at any time in my life worked with an accomplice."

"A few days later I rode on a train in company with the sheriff of Tulare county, and talked with him about the robbery. After that I visited San Francisco, St. Louis and Denver and returned to California six months later, when I again held up the same stage line. In making my escape that time I stole a horse out of a farmer's barn and was arrested for that theft. I thought I was wanted for stage robbery and I gave myself away. I was tried, convicted and sentenced to 22 years in the San Quentin penitentiary. After being seven years in prison I became a trusty in the laundry, and stealing some clothes from a guard, I escaped."

"I lived on fruit for a time, but hungering for more substantial food I begged for something to eat at a ranch near Petaluma. The woman of the house gave me a good supper, and while I was eating it her husband came in and instantly recognized me by the description sent out by the prison authorities. He sat down between me and the door with a gun in his hand and waited for me to finish my meal. When I attempted to get up he leveled the gun at me and told me to surrender. I refused and he shot me in the neck. I knuckled and fell down a heavy lamp, setting fire to the house, and ran, the farmer emptying his revolver at me as I escaped to the mountains."

"I walked until I reached a small town, and was shot at by a watchman. On reaching Sacramento I learned that a policeman had been murdered, and I immediately left town to avoid being arrested as a suspicious character. I managed to trade a blanket for a gun and then held up two men at Truckee. Next I heard that a Chinaman had drawn \$2,000 out of the bank at Colfax and was about to leave for China. I followed him out of Colfax and tried to hold him up on a mountain trail."

"He jumped over a cliff and was killed, so I did not get a cent. I returned to Truckee and was there arrested for murdering the policeman at Sacramento. Afraid of being lynched if I was taken to that city, I confessed to being an escaped convict and was sent back to San Quentin. After serving ten years I was pardoned."

"I then went to San Jose and began working for a seaman. While there I committed several small robberies, and one night killed a man in a saloon, and was sentenced to seven years. Within one week after reaching this prison I joined with others in an attempted escape. I fell from a wall and broke my right leg, which slightly crippled me for life. I was recaptured and had to serve out my full term."

"If I had received a light sentence for that first stage robbery," said the criminal, "I would have reformed, but after putting in years of slavery in prison, and being shot by a farmer when I had escaped, so he might get the reward of \$50, I became reckless and grew to be an enemy of society."

Of his exploits about Denver, beginning over a year ago, Downen confessed fully soon after his arrest. One night he stopped Joel Ashworth in a thickly settled residence district. Ashworth was sleeping lightly along, whistling and swinging a cane. He declined to be held up, and tried to strike down the robber pointing at him, but the weapon was discharged and Ashworth fell and was dead before he could tell how he had been murdered. The murder at the time was a deep mystery to the police authorities.

His last deed was committed upon an old friend, distantly related to him by marriage. Mark Morris managed a general hardware store at Henderson, down along the Platte River in a ranching district. Downen loitered about the store considerably. Early one evening Morris heard Downen from without call to him to come and help him take a trunk away from the railroad station platform. When outside Downen covered Morris with a gun and made him throw up his hands and submitted to being searched for money and valuables.

Just as the deed was being committed two tramps came in sight and Downen had to stop to order them to move on down the road. Downen tried Morris and struck out for Denver. The two tramps were arrested at Brighton later on in the evening and they told what they had seen. Armed with a good description of the highwayman Brighton officers gave chase on horseback. Downen was mounted upon a bicycle and made such fast time into the city that they were unable to overtake him. The following day the country officers recognized Downen at a wheel store and they promptly notified the city police and that highwayman was finally lodged in jail.

After his lodgings had been searched after Morris had come to town and identified his assailant and after other damning evidence had been secured, Downen lost courage and broke down, confessing all.

IN A GREAT LEADER.

Bryan Was Equal to the Occasion Every Time.

Bryan closed his phenomenal campaign with a tour through his own State, Nebraska, Monday. It must be acknowledged by both friend and foe that he has proven himself to be the most remarkable man of his generation. He has accomplished a feat which any sane person would have pronounced a physical impossibility; traveled over 14,000 miles and made over 500 speeches—no two alike, frequently as many as 20 a day