

learned so much," but the humility of Wisdom "that he knows no more."  
FRANK C. WELLS.  
Brooklyn, New York.

**NEWS**

The electoral vote for president and vice president will be the same as given last week (page 486), with the exception of one state, Nebraska, which goes from the Bryan to the McKinley column. Mr. McKinley's vote is thereby increased to 292, while Mr. Bryan's is reduced to 155, giving McKinley a majority in the electoral college of 137. Official returns being still incomplete, no trustworthy statement of the popular vote can yet be made.

Immediately upon being convinced of his defeat, Mr. Bryan telegraphed Mr. McKinley, saying:

At the close of another presidential campaign it is my lot to congratulate you upon a second victory.

Mr. McKinley replied:

I acknowledge with cordial thanks your message of congratulation and extend you my good wishes.

Mr. Bryan's letter to the public, issued on the 8th, is as follows:

The result was a surprise to me and the magnitude of the republican victory was a surprise to our opponents, as well as to those who voted our ticket. It is impossible to analyze the returns until they are more complete, but, generally speaking, we seem to have gained in the large cities and to have lost in the smaller cities and in the country. The republicans were able to secure tickets or passes for all of their voters who were away from home, and this gave them a considerable advantage. We have no way of knowing at this time how much money was spent in the purchase of votes and in colonization. But, while these would account for some of the republican gains, they could not account for the widespread increase in the republican vote. The prosperity argument was probably the most potent one used by the republicans. They compared the present conditions with the panic times of 1893 to 1896, and this argument had weight with those who did not stop to consider the reasons for the change. The appeal, "Stand by the president while the war is on," had a great deal of influence among those who did not realize that a war against the doctrine of self-government in the Philippines must react upon us in this country.

We have made an honest fight on

an honest platform, and, having done our duty as we saw it, we have nothing to regret. We are defeated but not discouraged. The fight must go on. I am sure that republican policies will be repudiated by the people when the tendency of those policies is fully understood. The contest between plutocracy and democracy cannot end until one or the other is completely triumphant.

I have come out of the campaign with perfect health and a clear conscience. I did my utmost to bring success to the principles for which I stood. Mr. Stevenson did all that he could. Senator Jones and the members of the democratic, populist, silver republican and anti-imperialist committees did all they could. Mr. Hearst and his associates in the club organization put forth their best efforts. Our newspapers, our campaign speakers and our local organizations all did their part.

I have no fault to find and no reproaches. I shall continue to take an active interest in politics as long as I live. I believe it to be the duty of the citizen to do so, and in addition to my interest as a citizen I feel that it will require a lifetime of work to repay the political friends who have done so much for me.

I shall not be a senatorial candidate before the legislature which has just been elected. Senator Allen deserves the senatorship which goes to the populists. Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. W. H. Thompson are avowed candidates for the democratic senatorship. They both deserve well of the party, and I am too grateful to them for past support to stand in their way even if I desired a seat in the senate.

The last paragraph of this letter was written with reference to a call upon Mr. Bryan to accept an election as senator, upon the supposition which then prevailed that there would be a fusion majority in the Nebraska legislature.

In Nebraska the fusion state and legislative tickets, as well as the presidential, were defeated, though by a closer vote; and in Minnesota Gov. Lind falls short of reelection by a plurality for his republican adversary which is estimated at from 1,000 to 5,000.

The returns from the Canadian elections, of which we were able last week to give only an incomplete report, were fully revised on the 9th, for 209 out of the 213 constituencies, with the following result:

Province.	1900.	
	Lib.	Cons. Ind.
Ontario .....	33	56 2
Quebec .....	57	7 ..

Nova Scotia .....	15	5 ..
New Brunswick .....	9	5 ..
Prince Edw'd Island...	4	1 ..
Manitoba .....	2	3 2
Northwest Territory ..	3	1 ..
British Columbia .....	1	2 1
Totals .....	124	80 5

For purposes of comparison we give the political complexion of the preceding house of commons, elected in 1896:

Province.	1896.		
	Lib.	Cons.	Ind.
Ontario .....	47	40	5
Quebec .....	51	14	..
Nova Scotia .....	10	10	..
New Brunswick .....	5	8	1
Prince Edw'd Island...	3	2	..
Manitoba .....	4	2	1
Northwest Territory...	2	1	1
British Columbia .....	4	2	..
Total .....	126	79	8

Newfoundland has just passed through a more exciting and vital political experience, probably, than any of the other countries that have voted this autumn, and with results more satisfactory to democracy. She has defeated the attempt of a pronounced plutocratic leader, who already controls the country economically, to rivet his power upon the people by securing political control. This man is R. G. Reid. A Scotchman by birth, he went to Newfoundland from the United States ten years ago as a contractor to build a government railway. Owing to the financial depression that bankrupted the Newfoundland treasury, the government was unable to furnish funds for the railway construction, and Reid, already a millionaire, advanced them. He also relieved the government of the cost of operating the road for ten years after its completion, under a contract giving him 5,000 acres of land per mile of road operated. These contracts were afterward improvidently renewed, extended, added to and generally manipulated, until now Reid practically owns all the Newfoundland railways, steamer lines, wharves, docks, elevators, coal, copper and other mines, the pulp and lumber mills, the telegraph system, formerly owned by the government, and a good part of the land of the island. He is reported to be the largest landowner in the world, his holdings in Newfoundland alone aggregating 4,000,000 acres of the best land in the island; and he personally controls every large industry. Wishing, however, to incorpo-