

A careful estimate made by the Chicago Record-Herald of the 27th, based upon the foregoing official returns and a variety of unofficial information, gives the following totals on the Presidential vote of the two leading parties:

	1904.	1900.	1896.
Republican	7,654,891	7,207,923	7,106,779
Democratic	5,200,665	6,358,133	6,502,925
Rep. plural'y	2,454,226	849,790	603,854

It is now definitely known that the Electoral College (p. 520) chosen at the Presidential election will stand as follows:

States	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama	11	11
Arkansas	9	9
California	10	10
Colorado	5	5
Connecticut	7	7
Delaware	3	3
Florida	5	5
Georgia	13	13
Idaho	3	3
Illinois	27	27
Indiana	15	15
Iowa	13	13
Kansas	10	10
Kentucky	13	13
Louisiana	9	9
Maine	6	6
Maryland	1	7
Massachusetts	16	16
Michigan	14	14
Minnesota	11	11
Mississippi	10	10
Missouri	18	18
Montana	3	3
Nebraska	8	8
Nevada	3	3
New Hampshire	4	4
New Jersey	12	12
New York	39	39
North Carolina	12	12
North Dakota	4	4
Ohio	23	23
Oregon	4	4
Pennsylvania	34	34
Rhode Island	4	4
South Carolina	9	9
South Dakota	4	4
Tennessee	12	12
Texas	18	18
Utah	3	3
Vermont	4	4
Virginia	12	12
Washington	5	5
West Virginia	7	7
Wisconsin	13	13
Wyoming	3	3
Total	336	336
Plurality	196	196

It thus appears that the States carried by the Democrats in 1900, but lost to them in 1904 (p. 520), in addition to all that they lost in the former year, are:

Nevada	3
Idaho	3

Montana	3
Missouri	18
Colorado	5
Maryland	1
Total	33

Regarding the parliamentary elections in Italy (p. 505), the reports of a victory for the ministry appear to be confirmed. A feature of the election is reported by the following news dispatch of the 26th from Rome:

The result of the recent general election in Italy has been a source of much gratification to the authorities of the Vatican. Although with two exceptions, at Milan and Beramo, no Catholic candidate has been elected to Parliament, the participation of Catholics in the elections has obtained a large majority for the government and it is felt here that such would not have been the case if the Pope had not permitted Catholics to vote in several districts where the socialists and extremists numbered many followers. As it is, not only the laity but a great number of priests and monks went to the polls, dressed in their distinctive garb, and, as their number in Italy exceeds 100,000, they brought a great many votes to the support of the government candidates.

King Victor Emmanuel opened the Italian parliament on the 30th.

The German reichstag met again on the 29th after a recess, the session being opened with a speech by the president of the reichstag, Count von Ballestrem.

On the 24th the memorial of the Russian Zemstvos delegates (p. 535) was presented by the minister of the interior, Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, to the Czar. The delegates had dispersed on the 23d. Mirsky having forbidden the arrest of newspaper men for printing the memorial it will spread in print throughout Russia. A dispatch of the 24th from St. Petersburg to the New York Herald interprets the memorial as embodying the following articles:

Article I. That at the present moment the government is completely out of touch with the Russian people and their wants

Article II. That the government, in the opinion of the commission, has proceeded too far in the distrust which it has shown towards the establishment of anything like self-government

Article III. That the bureaucracy and centralization of government in St. Petersburg has to a great extent alienated the people from the throne.

Article IV. Not yet worked out in detail.

Article V. That, in order that Russia may be governed properly, there must be absolute freedom of conscience, religion, speech, and press.

Article VI. That all inhabitants of Russia, without regard being had to position and religion, and no matter as to what class they belong, must enjoy equal and the same civil and political rights; inasmuch as the bulk of the Russian nation consists of peasants, these latter must have the same access to the courts of justice as other people.

Article VII. That every person, irrespective of position, shall have the right to vote for members of the zemstvos, or be himself elected thereto.

Article VIII. Not yet worked out, but deals with the recommendation that there shall be two legislative houses, not of the British plan, but a lower house to consist of members of the zemstvos and an upper house to be modeled on that of the American senate. As it is of such immense importance, this point is still under discussion.

Article IX. That every person shall have the right, through his member of the legislative body, to have a voice in the formation of new legislation, the general control of the government, and confirmation of the budget.

Article X. That in order that the recommendation made by the commission may be brought into force in such a way as to be of the greatest benefit to the people, a general plebiscite should be taken all over Russia.

Whether this is a condensation of the memorial heretofore reported (p. 536), made by another interpreter, or a substitute adopted by the Zemstvos delegates, or a series of supplementary clauses, is not quite clear.

Encouragement is derived by the constitutionalists from the fact that on the 25th four members of the Zemstvos delegates—or, as the meeting is now called, the Zemstvoist Congress,—were received by the Czar in the imperial palace at Tzarskoe-Selo, they having gone there at his request to explain the causes and purpose of the memorial. They were the same four delegates who had been appointed by the Congress (p. 537) to present the memorial to the minister of the interior.

Fighting before Port Arthur (p. 521) continues, but the Russians are still in possession. No news at once important and reliable is at hand.

From Mukden (p. 535) there are