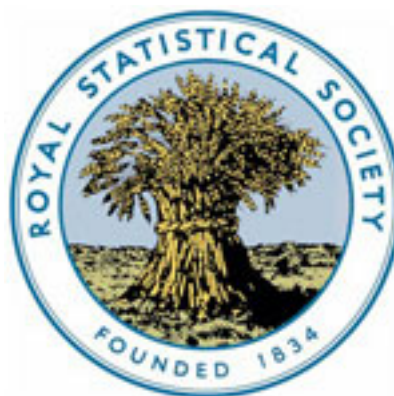


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The Elections of 1868 and 1874

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Source: *Journal of the Statistical Society of London*, Vol. 37, No. 2 (Jun., 1874), pp. 193-230

Published by: [Wiley](#) for the [Royal Statistical Society](#)

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2338721>

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*The ELECTIONS of 1868 and 1874. By JOHN BIDDULPH MARTIN, ESQ.*

[Read before the Statistical Society, 19th May, 1874.]

THE wide difference between the circumstances under which the General Elections of 1868 and 1874 took place renders a comparison of their results, so far as they can be ascertained, peculiarly desirable: the former was rendered necessary by the passing, under Mr. Disraeli's ministry, of a Reform Bill, which in itself had occasioned many a parliamentary crisis. As soon as the electoral registers could be revised after the Bill had passed, it was obviously necessary to dissolve a parliament that no longer was representative, the questions which were then before the country being of the greatest interest and gravity. In the very first rank was the question as to the future basis of the Protestant Church in Ireland, the question of reform of the Land Laws in Ireland, of reform in the system of Promotion in the Army, of the Ballot, and of Education throughout the United Kingdom, were points of hardly inferior moment. The election accordingly took place in November, 1868, and the result, in spite of the fact that the political bias of an unexpectedly large proportion of the newly-enfranchised voters proved to be Conservative, was the return as representatives of a majority of at least a hundred members, pledged to the support of all these extensive measures of reform. Never, perhaps, since the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, had a parliament been assembled under circumstances of greater national interest.

The election of 1874 took place under conditions widely different. Whether the work were well or ill done there might be a difference of opinion; as to the amount of work done there could not be any; but with the passing of every successive measure, the nation appeared to be less and less satisfied with the work of its hands, and to evince its dissatisfaction by the return to Parliament, as opportunity offered, of representatives hostile to the Government. When therefore Mr. Gladstone, after recovering from the shipwreck of the Irish Education Bill in 1873, abruptly dissolved Parliament at the beginning of 1874, the Parliament of 1868 had done its work, and in place of half-a-dozen measures, each in itself sufficient to warrant a dissolution, there was absolutely none before the country. The election addresses of 1868 teemed with promises of support or opposition to coming measures, those of 1874 were full of criticism or defence of measures already passed: the one was essentially prospective, the other as essentially retrospective. On the one hand a great Conservative reaction was

asserted to have set in, on the other it was contended that the cry of "Our Party in danger" would at once consolidate the relaxed discipline of the Liberal forces.

It would, therefore, be interesting to ascertain, by an examination of the electoral returns, what the feeling of the nation was. Of the obvious result that instead of the Liberal majority of one hundred in 1868, there was in 1874 a Conservative majority of fifty there could be no doubt; but this bare statement does not in itself explain whether the nation had in those years become weary of sweeping legislative measures, to which it deemed that the term of "harassing" might in justice be applied, and consequently the Conservative ranks had been increased by defections from the Liberal host; or whether the dwindled appearance of the latter was merely due to the absence of stragglers whom the heat of battle had at the former election kept in the ranks; whether, in fact, the nation loved Mr. Disraeli more, or whether it merely loved Mr. Gladstone less.

The accompanying statistical table (A) has, therefore, been drawn up with the view of attempting to throw light on this question, by recording not only the political opinions of the candidates returned, but also the votes by which they were returned, and at the same time the number of unsuccessful candidates, and the number of votes which were bestowed on them. The general result of the table (which has been drawn up from the returns published in the "Times" of 18th November to 3rd December, 1868, and 19th February, 1874; from the "Standard," 23rd February, 1874; from "Hardwick's House of Commons," 1869-73; from "Dod's Parliamentary Companion," and from official returns to the Houses of Parliament) is analysed in Table B, which may be yet further analysed thus:—

TABLE B I.

	1868.				1874.			
	L.	Liberal Votes.	C.	Con- servative Votes.	L.	Liberal Votes.	C.	Con- servative Votes.
English boroughs	180	682,355	79	199,243	141	527,756	127	420,503
„ counties	32	120,999	83	324,263	17	69,294	61	255,739
England .....	212	803,354	162	523,506	158	597,050	188	676,242
Scotland .....	29	107,429	5	2,612	24	104,107	12	28,167
Ireland .....	26	41,194	12	25,841	56	90,614	26	72,644
Uncontested seats	267	951,977	179	551,959	238	791,771	226	777,053
Unrepresented votes .....	118	—	94	—	63	—	125	—
	—	470,700	—	354,086	—	586,227	—	311,479
	385	1,422,677	273	906,045	301	1,377,998	351	1,088,532

From this table it results that in 1868 a grand total of 2,328,722 votes was reached; in 1874 this was exceeded by 137,808 votes, the total being 2,466,530, this majority of 137,808 votes being made up by an excess in 1874 of 182,487 Conservative, and a deficiency of 44,679 Liberal votes, and while in 1868 the Liberal majority of 112 was represented by a majority of 516,632 votes, in 1874 the Liberal minority of 50 is still represented by a majority of 289,466 votes: this being obviously due to the large preponderance of Liberal votes in the chief English boroughs, against which the Conservatives in English counties, returning a majority of 81 and 121 members at the respective elections, did not avail to turn the balance of votes, the majority in English counties of 121 in 1874 being returned by a majority of 107,253 votes only. This statement is, however, misleading, in that it includes uncontested seats, and if we regard contested seats only it will appear that in English counties contested at both elections there were given in 1868 188,549 Liberal votes to forty-nine candidates, against 198,306 Conservative votes given to fifty-two candidates; while in 1874 there were in the same constituencies 171,110 Liberal votes given to forty-four candidates, against 238,787 Conservative votes distributed among fifty-three candidates, or a Conservative majority in 1868 of 9,757, in 1874 of 67,677, the Liberals in 1874 showing a falling off of 17,439, and the Conservatives an increase of 40,481 votes. With regard to the candidates who came forward at the two elections we find their numbers and political opinions to have been as follows:—

TABLE C.

	1868.			1874.		
	Liberal.	Con- servative.	Total.	Liberal.	Con- servative.	Total.
Successful .....	385	273	658	301	351	652
Unsuccessful .....	205	172	376	267	153	420
	590	445	1,035	568	504	1,072

being a total in 1874 of thirty-seven in excess of 1868, this total being made up of an excess of fifty-nine Conservative and a deficiency of twenty-two Liberal candidates. This total of thirty-seven would be larger but for the disfranchisement of six seats since 1868, which were occupied by an equal number of either party.

These grand totals, however available for comparison with one another, are not in themselves of much absolute value, for it is

obvious that the number of votes is only in a very few cases an index of the number of voters, the discrepancy being greatest in the large English boroughs which return more than two members; this discrepancy is modified by the operation of the minority clause, which at the same time renders it very difficult to judge of the number of voters polled in constituencies under its operation. For this reason it has been deemed unnecessary to take out in every case the number of electors on the register at each election,\* but in the following tables an attempt is made to arrive at the proportion of voters to the total electoral strength at each election, in the case of (D) English boroughs returning one member, which were contested at each election by one candidate of either party. These are among the smallest constituencies, and if the Ballot Act could be expected to operate anywhere it would be here that we should expect to find it leave its mark, and further, small boroughs are naturally more closely polled than other constituencies. (E) Large English boroughs, contested by a number of candidates of each party not exceeding the number of seats, the highest number of votes given to a candidate of either party being taken as an index of the strength of the party, a calculation which is perhaps proximately accurate. (F) English and Welsh counties, calculated in the same manner. (G) Scotch counties: (H) Irish boroughs. (I) Irish counties similarly treated: from Scotch boroughs and Irish counties there are not sufficient materials for instituting a comparison. Finally, in Table I these totals are brought together and compared:—

\* With regard to the total number of voters, it appears from the official returns, that there were in 1868 on the registers of English and Welsh Boroughs 1,203,170 voters, of whom 825,519 (= 68½ per cent.) voted: while on the registers for English and Welsh Counties there were 791,916 voters, of whom 405,960 (= 51¼ per cent. only) voted. The official return for 1874 has not yet been printed, but on 13th May Mr. Disraeli said in the House of Commons, that he had in his hand a return from which it appeared that there are in English and Welsh Boroughs 1,250,000 voters, and in English and Welsh Counties 800,000 voters on the register, being an increase of 4 per cent. and 1 per cent. respectively. As above stated, there is no official return for Scotland and Ireland.

TABLE D.

	1868.			1874.		
	Electors.	Liberal.	Con-servative.	Electors.	Liberal.	Con-servative.
Andover .....	775	377	307	758	259	395
Brecon .....	*814	357	372	822	353	374
Evesham .....	716	303	346	721	299	346
Guildford .....	1,220	521	515	1,252	430	673
Helston .....	1,029	497	374	1,074	470	420
Knaresborough .....	766	362	347	769	301	397
Lymington .....	680	199	328	705	158	453
Petersfield .....	750	363	222	880	361	372
Rye .....	1,153	499	513	1,265	539	597
Tewkesbury .....	745	355	279	676	350	323
Thirsk .....	902	390	416	934	409	410
Wallingford .....	944	358	453	1,099	437	575
Westbury .....	1,046	465	492	1,099	540	518
Woodstock .....	1,127	481	502	1,118	404	569
	12,667	5,527	5,466	13,172	5,310	6,422

\* No official return.

TABLE E.

	1868.			1874.		
	Electors.	Liberal.	Con-servative.	Electors.	Liberal.	Con-servative.
Bolton .....	12,745	5,451	6,062	12,323	5,782	5,987
*Bristol .....	21,153	8,759	6,694	22,124	8,888	8,522
*Derby .....	9,240	4,995	2,492	11,011	5,579	3,632
Greenwich .....	15,588	6,684	4,704	15,990	5,968	6,193
*Halifax .....	9,328	5,278	2,802	11,948	5,563	3,917
*Newcastle-on-Tyne	18,565	7,057	2,727	21,407	8,064	6,479
*Norwich .....	13,296	4,509	4,251	14,530	6,188	5,823
Oldham .....	13,456	6,140	6,116	18,329	8,397	8,582
*Portsmouth .....	11,597	3,868	5,306	13,671	4,644	5,927
Salford .....	14,859	6,141	6,312	18,009	6,827	7,003
Southampton .....	5,437	2,161	2,393	6,525	2,724	2,534
Stockport .....	5,702	2,658	2,714	7,915	3,628	3,406
*Westminster .....	18,879	6,584	7,648	20,067	4,749	9,371
*York .....	9,088	3,279	3,735	9,593	3,880	3,371
	178,933	73,564	63,956	203,442	80,831	80,747

\* Indicates cases in which the number of candidates on one or both parties did not at both elections coincide with the number of seats.

TABLE F.

	1868.			1874.		
	Electors.	Liberal.	Con- servative.	Electors.	Liberal.	Con- servative.
Cardiganshire.....	5,115	2,074	1,918	4,361	1,635	1,850
Derbyshire, East ....	5,107	2,089	1,999	4,795	2,206	2,116
*Gloucestershire, } West .....	11,463	4,985	4,394	11,577	4,344	5,530
Kent, West.....	8,828	3,323	3,440	11,688	3,391	5,295
Lancashire, North- } East.....	8,649	3,463	3,612	9,729	4,401	4,578
*Leicestershire, South	8,308	2,861	3,196	8,405	2,883	3,583
*Middlesex .....	25,196	6,507	7,850	24,496	5,623	10,343
*Suffolk, East .....	9,024	3,321	3,650	9,563	3,014	4,136
Surrey, „ .....	10,932	4,162	3,557	12,960	4,292	5,673
*Warwickshire, South	6,205	2,472	2,581	6,270	2,170	2,832
*Wilts, North .....	6,857	2,600	2,769	7,093	2,358	3,195
Yorkshire, West } Riding, South.... }	19,205	8,110	7,935	19,247	8,265	9,705
	124,889	45,967	46,901	130,184	44,582	58,836

*Note.*—The totals of electors are subject to a slight error, in that the official return in all cases includes duplicate qualifications; no official return is made for Scotland or Ireland.

TABLE G.

	1868.			1874.		
	Electors.*	Liberal.	Con- servative.	Electors.	Liberal.	Con- servative.
Ayrshire, North .....	3,218	1,397	1,322	3,339	1,301	1,563
Caithness .....	1,005	512	275	1,178	450	439
Dumfriesshire .....	2,989	1,100	1,056	3,031	1,315	1,453
Edinburghshire .....	2,387	1,146	905	2,619	1,059	1,194
Fifeshire .....	4,206	1,837	1,127	4,314	1,859	1,231
Lanarkshire, South ....	2,800	1,328	1,107	6,548	1,326	1,347
Perthshire.....	4,874	2,046	1,767	5,455	2,060	2,554
	21,479	9,366	7,559	26,484	9,370	9,781

\* No official return.

TABLE H.

	1868.			1874.		
	Electors.*	Liberal.	Con- servative.	Electors.	Liberal.	Con- servative.
Bandon .....	295	141	136	363	180	175
Londonderry .....	1,488	705	599	1,679	715	747
Newry .....	796	386	379	940	459	455
Portarlington .....	134	51	69	136	52	76
Youghal .....	293	127	106	293	124	106
	3,006	1,410	1,289	3,411	1,530	1,559

TABLE I.

	1868			
	Electors.	Liberals.	Conservative.	Total.
English small boroughs .....	12,667	5,527	5,466	10,993
„ large „ .....	178,933	73,564	63,956	137,520
„ counties .....	124,889	45,967	46,901	92,868
Scotch „ .....	*21,479	9,366	7,559	16,925
Irish boroughs .....	*3,006	1,410	1,289	2,699
	340,974	135,834	125,171	261,005

	1874.			
	Electors.	Liberal.	Conservative.	Total.
English small boroughs .....	13,172	5,310	6,422	11,732
„ large „ .....	203,442	80,831	80,747	161,578
„ counties .....	130,184	44,582	58,836	103,418
Scotch „ .....	26,484	9,370	9,781	19,151
Irish boroughs .....	3,411	1,530	1,559	3,089
	376,693	141,623	157,345	298,968

\* No official return.

From these tables it results that, taking the constituencies in which a fair trial of strength took place at each election, there was in every case a larger number of voters in 1874, and this in the following proportions:—

TABLE K.

	Increase per Cent.
In small English boroughs .....	6½ nearly
„ large „ .....	17½ „
„ English counties .....	12 „
„ Scotch „ .....	13 „
„ Irish boroughs .....	11 „
Total increase .....	14½ „



While, with regard to the strength of the two parties, they had undergone variation during the interval 1868-74, as follows :—

TABLE L.

	Liberal.	Conservative.	Percentage.	
			Liberal.	Conservative.
English boroughs, small .....	— 217	+ 956	— 9½	+ 18
"    "    large .....	+ 7,267	+ 16,791	+ 10	+ 26
"    counties .....	— 1,385	+ 11,935	— 3	+ 24
Scotch " .....	+ 4	+ 2,222	—	+ 29
Irish " .....	+ 120	+ 270	+ 9	+ 8½
Total .....	+ 5,789	+ 32,173	+ 4½	+ 25½

These figures, however, will be subject to modification when it is perceived that (Table I) there was in 1874 a considerable increase in the numbers of electors on the register in every class of constituencies. In order, therefore, to appreciate the true difference in the result of the two elections we must find the proportion of votes polled on each occasion to the total number of electors on the registers, and the distribution of this proportion between the two parties: this will be arrived at by reducing Table I to one of percentages, taking the total of electors on the registers in every case as one hundred :—

TABLE M.

	1868.				1874.			
	Electors.	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Total.	Electors.	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Total.
English small } boroughs .....	100	44	43	87	100	42	48	90
English large } boroughs .....	100	42	35	77	100	40	39	79
English counties	100	36½	37½	74½	100	34	45	79
Scotch " .....	100	44	35	79	100	35	37	72
Irish boroughs ....	100	47	42	89	100	45	45½	90½
Total .....	100	39½	36½	76½	100	37½	41½	79½

From which we learn that the numbers who voted in 1874 exceeded by 3 per cent. (as compared with the total electors) those who voted in 1868, and that in every class there was a falling off in the percentage of Liberal electors, and an increase in percentage of Conservatives, the most notable alteration occurring in the English counties, where the Liberals declined 2½ per cent., and the Conservatives increased 7½ per cent.

We are left to conjecture how far these variations are due to the operation of the Ballot Act, or to the interest taken by the nation in political affairs at the respective elections ; but, it may be observed, that, in small English boroughs, where the Ballot Act might be expected to show the greatest result, and the large English boroughs, where it might be expected to operate least, the percentage of increase is very nearly the same, viz., 3 and 2 per cent. respectively, and the balance of parties also suffers the least variation.

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TABLE A.—*English and Welsh Boroughs*

	Unsuccessful Candidates.							
	1868.				1874.			
	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.
Abingdon .....	1	—	327	—	—	1	—	333
Andover .....	—	1	—	307	1	—	259	—
Ashton-under-Lyne .....	1	—	2,109	—	1	—	2,434	—
Aylesbury .....	1	1	942	1,468	1	—	1,144	—
Banbury .....	—	1	—	397	—	1	—	676
Barnstaple .....	1	—	667	—	—	2	—	1,202
Bath .....	—	1	—	2,024	1	1	2,391	2,348
Beaumaris .....	1	—	651	—	1	1	255	344
Bedford .....	—	2	—	1,260	1	—	1,006	—
Berwick .....	—	2	—	932	1	1	418	330
Bewdley .....	1	—	418	—	1	1	1	405
Birkenhead .....	1	—	2,039	—	1	—	1,580	—
Blackburn .....	2	—	8,563	—	1	1	4,851	5,323
Bodmin .....	1	—	334	—	1	1	280	113
Bolton .....	2	—	10,887	—	1	1	5,440	5,650
Boston .....	2	—	1,975	—	—	2	—	1,675
Bradford .....	1	—	8,768	—	2	—	16,513	—
Brecon .....	1	—	357	—	1	—	353	—
Bridgnorth .....	1	—	497	—	—	1	—	275
Brighton .....	1	2	432	4,149	2	—	6,481	—
Bristol .....	—	1	—	6,694	—	2	—	16,148
Buckingham .....	—	1	—	338	1	—	391	—
Burnley .....	—	1	—	2,238	—	1	—	2,490
Bury .....	—	1	—	2,264	—	1	—	2,580
Bury St. Edmunds.....	1	—	593	—	2	—	1,335	—
Cambridge City .....	—	2	—	2,325	2	—	3,512	—
Canterbury .....	—	2	—	1,866	2	—	1,808	—
Cardiff .....	—	1	—	2,051	—	1	—	2,771
Carlisle .....	1	1	71	1,957	—	2	—	3,292
Carmarthen .....	—	1	—	613	1	—	1,481	—
Chatham .....	—	1	—	1,858	1	—	1,423	—
Chelsea .....	—	2	—	8,106	2	—	8,668	—
Cheltenham .....	—	1	—	1,468	1	—	1,842	—
Chester .....	2	—	2,354	—	1	—	2,125	—
Chippenham .....	1	—	359	—	1	—	304	—
Christchurch .....	—	1	—	560	1	—	607	—
Clitheroe .....	1	—	693	—	1	—	804	—
Cockermouth .....	—	1	—	388	—	1	—	388
Colchester .....	—	2	—	2,501	2	—	2,497	—
Coventry .....	2	—	7,167	—	1	1	3,662	3,628
Cricklade .....	—	1	—	2,009	3	1	3,710	497
Darlington .....	1	—	875	—	1	1	1,607	305
Denbigh .....	—	1	—	944	—	1	—	1,208
Derby .....	—	1	—	2,492	—	1	—	3,632
Devizes .....	1	1	321	34	—	2	—	366
Devonport .....	—	2	—	2,737	2	—	2,560	—
Dewsbury .....	—	1	—	2,929	1	—	3,272	—
Dover .....	1	1	35	1,387	2	—	2,180	—
Droitwich .....	1	—	603	—	—	1	—	401
Durham .....	—	1	—	732	—	1	—	846

Contested at Both Elections.

Successful Candidates.								
1868.				1874.				
Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Conser- vative Votes.	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Conser- vative Votes.	
—	1	—	396	1	—	439	—	Abingdon
1	—	377	—	—	1	—	395	Andover
—	1	—	2,318	—	1	—	2,612	Ashton-under-Lyne
1	1	1,771	1,471	1	1	1,761	1,624	Aylesbury
1	—	772	—	1	—	760	—	Banbury
1	1	791	788	2	—	1,432	—	Barnstaple
2	—	2,730	—	1	1	2,520	2,397	Bath
1	—	941	—	1	—	947	—	Beaumaris
2	—	2,554	—	1	1	1,155	1,010	Bedford
2	—	1,278	—	1	1	617	533	Berwick
—	1	—	518	1	—	504	—	Bewdley
—	1	—	2,935	—	1	—	3,692	Birkenhead
—	2	—	9,867	1	1	5,338	5,532	Blackburn
1	—	424	—	1	—	464	—	Bolton
—	2	—	11,924	1	1	5,782	5,987	Bolton
—	2	—	2,518	2	—	2,919	—	Boston
2	—	19,065	—	2	—	22,168	—	Bradford
—	1	—	372	—	1	—	374	Brecon
—	1	—	548	1	—	701	—	Bridgnorth
2	—	6,437	—	—	2	—	8,391	Brighton
2	—	17,437	—	2	—	17,620	—	Bristol
1	—	463	—	—	1	—	589	Buckingham
1	—	2,620	—	1	—	3,066	—	Burnley
1	—	2,761	—	1	—	3,061	—	Bury
1	1	703	714	—	2	—	1,918	Bury St. Edmunds
2	—	3,585	—	—	2	—	3,648	Cambridge City
2	—	2,695	—	—	2	—	2,894	Canterbury
1	—	2,501	—	1	—	2,780	—	Cardiff
2	—	4,028	—	2	—	4,235	—	Carlisle
1	—	1,604	—	—	1	—	1,654	Carmarthen
1	—	2,061	—	—	1	—	2,132	Chatham
2	—	14,557	—	1	1	7,217	7,172	Chelsea
1	—	1,648	—	—	1	—	2,121	Cheltenham
1	1	2,275	2,219	1	1	2,134	2,356	Chester
—	1	—	418	—	1	—	531	Chippenham
—	1	609	—	—	1	—	978	Christchurch
—	1	—	760	—	1	—	896	Clitheroe
1	—	620	—	1	—	506	—	Cockermouth
2	—	2,878	—	—	2	—	2,922	Colchester
—	2	—	7,542	1	1	3,799	3,823	Coventry
1	1	2,844	2,452	—	2	—	4,855	Cricklade
1	—	1,789	—	1	—	1,625	—	Darlington
1	—	1,318	—	1	—	1,238	—	Denbigh
2	—	9,834	—	2	—	10,517	—	Derby
—	1	—	385	—	1	—	396	Devizes
2	—	3,060	—	—	2	—	3,008	Devonport
1	—	3,369	—	1	—	3,706	—	Dewsbury
1	1	1,437	1,453	—	2	—	2,911	Dover
—	1	—	781	1	—	787	—	Droitwich
2	—	1,607	—	2	—	1,803	—	Durham

TABLE A.—English and Welsh Boroughs

	Unsuccessful Candidates.							
	1868.				1874.			
	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.
Evesham .....	1	—	303	—	1	—	299	—
Exeter .....	—	2	—	4,244	2	—	4,317	—
Finsbury .....	1	1	1,238	6,137	1	1	3,205	7,737
Frome .....	—	1	—	476	1	—	557	—
Gateshead .....	—	1	—	1,387	—	1	—	1,396
Gloucester .....	—	2	—	3,024	1	1	1,990	1,865
Gravesend .....	—	1	—	1,069	1	—	1,142	—
Grimsby .....	1	—	1,328	—	1	—	1,393	—
Greenwich .....	—	2	—	9,076	1	1	5,255	5,561
Guildford .....	—	1	—	515	1	—	430	—
Hackney .....	3	1	11,421	2,633	—	1	—	*6,310
Halifax .....	—	1	—	2,802	—	1	—	3,917
Hartlepool .....	1	—	1,547	—	—	1	—	1,395
Hastings .....	—	2	—	1,840	—	2	—	2,191
Helston .....	—	1	—	374	—	1	—	420
Hereford .....	—	2	—	1,855	1	1	903	902
Horsham .....	—	1	—	380	1	—	329	—
Hull .....	—	2	—	12,327	—	1	—	7,705
Hythe .....	—	1	—	521	1	—	300	—
Ipswich .....	—	1	—	2,044	2	—	4,828	—
Kidderminster .....	—	1	—	821	1	—	1,319	—
King's Lynn .....	1	—	1,012	—	2	—	1,894	—
Knaresborough .....	—	1	—	347	1	—	301	—
Leeds .....	1	1	5,658	5,621	2	—	17,795	—
Lambeth .....	—	1	—	7,043	—	1	—	11,201
Leicester .....	1	—	2,494	—	—	1	—	5,614
Lewes .....	—	1	—	587	1	—	500	—
Litchfield .....	1	—	474	—	1	—	440	—
Liverpool .....	1	—	15,017	—	1	1	15,801	2,435
London .....	1	2	5,995	12,112	2	—	13,144	—
Lymington .....	1	—	199	—	1	—	158	—
Macclesfield .....	—	1	—	2,321	—	2	—	5,000
Maidstone .....	—	2	—	2,781	—	2	—	2,779
Maldon .....	—	1	—	504	1	—	590	—
Manchester .....	2	1	15,898	12,684	1	—	18,727	—
Marylebone .....	2	1	9,649	3,989	2	—	8,176	—
Merthyr .....	1	—	5,776	—	1	—	4,912	—
Midhurst .....	1	—	262	—	1	1	60	185
Monmouth .....	—	1	—	1,449	1	—	1,447	—
Newark .....	1	—	826	—	—	2	—	1,647
Newcastle-under-Lyme .....	1	—	744	—	—	1	—	1,037
Newcastle-on-Tyne .....	—	1	—	2,727	1	—	5,807	—
Northallerton .....	1	—	372	—	1	—	379	—
Northampton .....	2	2	1,578	3,030	2	1	3,449	2,175
Norwich .....	1	—	4,364	—	1	1	5,776	5,290
Nottingham .....	3	—	8,751	—	4	—	11,103	—
Oldham .....	—	2	—	12,200	2	—	16,757	—
Oxford City .....	—	1	—	1,225	—	1	—	2,198
Pembroke .....	1	—	1,049	—	—	1	—	1,310
Penryn and Falmouth .....	2	—	1,208	—	—	2	—	1,389
Peterborough .....	1	2	834	371	3	1	956	666

\* Imperfect Election.

Contested at Both Elections—Contd.

Successful Candidates.								
1868.				1874.				
Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Conser- vative Votes.	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Conser- vative Votes.	
—	1	—	346	—	1	—	346	Evesham
2	—	4,571	—	—	2	—	4,853	Exeter
2	—	25,662	—	2	—	19,812	—	Finsbury
1	—	571	—	—	1	—	642	Frome
1	—	2,404	—	1	—	4,250	—	Gateshead
2	—	3,855	—	1	1	2,070	2,132	Gloucester
1	—	1,232	—	—	1	—	1,355	Gravesend
1	—	1,548	—	—	1	—	1,534	Grimsby
2	—	13,070	—	1	1	5,968	6,193	Greenwich
1	—	521	—	—	1	—	673	Guildford
2	—	27,028	—	2	—	*13,861	—	Hackney
2	—	10,481	—	2	—	11,036	—	Halifax
—	1	—	1,550	1	—	2,308	—	Hartlepool
2	—	1,945	—	2	—	3,216	—	Hastings
1	—	497	—	1	—	470	—	Helston
2	—	2,070	—	1	1	921	978	Hereford
1	—	380	—	—	1	—	529	Horsham
2	—	14,115	—	2	—	17,334	—	Hull
1	—	1,272	—	1	—	1,340	—	Hythe
2	—	4,516	—	—	2	—	5,931	Ipswich
1	—	1,272	—	—	1	—	1,509	Kidderminster
—	2	—	2,375	—	2	—	2,256	King's Lynn
1	—	362	—	—	1	—	397	Knaresborough
2	1	31,036	9,437	1	2	15,390	28,056	Leeds
2	—	29,604	—	2	—	23,963	—	Lambeth
2	—	13,977	—	2	—	14,691	—	Leicester
1	—	601	—	—	1	—	772	Lewes
—	1	—	525	—	1	—	571	Litchfield
1	2	15,337	32,988	1	2	16,706	39,969	Liverpool
3	1	18,993	6,130	1	3	6,787	24,933	London
—	1	—	328	—	1	—	453	Lymington
2	—	5,321	—	2	—	5,965	—	Macclesfield
2	—	3,115	—	2	—	3,049	—	Maidstone
1	—	657	—	—	1	—	632	Maldon
2	1	27,706	15,487	1	2	19,325	39,633	Manchester
2	—	19,226	—	1	1	8,251	9,849	Marylebone
2	—	19,122	—	2	—	14,514	—	Merthyr
—	1	—	375	—	1	—	530	Midhurst
1	—	1,618	—	—	1	—	2,090	Monmouth
2	—	2,106	—	2	—	1,885	—	Newark
1	1	1,081	1,423	1	1	1,116	1,173	Newcastle-under-Lyme
2	—	13,931	—	1	1	8,464	6,479	Newcastle-on-Tyne
—	1	—	386	—	1	—	386	Northallerton
2	—	4,737	—	1	1	2,310	2,670	Northampton
1	1	4,325	4,313	1	1	6,138	5,823	Norwich
2	—	9,876	—	—	2	—	10,058	Nottingham
2	—	12,284	—	—	2	—	17,123	Oldham
2	—	5,401	—	2	—	4,613	—	Oxford City
—	1	—	1,419	1	—	1,330	—	Pembroke
—	2	—	1,335	2	—	1,635	—	Penryn and Falmouth
2	—	3,104	—	2	—	2,240	—	Peterborough

\* Imperfect Election.

TABLE A.—*English and Welsh Boroughs*

	Unsuccessful Candidates.							
	1868.				1874.			
	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.
Petersfield .....	—	1	—	222	1	—	361	—
Plymouth .....	—	1	—	1,506	2	—	2,412	—
Pontefract .....	1	—	680	—	—	1	—	709
Poole .....	—	1	—	563	—	1	—	580
Portsmouth .....	1	—	3,785	—	2	—	9,232	—
Preston .....	2	—	9,320	—	1	—	3,606	—
Reading .....	—	1	—	976	—	2	—	3,283
Richmond .....	1	—	87	—	1	—	259	—
Rochdale.....	—	1	—	3,270	—	1	—	3,998
Rochester .....	—	1	—	703	—	1	—	835
Rye .....	1	—	499	—	1	—	539	—
Salford .....	2	—	12,159	—	2	—	13,536	—
Salisbury.....	—	1	—	623	1	1	759	783
Sandwich .....	—	1	—	710	—	2	—	1,375
Scarborough .....	—	1	—	742	2	—	1,552	—
Sheffield .....	1	1	9,571	5,272	1	—	10,837	—
Shrewsbury .....	1	—	685	—	—	2	—	2,707
Southampton .....	2	—	4,118	—	1	1	2,103	2,345
Southwark .....	—	1	—	2,495	2	—	6,617	—
Stafford .....	1	—	1,107	—	1	1	903	947
Stalybridge .....	1	—	2,078	—	1	—	2,220	—
Stockton .....	—	1	—	867	—	1	—	1,425
Stockport .....	1	1	2,598	2,475	—	2	—	6,778
Stroud .....	—	1	—	2,096	—	2	—	5,430
Sunderland.....	1	—	3,596	—	—	1	—	3,781
Tamworth .....	1	—	798	—	2	—	657	—
Tewkesbury .....	—	1	—	279	—	1	—	323
Thirsk .....	1	—	390	—	1	—	409	—
Tower Hamlets .....	2	1	10,050	7,446	3	—	11,216	—
Truro .....	1	—	406	—	2	—	1,020	—
Wakefield .....	—	1	—	1,512	1	—	1,595	—
Wallingford .....	1	—	358	—	1	—	437	—
Wareham .....	1	1	68	301	1	1	310	26
Warrington .....	—	1	—	1,957	1	—	2,201	—
Warwick .....	1	—	260	—	1	1	180	740
Wednesbury .....	1	1	969	3,779	—	1	—	5,813
Westbury .....	1	—	465	—	—	1	—	518
Westminster .....	1	—	6,284	—	2	—	8,184	—
Weymouth.....	1	—	452	—	—	1	—	452
Whithy .....	—	1	—	518	—	1	—	754
Wigan .....	—	2	—	3,795	3	—	4,046	—
Winchester.....	1	—	548	—	1	—	649	—
Windsor .....	—	1	—	795	1	—	618	—
Woodstock .....	1	—	481	—	1	—	404	—
Worcester .....	2	—	2,855	—	—	2	—	3,630
Wycombe .....	1	—	500	—	1	1	415	19
York .....	1	—	3,038	—	—	1	—	2,830
	97	107	228,239	222,946	134	91	328,910	189,632

Contested at Both Elections—Contd.

Successful Candidates.								
1868.				1874.				
Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	
1	—	363	—	—	1	—	372	Petersfield
2	—	5,151	—	—	2	—	4,045	Plymouth
1	1	913	900	1	1	934	861	Pontefract
—	1	—	623	1	—	705	—	Poole
1	1	3,715	5,316	—	2	—	11,863	Portsmouth
—	2	—	10,503	—	2	—	11,573	Preston
2	—	3,247	—	2	—	3,585	—	Reading
1	—	375	—	1	—	313	—	Richmond
1	—	4,455	—	1	—	4,498	—	Rochdale
2	—	2,764	—	2	—	2,350	—	Rochester
—	1	—	513	—	1	—	597	Rye
—	2	—	12,493	—	2	—	13,990	Salford
2	—	1,428	—	1	1	800	835	Salisbury
2	—	1,855	—	2	—	2,041	—	Sandwich
2	—	3,504	—	1	1	1,103	1,280	Scarborough
2	—	26,988	—	2	—	26,544	—	Sheffield
1	1	1,840	1,751	2	—	3,196	—	Shrewsbury
—	2	—	5,571	1	1	2,724	2,534	Southampton
2	—	11,935	—	1	1	5,901	5,716	Southwark
1	1	1,189	1,124	1	1	1,183	1,238	Stafford
—	1	—	2,407	—	1	—	2,378	Stalybridge
1	—	2,476	—	1	—	3,233	—	Stockton
1	1	2,658	2,714	2	—	7,166	—	Stockport
2	—	5,712	—	2	—	5,592	—	Stroud
2	—	11,138	—	2	—	12,092	—	Sunderland
2	—	1,959	—	1	1	1,089	1,086	Tamworth
1	—	355	—	1	—	350	—	Tewkesbury
—	1	—	416	—	1	—	410	Thirsk
2	—	17,688	—	1	1	5,900	7,228	Tower Hamlets
1	1	683	731	—	2	—	1,518	Truro
1	—	1,558	—	—	1	—	1,783	Wakefield
—	1	—	453	—	1	—	575	Wallingford
1	—	314	—	—	1	—	502	Wareham
1	—	1,984	—	—	1	—	2,381	Warrington
1	1	873	863	1	1	783	836	Warwick
1	—	6,129	—	1	—	7,530	—	Wednesbury
—	1	—	492	1	—	540	—	Westbury
1	1	6,584	7,648	—	2	—	18,052	Westminster
1	1	659	725	1	1	944	504	Weymouth
1	—	894	—	1	—	873	—	Whitby
2	—	4,385	—	—	2	—	4,994	Wigan
1	1	691	828	—	2	—	1,842	Winchester
1	—	803	—	—	1	—	1,064	Windsor
—	1	—	502	—	1	—	569	Woodstock
1	1	2,063	2,439	2	—	4,448	—	Worcester
1	—	701	—	1	—	953	—	Wycombe
1	1	3,279	3,735	1	1	3,880	3,371	York
169	67	628,331	191,543	120	116	463,809	401,876	



TABLE A.—*English and Welsh Boroughs*

Unsuccessful Candidates.								
1868.				1874.				
Liberal.	Con- servative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	Liberal.	Con- servative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	
Beverley .....	2	—	1,637	—	—	—	—	
Birmingham .....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Bridgwater .....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Carmarvon .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Chichester .....	1	—	483	—	—	—	—	
Cirencester .....	1	—	284	—	—	—	—	
Dorchester .....	—	—	—	1	—	233	—	
Dudley .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	4,181	
Flint Boroughs .....	—	—	—	1	1	792	1,072	
Grantham .....	—	—	—	1	—	899	—	
Harwich .....	1	—	141	—	—	—	—	
Haverfordwest .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Hertford .....	1	—	345	—	—	—	—	
Huddersfield .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	4,985	
Kendal .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	470	
Launceston .....	—	—	—	1	—	217	—	
Leominster .....	1	—	174	—	—	—	—	
Lincoln .....	—	—	—	1	—	1,784	—	
Liskeard .....	—	—	—	1	—	329	—	
Ludlow .....	1	—	170	—	—	—	—	
Malmesbury .....	1	—	314	—	—	—	—	
Malton .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	473	
Marlow .....	1	—	314	—	—	—	—	
Middlesbrough .....	—	—	—	1	1	1,541	956	
Morpeth .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	585	
Newport .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	475	
Radnor .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	162	
Ripon .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
St. Ives .....	—	—	—	1	—	482	—	
Shaftesbury .....	—	—	—	1	—	562	—	
Shoreham .....	—	—	—	1	—	898	—	
Shields .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Stamford .....	—	—	—	1	—	411	—	
Stoke .....	—	—	—	2	—	10,567	—	
Swansea .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	2,708	
Taunton .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Tiverton .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	605	
Tavistock .....	—	—	—	1	—	273	—	
Tynemouth .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Walsall .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1,721	
Wenlock .....	—	—	—	1	—	846	—	
Wolverhampton .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	3,628	
Whitehaven .....	1	—	771	—	—	—	—	
	11	10	4,583	22,985	15	13	19,784	22,021

Contested at One Election only.

Successful Candidates.								
1868.				1874.				
Liberal.	Con- servative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	Liberal.	Con- servative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	
—	2	—	2,118	—	—	Disfranchised.	—	Beverley
3	—	44,313	—	3	—	—	—	Birmingham
2	—	1,456	—	—	—	Disfranchised.	—	Bridgwater
1	—	1,963	—	1	—	—	—	Carnarvon
—	1	—	603	—	1	—	—	Chichester
—	1	—	629	—	1	—	—	Cirencester
—	1	—	—	—	1	—	353	Dorchester
1	—	—	—	1	—	5,149	—	Dudley
1	—	—	—	1	—	1,076	—	Flint Boroughs
2	—	—	—	1	1	1,055	965	Grantham
—	1	—	328	—	1	—	—	Harwich
1	—	638	—	1	—	—	—	Haverfordwest
—	1	—	434	—	1	—	—	Hertford
1	—	—	—	1	—	5,668	—	Huddersfield
1	—	—	—	1	—	1,061	—	Kendal
—	1	—	—	—	1	—	454	Launceston
—	1	—	432	—	1	—	—	Leominster
2	—	—	—	1	1	1,907	2,107	Lincoln
1	—	—	—	1	—	334	—	Liskeard
—	1	—	435	—	1	—	—	Ludlow
—	1	—	337	—	1	—	—	Malmesbury
1	—	—	—	1	—	603	—	Malton
—	1	—	345	—	1	—	—	Marlow
1	—	—	—	1	—	3,717	—	Middlesbrough
1	—	—	—	1	—	3,332	—	Morpeth
1	—	—	—	1	—	522	—	Newport
1	—	—	—	1	—	612	—	Radnor
1	—	554	—	1	—	—	—	Ripon
1	—	—	—	—	1	—	751	St. Ives
1	—	—	—	—	1	—	591	Shaftesbury
—	2	—	—	—	2	—	4,941	Shoreham
1	—	2,582	—	1	—	—	—	Shields
—	1	—	—	—	1	—	577	Stamford
2	—	—	—	1	1	6,700	6,180	Stoke
1	—	—	—	1	—	5,215	—	Swansea
1	1	1,099	914	2	—	—	—	Taunton
2	—	—	—	2	—	1,306	—	Tiverton
1	—	—	—	1	—	362	—	Tavistock
1	—	1,098	—	1	—	—	—	Tynemouth
1	—	—	—	1	—	3,364	—	Walsall
1	1	—	—	1	1	1,570	1,708	Wenlock
2	—	—	—	2	—	20,394	—	Wolverhampton
—	1	—	1,125	—	1	—	—	Whitehaven
<b>87</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>53,708</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>63,947</b>	<b>18,627</b>	

TABLE A.—*English and Welsh Counties*

	Unsuccessful Candidates.							
	1868.				1874.			
	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.
Cardiganshire .....	—	1	—	1,918	1	—	1,635	—
Carmarthenshire .....	—	2	—	4,168	2	—	5,130	—
Carnarvonshire .....	—	1	—	1,815	1	—	2,318	—
Cumberland, East .....	1	—	2,398	—	—	1	—	2,622
Derbyshire, South .....	2	—	6,818	—	—	1	—	3,572
„ East .....	—	2	—	3,969	1	1	2,017	2,067
Durham, North .....	1	—	3,822	—	—	2	—	7,512
„ South .....	—	2	—	6,961	—	1	—	3,897
Gloucestershire, West	—	1	—	4,394	1	—	4,317	—
Hants, South .....	1	1	2,726	2,716	1	—	2,382	—
Hertfordshire .....	—	1	—	3,370	1	—	2,964	—
Kent, East .....	2	—	9,264	—	1	—	4,308	—
„ Mid .....	2	—	5,740	—	1	—	2,956	—
„ West .....	2	—	6,519	—	2	—	6,747	—
Lancashire, North-east	2	—	6,904	—	2	—	8,698	—
„ South-east	2	—	13,971	—	2	—	14,917	—
Leicestershire, North...	—	1	—	1,750	1	—	1,997	—
„ South .....	1	—	2,861	—	1	—	2,883	—
Middlesex .....	1	—	6,397	—	2	—	10,815	—
Norfolk, South .....	1	—	1,679	—	1	—	2,699	—
Suffolk, East .....	2	—	6,366	—	1	—	3,014	—
Surrey „ .....	—	2	—	7,107	2	—	8,407	—
Warwickshire, North...	2	—	6,733	—	1	—	3,189	—
„ South .....	2	—	4,925	—	1	—	2,170	—
Wight, Isle of .....	—	1	—	1,118	1	—	1,604	—
Wilts, North .....	1	—	2,016	—	1	—	2,358	—
Worcestershire, East...	1	—	3,789	—	2	1	5,539	55
Yorkshire, West } Riding, East .....	2	—	13,914	—	2	—	14,503	—
Yorkshire, West } Riding, South .....	—	2	—	15,556	2	—	16,413	—
	28	17	106,842	54,842	34	7	133,980	19,725

*Contested at Both Elections—Contd.*

Successful Candidates.								
1868.				1874.				
Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	
1	—	2,074	—	—	1	—	1,850	Cardiganshire
1	1	3,280	2,942	—	2	—	6,650	Carmarthenshire
1	—	1,963	—	—	1	—	2,750	Carnarvonshire
1	1	2,621	2,546	1	1	2,943	2,629	Cumberland, East
—	2	—	7,176	1	1	3,773	3,934	Derbyshire, South
2	—	4,122	—	1	1	2,206	2,116	„ East
2	—	8,660	—	2	—	8,691	—	Durham, North
2	—	8,342	—	2	—	9,253	—	„ South
2	—	9,839	—	1	1	4,344	5,530	Gloucestershire, West
1	1	2,797	2,756	1	1	2,946	3,878	Hants, South
2	1	7,318	3,396	1	2	2,974	8,997	Hertfordshire
—	2	—	10,313	—	2	—	10,829	Kent, East
—	2	—	6,490	—	2	—	7,252	„ Mid
—	2	—	6,818	—	2	—	10,525	„ West
—	2	—	7,230	—	2	—	9,066	Lancashire, North-east
—	2	—	16,202	—	2	—	18,202	„ South-east
—	2	—	6,388	—	2	—	5,546	Leicestershire, North
—	2	—	6,307	—	2	—	6,852	„ South
1	1	6,507	7,850	—	2	—	20,210	Middlesex
—	2	—	6,152	—	2	—	6,156	Norfolk, South
—	2	—	7,270	—	2	—	8,032	Suffolk, East
—	2	—	8,103	—	2	—	11,252	Surrey, East
—	2	—	8,919	—	2	—	8,994	Warwickshire, North
—	2	—	5,078	—	2	—	5,633	„ South
1	—	1,353	—	—	1	—	1,614	Wight, Isle of
1	1	2,685	2,758	—	2	—	6,324	Wiltshire, North
1	1	4,093	4,198	—	2	—	8,580	Worcestershire, East
—	2	—	14,572	—	2	—	16,317	{ Yorkshire, West
2	—	16,053	—	—	2	—	19,344	{ Riding, East
								{ Yorkshire West
								{ Riding, South
21	35	81,707	143,464	10	46	37,130	219,062	

TABLE A.—*English and Welsh Counties*

	Unsuccessful Candidates.							
	1868.				1874.			
	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.
Anglesea .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	843
Berks .....	1	—	2,450	—	—	—	—	—
Breconsire.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1,036	—
Bucks .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	151
Cambridgeshire .....	2	—	6,590	—	—	—	—	—
Cheshire, Mid.....	1	—	2,482	—	—	—	—	—
Cornwall, East .....	—	—	—	—	1	1	2,978	3,099
Cumberland, West.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	3,557	—
Denbighshire .....	1	—	2,412	—	—	—	—	—
Derbyshire, North.....	1	—	2,637	—	—	—	—	—
Devonshire, North.....	—	1	—	3,520	—	—	—	—
"    South.....	1	—	2,694	—	—	—	—	—
"    East .....	1	—	3,457	—	—	—	—	—
Essex, East.....	2	—	4,358	—	—	—	—	—
"    South .....	—	—	—	—	2	—	5,463	—
Glamorganshire .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3,353
Herefordshire.....	1	—	1,878	—	—	—	—	—
Huntingdonshire .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1,192	—
Lancashire, North.....	1	—	5,296	—	—	—	—	—
"    South-west.....	2	—	14,354	—	—	—	—	—
Lincolnshire, South .....	1	—	2,714	—	—	—	—	—
Monmouthshire .....	1	—	2,338	—	—	—	—	—
Norfolk, North .....	2	—	4,323	—	—	—	—	—
Northamptonshire, } South .....	1	—	2,305	—	—	—	—	—
Radnorshire .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	100	—
Salop, North .....	1	—	2,410	—	—	—	—	—
"    South .....	1	—	2,161	—	—	—	—	—
Somersetshire, East .....	2	—	5,460	—	—	—	—	—
"    Mid .....	1	—	4,169	—	—	—	—	—
Staffordshire, West .....	2	—	6,539	—	—	—	—	—
"    East.....	—	1	—	2,792	—	—	—	—
Suffolk, West.....	1	—	1,705	—	—	—	—	—
Surrey, Mid .....	3	—	6,249	—	—	—	—	—
"    West .....	1	—	1,757	—	—	—	—	—
Sussex, East .....	1	1	3,470	3,560	—	—	—	—
Wilts, South .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1,048	—
Worcestershire, West .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1,540	—
Yorkshire, North .....	—	1	—	1,721	—	—	—	—
"    East .....	1	—	2,603	—	—	—	—	—
"    West,North .....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	15,545
	33	4	96,811	11,593	10	6	16,914	22,991

Contested at One Election only—Contd.

Successful Candidates.								
1868.				1874.				
Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	
1	—	—	—	1	—	1,630	—	Anglesea
1	2	2,747	6,402	1	2	—	—	Berks
—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1,594	Breconshire
1	2	—	—	1	2	1,720	5,906	Bucks
1	2	3,330	7,872	1	2	—	—	Cambridgeshire
—	2	—	6,128	—	2	—	—	Cheshire, Mid
—	2	—	—	1	1	3,395	3,276	Cornwall, East
—	2	—	—	—	2	—	5,052	Cumberland, West
1	1	2,711	3,410	1	1	—	—	Denbighshire
1	1	2,903	2,698	1	1	—	—	Derbyshire, North
1	1	3,898	3,987	1	1	—	—	Devonshire, North
—	2	—	6,467	—	2	—	—	„ South
—	2	—	1,840	—	2	—	—	„ East
—	2	—	5,677	—	2	—	—	Essex, East
2	—	—	—	—	2	—	7,274	„ South
2	—	—	—	2	—	8,140	—	Glamorganshire
1	2	2,273	6,692	1	2	—	—	Herefordshire
—	2	—	—	—	2	—	3,130	Huntingdonshire
—	2	—	13,513	—	2	—	—	Lancashire, North
—	2	—	15,405	—	2	—	—	„ South-west
—	2	—	8,592	—	2	—	—	Lincolnshire, South
—	2	—	7,286	—	2	—	—	Monmouthshire
—	2	—	5,193	—	2	—	—	Norfolk, North
—	2	—	5,027	—	2	—	—	Northamptonshire, South
—	1	—	—	—	1	—	889	Radnorshire
—	2	—	6,815	—	2	—	—	Salop, North
—	2	—	5,217	—	2	—	—	„ South
—	2	—	7,735	—	2	—	—	Somersetshire, East
—	2	—	7,328	—	2	—	—	„ Mid
—	2	—	7,687	—	2	—	—	Staffordshire, West
2	—	7,564	—	1	1	—	—	„ East
—	2	—	4,773	—	2	—	—	Suffolk, West
—	2	—	8,899	—	2	—	—	Surrey, Mid
1	1	2,826	3,000	—	2	—	—	„ West
1	1	3,611	3,581	—	2	—	—	Sussex, East
1	1	—	—	—	2	—	4,092	Wilts, South
—	2	—	—	—	2	—	5,464	Worcestershire, West
1	1	7,429	7,689	1	1	—	—	Yorkshire, North
—	2	—	11,886	—	2	—	—	„ East
2	—	—	—	2	—	17,279	—	„ West, N.
20	61	39,292	180,799	15	66	32,164	36,677	

TABLE A.—*Scotch Boroughs Contested*

	Unsuccessful Candidates.							
	1868.				1874.			
	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.
Ayr Burghs .....	1	—	1,025	—	1	—	1,683	—
Dumfries.....	1	—	1,083	—	1	—	—	1,123
Dundee .....	2	—	5,633	—	2	1	6,632	573
Falkirk Burghs .....	1	—	16	—	—	1	—	1,958
Glasgow City .....	—	1	—	10,814	2	—	11,897	12,533
Kilmarnock .....	2	—	2,147	—	1	—	3,019	—
Leith .....	1	—	1,995	—	1	—	1,945	—
Montrose Burghs .....	—	1	—	1,027	—	1	—	1,875
Wick .....	1	—	635	—	1	—	730	—
Wigton Burghs .....	—	1	—	364	1	—	520	—
	9	3	12,534	12,205	9	4	26,426	18,062

*Scotch Boroughs Contested*

	Unsuccessful Candidates.							
	1868.				1874.			
	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.
Aberdeen .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2,724
Clackmannan .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	468
Edinburgh City .....	—	—	—	—	1	1	6,218	5,713
„ University .....	—	1	—	2,067	—	—	—	—
Glasgow University .....	—	1	—	2,010	—	—	—	—
Greenock .....	1	—	2,098	—	—	—	—	—
Inverness .....	—	—	—	—	2	—	895	—
Kirkaldy .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1,228
Paisley.....	1	1	921	421	—	—	—	—
Perth .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	946
Stirling .....	1	—	1,682	—	—	—	—	—
	3	3	4,696	4,508	3	5	7,113	11,079

*at Both Elections—Contd.*

Successful Candidates.								
1868.				1874.				
Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Voteš.	Con- servative Votes.	
1	—	1,116	—	—	1	—	1,697	Ayr Burghs
1	—	1,100	—	1	—	1,420	—	Dumfries
2	—	15,399	—	2	—	12,643	—	Dundee
1	—	1,724	—	1	—	2,583	—	Falkirk Burghs
3	—	53,442	—	2	1	36,357	14,134	Glasgow City
1	—	2,892	—	1	—	3,316	—	Kilmarnock
1	—	2,916	—	1	—	4,489	—	Leith
1	—	3,199	—	1	—	3,333	—	Montrose Burghs
1	—	484	—	1	—	857	—	Wick
1	—	850	—	—	1	—	522	Wigton Burghs
13	—	83,122	—	10	3	64,998	16,353	

*at One Election Only.*

Successful Candidates.								
1868.				1874.				
Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	
1	—	—	—	1	—	3,910	—	Aberdeen
1	—	—	—	1	—	964	—	Clackmannan
2	—	—	—	2	—	20,180	—	Edinburgh City
1	—	2,322	—	1	—	—	—	„ University
1	—	2,067	—	—	1	—	—	Glasgow University
1	—	2,962	—	1	—	—	—	Greenock
1	—	—	—	1	—	1,134	—	Inverness
1	—	—	—	1	—	1,967	—	Kirkaldy
1	—	1,576	—	1	—	—	—	Paisley
1	—	—	—	1	—	1,648	—	Perth
1	—	2,201	—	1	—	—	—	Stirling
12	—	11,128	—	11	1	29,803	—	



TABLE A.—*Scotch Counties Contested*

	Unsuccessful Candidates.							
	1868.				1874.			
	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.
Ayr, North .....	—	1	—	1,322	1	—	1,301	—
Caithness .....	—	1	—	275	—	1	—	439
Dumfriesshire.....	—	1	—	1,056	1	—	1,315	—
Edinburghshire .....	—	1	—	905	1	—	1,059	—
Fifeshire .....	—	1	—	1,127	—	1	—	1,231
Kirkcudbrightshire .....	1	—	703	—	—	1	—	831
Lanarkshire, South ...	—	1	—	1,107	1	—	1,326	—
Roxburghshire .....	1	—	610	—	1	—	763	—
Perthshire .....	—	1	—	1,767	1	—	2,060	—
	2	7	1,313	7,559	6	3	7,824	2,501

*Scotch Counties Contested*

	Unsuccessful Candidates.							
	1868.				1874.			
	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.
Ayr, South .....	—	1	—	1,391	—	—	—	—
Aberdeen, West.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	326
Berwickshire .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	647	—
Buteshire .....	1	—	362	—	—	—	—	—
Dumbartonshire.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	942	—
Elgin and Nairn .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	619
Haddingtonshire .....	1	—	340	—	—	—	—	—
Kincardineshire .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	553
Linlithgowshire .....	1	—	385	—	—	—	—	—
Orkney and Shetland...	—	1	—	446	—	—	—	—
Renfrewshire .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1,903
Selkirkshire.....	1	—	358	—	—	—	—	—
Stirlingshire .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1,127	—
Wigtonshire .....	1	—	652	—	—	—	—	—
	5	2	2,097	1,837	3	4	2,716	3,401

*at Both Elections—Contd.*

Successful Candidates.								
1868.				1874.				
Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	
1	—	1,397	—	—	1	—	1,563	Ayr, North
1	—	512	—	1	—	450	—	Caithness
1	—	1,100	—	—	1	—	1,453	Dumfriesshire
1	—	1,146	—	—	1	—	1,194	Edinburghshire
1	—	1,837	—	1	—	1,859	—	Fifeshire
1	—	932	—	1	—	835	—	Kirkcudbrightshire
1	—	1,328	—	—	1	—	1,347	Lanarkshire, South
1	—	750	—	—	1	—	789	Roxburghshire
1	—	2,046	—	—	1	—	2,554	Perthshire
9	—	11,048	—	3	6	3,144	8,900	

*at One Election only.*

Successful Candidates.								
1868.				1874.				
Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	
1	—	1,416	—	—	1	—	—	Ayr, South
1	—	—	—	1	—	2,401	—	Aberdeen, West
1	—	—	—	—	1	—	748	Berwickshire
—	1	—	527	—	1	—	—	Buteshire
—	1	—	—	—	1	—	995	Dumbartonshire
1	—	—	—	1	—	829	—	Elgin and Nairn
—	1	—	405	—	1	—	—	Haddingtonshire
1	—	—	—	1	—	941	—	Kincardineshire
—	1	—	600	1	—	—	—	Linlithgowshire
1	—	715	—	1	—	—	—	Orkney and Shetland
1	—	—	—	1	—	1,991	—	Renfrewshire
—	1	—	361	—	1	—	—	Selkirkshire
1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1,171	Stirlingshire
—	1	—	719	—	1	—	—	Wigtownshire
8	6	2,131	2,612	6	8	6,162	2,914	

TABLE A (contd.)—*Irish Boroughs*

	Unsuccessful Candidates.							
	1868.				1874.			
	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.
Athlone .....	1	1	1	111	1	—	140	—
Bandon .....	—	1	—	136	—	1	—	175
Belfast .....	—	2	—	5,020	2	—	4,602	—
Carrickfergus .....	—	1	—	407	—	1	—	452
Cork .....	—	2	—	756	2	1	1,608	1,191
Drogheda .....	1	1	30	138	1	—	274	—
Dublin City .....	1	1	5,379	5,452	2	—	2,487	—
Dungarvan .....	1	—	105	—	1	—	115	—
Dundalk .....	2	—	215	—	1	—	225	—
Enniskillen .....	1	1	141	1	1	—	172	—
Galway .....	1	1	432	213	1	—	449	—
Limerick .....	1	1	720	187	2	1	536	557
Londonderry .....	—	1	—	599	1	—	715	—
Newry .....	—	1	—	379	—	1	—	455
Portarlington .....	1	—	51	—	1	—	52	—
Waterford .....	1	—	439	—	2	1	520	365
Youghal .....	—	1	—	106	—	1	—	106
	11	15	7,513	13,505	18	7	11,895	3,301

TABLE A (contd.)—*Irish Boroughs*

	Unsuccessful Candidates.							
	1868.				1874.			
	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.
Armagh .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	214	—
Cashel .....	—	1	—	84	—	—	—	—
Carlow .....	—	1	—	150	—	—	—	—
Coleraine .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	160
Dublin University .....	1	1	216	743	—	—	—	—
Dungannon .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	109
Ennis .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	99	—
Kinsale .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	47
Mallow .....	—	—	—	—	2	1	73	27
New Ross .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	81
Sligo .....	1	—	229	—	—	—	—	—
Tralee .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	139	—
Wexford .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	73
	2	3	445	977	5	6	525	497

*Contested at Both Elections.*

Successful Candidates.								
1868.				1874.				
Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	
1	—	154	—	1	—	140	—	Athlone
1	—	141	—	1	—	180	—	Bandon
1	1	4,202	5,975	—	2	—	16,588	Belfast
1	—	669	—	1	—	628	—	Carrickfergus
2	—	3,757	—	2	—	3,560	—	Cork
1	—	371	—	1	—	284	—	Drogheda
1	1	5,586	5,587	1	1	4,838	5,213	Dublin City
1	—	155	—	1	—	131	—	Dungarvan
1	—	164	—	1	—	257	—	Dundalk
—	1	—	171	—	1	—	192	Enniskillen
2	—	1,607	—	1	1	606	761	Galway
2	—	1,820	—	2	—	1,704	—	Limerick
1	—	705	—	—	1	—	747	Londonderry
1	—	387	—	1	—	459	—	Newry
—	1	—	69	—	1	—	76	Portarlington
2	—	1,378	—	2	—	1,016	—	Waterford
1	—	127	—	—	1	—	124	Youghal
19	4	21,223	11,802	15	8	13,803	23,701	

*Contested at One Election only.*

Successful Candidates.								
1868.				1874.				
Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	
—	1	—	—	—	1	—	325	Armagh
1	—	100	—	—	—	Disfran- chised	—	Cashel
1	—	174	—	1	—	—	—	Carlow
—	1	—	—	1	—	227	—	Coleraine
—	2	—	2,233	—	2	—	—	Dublin University
1	—	—	—	1	—	121	—	Dungannon
1	—	—	—	1	—	115	—	Ennis
—	1	—	—	1	—	107	—	Kinsale
1	—	—	—	1	—	86	—	Mallow
1	—	—	—	1	—	122	—	New Ross
—	1	—	241	—	—	Disfran- chised	—	Sligo
1	—	—	—	1	—	142	—	Tralee
1	—	—	—	1	—	323	—	Wexford
8	6	274	2,474	9	3	1,243	325	

TABLE A (contd.)—*Irish Counties*

	Unsuccessful Candidates.							
	1868.				1874.			
	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.
	Meath .....	1	—	88	—	—	1	—
Monaghan .....	1	—	960	—	1	—	2,105	—
	2	—	1,048	—	1	1	2,105	523

TABLE A (contd.)—*Irish Counties*

	Unsuccessful Candidates.							
	1868.				1874.			
	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.
	Antrim .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	4,009
Armagh .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	214	—
Cavan .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	2,310	—
Clare .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1,240
Cork .....	1	—	3,717	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal .....	—	—	—	—	2	—	3,583	—
Down .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4,683
Dublin.....	1	—	1,183	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	1,643	—
Galway .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1,180	—
Kildare .....	—	—	—	—	2	—	953	—
Kilkenny.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1,551	—
King's County .....	—	—	—	—	2	—	840	—
Leitrim .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1,055	—
Limerick.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	995	—
Londonderry .....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3,103
Longford.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	432	—
Louth .....	—	—	—	—	2	—	872	—
Queen's County .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	993	—
Sligo .....	—	1	—	1,129	—	—	—	—
Tipperary .....	—	—	—	—	4	—	3,409	—
Tyrone .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2,752
Waterford .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	446	—
Westmeath.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	738	—
Wexford .....	—	—	—	—	1	1	1,332	1,224
Wicklow .....	—	—	—	—	2	—	1,480	—
	2	1	4,900	1,129	29	6	28,035	13,002

*Contested at Both Elections.*

Successful Candidates.							
1868.				1874.			
Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.
2	—	3,405	—	2	—	3,425	—
—	2	—	5,915	—	2	—	4,898
2	2	3,405	5,915	2	2	3,425	4,898

Meath  
Monaghan

*Contested at One Election only.*

Successful Candidates.							
1868.				1874.			
Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.	Liberal.	Conser- vative.	Liberal Votes.	Con- servative Votes.
—	2	—	—	—	2	—	8,498
—	2	—	—	—	2	—	7,123
1	1	—	—	2	—	6,308	—
1	1	—	—	2	—	5,660	—
2	—	14,621	—	2	—	—	—
—	2	—	—	—	2	—	3,968
—	2	—	—	1	1	4,614	5,000
—	2	—	4,352	—	2	—	—
—	2	—	—	—	2	—	4,189
2	—	—	—	2	—	4,618	—
2	—	—	—	2	—	2,260	—
2	—	—	—	2	—	4,742	—
2	—	—	—	2	—	3,270	—
1	1	—	—	1	1	1,313	1,098
2	—	—	—	2	—	6,377	—
—	2	—	—	2	—	5,689	—
2	—	—	—	2	—	3,551	—
2	—	—	—	2	—	2,452	—
2	—	—	—	2	—	3,364	—
1	1	1,671	1,298	1	1	—	—
2	—	—	—	2	—	6,658	—
—	2	—	—	—	2	—	8,767
2	—	—	—	1	1	1,390	1,767
2	—	—	—	1	1	2,202	2,164
1	1	—	—	2	—	6,191	—
—	2	—	—	1	1	1,511	1,146
29	23	16,292	5,650	34	18	72,370	43,720

Antrim  
Armagh  
Cavan  
Clare  
Cork  
Donegal  
Down  
Dublin  
Fermanagh  
Galway  
Kildare  
Kilkenny  
King's County  
Leitrim  
Limerick  
Londonderry  
Longford  
Louth  
Queen's County  
Sligo  
Tipperary  
Tyrone  
Waterford  
Westmeath  
Wexford  
Wicklow

TABLE A (contd.)—*English and Welsh Boroughs not Contested at either Election.*

	1868.		1874.	
	Liberal.	Conservative.	Liberal.	Conservative.
*Bridport .....	1	—	1	—
*Calne .....	1	—	1	—
*Cambridge University .....	—	2	—	2
Cardigan .....	1	—	1	—
*Eye .....	—	1	—	1
Huntingdon .....	—	1	—	1
*London University.....	1	—	1	—
*Marlborough .....	1	—	1	—
*Montgomery .....	1	—	1	—
*Oxford University.....	—	2	—	2
*Retford .....	1	1	1	1
*Wilton.....	1	—	1	—
	8	7	8	7

\* No change.

TABLE A (contd.)—*English and Welsh Counties not Contested at either Election.*

	1868.		1874.	
	Liberal.	Conservative.	Liberal.	Conservative.
Bedfordshire.....	1	1	1	1
Cheshire, East .....	—	2	—	2
„ West .....	—	2	—	2
Cornwall, West .....	2	—	2	—
Dorsetshire .....	1	2	1	2
Essex, West .....	—	2	—	2
Flintshire .....	1	—	1	—
Gloucestershire, East .....	—	2	—	2
Hants, North .....	—	2	—	2
Lincolnshire, North.....	1	1	—	2
„ Mid .....	1	1	—	2
Merionethshire.....	1	—	1	—
Montgomeryshire.....	—	1	—	1
Norfolk, West .....	—	2	—	2
Northampton, North .....	—	2	—	2
Northumberland, North .....	—	2	—	2
„ South .....	1	1	1	1
Nottinghamshire, North .....	1	1	—	2
„ South .....	—	2	—	2
Oxfordshire .....	1	2	1	2
Pembrokeshire .....	—	1	—	1
Rutlandshire .....	—	2	—	2
Somersetshire, West .....	—	2	—	2
Staffordshire, North .....	1	1	—	2
Sussex, West .....	—	2	—	2
Westmorland .....	—	2	—	2
	12	38	8	42

TABLE A (contd.).—*Scotch Boroughs not Contested at either Election.*

	Successful Candidates.	
	Liberal, 1868.	Liberal, 1874.
	Elgin Burghs .....	1
Haddington .....	1	1
Hawick .....	1	1
St. Andrews .....	1	1
	4	4

TABLE A (contd.).—*Scotch Counties not Contested at either Election.*

	Successful Candidates.			
	1868.		1874.	
	Liberal.	Conservative.	Liberal.	Conservative.
Aberdeen, East .....	1	—	1	—
Argyleshire .....	1	—	1	—
Banffshire .....	1	—	1	—
Forfarshire .....	1	—	1	—
Inverness-shire .....	—	1	—	1
Lanarkshire, North ...	1	—	1	—
Ross and Cromarty ...	1	—	1	—
Sutherlandshire .....	1	—	1	—
	7	1	7	1

TABLE A (contd.).—*Irish Boroughs not Contested at either Election.*

	Successful Candidates.			
	1868.		1874.	
	Liberal.	Conservative.	Liberal.	Conservative.
Clonmel .....	1	—	1	—
Downpatrick .....	—	1	—	1
Kilkenny .....	1	—	1	—
Lisburn .....	—	1	—	1
	2	2	2	2

TABLE A (contd.).—*Irish Counties not Contested at either Election.*

	Successful Candidates.			
	1868.		1874.	
	Liberal.	Conservative.	Liberal.	Conservative.
Carlow .....	—	2	—	2
Kerry .....	2	—	2	—
Mayo .....	1	1	2	—
Roscommon .....	2	—	2	—
	5	3	6	2



TABLE B.—

		1868.					
		Liberal.		Liberal Votes.	Conservative.		Conservative Votes.
English and Welsh boroughs contested at both elections .....	—	169	628,331	—	67	191,543	
	97	—	228,239	107	—	222,946	
English and Welsh boroughs contested at one election .....	—	11	53,703	—	12	7,700	
	11	—	4,583	10	—	22,985	
		108	180	914,856	117	79	445,174
English and Welsh counties contested at both elections .....	—	21	81,707	—	35	143,464	
	28	—	106,842	17	—	54,842	
English and Welsh counties contested at one election .....	—	11	39,292	—	48	180,799	
	33	—	96,811	4	—	11,593	
		169	212	1,239,508	138	162	835,872
Scotch boroughs con- tested at both elections }	—	13	83,122	—	—	—	
	9	—	12,534	3	—	12,205	
Scotch boroughs con- tested at one election }	—	5	11,128	—	—	—	
	3	—	4,696	3	—	4,508	
		181	230	1,350,988	144	162	852,585
Scotch counties con- tested at both elections }	—	9	11,048	—	—	—	
	2	—	1,313	7	—	7,559	
Scotch counties con- tested at one election }	—	2	2,131	—	5	2,612	
	5	—	2,097	2	—	1,837	
		188	241	1,367,577	153	167	864,593
Irish boroughs contested at both elections .....	—	19	21,223	—	4	11,802	
	11	—	7,513	15	—	13,505	
Irish boroughs contested at one election .....	—	2	274	—	3	2,474	
	2	—	445	3	—	977	
Irish counties contested at both elections .....	—	2	3,405	—	2	5,915	
	2	—	1,048	—	—	—	
Irish counties contested at one election .....	—	3	16,292	—	3	5,650	
	2	—	4,900	1	—	1,129	
		205	267	1,422,677	172	179	906,045
<i>Uncontested Seats—</i>							
English boroughs.....	—	34	—	—	13	—	
„ counties .....	—	21	—	—	51	—	
Scotch boroughs .....	—	11	—	—	—	—	
„ counties .....	—	13	—	—	2	—	
Irish boroughs .....	—	8	—	—	5	—	
„ counties .....	—	31	—	—	23	—	
		205	385	—	172	273	—

*Note.*—Unsuccessful candidates and votes

1874.						
Liberal.		Liberal Votes.	Conservative.		Conservative Votes.	
—	120	463,809	—	116	401,876	English and Welsh boroughs contested at both elections
<i>134</i>	—	<i>328,910</i>	<i>91</i>	—	<i>189,632</i>	
—	21	63,947	—	11	18,627	English and Welsh boroughs contested at one election
<i>15</i>	—	<i>19,784</i>	<i>13</i>	—	<i>22,021</i>	
<i>149</i>	141	876,450	<i>104</i>	127	632,156	
—	10	37,130	—	46	219,062	English and Welsh counties contested at both elections
<i>34</i>	—	<i>133,980</i>	<i>7</i>	—	<i>19,725</i>	
—	7	32,164	—	15	36,677	English and Welsh counties contested at one election
<i>10</i>	—	<i>16,914</i>	<i>6</i>	—	<i>22,991</i>	
<i>193</i>	158	1,096,638	<i>117</i>	188	930,611	
—	10	64,998	—	3	16,353	Scotch boroughs contested at both elections
<i>9</i>	—	<i>26,426</i>	<i>4</i>	—	<i>18,062</i>	
—	7	29,803	—	—	—	Scotch boroughs contested at one election
<i>3</i>	—	<i>7,113</i>	<i>5</i>	—	<i>11,079</i>	
<i>205</i>	175	1,224,978	<i>126</i>	191	976,105	
—	3	3,144	—	6	8,900	Scotch counties contested at both elections
<i>6</i>	—	<i>7,824</i>	<i>3</i>	—	<i>2,501</i>	
—	4	6,162	—	3	2,914	Scotch counties contested at one election
<i>3</i>	—	<i>2,716</i>	<i>4</i>	—	<i>8,145</i>	
<i>214</i>	182	1,244,824	<i>133</i>	200	998,565	
—	15	13,803	—	8	23,701	Irish boroughs contested at both elections
<i>18</i>	—	<i>11,895</i>	<i>7</i>	—	<i>3,301</i>	
—	8	1,016	—	1	325	Irish boroughs contested at one election
<i>5</i>	—	<i>525</i>	<i>6</i>	—	<i>497</i>	
—	2	3,425	—	2	4,898	Irish counties contested at both elections
<i>1</i>	—	<i>2,105</i>	<i>1</i>	—	<i>523</i>	
—	31	72,370	—	15	43,720	Irish counties contested at one election
<i>29</i>	—	<i>28,035</i>	<i>6</i>	—	<i>13,002</i>	
<i>267</i>	238	1,377,998	<i>153</i>	226	1,088,532	
—	18	—	—	16	—	<i>Uncontested Seats—</i> English boroughs " counties Scotch boroughs " counties Irish boroughs " counties
—	16	—	—	93	—	
—	8	—	—	1	—	
—	9	—	—	6	—	
—	3	—	—	4	—	
—	9	—	—	5	—	
<i>267</i>	301	—	<i>153</i>	351	—	

given to them are printed in *Italics*.

DISCUSSION *on* MR. JOHN BIDDULPH MARTIN'S PAPER.

MR. R. DUDLEY BAXTER said that he had prepared a series of tables on the subject, with the view of publishing them, but had not had time to complete them. He congratulated Mr. Martin upon his excellent paper, although he found some differences between his own results and those of Mr. Martin. His own calculation with regard to polling was that the votes given on the Liberal side to first candidates in the United Kingdom were 724,000, whilst the Conservative first candidates polled 681,000 votes. That differed from Mr. Martin's calculation, which was 778,000 Conservative votes, and 782,000 Liberal votes; so that there seemed to be a difference in the principle on which they were made up. But the politics of the members were taken by him from the lists accepted as correct. There were two reasons very justly put forward by Mr. Martin why the amount of Conservative votes was so much smaller than the Liberal votes. First of all there was a larger number of uncontested Conservative than there was of Liberal seats, the reason being the great preponderance of the Conservatives in the counties. The other reason was that the counties, where the Conservative strength lay, had a very much less proportion of voters than the Liberals. The great difference which that made could be judged of from the fact, that the uncontested boroughs, where the strength of the Liberal party lay, had a population of 1,772,000, while the uncontested counties, where the Conservative strength lay, had a population of 8,265,000. There was one point he should like to touch upon, which had not been mentioned in the paper; the proportion of population which was represented by members on either side. Some years ago it used to be the habit, chiefly on the Liberal side, to issue a statement, after every division, in the House of Commons, of the members representing a population of 5,000,000 voting on the one side, and those representing perhaps 3,000,000 on the other side; and yet those representing the three millions outnumbered in votes in the House those representing the five millions. There was a rough sort of justice in that way of computation. In the election of 1868 he computed the population on each side, counting the whole population where all the members were on the same side, and giving half the population to each side where they were divided. That gave, in the Parliament of 1865, constituencies represented by Liberals 17,000,000, and by Conservatives very nearly 12,000,000, being a Liberal majority of 5,000,000. In the Parliament of 1868 the population represented by Liberals was 16,817,000, and by Conservatives 12,099,000, being a majority of 4,718,000. On the same principle, the population in the present Parliament represented by Conservatives is 16,685,000, and by Liberals 14,433,000, so that there is now a Conservative majority of over 2,200,000. He should also like briefly to allude to the changes that had taken place in the representation of the different boroughs, between the last and the present election. The total Conservative gain in the last election he estimated at 83, and the total Liberal gain at 27; making a net Conservative gain of 56; and it was curious to observe how small a proportion of that was in the uncontested constituencies. In the counties there was a Conservative uncontested gain of 5, and a Liberal uncontested gain of 2. In the boroughs there was a Conservative uncontested gain of 2, and a Liberal uncontested gain of 1. In the contested constituencies the gain was 76 Conservatives against 24 Liberals; but the way in which it was distributed was very curious. In boroughs under 10,000 inhabitants there was a gain of 11 Conservatives and 8 Liberals; so that there they were very nearly equally divided. In boroughs between 20,000 and 10,000 there was a Conservative gain of 14 and a Liberal gain of 7, or about 2 to 1. Between 20,000 and 30,000 there was a gain of 11 Conservatives and 2 Liberals, or 5 to 1. Between 30,000 and 60,000 there was a Conservative gain

of 17 and a Liberal gain of 5; or rather more than 3 to 1. Between 60,000 and 100,000 there was a Conservative gain of 6 and a Liberal gain of 2; or three to one; and in boroughs of over 100,000 inhabitants there was a Conservative gain of 17 and a Liberal gain of nothing, showing that the Conservative element had gained in the largest proportions in the most densely populated towns.

Mr. J. T. HAMMICK regretted that Mr. Martin had not been able to state the cost of the election. He had watched some figures as they appeared in the newspapers, and he had arrived at the conclusion that, in round numbers, there was scarcely any election that cost less than 800*l.* or 1,000*l.*, so that the total cost could not be less than 500,000*l.* He believed that a return had been called for showing the expenses of the returning officers, but the expenses of the agents had not yet been called for. All this would have been a very interesting addendum to Mr. Martin's paper; and he hoped that the facts would one day be laid before the public.

Mr. L. H. COURTNEY expressed a hope that the paper from which Mr. Baxter had quoted, would be printed and published with the others. In order to arrive at satisfactory results there should be some method of determining the relative forces of the two parties of each constituency. He thought that there was nothing more fallacious than the method adopted by Mr. Baxter of finding out the population represented by a certain number of members, and attributing to these members the whole weight of the population behind them. If that method were adopted it would convey the impression that the whole of the county of Kent, for instance, was fairly represented by its six members, whereas in each division of Kent there had been a very close contest, and the division of parties had been very nearly even. The same would apply to Manchester, where the population had been always equally divided. He could imagine a case where a balance of even ten voters would be sufficient to throw the population from one side to the other. There must be a knowledge of the proportional movement of the population before any information as to the relative strength of the two parties could be obtained. He hoped that Mr. Baxter would review his method of calculation. In answer to the statement that there seemed to be an enormous Conservative gain in the upper boroughs; he might say that in the upper boroughs the Liberals had nothing to lose. They had actually increased the whole representation of the upper boroughs, and had every thing to gain. Therefore a small turning over there would represent a great gain upon paper, whereas down below there might have been a larger proportion, and the gain would have been small. It was too soon to expect a return of the expenses of last election. He thought that the last contest would be much less expensive than that of 1868, because there was so little preparation, and no time given in which to spend money. The question of expense was one of very great importance; and unless something were done to check the excessive expenditure which grew in proportion as the constituencies were enlarged, it would, by and bye, be absolutely impossible for any but a millionaire to enter Parliament at all.

Dr. FARR thought it required mathematical skill of a very high order to solve all the questions connected with elections. The question of three-corned constituencies was a very important one, and one which Mr. Martin had not attempted to grapple with. It threw great difficulties in the way of determining the amount of voters, as did also the mode now adopted of voting by ballot. He had come to the conclusion, after looking to the matter, that the representative system of this country was not representative in the proper sense of the word. As an instance, London, up to last election, was represented almost exclusively by Liberals, although it was practically known that all the electors of London were not Liberals. But while London returned Liberal members the county of Kent, on the other hand, sent Conservatives only, and the Liberals of Kent had not been represented for the last two or three years. Although, in certain respects, the

British representative body was the finest in the world, it did not fully represent the intelligence of the people. The special business of the laws was legislation, but the legislation of the country was in a very unsatisfactory state. The law nobody could understand or read. He therefore felt that the Society was indebted to Mr. Martin and others who had endeavoured to show how the country was represented, and he hoped that there would be several improvements suggested in the election of Members of Parliament. If Mr. Martin could find it convenient at some future time to give another paper embracing the topics alluded to by Mr. Hammick, he would be conferring a great benefit on the Society.

Mr. R. B. MARTIN said that in dealing with a matter of that kind it was difficult to know who were Liberals and who were Conservatives. If his brother and Mr. Dudley Baxter were to compare notes they would find that they had classed some members as Liberals who were Conservatives, and *vice versa*. He agreed with Dr. Farr that the great aim should be to represent the people. He did not think that any large class of people having definite views and definite interests should be entirely swamped, because they happen to reside in the neighbourhood of a party holding still larger views who could swamp them. The expenses, as Mr. Hammick had said, would have been a very interesting supplement to the paper, because the future character of the House of Commons would depend very much upon the facility which men of moderate incomes would have of getting into Parliament. He thought that the election expenses ought not to fall upon the candidate, but should be borne by the constituencies. If this were the case the expenses would very soon be cut down in a most extraordinary ratio.

Mr. H. R. DROOP said that one thing he should like to see worked out was the localities. From what he had seen of the elections, it struck him that the greatest move in favour of Conservatives was all round London, while in the North there were hardly any seats gained. The question of expense was a very important one, and it was very difficult to suggest a proper remedy. The expenses were said to be optional; but then these expenses increased the number of votes on each side, and had the effect of turning the election by a very small number of votes. It would be a curious piece of statistics that would show how many elections turned on less than 100 votes. At the last election thirty-four Conservative members were elected by less than 100 votes over the next Liberal candidate. If 100 votes had been taken off the Conservative candidate, or 100 votes added to the Liberal, or if 50 votes had been taken from the one and 50 added to the other, the balance would have been changed. So that if thirty-four seats had been taken from the Conservatives and given to the Liberals, Mr. Gladstone would have been restored to power.

Mr. LUMLEY, Q.C., said he should have been glad if Mr. Martin could have given the number of neutral voters in each constituency during the elections of 1868 and 1874, which could be obtained by subtracting the number who voted from the number on the register. That inquiry would, no doubt, involve a considerable amount of trouble, but it would give some indication of the change of sentiment and opinion in regard to a large class of the electors. The general result was well known, but it would be interesting to know the result in particular places.

Mr. JOHN BIDDULPH MARTIN said, that if the discussion had taken place a week later he would have had such a return, which, however, would have only given the constituencies of English and Welsh boroughs, and would have excluded Scotland and Ireland. Mr. Disraeli had the return in his hand on the Wednesday previous, although it had not then been printed and presented to the House. It would be possible, by a great amount of trouble, to give the number of voters, as between the elections of 1865 and 1868 who voted at one election and abstained

from voting at the other; but he did not think it would be possible now, without violating the secrets of the ballot.

Mr. LUMLEY said, that if Mr. Martin had given the number of voters on the register in each particular borough, he could have drawn his own conclusions as to how many had voted.

Mr. HAMMOND CHUBB thought that a much fairer representation would have been obtained if the third-corner principle in counties had not been introduced. If the county of Kent had been divided into two instead of three, the minority, in each instance, might have succeeded in getting in one candidate. In the election of 1868 he found that 21,000 Liberals voted and 23,000 Conservatives, and yet the county was represented by six Conservative members, although there was really but a difference of under 1,000 voters. In 1874 there were 13,000 Liberal voters and 28,000 Conservative voters, and the county was still represented by six Conservative candidates. If the county had been divided into two, one Liberal candidate would, almost as a matter of certainty, have got into each division.

Mr. JOHN BIDDULPH MARTIN, in reply, said that the discrepancy between his figures and those of Mr. Baxter might be accounted for by the fact, that it was always difficult to say what, in all cases, was the political creed of a candidate. He should have been glad to have added the cost of the election to his paper, but the returns for 1874 had not yet been issued. From the returns of 1868 he calculated that the average cost of election would be 10s. a head for the voter, and 1,500*l.* for the candidate. As to studying localities, it was rather his object to avoid that. He only wished to give the general result.

The PRESIDENT said that he was a little surprised that no observations had been made upon the great change that had taken place in the facilities that had been given for voting, in consequence of the introduction of the Ballot Act, and the quiet way in which elections were now carried on. A great many of the more timid and older men among the better classes, who must have been prevented on former occasions, now found great facilities for voting since the introduction of the Ballot, and the change that had taken place in men's opinions. As to the question of expense, he thought it was quite possible that if men paid little or nothing for getting into Parliament, they might not make so good representatives as those who paid their expenses as they now did. He did not think that the best friends of the working classes were to be found among the working classes themselves, but were those who endeavoured to promote their interests from philanthropic motives, and who had a better knowledge of their interests than they had themselves. He was sure the members of the Society would join with him in according their sincere thanks to Mr. Martin for the valuable paper he had just contributed, and for the masterly manner in which he had treated the subject.

## MISCELLANEA.

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*I.—General Results of the Commercial and Financial History of 1873.*

FROM the *Economist* of the 14th March; 1874:—

“1873 has been, in most respects, a period of reaction from the high prices and excited demand of 1871, and more particularly of 1872. In the United States, in Germany, in Austria, in South America, there have been financial collapses of the most severe and extensive character. In this country there has been during the last three months of 1873, and the opening weeks of 1874, a marked and extensive fall in the prices of the great ‘instrumental articles’ of coal and iron, and in a large class of commodities entering into manufactures. In the United States and on the continent there has occurred since the summer of 1873 a very decided fall in wages. In this country the fall is now (February, 1874) only beginning to be felt, but all the probabilities point to a rapid decline before the end of the year.

“Foreign politics have entered scarcely at all into the mercantile calculation. The intrigue in France in the autumn for the restoration of the elder Bourbons, had but little interest out of that country. The most significant fact relative to the future—and perhaps not a very distant future—is the increasing burden of the Armed Peace maintained by France and Germany, and, as a necessary consequence, by their neighbours, Italy, Austria, and Russia; and the avowed hostility of Alsace-Lorraine to its new masters.

“The French Government have completed the payment of the war indemnity to Germany, amounting, with interest at 5 per cent., to a transfer of coin, bank notes, and bills of exchange, of 209 mil-