SOME STATES ARE CLOSE.

Republicans Retain Control of the House of Representatives.

New York and the Other Middle and Eastorn States Went Heavily For McKinley and Hobart---The Solid South Broken By Maryland, Kentucky and West Virginla --- The Middle West Goes For the Republican Candidates --- A Close Vote in Several States --- The Silver States and Most of the Southern States Gave Majoritles For the Democratic Ticket---

Palmer and Buck	ner Polled Few Votes
ESTIMATED EL	ECTORAL VOTE.
M'KI	
Donnecticut	New York
linnesota 9	Tota'264

New Jersey.....10 BRYAN. Alabama......11 North Carolina....11 Arkansas 8 S.uth Carolina 9
Colorado 4 Tennessee 12
 Colorado
 4
 Texas

 Florida
 4
 Texas

 Georgia
 13
 Virginia
 12

 Vashington
 4

 Vashington
 4
 Wyoming.... 3 Mississippi 9 Utah 3
Missouri 17 Idaho 3

ESTIMATED PLURALITIES BY STATES.

CLAIMED BY BOTH SIDES.

	McKinley.		Bryan
Alabama			29,00
Arkansas			50,00
California		50.0	
Colorado		****	110,00
Connecticut		53,400	

Delaware		1,500	
Florida			8,10
Georgia			25,00
I aho			10,00
Illinois			
Indiana		18,000	
Iowa		75,000	
Kansas			12,000
Kentucky			
Louisiana			80,00
Maine		46,000	
Maryland		30,000	
Managhuestte	٠.,		
Massachusetts		40,000	•••
Michigan		40,000	• • • •
Minnesota		40,000	*::
Mississippi			50,000
Missouri			20,00
Montana			15,00
Nebraska		****	6.0
Nevada			5,00
New Hampshire		30,000	
New Jersey		72,700	
New York			
North Carolina			18,000
North Dakota		5,000	
		60,000	:::
Ohio		2 (100	
Oregon		3,000	•••
Pennsylvania	2	259,000	• • •
Rhode Island		23,700	
South Carolics			50,000
Bouth Dakota		3,000	
Tennessee			10,000
Texas			100,00
Utah		****	15,000
Vermont		30,000	10, 100
			15,100
Virginia	•••		
Washington		0.000	5.00
West Virginia		8,000	
Wisc. nsin			1,00
Wyoming			1,00
ninaninasanaasan sa birinagga saningga			

New York.

NEW YORK, November 4.—The elections show that McKinley and Hobart are to be the next President and Vice-President by a majority of the Electoral College votes. The voting has been very decisive in almost all of the States. The returns received in this city from the various States up to 2 a. m., are given below:

Pelmer polled a very small vote for Presidents. Palmer polied a very small vote for Presi-

dent.
The Fifty-fifth Congress will be Republiem by a smaller purality than that in the Fifty-fourth Congress. The free silver stement will possibly be strengthened from the West.

McKinley's plurality in New York City will

reach 21,000, while in the State it may ex-seed 260,000. Secretary Osborne, of the Republican National Committee, claimed that returns from the counties of the State indi-cated 260,000 plurality for the Republican Presidental candidate.

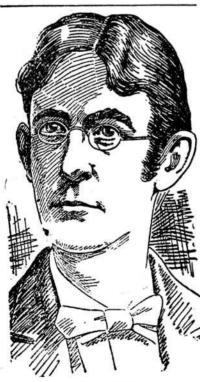
Presidental candidate.

The latest returns showed the following results in New York City: For President, 1850 election districts out of 1992, give Mc-Kinley 150,615; Bryan, 13'',015; Palmer, 5523.

In 1248 districts a Republican gain of 56,733 over the vote of 1895 was shown. It also indicates that McKinley's majority in New York City is about 20,000. For Governor, 1200 election districts out of 1392 give Black 120 776; Porter, 115,923; Griffin, 69.0; Balkam, 6963.

The plurality of 20,000 which was rolled ap for McKinley is a change of 100,000 votes as compared with 1892, when Grover Cleveland carried the city by a plurality of 76,300 In Brooklyn McKinley also was victorious

Almost complete returns show his plurality in Kings County to be 38,000. The Republi-



FRANK S. BLACK. (Elected Governor of New York.)

eans there will elect all five Congressmen, gain of two, and they claim eighteen out of twenty-one Assemblymen.

Careful estimates received from every sounty in this State make McKinley's plurality not far from 250,000, or about 100,-000 more than Morton's in 1894. McKinie carried every county in the State but Schoharia. Mr. Black runs from 25,000 to 30,000 behind McKinley, having had votes



PRESIDENT-ELECT McKINLEY.

cast for McKinley withdrawn from him by the gold Democrats, who voted for Griffin, to demonstrute their strength. Mr. Elack thus lost 12,000 votes in New York, 5:00 in Kings County, 4000 in Eric County, and 1000 votes in Rensselaer County. Returns on the proposed Forestry amend-ment to the Constitution are meagre, but those that have come in, indicate its defeat

by a heavy majority. The result on Congressmen was as follows: Republicans 29; Democrats, 5. The most notable feature of the election of Congressmen was the success of James J. Beiden, Independent Republican, who was the candidate of the McKinley Lengue, indorsed by the Democrats, in the Twenty-seventh District

The Republican majority in the Assembly The Republican majority in the Assembly of 1897 will apparently have asits members 119 Republicans and 31 Democratis. There are now 36 Republican Senators, and 14 Democratic Senators. The Republican majority on joint ballot will be 110. This insures the election of a Republican as David B. Hill's

least 165,000 plurality. The Congress delegation will be almost solidly Republican, and the new United States Senator who succeeds John M. Palmer will be a Republican also. The latest figures show surprising gains for McKinley throughout Illinois. Tanner, Republican candidate for Governor, defeats Altgeld by about 125,000 plurality. Chicago and Cook County will give McKinley a plurality of more than 60,000,

Massachusetts.

Boston, Mass., November 5.—McKinley's majority over Bryan in Massachusetts is phenomenally large, probably 150,000, and the Republican State ticket is elected by nearly if not quite 130,000. Boston, heavily Democratic always, has given McKinley a majority of 20,000, and Wolcott (for Governor) one of 22,000. The Palmer and Buckner vote in the entire State is between 15,000 and 20,000. Massachusetts.

Michigan. DETROIT, Mich., November 5 .- Chairma



VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT HOBART.

successor in the United States Senate on March 4, 1897.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 5.—Indicain the State for McKinley of nearly 277,000.

The twenty-one Congressional Districts heard from show the election of twenty Republicans and one Democrat. With the two Congressmen-at-large this gives the Repub-licans twenty-two Congressmen certain, with chances even for them in most of the remain-

TRENTON, N. J., November 5.—From esti-mates received from all parts of New Jersey the indications are that the Republican electhe indications are that the Republican electors have about 83,000 plurality in the State. Eight Congressmen, sixty Assemblymen and eight State Senators were contested for by the people of New Jersey. The Democrats elected one State Senator and thirteen Assemblymen; Republicans, eight Congressmen, seven State Senators and forty-seven Assemblymen. The Congressmen elected were: First District, Henry C. Loudenslager (Rep.); Second District, John J. Gardner (Rep.); Third District, Benjamin Howeli (Rep.); Fourth District, Mahlon Pitney (Rep.); Fifth District Larges F. Stayart (Rep.); Styth District Larges F. Stayart (Rep.) Fourth District, Mahlon Pitney (Rep.); Fifth District, James F. Stewart (Rep.); Sixth District, R. Wayne Parker (Rep.); Seventh District, Thomas McEwan (Rep.); Eighth District, Charles N. Fowler (Rep.). A United States Senator to succeed James Smith, Jr., Descent, whese term will sayirs. March 3. Democrat, whose term will expire March 3, 1899, will be elected this fall. He will be a

Connecticut. HARTFORD, Conn., November 5.—McKinley has swept the State by about 54,000 plurality in a total vote of 170,000. Lorin A. Cooke, of Winsted (Rep.), is elected Governor by a plurality of perhaps 35,000. The four Republican Congressmen are all re-elected by majorities ranging from 600 to 15,000. The Legislature will stand 229 Republicans to thirty-seven Democrats, a majority of 192 on joint ballot, insuring the election of United States Senator Orville H. Platt to succeed

CLEVELAND, Ohio, November 5.—The returns from Ohio show that McKini y has carried the State by 71,000 plurality. The entire State ticket, headed by Charles R. Keaney for Secretary of State, is elected by pluralities not less than that figure. Of the twenty-one Congress districts, the Republicans have carried eighteen and the Democrats two, leaving one district still in doubt. Later returns from country districts are expected to increase McKinley's plurality. The vote is the heaviest in the history of the State. Cleveland and Cuyahoga County have gon. Republican by 6000 and re-elected both Republican Congressmen. Cincinnati went Republican by 16,000.

Ferry, of the Republican State Central Com mittee, claims Michigan by upward of 40,000 for McKinley and the election of all twelve Rypublican Congressmen. The Democratic Republican Congressmeb. The Democratic Committee headquarters are closed, and members concede defeat. Pingree carries Detroit by 9000 for Governor. Detroit went for McKinley by 5000. The city of Port Huron shows a Republican gain of 550; Chippewa County, a Republican gain of 649; Manistee, a Republican gain of 1260, and the city of Ludington, 216. The Wayne Repub-



HAZES S. PINGERE, OF DETROIT. (E'ected Governor of Michigan.)

I can Committee claims the county by 10,000. This is a gain of over 11,000. H. S. Pingree, the Mayor of Detroit, is elected Governor by

Louisville, Ky., November 5.—McKinley has carried Kentucky by perhaps 12,000 on the basis of returns received together with concessions by Bryan men. The vote of the State will approximate the following: Mc-Kinley, 185,000; Bryan, 183,000; Palmer, 10,000. In Congressmen the Republicans have made great gains, having carried the Third, Fourth Fifth, Sixth Eighth, Ninth Tenth Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Districts. W. C. P. Breckenridge was defeated.

JACESON, Mise., November 5.—A light vote is reported all over the State. Bryan earried the Republican National ticket, according to close estimates, has carried the State by at saven Congression.

ELECTION'S AFTERMATH.

All the World Stayed Up to Get the Returns.

EXCITING SCENES IN NEW YORK.

A Night of Tremendous Celebration and Display---The Returns Indicate That the Gold Forces Will Control Both Branches of Congress After the 4th of March, 1897--Election Day Incidents.

NEW YORK CITY (Special) .- All New York City turned out Election night. Such a crowd as has never before been known in the city thronged every place where the returns could be seen. City Hall Park was a mass of faces from Park row to Broadway, and the overflow from it filled Newspaper row from Ann street to the bridge. Upper Broadway was solid with humanity and Twenty-third to Thirty-third street. All other places-and there were many of them in the city-where returns were bulletined filed up as if by magic and stayed filed until certainty was doubly certain, and there was no room for doubt of the triumph of

It was a night of tremendous celebration and display. Flash lights streamed across the sky. Bonfires lighted up the streets. Rockets and Roman candles darted through Rockets and Roman candles darted through the darkness in lines of fire, and brilliant decorations of colored lights gave hundreds of buildings a festal appearance. To the ear, even more than to the eve, the celebration appealed. Thousands upon thousands of horns and rattles were pressed into service. Brass bands were hired by the political clubs to discourse triumphant music from balconies and stands, and, most impressive of all, tens of thousands of voices blended together in cheers that thrilled through the air like one tremendous deep note of music. The air was instinct with excitement, and the man who stayed at home and forewent the elation that comes from the and forewent the elation that comes from the enthusiasm of an enormous mass of men all intent on one idea, missed an experience that comes perhaps but once in a lifetime. No man can guess when the city will again be stirred and roused as it was on this night. Compared to it other National elections have been insignificant.

THE NEWS IN EUROPE. Newspaper Offices Display Bulletins on the American Elections.

LONDON, England (By Cable).—A large number of £mericans and others gathered at Effingham House, Arundel street, Strand, to obtain the eartlest possible information regarding the result of the election. The bulletins sent from New York giving the results as soon as they were known there were eagerly scanned and commented upon according to the political faith of their readers.

readers.

Never before has such keen interest been displayed in this city over the result of an American election. The Daily Chronicle and the many provincial papers displayed in their office windows the bulletins which are received at Effingham House by cable and immediately forwarded to them by telegraph. Elaborate preparations were made at the various telegraph offices in the city, the West End, and Piccadilly to announce the result of the election.

Great interest was taken in the election in London, and the Stars and Stripes and pictures of McKinley and Hobart abound in American resorts. There has been a good deal of betting on the result of the election.

American resorts. There has been a good deal of betting on the result of the election.

In Berlin, Paris and throughout Europe, in fart, the result of the election was awaited with breathless interest.

HOW M'KINLEY VOTED. Stood Uncovered as He Exercised His Sacred Right.

Canton, Ohio (Special).—Major McKinley, as soon as he had fairly settled his breakfast, started down North Market street to deposit his ballot. Major McKinley entered the polling place at 8.55, and greeted the inspectors with a cordial "Good morning, gentlemen; I'm glad to see all of you." The formalities of the performance were soon over and as his hallot. No. 230, went into the box the candidate took off his hat and stood uncovered until his sacred right as an American citizen was assured. Then he walked homeward and remained in the house the remainder of the day, except for one trip to the station of the Valley Railroad to welcome Mark Hanna. He received the re-turns and the congratulations of his friends

MR. BRYAN'S BALLOT. Crowd at the Polling Place Cheers as Ho

Lincoln, Nebraska (Special).—William Jennings Bryan cast his vote a little before noon. He had arrived from Omaha almost an hour earlier, but was compelled to stop at the City Hall to procure a certificate of citizenship on account of his failure to regis-ter beforehand.

ter beforehand.

When Mr. Bryan was about to vote, one of the election challengers shouled out: "As a mark of respect from your fellow citizens we all take off our hats!"

The suggestion met with unanimous response from the crowd of perhaps 200 men who stood outside the roped inclosure.

The casting of the ballot was received with applicate and after sharing hands with the

applause and after shaking hands with the election official nearest him Mr. Bryan wedged his way out through the crowd and
was driven to his home, accompanied by a
large escort of the Bryan Home Guards, consisting largely of farmers.

Mr. Bryan and a party of friends received

the election returns over a special wire at the Democratic candidate's home. Mr. Bryan became convinced of his defeat before 11 o'clock, and soon after retired.

Scenes of Disorder.

RALTIMORE, Md. (Special).—The voting was characterized with disorder in many places. There were riots in Delaware between the Addicks Republicans and the free sliver Democrats. There were murders at the polls in Tennessee and in Kentucky. In West Virginia threats of violence frightened many man away from the nells. many men away from the polls,

Cast His Vote and Died. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. (Special).—Charles Horton, a wealthy and aged resident of this city, went to the polls and voted for McKinley this afternoon. He fell dead on his re-

turning home. Horseless Carriages in France. More than 1200 horseless carriages have

three years. It is said that at the present rate there will be fully 10,000 in use by 1903. October Coinnge Report.

been constructed in France during the past

A statement prepared by the directors of the mint shows the coinage executed at the United States mints during the month of October as follows: Gold, \$5,727,500; silver. \$2,844,009; minor coin, \$66,900; total, \$8,-284,000; collaboration of the collaboration of 638,409. Of the silver coinage, 2,950,000 were standard silver dollars.

The petroleum industry of Russia has just lost its pioneer by the death in Sweden of Robert Nobel. It was to a chance visit to Baku, in 1873, that he owed his great discovery of the rich deposits of petroleum in

A Petroleum King Dead.

Minor Mention. During 1895 there were 1561 postoffices burglarized in the United States.

The Cherokee Indians of Kingfisher, Oklanoma, have organized a professional football Crater Lake, Oregon, is believed to be the leepest fresh water lake in America, its depth heing 2000 teet.

Gray wolves are reported as being very plenticul and very destructive in Jasper County, Missouri. Parties are being organized to hunt them.

During September there were 20,223 patients in the Spanish hospital in Cuba, and 1082 deaths. Of these 744 died of yellow fever and twenty-two from wounds.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

Private Secretary Thurber said that the President had begun the preparation of his annual message, and, as has always been the custom, would be obliged to deny himself to the public until it was completed. The month of November is usually devoted to this test. this task.

Advices received in Washington are tha the Moorish pirates attacked another French vessel near Morocco, but were pursued and defeated by a Spanish steamer.

The President appointed Isaac M. Elliott, of New York, Consul at La Guayra. Venezuela, and Horace L. Washington. of Trass, Consul at Alexandretta, Syria. The President has recognized Carlo Magenta, Consul of Italy, at New Orleans, and Emile Jaquies Reithmann, Consul of Switzerland, at Denver. Colonel Charles Heywood, commanding-

the United States Marine Corps, in his annual report to Secretary Herbert, urges that the commanding officer of 2600 men is entitled to the rank of brigadier-general. He says that although Congress, at its last session, increased the corps 500 men, a further increase is imperative, and the number of officers is altogether inadequate.

United States Consul Hurst at Prague reports to the State Department that the Austrian Government is about to treble the duty on glucose, to effectually bar out the better and cheaper article from America. Within five months the United States shippe 1 2,640,000 pounds of this commodity into Austria, paying a duty of \$2.90 for every 220 pounds.

Domestic.

One thousand gunners hunted deer on Long Island on the first day of the open sea-

Henry H. Adams, former Treasurer of Kings County, New York, was arrested on an indictment charging misappropriation and was admitted to bail.

The Siegel-Cooper Company, New York City, telegraphed to William Jennings Bryan, the defeated candidate for President, offering the position of manager of their law department at a yearly salary of \$25,000 to

A bold attempt was made to "hold up" the "Katy" train near Alvaredo, Texas; no booty

O. F Hall, confidential man for the Stock-mans Commission Company, of Chicago, has disappeared; the cash assets of the company

are also missing.

The half burned body of John Mudgett, a The half burned body of John Mudgett, a wealthy rancher of Usal, Cal., was found in the runs of his home by W. H. Davis, a neighbor. Mudgett lived alone on an immense tract of land. He was a reputed hoarder of wealth, and it was rumored that he had money stored about the house. His body bore unmistakable evidence of death by violence before the flames reached him. Both lower limbs were missing.

The Bay State Gas Company passed under the control of members of the Standard Oil Company.

The parade of the gold forces in New York City on the Saturday before election was one of the largest affairs of the kind ever neld. It was estimated that about a hundred thousand men marched. The parade was in motion seven hours and thirty-five minutes. A blizzard prevailed throughout the west-ern and central part of Wisconsin. Snow

began to fall early in the morning. Heavy falls are reported from Watertown, Grand Rapids, Mauston, Beaver, Dam, Chilton, Juneau, Horicon, and a number of other A desperate fight took place on a train

near Beattyville, Ky., between John Hargis and Jerry Caldwell, in which the former was instantly killed and the latter fatally wounded. Hargis was a cousin of Julge Hargis, the prominent Louisville lawyer, and ex-Judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals. The Obio collateral inheritance tax law, on its way to the Supreme Court, was sus-tained at Columbus in the Circuit Court.

R. S. Illingsworth was shot and killed at David's Lake, North Dakota, by Thomas S. Cordner, City Treasurer, and a leading politician and business man. Cordner says the shooting was in self-defence. An attempt of convicts to break out of Erie County (New York) Penitentiary was foiled by the storekeeper locking the gate and running away with the key amid a shower of building the gate and running away with the key amid a shower families.

August Schroder, who calls himself the "Divine Healer," ministered to several af-flicte! persons at Bayonne, N. J.

The greater part of the business portion of the town of Manilla, Ind., was wiped out by diquetrone fire in its history town has no Fire Department, and Rushvile

was called on for aid. A sad fatality happened at Shirley, Mass. when two Lancaster girls, Grace Maynard and Louise Scribner, were struck by a westbound express, which dashed out from behind a freight train they were waiting to pass. Miss Scribner was killed and Miss Maynard severely injured internally. The horse was killed and the carriage shattered.

"Oklahoma Bill," alias William Payne, alias Pratt, has committed suicide at Kansas City, Mo., by shooting. He is said to have been a member of the Dalton gang of out-laws, and was out on bonds on a charge of highway robbery, committed in Oklahoma. Sickness and worry over histrial, which was to come up, caused him to take his life.

Andrew Smith Musgrove died at his residence at Marshallsea, Penn., recently. Musgrove's head weighed over sixty pounds, while the rest of his body only weighed fifty-eight and one-half. He was twenty-eight veers old. eight years old.

Herman Levison. a pioneer jeweler and millionaire, of San Francisco. Cal., is dead, leaving an estate worth \$3,000,000. A mad horse got loose in Vineland, N. J. injured two men, but was at last caught and

Julius Mannow was banged at the County Jail in Chicago for the murder of Carey B. Birch. Frank T. Lee's Gold Legion, while parading through Fair Haven, Conn., was attacked and one man was shot through the

arm and another knocked senseless with a A Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton coal train ran into a switching train in which were three loaded oil lank cars at 11 inhattan, Ohio. The oil tanks caught 1:3 and a train train of the coal train and a factor of the coal trains and a factor of the coal trains at A. T.

violent explosion followed. Engineer A. L. Jacobs, of Lima, was killed. Timothy Reagan, an iron moulder of Springfield, b his way on the train, was fatally injured.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Allen, of Marysville,
Montana, quarreled about the right of the
father to punish their twelve-year-old son. The wife and mother ordered Allen to de-

sist, but when he paid no attention to her she fired at her husband. She missed him, but shot and killed the boy. She then fired two more shots at her husband. One ball fractured his skull. The other broke his arm. The Grand Jury in the United States Cir cuit Court, Boston, Mass., indicted Thomas Bram, first mate of the barkentine Herbert Fuller, for the murder of Captain Thomas Nash, his wife Laura, and Second Mate Bamberg on board the Herbert Fuller last

Stephen S. Gregory, a Fellow in Civil Engineering at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., who entered this fall from the University of Texas, was found dead a few days ago. It was said at the house that Mr. Gregory committed suicide by taking potassium

The residence of a farmer named Robinson, living near Woodville, Mich., was de-stroyed by fire, and Mrs. Robinson and a child were burned to death. Robinson was badly

Foreign Notes.

McKinley's election sent American securities up with a rush on all the foreign ex-changes and gave reperal business a great impetus throughout Europe. Edward John Poynter, R. A., was elected

President of the Royal Academy. In the French Chamber of Deputies M. Denys interpellated the Government on the Armenian question; great excitement ensued.

The town of Huelva, Spain, in the Province of that name, has been swept by a fidal wave from the Atlantic Ocean. No details are given, but the report says it is known that the loss of life has been terrible. The steamer Cartagena was overwhelmed by the great wave, and most of the persons on board of her were drowned.

Several floods are reported in Sicily. country around Palermo is inundated. Three persons have been drowned. Consul-General Lee sailed from Havana

for the United States.

STRENGTH OF THE NEW NAVY.

Thirty Armored Vessels in Active Service and Three Under Construction.

Chief Constructor Hichborn's annual re port shows a total of 110 vessels in the navy, of which thirty are armored, including eigh battleships, two cruisers, one ram and battleships, two cruisers, one ram and six double-turreted monitors, all of which are in active service, prepared for offensive or defeasive operations, and thirteen single-turret monitors which might be utilized in the harbors in which they now lie. Three other armored battleships are now under construction. There are twenty-five new steel cruis-rs also in commission, in addition to the three special class vessels of the new navy—the Bancrott, Dolphin and Vesuvius. These are unarmored, as are the sixteen iron and wooden cruisers and six wooden sailing vessels still armored, as are the sixteen iron and wooden cruisers and six wooden sailing vessels still carried on the lists. Three torpedo boats are in use and fifteen under contract. The other vessels building are six gunboats, one submarine boat and fifteen torpedo boats. Twelve tugs are also included in the naval force and fifteen old ships unfit for sea, which, however, are utilized for various purposes, such as training vessels, navai reserve rendezvous and receiving ships. In compliance with the law for the increase of the navy, Engineer-in-Chief Melville and the Chief Constructor unite in a statement that \$5,925,502, the balance in the Treasury, is required for existing contracts.

that \$5,925,502, the balance in the Treasury, is required for existing contracts.

The only new vessels which Congress is asked to authorize are two composite satting vessels of 1100 tons, costing \$500,000, as practice cruisers for the Navai Academy, to take the place of the Bancroft; but these do not conflict with the recommendation for three additional battleships which Secretary Horbert is confidently expected to make in his annual report. During the fiscal year nine vessels, the Indiana, Massachusetts, Oregon, Maine, Texas, Terror, Monadnock, Katahdia and Ericsson, were added to the effective force of the navy, and during the current year the Brookiyn, Iowa, Nashville, Wilmington, Helena, Puritan, six gunboats, several torpedo boats and one tug are to be added.

added.
Constructor Hichborn declares that the naval stations and docks at Port Royal, & C., and Port Orchard, Wash., cannot be property utilized without the erection of shops.

erty utilized without the erection of shops for which he urges authority.

The advisability of sheathing the bottoms of cruising vessels is reiterated, as well as former recommendations for building additional dry docks to keep the ships in a high state of efficiency.

During the past year the bureau proposed plans for converting several classes of ships which are entered in the naval reserve list into effective auxiliary cruisers. These include the Owego and Hudson classes on the great lakes and the El Sol and El Dorado classes of ocean going vessels. It is now proposed to prepare the outfit and keep them ready for immediate use.

TALKS OF FORTIFICATIONS.

General Craighill Makes a Report on Important Changes at Military Points. Under the nead of fortifications in his an-

nual report, General Craighill, Chief of En gineers, United States War Department, says that detailed projects have been approved

that detailed projects have been approved for the artillery defence of various points, among them the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound (partial) and New York.

There have been negotiations for the purchase of sites at Charleston, Baltimore, Narrangansett Bay and Porlland, Me.

The General urgently recommends an appropriation of \$100,000 for the preservation and repair of fortifications, and says the work of preparing emplacements for guns has been pushed with much vigor where the money was available, particularly at New York, Delaware River and Charleston.

Under the head of rivers and harbors it is said that experience has shown that the system providing funds for carrying on continuously and completing certain works has resulted in materially reducing costs and granting benefits to commerce.

granting benefits to commerce.

The General restricts his estimates for the year to the amounts necessary to meet obligations under contracts. They aggregate \$22,778,053.

LABRADOR FACES STARVATION. Appalling Distress in Consequence of Fail ure of the Codfishery.

Only prompt charity will save the people of Labrador from starving. The coast for about five hundred miles is inhabited by three thousand settlers living in small fishing villages. The conditions of existence, never very favorable, are rendered appalling this year by the failure of the codfish

Dr. Grenfell, Superintendent of the Deep-Sea Mission, reports: "At Square Island we found an anxious crowd. Not a family had found an anxious crowd. Not a family had enough to prevent starvation this winter, and no means of getting food. We arranged to supply twenty-five barrels of flour, ten sacks of biscuit, a puncheon of molasses and a chest of tea, in return for which the p ople will saw wood, which we hope to sell next summer. An enormous boon is conferred upon these settlements even by such small assistance as this. Quilts and counterpanes are invaluable. Most houses have an utterly inadequate supply of houses have an utterly inadequate supply of

RIVERS OF FRANCE OVERFLOW.

Fast Damage to Property Reported in Var-

ions Departments. An alarming rise of the rivers is reported from all the departments in France. The damage to property is enormous. The Selne is at the flood stage. Artillery wagons were sent from Nimes to Comps and Vallerangue to assist in the work of relief.

The River Rhone burst its banks at Lauson, which is now isolated. The only com-munication through considerable districts is by boat. Troops have left Avignon to assist in repairing the broken banks of the Rhone

Big Wheat Crop in Hungary.

German farmers have not benefited by the

ise in the price of wheat and other cereals as have the agriculturists of Hungary, where the harvest has been abundant and where there has been an advance of nearly two florins per hundred weight in the price of wheat. This state of things has been a per-fect godsend to the Hungarian farmers and has also given an impetus to trade all around Horse's Freak Drowns Three.

Mrs. John Snyder and three children, or

Steubenville, Ohio, were in a carriage upon the upper ferry boat. The horse became un-manageable and backel into the river with the occupants. Mrs. Snyder was rescued, but the three children were drowned. Treasury Deficit.

The Treasury figures show that the deficit for October is \$7,750,100 and for the fiscal

vear to date \$33,000,000. The receipts for O-tober were \$26,250,000 and the expenditures \$34,000,000. A Disastrous Kick. Even kicking requires skill, as William folley, a sawmill band at Nevada, Ga.

away from the saw and had his foot cut off at the instep. Fatal Fire in Ontario. J. W. Jones's residence, at Wallaceburg, Ontario, Canada, was burned to the ground-Jones's three children peri-hed in the flames

learned when he undertook to kick a slab

At a r . m, ting of the W. C. T. U., a resolution was passed condemning the use of root beer.

The Labor World. English railroads employ 400,000. The world has 5,000,000 unionists. New York City has Chinese cigarmakers, Unionism is displacing Socialism in Ger-

many. New York State has thirty machinists' Cleveland, Ohio, has a union of walking lelegates.

The Krupp plant at Essen, Germany, covers 2500 acres. Bellefonte, Penn., is to have a co-operative glass plant. The South Australian Labor party regaine

all the seats in Parliament previously held by them and captured two others.

TEMPERANCE

After many days—days that slowly dragged as years—
I met mine enemy again, and marveled at

I met mine enemy again, and marveled at my former fears,
So puerlie look'd he, so easily overcome.
The mandate once so potent lingered. His lips seem'd dumb.
In exultant consciousness of strength I mocked him. We closed in bitter strife, and in his iron grasp, it came to me, mine enemy would victor be for all my life.

WHY HE TOOK WATER.

why he took water.

To become a drunkard it is not necessary to see drunkenness. Only allow children to drink, only let them see it used and commended at home, and when they go abroad into society, conforming to its insidious customs, apply the instruction they have received under the parental roof, and between the sanction of home and the mistaken kindness of friends, an appetite may be originated which all the remonstrances of friends and respect for character may not be able to counteract or subdue. The appetite started under the parental roof has been secretly gaining strength, and now comes out from its concealment too powerful to be destroyed by those who called it into being. If the young are to be saved, there must be a crusade against the drinking usages. What an argument for such a crusade is the following incidents taken from an exchange:

"A young gentleman who had never been out in the world a great deal, and had never attended a banquet, was invited with his father to attend a very fashionable one in a certain city. Many kinds of wines and liquors were served, as is customary at such places. Seated at the table by the side of his father, the waiter approach the young man with liquors and wines and asked him what he would have. Somewhat embarrassed, and not knowing what to say, he thought awhile, looked around, and at last said to the waiter, 'I'll take what father does.'

"The waiter passed onto the father. He had heard the answer of his boy. Up to this time he had been a moderate drinker. His boy's answer to the waiter woke him up to the fearful responsibility upon him as he was about to make a choice, and brought him face to face with a question, upon the decision of which depended largely the future moral welfare of his son.

"What should he do? What should he take? Aroused fully to his responsible position, more so than he had ever been before, he said, with emphasis: 'I'll take wafer. The battle was fought, the victory won, and the destiny of his boy as a man of temperate habits fixed so far

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

At the district court in Melbourne, Australia, where a hearing was being given on certain license cases, the attorney defending a publican charged with a violation of the the cense law challenged the right of one of the magistrates to sit on the bench, on the ground that said magistrate was a "teetotaler," and that no teetotal magistrate could sit in the adjud cation of breaches of the licensing laws. That there might be no possibility of impugning him for sitting in the court when licensing cases were being heard. Mr. Lormer, the magistrate referred to retired. But he declared he did not for one moment waive his right to adjudicate if he so wished. In the course of a letter to the Melbourne Age Mr. Lormer writes:

"When I expressed my intention of attending the court, it was to be understood that it was not a defiant attitude assumed by me, tut a strong assertion of principle, not only on my own behalf, but of many other abstaining justices, fortified as I am by the experience and weighty judgments of the Lord Chief Justice of England, when he states that 'the smallest pecuniary interest disqualifies,' thus showing that it is a person's pecuniary interests, not his person's opinions, that disqualify." At the district court in Melbourne, Austra-

THE RIEE OF DEATH.

A gentleman who visited Java has sent a very singular tree to his sister who resides in Savannah. It is called the tree of death. He says that the natives described to him that there was a singular tree called the Kail Mujah. Its breath would kill birds, and even human beings. One day when he was chasing a bird of paradise, he noticed that it dropped suddenly to the ground, under a tree. He examined the tree, and began himself to feel strangely, as the odors from its leaves began to be inhaled by him. His head swam, and ringing sounds came to his ears, as though he were being chloroformed. He hastened away from it, but procured a specimen and sent it to America, which, it is said, is the first one transplanted in our soil. is the first one transplanted in our soil. What a striking illustration this is of the tree of death which has been planted in our fair America by the distiller! It has leaves for the bighting of the Nations. I see the young, the middle-aged, the old, chasing the birds of pleasure and then falling down beneath the dark shadow of this baleful tree, to die there, never to rise again. Would that we might lay the ax at the root of this tree! is the first one transplanted in ou

THE STRUGGLE WITH BUM. The object of a newly organized National association of wholesale liquor dealers is "to guard their interests as affected by Federal legislation" and otherwise protect their traffic. There are 4000 wholesale liquor dealers in the country and it is expected that the most of them will join the association. Here is a new force for the temperance element to structle against.

is a new force for the temperance element to struggle against.

The State Agricultural Society of Wisconsin is mourning its recent action in giving a jockey club a five years' lease of the State fair grounds at fairs and races, at \$2400 a year, with no restrictions against selling liquor. There is a new State law granting \$4000 a year to the society provided it did not authorize the sale of liquor at the fairs, and on condition that no liquor had been sold the previous year. In order to get needed money the society may resort to the old practice of selling a liquor license each year until the jockey club lease expires. The alliance of an agricultural society with the liquor business is a shame, whatever the conliquor business is a shame, whatever the conditions.—American Agriculturist.

SAN FRANCISCO'S LIQUOR SUPPLY. The San Francisco Examiner has recently lone for that city what the New York Journal did for the metropolis, shown up the liquor business with some of its results. It estimates that the 3200 licensed saloons—taking no account of numberless unlicensed places would cover sixty-six solid blocks and make in a straight line a street sixteen miles long. It would require a cask 455 feet high and 2271/2 feet in diameter to hold the yearly consumption of beer. Or to make a more striking comparison, the battleship Oregon could easily float in this cask, and it would require five such ships, divested of machinery and armament, to carry the beer as a

A DISAPPEARING CUSTOM. A gentleman prominent in several New Jork City clubs say that many of them are breaking away from the custom of treating o alcoholic drinks. In the famous Harvard Cibb, composed of graduates of Harvard College, there is a standing agreement that no member shall treat another member.

ALCOHOLAN IBBITANT.

Alcoholan irretant.

Alcohol has the power of degenerating nerve-fibers. It is especially an irritant to the pneumogastric nerve, and has an especial destructive affinity for that nerve. The children or parents who suffer from alcoholism are, in a tremendous percentage of cases, the victims of consumption. In fact, the children of parents who are even moderately hard drinkers always prove the essiest victims of consumption. Furthermore, the records show that hard drinkers themselves are particularly susceptible to themselves are particularly susceptible to consumption, and that alcoholism in a very great percentage of cases leads to consump-tion. These facts are due to reflex action over the pneumogastric nerves.

HAVOC CAUSED BY INTEMPERANCE. Our citizenship demands character; intem-Our citizenship demands character; intemperance destroys character; our citizenship demands integrity and honesty and earnestness and loyalty intemperance makes havoo of them all, said key. T. J. Conaty, D. D., at Worcester. A drunken people is unat for government, urfit for liberty, government demands a not be reanbood that the best fruits of liberty may be possessed and perpetuated.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES. The levil has a good start in every home where there is a moderate drinker. If order that the future men and wome

necessary that men and women of to-day set