

CURRENT TOPICS.

The island of Cuba now has a population of 1,655,677. The citizens of Great Britain have \$5,480,540,000 invested abroad. Over 13,000,000 persons are enrolled in the Sunday-schools of the country. The Smolton tunnel in Italy, longest in the world, will be completed in 1905. Georgia has held lead in peach production for eastern market since 1902. The capital invested in the mineral water industry in Great Britain is nearly £15,000,000. The city of Simla will expend \$225,000 on a hydro-electric plant to improve its water supply. The rubber exported from the Amazon river in the season of 1903-4 amounted to 67,314,116 pounds. Of the 467 savings banks in Japan only one is foreign. Of the 1,799 ordinary banks only four are foreign. The opening of the International Industrial exposition at Cape Town, South Africa, has been postponed until December 1 next. The American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and the German Electric Co. have a radiophone which transmits speech on light waves. Pierre Beziau has a machine by which he demonstrates the motions of the earth, from which are inferred the causes of changes of seasons. H. Gomes Himalaya has a pyrheliometer that will develop more than four thousand degrees of heat, centigrade, by concentration of the sun's rays. The Taff railway steam motor service between Penarth and Cardiff is working satisfactorily, and a number of new cars are being built for it by a Bristol firm. The Japanese are allowed to be among the very strongest people on earth. They are strong mentally and physically, and yet practically they eat no meat at all. In 1902 the United States, England and Germany produced 70 per cent. of the iron ore, 77 per cent. of the pig iron ore and 82 per cent. of the steel produced in the world. More than 1,000 children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren mourn the death of William Rice, 78 years old, who was buried the other day at New Bloomfield, Pa. Losing his new hat out of a window of a Swiss express, an American passenger pulled the alarm cord and the train was stopped. He recovered the hat and very cheerfully paid a \$10 fine. Welding by electricity is brought to such perfection that welding-apparatus can be carried to a railroad track and two rails joined as solidly as if they had come out of the rolling mill one piece. One of the mechanical wonders is a telegraphic instrument which sends one thousand words a minute over lines a thousand miles in length. A human operator can transmit 50 words a minute. A novelty in stoves is a battle-ship range with steel racks for preventing the pots and pans from going helter-skelter in a high sea, and with ingenious braces for holding the range itself in place. The Chinese government will establish a national bank with a capital of \$3,000,000. One-half of this sum is to be furnished by the imperial treasury, the other half to be raised by the issue of shares. From nearly all sections of Eastern Oregon come reports of the reduction in the size of the flocks of the sheep kings, whose extensive operations in the past have made Oregon famous as a wool and sheep country. Estimates of the amount of money wagered in Wall street on the national and state elections run from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000. These transactions bring in considerable revenue to the brokers who place the wagers. There has been a considerable increase in both imports and exports of Belgium in the last year. The imports in 1903 amounted to \$512,635,200, against \$459,475,100 in 1902, an increase of \$53,075,000, or 11.6 per cent. A discovery has been made in the Andes mountains, 250 miles from Arauco, Chili, of a city deserted for 2,000 years, but once inhabited, presumably by Aztecs of much larger stature than those who lived in Central America. The school board of Chicago is conducting seven free public kitchens, and it is said that more than a thousand women are learning to cook in these schools. Thirty nationalities are represented among the pupils, China among them. As a species of rejoinder to the charge that the present consumption of ivory is threatening the elephant with extinction it has recently been stated that 85 per cent. of the supply of ivory is obtained from "elephant cemeteries"—spots met with in the jungles where elephants have resorted for centuries to die. On the average of the last five years the yield of tea to the acre, dividing the total yield by the area under mature plants, has been as follows: Assam, Brahmaputra Valley, 401 pounds; Surma Valley, 503 pounds; Bengal, Duars, 476 pounds; Darjeeling, 267 pounds. In the rebuilding of the king of Corea's palace, which was recently destroyed by fire, papier mache will be solely employed. To obtain a sufficient quantity for the purpose there has been engaged a staff of 1,000 Co reans possessed of strong teeth for chewing up paper.

BATTLE IS WON BY ROOSEVELT

NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS IN AN OVERWHELMING VICTORY FOR REPUBLICANS.

Presidential Ticket Elected by a Majority of 210 Electoral Votes—Roosevelt Will Not Again Be a Candidate—The Returns.

New York, Nov. 9.—Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, has been elected president of the United States, and Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, vice president by an overwhelming majority. The popular plurality of the candidates is estimated at over 1,500,000. They will receive 343 votes in the electoral college as against 133 for Parker and Davis, the democratic candidates. When his election was certain President Roosevelt announced that he would not be a candidate for another term. The "solid south" was broken by the defection of Missouri, which has given Roosevelt a plurality estimated at 10,500, and has elected the entire republican state ticket with the exception of Folk, who was chosen governor by 37,000 plurality. Republicans also elected eight congressmen, and secured a majority on joint ballot in the state legislature, assuring the election of a republican United States senator to succeed Senator Cockrell. Late returns have reduced Roosevelt's plurality in Maryland to the narrow figure of 126 and it will take the official



CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS. Vice President-Elect of the United States.

count to determine whether that state will be placed in the republican or democratic column. There is also a possibility that the state's electoral vote will be divided.

The Electoral Vote. The following table shows the results in the various states, as compiled from the latest returns and the electoral vote of the states:

Table with columns: State, Estimated Electorals, Plurality, Vote. Lists states from Colorado to Wyoming with their respective electoral votes and margins.

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Washington, Nov. 10.—Election returns indicate that the Fifty-ninth congress will stand as follows: Senate—Republicans, 66; democrats, 32; doubtful, 2; republican majority, 24. House—Republicans, 247; democrats, 137; doubtful, 2; republican majority, 110.

Maryland. Baltimore, Md., Nov. 11.—The official returns received here up to a late hour indicate that the vote for the presidential candidates last Tuesday was very close—possibly 100 on either side. It is probable that Secretary of State Oswald Tishman will be called upon to decide which of the electors will be entitled to cast their votes in Washington. Returns received from 11 counties of the state give the republican electors a plurality of 174. From the official returns thus far received the indications are that the republicans have elected seven and the democrats one of the electors of the state.

Missouri. St. Louis, Nov. 11.—With seven counties still to be heard from, the returns showed that Roosevelt's plurality in Missouri stood 15,775. It is almost certain that the republican state ticket has been elected with the exception of governor, Folk, the democratic candidate, having a plurality of about 37,000. The republicans will have a majority in the legislature on joint ballot of at least 14,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



Photograph Copyright 1904, by Underwood. President-Elect of the United States.

and perhaps 20. This means the election of a republican United States senator. The returns will show that the republicans have elected eight congressmen.

Illinois.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—Revised unofficial returns, based in some cases on careful estimates, from all counties in Illinois, show that Roosevelt and Fairbanks carried the state by 267,853 plurality over Parker and Davis. Charles S. Deneen, for governor, and the rest of the republican state ticket, will have approximately the same plurality as the national ticket. Along with the great plurality for the republican national and state tickets 23 republicans were elected to congress out of 25 members to which the state is entitled. Only two democrats—H. T. Rainey, in the Twentieth, and M. D. Foister in the Twenty-third district—are saved to the party out of the wreck.

Michigan.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 10.—President Roosevelt carried every county in Michigan and he has the wonderful plurality of 150,000, while Warner for governor received only 55,154 over Ferris, democrat. One of the notable features of the election is that the republicans seem to have secured every member of both houses of the legislature.

Wisconsin.

Milwaukee, Nov. 10.—The result of the election in Wisconsin shows that Roosevelt ran ahead of every ticket and carried the state by a plurality estimated at between 60,000 and 75,000; that Gov. La Follette has been reelected by a plurality of about 50,000 and that the congressional complexion remains unchanged from two years ago. The legislature, which is to elect a United States senator to succeed Joseph V. Quarles, is largely republican.

Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 10.—Latest figures from all counties in the state give Indiana to the republicans by probably 60,000. The republicans gain two congressmen, defeating Representatives Miers and Robinson in the Second and Twelfth districts.

Iowa.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 10.—Chairman Spence, of the republican state central committee, estimates Roosevelt's majority in the state at 130,000. The entire state ticket was also elected.

Ohio.

Columbus, O., Nov. 11.—Nearly complete returns show close to 250,000 for the Roosevelt and Fairbanks electors. Only 18 out of the 88 counties in the state have been carried for Parker, and only one democratic congressman has been elected out of 21.

Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Nov. 11.—Complete but unofficial figures received from every county in the state, with the exception of Allegheny, in which Pittsburg is situated, but from where a close estimate has been obtained, show that President Roosevelt's plurality in Pennsylvania has reached 494,525.

Colorado.

Denver, Col., Nov. 11.—Gov. James H. Peabody (rep.) himself concedes his defeat. Alva Adams' majority over Peabody in the city and county of Denver is 5,071, and in the entire state is about 10,500.

New York.

New York, Nov. 10.—According to revised returns of the vote in the state Roosevelt's plurality over Parker is 174,691, and that of Higgins for governor over Herrick is 76,822.

Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 9.—Returns at hand show that Roosevelt has carried Kansas by a majority closely approaching 100,000. E. W. Hoch is elected governor by the republicans by a plurality of 55,000 or more. The legislature, which may have to elect a United States senator, will be overwhelmingly republican.

Sheriff Killed.

Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 11.—Sheriff Daniels, of Fayette county, was shot Thursday at Montgomery and killed by Ed Jackson, brother of Constable W. A. Jackson, who was Wednesday killed by John Elliott. The trouble grew out of the killing of Jackson Wednesday.

TERRIBLE CRIME IN CALIFORNIA

UNKNOWN ASSASSIN KILLS FOUR MEMBERS OF FAMILY OF JULIUS WEBER.

Sets Fire to Their Home to Cover His Crime—Surviving Son Has a Theory But Declines to Disclose It.

Auburn, Cal., Nov. 12.—It is now known that Julius Weber, his wife, their 19-year-old daughter Bertha, and their son Paul, aged 14 years, were murdered Thursday night by an unknown assassin, who set fire to the home in an effort to cover his crime. Before the fire had made any great headway the bodies of the murdered woman and her two children were rescued from the burning house.

All Were Murdered.

An examination of the bodies showed that Mrs. Weber and the children had been murdered before the fire had been started. The daughter had been killed by a pistol wound, as had been Mrs. Weber. On the boy's head were several deep cuts. He had also been shot. All efforts to reach Julius Weber, the father, who was not thought to be in the burning house, was abandoned until Friday when a search was made in the burning timber and his body was found in the bathroom of the dwelling. He, too, had been shot down before being left to be consumed by the flames. It had been ascertained beyond a doubt that the women were killed in one room and their clothing set on fire, and that they were then dragged into the apartment where their bodies were discovered.

Son Has Theory.

Adolph Weber, the son, aged 20, who is the only member of the family alive, talks but little, but to the coroner and sheriff he says he did not think the motive was either robbery or revenge. When asked if he had a theory he said he had, but would not give it. He did say, reluctantly, that his father had a violent temper. The boy said he left the house about 6:30 and came down town, purchased a pair of trousers and did several other errands. When he went to the fire he dropped his old trousers, which were in a bundle, in the burning building. He is now at the home of Deputy County Treasurer John Adams. Young Weber has a good reputation.

Fatal Explosion.

Laporte, Ind., Nov. 12.—A boiler attached to a threshing machine on the Samuel Kaufman farm, exploded Friday and killed Warren Bassett, ten years old, and John Boltenhouse, 60 years old, both of Elkhart. Guy Busman, 14 years old, was badly injured, also Floyd Kaufman, ten years old. Charles Dills and Norman Shigley, the latter 60 years old, were also scalded.

Many Injured.

Macon, Ga., Nov. 12.—The Southern railway's fast train, No. 14, for Brunswick and Jacksonville, was derailed three miles below Cochran, Ga. Seven coaches were overturned and 13 persons were injured in the wreck, though none seriously. The accident was caused by a misplaced rail, the spikes of which were either broken or had been removed.

A Mile in 2:01.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 12.—Lou Dillon trotted a mile at the driving park Friday afternoon in 2:01, breaking the world's unpaired record. The former unpaired trotting record was 2:01 3/4, held by both Lou Dillon and Major Delmar.

A Fatal Quarrel.

Helena, Mont., Nov. 11.—Edward Truman, aged 70, and who was a member of the noted Quantrell band in Missouri, shot and killed James McCabe at Sedan during a quarrel. Truman surrendered.

TRADE REVIEW.

Business Retarded by Elections Temporarily—Better Activity in Leading Industries.

New York, Nov. 12.—Bradstreet's says: "Interest in the elections and unseasonably warm weather in some sections have retarded trade, but the more optimistic outlook as to the future found reflection later in an enlargement of wholesale and jobbing business; a firmer tone of prices and more assured activity in many leading industries. Official reports of past crop yields and advices of largely increased acreages in fall-sown crops were contributors to the confident feeling. In addition, reports as to the outlook for holiday and next spring's trade have proved favorable. Of the country's leading products, special activity is noted this week in iron and steel, coal, coke, hardware, hides, leather, groceries, lumber and building material, the latter two particularly at the west. Drugs, paints, glass, whisky, tobacco, live cattle, sheep and hogs not a full seasonable movement at generally satisfactory prices."

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "All measures of trade indicated the customary loss due to holiday interruption, but subsequently much of the deficit was regained, numerous evidences of increasing confidence being seen in the disposition to place orders for distant shipment. Increased consumption of pig iron is also significant and in other leading branches of manufacture there is a steadily diminishing percentage of idle machinery. Failures this week numbered 213 in the United States against 283 last year, and 17 in Canada, compared with 27 a year ago."

SCHOONER SINKS.

Collision Occurs Off Barnegat Light—Captain, His Wife and Two Seamen Lost.

New York, Nov. 12.—Capt. Robert Walton, his wife and two seamen, lost their lives Wednesday night off Barnegat light, when the United States supply ship Culgoa cut down the Norfolk lumber schooner Wilson and Hunting. Three members of the crew, the mate, cook and a seaman, were rescued by the Culgoa and were brought here Friday. The accident occurred, according to the survivors, about seven o'clock in the evening. The schooner was ten miles west of Barnegat, tacking off shore, when she was struck by the Culgoa, which was making for New York. The steel bow of the supply ship struck the schooner nearly amidships and cut half way, throwing the smaller vessel on her beam ends. The Culgoa kept on at full speed, with the intention of keeping the schooner fastened to its bow until the crew could be rescued. The gaping hole in the side of the sailing vessel was so large, however, that it slid off to one side. A boat from the Culgoa rescued three men. No others were seen and it is thought that Capt. Wilson went below after his wife when the collision occurred and that they were both drowned, with two seamen, who were in their bunks.

HAY WILL NOT RESIGN.

President Announces That the Secretary Will Continue as Member of Cabinet.

Washington, Nov. 12.—President Roosevelt made the announcement Friday that Mr. John Hay will continue as secretary of state during the four years beginning March 4, next. "You may state positively," were his words, "that Mr. Hay will continue as secretary of state up to the 4th of March, 1909." The president was asked regarding other possible cabinet changes, but indicated that there was nothing to be said at present. His announcement regarding Secretary Hay was made to a number of newspaper representatives in his office late in the afternoon. Mr. Hay's succession to the state department follows the most important place in the new cabinet and is the first and only step so far taken in that direction.

GOING TO ST. LOUIS.

President Roosevelt Decides to Visit the World's Fair on Saturday, November 26.

Washington, Nov. 11.—President Roosevelt has promised to attend the Louisiana Purchase exposition on Saturday, the 26th of November. He made this promise to a committee from St. Louis, headed by Mayor Wells, who came to Washington especially for the purpose of inviting him to visit the fair. The probability is the president may remain in St. Louis until the night of Sunday, November 27. President Roosevelt has been anxious to go to St. Louis to see the fair ever since its opening. However, the presidential campaign impelled him to remain in the east.

Out on Bail.

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 10.—Richard Higgins, charged with the murder of Mrs. Alice Thomason, of Lacon, has been released on sheriff's bond of \$15,000, on a habeas corpus proceeding.

Death of a Journalist.

Clinton, Ia., Nov. 8.—E. H. Thayer, for many years editor of the Clinton Age and widely known as a democratic politician, died Monday. He was 72 years of age.

A Valuable Cargo.

San Francisco, Nov. 12.—The steamer Coptic, which arrived Friday from the orient, brought \$2,000,000 worth of raw silk and over \$200,000 in gold.

Date Is Fixed.

London, Nov. 11.—The board of trade inquiry into the North Sea incident will open at Hull November 15. The proceedings will be public.

NEUTRAL POWERS MUST HOLD ALOOF

RUSSIA WILL BROOK NO MEDIATION IN HER TROUBLE WITH JAPAN.

Said to Have Rejected Overtures of Peace Reported to Have Been Made by Japanese—Stoessel Said to Have Bought Armistice.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Emphatically, but without country, Russia, through her ambassador abroad, has several times informed the neutral powers that she will brook no mediation at this time in her war with Japan. It can be announced that Russia expects her wishes will be respected by all the powers to which she has communicated her views. Rejected by Russia.

London, Nov. 11.—Japan unofficially has made representations to Russia looking to peace. This action has resulted in failure and such representations, even privately, are not likely to be repeated by Japan. Although the suggestion of a pacific settlement was made unofficially, it actually had behind it all the weight of an offer by the Japanese government. It was made direct to Russia. No power acted as an intermediary. The proposition was put forward tentatively and unofficially so that the Japanese government would be in a position to deny any report that it was suing for peace.

Japan's Attitude.

London, Nov. 12.—The dispatch from Washington confirming the statement made in these dispatches that Japan had indicated her willingness to entertain peace suggestions from President Roosevelt or King Edward created much interest here. Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister, said Friday: "After the fall of Port Arthur Japan would, I believe, be ready to treat for peace on no higher essential basis than that Russia should evacuate Manchuria, Japan also agreeing to a similar evacuation. The two great difficulties in the way of any suggestion of peace are, first, the apparent opposition of Emperor Nicholas' present advisers to a settlement of any kind; second, the preservation of Russian prestige. When a nation's prestige, if not gone, is severely impaired, it is a difficult matter, even with the best of intentions, to preserve it."

Says Russians Seek Truce. Tokyo, Nov. 11.—It is reported that Gen. Stoessel, commanding at Port Arthur, has asked the Japanese for an armistice, the purpose of which is not stated. A confirmation of the report is unobtainable. It is hoped here that Gen. Stoessel will capitulate before the city proper is taken. The Japanese soldiers are angry and inflamed on account of the alleged abuse of their wounded by the Russians. They believe they will be murdered if captured. Under these conditions it will possibly be difficult to avoid a massacre when the troops meet in the final combat.

Heavy Losses of Japs.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 10.—There is the greatest rejoicing here at the failure of the recent Japanese attacks on Port Arthur. The papers are filled with columns of praise, interspersed with poems eulogizing the gallant defense made by Gen. Stoessel and the heroic garrison. The firm conviction prevails here that Gen. Stoessel will never surrender and that if the fortress falls the garrison will go down fighting. According to information received by the war office 55,000 is a low estimate of the Japanese losses before Port Arthur.

Japanese Repulsed.

Mukden, Nov. 8.—The Japanese on Saturday night attacked some of the Russian outposts in considerable force, but the Russians had been warned and the Japanese were repulsed. They were not able to take away all their killed or wounded, leaving 28 bodies on the field. The Russians lost only nine men. The Russian and Japanese armies, extending from Bentsiaputze, east to the Liao river, west, at places are almost within a stone's throw of each other. At Bentsiaputze not more than 400 yards separate the advance posts, and at Sincinpu, on the Shakhe river, just west of the railway and 15 miles south of Mukden, the Japanese and Russians occupy the extreme ends of the same village. At Huangshantze the Russian camp has thrown advance posts across the Shakhe river. Both armies are still strengthening their positions all along the line. The slightest movement on either side is the signal for firing, which occasionally last all night. The Russians are using six-inch guns on the railway, which must greatly harass the Japanese.

Continual Skirmishing.

Mukden, Nov. 12.—The positions of the armies on both sides remain little changed, though there is continual skirmishing going on with the object of securing minor positions tending to strengthen the respective lines of defense. A Cossack patrol on November 10 penetrated as far as Sandiapu, where they inflicted a blow against a large force of Japanese, and then returned rapidly to the Russian main line without loss. A patrol also got in the rear of two Japanese companies moving to attack a Russian position. The Cossacks defeated the Japanese and returned safely to the Russian lines.

Heavy Damages Awarded.

New York, Nov. 12.—What is said to have been the largest verdict ever awarded under similar conditions was returned in the supreme court Friday when a jury awarded Mrs. May C. Ga Nun \$35,000 for the loss of her husband, who died as a result of injuries sustained in the Grand Central tunnel on January 8, 1902.