

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS.

**ROOSEVELT** . . . . . 343  
**PARKER** . . . . . 133

**SENATORS** { Republicans . . . . . 57  
                 { Democrats . . . . . 33

**REPRESENTATIVES** { Republicans 244  
                           { Democrats 142

Theodore Roosevelt of New York and Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana have been elected President and Vice President of the United States by the largest popular vote ever given candidates for those offices. Their vote in the electoral college will be the largest any candidates have ever received. When the electors meet, 343 of them will cast their vote for the Republican candidates and 133 will be cast for the Democrats. The figures are the result of the Republican electors carrying every one of the so-called doubtful States, including West Virginia, the home of Davis.

The States that contributed chiefly to the success of the Republican candidate are New York and Indiana. The former surpassed all expectations by rolling up a plurality of more than 185,000 for the Republican ticket, and the latter was kept in the Roosevelt and Fairbanks column by a plurality of over 50,000. In addition to these two pivotal States, the ones placed in the doubtful column by the Democratic managers were Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, Rhode Island and West Virginia, all of which went strongly Republican, with Roosevelt heading the ticket, as they did four years ago, when McKinley won over Bryan. Colorado, Idaho and Nevada also fell into the Republican ranks, though they were counted for Bryan on the anti-imperialism platform of 1900. Even Missouri climbed into the Republican band wagon.

The States that were conceded to the Republicans, notably Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, the Northwest and New England, in every instance increased the McKinley plurality from 10,000 to 100,000. Maryland and Montana also went for Roosevelt. For Judge Parker only the solid South remained absolutely faithful.

Roosevelt carried thirty-three States; Parker eleven. Pennsylvania gave Roosevelt a plurality of 450,000. Illinois came second with 240,000. Ohio gave him 200,000. California rolled up a plurality of 195,000, while Minnesota trotted along with 125,000. New Jersey with 75,000 and Michigan with 164,000. Folk was elected Governor of Missouri despite the fact that Roosevelt carried the State and nearly all the Republican candidates with him. The Missouri Legislature will be Republican on joint ballot, which will prevent Senator Cockrell's return to the Senate. Colorado gave Roosevelt 15,000 plurality, but Peabody is defeated for Governor by 5,000. In Wisconsin, where the La Follette and Spooner Republicans have been at sword's points, Roosevelt won with 75,000 plurality, and La Follette was elected by 50,000. Congressman Babcock, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, won out with 284 votes to spare. Massachusetts gave Roosevelt 86,279 plurality, but elected Douglas, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by 35,710 plurality.

Full returns from all parts of the country, with only three congressional districts missing, show that the House of Representatives will shape up like this: Republicans, 244; Democrats, 142; Republican plurality, 102.

HOW THE STATES VOTED.



**FOR ROOSEVELT.**

California	10
Colorado	5
Connecticut	7
Delaware	3
Idaho	3
Illinois	27
Indiana	15
Iowa	13
Kansas	10
Maine	6
Maryland	8
Massachusetts	16
Michigan	14
Minnesota	11
Missouri	18
Montana	3
Nebraska	8
Nevada	3
Alabama	11
Arkansas	9
Florida	5
Georgia	13
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	9
Mississippi	10
South Carolina	7
Texas	12
Virginia	12
Total	343

**FOR PARKER.**

New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	12
New York	39
North Dakota	3
Ohio	23
Oregon	4
Pennsylvania	34
Rhode Island	4
South Dakota	4
Utah	3
Vermont	4
Washington	5
West Virginia	7
Wisconsin	13
Wyoming	3
Total	133

Six States which went for Roosevelt elected Democratic Governors. They are Massachusetts, West Virginia, Minnesota, Colorado, Missouri and Nebraska. Roosevelt carried Nebraska by 75,000, but Berge, the Democratic nominee for Governor, was elected by about 8,000. The Legislature will be Republican, so that William Jennings Bryan may not go to the United States Senate this year. The State of Washington fell into line with 30,000 for Roosevelt, and Senator Turner, Democratic candidate for Governor, who was expected to win, was beaten by a plurality of 7,000. In Minnesota Roosevelt received 125,000 plurality, while Johnson, Democratic nominee, was elected Governor by a small plurality. West Virginia went for Roosevelt, and elected Cornwall, Democratic nominee for Governor. New Jersey gave Roosevelt 75,000 plurality, and Stokes was elected Governor by 50,000.

**Results in Many States.**  
 Rhode Island.—Roosevelt's plurality will be about 15,000.  
 Wyoming.—The State went for Roosevelt by a large majority.  
 Washington.—The State gave Roosevelt a generous plurality.  
 Oregon.—Roosevelt's plurality is in the neighborhood of 30,000.  
 South Dakota.—Roosevelt carried South Dakota by over 40,000.  
 Montana.—Early returns gave the State to Roosevelt by about 4,000.  
 Utah.—It is conceded Roosevelt has carried the State by 8,000 plurality.

South Carolina.—The Democratic national and State tickets have been elected by about 50,000 plurality.  
 Kansas.—The State is conceded to Roosevelt by the chairman of the Democratic State committee by 50,000.  
 Georgia.—Parker and Davis have a plurality of about 45,000. All eleven Democratic Congressmen are elected.  
 Florida.—The State shows the usual Democratic majorities. The Democratic candidates for Congress all are elected.  
 Nebraska.—The State gives Roosevelt a plurality of nearly 40,000. Early returns indicated that George W. Berge, the fusion candidate for Governor, was elected.  
 New Hampshire.—Roosevelt carried the State by about 20,000, and McLane, Republican, for Governor, is elected by at least 12,000. The Legislature is Republican.  
 Tennessee.—Early returns indicated a majority of 15,000 votes for the Democratic national ticket and perhaps 5,000 less for Frazier, Democratic candidate for Governor.  
 California.—California gives Roosevelt not less than 50,000 plurality. San Francisco, generally a Democratic stronghold, has gone Republican by from 15,000 to 20,000.  
 Minnesota.—Roosevelt's plurality may go above 100,000. All of the Republican Congressmen are elected, with the possible exception of Buckman in the Sixth District.  
 Delaware.—Roosevelt carried Delaware by about 5,000, and the Republicans elect the Governor and Congressman. The Legislature will be overwhelmingly Republican.

NO THIRD TERM.

President Roosevelt Says He Will Not Accept Another Nomination.

President Roosevelt will not again be a candidate. He announced this definitely Tuesday night after he knew the people of the country had overwhelmingly elected him to the highest office within their gift. Expressing himself as deeply sensible of the honor done him, he dictated to Secretary Loeb the following statement:

"I am deeply sensible of the honor done me by the American people in thus expressing their confidence in what I have done and have tried to do. I appreciate to the full the solemn responsibility this confidence imposes upon me, and I shall do all that in my power lies not to forfeit it. On the fourth of March next I shall have served three and a half years, and this three and a half years constitutes my first term.

"The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination.

Illinois.

Theodore Roosevelt has carried the State of Illinois by an estimated plurality of 200,000. He received 120,000 in Cook county and 170,000 in the State. McKinley's plurality in 1900 was 94,924. Charles S. Deneen is elected Governor by a plurality of 225,000. He ran a little behind Roosevelt in Chicago and just about even in the State. Yates' plurality in 1900 was 61,224. The entire Republican State ticket is elected, but by smaller figures than those for President and Governor.

Ohio.

Ohio has broken her record. Based on early returns, the State has given 200,000 plurality to Roosevelt. The highest previous Republican plurality was 137,000 in 1894 on a small vote, while that of Tuesday was on a large vote, greatly exceeding 1,000,000. Last year the Republican plurality for Gov. Herrick of 115,000, the second highest in the history of the State, was also on a total vote much less than a million. The largest plurality Ohio ever gave any President was 69,030, for McKinley four years ago.

Iowa.

While the Republican State central committee claimed Iowa by only 135,000 plurality for Roosevelt, the early returns indicated that he would not have less than 150,000. The entire Republican State ticket is elected by pluralities that will fall but little below the head of the ticket. The overwhelming Republican pluralities break all previous records in Iowa.

Wisconsin.

Wisconsin gives Roosevelt upward of 70,000 plurality. The early returns also indicate that La Follette will carry the State by 20,000. Complete returns from thirty out of the seventy-one counties, the returns in part estimated, give La Follette pluralities of 17,676 and Peck pluralities of 9,950.

Indiana.

Indiana, which was supposed to be doubtful, went Republican by over 50,000 votes. The State ticket will be several thousand behind these figures, but the Republicans control the State Legislature and will elect Republican successors to Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge.

Massachusetts.

The defeat of Gov. John L. Bates for a third term by William L. Douglas, the Democratic candidate, and the tremendous vote cast throughout the State were the noteworthy features of the election in Massachusetts. Mr. Douglas will be the first Democratic Governor elected since 1892.

Michigan.

Roosevelt has broken all records in Michigan and will have a plurality of 143,000, while that of Warner, Republican, for Governor, will be 48,000. At least eleven out of twelve Congressmen will be Republican.

**Keynote of His Address to the Democracy Is "Get Together."**  
 Judge Parker has given to the press an open letter, addressed "to the Democracy of the nation," in which he thanks these in charge of his campaign work and declares that the people will soon realize that "the trifling trusts are absorbing the wealth of the nation." In his letter Judge Parker says he shall never again seek a nomination for public office. He discusses the difficulties encountered by the Democrats in making their campaign this year and makes suggestions regarding harmony in the party.

In conclusion the judge says that in the presence of defeat he does not hesitate to say that, in his opinion, the great moral question that confronts the Democrats is, shall the trusts and corporations be prevented from contributing money to control or to aid in controlling elections? Referring to the Democratic party, Judge Parker says: "We must forget the difficulties of the past. If any one suspects his neighbor of treachery let him not hint of his suspicion. If he knows he has deserted us let him not tell it. Our forces have been weakened by divisions. We have quarreled at times over non-essentials.

"If we would help the people we must forget the differences of the past and begin this day to build up wherever it may be needed a broad and effective organization. And we must by constant teaching, through the press and the platform, apprise the people of the way the vicious tariff circle works."

Judge Parker expects to enter a New York law firm. He declines to name the firm, although it is understood that his arrangements are completed.

W. J. Bryan blames the Democratic abandonment of radicalism at the St. Louis convention for the party's overwhelming disaster at the polls. In a long statement he lashes the conservative reorganizers and proposes planks for a platform to be used in 1908. He repeats Judge Parker's charge that the trusts contributed to the Republican campaign fund in the expectation of receiving immunity from the law.

In his proposed platform Mr. Bryan says "death to private monopoly" should be the Democratic slogan. His prime issue is trusts, but he would attack the tariff and imperialism, strip national banks of certain powers, restore free silver, levy an income tax, prevent government by injunction and have the people elect federal judges. Mr. Bryan wants to go to work at once to reclaim the Democratic party to radicalism and says he will do all he can in the fight.

Mr. Bryan says: "The result was due to the fact that the Democratic party attempted to be conservative in the presence of conditions which demand radical remedies. It sounded a partial retreat when it should have ordered a charge all along the line."

**ARMY IS 72,817 STRONG.**  
**Annual Report of Military Secretary—Militia Satisfactory.**  
 The annual report of Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, the military secretary of the army, the first issued from his office since its creation by Congress at its last session, gives the total strength of the army at the close of the last fiscal year as 72,817 officers and 68,946 enlisted men. The loss of officers from death, disability, retirement and other causes was 155. The number of enlisted men lost by death was 456.

A reduction in the number of malarial fever cases at West Point is attributed to an attack made on the mosquitoes.

Speaking of the militia, it is said that very satisfactory progress has been made toward bringing the organized militia, respecting armament, equipment and discipline, up to the standard of the regular army. A total of 6,956 officers and 32,102 enlisted men of the militia organizations were present at the inspections.

Referring to the act of Congress providing for a roster of officers and enlisted men of the Union and Confederate armies, the report says that the responses of the Governors addressed inviting their co-operation have been such as to assure the department that they fully appreciate the importance of the work and will co-operate heartily with the department in its efforts to give to the Confederate soldier the place that is due him in the proposed compilation.

**Governors Elected.**

Colorado—Adams	Dem.
Connecticut—Roberts	Rep.
Delaware—Lester	Rep.
Florida—Broward	Rep.
Idaho—Gooding	Rep.
Illinois—Deneen	Rep.
Indiana—Hartley	Rep.
Kansas—Hoch	Rep.
Massachusetts—Douglas	Dem.
Michigan—Warner	Rep.
Minnesota—Dunn	Rep.
Missouri—Folk	Dem.
Montana—Lindsay	Rep.
Nebraska—Meley	Rep.
New Hampshire—McLane	Rep.
New Jersey—Stokes	Rep.
New York—Higgins	Rep.
North Carolina—Glenn	Dem.
North Dakota—Scott	Rep.
Rhode Island—Utter	Rep.
South Carolina—Hoyard	Dem.
South Dakota—Eliot	Rep.
Tennessee—Fraser	Rep.
Utah—Cutter	Rep.
Texas—Lanham	Dem.
Washington—Meier	Rep.
West Virginia—Dawson	Rep.
Wisconsin—La Follette	Rep.
Wyoming—Brooks	Rep.

**Popular Pluralities.**  
 The following table shows the popular pluralities of eleven national elections:

1894—Roosevelt	1,536,590
1900—McKinley	849,730
1896—McKinley	601,854
1892—Cleveland	580,819
1888—Cleveland	98,017
1884—Cleveland	62,683
1880—Garfield	1,018
1876—Tilden	250,335
1872—Grant	762,391
1868—Grant	263,455
1864—Lincoln	497,342

The competing architects have been ordered to revise their plans for the construction of a hospital at the naval academy, so as to bring the cost within the amount available.

Indian Commissioner Jones and the commission ordered by President Roosevelt to investigate as to the Lake Mohawk resolution, claiming destitution among the Pima Indians, has found no truth in the claims, according to a report from Phoenix, Ariz.

It was stated unofficially at the War Department in Washington that Private John T. Smith, stationed at Salem, Mass., who recently attracted attention by marrying a negro, will be discharged from the army "for the good of the service."

**East River Deserted by Maneaters Because of Its Condition.**  
 "It has not been a great many years since I've seen sharks in the East River," said the veteran pilot on one of the United States revenue cutters the other day to a Brooklyn Eagle writer. "And there were plenty of maneaters, too. They used to hang around Fulton market docks, where they would get plenty to eat in the fish oil that would be thrown overboard from the fishing smacks.

"The reason that sharks are no longer seen in the river and bay is not because of the ocean liners. There's plenty of room for the shark far below the point where the ship's bottom reaches to. But sharks are clean animals. They will touch only those things that have been freshly killed or are alive. No shark will touch a three-days' douter under any circumstances.

"But the sewage into the bay and rivers on both sides of New York has made New York's home waters untenantable for fish. There is very little good fish this side of Sandy Hook, hardly any at all, in fact, except eels. And everybody knows that eels are the dirtiest scavengers in the water anywhere.

"Up to the time that Mike Dady went to Havana to start his sewage system the harbor of Havana was a shark's paradise. When the sewer pipes began draining into Havana bay the shark began to clear out. So did the fishes. In time you won't hear of a shark in Havana harbor any more than you ever hear of one this side of Sandy Hook. The water right around Manhattan island is pretty filthy. How people can possibly enjoy swimming in it is more than I understand. A mouthful of water from the East or North river or the bay has more microbes to the square inch than all the Croton that comes into New York. So you see the sharks have more sense than the intelligent landlubbers of Manhattan."

**An Honest Opinion.**  
 Mineral, Idaho, Nov. 14.—(Special.)—That a sure cure has been discovered for those sciatic pains that make so many lives miserable, is the firm opinion of Mr. D. S. Colson, a well-known resident of this place, and he does not hesitate to say that cure is Dodd's Kidney Pills. The reason Mr. Colson is so firm in his opinion is that he had those terrible pains and is cured. Speaking of the matter, he says:

"I am only too happy to say Dodd's Kidney Pills have done me lots of good. I had awful pains in my hip so I could hardly walk. Dodd's Kidney Pills stopped it entirely. I think they are a grand medicine."

All Sciatic and Rheumatic pains are caused by Uric Acid in the blood. Dodd's Kidney Pills make healthy kidneys and healthy kidneys strain all the Uric Acid out of the blood. With the cause removed there can be no Rheumatism or Sciatica.

**Old Marriage Certificates.**  
 Theorists are to be found all over the world who advocate that no man or woman shall be allowed to marry who has not a certificate of freedom from transmissible disease. Not even the most extreme, however, would go so far as a Prussian official in the town of Rappin, one of whose duties is to inspect butchers' meat and another to place the official seal on marriage certificates. The Berlin Lokalanzeiger states that on one occasion he used the wrong stamp and instead of sealing the nuptial contract he certified that the happy pair were free from trichinosis. The absurd mistake was not discovered until some days had elapsed, with the result that the high court of Berlin has had to be set in motion to rectify the error.

**How's This?**  
 We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.  
 F. J. CHENEY & CO., Prop., Toledo, O.  
 We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.  
 West & Trix, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. H. K. Walling, Kimball & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.  
 Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c, per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.  
 Hall's Family Pills are the best.

**Army Drums Hauled by Dogs.**  
 A curious feature connected with the Serbian army is the manner in which most of the regiments carry the big drum. It is not, as in most countries, slung in front of the man who plays it, but is placed upon a small two-wheeled cart drawn by a single dog, which has been so trained that it keeps its place even through the longest and most tedious of marches. The drummer takes up a position behind the cart and performs on the instrument as the animal pulls it along.

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**Black Snakes.**  
 It is true that the rattlesnake and the black snake are mortal enemies, and the black snake is the victor in their battles, breaking the neck of his adversary before the rattler has time to strike. The black snakes of this country are as harmless as frogs. On many of the large plantations in the South they are tamed and kept as a protection from their enemy, as the warm climate prevents keeping the houses closed so as to keep them out.

**One Woman's Rights.**  
 He (after the wedding)—The first time I kissed you I got slapped.  
 She (firmly)—Yes, and hereafter you'll get slapped if you don't.