SHIPS THAT ARE DUE

About a Dozen Vessels Expected in Next 10 Days.

ORIENTAL LINER EVA IS SAFE

Ten Sailing Ships, Carrying a Million Bushels of Wheat, Left the Columbia Since Sunday.

The British ship Astracana sailed from San Diego for Portland yesterday, and with favoring winds up the coast should be at hand before the end of the month. The vessel is reported to be badly damaged, as a result of her rough trip around the Horn, and she will need some extensive repairs before she will be ready for outward cargo. The Astracana brings part cargo to this port. Another ship with a full cargo, the Langdale, is also due from Liverpool, and there are about a dozen ballast ships due within the next ten days. The French bark Alice is out five months from Havre, and the French bark Bossuet, over five months from Nantes. The British ship Cromartyshire, one of the fastest ships afloat, is out 13 days from Port Los Angeles, and is daily expected. The Dutch bark Pax is due from Yokohama, and the British ship Morven from Acapulco. The Peter Rickmers is out about a month from Hong Kong, but as vessels seldom come across from that port in less than 45 to 60 days, she will hardly be expected before next month.

Shipping men in this city are somewhat mystified over the action of the San Francisco reinsurance gamblers in quoting 25 per cent reinsurance on the Carmanian, which is only about 70 days out from Hong Kong for the Bay City. The passage from Hong Kong to San Francisco is about the same as from Hong Kong to Portland, and the vessel would hardly be regarded as even slightly overdue if she was bound for this port.

TEN FAST SAILERS.

Big Fleet for Europe Gets Away on Even Terms.

The German ships Philadelphia and Nomia crossed out from Astoria yesterday morning, the former for East London, South Africa, and the Nomia for Europe. The departure of these two vessels makes up a fleet of ten big ships carrying over a million bushels of grain, which have crossed out of the Columbia since Sunday morning. All of the vessels, except the Philadelphia, are bound for the United Kingdom, and there is considerable rivalry among the masters as to which will make the fastest passage. It is very seldom that so many ships leave the Columbia so close together, and by getting away in a bunch, they are quite sure of encountering the same kind of weather. The Amiral Courbet, which left down yesterday, will reach Astoria today, and the Halewood will leave up. This will leave but one ship in the lower harbor, but reinforcements are close at hand.

THE EVA SAFE.

Oregon and Oriental Liner Not Lost—Arrives at Vladivostock.

The report received from Hong Kong last week, stating that the German steamship Eva had been lost at sea, proves to have been unfounded. A dispatch was received from Vladivostock yesterday, announcing her arrival at the Siberian port. Just where the other report of her loss originated is uncertain. The news was received by President Wilcox, of the Portland Flouring Mills Company, in a cable from Hong Kong and similar advices were received from London by the Maritime Exchange of New York, and the Merchants' Exchanges of San Francisco and Portland. The report of her loss was generally discredited a few days after it was circulated, as nothing confirmatory could be secured after the first dispatches. Her return from the depths will be highly pleasing to the newly-organized Oregon & Oriental Steamship Company, as she is an excellent steamer for this route and will be needed.

NEARLY ONE MILLION.

Value of the Domestic Exports From Portland for October.

The Portland Custom-House collected duties amounting to over $1000 for every business day during the month of October, and at the same time nearly a million dollars' worth of domestic exports were cleared from here. The monthly summary of the Custom-House business of this port for October is as follows:

No. vessels cleared for foreign ports	15
No. vessels entered from domestic ports	24
No. vessels cleared for domestic ports	13
No. entries of merchandise for duty	89
No. entries of merchandise free of duty	30
No. entries for warehouse	3
No. entries for rewarehouse	2
No. entries from warehouse for consumption	22
No. entries for consumption liquidated	106
No. entries for warehouse liquidated	7
No. certificates of enrollment granted	3
No. licenses for coasting trade granted	8
No. licenses to vessels under 20 tons granted	2
Value of exports—	
Domestic	$943,309

Receipts From All Sources.

Duties on imports	$27,897 38
Fines, penalties and forfeitures	537 00
Miscellaneous customs receipts	135 30
Official fees	65 90
Total	$28,675 58
Amount of refunds and drawbacks paid	262 20

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given that on November 6, 1900, Umatilla Reef light vessel, No. 67, was replaced on her station about two and one-half miles S. W. 3-8 W., from Umatilla Reef, Flattery Rocks, making off from Cape Alava, Washington, and about four and one-quarter miles west-southwesterly from the cape. No change has been made in the light vessel as to characteristics of lights, fog signal, or general appearance. By order of the Lighthouse Board, W. P. Day, Commander, U. S. N., Lighthouse Inspector.

Wrecks on British Coast.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A heavy gale swept over Great Britain yesterday. There were several wrecks along the coast and many persons were drowned.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

ASTORIA, Nov. 7.—Sailed at 11 A. M.—German ship Nomia, for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders; German ship Philadelphia, for East London. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., smooth; wind, east; weather, clear. Outside, 16 miles off shore, four-masted bark.

Hoquiam, Wash.—Arrived November 3—Schooner C. R. Wilson, from San Francisco for Aberdeen; schooner Harriet G., from San Francisco for Aberdeen; schooner Laura May, from San Francisco for Aberdeen; schooner Roy Somers, from San Francisco for Cosmopolis; schooner Lottie Carson, from San Francisco for Aberdeen. Sailed November 4—Schooner Pioneer, from Hoquiam for San Francisco; schooner John F. Miller, from Hoquiam for San Pedro; schooner Laura Madson, from Aberdeen for San Pedro; schooner Zampa, from Aberdeen for San Francisco. Sailed November 5—Schooner Fannie Dutard, from Aberdeen for San Pedro. Arrived November 5—Schooner A. J. West, from Guaymas for Aberdeen.

Honolulu—Arrived September 27—Steamer Miowera, from Vancouver.

Rotterdam, Nov. 7.—Arrived—Statendam, from New York.

Seattle—Arrived November 6—Steamer Roanoke, from Nome; steamer Al-ki, from Dyea; steamer Dolphin, from Alaska.

San Francisco, Nov. 7.—Sailed—Steamer Despatch, for Astoria. Arrived—Schooner Monterey, from Coos Bay; steamer Grace Dollar, from Gray's Harbor.

New York, Nov. 7.—Sailed—Columbia, for Naples; Teutonic, for Liverpool; Friesland, for Antwerp via Southampton.

Taku—Arrived November 4—Alesia, from San Francisco.

Yokohama—Sailed November 6—Energia, from Hong Kong for Tacoma.

Shanghai, Nov. 7.—Sailed—Glenlochy, for Tacoma.

Queenstown—Sailed November 6—Ultonia, from Liverpool for Boston.

Port Hadlock—Arrived November 6—Barkentine Portland, from San Pedro.

Nanaimo—Arrived November 6—Steamer San Mateo, from Port Los Angeles.

Sydney—Sailed November 5—Steamer Warrimoo, for Vancouver.

Hamburg, Nov. 7.—Arrived—Ship Pera, from Port Blakely.

Hong Kong, Nov. 7.—Arrived previously—Steamer City of Rio Janeiro from San Francisco via Honolulu, Yokohama, Hiogo, Nagasaki and Shanghai.

Southhampton, Nov. 7.—Arrived—New York from New York.

PROJECTILES FOR ARMY.

The Effectiveness of Armor-Piercing Shells Increased.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Along with armor, the question of projectiles is one of the important subjects under investigation by this bureau. The following observations on the foreign manufacture of projectiles are noted:

"With each radical change in the method of manufacture of armor-plate by which, by various face-hardening and toughening processes, its resisting power has been greatly increased, we find an effort made to produce a projectile that will attack it successfully. These efforts have not been wholly unsuccessful. In distributing the credit, however, for the most recent performances of projectiles against face-hardened armor, the great increase in the energy developed by the latest type of the modern rifle must not be forgotten, and, if practicable, the proper share of the work done by the gun should be assigned to it. Leaving the gun out of the question, the effectiveness of armor-piercing shell has been greatly increased by the so-called cap, which is secured to the ogive to protect it upon impact with the hard surface of the plate. Experiments have proven that with capped projectiles, the velocity remaining the same, and with the impact normal to the plate, an increased thickness of from 15 to 20 per cent of metal may be perforated. Various reasons have been given for this, the most acceptable being that the initial shock is given the plate by the soft cap, which, while it protects the hard point of the projectile, weakens the hard surface of the plate and prepares it in a measure for the entrance of the projectile proper. Caps seem to be gaining more and more in favor, and are now used in the navies of Russia and France, as well as our own. There is an objection to capped projectiles which it may be well to mention. In case the cap should become detached from the projectile while the latter is still in the bore there is great danger of the gun bursting. Effective means can of course be used to secure the cap firmly, but when the manufacture is carried out on a large scale it is difficult to obtain full guaranty in this respect.

"The cap of the French naval shell is put on in a heated state. It extends down over three-fifths of the ogive.

"The type of projectile which was formerly in common use, the cast-iron shell, has, owing to the general introduction of secondary armor, lost much of its importance. A steel shell has taken its place. This is called a semi-armor-piercing shell; it has a solid point and a percussion base fuse. This projectile, owing to its comparatively strong construction, possesses a power of penetration estimated at three-fourths of the armor-piercing shell. Its effectiveness is increased by the large bursting charge. The absence of a bursting charge for the armor-piercing shell makes the latter a special projectile.

"Every effort is being made to construct a type of shell that will burst after penetrating modern armor of comparatively great thickness. This is the ideal missile.

"In France attempts have been made to increase the effect of a bursting shell against armor by providing the ogive of the former with an ingeniously constructed cap. This consists of two parts, one of soft steel, which is screwed to the ogive and has a screw-threaded hole into which the fuse is screwed, and a point of hard chrome steel, which is screwed to the outside of the soft cap. Whether or not this cap accomplishes the desired effect does not seem to be generaly known.

"The destructive effect of a bursting shell depends on the power of the explosive it contains.

"The high explosives now employed are usually of picric-acid preparation or of wet gun-cotton. To the former type belong the English lyddite, the French melinite and kreasylite, and the Austrian ekrasite. In Germany and Italy a wet gun cotton is used. That melinite is regarded by the French as sensitive and dangerous is evidenced by the minute regulations which have been issued for its care and handling. Lyddite, used in the English high-explosive shell, is claimed (by the English) to be safer and more powerful than melinite. It is simply picric acid brought into a dense state of fusion. The shells are coated inside with a special varnish and the melted acid poured into them. This requires a strong detonator or, in other words, a powerful primer. It is said the English have adopted a primer of picric powder, which consists of two parts of ammonium picrate to three parts of saltpeter, mixed in much the same way as ordinary granulated gunpowder. The composition is ignited by the usual service fuse. Lyddite was first used in actual warfare at the battle of Omdurman, where its effects are reported to have been terrifying, the mere shock of the bursting of a shell killing or disabling any one within a radius of 40 or 50 yards. If recent reports from South Africa about the lyddite shell be true, the area of its destructive power has been greatly exaggerated. In this connection it may be well to state that lyddite, like all other of the so-called high explosives, is more or less unreliable. When its combustion has been complete a black smoke is given off, but when fumes of a greenish hue are seen to arise, it is a sign of incomplete combustion, and, in consequence, that the force of its explosion has been considerably reduced. The English authorities apparently have great confidence in lyddite. When used against field artillery and bodies of troops in the open, the moral effect of lyddite shell is enormous."

The Numeral Three in China.

New York Tribune Correspondence.

Religious superstition asserts itself in Chinese architecture, and the universal sacredness of the numerals three and nine is shown in the arrangement of temple doors. There is a triple gateway to each of the halls of the Imperial Palace, and the same order prevails at the Ming tombs, and the sacred person of the Emperor, when he was in his Pekin home, could only be approached, even by the highest officials, after three times three prostrations. The Temple of Heaven has a triple roof, a triple marble staircase and all its mystic symbolism points either to three or its multiples.

Memory of a Benefactor Toasted.

Pearson's Weekly.

Toasting Sir Francis Drake is an interesting ceremony. The town of Plymouth consumes 5,000,000 gallons of water per day, and its first regular supply was given to the town during Sir Francis Drake's Mayoralty. Annually the town indulges in the quaint ceremony of toasting his memory, which is done in this way. The pious memory of Sir Francis is drunk in water at the head weir. But then the company drinks in wine, to the sentiment, "May the descendants of him who brought us water never want for wine."

TUESDAY'S LANDSLIDE

(Continued from First Page.)

returns from 86 of the 89 counties in the state give McKinley 250,068 votes, Bryan 178,548. McKinley's plurality, 87,618. Every Republican candidate for Congress is elected by increased pluralities, ranging from 2300 to 15,000.

KANSAS.

Good Majority for McKinley—Legislature Safely Republican.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 7.—On the basis of limited returns, Republicans claim Kansas by 25,000 for the National ticket, and 20,000 for the state ticket, and the election of every Republican Congressman, with the possible exception of the 3d district. Republicans claim the Legislature by a safe majority on joint ballot.

KENTUCKY.

Democrats Claim the State for Bryan by 7000.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 8.—At 1:30 A. M., with returns from all but 62 out of 1894 precincts in Kentucky, the Courier-Journal puts Bryan's majority at 7794 and Beckham's at 4608. The missing precincts are about evenly divided between Democrats and Republicans.

Leslie Combs, Republican chairman said:

"We still believe that Yerkes has been elected by a majority of 3000 votes."

According to special dispatches to the Courier-Journal, the election of Kehoe, dem, over Hughes, rep, in the Ninth Congressional District by a majority of 250 is conceded.

Mr. Yerkes, rep, candidate for Governor, said today:

"From the figures furnished me by Chairman Combs, I am of the opinion that my election is assured by a majority of 2500 to 3000. The election of the National ticket being absolutely certain, the small margin in my race is not a matter of great concern. I believe my majority will be counted and a certificate issued."

Governor Beckham would only say that he had been elected by at least 10,000 and was perfectly satisfied.

Ex-Governor McCreary, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said:

"I am satisfied that Kentucky has gone Democratic by from 6000 to 10,000. I have received returns from 74 counties from Chairmen of the county campaign committees. I have also heard unofficially from 24 counties, and giving the Republicans in the counties not heard from the majorities received in 1896, which were higher than they were in 1899, Beckham is unquestionably elected."

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 7.—Democratic leaders here on unofficial advices claim Bryan has carried the state by upward of 11,000 and Beckham by over 7000. The defeat of Hall, dem, for Appellate Judge, is conceded. This gives the Republicans a majority on the Appellate bench, the highest court in the state.

Complete returns of this (Franklin) County give Bryan 1081 majority over McKinley, and Beckham 1094 majority over Yerkes.

LOUISIANA.

Congressional Districts Democratic—Bryan Has Lead of 30,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—The entire six Congressional districts in Louisiana are strongly Democratic. Bryan's majority in the state will be in excess of 30,000.

MAINE.

McKinley's Majority Will Vary Little From 28,500.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 7.—McKinley's majority in Maine will vary but a few hundred from 28,500, a loss of 16 per cent since 1896 and a Bryan gain of 21 per cent.

MARYLAND.

McKinley and All Republican Congressmen Victorious.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 7.—With scattering precincts to hear from, Maryland's plurality for McKinley and Roosevelt in yesterday's election was 14,146. A solid Republican delegation to the 57th Congress was elected.

MASSACHUSETTS.

For McKinley by 83,000—Republicans Elected 10 Congressmen.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—The vote of Massachusetts, returns having been received from every city and town, is as follows: McKinley 229,495, Bryan 156,507. Vote for Governor—Crane 219,929, Payne 121,153.

The Republicans elected 10 out of 13 Congressmen, and the present delegation remains politically unchanged.

MICHIGAN.

Big Pluralities for Republican Electors and Governor.

DETROIT, Nov. 7.—Returns up to 10 o'clock tonight give McKinley a plurality of 90,858, and Colonel Bliss, the Republican candidate for Governor, 69,059.

The Republicans increased their majority in the Legislature on joint ballot by seven.

The entire Michigan Congressional delegation is Republican.

MINNESOTA.

Only Point Not Settled Is the Governorship.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 7.—The only point not settled in the Minnesota election is the contest over the Governorship. Everything has gone Republican by majorities so large that there is no possibility of change. Chairman Bixby figures out 8734 plurality for Van Sant, while Chairman Rising, of the Democratic State Committee, from the figures reported to him, foots up 12,000 plurality for Lind.

MISSOURI.

No Opposition to the World's Fair Amendment.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—Congressman Alex M. Dockery is elected Governor by about 35,000 plurality, and the Bryan Electors will go in by about 40,000 plurality.

The Democrats have elected Congressmen in 13 Missouri districts, and the Republicans in two, with still two—the 13th and the 14th—to be heard from. These are claimed by the Democrats.

The Democrats elected every candidate on their city ticket. St. Louis gave a handsome majority for the world's fair amendments, and reports from all over the state indicate there was no opposition to speak of. This insures the carrying out of the project to hold a Louisiana Purchase Exposition here in 1903.

MONTANA.

Democrats Elected the National, State and Legislative Tickets.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 7.—Fuller returns of yesterday's voting in this state confirm the preliminary estimates sent out last night. Bryan's plurality will be from 15,000 to 18,000, and Governor Toole leads the Democratic state ticket with from 6000 to 8000 votes to spare. The Legislature, which will elect two United States Senators, is Democratic from 15 to 20 votes on joint ballot, and will undoubtedly re-elect Senator William A. Clark and some other Democrat or Populist, to succeed Thomas H. Carter and fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Clark last session.

For the first time in its history, Butte has repudiated Daly, every nominee on the Clark ticket having a majority over all, while in Helena the Republicans were only able to elect one District Judge. Eastern Montana, or the agricultural section, as usual, returned small Republican majorities. Caldwell Edwards, pop, who ran for Congress on the fusion ticket, is undoubtedly elected.

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 7.—The Montana election was a Standard Oil issue purely. Independent Democrats and Republicans trained with the Amalgamated Copper trust, and the anti-Standard Oil forces consisted of Republicans, Democrats and Populists. Carter loses his seat in the Senate, and Clark and Heinze, leaders of the anti-trust movement, will most likely be elected to the United States Senate. The anti-trust forces elected their Judges and Legislative nominees, even in the Standard Oil strongholds of Anaconda, Butte and Great Falls.

MISSISSIPPI.

Democratic Congressional Delegation Elected—For Bryan by 40,000.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 7.—The next delegation to Congress from this state will be Democratic. The state is conceded to Bryan by 40,000.

NEBRASKA.

Returns Are Close and Both Sides Are Claiming the State.

OMAHA, Nov. 7.—Election returns in Nebraska are so close as to be watched keenly.

Chairman Lindsey, of the Republicans, claims tonight that McKinley carries the state by 7000 or more, the Republican state ticket wins by 5000 to 7000, and that the Republicans have a majority of 17 in the Legislature. Republicans claim the election of Mercer and Burkett for Congress, and the election of Pope, Moreland, and possibly Hayes.

Against this the Democrats claim Bryan has carried the state, though by a narrow margin of not over 1000, that the fusionists have a safe working majority in the Legislature, that the Republican state officers have been elected by from 3000 to 5000, and that, conceding the election of Mercer and Burkett, the fusionists have pulled through Robinson, Stark, Shallenberger and Neville. The latter is the only fusion Congressman conceded by the Republicans.

The Legislature will be in doubt until complete returns are in. Indications are that it will be fusion by a small majority. The total vote of the state is about 215,000.

OMAHA, Nov. 7.—Complete figures have been received from 20 of the 90 counties in the state. These counties polled 75,000 votes, or approximately one-third of the vote of the state. The vote for the 20 counties was returned as follows: Bryan, 37,880; McKinley, 40,099. These counties four years ago gave Bryan 38,062; McKinley, 34,481. This change, if maintained, would come very near wiping out the Bryan plurality of 13,000 of 1896. Scattering returns from other counties show a smaller percentage of loss, and indicate that the Fusion electoral ticket may win out by a lead of about 1200 or 1500. In Douglas County the Legislative delegation is Fusion by majorities ranging from 100 to 600, at least one State Senator out of three and two Representatives out of nine being Republican.

The World-Herald (dem) tomorrow will say: "The Legislature of Nebraska is Fusion by 72 votes out of 123 on joint ballot. In the Senate there will be 14 Republicans and 19 Fusionists. In the House there will be 47 Republicans and 53 Fusionists." The World-Herald then prints the names of those elected.

NEVADA.

Bryan's Majority Is Estimated at 2500.

RENO, Nev., Nov. 7.—Seventy-four precincts out of 163 in Nevada give Bryan 4977; McKinley, 2368. For Congress: Newlands, dem, 4780; Farrington, rep, 3533. At this rate Bryan will have a majority of 2500 and Newlands about 1300.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Old-Time Majority Given the Republican Ticket.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 7.—The Republican majority in the state on both the gubernatorial and National tickets will be 18,000.

NEW JERSEY.

McKinley's Plurality 52,000—Legislature Republican.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—With six counties incomplete, the latest returns from New Jersey show that McKinley's plurality is 52,930. The Republican plurality in 1896 was 87,692.

The House of Assembly will remain just as it was a year ago, but the Democrats lost four Senators. The Republicans will have a majority on joint ballot of 40. Six of the eight Congressmen will be Republicans.

NEW MEXICO.

Delegate to Congress Is From the Republican Ranks.

SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 7.—Returns are very meager, but indicate the election of B. S. Rodney, rep, as Delegate to Congress. He carries Santa Fe County by 2300, Bernadillo by 1200, and Otero by 156. The Legislature is Republican.

NEW YORK.

Official Returns Are Not Materially Changing the Result.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The official returns, as received, are not materially changing the state results, and McKinley's plurality at midnight remains approximately 145,000 in the state.

John B. Stanchfield, the Democratic nominee for Governor, ran ahead of his party's Presidential Electors, but Odell's plurality still remains about 100,000.

The Democrats have carried Greater New York by about 27,000. This forms one of the surprises of the campaign, for the reason that Odell had claimed the state in his ante-election statements by only 100,000, and the Republicans generally have been willing to concede that Mr. Bryan would carry Greater New York by at least 50,000. The Democrats claimed that Bryan would carry New York by 80,000 to 90,000. Mr. Croker is quoted as saying:

"No power on earth—nothing but his death—can prevent Mr. Bryan from remaining the National leader of the people."

The entire Republican state ticket has been elected, and the Republicans have made gains in both houses of the State Legislature.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Seven Democratic and Two Republican Congressmen Elected.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 7.—North Carolina gives Bryan a majority of not less than 30,000. The next Congressional delegation from this state will contain seven Democrats and two Republicans.

Democratic State Chairman Simons is elected United States Senator to succeed Butler, pop, by 40,000 over his opponent, General Julian S. Carr.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Republican Plurality Is From 10,000 to 12,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—A Times special from Fargo, N. D., says:

"The Republican plurality in North Dakota will be 10,000 to 12,000."

OHIO.

Republicans Have Gained 22,000 Over 1896.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 7.—Democratic State Chairman Lang had no statement to give out tonight. Republican State Chairman Dick said:

"Unofficial returns received from 83 out of the 88 counties warrant the claim of 70,000 for McKinley, and we elect 17 of the 21 members of Congress, a gain of two Democrats."

The estimates on the four missing counties makes the plurality about 73,000, or a net Republican gain of about 22,000 over the vote of 1896. Most of the Democratic gains were in Cleveland, Cincinnati and Toledo, where it is rumored that most of the vote that Mayor Jones, of Toledo, received last year for Governor went to Bryan. The total vote in Ohio yesterday was about 1,100,000, the largest ever cast in the state.

Hamilton County.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 7.—Complete returns from Hamilton County, including Cincinnati, give McKinley 55,428, Bryan 40,222; McKinley's plurality, 15,206. In 1896 his plurality was 19,470.

Cuyahoga County.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 7.—Complete returns from this (Cuyahoga) county give McKinley 46,146, Bryan 42,227; McKinley's plurality, 3919.

OKLAHOMA.

Delegate Flynn Re-elected by a Big Majority.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Nov. 7.—Secretary Renshaw, of the Republican Territorial Committee, made the following statement:

"Dennis Flynn is re-elected by 5500 majority. We have elected a majority in both branches of the Legislature. These two houses statnd as follows: Lower House, 17 Republicans, 9 Democrats; Council, 7 Republicans, 6 Democrats."

PENNSYLVANIA.

Complete but Unofficial Returns Are Received.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Complete but unofficial returns give McKinley 287,733 plurality in Pennsylvania. Complete but unofficial returns from the Legislative districts of the state indicate the election of 151 Republicans, 46 Democrats, 6 Fusionists and one Independent Republican to the House of Representatives. The last House stood: Republicans, 121; Democrats, 71; Fusionists, 6.

RHODE ISLAND.

A Plurality of 13,874 is Given to McKinley.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 7.—Unofficial returns give McKinley 33,821; Bryan, 19,947; Maloney, 1383; Woolley, 1626—a plurality for McKinley of 13,874 in a total vote of 56,677. His plurality four years ago was 22,389 in a total vote of 54,740. Both Republican Congressmen were elected.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Bryan Will Have 30,000 Majority—All Democratic Congressmen.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 7.—It is not considered probable that Bryan's majority will fall short of 30,000 in the state. Every Democratic Congressman was elected.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

McKinley Has a Plurality of Over 10,000.

SIOUX FALLS, Nov. 7.—The latest returns received seem to confirm the claim of the Republican State Committee that the state has given McKinley over 10,000 plurality, and that the entire Republican state and Congressional ticket has been elcted by safe majorities, while the Republican majority of nearly 20 in the Legislature will insure the election of a Republican to succeed United States Senator Pettigrew.

TENNESSEE.

Bryan Carried the State by 25,000.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 7.—Bryan carried the state by 25,000 to 30,000 votes, McMillin's majority showing the same figures.

UTAH.

Republicans Carry the National, State and Legislative Tickets.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 7.—At 10 o'clock tonight, returns are in from about three-quarters of the precincts in the state. McKinley's majority is 6000. Wells, rep, for Governor, has a majority of 2000, and Sutherland, rep, for Congress, leads King by 1600 majority. The Senate will stand nine Republicans to nine Democrats. The Republicans elected 28 Representatives and the Democrats 17, making a Republican majority of 11 on joint ballot.

VERMONT.

With Returns Nearly All In, McKinley Has 30,000 Plurality.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Nov. 7.—With 50 small towns to be heard from, McKinley's plurality is 30,000.

VIRGINIA.

Bryan Electors and All Democratic Congressmen Successful.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 7.—A recapitulation for Virginia indicates a Democratic plurality on the Presidential ticket of over 30,000, and the election of the Democrats in every Congressional district.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Nearly 20,000 Majority for the Republican Ticket.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 7.—In a statement issued at midnight, Secretary J. K. Hall, of the Republican State Committee, gives tabulated returns from every county in the state, showing McKinley has nearly 20,000 majority. All four Congressmen are Republicans. The House of Delegates will have at least 42 Republicans on joint baloit.

WISCONSIN.

Overwhelming Victory for the Republicans.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 7.—The Republicans will have a plurality of at least 120,000 in Wisconsin. All the Republican Congressmen are elected. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican.

WYOMING.

Republicans Made Nearly a Clean Sweep of the State.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 7.—Returns from 174 precincts out of 300 in Wyoming give a majority of 3000 for McKinley and 4500 for Mondell, rep, for Congress.

The entire Republican Legislative ticket, with the exception of one, is elected.

HUGE RUSSIAN LOCOMOTIVE

Largest at the Paris Exposition—Has Twelve Driving Wheels.

Engineering Magazine.

The most remarkable Russian engine in the Paris Exposition is the gigantic 12-wheeled double-six-coupled duplex compound on a modification of the Mallet system, and bearing the number H. 510. This is by far the biggest and heaviest engine in the whole exhibition, weighing as it does 86 tons and having a vast 40-ton tender appended; the total weight of tender and engine being therefore no less than 126 tons, while the top of the chimney stands 16 feet 9 inches above the rail-level. This mighty locomotive is constructed on the articulated plan, the four-foot driving wheels being coupled in two groups of six each, one being practically a steam bogie, while each group is driven by one high-pressure and one low-pressure cylinder, the respective diameters being 15½ inches and 28 inches. In the case of this particular engine, more may be said on behalf of the complex system of articulation employed than in the case of the smaller but similar locomotive.

The Russian 12-wheeler is intended for the haulage of immense loads and the ascent of steep grades. It is essential to the development of its full usefulness that it should be able to utilize its entire adhesive weight for traction and that this weight should be distributed as widely as possible upon the rails without such distribution involving an undue length of rigid wheelbase.

Coal Costs Less in America.

Engineering Magazine.

The average cost of coal per ton at the pit head in the United States is given on a computation based on the returns for 1896 as 4s 8½d per ton, as compared with 5s 10½d in the United Kingdom, 6s 11d in Germany, 7s 7d in Belgium, 8s 8d in France, 8s 9d in New South Wales, 10s in New Zealand, and a fraction over 5s in Japan. If, therefore, American coal-owners can scarcely yet hope to break, with any profit to themselves, the proverbial record of "sending coals to Newcastle," they have still other countries open to them. As competitors, British coal-sellers are already beginning to feel more severely than may be pleasant the presence of American coal in markets in which English coal has hitherto been supreme.

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN TREATY

Agreement Between Rameses and Hittites Humane for That Age.

Chautauquan.

The walls of the great Hall of Karnak are covered with important inscriptions, which have thrown much light upon the history of the Egyptians. Among others, the treaty of peace between Rameses and the Hittites of the Hebrew Scriptures is worthy of notice as the first recorded agreement between nations. Our late antagonist, the Queen Regent of Spain, may well consider herself fortunate that she was not called upon to negotiate with this Pharaoh instead of Uncle Sam, for Rameses didn't waste any time on protocols or commissions, or pay $20,000,000 after his opponent had sued for peace. He evidently dictated the treaty himself, for it begins: "Rameses, chief of rulers, who fixes his frontiers where he pleases."

The last clause of this document is the earliest extradition agreement between two countries calling for the reciprocal delivery of political fugitives, and it is remarkably humane for that age. It provides that "whosoever shall be so delivered up, himself, his wives, his children, let him not be smitten to death; moreover, let him not suffer in his eyes, his mouth, his feet; moreover, let not any crime be set up against him." And the whole is witnessed by the great god of Canaan, the great god of Egypt, and all the thousand gods, male and female, the gods of the hills, the rivers, the great sea, the winds and the clouds of both lands.

Laplander's Best Friend.

The Laplanders depend greatly upon the reindeer for their daily food. Reindeer give them the only milk they can obtain; their flesh is the staple article of diet, eaten both fresh as venison and also after having been dried in the smoke of their fires. The skin furnishes them with useful material for clothing, and the living reindeer is the beast of burden and draft animal of the cold northern climes.