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WILL WIN IN 1904

Elections Assure Success of Roosevelt.

DEMOCRATS KNEW IT WELL

They Figured on Republicans Sidetracking Executive.

WORKED FOR GAINS ON THIS LINE

Administration Is Sure of a Majority of Forty-six in the Next Electoral College, With Good Prospects in Doubtful States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—(Special)—The campaign just ended was fought along National lines. The Republicans stood for the endorsement of President Roosevelt and the Democrats were antagonistic. The result assures the success of Roosevelt in 1904.

It has been openly admitted by the Democratic leaders that their object was to make gains that would foreshadow a Democratic victory against the Republicans with Roosevelt at their head. The result of the election just past assures the Republicans of a majority of electoral votes and the control of 25 states. Twenty-five of these have gone Republican with such majorities that no doubt can be entertained of their political status. This makes certain 28 electoral votes as against 151 in the undoubtedly Democratic states. Seven states have been carried by such narrow majorities that their 51 electoral votes cannot safely be claimed by either side.

Strength of the Two Parties.

The following table will give the grouping of the states, with their electoral vote under the new apportionment:

Safely Republican	Ohio	23
California	9	9
Connecticut	4	4
Illinois	24	24
Indiana	11	11
Iowa	11	11
Kansas	10	10
Maine	4	4
Massachusetts	11	11
Michigan	14	14
Minnesota	13	13
Nebraska	11	11
New Hampshire	4	4
New Jersey	14	14
North Dakota	4	4
Total	151	151
Safely Democratic	Alabama	12
Arkansas	11	11
Florida	13	13
Georgia	15	15
Kentucky	12	12
Louisiana	9	9
Mississippi	10	10
Missouri	12	12
Doubtful	Colorado	3
Delaware	3	3
Idaho	3	3
Maryland	8	8
Montana	3	3
Total	64	64

Republican Majority Assured.

From this, it will be seen that a Republican majority of 46 is assured in the next electoral college. Besides, the Republicans have the advantage in most of the doubtful states.

In the eyes of the people the present Administration and its policy have been the main issue. President Roosevelt's name has been the rallying cry throughout the campaign.

The majority of the great Republican states have already endorsed Roosevelt for President, and it seems from all indications that he will find no opposition in the states reliably Republican. The Southern vote is not being catered to by the President. He has shown distinctly that he expects no support from the politicians of the old school who trade on convention favors.

The assurance of Roosevelt's nomination will furnish an opportunity for a revision of the apportionment of delegates in convention, as was advocated by Postmaster-General Payne in the last National convention. This was defeated at the time by the opposition of the McKinley Administration.

Overstreet on the Result.

In speaking of the peculiarities of the campaign, Representative Jesse Overstreet, of Indiana, secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, said: "The contest was both peculiar and difficult. It was peculiar because there was no overshadowing National issue upon which public attention could be centered, and difficult because the very absence of a single National issue precipitated fights in a great many districts upon different lines.

"In addition to that, there were local troubles in a great many districts that had nothing whatever to do with National affairs, and the general result was made doubtful because of these peculiar conditions.

"Wherever strictly National issues were presented the Republicans won triumphantly. Their losses, except in purely Democratic districts, are entirely attributable to local, and not to National troubles.

"The winning back of the silver states of Nebraska, Idaho, Montana and Colorado is especially gratifying, as it indicates a strengthening in the Republican party and the elimination from those states of the free silver question.

It is to be regretted, but nevertheless it is true, that the Tammany organization is a powerful element in New York politics. Until it can be overthrown through public sentiment in New York, it will necessarily play an important part in New York State affairs.

"The generally strong Republican pluralities in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Michigan and Kansas show that the country is satisfied with a continuation of Republican policies, and that legislation for the benefit of business should be along Republican lines. The policies advocated by McKinley should not be prosecuted by President Roosevelt, have been handsomely approved."

MAN UNDER DEWEY KILLED

American Loses His Life While Fighting for Colombia.

PANAMA, Nov. 12.—The first American casualty, as a result of the revolution, occurred yesterday. The Colombian fleet captured a boat having on board correspondence showing the whereabouts of two revolutionary schooners loaded with provisions. The government warships headed for the place and on arriving there the Bogota, formerly the Josie, Banning, manned by an American crew commanded by Captain Marmaduke, lowered two boats with armed men, but as the schooner was aground, they waited until high tide to attack the vessel. In the meanwhile the revolutionists were discovered in ambush close to the beach, and when the Bogota's boat pulled ahead the second time, the rebels opened fire on them, killing the ship's armorer, Richard Kane, of Washington, and wounding George Walker, who was shot through the legs, and a seaman named Clarke and Lieutenant Vasquez were also wounded, but not seriously.

The Bogota and Chusito then opened fire on the enemy and killed every man in sight. One shot fired a group of 10 rebels, who were most actively engaged in shooting at the boats' crew, killed every one of them. Gunner Cross, of the Bogota, thinks 40 to 50 rebels were killed.

One of the schooners, the Helveta, loaded with rice, was captured, but the first shot at the second schooner set her on fire, and she was completely destroyed, with her cargo. The body of Kane will be buried here with military honors.

(A man named "B. Kane" has been mentioned in press dispatches as being one of the crew of the Bogota. It was also ascertained that Kane fought under Dewey at the battle of Manila. Gunner J. Cross, of the Bogota, hails from Cedar Rapids, Ia. He is only 17 years of age.)

AMERICAN POLICY MADE KNOWN

Minister Powell Has an Audience With President Vasquez.

SAN DOMINGO, Santo Domingo, Nov. 12.—Minister Powell has had an official interview with President Vasquez, during which he explained the late the great interest felt by President Roosevelt and the United States toward this republic, and of the desire on their part that there be a peaceful solution of the pending difficulties, this being the only means to assure the prosperity of Santo Domingo, and of inducing capitalists to enter the country and develop its rich resources.

Mr. Powell also assured President Vasquez that neither President Roosevelt nor the United States desired to destroy the autonomy of this republic or interfere in its internal affairs. The American people were desirous that Santo Domingo should prosper by means of closer international intercourse with the United States.

The President replied that he was pleased with the sentiments of President Roosevelt and the people of the United States, and assured Mr. Powell his aim was to strengthen the ties of friendship and commercial relations between the two republics.

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CHOLERA IN ARMY

Seven Deaths at Manila and Many Men Are Ill.

PEOPLE ARE GREATLY ALARMED

Troops Contract the Disease While on Guard Duty Along the River Where the City Receives Its Water Supply.

MANILA, Nov. 12.—Cholera made its appearance yesterday among the men of a detachment of the Fifth Infantry, which is stationed here. Seven men have already died and a number of others are seriously ill.

The detachment of the Fifth Infantry in question had been placed on guard along

the Marquina River, whence Manila receives its water supply, as it was deemed necessary to protect the stream from possible pollution. The cholera developed while the men were on duty.

It was believed that cholera had entirely disappeared from Manila, and its reappearance has created feelings of apprehension.

ANOTHER SLUMP IN SILVER.

Government is Forced to Raise the Price of Exchange.

MANILA, Nov. 12.—The further decline in the price of silver has forced the Government to raise the rate of exchange to \$25 Mexican for \$1 gold. The cheapening of silver has resulted in increasing the losses of the Government and all other holders of silver.

The instability of the present currency is seriously damaging business, and representatives of commercial interests on the islands will unite in making a strong plea to Congress for the establishment of a non-fluctuating proposition currency.

ILO ILO HONORS MILES.

Lieutenant-General is Tendered a Reception and Banquet.

MANILA, Nov. 12.—General Miles, who is making a tour of the archipelago, was given a reception and banquet at Ilo Ilo yesterday. The General delivered a short address, in which he expressed sympathy with the people in the afflictions which had come to them with the war and the cholera. He said he hoped for an early improvement in their affairs. From Ilo Ilo General Miles proceeded for Jolo.

MEANS FEWER LAWYERS

New Rules for Admission to the Bar in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has promulgated new rules to govern admission to the bar, completely revolutionizing the system in force for more than a century. A State Board of Law Examiners, composed of five members, is established. Admissions on law school diplomas are abolished. Registration is required at the commencement of the course of three years study, but a preliminary examination must be passed in English literature, universal history, history of England and the United States, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, geography and Latin. Caesar, Virgil and Cicero. The three years of preparation after registration must be passed either in an approved law school or by the service of a bona fide clerkship in a law office.

This action of the court was taken as a result of a memorial presented on behalf of the Pennsylvania Bar Association by a committee composed of Samuel Dixon, chairman; Lucien B. Alexander, secretary;

United States Attorney-General Knox, W. U. Henzley, George Wharton Pepper, S. P. Wolverton, Robert Snodgrass and John M. Harris, and is the culmination of a fight waged for years by the best element to raise the standard for admission to the legal profession.

PRICE ON BOXERS HEADS

Rebels Again Making Trouble for the Chinese Government.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 12.—Mail advices from South China report a recurrence of the rebellion in Kwang Si, some time ago reported to have been suppressed. The rebels captured Hochinoh, in Chin Wan Fu, secured the Subprefect, and placed him in his own prison. After pillaging this place, they attacked and took Lin Chin Fu, a prefectural city. Large numbers of the Kotsihui, a new secret society, which is both anti-foreign and anti-dynastic, have joined the rebel movement. The rebels are singularly supplied by caravans which cross the adjacent French and Portuguese territory with arms and war munitions.

Two Chinese cruisers, the Whangai and Kinsing, left Canton shortly prior to the departure of the steamer Empress of China from Hong Kong, with over 1000 men to reinforce the imperial forces. In Sze Chuan the Boxer movement still progresses. The Boxers have plundered all the villages between Sze Chuan and Cheng Lu, and in one place massacred 1700 Catholic converts. When the last id-

SLATED FOR APPOINTMENT AS MAJOR-GENERAL.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL LEONARD WOOD.

The rapid rise in the Army of Brigadier-General Leonard Wood, who is to be made a Major-General, dates from the Spanish-American War, when he recruited the First United States Volunteer Cavalry and was appointed Colonel, May 8, 1898. This body was known as the "Rough Riders," and for gallant service at Las Guasimas and San Juan Hill with his men Colonel Wood was made Brigadier-General, July 8, 1898. He was later commissioned as Major-General of Volunteers, made Military Governor of Santiago, Military Governor of Cuba, and Brigadier-General in the regular Army. He is a graduate of the Harvard Medical College of 1894, and entered the Army as First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon in 1882. He was a medical and line officer in the Geronimo expedition of 1884, for which service he received a medal of honor.

On October 1 two parties of Boxers entered Cheng Tu, flourished knives and waved Boxer flags. The people were panic-stricken, and fled in confusion, but the prompt arrival of the garrison forces resulted in the Boxers being driven from the city with heavy losses, and all, including a woman, dead. The prisoners were captured and beheaded in front of one of the Yamen.

MANY CHINESE BURNED TO DEATH.

Fire in a Firecracker Shop Causes Great Property Loss.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 12.—Mail advices from China report a fire at Kwailin Kwang Si, causing a great loss of life and property. The fire, which originated in a firecracker shop, spread and burned several hundred houses. Many Chinese were burned to death. The fire burned houses all around the Christian Alliance mission, which was unscathed. The result of this freak of the fire is that many Chinese have since come to the missionary building to be baptized.

Pretender's Followers Beheaded.

New York, Nov. 12.—Regarding the recent uprising in Morocco, in which a soldier who claimed to be an elder brother of the Sultan placed himself at the head of a following and claimed the throne, being afterward defeated, the Times correspondent at Fez, cabling by way of London, says the heads of 29 of the pretender's followers have been nailed to the city gates.

Will Search for Treasure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—The Chronicle says that there is no longer any doubt that the object of the schooner Louise is to search for the treasure of the South, is to attempt to recover a part of the treasure lost in 1822 by the burning of the Pacific Mail steamer Golden Gate, off Manzanillo, on the Mexican coast. The wreck of the Golden Gate caused the loss of 200 lives and a property loss of \$1,700,000. Much of this amount was in the form of bullion, and a considerable quantity of it was never recovered.

Democrats Will Contest Election.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Democratic candidates on the county ticket here who, on the face of the first returns, met defeat last week, have decided to enter a contest and demand an official recount of the ballots. They contend that prima facie evidence has already been brought out in the canvass, now being conducted, which shows glaring irregularities, if not fraud, in some of the political divisions in the city.

AFTER MR. BRUIN

Roosevelt Begins Bear Hunt Today.

FOUR DAYS TO THE SPORT

Trip Across Ohio Finds Many People at Stations.

PRESIDENT'S DENNISON SPEECH

He Expresses the Belief That People Will So Conduct Themselves as to Insure Continuance of Present Good Times.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 12.—President Roosevelt is tonight speeding down through Kentucky on his way to Smedes, Miss., about 25 miles north of Vicksburg, for a four days' bear hunt. The place selected for the hunt is some miles from the railroad, and is in the region which was formerly the favorite hunting ground of the President and General Hampton planned a hunt in this region, but it was never made, and when President Stuyvesant Fish, of the Illinois Central, proposed the present trip, the President readily assented.

The President, however, does not anticipate the pleasure of killing a bear so much as the pleasure of a few days' complete rest in the woods. To one who has hunted grizzlies in the Rockies, black bears are not very big game. But hunting bears with horse and hounds will be a new experience for him. Mr. Fish has arranged to have one of the best pack of hounds in the Mississippi delta at the camp. From Memphis the train will then proceed to Smedes over the Mississippi & Yazoo Railroad. Upon arriving there, or near there, it will be run upon a siding, there to remain until next Wednesday, when the President will return to Memphis.

The Trip Across Ohio.

The President's trip across Ohio today was pleasant, but uneventful. Despite the fact that the itinerary had not been published in advance, there were waiting crowds at almost all the stations, and there were plenty of cheers as the train swept by. At Cinncinnati, a small place west of Dennison, the school children lined up on either side of a large American flag, and waved their handkerchiefs. The President stepped out on the rear platform and waved his hat in response to the demonstration of the little ones. At other places he showed himself, and at Dennison he made a few remarks to the crowd, saying:

"Gentlemen: I want to thank you very much for coming here to greet me and to say that I appreciate it. I only wish I was not always afraid of some accident happening to the small folk. You know the problem of the little folks in the middle of the barrel. The little folks are just like that, always come in the middle.

"I shall not try to make a speech to you. I am going South to meet at Memphis a man who has done distinguished service, General Luke Wright, in the Philippines, and I am going to take a holiday of four or five days' rest.

"It is a great pleasure to come here in your beautiful state, as I have passed through Pennsylvania as I just have. I have not merely the hope, but the belief, that our people, as a whole, will so handle themselves that the good times we are enjoying may be continued; and that we shall be careful not to mar them by foolish action, and at the same time will have the foresight to cut out any evil that hampers the development of good."

Shakes Hands With Trainmen.

The only stop between Dennison and Cincinnati was at Columbus, where a stop of 15 minutes was made to change engines. The gallery at the station, overlooking the tracks, was crowded with people. Dr. Gladden, the eminent clergyman, and General Axline greeted the President as he stepped out of his car. After a brief chat with them, he shook hands with the engineer and firemen, who were leaving the end of this division, and thanked them for the safe run. Then for several minutes the President and Secretary Cortelyou paced up and down the platform in sight of the crowd. He was given a parting cheer as he boarded the train to resume his journey.

At Cincinnati the President's train stopped from 6:10 until 6:23. A large crowd was in waiting, but they were kept without the gates, and a space surrounding the President's train was kept clear by a platoon of police, while the cars were switched from the Pennsylvania to the Louisville & Nashville tracks and engines were changed. Here General Basil Duke, R. W. Knott, editor of the Louisville Post, and several officials of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad joined the President on the train as far as the train to the other end of the station to bow his acknowledgments to the large crowd peering through the iron gates. He stopped to shake hands with the engineer and firemen and thanked them

On leaving his car the President first shook hands with Colonel Deutch, C. of Cincinnati Police, by whom he was introduced to others. The President then saluted all the police standing in line as he proceeded from the rear of his train to the other end of the station to bow his acknowledgments to the large crowd peering through the iron gates. He stopped to shake hands with the engineer and firemen and thanked them

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