

McKINLEY THE FAVORITE

An Overwhelming Majority for the Republican Standard Bearers.

The Nation Arose in Its Loyalty and Endorsed the Latest War President with a Will--Four More Years of the Full Dinner Pail and Prosperity.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—(Midnight)—It became evident at an early hour this evening that the election of McKinley and Roosevelt was assured. At half past 8 o'clock returns from nearly two-thirds of the election districts of Greater New York had been received, indicating beyond a question that Bryan and Stevenson could not expect more than 25,000 or 30,000 plurality in this Democratic stronghold, and unless there was a landslide in the outside counties beyond all reasonable expectation, the pivotal state, New York, had declared in unmistakable terms, although by a greatly reduced majority, for the Republican candidates. As the night progressed it only served to confirm this judgment, but the returns from Illinois revealed a like condition. The Republican plurality of 1896 was greatly reduced, but was still far too large to be overcome. On the other hand, the returns from Indiana, Michigan, the Dakotas, Utah and Wyoming, as well as Nebraska, seem to indicate steady Republican gains over 1896. Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia had given decided Republican pluralities. The count in several far Western states was naturally so delayed as to give little indication of the opinion there, but they had ceased to have a determining effect, and before 10 o'clock the Democratic leaders had given up the contest, and it was announced that Bryan had gone to bed, and was sound asleep. The whole story was easily and briefly told. The Republican ticket would give a large electoral vote than four years ago, but in the larger states and in the Middle West, the pluralities were reduced of 174,000 to 50,000; in New York, 298,000 to 150,000, and in Illinois from 142,000 to 100,000 or less.

The roll call of states is apparently as follows: For McKinley—Connecticut 3, Delaware 3, Illinois 24, Indiana 15, Iowa 13, Maine 6, Maryland 8, Massachusetts 15, Michigan 14, Minnesota 9, New Hampshire 4, New Jersey 10, North Dakota 3, Ohio 23, Pennsylvania 32, Rhode Island 4, Vermont 4, West Virginia 6, Wisconsin 12, California 9, Wyoming 3, Kansas 10, Oregon 4, total, 273.

For Bryan—Alabama 11, Arkansas 8, Colorado 4, Florida 4, Georgia 13, Louisiana 8, Mississippi 9, Missouri 17, Montana 3, North Carolina 11, South Carolina 9, Tennessee 12, Texas 15, Utah 3, Virginia 2, total, 139.

Unreported—Idaho 3, Kentucky 13, Nebraska 8, Nevada 3, South Dakota 4, Washington 4, total, 35.

The latest returns from Nebraska indicate a Republican plurality. The Fifty-seventh Congress seems to be Republican by a substantial working majority. The gubernatorial tickets apparently followed the National ticket, and Odell is elected in New York, and Yates in Illinois.

AT McKINLEY'S HOME.

Canton, O., Nov. 6.—President McKinley received the election returns tonight at his home, surrounded by a large number of old friends and neighbors. Direct wires connected the house with the Republican National headquarters in New York and Chicago, with Senator Hanna at Cleveland, and with the home of Governor Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, so the President was in constant telegraphic touch with his associate on the ticket and with the campaign leaders. The President read aloud some of the returns, but refused from making any comment whatever on the result, and accepting with untroubled composure the favorable reports, which began to come in at an early hour.

ROOSEVELT AT HOME.

New York, Nov. 6.—Gov. Roosevelt, surrounded by his family, received the returns at home, at Sagamore Hill. The Governor at no time during the evening seemed anxious about the result.

AN INCREASED VOTE.

New York, Nov. 7.—(11 a. m.)—At 12:30 this morning Chairman Manley, Gibbs and Bliss held a conference, at the conclusion of which the following statement was given out: "On the returns received at the Republican headquarters up to this hour, Republican National Committee claims it has elected McKinley by an electoral vote of 284, with a possibility of 21 votes in addition, making a total of 305. These twenty-one votes consist of thirteen votes in Kentucky and eight in Nebraska."

MANLEY IS PLEASED.

New York, Nov. 6.—At 10 o'clock National Committee Manley said: "The reports show that McKinley is re-elected by an electoral vote larger than was received in 1896. New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, and South Dakota are all in the Republican column. "No definite information has been received from Indiana, Kansas or Western or Northwestern states."

A QUIET ELECTION.

New York, Nov. 6.—The election passed off quietly both in the city and state. The returns from Congressional districts are scattered and incomplete. In the Wall Street district, which includes the Borough of Richmond and Staten Island, Nicholas Miller, Democrat, is probably elected. The Republicans concede the election of Sulzer, Democrat, in the 11th district, and Hill, Democrat, has been beaten by Douglas, Republican, in the district now represented by William A. Foster, Cummins and McClain, both Democrats, are undoubtedly re-elected.

Topeka, Kans., Nov. 6.—Chairman Albaugh, of the Republican committee, says: "Returns indicate that the state will give McKinley over 30,000 plurality, that a solid Congressional delegation will be elected. The Legislature will be Republican on joint ballot, and the Republican state ticket will be elected."

OREGON IS LOYAL.

Portland, Or., Nov. 6.—Oregon today gave McKinley the largest plurality ever given a candidate for office in this state. With more than half the total vote of the state counted, the result was as follows: McKinley, 27,129; Bryan, 17,973; McKinley's plurality 9,053. Multnomah county, which includes the city of Portland, and four small precincts missing, gave McKinley a plurality of 5450, and it is estimated the state outside this county will return a plurality of nearly 3000, making McKinley's plurality in the state close to 15,000. McKinley has carried every county in the state with the exception of Linn, Union and Baker. In this county John McCran, Republican, was elected a member of the Legislature to fill the vacancy caused by the death of a member.

INDIANA REDEEMED.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 6.—A conservative estimate places McKinley's plurality in Indiana at 30,000. The entire state Republican ticket is elected. The Democratic Congressmen elected in the second and third districts, while the Republican Congressional candidates were successful in the Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh and Thirteenth.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICAN.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 7.—At midnight 200 precincts out of 1411 in state had returned results, thirty of these being from Omaha, and Douglas county. The majority of them give the Republicans gains, which, if they hold good throughout the state, will indicate a Republican plurality of 2000 to 5000.

WASHINGTON.

Portland, Nov. 7.—Forty-five precincts in the state of Washington, out of 1637, give McKinley 2191, Bryan 1391. For Governor, Frink, Republican, 1883; Rogers, Democrat, 1441. For Congressman, Jones, Republican, 1288; Cushman, Republican, 1379; Ronald, Democrat, 919; Robertson, Democrat, 923. McKinley will probably have 10,000 plurality in the state. The vote for Governor is very incomplete, though the returns so far indicate the election of Frink, Republican, by a small majority. Jones and Cushman, Republicans, are elected to Congress.

SEATTLE.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 6.—The present indications are that McKinley carried Seattle and King county, by 1000 to 1500.

SPokane.

Spokane.—Indications point to a large majority in this city for McKinley. Frink is running far behind the ticket, and Rogers may carry the county by 500 to 1000.

SEATTLE.

Seattle.—At 11:30 Chairman Schievely claimed the state for McKinley by 5000 to 3000, and believes that, while Frink will run behind, he will be elected.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 6.—At 11 o'clock the indications are McKinley carried New York state by a majority 150,000, compared with the Republican majority in the last Presidential election of 288,469. The total vote of the city of New York is approximately 60,000 larger than in 1896 and up the state the increase is about 30,000. In the city Bryan wiped out a plurality of 60,000, which McKinley had four years ago, and took on a plurality for himself of about 25,000. Up the state McKinley barely held a vote which he had in 1896, the added votes going to Bryan. The vote of Odell, for Governor, is considerably larger than for McKinley.

NEW YORK.

New York.—The city of New York complete, with 158 election districts missing out of a total of 1522, gives McKinley, 246,232; Bryan, 273,608.

OHIO.

Columbus, O., Nov. 6.—Republican Chairman Dick has given out the following statement: "The returns received up to 11 p. m. justify the claims that Ohio has given McKinley a plurality of 75,000 to 80,000, and the election of seventeen and possibly eighteen out of the twenty-one Congressmen."

KANSAS.

Topeka, Kans., Nov. 7.—(12:30 a. m.) The Republican committee still claim state for McKinley by 40,000, and elect the entire Republican Congressional delegation. The Democratic committee, however, still insists that Bryan carries the state by a small majority.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 6.—At 10 o'clock both the Democratic and Republican committees claim the state, though they furnish no figures in support of the claims. Louisville newspapers claim Bryan and Beckham, or McKinley and Yerkes, have gained a victory.

Just according to whether these papers support the Democratic or Republican tickets in the campaign just closed, McKinley's majority in 1896 out of 200 precincts in Louisville and the county is 4029.

NEW JERSEY.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 6.—Incomplete returns from the state indicates that New Jersey was carried for McKinley by more than 50,000. The Republicans elect six of the eight Congressmen.

Newark, N. J.—At 9 o'clock Chairman Murphy, of the Republican committee, claimed the state by 65,000.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 6.—Returns from Wisconsin up to 10 o'clock, though comparatively few, show on the face of them compared with the vote of 1896 that McKinley has carried the state by a large plurality equal, if not exceeding the figures of 1896. The indications are that Wisconsin Congressional delegation will be solidly Republican.

IDAHO.

Boise, Ida., Nov. 7.—Twenty-three out of 260 precincts in Idaho give McKinley 2970, Bryan 2242.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Nov. 7.—1 a. m.—The returns from 500 precincts in Indiana show a net Republican gain of 2492. This indicates a plurality for McKinley of about 34,000 in the state.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Nov. 6.—While the returns from the state and this city are very incomplete, enough is at hand to warrant the prediction that McKinley carried California by a plurality of 10,000. McKinley's plurality in this city will probably reach 7000. The Republicans elected Congressmen from the third, fourth, sixth and seventh districts. The second and fifth districts are running very close.

San Francisco—Up to 9 o'clock the returns from this city and state indicate that California has gone Republican, 10,000 to 15,000.

SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco.—Chairman Stone of Republican state committee, states that McKinley has carried California by 25,000, and the Republicans have elected all seven Congressmen; also that the Legislature is Republican. Frank J. Gould, of the Democratic state committee admits that McKinley carried that state by a good majority. He concedes the Republicans, four Congressmen.

UTAH.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 6.—Fifty-five precincts of Salt Lake City and county show a Republican gain of 2,28 over Roberts' vote of 1898. If the returns continue at the same ratio, the state will go for McKinley by 5000 majority, elect the state and Congressional ticket, and carry a Republican majority in the Legislature.

COLORADO.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 6.—Returns indicate that Colorado has given Bryan 30,000 plurality. The Fusion ticket, probably elected by half that plurality, and it appears the Fusionists will have a majority of the Legislature.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Fargo, N. D., Nov. 6.—Chairman Klebuegen of the Democratic committee, concedes the election of the Republican electoral and state tickets, the possible exception of Attorney-General.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Nov. 7.—1:30 a. m.—Forty-six precincts outside of Sioux Falls, McKinley, 4250; Bryan, 2754. The chairman of the Republican state committee, at 1 a. m., estimated the plurality for McKinley, the Congressional nominees and the state ticket, at 10,000 to 12,000 and the Republicans will have forty majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6.—Estimates from one-half the counties indicate a plurality for McKinley of over 200,000. In this city the Fusion of Democrat with the Municipal League cut down the Republican county ticket.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Chairman Rowe of the Republican committee, gave out the following: "McKinley has carried the state by 80,000 outside of Cook county. In Cook county the indications are McKinley and Yates will have a majority with McKinley in the lead by about 15,000."

CHICAGO.

Chicago.—At 9 p. m. Chairman Rowe of the Republican committee, said Illinois was carried by McKinley by at least 100,000.

BLOOMINGTON.

Bloomington, Ill.—In Stevensons home precinct McKinley 306; Bryan, 112.

OREGON.

Portland, Or., Nov. 6.—Eight-seven precincts in the state, outside of the city of Portland, give McKinley, 9055; Bryan, 5974. Forty precincts in the city of Portland give McKinley, 6223; Bryan, 2781. If the same ratio is maintained, McKinley will have a plurality of 20,000 in the state.

PORTLAND.

Portland.—The city of Portland, complete, gives McKinley, 8674; Bryan 3333.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 6.—McKinley has carried Maryland beyond the shadow of a doubt. With practically complete returns from this city, he has a majority here of about 4500, while from the state scattering returns indicate an additional surplus of 2500 majority, a total majority in the state of 10,000.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore.—McKinley continues to make large gains in Baltimore. His majority in the state will reach 11,000.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 7.—McKinley carried Baltimore city by 6965. Official advisers from eighty-one scattered precincts out of 354, give McKinley 18,285, Bryan 16,195; assuming McKinley a majority of 10,000 in state.

The defeat of the Democrats is thorough and surprising, it being thought they have lost five of the six Congressmen with the probabilities in favor of a clean sweep by the loss of the other.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 6.—McKinley has carried Michigan beyond a doubt. Conservative estimates place the majority at 65,000. His majority in 1896 was 41,452. The Republican state ticket is elected by a smaller majority. It is thought the Republicans have elected all Congressional nominees.

NEBRASKA.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 6.—In 605 precincts outside of Douglas county, McKinley, has 9006; Bryan, 7691.

Omaha—Twenty-five precincts outside of Omaha and Douglas county give McKinley 3515; Bryan 2600. The same precincts in 1896 gave McKinley 3156; Bryan 2593.

Lincoln—Bryan told the newspaper correspondents he would have no statement to make before tomorrow.

Omaha, Neb.—At midnight Editor Rosewater, of the Bee, Republican, says, all indications point to the election of Dietrich, Republican, for Governor, by 3000, and Republican electors by from 1500 to 2500, and that the Legislature is Republican.

TEXAS.

Houston, Tex., Nov. 6.—The Democratic state ticket is elected by a majority in excess of 100,000. The Legislature is also Democratic.

BRYAN SAYS NOTHING

HE REFUSED TO TALK WHEN HE HEARD THE RESULTS.

He Retired to His Private Rooms and Would See No One—Joy Reigns in McKinley's Home.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 6.—Bryan received the election returns at his residence in this city. The house was fairly overrun by newspaper men and telegraph operators. After the telegraph wires ran to the house, Bryan had with him his brother, Charles Bryan; his former law partner, Senator Talbot; National Committeeman Dahlman and Attorney Schmidt. Mrs. Bryan had as a companion her cousin, Mrs. Rogers, and Mrs. Dahlman. Bryan took dinner at 6 o'clock and later spent a few minutes in conversation with newspaper men, referring to the returns received, and asking questions about the different states, but without venturing any opinion upon the figures. The first bulletin announced that Poughkeepsie, N. Y., had given McKinley a majority of 1337, and this quickly followed by another that Elmira had gone in Bryan's favor to the extent of 1722 majority. Other bulletins from New York came thick and fast after that, and while Bryan made no comment, there was a feeling among those present that he was disappointed in the returns from New York City and Brooklyn. His observation had led him to believe there would be a large increase in his vote, rather than a loss.

Early dispatches indicated the loss of Maryland, and this was also a disappointment. After receiving earlier returns in the library, Mr. Bryan retired to his private apartments, which were connected with the outside world by a special wire.

REDUCING A NAVY.

New York, Nov. 6.—A dispatch to the Herald from Valparaiso says: Significant announcement is made in view of the reported agreement of five South American republics to apply arbitration in the settlement of their disputes that Chile is about to reduce her navy. The Government will sell one third-class cruiser to Ecuador and another to Peru and two torpedo boat destroyers to Japan. The fact that one of the warships will be sold to Peru, which is one of Chile's opponents in the Tacna-Arica dispute, gives additional weight to the declaration that a settlement of the controversy will be effected soon.

A MURDER.

Seattle, Nov. 6.—Leonard Maler, an employee of the Bayview brewery was killed, this afternoon, by Frank Rager. He was struck over the head with a brick, as the result of a quarrel.

ASTORIA.

Signs The Kid You Have Always Bought

CHINESE AND JAPS.

All Legal Opinions Hold That They Are Entitled to Right of Suffrage in Canada.

VANCOUVER.

Five thousand Japanese and Chinese who have been naturalized during the past year may vote at the Dominion election in British Columbia on December 7. The Conservatives of Vancouver have obtained legal opinions that Japanese are entitled to vote just as soon as their naturalization papers are made out.

A telegram received from David Mills, Canadian Minister of Justice, admits the general contention that the election returning officers in each case take competent legal advice in their own localities and act upon it.

At Bed Time

I take a pleasant herb drink, the next morning I feel bright and my complexion is better. My doctor says it acts gently on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. It is made from herbs and is prepared as easily as tea. It is called Lane's Medicine. All drug-gists sell it at 25c. and 50c. Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. If you cannot get it, send for a free sample. Address, Orator F. Woodward, Le Roy, N. Y.

EVANS OF MONTEVIDEO.

He Came From Mineraville, Pa., and Has Made Millions in Uruguay—The Best Known Civilian in South America to Naval Officers of the World.

(Douglas White in Amster's.)

"Over on South America's eastern coast, at Uruguay's pretty capital, dwells an American who is better known to the officers of all navies than any single individual in the world. This is Mr. W. D. Evans, of Montevideo.

"For more than forty years Mr. Evans was the most prominent figure at Montevideo's port, having from a small beginning built up a business in ship chandlery until he was practically without competition in the harbor. It was from Mineraville, Pennsylvania, that this present-day millionaire set his hands beyond the equator. His advent in the harbor of Montevideo was as mate aboard a sailing ship. He saw a chance to make money, and left his bid to start a business on shore. After having made an excellent start, his venture was wrecked by the manipulations of his partner.

"This meant another beginning and practically a struggle from the first, but Mr. Evans had not started out to submit to failure. He was looking for success and meant to find it.

"On his second race for fortune his most valuable possession was a boat with which he personally served his wares to the various ships. The stock which he carried in this same craft oftentimes represented his entire capital, and in the rough harbor of Montevideo any hour might render him again penniless. He had many narrow escapes. Finally he had made a sufficient amount of money to enable him to send to Baltimore, Maryland, for a craft which would stand all weathers. With the new boat came added prosperity, until finally he required a steam tug and several lighters to handle his enormous trade.

"Prosperity in business made outside investments possible. These were handled with so much foresight that as Montevideo expanded the Evans properties increased in value, until today they are worth millions. Mr. Evans has retired from active business. He is succeeded by his former clerk, Manuel Bottini, an American citizen of foreign parentage.

"Mr. Evans has specially endeared himself to the officers of every navy which has had ships upon the South Atlantic Station. These war ships have always been his special charge, and no fighting craft ever entered the harbor of Montevideo that was not met by an Evans boat carrying ice, fruits, fresh provisions and all those things which are impossible accommodations of a long cruise. To naval officers Mr. Evans has been a banker, and many an officer's wife has blessed this man from North America when she arrived at Montevideo and found her husband's ship not yet in port.

"If you arrive at Montevideo and do not find me there, Evans, you will find me at the station. He will take care of you and see that you want for nothing, were the traveling instructions issued to officers' wives when they started to join their husbands on the station. Even now there is no change save the substitution of Bottini for Evans in the instructions, for the system inaugurated by the founder of the business is still maintained under his successor.

"Since his retirement from active business Mr. Evans spends most of his time at the 'Quinta del Evans,' a magnificent suburban estate on the outskirts of Montevideo. This quinta becomes a familiar spot to all visiting Americans, for one of Mr. Evans' greatest delights is to entertain visitors from the states. A sojourn at the Evans home becomes a real treat indeed, for the quinta's hospitality is extremely lavish, and when dispensed amid the estate's delightful surroundings, becomes doubly attractive. The homestead itself is charmingly romantic, consisting of a series of buildings each representing a different era in Montevideo's home building, and all connected by tiled patios covered by vine-clad trellises and broken by shaded nooks and splashing fountains. Hardly a room is there which does not give some proof of the owner's love for the states. Here is a pair of flags draped over the picture of some favorite American, and at another point a magnificently carved coat of arms of the United States done by a clever Uruguayan artist, blown from the high flag-staff above the quinta Old Glory flutters to signify that through half a century of residence in South America the Evans heart has remained faithful to the flag of his country. And this flag flutters not fly alone, but a few hundred yards away it has an official companion, which floats over the United States Legation, where the minister to the republic is quartered in one of the houses built on a portion of the Evans estate. Thus has this man, beloved by every officer in the American navy, built up on the banks of the Rio de la Plata a home wherein American feeling throbs as strongly as though thousands of leagues did not separate the owner from the country which he so dearly loves."

FILIPINO RELICS.

A Most Interesting Collection—Illustrative of War and Peace in American Possessions to Be Shown at the Pan-American Exposition.

A remarkable collection of Filipino relics will form one of the most unique and attractive features of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. No great international fair has been held in the United States or on the American continent since the annexation of the Philippines and the United States and no opportunity has heretofore been offered for a complete and comprehensive exhibit from these islands. The United States Government has undertaken to collect exhibits from the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Guam, Cuba, Porto Rico, Tutuila, and Manua. Naturally, for the most extensive of these exhibits will be that from the Philippines which, on account of the great variety of native peoples inhabiting them and the richness and diversity of the fauna and flora offer the best opportunities for an interesting display. The war in the Philippines and the fact that even yet American soldiers are being killed by the natives who do not accept the authority of the United States still further increase the interest that will be taken in this exhibit. Expansionists and anti-im-

perialists alike will view the collection with keen curiosity. Colonel F. H. Hilder of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, has been engaged in the collection of many relics for this Philippine exhibit. He recently returned from a sojourn of five months in these new possessions of the United States.

Many of the articles which he gathered are now in this country and are being prepared for the Pan-American. These relics are rich in instructive qualities and show in a graphic manner the Filipino methods of living. For example, there are in the collection a number of models of Filipino houses, of vehicles and of the apparatus employed in the manufacture of the various products of the archipelago. One of the implements to be shown is a large wooden mortar such as the natives have used for centuries for beating and husking rice and which is known as a "luzon." From this implement the principal island in the Philippine group derives its name. There will also be in the collection a complete set of the tools used in each trade practiced in the Philippine Islands.

Especially interesting to the military men, members of the National Guard, etc., who attend the Exposition will be the collection of implements of war. In the fighting which has been in progress for nearly two years the Filipino warriors have used their own weapons, as well as the modern arms secured from the armories and arsenals of other countries. Knives and swords of many curious fashions with expensive ornamentations will figure among these relics. There will also be war trophies which will possess intrinsic interest because of their association, as well as on account of their curious workmanship. Among these trophies will be two brass cannon, mounted on carriages, which were captured by the Filipinos from the Moros and afterwards captured by the Americans. Another relic of the Spanish regime will be a garrote in use for many years for the execution of criminals by the Spanish authorities.

THE COST OF SUPPLYING THE WORLD'S COAL.

At present the demand for coal by the world's great industries is ahead of the supply; how long it will keep so remains to be seen. Certainly the period will be shortened, so far as Great Britain is concerned, if American coal can be imported at a sufficiently low price—in other words, when American shipowners, or failing them, coal owners themselves, find it worth their while to build ocean colliers on a sufficiently large scale. The average cost of coal per ton at the pit head in the United States is given on computation based on the returns for 1898, at 6.62 per ton, as compared with 58.10 in the United Kingdom, 68.11 in Germany, 78.70 in Belgium, 88.80 in France, 58.90 in New South Wales, 108 in New Zealand, and a fraction over 58 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 to start other countries open to them. As competitors, British coal sellers are already beginning to feel more severely than any other the presence of American coal in markets in which English coal has hitherto been supreme.—F. Stanton Snowden, in The Engineering Magazine for November.

IMPERIAL FREEDOM'S SONG.

Oh, Where, Tell me where, was the Bryan prophets gone?
Oh, How! Tell me how, was McKinley's battle won?

The prophets of the Bryan brand have lost themselves in sleep.
The way McKinley's fight was won was an imperial sweep.

The voters of America waked early in the morn
And saw the Nation's empire reach far as the day is born.

They said, the same is good enough for Uncle Sam and us;
Bryan and Aguinaldo, both aren't worth ainker's cuss.

Their prophecies have come to grief;
The next thing he will note is when the world has time to count the sixth of November vote.

New England comes a wheeling round from Maine to little Rhode;
New York waked up to show the world her Roosevelt's abode;
Ohio set the pace, as came Indiana, Illinois;

Then all the Western world awoke with rattle of the boys,
For Kansas, coming to the front, marched with the two Dakotas;
Nebraska choked her Bryan with majority of voters.

Back on the Eastern shore stood firm, brave men in Maryland,
And, even in little Delaware, McKinley was on hand.

And on the Western slope from where the Alleghanies are,
Bryan went down before the vote of West Virginia;

And then the Midland mountain realm a thing of wonder saw,
McKinley and the Roosevelt swept Bryan from Utah.

Put on the Western slope of all, when votes we come to count,
McKinley and the Roosevelt are surely paramount.

While semi-tropic southern shore of California,
And Oregon and Washington, answer the summons far;

Last evening saw the sun go down with a roar that shook the sea,
With glory told the Orient far, McKinley's victory.

A victory won for common sense by people who are great,
Whose future destiny, immense, shall keep the world afloat.

And every land and every sea, this earthly sphere around,
Wherever Freedom's Empire, far, has stretched its imperial bond;

Shall let its shouts for Liberty swell to the far