

ROOSEVELT THE MAN BY SWEEPING MAJORITY.

The Northern States Go Solidly for the Republican Party and its Principles.

The Southern States Give Majorities in Every Instance for the Democratic Party.

Roosevelt Declares He Will Not be a Candidate for the Presidency Again.

For Roosevelt.		For McKinley.	
California	10	10	28,590
Colorado	5	5	1900
Connecticut	7	7	Roosevelt's plurality in Vermont will exceed that given for McKinley four years ago, which was 29,729.
Delaware	3	3	New Jersey goes Republican by an increased plurality over that of 1900.
Illinois	27	27	Delaware's Republican plurality is 7,000. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican and the indications are that J. Edward Addicks has enough votes to elect himself United States Senator.
Indiana	15	15	Maryland is in the Republican column by a small plurality.
Iowa	13	13	The Solid South.
Kansas	10	10	Parker carried the old solid South, as was expected, but the Republicans made notable gains over four years ago, especially in Virginia and Tennessee. The Democrats made gains in Texas.
Maine	10	10	Gov. La Follette has been re-elected in Wisconsin by an estimated plurality of 20,000. Roosevelt's plurality will probably be 75,000.
Massachusetts	16	16	The greatest plurality ever given to any candidate for office in the United States was given by Pennsylvania to Roosevelt, the figures being about 350,000. In 1896 McKinley had 301,000. Only one Democrat is surely known to have been elected to Congress.
Michigan	14	14	NO THIRD TERM.
Minnesota	11	11	Roosevelt Announces He Will Not Again Accept Nomination.
Montana	3	3	Washington, Nov. 8.—President Roosevelt to-night, after the election returns clearly indicated the result, issued the following statement:
Missouri	18	18	"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 shall do all that in my power lies not to forfeit it. On the 4th of March next I shall have served three and a half years, and this half-year constitutes my first term. The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form; under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept an nomination."
Nebraska	8	8	TOOK DEAD BABY TO BE BAPTIZED
New Hampshire	4	4	Grief-Crazed Mother Tried to Perform the Ceremony Herself.
New York	39	39	New York, Nov. 14.—On the first floor of No. 221 Christie street, lived Mrs. Lizzie Lynch, in a room seven by four feet wide. No light, except from a candle, ever penetrated the closet. A trundle bed, a broken down baby carriage, a table two feet square, crowded the room. On the baby carriage is a little covert.
North Dakota	4	4	For six weeks, two of which she was in the hospital at Blackwell's Island, the woman housed, sheltered and cared for a child of five, and her infant found dead in her arms yesterday.
Ohio	23	23	Her husband was at Promised Land, L. I. He had been gone eight months, and not a word heard from him.
Oregon	4	4	Seventy-five cents the closet shelter cost her weekly. Yesterday it cost her her baby's life.
Pennsylvania	34	34	It was dawn yesterday when a faint wall from the baby's carriage awoke the mother. She arose and groped for the stub of a candle. By its feeble glimmer she caught sight of her baby's face.
Rhode Island	4	4	By the light of the little candle, an agonized mother stood wringing her hands. On the baby carriage a puny little body writhed weakly in a spasm.
South Dakota	4	4	Official returns indicate that he has lost some of those which the Nebraska candidate held for his party.
Tennessee	9	9	As a dramatic climax to the sensational majorities given to him, came President Roosevelt's formal announcement that he would not be a candidate for re-election, lending the only exciting aspect to an election night otherwise so one-sided that it was impossible for even the victors to attain that degree of enthusiasm which usually marks the occasion. Late in the night came an announcement from Melvin G. Palliser, manager of the campaign for Thomas E. Watson, Presidential candidate of the People's party, that as a result of the overwhelming Democratic defeat steps would be taken to form a new party.
Texas	12	12	PARKER AND ROOSEVELT.
Virginia	12	12	Defeated Candidate Telegraphs Congratulations to the Victor.
Total	1,326	1,326	Esopus, N. Y., Nov. 8.—At 8:30 p. m. Judge Parker sent this telegram to the President:
Doubtful.		"Rosemount, Esopus, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1904.	
Idaho	3	3	"The people by their votes have emphatically approved your administration, and I congratulate you.
Maryland	3	3	(Signed) "Alton B. Parker."
Nevada	3	3	Roosevelt's Reply.
Utah	3	3	Washington, D. C., Nov. 8.—President Roosevelt's reply to Judge Parker's telegram was as follows:
Total	17	17	"I thank you for your congratulations.
Necessary to elect, 229.		(Signed) Theodore Roosevelt."	

A GREAT VICTORY.

Roosevelt Elected by an Overwhelming Majority.

New York, Nov. 9, 1 a. m.—Returns up to this hour show that so far as the election of President is concerned, it is only a matter of the size of the pluralities.

The Republican vote in the Electoral College will be the unprecedented one of 325 for Roosevelt and Fairbanks to 151 for Parker and Davis. Not only is this far in excess of Mr. McKinley's vote, 292, in 1900, but Judge Parker's vote is four less than that given Mr. Bryan four years ago. It is practically certain that the Republican party has carried every state in the Union outside of the so-called "solid South."

Mr. Roosevelt has a vote apparently much larger than that given to William McKinley four years ago. His plurality in almost every Republican State exceeded those of McKinley, not by hundreds, but by thousands. In New York State, for instance, he has a plurality of more than 290,000. Mr. McKinley had 143,551. In Connecticut and New Jersey, which the Democrats were calling doubtful States only yesterday, Mr. Roosevelt's pluralities greatly exceed anything ever given.

The vote in Greater New York was a disappointment to the Democrats, not coming anywhere near to that given four years ago.

The New York Legislature continues to be Republican by a large majority, ensuring the election of a United States Senator to succeed Senator Chamney M. Depew.

The so-called doubtful States of West Virginia and Indiana and Montana give their vote to Roosevelt.

The States of Maryland and Missouri which were conceded to Parker by both parties, are found in the Republican column.

The returns from Congressional districts indicate further gains. The Republicans will have a larger majority in the next Congress than they have in the present one. In New York State Mr. Higgins is elected Governor by what looks to be a large majority.

Massachusetts gives Roosevelt about 70,000 plurality. Douglas, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by 12,000 to 25,000 plurality. The Democrats elect three and perhaps four Congressmen. Rockwood, Democrat, Republican, is elected in the Third District, which is now represented by Thayer, Democrat.

Returns from Rhode Island indicate that Roosevelt has carried the State and that Gov. Garvin (Dem.) has been defeated. McKinley's plurality in the State in 1900 was 13,972.

New Hampshire's plurality for Roosevelt will equal, if not exceed, the 19,310 given for McKinley four years ago.

Increase in all Republican States.

In Connecticut, Roosevelt's plurality is about 30,000, against 28,553 for McKinley four years ago. The Republicans elect the five Congressmen and the entire State ticket, and will have an overwhelming majority in the Legislature, which elects a United States Senator to succeed Gen. Hawley.

Maine gives Roosevelt 30,000 or 35,000.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

overwhelming defeat in his own State. He received the discouraging news in his study, where he sat smoking with two of his neighbors.

Judge Parker retired at 11:40 o'clock, declining to make any statement beyond that indicated by his telegram to President Roosevelt.

Michigan rolled up a plurality for Roosevelt of about 125,000, a gain of 20,000 over McKinley's plurality in 1900. Roosevelt carried Illinois by 140,000, an unprecedented plurality. Debs received about 40,000 votes in Chicago for President.

In Missouri, which Bryan carried by 57,830 plurality over McKinley, Roosevelt was triumphant. His plurality will probably be 20,000. Folk carried the Democratic State ticket to victory.

Iowa gives Roosevelt the immense plurality of 150,000 to 175,000. In Washington State Roosevelt's plurality is estimated at from 20,000 to 40,000. McKinley got only 12,623 in 1900. The Democrats conceded Kansas to Roosevelt by 50,000, and the Republicans claim a plurality of 100,000.

North and South Dakota give Roosevelt pluralities of 15,000 to 16,000.

Roosevelt's vote in Wyoming shows a gain over McKinley's plurality.

In Oregon there was a small vote, but the State is safely Republican.

Colorado's vote was close, but late returns give the State to Roosevelt, and re-elect Gov. Peabody.

Minnesota goes strongly for Roosevelt, where the plurality may reach 90,000. The result on the State ticket was in doubt at a late hour.

California gives Roosevelt fully 50,000, better than she gave McKinley four years ago.

A New Democratic Party.

The result of to-day's balloting was astounding, even to the most sanguine of the Republican managers. Confident as they were of success, they were not prepared for the astonishing figures which followed the closing of the polls, bringing into the Republican column not only all those States they had claimed as safe for the candidates, but with the possible exception of Maryland, every State classed as doubtful.

Democratic classes are confined to the solid South, in which Kentucky is included, and Mr. Parker has not carried a single State which did not give its vote to Mr. Bryan four years ago. Official returns indicate that he has lost some of those which the Nebraska candidate held for his party.

As a dramatic climax to the sensational majorities given to him, came President Roosevelt's formal announcement that he would not be a candidate for re-election, lending the only exciting aspect to an election night otherwise so one-sided that it was impossible for even the victors to attain that degree of enthusiasm which usually marks the occasion.

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Esopus, N. Y., Nov. 8.—At 8:30 p. m. Judge Parker sent this telegram to the President:

"Rosemount, Esopus, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1904.

"The people by their votes have emphatically approved your administration, and I congratulate you.

(Signed) "Alton B. Parker."

Roosevelt's Reply.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 8.—President Roosevelt's reply to Judge Parker's telegram was as follows:

"I thank you for your congratulations.

(Signed) Theodore Roosevelt."

JUDGE PARKER WAS CALM.

Received Return in Study Smoking With Friends.

Esopus, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Judge Parker conceded the election of President Roosevelt at 8:30 p. m., when he received a bulletin that the Democratic National headquarters had already admitted that every doubtful State had been carried by the Republican National ticket.

He appeared to be not at all downcast by the result, although it is known that he greatly deplored his

DOGS EAT DEAD BODIES. PORT ARTHUR HORRORS.

Shells Fall So Steadily That Damages Can No Longer be Repaired.

Japs Have Silenced Two Mountains and Are Now Attacking Etse Mountain.

A Thousand Houses in Chinese New Town Have Been Destroyed for Firewood.

Chee Foo cable reports that the Japanese continue to bombard Port Arthur and the shells are falling so incessantly that the Russians have practically abandoned the repair of the works protecting the harbor.

Citizen volunteers and the police are now re-inforcing the garrisons of the forts, according to the stories of Chinese arriving here.

So many men were killed on both sides during the last assault that many bodies lay unburied for days, and in some instances dogs ate the dead.

The Chinese say that the forts on Golden Hill have done practically no firing for months past, and it is believed their ammunition has run short.

The demolition of the Chinese new town is almost completed, a thousand houses having been destroyed for the valuable fire wood they contained. The town is constantly catching fire and the majority of the warehouses and stores belonging to foreigners have been burned to the ground.

AN AWFUL PICTURE.

London cable says—A Daily Telegraph correspondent sends a harrowing picture of the conditions within Port Arthur. He says that vast numbers of sick and dying soldiers, maimed, mutilated and incapacitated for further service, are lying helpless in the inner forts, the straitened circumstances of the garrison making it impossible to give them care and attention. The correspondent suggests that an effort be made to embark them on neutral ships and transfer them under the Red Cross to Chefoo and Shanghai. He offers to take in a steamer himself for this purpose whenever the conditions allow.

TRENCHES BECAME SHAMBLES.

Terrific Rain of Fire on Port Arthur Forts.

Tokio cable says—A despatch by way of Sasebo supplies details of a general attack upon Port Arthur. The scheme of it was somewhat different from that adopted in previous attacks. It was arranged that all the artillery corps should simultaneously bombard selected points, preparatory to an assault at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. At early dawn the signal boom of a heavy gun brought a terrific hail from guns of all calibres upon the Tunkteewan, Erlung, and Sungshu forts. This continued till 10 o'clock, when the guns of the points selected for bombardment were apparently silenced, but the garrison still defended its positions gallantly, while the Itzeschan, Peiyau, and Golden Hill forts poured shrapnel upon the assaulting columns.

At 12:25 a shell struck the Sungshu redoubt, exploding the magazine with a tremendous noise. A column of smoke spread out and covered the sky.

Five minutes later a shell burst among the Russians massed in the trench of the Erlung fort, turning it into a shambles. The fire at this time was at its heaviest, the shots numbering 170 per minute. At 1:25, apparently the time of the assault had come. The artillery fire slackened, and with rifle volleys and the rattle of machine guns, the infantry of all the lines rushed to the trenches up the slopes into the hot fire. The whole army had been made "kesshalt," devoted to death. It was, indeed, a forlorn hope, for the final charge was into trenches thirty feet deep, whence it was standing on the shell of holy water, sprinkling the water upon the face of the baby.

"I baptize thee—in the name—of the Father," she began.

The priest held his hand upon her arm. "Had I not better do that for you?" he asked gently.

He murmured a prayer for the stricken mother and concluded with "wait, I will get assistance."

Victims of the terrible current of poverty are not strangers to him. He called Policeman Levy, of the East Twenty-second street station. An ambulance was summoned. By the time the priest and the policeman had returned to the church the grief-stricken woman had hurriedly baptized the dead body and fled out of the church.

Five minutes later Policeman Norton found a wild-eyed, disheveled woman, clasping the body of the child, staggering along First avenue.

"That baby is sick. Where are you going with it?" the policeman bent over the woman's arms and caught sight of the little form still in its little muslin slip. Its emaciated form could be seen through the covering.

An ambulance took both mother and child to Bellevue Hospital.

Now thoroughly deranged, the mother fought for the little body. She bit at the hands that tried to unlock her arms, screamed curses and appeals in one breath at the attendants.

Suddenly by a trick her arms were emptied of their burden. With a terrible cry the woman sank to the floor and died.

The body was taken to the morgue. The woman was charged with intoxication and taken to the prison ward. Later she was taken to the East Thirty-fifth street police station.

And until midnight yesterday the child she had left in the little closet on Christie street, played gaily with other children in the street. Mr. Ryan, a tenant in the neighborhood, called him in at noon and gave him a big slice of bread and butter, and he said:

"Baby went away to heaven last night."

A returned officer states that on Oct. 27 the explosion of a mine made a breach in the north fort at Tung Kiki-wei, exposing the concrete wall.

In the evening, before the moon rose, Sergt. Okura and four men crawled up

Used in the homes in Blue

The Un Blue

CHAPTER XVIII.

In half an hour the carriage had left the door of Mr. Sidney's residence. Conducting his progress into the charming little reception-room, gentlemen drew a comfortable chair before the grate, in which there was a cheerful fire, then excused himself for a few minutes, while he went to seek for the dining-room.

She gave her a gentle welcome, continued to talk on in an pleasant vein, not giving Monica opportunity to say much, until he was announced, when they all passed to the dining-room, where a young girl was formally installed at the table which was laid forth to be hers, and it was known, throughout the house, that the master had brought home a beautiful young lady, Miss Foster, whom he had been appointed guardian.

That very afternoon Mrs. Sidney, at the suggestion of her husband, invited her guests to a first-class dining establishment on the street, where she insisted upon providing her with a complete handsome outfit.

The fair girl demurred somewhat against this lavish expenditure, she was assured that it was, in every way, necessary, in order to be able to sustain her character as Sidney's ward, and, before she had time to reply, she found herself seated at a table with two large trunks, marked "Miss Foster," and a maid waiting to take her to her rooms.

This, of course, was a change for Monica, who had hitherto lived in a small, but comfortable, and well-furnished apartment, and she was, in every way, prepared to receive her new quarters with a cheerful and grateful heart.

She told him, however, that she felt sure that August Castaldi, clerk, would be able to give her the information she desired, and she was, in every way, prepared to receive her new quarters with a cheerful and grateful heart.

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