

REPUBLICANS' GREAT VICTORY

Roosevelt's Plurality in the Popular Vote Also a Record Breaker.

HIS ELECTORAL VOTE NOW 343.

The South Solid Broken in the Sweeping Republican Tidal Wave and the Unprecedented Majority for Roosevelt and Fairbanks—The Enormous Pluralities Still Rolling Up.

Already past the 2,000,000 mark, President Roosevelt's plurality in the popular vote continues to grow, according to the latest returns.

Pennsylvania leads the list of States with the magnificent plurality of 494,525. This tremendous record, only a few votes short of the half million mark.

Maryland is very close, with indications that the Democrats will win one presidential elector.

No State except Maryland is in doubt, and unless there are further changes the Electoral College will cast 342 votes for Roosevelt and Fairbanks and 134 for Parker and Davis.

In Congress there will be a Republican majority of 104, the victorious party holding 245 seats against 141 held by Democrats.

Missouri is also Republican, and as candidates for the seat in the Senate now held by Mr. Cockrell, Chairman Niedringhaus, Secretary Hitchcock and Cyrus Walbridge, who was defeated for the Governorship by Joseph W. Folk, are mentioned.

There is now no further doubt of the re-election of Congressman Joseph W. Babcock, of Wisconsin, chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee. His plurality is 281.

The Montana Legislature has apparently gone Republican. This insures the election of former Senator Thomas Carter to the U. S. Senate.

FIGURES OF THE COUNTRY'S VOTE.

REPUBLICAN STATES.	Pluralities.	Pluralities.	Electoral Votes.
1904.	1900.	1904.	1900.
California.....	100,000	39,770	10
Colorado.....	15,000	29,661	5
Connecticut.....	38,197	28,570	7
Delaware.....	4,100	2,416	3
Idaho.....	25,000	2,216	3
Illinois.....	25,000	94,924	27
Indiana.....	75,000	26,479	15
Iowa.....	139,000	98,606	13
Kansas.....	100,000	23,354	10
Maine.....	35,000	28,613	6
Maryland.....	126	13,941	8
Massachusetts.....	86,279	81,869	16
Michigan.....	150,000	104,584	14
Minnesota.....	125,000	77,560	11
Missouri.....	10,000	37,830	18
Montana.....	1,000	11,773	3
Nebraska.....	70,000	7,822	8
Nevada.....	2,000	2,498	3
N. Ham.....	20,000	19,314	4
New Jersey.....	60,000	56,889	12
New York.....	174,691	143,660	39
N. Dakota.....	20,000	15,372	4
Ohio.....	165,000	69,036	23
Oregon.....	40,000	12,441	6
Penna.....	485,412	288,433	34
Rhode Isl.....	15,974	13,972	4
S. Dakota.....	40,000	14,986	4
Utah.....	15,000	2,133	3
Vermont.....	30,500	29,719	4
Washington.....	30,000	12,623	7
W. Virginia.....	20,000	21,022	5
Wisconsin.....	75,000	106,581	13
Wyoming.....	6,000	4,318	3
Totals.....	2,343,641	1,454,454	343

*Indicates Bryan pluralities in 1900, which are not counted in the total of 1,454,454.

DEMOCRATIC STATES.

States.	Pluralities.	Pluralities.	Electoral Votes.
1904.	1900.	1904.	1900.
Alabama.....	75,000	41,619	11
Arkansas.....	40,000	36,342	9
Florida.....	18,000	20,693	5
Georgia.....	40,000	46,665	13
Kentucky.....	14,000	7,975	13
Louisiana.....	35,000	39,438	9
Mississippi.....	50,000	45,933	10
N. Carolina.....	50,000	24,671	12
S. Carolina.....	25,000	43,657	9
Tennessee.....	25,000	23,558	12
Texas.....	100,000	146,164	18
Virginia.....	25,000	30,215	12
Totals.....	497,000	590,927	133

The figures 590,927 show the total pluralities for Bryan in 1900, the pluralities in that year of State which declared for Roosevelt this year being included.

Roosevelt plurality of the popular vote, 2,326,046.

McKinley's plurality of popular vote in 1900, 861,527.

Roosevelt's plurality of the electoral vote, 210.

McKinley's plurality of the electoral vote in 1900, 137.

ROOSEVELT—FAIRBANKS.

Pen Pictures of the President and Vice-President.

Theodore Roosevelt.

Theodore Roosevelt succeeded William McKinley as President on the death of the latter from gunshot wounds inflicted by Czolgosz September 14, 1901, having been elected Vice-President in the preceding November. His career in this exalted office is familiar to every newspaper reader, and it was largely upon his official acts that the managers of Alton B. Parker made their campaign.

Statehood for Oklahoma.

Guthrie, Ok. (Special).—Returns from 20 to 26 counties indicate the re-election of B. S. McGuire, Rep., as delegate to Congress by about a 1,800 majority over Frank Matthews, Dem. Statehood was the issue upon which the campaign was fought in Oklahoma, and the result is an endorsement of the Hamilton Bill, which has passed the lower house of Congress and which provides joint statehood for Oklahoma and the Indian Territory in 1906.

Into the 46 years of his active life he has compressed the combined careers of soldier, ranchman, legislator, statesman, reformer and politician. Not yet beyond middle age, he has won a place in the literary world as well as those of politics and war. No one denies his versatility, his ability and his wealth of human interest and sympathy, and the friends he has won are sturdy and steadfast. He is a real exemplar of the strenuous life.

Born of a wealthy and distinguished family, he had the usual handicap of a prosperous youth. He was sent to a private school and was often called a dude by the boys of the public school who saw him pass in a natty sailor suit. He had to endure the sneers of the boys like Napoleon at the military school of Brienne. Frequently he had to fight the boys who envied him, and sometimes these fights were of daily occurrence for a week. After a specially hard battle one morning young Roosevelt said to his companions:

"Let's go around the block and come back and tick 'em."

President Roosevelt has never complained that the Presidency is too strenuous. While it may wear him



out, he knows the position will never rust him. Each year adds to the responsibilities and duties of the position, and any President must cultivate an even temper if he wants to live out his term. Even President McKinley, who was noted for his calm and patient disposition, was almost worn out by its burdens.

While President Roosevelt is of the nervous temperament and wastes much energy, he has the fortunate quality of being able to finish a piece of work and dismiss it. It is not his habit to worry over spit milk or worry afterward for fear some other course might have been wiser. He reaches a conclusion, and when he acts upon it he believes he has done his best.

Mr. Roosevelt is a Mason, having joined when he was 42 years old the Matinecock Lodge, at Oyster Bay, shortly after he was elected Vice-President. He took the first three degrees in that lodge in 1901. Last spring he accepted honorary membership in Pentalfa Lodge, of Washington, which was founded with President Garfield as a charter member, when the latter was in Congress. He is also an honorary member of Federal Lodge, No. 1, the oldest in the District of Columbia.

He is the first President who can lay claim to being a New York clubman. Mr. Roosevelt belongs to the Century and University Clubs, as well as to the Union League and St. Nicholas Societies.

After he left Harvard he went to Europe and earned membership in the Alpine Club by climbing the Matterhorn and the Jungfrau.

Theodore Roosevelt is a member of an old Dutch family which was founded in this country about the middle of the seventeenth century by Klaas Martensen Roosevelt.

Born in New York city, October 27, 1858, he was prepared for Harvard by private tutors. Young Roosevelt was prominent in Harvard athletics and was one of the editors of the undergraduate journal—the *Ajovocate*. A year of foreign travel followed his graduation in 1880, and almost immediately thereafter he entered upon a public career.

His first position was that of membership in the lower branch of the New York Legislature, in which he sat during the sessions of 1882 and the two following years.

He was an independent candidate for Mayor of New York city in 1886 with a Republican indorsement, but was not elected.

President Harrison appointed him a member of the Civil Service Commission in May, 1889, and he served as a member of the board and its president for six years, displaying during the whole of that period a determined purpose to enforce the law.

In May, 1895, he resigned to become president of the Board of Police Commissioners of New York city, in which position he displayed equal fearlessness.

On the inauguration of President McKinley, in 1897, Mr. Roosevelt resigned from the Police Board to become Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in which position he served until the outbreak of hostilities with Spain and to his energy has been ascribed by some the readiness of the naval branch of the service to enter upon that brief and brilliant contest.

When hostilities were threatened Mr. Roosevelt left the Navy Department to become lieutenant-colonel of

a regiment of Rough Riders, of which Leonard Wood was colonel. A part of this force embarked for Cuba with the advance guard of Shafter's army on June 15, 1898, and took part in all the engagements preceding the capture of Santiago, including especially the battle of Las Guasimas and San Juan. On July 11 Roosevelt succeeded Wood as colonel of the regiment.

In September following Mr. Roosevelt was made the Republican candidate for Governor of New York, receiving more than three-fourths of the votes of the convention. He defeated Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic candidate, at the November election by a plurality of 18,679.

At Philadelphia, June 23, 1900, the Republican National Convention unanimously nominated Mr. Roosevelt for the Vice Presidency. He was reluctant to accept the nomination, but was forced to do so by a combination of Senators Platt and Quay.

Charles Warren Fairbanks.

Always a zealous Republican, Vice President-elect Charles W. Fairbanks, even at a time when his law practice was a most exacting one, found opportunity to lend his services to Republican campaigns in Indiana. His

counsel was sought by party leaders, and before he ever held office he had spoken in every county of the State and was known personally to the voters.

Senator Fairbanks became a positive force in the national Republican party from the time of the St. Louis Republican convention in 1896.

Mr. Fairbanks' leadership in Indiana was still more generally recognized after he returned from the St. Louis convention. From that time until the present he has been the dominant figure in all political movements within the Republican ranks in the State.

President McKinley at one time invited Senator Fairbanks to become a member of his Cabinet.

Vice President-elect Fairbanks comes from a long line of New England ancestry. About a dozen years before the town of Boston was settled there arrived from England one Jonathan Fayerbanke, his wife, four sons and two daughters. They were Puritans and for many generations their ancestors had been farmers. In the struggle between the Crown and the people they had been followers of Cromwell. They came to America in search of greater religious liberty.

Fairbanks at college was a type of the country lad, 6 feet tall, rather awkward, slow of speech, and ambitious to get through college and become a lawyer. He was of a serious turn of mind and was not given to college pranks, and seldom joked.

After leaving college he went to Pittsburgh, Pa., where for a time he acted as agent of the Associated Press, then in its infancy. After remaining at Pittsburgh for a year or more, during which time he applied himself to the study of law, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, completed his studies and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of that State after one term at a Cleveland law school.

It was then he married Miss Cole, whom he had known in college, and decided to locate in Indianapolis for the practice of law, which he began in 1874. Prior to going to Indianapolis it was suggested that he accept a nomination as prosecuting attorney of his home county, in Ohio, and enter politics, as did William McKinley. But he had no political ambition at that time and declined the offer.

From 1874 until he was elected to the Senate Mr. Fairbanks was devoted to his law practice. He accumulated one of the most complete law libraries of the country. His fees were unusually large for a lawyer of his day. He accumulated a comfortable fortune.

The National Tickets.

The following are the tickets nominated by the different parties:

Democratic—President, Alton B. Parker, New York; vice president, Henry G. Davis, West Virginia.

Republican—President, Theodore Roosevelt, New York; vice president, Charles W. Fairbanks, Indiana.

Prohibition—President, Silas C. Swallow, Pennsylvania; vice president, George W. Carroll, Texas.

Peoples—President, Thomas E. Watson, Georgia; vice president, Thomas H. Tibbles, Nebraska.

Socialist—President, Eugene V. Debs, Indiana; vice president, Benjamin Hanford, New York.

Socialist Labor—President, Charles H. Corrigan, New York; vice president, William W. Cox, Illinois.

A Frenzied Woman's Deed.

New Haven, Ct. (Special).—In a desperate fight, lasting 20 minutes, Mrs. Elizabeth Barnes killed Cora Cassidy. Neighbors had vainly tried to separate the women. During the fight Miss Cassidy fell exhausted, and the other woman, grasping her by the hair, beat her head viciously against the floor, literally pounding her to death. At the end of the fight, when her victim had ceased to move, Mrs. Barnes sank to the ground in a faint.

EIGHT PERSONS KILLED

About Thirty Others Injured in Railroad Crash.

MISUNDERSTANDING OF ORDERS.

The Loss of Property Was Enormous. The Engines, Cars and Coaches Being Completely Demolished—Wreckage 30 Feet High—The Track Was Torn Up and Overland Traffic Delayed For Sixteen Hours.

Salt Lake, Utah (Special).—Eight persons were killed and thirty injured, two seriously, in a head-on collision shortly after midnight between Union Pacific westbound passenger train No. 3 and an eastbound extra freight train, a short distance from Granger, Wyo.

Frank Nolan, of Cheyenne, mail clerk, was badly injured and may not recover. Three passengers in the day coach were injured, but not seriously. The track between Granger and Green River, Wyo., is part of the Oregon Short Line. The wreck, it is said, was the result of an error in a train order by a telegraph operator.

The freight train was given 30 minutes to make Azusa and meet the westbound passenger, but the order delivered to the freight crew read "30 minutes," and the trains came together at great speed. Both engines were demolished, the mail and baggage cars telescoped, and the day coach badly damaged, going in the ditch. The Pullmans did not leave the track. The track was blocked for several hours.

Cheyenne, Wyo. (Special).—A special to the Tribune from Granger says that the operator responsible for the blunder that caused the collision near Granger shot himself upon hearing of the disaster.

FALL BLIZZARD CAUSES HAVOC.

Snow, Hail, Rain and Wind Do Much Damage—Sweeps East and South.

Baltimore, Md. (Special).—Winter weather was abruptly ushered in Sunday before the close of fall, and Baltimoreans were treated to one of the most disagreeable days in the history of the city. The conditions were not merely local, for a large section of the country, so far as can be learned, suffered the effects of a small-sized blizzard, caused by the probable coming together of two storms, one from Ontario and the Lakes, and the other from Florida. Snow fell all along the seaboard, from Norfolk to Block Island, and a great storm hovered about the Adirondacks.

Telephone and telegraph wires were broken down in all directions, and Baltimore had very poor service North and none at all South. For that reason it appears that the Florida storm caused the main damage here. Washington was apparently nearer the storm center than Baltimore, for it was understood that the fury of the storm was much greater in that vicinity. However, in the extreme Northeast, at Block Island, the wind acquired a velocity of 76 miles an hour. There is no doubt that considerable damage was done in the storm-swept section, but this locality did not fare so badly, beyond broken wires, etc.

HELPLESS WOMAN TORTURED.

Lighted Candle Held to Soles of Her Feet By Miscreant.

Philadelphia (Special).—Mrs. Mary Ross, widow of a Civil War soldier, was tortured and otherwise brutally treated by a negro, who forced an entrance into her home at Bridgeport, 18 miles from this city, and demanded her pension money and valuables.

The woman, who is almost 70 years of age, was alone in the house, but resolutely refused to obey the intruder. Persistence in her refusal enraged the negro, who bound her hands and feet and tortured her by blistering the soles of her feet with a lighted candle. Still she resisted, and then the negro searched the house.

He found nothing, and, in his rage, he struck the helpless woman with a chair, rendering her senseless. She was found by a milkman, who notified the police. Because of her age the injuries Mrs. Ross received are serious, if not fatal.

Fined on Installment Plan.

New York (Special).—Judge Sweeney, in the First Criminal Court of Newark, N. J., imposed an unusual sentence upon Mrs. Buela McCarton, convicted before him of professional mendicancy. The sentence of the court was that she must pay a fine of 10 cents daily for a period of two years, and that she must appear in the court each day to make the payment. Mrs. McCarton is thirty-five years old. The police say she is a member of the McCarton family, several of whose members were recently arrested in New York.

Supposed Safeblowers Arrested.

Chicago (Special).—Superintendent Thielman, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, reports the arrest of five supposed safeblowers at Chicago Junction, Ohio. The prisoners had revolvers of large caliber, dynamite caps and a bottle of nitroglycerin. The five men were taken to Norwalk, O.

FINANCIAL.

Industrial stocks show the biggest gains now. Pennsylvania ex-dividend reached its top price for the year.

"General Asphalt has \$3,500,000 of quick assets," says one on the inside.

A big union of Texas farmers has decided to hold its cotton for 12 cents a pound.

Another advance was made in the price of sugar, putting American granulated at 5 1-5 cents.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

The Chicago police were notified of the robbery of the Bank of Rio, at Rio, Ill., by eight men, who secured \$2,000 in cash and escaped.

Joseph Marsden, a farmer, of Sussex, Wis., made so much money in election bets that he gave an oyster supper to the whole town.

Mrs. Mary Zimmerman, of New York, after a quarrel with her husband, drank cyanide of potassium and died instantly.

The small steamer Wyoming foundered in Lake Huron. The crew was saved.

A fire in Knoxville, Tenn., caused a loss of \$250,000. Six firemen were injured.

A list of prizes has been arranged for the Elks' reunion in Buffalo, in 1905.

United States consul at Belfast, W. W. Tonville, died in Toledo, O.

Bishop Warren, of Denver, speaking to the General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Denver, said he regarded the occupation of the Philippines by the United States government as providential.

A boiler attached to a threshing machine on the Samuel Kaufman farm, near Laporte, Ind., exploded and killed Warren Bassett, 60 years old, and John Holtenhouse, 50 years old, both of Elkhart. Six others were hurt.

Judge Brawley, in the United States Court, in Charleston, S. C., signed an order directing the resale of the DeKalb Cotton Mills at Camden on December 21 at not less than \$150,000.

The schooner Wilson and Hunting was run down off Barnegat by the United States supply steamer Colgoa and sunk. Captain Walton and his wife and two seamen were drowned.

Herman Haas, charged with embezzling funds from the Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary for six years.

Frederick Ewe, of Jersey City, who, with others, was arrested on a serious charge preferred by two girls, was found dead in his cell.

A New York jury rendered a verdict of \$35,000 to Mrs. Mary C. Ganun for the death of her husband in the Grand Central Tunnel.

Mrs. C. A. Curry was shot and killed and her husband probably fatally wounded in a pistol duel at their home, in East Pueblo.

John Hodgson, brother of Frances Hodgson Burnett, the authoress, died a pauper in the City Hospital, in Knoxville, Tenn.

Lawrence de Fabio shot Carrie Jimnitz and her brother Frank in Southington, Ct., and then killed himself.

Four tramps were burned to death in O. W. Haggerty's barn, which was destroyed by fire, near Altoona, Pa.

Frederick Griebel, of Ridgewood Heights, L. I., who lost all he had on the election, committed suicide.

A misplaced rail caused the wreck of the Southern Railway's fast train near Cochran, Ga.

The steamer Finance, owned by the Panama Railroad Company, from Colon to New York, was brought into Savannah with rudder gone, by steamer El Paso. She had passengers and freight aboard.

Preliminaries are being worked out by the Pennsylvania interests for the complete reorganization of the Vandalia Line, which was recently sold under foreclosure proceedings.

Edward Truman, aged 70, who was a member of the noted Quantrell band, in Missouri, shot and killed James McCabe at Sedan, Mont., during a quarrel. Truman surrendered.

Mrs. Charles Whittlesey Pickett dropped dead while reading a paper before the Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in Southington, Ct.

Foreign.

Three duels were fought near Paris, growing out of the assault on War Minister Andre in the Chamber of Deputies, November 4. Lieutenant Andre, son of the Minister, met Count de la Rochetillon, a deputy, with swords and was slightly wounded, and M. Syveton, who assaulted the Minister, fought Captain Gail with pistols, but neither was wounded. The Marquis d'Asmet and the Marquis de Fouquieres also fought a bloodless duel.

King Charles and Queen Amelia of Portugal, accompanied by the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, left Lisbon for England, where there will be a great naval demonstration in their honor.

The American, Austrian, German, Russian and Belgian Ministers were received in audience in the Forbidden City, at Peking, and congratulated the Dowager Empress on her birthday.

The French Chamber of Deputies, by an overwhelming majority, approved Foreign Minister Delcasse's declaration relative to the Anglo-French treaty on Newfoundland.

A number of Russian peasants of both sexes, convicted of belonging to the Skoptsi sect, the main tent of which is the extinction of the human race, have been exiled.

It is declared in Vienna that the Czar and Emperor William will shortly meet for an important conference.

Argentina appears jealous of Brazil's intention to raise a loan of \$50,000,000 to increase her naval force, and the Argentine newspapers claim Brazil is ambitious of securing supremacy among the South American states.

The Ecuadorian minister to Colombia, General Julio Andrade, has signed at Bogota a treaty submitting the Ecuador-Colombia boundary dispute to the arbitration of Emperor William of Germany.

The Danish government will accept President Roosevelt's invitation to participate in a second peace conference. Great Britain and Mexico have also indicated their willingness.

A supplementary budget of \$200,000 for the expenses of the army in Southwest Africa is to be presented to the Reichstag.

FAILS IN MOVE FOR PEACE

Now Looking to United States and Great Britain.

RUSSIA REJECTS JAPAN'S OFFER.

St. Petersburg Officials Say a Direct Proposal for Arbitration Would Be Received, and Advice From London Declare Proposal Just Rejected Was a Direct One—Roosevelt Will Take No Action.

Japan having unofficially and unsuccessfully made representations to Russia looking to peace, talk of a joint movement by France, Great Britain and the United States with a view to bringing about negotiations between the belligerents is revived in London. In official circles in Washington, however, it is stated that there has been no change in the attitude of this government as to the matter.

President Roosevelt will take no action unless solicited by both Japan and Russia. St. Petersburg officials state that a direct proposition from Japan for arbitration would be considered, and yet advances from London say Japan's representations were direct.

General Stoesell, commanding at Port Arthur, is reported in Tokio to have asked the Japanese for an armistice. The Russians have suffered heavy losses lately. A Japanese shell exploded several land mines at Etze Mountain and some 600 Russians were killed.

Representations Made Unofficially.

London (By Cable).—Japan unofficially has made representations to Russia looking to peace. This action has resulted in failure, and such representations, even privately, are not likely to be repeated.

Although the suggestion of a Pacific settlement was made unofficially, it actually had behind it all the weight of an offer by the Japanese government. It was made direct to Russia. No power acted as an intermediary.

The proposition was put forward tentatively and unofficially, so that the Japanese government would be in a position to deny any report that it was going for peace.

The failure of these direct negotiations, however, resulted in bringing intervention within a measurable distance. Foreign Secretary Lansdowne's plea for arbitration at the Guild Hall banquet is taken here to be a pointed suggestion to the United States and France that the time is approaching when the powers must take some action.

Japan Is Willing.

It can be definitely stated that Lord Lansdowne made his speech with full knowledge that Japan will not resent a proposition looking to peace from the three powers (the United States, France and Great Britain). There is a definite impression here that the initiative will come from President Roosevelt, though the action would be joint.

It is mooted that Lord Lansdowne only spoke so openly because he had good reason to believe that Mr. Roosevelt, if elected, contemplated making an effort to bring the belligerents to discuss terms of peace. Lord Lansdowne's remarks are held by those in his confidence to mean that whatever the United States may do in the matter Great Britain will co-operate, even in the event of France not participating. "It is known, however, that Ambassador Cambon, who continues his work assiduously to bring about some arrangement, hopes for joint action by the three powers."

JUDGE WIN REVERSED.

He Had Decided the Chinese Exclusion Law Unconstitutional.

Cincinnati, O. (Special).—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the decision of Judge Wing, of the District Court at Cleveland, in the case of Hung Chang, arrested after he admitted he was born in China, and was without the proper certificate to come to the United States. Judge Wing held the Chinese Exclusion Law to be unconstitutional, and released the prisoner, whose whereabouts are now unknown.

District Attorney J. J. Sullivan carried the case to the Court of Appeals here, where he argued not only the constitutionality of the law, but also showed that the Northern District of Ohio might be invaded by Chinamen if the decision of Judge Wing stood. It was also argued that the case was one of great importance on the deporting of Chinamen in all parts of the United States.

HEREROS REVOLT EXPENSES.

German Reichstag to Be Asked to Approprate \$20,000,000.

Berlin (By Cable).—A supplementary budget of \$20,000,000 for the expenses of the army in German Southwest Africa as a result of the insurrection will be presented to the Reichstag in December. Even this sum embarrasses the imperial finance ministry, which is striving to reduce the annual deficits and at the same time provide additional funds for various public works and for the army and navy. The progress in suppressing the native risings appear to be going on measurably well. About 1,400 recruits are going to Southwest Africa largely to replace the losses of the commands in the field from sickness.

For Agricultural Buildings.

Washington (Special).—The bids for the new Agricultural Department buildings were