The Weekly Expositor.

DEL T. SUTTON, PUBLISHER.

BROCKWAY CENTER, - MICH

STATE NEWS.

A Mrs. Perkins, of Midland City, aged 70 years, being upon a visit to her daughter at Colorado Springs, made the ascent of Pike's Peak on horseback a few days ago, starting from Manitou at 7 a. m., and reaching that place at 7 p. m., the return trip having been made in a blinding snow storm.

Woolston Comfort, of Tecumseh, raised 40,000 heads of cabbage from 10 acres of ground, and is selling the crop for 5 cents per head.

Andrew Larsen, of Greenville, was thrown from a wagon and killed last week.

Harmon Allen, a prominent citizen of Milan, was shot at one afternoon by a man named David Kells, the ball entering the buttoned part of his overcoat, passing through his undercoat and vest and stopping against his undershirt. The pistol used was only a 22 calibre or the result might have been more serious.

Prof. L. R. Taylor, formerly one of the proprietors of the Ishpeming Iron Home died in Washington a few days ago. He was married on his death bed to an estimable Washington lady.

Squirrels are ravaging the corn shocks in western Branch county—literally overrunning the farms.

There has been snow at Marquette and the inhabitants are getting ready for the freeze-up.

Stevens' livery stables burned at Niles and 1[illegible] horses and several harnesses and cutters were consumed. The carriages were mostly saved. The stock, valued at $2,500, was insured for $1,000. The building, worth $1,500, was insured for $500.

Sylvester Ellis, a wealthy old bachelor and farmer living in Clinton, Lenawee county, had a carpet-bag stolen containing $70 cash, a check for $400, and several hundred dollars' worth of notes. Nothing else in the house was disturbed.

James Burns, of Ottawa, Ont., was killed by a falling tree at Kennedy & Pulhane's camp, Roscommon county, last week. He leaves a wife in Ontario.

The Michigan Central railroad company now runs elegant drawing room cars between Detroit and Grand Rapids.

Two roughs named Jack Flarity and John Horton disagreed at Cadillac and the latter was stabbed several times.

John Christiancy, youngest son of ex-Senator Isaac P. Christiancy. lies at his father's house Lansing, suffering from a painful wound through his shoulder caused by carelessly handling a revolver.

Wm. Weston, of Milwaukee, died at that place a few days ago. He formerly owned large tracts of pine lands on the White, Muskegon, and Manistee rivers in Michigan, and a saw mill at Whitehall. He retired from the lumbering business in 1879, and devoted his attention to banking, controlling the Lumbermen's state bank at Whitehall, which is now owned and managed by John M. Weston, his eldest son. Mr. Weston leaves an aged wife and three sons. The latter are J. M. and B. F. Weston, Michigan bankers, and Charles E. Weston of Milwaukee.

The Michigan Legislature.

The following list of State Legislators is made up from latest returns. It will be noticed that several changes have occurred in counties where reports at first indicated the election of other men:

THE SENATE.

Dist	Rep	Dist	Fusion
2	John Greusal	1	Jas W Romeyn
6	Brackley Shaw	3	James Hueston
8	Charles Austin	4	C H Richmond
9	E L Koon	5	John Strong
10	O J Fast	7	Michael Shoemaker
11	L A Duncan	13	H F Pennington
12	C J Monroe	14	H H Jennison
18	J W McMahon	15	John M Norton
19	George E Taylor	16	J Manwarring
21	J W Belknap	17	Justin R Whiting
22	James W Hine	20	A T Frisbie
24	J W Hance	23	James Roost
25	A T Bliss	30	J H Richardson.
26	Shubael T White.		
27	Fitch Phelps.		
28	Archibald Buttars.		
29	F O Gulifer.		
31	Henry W Seymour.		
32	James Mercer.		

Republicans, 19; Fusionists, 13.

THE HOUSE.

Republicans in roman; Fusionists in italic; Workingmen's in small caps.

Allegan County—J W Garvelink, Francis Goodman.
Alpena—*G J Robinson.*
Berrien—Lawrence C Fyfe, *Wm A Keith.*
Bay—*H M Wright,* N Clark.
Barry—L J Wheeler.
Branch—Dr J H Bennett, *E Heinsbaugh.*
Calhoun—S F Snyder, N. J. Kelsey.
Cass—R Dickson.
Clinton—Wm H Rose, *F Noeker.*
Delta—Wm Colwell.
Eaton—Tyler Hull, *Luman Shepard.*
Emmet—Israel Canby.
Genesee—Sumner Howard, Henry B. Diller.
Grand Traverse—D. Vinton.
Gratiot—A. B. Darragh.
Hillsdale—Nathan Alvord, G. Willis.
Huron—Olin Pengra.
Houghton—S D. North.
Ingham—*F L Dodge, J. Farmer.*
Ionia—A. Milan Willett, F. Pitt.
Iosco—O. Palmer.
Isabella—Henry Woodruff.
Jackson—*P. Hankard, A N. Howe.*
Kalamazoo—Peyton Ranney, Chas. Brown, Jr.
Kent—*G W. Thompson, N. A. Fletcher, J. C. Train, A. A. Wilson.*
Lapeer—Geo. Davenport, *A. Williams.*
Leelanaw—R. Knight.
Lenawee—Geo. Howell, *D A Bixby,* J. W. Harkness.
Livingston—*Geo Coleman.*
Macomb—*J M Gleason,* Alex Grant.
Manistee—*R R Blacker.*
Marquette—John Quincy Adams.
Mason—R P Bishop.
Mecosta—E Pierce.
Menominee—Elisha Morcum.
Midland—J Van Kleck.
Monroe—Burton Parker, Wm A French.
Montcalm—S P Youngs, Statham W LaDu.
Muskegon—E W Cook, C P Reed.
Newaygo— —*Stone.*
Oakland—Chas Baldwin, Wm E Carpenter.
Oceana—Jas E White.
Ontonagon—*John G McKernan.*
Osceola—E Broox Martin.
Ottawa—John B Perham, Cornelius Van Loo.
Saginaw—W Barnard, E R Phinney, *J G Rummel, J M Wiltsie.*
Sanilac—J Wixson, *J Leitch.*
Shiawassee—*F H Potter, L VanDeusen.*
St Clair—Henry Meyers, Ed Vincent, Wm. C. Hugget.
St Joseph—*J. W. Bentley, Joseph Johnson.*
Tuscola—E B Hayes, *C P Black.*
Van Buren—B L Warren, H H Howard.
Washtenaw—*C S Gregory, Edward King.*
Wayne—First—G H Hopkins, Robert Bulger, Conrad Bettinger, Walter H Coots, *Lyman A Brant, John Devlin, Ovid N Case.*
2d—*H W Riopelle.*
3d—*Geo T[illegible]ham.*
4th—*M H Ellis.*
Wexford—J. Bonnell.
Republicans, 62; Fusion, 37; Workingmen's, 1.

LUMBERMEN'S MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—This association, formed for the purpose of carrying gospel work among the laborers in the pineries of northern Michigan, with headquarters at East Saginaw, has issued an appeal to all Christian churches for help in carrying on this important work. There are 40 000 woodsmen in the pineries of Michigan alone. Every other class—the soldiers, sailors, miners, convicts, paupers, infidels, and insane have the Gospel. Effective missions are supported among the Jews, the Mormons, the Indians, and the Chinese, but not among the woodsmen. In short, no class of men in Europe or America is neglected except the woodsmen, and the injurious effects of this neglect are patent to the most casual observer. The field is peculiar, requiring special agents, methods, and means, and the field is also large. The executive committee states that if 100 trained missionaries were available for Michigan alone, the circuit of each missionary would embrace from 10 to 20 camps.

NAVIN'S WHEREABOUTS.

He is Said to be in Mexico.

A letter from Adrian dated Nov. 10, gives the following information about the erring ex-mayor of that city: The fact that no responses were received here yesterday to the telegrams of inquiry sent to El Paso, in regard to the reported capture of T. J. Navin, engendered the idea in the public mind that the matter was, perhaps, a practical joke. Later developments, however, indicate that there is something in it, and that the fugitive may yet be returned to the scene of his ambitious exploits, and expiate in the service of the state some of the many misdeeds of which he has been guilty. Sheriff Bidwell has as yet heard nothing from his fellow officer, but last evening the Times of this city received the following from the editor of the El Paso Herald, who had been telegraphed to interview the sheriff and his prisoner and send particulars.

EL PASO, TEXAS, November 9.—Sheriff Manning says he has not arrested Navin, but that he knows the whereabouts of the party. Navin is in Mexico, and Manning wants extradition papers sent him immediately.
HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

Proceedings had been commenced to secure a requisition from Gov. Jerome, but this news introduced a new complication. To secure extradition papers will necessitate some delay, and the prosecuting officer here is understood to hold that the party cannot be extradited. It is patent that there is an undercurrent here opposed to Navin's being brought back and punished, but the best elements of the community will in dorse the efforts of the officers to bring him to justice. The award of $1,000 offered by the city expired by limitation last Sunday. That of $2,000 offered by the sheriff and prosecuting attorney was cancelled by resolution of the board of supervisors at the October session. The former there is no doubt the council would renew should the runaway be returned. Of the latter there is open doubt expressed as to the legality of the action taken rescinding it.

OLD STATIONERY.—Many were the expedients resorted to by the early scribes for the supply of writing materials. There was no scribbling paper whereon to jot down trivial memoranda or accounts, but the heaps of broken pots and crockery of all sorts, which are so abundant in all Eastern towns, prove the first suggestion for such china tablets and slates as we now use, and bits of smooth stone or tiles were constantly used for this purpose, and remain to this day. Fragments of ancient tiles thus scribbled on have been found in many places. The island of Elephantine, on the Nile, is said to have furnished more than 100 specimens of these memoranda, which are now in various museums. One of these is a soldier's leave of absence, scribbled on a fragment of an old vase. Still quainter were the writing materials of the ancient Arabs, who before the time of Mohammed used to carve their annels on the shoulder-blades of sheep; these "sheep-bone chronicles" were strung together, and thus preserved. After a while sheep's bones were replaced by sheep's skin, and the manufacture of parchment was brought to such perfection as to place it among the refinements of art. We hear of vellums that were tinted yellow, others white; others were dyed of a rich purple, and the writing thereon was in golden ink, with golden borders and many-colored decorations. These precious manuscripts were anointed with the oil of cedar to preserve them from moths. Still more precious was the silky paper of the Persians, powdered with gold and silver dust, whereon were painted rare illuminations, while the book was perfumed with attar of roses or essence of sandalwood. Of the demand for writing materials one may form some faint notion from the vast manuscript libraries of which records have been preserved, as having been collected by the caliphs both of the east and west, the former in Bagdad, the latter in Andalusia, where there were 80 great public libraries, besides that vast one at Cordova. We also hear of private libraries, such as that of a physician who declined an invitation from the sultan of Bokhara because the carriage of his books would have required 400 camels.

OLIVE CULTURE.—Ellwood Cooper, of Santa Barbara, the largest olive grower of California, says he has trees eight years old that have produced two thousand gallons of olives to the acre. This would be equivalent to 250 gallons of oil to the acre, and oil finds a ready market at $5 a gallon. The yield of one acre would thus be $1,250, which for a hundred-acre ranch would be a pretty fair income. But these figures are not represented to apply to any except the very choicest trees and an uncommonly good year. But even computing the profits of olive culture at as low a figure as one-tenth, a twenty-acre ranch would support a family very comfortably after six or seven years of waiting. One of the great advantages of olive culture is the fact that irrigation is not needed. In a climate where there is a scarcity of rain, as in California, this is a matter of much importance. The olive tree also grows very old. There are trees in Asia Minor that are known to be over 1,200 years old, and are still in full bearing.—*Ventura Signal.*

It is proposed to change the name of Paolia station on the Pennsylvania railroad to "Dyffryn Mawr." We shouyld lyke to hearr a conductwr cawll ouft the new name, ffrynstynce.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN.

SEYMOUR HONORED.

As a recognition of his services at Alexandria during the outbreak of the rebellion Admiral Seymour has been raised to a peerage by the English government with the title of Baron Alcester.

GLADSTONE DELIGHTED.

Debate on cloture closed in the British house of commons on the 10th and Northcote's motion to reject the rule proposed by the government was defeated, yeas 260, nays 304. Gladstone and his friends were delighted with their victory. Minor rules of procedure will be debated for perhaps two weeks. Parliament will be prorogued early in December.

PERMANENT POSTS ADVISED.

Gen. Sherman thinks the time has come to abandon the old system of temporary army posts in the territories, and he advises an expenditure of $1,000,000 per year for the next five years in establishing permanent posts with comfortable accommodations.

GEORGE SATISFIED.

England's apology for its treatment of him in Ireland satisfies Henry George, the land and labor reformer. He claims no damages and desires Secretary Frelinghuysen to do nothing further in the way of obtaining reparation.

GRAY'S IMPRISONMENT.

The committee of parliament that has been investigating E. Dwyer Gray's imprisonments is ready to submit reports. The chairman's report will say the matter does not demand further attention at the hands of the house, and that Judge Lawson fulfilled his duty in informing the house of Gray's imprisonment. Parnell's report admits that Lawson's action was legal, but contends there was no sufficient reason for imprisoning a M. P. Dillwyn's report is nearly similar.

WOLSELEY LET DOWN.

The corporation of Dublin has decided —27 to 21—not to confer freedom of the city on Gen. Wolseley

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

An attempt was recently made in Clarestreet, Dublin, to assassinate Judge Lawson, who presided at the trial of E. Dwyer Gray. The judge was on his way to a club meeting, when a man who was on the opposite side of the street acting in a suspicious manner, crossed over and put his hand in the breast of his coat. A policeman near at hand seized the man and found upon him a revolver. The prisoner was taken to the station, when he gave the name of Carrigan, although he was recognized as another person by a number of the police force. It is expected that other arrests will follow.

ACTIVE ANARCHISTS.

Placards have been posted on the walls of principal buildings and on bulletin boards of Lyons, France, calling for another socialists demonstration there. The authorities are unable to discover who placed the placards so secretly has the work been done, but full notice has been given and it is probable that the demonstration will take place. The police are on the alert and will prevent if possible, any outbreak or tendency to become unruly. The military continue in barracks ready to be called on at any moment. It is not likely that the anarchists will find smooth sailing as before if they attempt to disturb the peace of the city and nation.

CRIMINAL MATTERS.

A HARD CASE.

James Bean, the Texas desperado, who was taken to Wellington, Ks., some two weeks since and lodged in jail for having killed City Marshal Brown at Caldwell last summer, died the other day, from wounds received in his engagement with Texas authorities who captured him near Decatur. He had 12 shots in him and two Winchester balls. The post mortem showed that his death was directly due to a No. 2 shot which had struck him in the forehead, and entering had passed entirely through his brain and lodged in the base of the skull. Though this shot had entered his brain and others through the body, he lived for 30 days and talked of recovery up to within 24 hours of his death, at which time he became unconscious. He had been a desperate man, having been engaged in deeds of atrocity since he was 20 years old, and carried, besides the wounds he received at his capture, scars of eight or ten other balls.

A FEARFUL ROW.

A horrible homicide occurred at Watseka bayou, Arkansas. Sam M. Adams in a financial settlement with his son Newton disagreed. The young man became enraged and his temper getting the best of him he fired three shots at his father. The father then picked up a gun and shot Newton, his son, who fell and expired. The old man, broken-hearted, came to town and surrendered himself. The old man is an old and heretofore highly respected farmer and citizen.

A PRIEST KNOCKED COLD.

Fr. O'Donoghue, the Catholic priest of Morrow, Ohio, having publicly denounced one Mrs. Green as a thief, was struck with an iron weapon by the woman's husband, and from the effects of the blow the priest died.

SHAW SURRENDERS.

Chas. E. Shaw, connected with the star route scandal in that he was accused of attempting to bribe Juror Doniphan, has voluntarily surrendered himself, and with counsel Col. Pelham went to the police court and was placed under $2,500 to appear when wanted. Shaw says he has been in Virginia for the past month on business while the detectives have gone as far in search of him.

DISMISSAL RECOMMENDED.

It is understood that commissioner McFarland has recommended the dismissal of the receiver and register of the land office at Mitchell, Dakota, because of alleged fraudulent transactions, charges of which were incorporated in the recent report of Inspector Holcomb. The report is now awaiting Secretary Teller's arrival.

ALLOWED CLAIMS OF POSTMASTERS.

The postoffice department has begun payment of allowed claims of postmasters who have suffered loss by fire or robbery. So far nearly 1,600 claims, covering a period of 15 years, have been received and examined In many cases the losses cannot be ascertained, as the postmasters' records are all destroyed and evidence has to be taken as to the probable loss, and upon this the claim is allowed.

TO BE RETURNED.

Hall, the forger, who swindled the city of Newark, N. J., out of about $80,000 and fled to Canada, will be returned for trial by order of the court at Toronto.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

The body of Cleophas Dupuis, a wealthy merchant at Joliette, Canada, who mysteriously disappeared several weeks ago, has been found in the river near that city. It is believed that he was first robbed and then thrown over the bridge. Three men suspected of the crime have been arrested.

POLITICAL POINTS.

NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

General elections were held Nov. 7th in 21 states. The following, 15 in all, elected governors: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. In Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and North Carolina, inferior state officers were elected. Congressional delegates were chosen in eight territories, and congressmen in all the states except Maine, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont and West Virginia. For state officers there were Republican and Democratic tickets in the field everywhere except in Michigan, where there was a fusion of Democrats and Greenbackers; North Carolina, where the tickets were Democratic and Liberal or anti-bourbon Democratic; South Carolina, and Texas, where the tickets were Democratic and Opposition. In Pennsylvania the Republicans were divided into Regular and Independent, and in Tennessee there was a State Credit Democratic ticket and a Low Tax Democratic. Greenback tickets were run in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts (with the same nominees for governor as the Democrats, but with another man for lieutenant governor), Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska (anti-monopoly and greenback) New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, (supported by the Republicans) and Tennessee. Separate Prohibition tickets were run in California, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire and New York. Legislatures, wholly or in part, were elected in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina. Pennsylvania South Carolina, Texas and Wisconsin The returns at this writing (the morning of November 8th,) are meager and unsatisfactory, but sufficient is known to assert beyond question that the lower house of the next congress will be democratic by a good majority. New York, New Jersey and Connecticut have elected democratic governors, while Begole (fusion) has carried Michigan against Jerome. In New Hampshire the count is close, with chances in favor of the republican candidate. All of the Southern states are democratic. Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Rhode Island are republican.

LATER ELECTION ECHOES.

Alabama.—All of the congressional districts have gone democratic. Pryor will be the only new member. Shelley is also elected to fill out his term in the present congress from which he was ousted, the Republicans voting in favor of J. Q. Smith, who died before taking his seat. A special election will have to be ordered in the eighth district. It requires 30 days' notice of election and there was not time after Congressman Lowe's death to give it.

Arkansas.—All democratic congressmen chosen, but the total vote was not more than half that polled in September.

Arizona.—The vote was large all over the territory. Oury's (dem. for congress) election is certain. The legislature is probably democratic.

Colorado.—Forty-nine precincts throughout the state outside of Denver, give Grant, Dem., for governor a majority of 397; Wallace, Dem., for congress, 93 majority. At this ratio the state will be carried for Grant and Wallace

California.—Further returns indicate that Stoneman's majority in the state, at large, will reach 1,800. The Democrats make a clean sweep of the state and congressional ticket, Page's defeat being now assured by defections in Alameda, Sacramento and San Joaquin counties, aggregating about 3,000 votes. The legislature is not yet figured up, but the Democrats will have a majority in both houses.

Connecticut.—The total vote of the state is 115,233, distributed as follows: Waller, Dem., 59,020; Bulkley, Rep., 54,872; Rogers, temperance, 831; Tanner, Greenback 500. The assembly will lack one representative, owing to a tie to be decided by the legislature. It stands 138 Republicans and 110 Democrats. Senate, 13 Republicans and 12 Democrats. For congress, Eaton, Dem., in the first district has a plurality of 713. Mitchell, Dem., second district, a plurality of 1,824, Wait, Rep., third district, a plurality of 1,615, and Seymour, Dem., fourth district, a plurality of 1,453. The Republican candidate for comptroller. Gen. Frank D Sloat, is probably elected. His name was on a ticket circulated by a German society, and he is popular in the grand army and other organizations. He ran ahead of his ticket generally.

Delaware.—Complete returns of the entire state give Stockley, Dem., for governor, a majority of 1,535. For congress, Love, Dem., has a majority of 2,200.

Indiana.—The Republican committee now claim the election of Stanton J Peele, Republican, by 50 majority. Hancock county gives English, Democrat, 467 majority; Shelby county, English 126 majority and Marion county Peele 613 majority. The Democratic committee do not concede his election and claim the official vote will change the result. In Marion county the Republican elect a clerk, auditor, treasurer, prosecuting attorney and two judges of the superior court. The Democrats elect a sheriff, senator, five representatives, one judge of the superior court, judge of the criminal court and a joint Republican with Bartholomew county. Five hundred and forty voting places in the state show a Republican loss on the state ticket of 8,699, and a Democratic loss of 2,241, being a net Democratic gain of 6,440, which would indicate a Democratic majority in the state of over 10,000.

Illinois.—The Republicans have a majority of three to five on joint ballot in the state legislature, though the Democrats will probably have a majority in the house. Latest returns indicate that in congressmen the Republicans have held their own: while the Democrats have gained the additional member given under the redistricting. These returns give the following congressional delegations: 1st district, Dunham, Rep; 2d, Finerty, Ind Dem; 3d, Davis, Rep; 4th, Adams, Rep; 5th, Ellwood, Rep; 6th, Hitt, Rep; 7th, Henderson, Rep; 8th, Cullen, Rep; 9th, Payson, Rep; 10th, Lewis, Rep; 11th, Marsh, Rep; 12th, Riggs, Dem; 13th, Springer, Dem; 14th, Rowell, Rep; 15th, Cannon, Rep; 16th, Shaw, Dem; 17th, Moulton, Dem; 18th, Morrison, Dem; 19th, Townshend, Dem; 20th, Thomas, Rep. Total, 13 Republicans, 7 Democrats.

Iowa—The following are the figures of Iowa by the State Register: Congressmen—First district, McCoid, Rep, re-elected 150 to 200; second district, Murphy, Dem, 2,650; third district, Henderson, Rep, by 1,000 to 1,200; fourth district, Updegraff, Rep, by 1,000; the fifth district is in doubt, and about even on present returns. Unreported county townships will probably elect Wilson by 500; sixth district, Cutts, Rep, surely elected by 3,800 plurality; seventh, Kasson, Rep, by 4,500 plurality and 1,200 majority; eighth, Hepburn, by 3,830 majority; ninth, very close, Pusey, Dem. probably elected; tenth, Holmes, Rep, 4,000 majority; eleventh, Struble, Rep, 4,500.

Kansas—Three hundred and thirty-one precincts give the following majorities: Glick, Dem, 11,252; St John, Rep, 3,160. The Democrats claim Glick's majority will be 10,000 in the state. All the Republican leaders concede the election of Glick over St John on the temperance issue.

Louisiana.—There was very little interest taken in the election. Blanchard is elected to congress and Jones for additional district judge. The Republican committee concede the election of Hunt, Ellis, King, Blanchard and Herron, Democrats, to congress, but still hope for Kellogg's election in the third district.

New Iberia, La., November 7—The actual votes cast were 599, but the box contained 645 ballots.

Missouri.—Indications are favorable for a solid democratic delegation, though the contest is close in two districts. Democratic majority on the state ticket, 60,000

Minnesota.—Following are the names of the successful congressional candidates in Minnesota: Second district, J. B. Wakefield, Rep.: third district, Horace Strait, Rep., re-elected: fifth district, Knute Nelson, Rep. The first district is in doubt. Milo White, Rep., claims 600 majority only, while the friends of A Bierman, Dem., claim his election by 2,000.

Massachusetts.—The whole Republican state ticket is elected with the exception of Bishop; but for the Democratic split in the seventh congressional district they would have gained four congressmen instead of three. They have elected four and the Republicans eight. The majority on the Republican state ticket except Bishop, is 15,000. Butler's majority over Bishop, 13,000

Mississippi.—Barksdale, Muldrow, Singleton and Morey are certainly elected. In the second district Chalmers and Manning are claimed by both parties. Indications favor Chalmers. In the sixth district Van Eaton and Lynch are doubtful. In the shoestring district Jefferds, Rep., is undoubtedly elected.

Maryland.—The average majority for the Independent judicial ticket for judges of the supreme bench in Baltimore city, except Fisher, is over 11,000. Fisher, who ran on both tickets, received 53,554 votes—within a thousand of the entire vote cast in the city. The majorities in the congressional districts are as follows: First, Covington, Dem., 1,200; second, Talbot, Dem., 1,100; third, Hobitzel, Dem., 3,630; fourth, Findlay, Dem., 1,663; fifth, Holton, Rep., 15,300; sixth, McComas, Rep., 1,500.

Nevada.—Advices from Carson and Reno, Nevada indicate that the Democrats elected a governor, but the Republicans elected Powning congressman over Cassidy. The result is doubtful.

New York.—An extra issued by the Brooklyn Eagle gives Cleveland a majority of 172,000. A Times' extra puts Cleveland's majority at 174,000, according to returns received up to 10 a. m. and says the state legislature is strongly Democratic. The World makes Cleveland's majority 170,000, and that of Slocum for congressman at 140,000. Latest reports increase the Democratic majority everywhere and indicate that 45 out of the 60 counties in the state have gone Democratic. Among the remarkable changes is that in Cayuga county which gave 3,400 for Garfield and now gives 2,000 for Cleveland and Monroe county which shows 1,200 Democratic majority against 3,363 Republican majority in 1880 The Times says the assembly of '83 will consist of 43 Republicans and 85 Democrats, giving the Democrats a majority of 42. The senate, which holds over from last year, consists of 17 Democrats and 15 Republicans. The following congressman are elected beyond doubt: Fifth district, Nicholas Muller; sixth, S S Cox; seventh, Wm Dorsheimer; eighth, John J Adams; ninth, John Hardy; tenth, Abram S Hewitt; eleventh, Orlando B Potter, twelfth. Hotchkiss.

New Hampshire.—Revised and corrected returns from 225 towns give Hale 37,540, Edgerly 36,174, scattering 921. Of the 11 remaining towns the majority in five have been received which, with governors vote of '80 and remaining six towns give Edgerly 179 majority, which makes Hale's majority 257. This majority probably cannot be reduced below 250 and may reach 300. The senate stands 11 Republican, 4 Democrats. One district makes no choice and two districts are in doubt. The Republicans will have about 62 majority and four of five councillors. Haynes and Ray, Republicans, for congress, have about 2,000 plurality each.

New Jersey—Returns from the sixth congressional district, comprising Essex county, give Fiedler, Dem, 2,407 majority. The first district elects Ferrell, Dem, over Robeson by 1,700; second district re-elects Brewer, Rep; the third, Kean, Rep, over Miles Ross by 1,200; the fourth district, Howey, Rep, over Harris, 1,100; fifth, Phelphs, Rep, over Ryle, 1,500; seventh, McAdoo, Dem, elected, majority uncertain. The legislature will stand, senate 12 Republicans, 9 Democrats; assembly, Republicans 26, Democrats 33, Independents 1. The Democrats have a clear majority on joint ballot, securing them a United States senator.

North Carolina—Meagre returns indicate the election of Bennett, Dem, congressman at large by 5,000 majority and that the Democrats have elected every congressman except in the second district, where O'Hara, Rep, had no opposition. The legislature is Democratic although the Republicans made gains.

Nebraska—Returns are still scattering and indecisive. Douglass county goes Democratic by over 1,000. Lancaster county gives the Republican state ticket 1,000 majority, but defeats the suffrage amendment, which will fall 20,000 short of carrying. Valentine's election in the 3d district is almost certain. The Democratic central committee concede the election of the Republican state ticket by 10,000, but claim Munger for congress in the third over Valentine.

Pennsylvania—The Philadelphia Times estimates Pattison's plurality for governor in the state at 30,000 and places Beaver's plurality in Philadelphia at 3,000. They claim the election of 14 Democrats out of 27, with the chances in favor of two more. The Press estimates Pattison's plurality at from 25,000 to 35,000. The Republicans will have a small majority in the legislature on joint ballot.

South Carolina.—Official returns confirm results already announced that Hemphill, Democrat, beats Cash, Independent, in the fifth district by 1,900 majority, and Mackey, white Republican, beats Lee, colored Republican, in the seventh district by 8,000 majority. Dibble, Dargan, Evins, Aiken and Tillman, all Democrats, are certainly elected in the other five districts.

Texas.—Returns from the tenth district indicate the election of John Hancock, Dem., by 3,000 to 4,000 majority. Ochiltree is probably elected in the seventh district by 1,000 majority, the only Republican returned to congress.

Utah.—The election for delegate to congress was held under the Edmunds law, and passed off quietly in the city and territory. The total vote cast, as near as can be ascertained, was 29,000. Van Zile, Gentile, received 6,000 and Caine, Mormon, 23,000. This is the largest vote ever cast by Gentiles in the territory and they have conducted the campaign in the most vigorous manner, sending speakers into Mormon strongholds and holding meetings whenever a house could be had. The conquest has been unequal but all concede that a gallant fight has been made on the part of the Gentiles. They now say the only way to solve the question and put Utah in accord with the rest of the United States is a legislative council which will take the law-making power of the territory out of the hands of Mormons and place control in the hands of the government. In Salt Lake Van Zile received 1,258 out of a total of 45,130.

Wisconsin.—The following congressmen have been elected: First district John Winans, Dem.; second district, D H Sumner, Dem.; third district, Burr Jones, Dem.: fourth district, P V Deuster, Dem.; sixth district Richard Guenther, Rep.; seventh district, G M Woodward, Dem.; eighth district, William T Price, Rep; ninth district, Isaac Stephenson, Rep., a Democratic gain of four. Winans' election is not conceded by all the Republican managers, but private advices, received from reliable sources, state Winans' election by a small majority in positive tones.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE A TIE.

The Detroit Evening News figures it out that the next U. S. Senate will be a tie. It says: The following states will have democratic legislatures on joint ballot: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Illinois, West Virginia, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania. Twenty-seven states will select a new senator, each to take his seat next March. Of these the democrats will gain one in Louisiana, one in Illinois and one in Nebraska. The republicans will gain one each in Oregon and Virginia. The senate at present stands: 37 democrats, 37 republicans, besides Mahone and Davis, who usually act with the latter, so that the real strength is 39 to 37. The next senate will therefore be a tie, and it will be impossible to elect a president pro tem without a compromise.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

The indications are that the next house of representatives will be composed of 196 Democrats and 129 Republicans, as follows:

States	D	R	States	D	R
Ala	8	..	Mo	14	..
Ark	5	..	Neb	..	3
Cal	6	..	Nev	1	..
Col	..	1	N H	..	2
Conn	3	1	N J	3	4
Del	1	..	N Y	17	17
Fla	2	..	N C	8	1
Ga	10	..	Ohio	13	8
Ill	10	10	Or	..	1
Ind	9	4	Pa	12	16
Ia	2	9	R I	..	2
Kan	..	7	S C	6	1
Ky	10	1	Tenn	8	2
La	5	1	Tex	11	..
Me	..	4	Vt	..	2
Md	4	2	Va	5	5
Mass	4	8	W Va	2	2
Mich	6	5	Wis	5	4
Minn	1	4			
Miss	5	2	Totals	196	129

FURTHER RETURNS.

The California Senate will probably stand 28 Democrats, 12 Republicans; Assembly, 57 Democrats, 23 Republicans. The defeat of Page is confirmed by further advices. In Colorado, the indications are that Grant's majority in the State will be 2,500, and Belford Republican, Congressman, will be elected by a small majority—200 or 300. The balance of the State ticket, including Lieutenant Governor, is undoubtedly Republican. They have the majority in the Legislature. Further official returns received by the Republicans reduces English's majority in Hancock County Indiana, to 32. This will increase Peele's majority for Congress to 84. The Democratic committee still claim that English will have 90 majority when the official returns are completed.

THE COLORADO SENATORSHIP.

A private telegram from Denver states that the Colorado legislature is Republican; that Jerome B. Chaffee, Judge Bowen, Lieut. Gov. Tabor, Geo. Howell and Gov. Pitkin will all be candidates for the United States senatorship, to succeed Chilcott, but Gov. Pitkin's chances for election are beyond any of those named.

WHITE ELECTED.

Returns from the 10th Kentucky district give White, republican, 805 majority. This will be increased to 1,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Hale's majority for governor is 324; plurality, 1,249.

A REPUBLICAN COMPTROLLER.

Gen. Frank D. Sloat has been elected comptroller in Connecticut by a majority of 556.

COLORADO SURELY HAS A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR.

A dispatch from Denver says that [illegible] democrat, is surely elected governor by not less than 2,500. Belford is returned to congress by about 800.

CORRECTED RETURNS FROM VIRGINIA.

Corrected returns from the counties of the first district, all official except one, show that Garrison, democrat, is elected over Mayo, coalitionist, by 35 majority. It is reported here that the official figures from the seventh district will so change the result there that O'Ferrall's, democrat, election over Paul, coalitionist, is assured.

NORTH CAROLINA MOSTLY REPUBLICAN.

The best informed of democratic managers concede the election of Dockery, republican congressman at large, and the entire republican state ticket by 1,000 majority; also Pool, republican candidate in the first district; York, liberal, in the sixth; Cox, democratic, in the fourth, and Green, democrat, in the third, very doubtful.

PROHIBITION IN MISSOURI.

At a meeting of delegates from a number of temperance organizations of the state at Moberly, it was resolved to take steps toward circulating for signatures throughout the state a petition that the people be given a chance of voting on the question of incorporation of a prohibitory amendment in the constitution of Missouri.

PROPOSED CONTEST.

It is said that Breiman, Ames and Barnum, democratic candidates for congress in the First, Fourth and Fifth Minnesota districts, will contest the election on the ground of fraud.

NOT ELIGIBLE.

It is stated in Washington that Congressman-elect O'Hara of the Second North Carolina district was born in Canada and has never taken out his naturalization papers, and therefore is not eligible to a seat in congress

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

RUMORED RESIGNATION.

The rumor of Postmaster General Howe's intention to resign is again revived. Persons claiming to know say the resignation of his son Frank as chief clerk of the department is evidence that the old gentleman contemplates to follow.

A POSITION DECLINED.

Nathan Smith, recently temporary chief clerk of the postoffice department has informed Postmaster-General Howe that he could not accept the position.

AN AWFUL CALAMITY.

A dispatch from Halifax, Nova Scotia, Nov. 6th, said: About 12 o'clock last night, while all were sleeping, fire broke out in the bake house in the basement of the provincial city poor asylum, one of the largest buildings in the maritime provinces. In the tenth story was the hospital of the institution, and in it were about 70 helpless patients, most of them unable to leave their beds. People early on the scene (the building is a mile or two out of town) were engaged in moving the blind and decrepit from other parts of the building, not thinking the hospital in danger until they heard the roar and saw the flames burst out from the very windows of the hospital itself. Half a dozen patients were got out through a passage leading into the wings, but the majority of them perished. Some of them in the frenzy of death dragged themselves from their beds and were seen to dash themselves against the windows and cling to the sashes till the flames licked them off and they fell back into the seething oven before the eyes of the hundreds far down below powerless to aid them. Attempts were made to erect ladders, but they were too short, and the flames and falling slate and melted lead from the roof and bricks from the chimney drove the firemen back again.

THE NEW PENSION OFFICE.

The new pension office in Judiciary square, Washington, will have a frontage of 400 feet, a depth of 200 feet and a height of 75 feet. It will be built of brick and iron and two years will be required for its construction.

THE 119TH BOND CALL.

Secretary Folger Nov. 10th issued the 119th bond call, which is for the redemption of $15,000,000 of the 5 per cent. funded loan of 1881, continued at 3½ per cent. from August 12, 1881. The call gives notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds designated will be paid at the United States treasury on February 10, 1883, and interest on the bonds embraced in the call will cease on that day.

SECRETARY FOLGER NOT SICK.

Secretary Folger, in speaking about his health, said reports about his being ill were entirely unfounded. At present he is feeling better, both physically and mentally, than he has for several months past.

CANADIAN LUMBER MILL BURNED.

The Canadian lumber company's mill at L'Assumption has burned. Loss $30,000; insurance $20,000.

IMMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.

Eight hundred and fifty-four immigrants arrived in the golden state by overland railroads for one week. Letters have been received from 16 states, two territories and England, Germany, France and Canada, asking for information about the state. There is a prospect of larger immigration than ever before known in the history of the state.

THE NATION'S CORN CROP.

The November returns of the yield per acre of corn in the United States on an acreage of between 65,000,000 and 66,000,000 make the aggregate nearly 1,650,000,000 bushels. Of this Michigan furnishes 30,000,000 New York 21,000,000.

A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Gov. Cornell, Gen. Swaim, A. C. Bateman, Col. David E Austin, C. M. Odell, E. L Thorne, E. H. Andrews, Albert Doggett and F. Kasland, commissioners of Garfield monument fund met at New York and formed a permanent organization by the election of Gov. Cornell as president. Ex-Postmaster General James and Cyrus W. Field vice presidents, Col. D. E. Austin secretary and Col Emmons Clark treasurer. Gen. Hancock, Wm. H. Vanderbilt and Col. E. F. Shepard were appointed commissioners and Gen. James W. R. Stewart and Edward L. Thorne appointed a committee to solicit works of art and arrange for their transportation for the Washington exhibition.

DETROIT MARKETS.

Wheat, No. 1, white	$ 98½ @	98¾
Flour	4 75 @	5 25
Corn		74½
Oats	39½ @	39¾
Clover seed—₱ bu		5 65
Feed—Bran, ₱ ton	13 50 @	13 75
—Middlings, ₱ ton	13 50 @	13 75
Apples—₱ bbl	2 50 @	2 75
—Dried, ₱ lb	6¼ @	6½
Cranberries—₱ bu	2 25 @	2 50
Butter	26 @	27
Eggs	25 @	27
Cheese	11 @	14
Potatoes—₱ bu	45 @	5
—Sweet, ₱ bbl	2 50 @	3 25
Honey	17 @	20
Oysters—₱ can	20 @	30
Beans—picked	2 45 @	2 50
—unpicked	1 50 @	2 00
Hay	13 00 @	15 00
Straw	7 00 @	9 00
Pork—mess	23 75 @	24 50
—family	25 00 @	25 50
Beef—extra mess	12 50 @	12 75
Wood—Beech and Maple		7 00
—Maple		8 00
—Hickory		8 00
Coal—Egg		6 25
—Stove		6 50
—Chestnut		6 50

A Rare Bit of Lace.

A piece of lace belonging to Mrs. Cooke, of Georgetown, is said by connoisseurs to be actually worth its weight in diamonds. It is like a spider's film, and is woven in a "lost" pattern. The loss of patterns was a severe check to lace-making in France and Brussels and came about in a curious way. Before the French revolution whole villages supported themselves by lace-making, and patterns were handed down from one generation to another. They were valuable heirlooms, for the most celebrated weavers had as many orders as they could fill in a lifetime, for it was tedious work. But they were bound by an oath, taken on the four gospels, to work only for certain dealers. When the reign of terror began all business of the sort was interrupted for a time, for the "aristocrats" filled the tumbrils and crowded the guillotine, and the revolutionists were too busy driving them there to think of "purple and fine linen." When the storm subsided the dealers and workers were far apart; some dead, some lost, some escaped to other lands, and such of the women as remained were bound by their oath to work for but one. And this oath, in spite of Robespierre's doctrines, was held by the poorest of them to be binding, and there are instances where they suffered actual want rather than forfeit their word. Some, however, taught their children and grandchildren, and many patterns were in this way preserved; but some of the daintiest and finest were never recovered, and—to make a long story short—Mrs. Cooke's lace is woven in one of these last named.—*Washington Capital.*

California Raisin Business.

The cultivation of grapes for the production of raisins is a valuable industry in California, and the time is not far distant when it bids fair to reach immense proportions. But little has been done in Napa valley in the way of raisin manufacture, although experiments on a small scale give every encouragement for its prosecution as an industry of considerable magnitude. There is a good market at remunerative prices for all that can be made, and it is an encouraging fact for producers that notwithstanding the large production in the state last year, the stock run short this season long before a box of the new crop was available. A demand exists for raisins in France for the manufacture of wine, for which they are said to give nearly as good results as the undried fruit and this fact is creating an unexpected market. Malaga makes about 2,500,000 boxes annually, but there is abundant room in California for the culture of raisins to expand without coming in conflict with the foreign crop. Twenty-pound boxes of raisins bring at wholesale about 10 to 11 cents per pound. The crop of last year, raised in Yolo, Fresno, and in Los Angeles counties, including some small productions in Butte Yuba, and some of the foothill counties, is figured up at 140,000 boxes, which does not include the stock consumed in the vicinity of the point of production. The crop of the current year is figured at 60,000 boxes at the Riverside and Orange colonies and in Fresno county; while Briggs Bros., of Winters, and G. G. Briggs, of Yolo, expect to put up 70,000 boxes. R. B. Bowers, of Yolo, will put up 1,700; John Bidwell, of Chico, 1,200; C. B. Westall, of Rocklin, 6,000 boxes, and ten tons of dried grapes; Chandler, of Sutter county, 4,000, and West, of Stockton, 300 boxes. An approximation of the crop for this year gives 139,200 boxes, although it is believed that had early rains not set in the total would have reached 200,000 boxes, worth from $400,000 to $500,000. The shipment East last year was 70,000 boxes. From these facts it is evident that raisin production is becoming a settled industry in California.

Swiss Newspapers.

Switzerland, unlike other countries, has no leading journal, because no one town enjoys any great predominance of influence or population. The federal capital press has not the conspicuous place corresponding to the newspapers in other capitals. The press is local, and no paper has a large circulation, as foreigners would estimate it. The Swiss papers often copy items about their home affairs from the London journals, as they have little money to spend on gathering news. There are 307 political papers and official gazettes in Switzerland, published in 158 cities, towns and villages. Of these eighty-six are weeklies, 114 semi-weeklies, forty-seven tri-weeklies, forty-six are printed every day but Sunday, and four each day. Only one publishes a morning and evening edition. The total circulation is 665,000, about one for each voter. German is the principal language of the confederation, and 222 papers, having a circulation of 665,000, are printed in language of the primitive cantons; seventy-one, having a circulation of 128,000, are printed in French; seven, with a circulation of 9,000, in Italian; two in Romansch, and one in English. The number of non-political periodicals published in this country is 253 (164 in German, seventy-eight in French, seven in Italian and two in Romansch), with a combined circulation of 650,000.