GORMAN'S CHANCES GONE.

THE REPUBLICANS HAVE BOTH HOUSES IN MARYLAND.

They Will Have a Majority on Joint Ballot of Seventeen—The Missing Counties Return Republican Pluralities, and There Is No Hope for the Senator's Re-election.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 4.—Later returns show that the Republicans will control both branches of the Legislature. In Talbot county the official count to-day developed a decided change in the make-up of the Legislature. The Democrats lose their candidate for Senate and three members of the House, who had been reported elected, by pluralities ranging from 16 to 26. J. Frank Turner, the silver leader in the county, who was running for Senator, was beaten by H. Clay Dodson, Republican, by sixteen votes. In Carroll county, where it was believed the make-up of the House depended upon the election of one Democratic candidate, the official count to-day gives the Republican delegate a plurality.

In Prince George's county, where the Democrats thought they made a clean sweep, a Republican delegate pulls through by just four votes. St. Mary's and Calvert counties, which the Democrats said they would surely carry, have gone heavily Republican. Based on returns received up to this time, and which will not be changed materially, the Senate will be made up of eighteen Republicans and eight Democrats, and the House of forty-nine Republicans and forty-two Democrats, giving the Republicans seventeen majority on joint ballot.

One of the peculiar features of the campaign was the fact that Senator Gorman in person distributed the campaign fund to the counties. In every instance where money was given out the Senator did it himself, and it was given with the express understanding that it was to be used for the benefit of the Legislative ticket and the Legislative ticket only. Some of the Senator's friends are to-day complaining bitterl of the fact that the county leaders very generally used the cash to elect their local officers, and sacrificed the Legislative candidates.

The average county politician is always more anxious to see the election of his County Commissioners, Clerks, and Sheriff than any others on the ticket. Consequently it is not at all strange that the candidates for the House and Senate were defeated in several counties where the Democrats carried the local ticket through.

Already candidates for the United States Senate are looming up. Among the aspirants are Major Alexander Shaw, Congressman Sidney Mudd, Gov. Lowndes, and Robert B. Dixon.

ADDICKS REPUBLICANS MEET.

They Go Through the Form of Reorganizing the Party in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 4.—The Union Republican or Addicks faction of the Republican party met here in State Convention to-day to formulate new rules and regulations for the government of the party. This was brought about by the radical changes made by the recent Constitutional Convention.

Heretofore the conventions have been governed in the election of delegates by representation. Under the new order of things these lines have been entirely wiped out and new representatives districts formed. The convention met to-day with quite a large number of delegates present and all very enthusiastic in their devotion to Addicks. He was not present, but John Donahoe, his private secretary, instructed the delegates as to the plans of their leader.

John H. Hoffecker, candidate for Governor at the last election, was the permanent Chairman of the convention, and D. P. Barnard of Wilmington was the Secretary. There was only an occasional jar from a few of the delegates who are endeavoring to get over into the camp of the regular faction. The resolutions adopted praise the Administration of McKinley and express "pride" to the prosperity that is attending his Administration.

This is kissing the hand that smote them, as all the patronage of the Administration is being given to the regular faction. No reference was made to the matter of patronage, but it was plain to see that the delegates were not as demonstrative as they have been in former conventions, and a few of the offices would cause a very serious break in the ranks of the Addicks men.

The new rules adopted for the government of the party provide for 180 delegates for future conventions, giving the city of Wilmington 30, rural New Castle county 50, Kent county 50, and Sussex county 50. The city of Wilmington has more Republican voters than the remainder of the State, but this is the stronghold of the regulars and it would have been suicidal to the interests of Addicks to have allowed the Republicans of Delaware representation according to population.

Everything now points to a greater renewal of the hostilities, and it can be safely said that there will be two Republican tickets in the field again at the next election.

HENRY WATTERSON SURRENDERS.

Will Serve Hereafter as a Private in the Democratic Ranks in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 4.—In a double-leaded editorial article in the *Courier-Journal* this morning Henry Watterson announces that Tuesday's vote was so decisive that he has no wish nor purpose to challenge it. He continues:

"The issue as it was made and has been fought out was clear and explicit. No effort was wanting to maintain it. Nobody could by any possibility be mistaken about it. We may regret the verdict against us, but we accept it. We shall make no further effort to direct the party course or counsels or to share in any of the responsibilities of party leadership, having done our best, according to our conscience and belief, to divert our political associates from a policy and procedure, the end of which no man can now foresee, the results of which we very much fear, both as to the welfare of the country and the party.

"But we are Democrats, not Republicans, and, nailing our flag to the masthead of honest money, free trade, and home rule, we shall in the character of a private soldier in the ranks contribute whatever we are able to the ascertainment and the vindication of truth. For the gentlemen who have by their victory confirmed their leadership we entertain not the least ill will. All the honors belonging to that leadership be theirs. We shall enter no factious opposition to them. We go to political annihilation with perfect composure, without a single resentment or regret, having fought out to the bitter end a profound conviction in perfect fairness and good faith. What the rest can stand we can stand. With charity toward all, with malice toward none, we shall continue to do business at the old stand precisely as if nothing whatever had happened, relieved to be rid of all responsibility in party affairs, glad to go to the rear of the columns, quite assured of ability at all times and under all circumstances to hold our own with friend or foe, and certainly indifferent whether the case in point be a fight or a foot race.

NEW YORK IN 1900.

Senator Thurston Thinks the Democrats Will Come to This State for a Candidate.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska arrived in the city yesterday from his recent campaigning trip throughout his State. He said the result there was no disappointment to him in view of the handicap under which the Republicans labored. He was of the opinion that the general result, especially in New York, instead of foreshadowing Bryan's nomination in 1900 and a free silver platform, pointed in quite a different direction.

"I think the result in New York," he said, "points to that State as likely to name the Presidential candidate for the Democrats in 1900, as well as to the probability that silver will not be an issue. Certainly the Democrats cannot hope to succeed without New York, and on the silver issue I am firmly of the opinion the State would practically repeat its verdict of 1896 against it."

Chicago Democrats Coming Again.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—It is probable that 200 members of the Cook County Democracy will make another trip to New York upon the occasion of Mayor-elect Van Wyck's induction into office. Late on Tuesday night, when the club was celebrating his election at its headquarters in La Salle street, some one suggested that the crowd that escorted Mayor Harrison to Gotham and as many more as care to join it, should participate in the inaugural ceremonies. President "Johnny" Powers immediately called the members to order and it was voted to take the trip.

Watertown Democrats Will Contest the Election of Mayor in the Courts.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Although the election returns of this city give Mayor James B. Wise a majority of nineteen over Charles W. Clare, his Democratic opponent, he will not be allowed to retain his seat without a struggle. John G. Carlysle, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, is preparing the necessary affidavits with which to go before some Supreme Court Justice and move for a recount of the ballots with a view to rectifying alleged errors which the Democrats say are sufficient to insure Wise's defeat.

It is alleged that a number of ballots, estimated at from forty to fifty, were thrown out at various polling places because of alleged defects, and that a large number of defective ballots were counted.

AN ANTI-TAMMANY NUCLEUS.

George Leaders Recommend a Permanent Organization—Conference to Be Called.

The last sign of the George movement disappeared from the Union Square Hotel yesterday when Dr. Marion Miller, the Secretary of the Campaign Committee, gathered up a lot of loose letters, bills, and papers, tied them up, and took them to his office at 54 William street. Before he left, however, there was a meeting of the Campaign Committee at which preliminary steps were taken to form into a permanent organization the various elements and factions that had supported Henry George with a view of continuing the fight against Tammany.

There were present at the meeting of the committee Willis J. Abbot, Chairman; E. Lawson Purdy, Charles Frederic Adams, Charles O'Conor Hennessy, and Dr. Marion M. Miller. After a protracted discussion in executive session these resolutions were passed:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this committee that the organization known as the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson be continued and extended in scope, power, and influence so far as may be possible, maintaining as its basic creed of principles the platform adopted at the Cooper Union mass meeting Oct. 5, 1897.

"*Resolved*, That as quickly as possible a conference shall be called of representatives of each Assembly district and that this conference shall determine the plan of permanent organization and shall appoint a new committee having their work in charge."

In explanation of these resolutions, Mr. Purdy said:

"Considerable power was given to this committee which it might exert now in forming a permanent organization, but we do not wish to use it. All that we have done is to recommend that a permanent organization be formed and point out the way in which it can be done. These resolutions will be referred to the various district organizations and their leaders with us will decide the basis of representation. Then the George voters will choose their representatives. When and where this conference will be held we do not know. We give up our headquarters to-day and henceforth all mail should be sent to Dr. M. M. Miller, 54 William street."

After the meeting of the Campaign Committee a number of leaders of the various Democracies that were supposed to have supported the George ticket met in the parlor of the hotel to talk the matter over, and that is all they did. They said they were quite willing to leave everything in the hands of the Campaign Committee. The general opinion, however, seemed to be that if any permanent organization was to be formed it must have as its nucleus the Single Tax Club, for that was the only one that would have sufficient energy to keep the thing a-moving.

DE ATE AN' SIXT' ON PARADE.

Silver Dollar and Dry Dollar Invade the Partly Citified Tenderloin.

The Tammany Hall organizations of the Sixth and Eighth Assembly districts celebrated the victory of last Tuesday by parading through the Tenderloin last night with a choice assortment of Bowery and Tenth ward voters. Dry Dollar Sullivan's friends led the procession, which was composed of about 2,000 men. They had about twenty bands and drum corps, and displayed hundreds of brooms and banners. One banner bore this inscription: "We Believe in Democratic Principals."

There were two or three floats in the parade illuminated with calcium lights. One of these bore a stuffed tiger surrounded by dummy Indians.

Silver Dollar Smith led a cavalry detachment, marching on foot himself. His command was mounted on dark horses, and was hailed all along the route as "Smith's Black Horse Cavalry."

Councilman-elect Martin Engel marched proudly at the head of his Essex Market brigade. He carried a lantern, the globe of which had become so obscured with lampblack that it emited scarcely any light. This fact was noted by friends on the sidewalks, who hailed him with:

"Hey, Martin! Got yer dark lantern wit' yer, ain't yer? Where's der jimmy?"

The column marched up Broadway to Forty-second street, through Forty-second street to Third avenue, back through Thirty-fourth street, and down Sixth avenue to give the boys another chance to hurrah for Silver Dollar's Cosmopolitan Club at Thirty-first street. In passing the Broadway Garden, another noted Tenderloin resort, the paraders gave wild cheers for the proprietor and "personal liberty."

The staid residents of the Tenderloin who elected Citizens' Union candidates for Alderman and Assemblyman on last Tuesday were shocked by this "T'ell wit' reform" demonstration.

TERRIBLE THREAT FOR MAHER.

Labor Men Will Make Him Live Up to His Pledge of Double Dexterity.

The anti-Tammany delegates in the Central Labor Union and all anti-Tammany and Tammany trades unionists are going to keep their eyes on John F. Maher in future. Maher has been elected Assemblyman in the Seventh district on the Tammany ticket. He was delegate to the Central Labor Union from the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers, and when he tendered his resignation as delegate the last time he appeared at the Central Labor Union there was a circus in reference to the retention of Maher's pictures on the walls of Clarendon Hall, in which the pictures won. After the circus Maher got up, and, stretching out his two hands, said:

"I want to say that I will always be head and soul in the labor movement. If I am elected may these two right hands wither if I go back on organized labor."

This terrible pledge naturally evoked tremendous applause among Maher's friends. Now all the delegates say that whether he is doubly dextrous or not, they will see how he behaves in the Legislature and will pound him oratorically if he "goes back" on organized labor. The Workingmen's State Trade Assembly and other labor legislative bodies will keep at him while he is in Albany.

LIEUT.-GOV. WOODRUFF'S DENIAL.

He Had No Interest in His Private Secretary's $300 Bet.

During the heat of the canvass in Brooklyn last week, Walter C. Burton, Chairman of the Shepardite organization, made a bet of $300 with Harry Ralston, a leading Third ward Republican, who has been acting as Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff's private secretary, that Low would get over 1,000 votes in the Twenty-second ward. The money was placed in the hands of Warren C. Tredwell. After the death of Henry George, Mr. Tredwell, in accordance with the general course pursued and after taking legal advice, decided that the bet was off, and notified Messrs. Burton and Ralston that he was ready to turn over the $300 to each.

Mr. Ralston luckily drew his money, Low's vote having considerably exceeded his estimate, and he naturally considered the matter closed. He was surprised yesterday to learn that Mr. Burton was kicking over Mr. Tredwell's action in declaring the bet off, contending that Henry George's death was not involved in it in any way. Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff denies that he had anything to do with the bet or was in any way interested in it.

TOO SOON TO FILL THE OFFICES.

Most of the Talk About Mayor Van Wyck's Appointments Is Guesswork.

The political gossips were busy yesterday disposing of the places within the gift of Robert A. Van Wyck when he shall assume the Mayoralty. Most of this talk is the merest guesswork. The little of it which has some basis, it was said last night, relates to the appointment of the Mayor's secretary and the filling of one or two other places. The secretaryship, it was said, would go either to A. M. Downes, political editor of the *Telegraph*, or to Willis Holly, who was secretary to both Mayors Grant and Gilroy. It is the general understanding, too, that Patrick Keenan is to be made Police Commissioner in return for his disappointment in not getting the nomination for Sheriff, and James W. Boyle, who wanted to be the candidate for County Clerk, is also said to be slated for a consolation prize, in the shape of a Dock Commissionership, probably.

Vote in Close City Assembly Districts.

Here are the returns for Assemblymen from some of the close districts in the county:

Dist.
21—Austin, Rep., 3,892; Murray, Tam., 4,442; Bennett, Cit., 3,982. Murray over Bennett, 460.
25—Washburn, Rep., 1,994; Orr, Tam., 2,560; Weeks, Cit., 2,756. Weeks over Orr, 196.
35—Cronin, Rep. and Cit., 6,448; Mitchell, Tam., 7,921. Mitchell over Cronin, 1,411; one district missing.

In the Nineteenth Weill, Tam., is said to be about 200 votes ahead of Mazet, Rep., and only 15 ahead of Stewart, Cit.

Gleason's New Police Commissioner.

John Slattery has been appointed a member of the Long Island City Board of Police Commissioners by Mayor Gleason, to take the place of William Fitzgibbon, resigned. Slattery was formerly a member of the Board of Aldermen and was for some time a foreman in the Fire Department. He will have two months to serve in the board.

MR. HANNA SAID TO BE SAFE

HIS FRIENDS SAY NO REPUBLICAN WILL VOTE AGAINST HIM.

The Legislature Has Five Republican Majority on Joint Ballot—The Talk of a Combination Against Hanna—Allen O. Myers Says That Gov. Bushnell Will Be Senator.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 4.—The unofficial returns from Ohio complete give Bushnell, Republican, for Governor a plurality of 28,554 over Chapman, his Democratic opponent. The entire State ticket was elected by like pluralities, with the exception of F. S. Monett, the candidate for Attorney-General, who was bitterly opposed by the agents of the insurance trust, which he is seeking to shut out of the State. Monett will probably fall 2,000 below Bushnell.

The counties in which William Jennings Bryan made his twelve speeches during the four days immediately preceding the election show a net Democratic loss of over 2,000. Chairman Nash of the Republican State Committee was interested in knowing the effect of Bryan's visit to the State, and comparisons made by him with the vote of last year show the loss. There is no change in the legislative situation.

The Republicans will have a majority of five on joint ballot, which insures the return of Mark A. Hanna to the Senate. The talk of forming combinations to defeat his election is regarded here as sheer nonsense. No such a combination can be formed, Mr. Hanna's friends say. Senator Hanna was indorsed by the State Convention, and the wish of the Republicans of Ohio, as expressed in that resolution, will be carried out. The official count from the close legislative districts shows the election of the Republican candidates. The margins are so small in most cases that the Democrats have given notice of contest, but this will avail them nothing in the way of overcoming the Republican majority in the General Assembly.

It was learned to-day that the Republican State Committee has begun investigation of alleged frauds in Van Wert, Hocking, Vinton, Summit, Tuscarawas, Perry, Paulding and Knox counties, and that information is being received for charges on which contests will be carried into the Legislature. The Republicans charge that gross frauds have already been committed in these counties, and that additional frauds were being attempted to-day.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 4.—The Hon. Allen O. Myers, John R. McLean's chief lieutenant in the campaign just closed, arrived at his home here to-day. He said:

"M. A. Hanna will not go back to the Senate. It will be Gov. Bushnell, I think. Bushnell has no reasons certainly for refusing to stand on ceremony with Hanna, who peremptorily denied him representation on the State Committee, turning down his man Kurtz. There are seven Republican legislators that Hanna cannot land. They are Foraker's friends, whom Hanna tried hard to defeat before the nominating conventions."

ELECTION FOLLOWED THE RULE.

Next Year After a Presidential Year New York State Reverses Its Plurality.

A comparison of the result of Tuesday's election with the results of elections in New York State for the past thirty years shows that what happened was exactly what had happened the years following Presidential elections for the whole thirty years, with two exceptions.

In 1868, the first national election after the war, Grant was elected President. He carried New York State by 10,000 plurality. The year following State officers were elected in New York, and the Republican plurality of 1868 was changed to a Democratic plurality of 20,241.

In 1872 Gen. Grant was re-elected. He carried the State of New York by the great plurality of 63,456. State officers were elected in 1873, and Grant's great plurality was wiped out. The victorious Republican army of the year before was whipped, and the Democratic candidates were elected by a plurality of 9,893.

After Grant came Rutherford B. Hayes. Hayes took his seat as President on March 4, 1877. In November, 1877, when a new set of State officers were elected, the Democratic candidates swept the State and won by a plurality of 11,269.

The two State elections following the next two national elections are the only two where this rule of defeat after a victory has not held good. James A. Garfield was elected in 1880, and the Republicans succeeded in carrying the State in 1881, but by a greatly reduced majority. Grover Cleveland was elected in 1884, and the Democrats succeeded in carrying the State again the year following.

In 1888 Benjamin Harrison beat Cleveland for the Presidency and carried the State of New York by a plurality of 14,373. The following year though the Republicans made a great fight to secure an indorsement of the Administration they lost the State. The Democratic candidates for State offices were elected by pluralities of 9,711.

Grover Cleveland won again in the national fight in 1892. He got 45,518 plurality. The Democrats worked the next year as had the Republicans for four years before to secure an indorsement of the Administration, but they were beaten out of their boots. The Republican candidates for State offices in 1893 were elected by pluralities running from 24,474 up.

Nobody has ever been able to discover why it is that in New York State the party that wins a national election is almost invariably beaten the year following, but the regularity with which it happens makes it plain that the Cit howls about the "rebuke" to the Republican organization in Tuesday's election is fool talk.

CITS CRY FRAUD.

Don't Like the Count—Going to Investigate—Ask to Permanent Organization.

The Cits' Executive Committee held its first meeting last night since election, and set up a long, piteous wail of "Fraud!" They say that their watchers at the polls have reported to them several cases of flagrant frauds, and have secured good evidence that in several districts the ballots were so grossly miscounted that the election of various Cit candidates was endangered. Who these guilty officials are and what districts they were in the Cits won't say, but the Executive Committee passed a resolution authorizing the employment of special counsel to prosecute the guilty ones. They did admit, however, that it was not Republican officials they were looking after.

No action was taken last night in reference to making Low the permanent boss of the organization, although the matter was discussed and practically decided upon. The committee adjourned until next Thursday evening, Nov. 11, when it will meet for the last time at its present headquarters. A meeting of the Committee on Organization will be called for Nov. 17.

At this meeting the Cits expect to form a permanent organization, make Seth Low their President, and decide whether or not they will go into the State to fight Senator Platt. This last step is not likely, because before they could do this they would have to eliminate from their organization the Mugwump element, and that would mean all of their bosses, Jeems Weynolds seemed quite chipper and happy last night.

ARE THE QUAY MEN SCARED?

Scattered Opposition Vote in Pennsylvania Greater Than the Republican Vote.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—The Republican managers show some manifest signs of nervousness to-day over the fact that the returns from all the counties of Pennsylvania, so far as they are in and complete up to date, show that the combined vote of the Democrats, Prohibitionists, and Independents on Tuesday gave a majority of 5,000 over the regular Republican candidate for State Treasurer. It is thought that the official count in the State will exhibit a majority of not less than 10,000, showing that if these votes had been cast for one candidate in opposition to the Quay candidate for State Treasurer the Republican machine would have been beaten in Pennsylvania.

Senator Quay came to town to-day and held a long conference with Secretary of the Commonwealth David Martin and other city and State leaders at the rooms of the Republican State Committee. This evening Senator Quay left for Washington. There is some concern over the prospect of a strong independent movement next year.

Judge Parker's Successor on the Supreme Bench.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—The election of the Hon. Alton B. Parker as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals will create a vacancy on the Supreme Court bench on Jan. 1. Justice Parker's term expires Dec. 31, 1900. The vacancy caused by his election to the Court of Appeals bench will be filled through the appointment of a successor by Gov. Black some time next month, who will serve until the general election next fall. Ex-Judge A. T. Clearwater of Ulster county may be appointed. The Hon. Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck of Kingston, First Deputy Attorney-General, is also mentioned for the appointment.

Hobart Expected Tammany's Victory.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 4.—Vice-President Hobart, in an interview here to-day, says he expected the election of Judge Van Wyck as Mayor of New York, but not by the large plurality he received. This result was due, Mr. Hobart said, to the death of Henry George. The Vice-President is pleased with the Ohio results.

TOWNS WITHOUT POST OFFICES.

Some Maine Settlements That Are Four Days by Mail from the Capital.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 4.—The expenditures of the United States Post Office exceed the receipts by more than $10,000,000 a year, and everybody is bragging about the splendid mail service which Uncle Sam gives his people. Meanwhile there are Post Offices in Maine that are a four-days' journey from the capital, and thirteen organized and incorporated towns in the State which have no Post Office at all. These towns are: Otis and Verona in Hancock county, Mason in Oxford county, Edinburg, Matamisconti and Mount Chase in Penobscot county, Williamsburg in Piscataquis county, West Bath, in Sayadahoe county, Moscow in Somerset county, and Centreville, Marshfield, Talmage, and Prescott in Washington county. These towns contain a population of 3,557 souls, and have an assessed valuation of $779,000. They contain eight mills, ten churches, six resident physicians, three practicing attorneys, and four hotels. Moscow is one of the oldest towns in the State, having been settled in 1773 and incorporated in 1816, four years before Maine became a State. The Moscow Baptist Church was built and dedicated in 1812, and is a well-preserved edifice to-day. The first minister who settled in Moscow had his letters addressed to Portland, then called Casco, which was 112 miles away. Since then there have been eight other ministers in charge of the congregation, and, though Moscow now has a population of 522, with mills, factories and stores, the mail still comes to Bingham, as it did seventy-five years ago, and the town has no Post Office.

Another town without a Post Office which has passed through many vicissitudes is Verona, a large island below Bucksport, near the mouth of the Penobscot River. In 1840, when the Buck family was running four steam sawmills at Bucksville, S. C., and Richard P. Buck was a millionaire ship owner of New York city, it was believed that Verona was destined to become a sort of Long Island for Bucksport, and the upper end of the town was surveyed and run out as a city, with streets and public parks, house lots selling as high as $200 for an eighth of an acre. Property kept rising until war times. When the slaves were set free the Southern Bucks were ruined, and between 1863 and 1867 Verona property went down from $1,500,000 to about $50,000. The chief occupations of the people to-day are catching salmon and alewives in weirs and raising stock on their farms. All through the war Verona cast a solid Democratic vote. Then a few Republicans moved in, and now the vote is about equally divided. There was never a cemetery or a church in the town. Neither doctor, lawyer, nor minister has settled there, the residents getting their theology, law, and medicine where they get their letters, at Bucksport, going and coming over a long, shaky bridge, from which $15,000 worth of smelts are caught every year.

Frenchville, in Aroostook county, got a Post Office, together with riches and large gains in population, from having its name changed. When the town was incorporated in 1869 it was named Dickyville, in honor of Major William Dicky, the veteran legislator of Fort Kent, who has represented his district in the Maine House at every session since 1840. The next winter the French residents of Dickyville wanted Major Dicky to secure an appropriation from the State for $1,500 to build a bridge over Dicky Brook. When he failed to get the money the residents held indignation meetings, repudiated their representative and asked for a change of name. The town was formally named Frenchville at the next session of the Legislature, since which time the Dicky and anti-Dicky factions have been in constant quarrels. Each side began colonizing the town to carry its point. There were not more than 200 persons in the town when the fight began. Now it has a population of nearly 3,000, with three Post Offices and plenty of wealth, and the name of Frenchville still holds. Major Dicky is not done with the fight. Though he was 87 years old last June, he is planning to go back to the next Legislature and make another trial to have the place renamed Dickyville.

MRS. SKINNER'S NEW SHINGLES.

The Old Shingles Were Worn Some, Having Been Put on Her House Just 101 Years Ago.

COCHECTON, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Mrs. Mary Skinner, who lives in Wayne county, Pa., across the Delaware River from this village, has been having her house shingled and repaired. There would be nothing strange about this, but for the fact that this is the first time the house has been repaired or reshingled since 1796, when the dwelling was built. It is known in the Skinner family as the "new house," because it took the place of the old house, which was built in 1765 and was burned by the Indians in 1777. The old barn is still standing, though. It was built in 1777, and needs no repairs.

The locality where these buildings stand was one of the first places where white people settled in the Delaware Valley, the Skinner family having come to this place in 1754. Daniel Skinner, the pioneer of the family, was an old sailor. The hills and valleys hereabouts were covered with dense forests of pine. Daniel Skinner knew the value of the timber for ship spars, and he thought he could find a profitable market for it in Philadelphia. But Philadelphia was 250 miles away, with no means of communication but a river, the character of whose channel was then unknown to any living white person. Daniel Skinner made a raft of pine tree stems, and with a hired man started down the river with it in the spring of 1765. He started the raft on a raging flood and landed it safely at Philadelphia in forty-eight hours. He sold the timber for £4 a stick. There were twenty of them in the raft. Such pine sticks would be cheap at $150 a piece to-day. That was the beginning of rafting on the Delaware. Skinner and his companion made the journey from Philadelphia home on foot, more than 200 miles being through an unbroken wilderness. They were two weeks on the way. The Skinner estate has never been in possession of any one other than a descendant of the pioneer.

AN 11-YEAR-OLD HORSE THIEF.

He's a Brother of the Vreeland Twins—Held for the Grand Jury.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 4.—Chief of Police Henri has arrested James Vreeland, aged 11 years, on two complaints of horse stealing. The boy was committed to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Young Vreeland is a brother of the now famous Vreeland twins, aged 9 years, who have been in court for various offences.

Last Tuesday James Philbrook of Belmont tied his horse on Washington place. When he returned the rig was missing. The robbery was reported to the police. Yesterday a similar robbery was reported at Police Headquarters by Mrs. Kantz of Athena. While in Hackensack on the trail of the Kantz rig the police came up on the other one abandoned near Sulphur Dock. Later the thief was discovered to be James Vreeland. Young Vreeland has kept the Passaic police busy for several days hunting up stolen rigs. About two years ago he was before the County Court for similar offences, but was let go with a reprimand.

Becomes Disgusted and Turns Republican.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 4.—State Senator Joseph B. Noe of Owensboro was one of the few sound-money Democrats in the last Legislature. Just before the election he resigned to make the race for State's Attorney in his district on a fusion ticket with the Republicans. The silverite nominee was Jacob Rowe, who had just been indicted for drinking and gambling, and who was arrested in Louisville for drunkenness and disorderly conduct a few days before the election. Nevertheless Rowe was elected. Noe was so mortified that to-day he announced that he would be a Republican hereafter, and that he would make the race for Congress in his district as such next year.

Gabbert Elected in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 4.—Almost complete returns for Supreme Court Judge to-day insures the election of William H. Gabbert, Populist Democrat, by a majority of about 3,000.

American Waltham Watches
are the most perfect timepieces it is possible to make, and they are sold at lower prices than foreign watches of less value.
The "*RIVERSIDE*" movement particularly recommended.
For sale by all retail jewelers.

CYCLISTS FALL IN A DITCH

DUG ACROSS THE BOULEVARD AT NINETY-FOURTH STREET.

One After Another They Come Croppers and Break Their Wheels—A Bicycle Policeman Injured Finally—Had to Go to a Hospital—Not Until Then Were Warning Lamps Hung Out.

Three days ago a strip of asphalt about a foot wide was taken from the Boulevard at Ninety-fourth street. It extended from the east curb diagonally across to the parkway in the middle of the street. The purpose of its removal was the digging of a trench in which to lay an underground pipe.

Constant travel over the slight hollow thus caused kept making it deeper and deeper by the crushing and the packing of the loose material on which the asphalt is laid, so that by last night there was a depression there of from six to eight inches. In consequence it became a snare and a pitfall for all cyclists who took their spin on the Boulevard in the evening.

To make matters worse, no lights were put up by those responsible, to warn the wheelmen, and such a popping of tires and crushing of spokes there has not been for a long time. As a result the city is threatened with a number of damage suits for both injuries to wheels and to the persons of a large number of cyclists.

The trouble began as soon as darkness came on. It was a fine night, and the Boulevard was lined its whole length with a ceaseless bicycle parade. Men and women went whizzing gayly uptown until they reached Ninety-fourth street. There they went down by the dozen. The famous ditch at the battle of Waterloo which, according to Victor Hugo, defeated the French, wasn't in it with this one, and onlooking bicycle-phobists enjoyed it all hugely. As soon as they grasped the situation they lined up at both ends of the hollow and watched developments. Not a sound of warning would a soul of them utter, and when a wheel went kerersmash on the pavement they howled with glee.

No one knows how many cyclists came to grief in this way, and had not a bike cop hit the dust the wrecking might have kept up all night. About 8 o'clock the parade was at its height, and up the street proudly rode Bicycle Policeman Meehan. Forty yards ahead of him were a couple of young cyclists bowling along at a rapid rate. There had been a cessation of mishaps for about two minutes, and the bicyclopobists were eager for another fall. They waited in silence. The two young riders were riding wheel and wheel. The ditch looked like a deep shadow or the trail of a sprinkling cart. Together they struck it. The rims of the front wheels of the machines crumpled like paper. The riders went sliding headlong on the asphalt beyond. A bawl went up from the mischief lovers.

"Why'n't you tell a feller," said one of the young men as he arose, rubbing his elbow, and glared at the crowd.

"That'll teach you not to ride so fast," was the unsympathetic response from one of the bystanders, while every one else chuckled.

The two young men dragged their broken machines on to the sidewalk and out of the way as quickly as possible, forgetting in their discomfiture to warn others who were rapidly following.

Meehan by this time was almost at the ditch. He had seen the cyclists tumble and had hurried on to find out what caused it. A woman was also pedalling like a racer to gratify her curiosity. She sped up alongside the policeman, and down they went together amid a chorus of yells. The woman was not hurt, but Meehan's right wrist was badly sprained. Both wheels were wrecked. Meehan helped the woman to her feet, and while she dragged her dismantled machine away he went in search of a foot policeman. Having found one he explained the danger at the ditch, and red lanterns were put up to give warning. He then went to the Roosevelt Hospital and had his wrist dressed, after which he went home, being no longer able to ride his wheel.

The red lanterns having spoiled all the fun for the bicyclephobists, the crowd at the ditch soon melted away. One of the wheelmen who was toppled over took the names of a large number of witnesses. He said he was going to sue the city for damages and persuade every one else who suffered to do likewise.

BICYCLISTS RUN DOWN.

A Man's Arm Broken on the Boulevard—A Woman Injured in the Tenderloin.

James W. Johnson, a clerk, of 73 West Ninetieth street, was knocked from his wheel last night at Ninety-sixth street and the Boulevard by a team and truck belonging to the Consolidated Ice Company. His right arm was broken and his machine wrecked. The driver of the truck whipped up his team after the accident and escaped. The number of the wagon was 126. Bicycle policemen were sent to look for the man.

Miss Florence D. Marsh of 14 West Twenty-eighth street, while riding her bicycle toward Broadway on Twenty-eighth street last night, was run down by a horse and wagon driven by Martin Kirby, 17 years old, of 69 Montgomery street. Miss Marsh was thrown from her wheel and shaken up considerably. Her bicycle was wrecked.

Policeman Pryal arrested Kirby and locked him up in the West Thirtieth street station on a charge of reckless driving. Miss Marsh made the charge.

Killed in a Bicycle Accident.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 4.—William Howarth of Springfield, Mass., while standing on the curbstone near the corner of Main and Pleasant streets this morning was struck by Charles N. Robinson, a bicyclist, and knocked down. He was taken to the hospital, where he died about 5 o'clock of concussion of the brain. The bicyclist was trying to steer out for a team and in doing so brushed too closely to Howarth.

HE HELPED THE TRAMP.

That Worthy Now Makes His Benefactor Half Owner of His Gold Mine.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 4.—Police Clerk Edward Gridley is having practical results from bread cast upon the waters. Some months ago a one-armed tramp called at Gridley's home and asked for something to eat. The good-natured clerk gave him food, had a talk with the man, and was convinced that he was deserving. The tramp's name was McNellis, and his first meal at Gridley's home was followed by others. He also received clothes. He expressed his gratitude, and said some day he would reward his benefactor. At length the tramp disappeared.

Some weeks ago Gridley was astonished to receive a letter from the man postmarked in Lower California. The writer said he had discovered a rich gold mine, and he wished to take Gridley in as equal partner. The police clerk paid little attention to the letter, but later letters from McNellis confirmed his original information. What finally awakened Gridley's interest was a telegram from McNellis at Ensenada, saying that a large price had been offered for the property by a wealthy company, and asking what Gridley intended doing with his interest. Then the police clerk secured a leave of absence, and yesterday started for Ensenada to meet McNellis.

Gridley has a brother in the Klondike, who he expected to join in the spring, but he feels assured now that he has a better thing in Lower California.

Taking Care of the Gold in South Africa.

Intending seekers after gold in the Klondike will be interested in a description of the precautions for the safe transportation of the gold which is taken from the South African gold fields. The gold is put into a special "van" as soon as it reaches Johannesburg from the mines and is taken through to Cape Town under the guard of two chosen men, who are locked into the car with the treasure. They have food and other requisities and are armed with revolvers. In the daylight one of them may get a short sleep. There is a telltale clock to keep them up to the mark. A strong chain connects the van with the engine, so that if the couplings break it will still keep its place. There has never been any attempt at holding up a train. The country on the way from Johannesburg to Cape Town is bare and mostly flat and there is scarcely any shelter for train thieves. The largest amount of gold carried on a single trip was $1,250,000; but amounts of $500,000 are not uncommon.

One Name—Evans.
The fact that Evans' Hudson Cream Ale is imitated is the strongest indication of the superlative superiority of C. H. Evans & Sons' product.
Your protection is in the name—EVANS.

MAINE'S HOMICIDAL HUNTERS.

Their Growing List of Gunshot Wounds and Deaths.

MILINOCKET, Me., Nov. 4.—One of the three months of open season which the Maine law allows is finished. In that time the 20,000 visiting hunters have killed 25 moose, 18 caribou, 16 bears, and nearly 4,000 deer. In hunting for these animals five hunters and three guides have been drowned, six hunters have been shot dead, and five guides and three hunters have been wounded more or less seriously. Most of those who were drowned perished because they ventured out in canoes in stormy weather in spite of protests from their guides. There are always shooting accidents early in the season before the leaves fall, but this year men have been killed or wounded every week in October, and though the deciduous trees have been stripped of leaves for two weeks the shooting of hunters goes on as briskly as ever. So frequent have these accidents become that two physicians of sporting and surgical inclinations have quit town practice and moved their offices to the woods, where they are on hand for an emergency call.

Experts in mental disorders who have studied a large number of cases in Maine think that the shooting mania which takes hold of novices in the Maine woods is a form of insanity and should be recognized and treated as such. Their reasons for thinking as they do are well founded. The unintentional homicide is not a crank or an addle-pated boy. He is generally a middle-aged man, who is credited with having a good share of sound sense—a good citizen and a careful financier. He talks wisely upon the folly and danger of indiscriminate shooting, giving advice which if followed would remove all apprehensions of danger. He dwells upon this subject to the exclusion of all others while around the camp fire, and then goes out and shoots the first man he sees. Another argument in favor of the mania theory is that hunters who are poor marksmen, who couldn't hit the side of a barn at twenty rods, at once become expert shots when they see a man in the woods, bringing him down at 200 yards the first time. When the advocates of the mania hypothesis look for superinducing causes they find all they want. Most of the visitors are busy men, who have wrested vacations from labor at no little worry and sacrifice. Having a limited period at their disposal, they regard every minute as precious and to be devoted to getting game. Now add to these worries the change of diet and scenery, the exercise, the hard beds, the long trips, and the constant expectancy of finding game, and it is no wonder that their nerves become unsettled.

Every day that passes without sight of game increases the mental tension. Finally the hunter is converted into a person without control of nerves or regular mental processes, whose one desire in life is to get a deer, and who sees in every moving object a target for his aim. He shoots because he has to shoot, and the same spirit which impels him to kill makes good his aim and sends the bullet straight.

Several laws which sought to do away with promiscuous shooting have been proposed and debated more or less seriously before the Maine Legislature, but the knowledge of having killed a fellow hunter is believed to be