The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852. WHEELING, WEST VA., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1880. VOLUME XXIX.—NUMBER 69.

We perceive that close upon the heels of the campaign the New Cumberland Literary Society has tackled a momentous question. They are about to discuss the following topic: "Resolved, that such a campaign as we have just passed through has a demoralizing effect upon the people." If this question could be settled by proxy at New Cumberland, for the whole American people, an immense perplexity would be lifted off the body politic. But unfortunately it cannot. Political campaigns are a part of the "eternal vigilance" that is "the price of liberty." Out of the crucible of campaigns comes the vox populi that is said to be the vox dei. Out of the smoke and fire and thunders of Mount Sinai came the ancient edicts, and out of the smoke, fire and thunders of popular commotion come the same reputed vox dei. There is no other way.

THERE is a decayed newspaper published in a decayed place known as Alexandria, Va., that demands the continuance of the solid South business. The Richmond *Dispatch* copies its articles and pats it on the back. Alexandria is fed on the crumbs of the Washington City hotels, as it were, and Richmond aspires to be the terminus of an East and West railroad, and yet both papers urge a commercial non-intercourse policy with the North. This is their idea of statesmanship, and the exhibition of it is about the shallowest specimen of the little toe of a six-foot man setting up against the balance of his physical structure that we have ever noticed. Poor little barnacle Alexandria, and poor little toe Richmond! Confined to the succulence of the sage patches of Virginia, they wouldn't be visible with a mocroscope in a few years.

HANCOCK COUNTY has a Republican paper at last. The New Cumberland *Independent*, hitherto neutral, has now come over, and hereafter will advocate the principles of the Republican party. The editor says that he has found it hard work to publish a neutral paper, and he is now going to quit trying. We are glad to record the change. No paper in a free country can afford to be neutral, while all papers can afford to be measurably independent. There is always a choice between parties, and the idea of publishing an interesting paper in which the editor shall play "mum and dum" is little short of ridiculous. The people of the United States are a political reading and political talking people, as all people who govern themselves should be, and they look to their papers to furnish facts and comments in regard to the political situation. They are under the painful necessity in many instances of reading two papers in order to get all the facts and all the proper comments, but the paper that furnishes the most of both is the paper they are after.

What Did it in New York.

Charlie Franzheim says that when he was in New York the other day he discovered that the business men of the metropolis had been voting the Republican ticket this time at a fearful rate. In one house where he was acquainted fifteen Democrats had voted solid for Garfield. Charlie says this was the kind of voting in New York that cooked the Democratic goose, and that there is no need of looking after far fetched excuses to explain Hancock's defeat. The business men rallied at the polls against his election, and "that's what's the matter."

The New York correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* tells the same story. He says:

The vote for Garfield is these two cities, and thence his victory, is to be set down not at all to the influence of the Grant combination, but rather to the deep distrust among sober, indifferent or independent men, of the Democratic party as at present "constituted and controlled," and their aversion to "a change for the sake of change." These men are less likely than any others to be influenced by the politicians with whom Gen. Grant has chosen to identify himself. To them those politicians are a rock of offense and a stumbling block; they regard them, Conkling above all the rest, as a stench in the nostrils of the Lord, and these men gave the presidency to Garfield. Nor are they all Republicans. I hear of many Democrats who voted for Garfield. A neighbor of mine, not only did so this year, but made a large contribution to the Republican campaign fund. The reserve, the independent, the indifferent and the exclusively business vote was for Garfield.

Stop Fooling.

All the better class of Democratic newspapers are raising their voices to protest against the idle and mischievious talk of the forgers and fraud managers of the party who are talking about a scheme to steal the vote of New York—telling how it can be done, etc. The Philadelphia *Times*, the leading Hancock paper of Pennsylvania, cries out, "stop fooling," and says:

Gen. Garfield has been elected President; his majority in the College is sustained by a majority of the popular vote, and the country has accepted the verdict of the people.

How Gen. Hancock was defeated is not a matter of interest to the nation, however important it may be to political leaders to acquit themselves by accusing others, and the people won't stand any fooling over an election that is universally settled. Earnestly as more than 4,000,000 desired the election of Hancock, Garfield is now their President elect, and there is not one in a thousand of them who have any sympathy with revolutionary efforts to change the result.

That staid old Democratic newspaper, the New York *Journal of Commerce*, expresses itself as follows:

The claim that twenty or thirty thousand fraudulent votes were cast at the late election in New York and Brooklyn has not a particle of evidence to sustain it. If it is designed to prepare the way for some political action that shall seek to throw out the vote of New York when the returns are counted in Congress, it is stupid, and should be heavily denounced by all good citizens. * * * The Republicans are not chargeable with any serious attempt to colonize voters, and to turn the scale in these contiguous cities by the use of illegal ballots. There is no evidence whatever of such a fraud, and we regret to see any attempt to impose upon the public with a statement so wild and improbable. The leaders and managers of the Democratic campaign may look much nearer home for the real causes of their defeat.

The New York *Sun* (Dem.) in the course of an article on the same subject, says:

"New York was counted for Hancock before election day, largely on the strength of Mr. Kelly's protestations. Since election day, and on the strength of cold facts, it has been counted for Garfield. It is not likely to be counted for Hancock again at present."

IN A BAD BOX.

GETTING AT BOTTOM FACTS IN THE CHINESE LETTER CASE.

The National Democratic Committee and a Candidate for Elector Implicated in the Procuring or Paying of False Witnesses—A Disgrace to the Democracy.

NEW YORK, November 10.—In the examination that took place to-day in the case of Samuel S. Morey and Robert Lindsay, arrested on the charge of perjury in the matter of the Morey letter inquiry, J. W. Morey, police officer of Boston, testified that Samuel S. Morey never had an uncle named H. L. Morey.

Lindsay said his real name was James O'Brien, that he was twenty-one years of age, a native of Washington, and employed as a laborer in a gas house at Georgetown. He took the alias Morey and registered from Cumberland, Md. He was asked what he had to say in relation to the charge of perjury, and he replied, "I wish to make an explanation." The judge thereupon ordered the reports read, and O'Brien's statement taken. It will be laid before the Grand Jury. Morey also made a statement. The prisoners were then sent to the Tombs.

Henry J. Johnson, Postmaster at Cumberland and editor of the *Daily Times*, said that O'Brien is known to be a member of Cornell's band and is supposed to have been with Cornell at the time he shot at Paymaster Fawcett, on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

The *Times* furnishes the following: When Morey and Lindsey were arrested on Tuesday evening, the former, who is an invalid, was placed in charge of his uncle, Jno. W. Morey, a Boston policeman, who came on to testify at the trial of Philp. The members of the Morey family, and especially Mrs. Clara T. Morey, asked permission to see him, and one old lady said that she was not sure but that she could make Sammy tell the truth. She visited him at the hotel, where his uncle had him in charge, in company with other members of the family, and besought him for all their sakes to make a clean breast of the whole affair.

The young man burst into tears, and offered to tell the whole story to Colonel Bliss, who was present, but Mr. Bliss, being the prosecutor in the perjury case, refused to hear it, and advised him to tell it to the magistrate when he was brought up for examination in the morning. Morey then made the confession to his uncle, and yesterday morning when he appeared before Justice Morgan in the District Attorney's office he was fully determined to make a true statement of the means used to induce him to come to New York to testify falsely to the existence of the mythical H. L. Morey. As soon as he announced this determination the Justice had the room cleared and the confession was taken in secret.

MOREY'S STATEMENT

occupied over two hours in taking, it is substantially as follows:

The scheme for bringing him to this city to testify as to the existence of H. L. Morey originated in the law office of Jno. Sanborn in Lawrence, Mass., and was the result of a conspiracy between Al. Clark and Sanborn. Clark keeps a pool room in Lawrence, and Sanborn is a lawyer and was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket in Massachusetts. Morey was "crammed" by Clark in Sanborn's office before coming here, and both Clark and Sanborn knew that he was coming to New York to testify to a lie. Clark volunteered to come with him, pay his expenses and take him back out of the money he was to receive for his testimony. The two came to this city on the Saturday before the election, and Morey was quartered for the first two nights in the rooms of the National Democratic Committee. On the day after his arrival he was taken to the office of the paper which had published the forgery where he was asked if he could recognize the handwriting of Henry L. Morey, his reputed uncle. He answered that he could. He said it was large and bold. He was shown the hotel register at this time, but the next day was taken to the newspaper office, again shown the name of Henry L. Morey in a Lynn hotel register and asked if he recognized it. He said that he did, and was taken away again. Every word of his testimony on the stand the in Philp case was a lie and he had been educated to it. When he left New York to return to Lawrence after giving his testimony, he received $150 from the National Democratic Committee in the form of a check drawn to his order on the National Park Bank of this city. He drew the money, refunded to Clark the advance which he made for his expenses, and went home.

ROBERT LINDSAY, OR JAMES O'BRIEN,

as he now claims his name to be, was also brought to the District Attorney's office from police headquarters, where he had passed the night, for examination by Justice Morgan on the charge of perjury, at about the same time that Morey was produced. While Morey was making his confession Lindsay was kept in District Attorney Phelps' office. An employe of the lawyer who had been defending Philp visited him, and after a single question, and getting his reply, hurried away. In a short time the lawyer's employe returned, said something to the prisoner and again left. "His lawyer has deserted him," said a prominent official. When the clerk had gone Lindsay looked very much frightened, and sent a request that Assistant District Attorney Bell would see him. When Mr. Bell arrived Lindsay asked if a confession would free him from the consequences of his crime. Mr. Bell answered that he could not promise that, but that in the event of Lindsay's confessing he should feel disposed to take into serious consideration the propriety of dealing leniently with him. Lindsay then expressed his willingness to make a full statement, and after the examination of Morey had been concluded he was ushered into the presence of Justice Morgan.

According to Lindsay's story his real name is Jas. O'Brien and he is a native of Washington, D. C., where he has lived nearly all his life. He has done nothing in particular for a living, but is one of the rough men about the city, and has been in the Penitentiary twice for disorderly conduct. He was sent for to go to Cumberland, Md., just before the election, by William M. Price, a candidate for Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket, and when he arrived here Price and a police officer named Birmingham instructed him in the role which he was to play in this city in regard to the Morey letter. They taught him the story which he was to tell, took him to prominent mines in the neighborhood, and tried to drill him into an exact knowledge of their location and features, but subsequent events proved that the time was too short, or that the man was too stupid to gain a sufficient knowledge of this kind to make a successful purjurer, then when the man was supposed to be thoroughly informed Price and Birmingham bought his ticket and sent him to this city, consigned to the paper which first published the letter. In the office of this paper he was questioned and given money, with the promise of more when his work was completed. His testimony from beginning to end was a fabrication.

At the conclusion of the examination Morey was returned to the custody of his uncle and Lindsey sent to the tombs. The lawyers for the defense, all and severally, wash their hands of any responsibility for inculpated witnesses. Morey and O'Brien, in the absence of Mr. Hart's counsel, the latter's partner, said: As for Mr. Hart and his counsel they are entirely innocent of any impropriety in the matter. Indeed, Mr. Hart caused O.Brien distinctly to understand before he gave his evidence that in so far as he told the truth, he (Hart) would stand by him, but if he caught him lying he would be one of the first to urge his punishment.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

United States Commissioners en Route to Pekin—Li Hung Chang's Views.

TIENTSIN, CHINA, September 16.—At length the Commissioners appointed by the United States Government to review the Burlingame Treaty have reached Tientsin en route to the Capital, for which city they will start this morning. The Minister, Mr. Angell, accompanies them. He and they arrived from Chefoo on the 13th inst., having been delayed for a short time by an accident to the rudder of the Ashuelot in her passage down the Peiho river. The ambassadorial party was accommodated on board the Ashuelot and Monocacy. During the absence of Mr. Angell I have had an interview with the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, according to the purpose for which I came down from Pekin.

At the time appointed by his Excellency I was present at his yamen, where I was received first by Mr. Mah, a Chinese gentleman who has taken his degrees in law in France, and speaks French with remarkable fluency. He was interpreter in the conversation which ensued between the Viceroy and myself, and which lasted for three-quarters of an hour. This potentate, one of the most powerful and irresponsible of Eastern rulers, lives in an unassuming manner, and receives the visitors whom he honors with an audience very unostentatiously. It need not be imagined, however, that he is always accessible. The wall of Chinese officialdom is hard to scale, and foreign officials even have often, in cases of emergency, to creep through a breach. The Governor in this instance conversed with much freedom, at least on the question of emigration, and his suppositions as to the requirements of the United States Commissioners. Apparently fairly well versed in the labor question as it exists in California, he cannot imagine that there ought to be any difficulty with the Chinese laborers, and still less that the treaty should be in ap sense open to change or criticism. He said plainly that the American Government must show good reason before the authorities in Pekin would consent to an alteration. He is evidently profoundly irritated at the proposition, and the more irritated that it should come from a power friendly and not addicted to making unreasonable demands from eastern nations,—a power which furnished the very American-Chinese Ambassador, Burlingame, whose work it is now sought to undo. And it must be understood that though Li Hung Chang will not be appointed, as he was in the Brazilian case, plenipotentiary to meet the Commission, yet he will have much to do in the adjustment. His power, even in the Tsung Li Yamen, is still enormous, and in this case it will be felt. I mean that the wires will be pulled by him; that he will be consulted on every move; and there is a possibility that the business may terminate quickly. Li would have no objection to go so far as to stay emmigration from China to the Pacific Slope for a certain term altogether; to say: "Make the experiment of how you can do without the Mongolian influx, which you deplore, and then talk about the re-establishment of our treaty relations on the old basis. We will prevent our people from going to your shores for as long as you like to suggest. Afterward, you will ask us to renew our connections, and it will be for us to accede or refuse." These are Li's sentiments. They are the sentiments with which he has inspired the Tsung Li Yamen, and the ideas that unless coercion is exercised our treaty-makers will most probably have to conform to. For their part, I believe that they would not be likely to repudiate such an arrangement, and hence, as I have just said, there is a chance of the mission terminating earlier than was at one time imagined possible, and more to the satisfaction of both sides than could have been believed. But, in whatever way the matter concludes, Li will ever entertain a certain contempt for the proposal.

A DRUM THAT NEEDS BEATING.

Brutal Assault on a New York Judge by a Notorious Rough.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Ex-Judge Samuel G. Morris was one of the candidates for District Attorney of Kings county. "Jim" Drum worked against him so successfully that Morris did not receive the nomination. Morris came out in a card attacking Drum's character, calling him a prize fighter, ballot box stuffer, violator of law and a representative of the most dangerous element in the community. To-day Morris was in a restaurant in Brooklyn, when Drum with some of his companions entered. Drum went up to the judge and desired him to take back what he said about him.

The Judge declined to speak to Drum, when the latter, who is an athlete, struck the former three terrific blows in the face, in quick succession, felling him to the floor. Drum, it is said, then kicked the prostrate man in the head and walked out. The friends of the Judge carried him to a physician where his injuries were dressed. His face is severely bruised and his eyes are swollen to an enormous size. Drum was not arrested, but the case will be brought before the Grand Jury. He has fought two prize fights in his time, was an alderman, and for the past two years has held the position of Deputy Coroner.

LATER.—The judge is more severely injured than was first supposed. His cheek bone is broken and he is internally hurt, and is raising blood. It is intended to charge Drun before the Grand Jury, now in session, with assault with intent to kill, and to have his trial to come off before the King's County Court.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD

Resigns His Position as a Member of the Forty-Sixth Congress to "Come up Higher."

COLUMBUS, O., November 10.—Governor Foster to-day issued a proclamation fixing November 25th as the day of thanksgiving and prayer. Geovernor Foster to-day received the resignation of James A. Garfield, as a member of Congress from the Nineteenth Ohio district. The Nineteenth district, at the time of Mr. Garfield's election to Congress, was not composed wholly of the same territory of which it is now constituted, and the writ of election to fill the vacancy will be issued to-day for the election, and will be sent to those counties which compose the Nineteenth district at the time Garfield was elected, it being held that the territory comprising that district has vested rights which can not be abrogated by the act of the General Assembly.

FUN AFLOAT.

THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION OFF FORTRESS MONROE.

The Programme Carried Out in Presence of a Large Number of Distinguished Spectators, Including the President and Cabinet—An Imposing and Magnificent Display.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 10.—The day opened auspiciously for the Naval review. The weather was clear and pleasant, with a fresh breeze from the southeast. At nine o'clock the steamer Dispatch, flying the President's flag from her mast, came into the Roads, followed closely by the Tallapoosa, carrying the flag of Commodore Earle English, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. The Dispatch had on board President and Mrs. Hayes, Secretary Thompson and family, Secretary Sherman, Secretary Evarts, Secretary Schurz and Postmaster-General Key, with members of their families and friends.

Upon the President's arrival the yards of the vessels of the fleets were manned and

A SALUTE OF TWENTY-ONE GUNS

was fired by the Tennessee and Minnesota. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the water battery of Fort Monroe. This was followed in quick succession by a salute of twenty-one torpedoes, which were fired from the temporary station near the shore, a novel experiment in the way of salutes. As the firing ceased the Marine band from Washington, stationed in the balcony of the hotel, played

"HAIL TO THE CHIEF,"

in which they were joined by the band of the flagship Tennessee. At 11 o'clock the President and party went on board the Tennessee, where they were received by Admiral Wyman and staff. The crew were "beat" to quarters, where they were exercised, after which they repaired to the spar deck to witness some

BROAD SWORD EXERCISES

By some experts of the crew. At 12 o'clock the President and party left the ship and returned to the Dispatch. The yards were again manned and a salute of 21 guns fired. At ten o'clock the revenue cutter, Ewing, arrived from Baltimore, having on board James Gilfillan, Treasurer of the United States, John L. Thomas, Collector of Baltimore, and a number of friends. Other steamers brought

MANY DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

About one o'clock a signal from the flag ship to prepare for landing was hoisted, and the crews at once went to work lowering away their boats. The water was quite rough, so that it was found impossible, owing to this fact, and a strong tide setting in, to form a line and advance simultaneously as at first proposed. The crews were therefore allowed to leave their vessels and get ashore as best they could, little regard being paid to the order. The brigade was safely landed at 3 o'clock, and the order of formation was inaugurated. The Marine Band and Pioneer Corps headed the procession. The entire number in the brigade was

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED MEN.

At half past three they took up the line of march for the Fort. In the meantime the five companies of artillery stationed here, headed by the band of the post, marched down to the wharf to meet and escort the President and party into the Fort under command of Gen. Geo. W. Getty, who was accompanied by his staff. The Presidential party were entertained at Gen. Getty's quarters until it was announced that the brigade had formed on the parade ground, and were ready for inspection. About 4 o'clock the Presidential party came on the grounds accompanied by Admiral Wyman.

THE PRESIDENT AND PARTY

took their stations at the reviewing stand, when the brigade marched by in columns of companies, saluting as they passed. This practically ended the matter, and the sailors and marines returned to their boats and pulled away for the ships. The troops of the garrison then formed and escorted the President to the wharf, where the party embarked and returned to the Dispatch. At 7 o'clock this evening a heavy rain storm set in, which prevented the expected display of fireworks from the fleet.

THE BALL AT THE HOTEL,

however, was a most brilliant affair, the President and Secretary Thompson being present. The President and party remain here to-night, but what the progamme for to-morrow will be no one seems to know. Rumor says that the President and party will visit the training ship, and there will be a four mile boat race, in which all the vessels of the fleet will be represented, after which the party will sail for Washington. The entire fleet is to get under way and escort the President some fifteen miles down the bay.

A NEW BANKRUPT LAW

Now Before Congress—A Draft of it to be Published by the Boston Board of Trade.

BOSTON, November 10.—The Boston Board of Trade have in press Judge Lowell's revised edition of his draft of the National Bankrupt Law now before Congress.

The first edition of this proposed law was sent by a committee of merchants to the Mercantile Associations, the registers in bankruptcy, and to many others interested in the subject with a request for their criticisms.

The answers received were highly favorable to the general plan proposed by Mr. Hill, but many valuable suggestions were made in the matters of detail. These are incorporated in this edition, excepting when they seemed to be either already provided for by authoritative decisions under the old act, or more proper to be regulated by the Courts in their rules and orders. The most important of the changes made in this edition is the increase of the powers of the Registers, who are virtually made Judges, in the first instance, of nearly all matters in bankruptcy, and due provision is made for bringing the courts of bankruptcy within easy reach of parties having business in them. The bill has been wholly revised and many alterations made, with the view of making the law more effective and useful.

LAMP CHIMNEY MAKERS.

Meeting of the National Association at Pittsburgh—They Agree to Shut Down for Four Weeks.

PITTSBURGH, November 10.—At a meeting of the National Lamp Chimney Association of the United States, held this day at the Monongahela House, it was unanimously resolved that all the factories in the United States should stop the production of chimnies for four weeks, prior to January 10th, 1881.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Home and Foreign Matters of Importance.

Jas. J. McCafferty, of Lowell, Mass., President of the Land League of America, is missing. He appeared slightly deranged when last seen.

The foreign ambassadors have presented the collective note to the Turkish Porte, demanding the execution of the assassin of the Russian Colonel Commeroff.

At Middleburg, Vt., Stewart's Block, the finest business block in the town, containg Masonic Hall, Chapman & Co.'s store, and several offices, was burned yesterday. Loss, $20,000. Insured.

Leonard Heffner's restaurant in Ellenboro, Wis., was burned Saturday and two of Heffner's children, aged three and five years, perished in the flames. Their mother was seriously but not fatally burned.

A special to the Bradford *Era* from Ritchie, Pa., says that a fire broke out there yesterday morning and destroyed Blymiller's Hotel, the United Pipe Line office, Backus' hardware store, and other buildings, entailing a loss of $15,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A train from Madison Court House, Fla., having on board five citizens in charge of a Deputy United States Marshal, arrested for alleged violation of the election laws, was boarded Tuesday night as it was leaving Madison for Jacksonville by a party of masked men, who released the prisoners and made the witnesses disembark.

It is reported that Col. Terrassas did not get any of Victorio's warriors, all of whom were on the war path at the time this Mexican Colonel won his great battle. Victorio being old and decrepit was killed in camp with a lot of old bucks, squaws and children. The warriors who have done all the damage are still operating in Chihuahua.

Although the exact figures of the crop report are not yet at hand, there is reason to believe that the increase in the yield of oats, rye and corn will not vary materially from that of last year, and that the variation will be a decrease. It is probable that the returns of the yield of wheat will show an increase of about thirty million bushels as compared with last year, more than half being from the Pacific coast.

Later particulars from Agram, in Croatia, concerning the earthquake felt throughout South Austria yesterday, state that 200 houses and two churches were irreparably damaged, part of the Cathedral must be rebuilt, the palace and country seat of the Cardinal Arch-Bishop, government school and a cigar manufactory were half destroyed. Buildings within a radius of fourteen miles were terribly shaken and damaged.

A Paris letter has the following personals: There is not much going on in the social world as yet, but next Monday is All Saints' Day, and many fashionable ladies resume their weekly reception days after that date. Mrs. Noyes will receive as usual on Mondays. Mrs. George Walker, the wife of our Consul General, has fixed upon Thursday as her reception day. Mrs. Holt, being in deep mourning, will not receive at all this winter.

The Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday entered suit in equity at Pittsburgh, against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company lessees and the American Union Telegraph Company. The suit grows out of the refusal of the defendants to allow the Western Union Company any connection with the stations on their line. The Western Union claims a prior right to the telegraphic facilities along the road, and has been endeavoring to force it for some time without success. The decision of the case will be awaited with much interest.

The Railroad War.

CHICAGO, November 10.—As the railroad war now in progress between the roads of the Southwestern, the pool bids fair to increase and involve many other roads of the country in the complication not hitherto anticipated, and as no clear statement of the differences has yet been made it is deemed important to give the following from Mr. Migely, the Commissioner of the Southwestern pool, concerning the proceedings of the secret meetings held in this city Monday and Tuesday of the General Managers and General Passenger Agents of the corporations interested. Mr. Migely, at Monday's meeting, said he had telegraphed Solon Humphreys, of the Wabash, as follows:

CHICAGO, November 5th.

When I called the roll on the South Western question in the New York meetings of the presidents, I understood Mr. Blackstone to say that he voted "aye," on understanding that its general terms should apply to the business between Chicago and St. Louis. Mr. Hopkins sat next to me, and I think he added "that the Wabash shall have one-third." I stopped and proceeded as if to restate the vote, when Mr. Gould and others remarked: "Never mind the St. Louis business; leave that out." Afterwards you said to Mr. Blackburn that you would have the Chicago and St. Louis business taken up and disposed of fairly. I cannot certify to any agreement except off the Chicago and Southwestern business. The foregoing is the substance of my statement at the managers' meeting here last week.

J. W. MIGELY.

In reply Mr. Humphrey sent the following letter;

NEW YORK, November 6.

Your telegram of yesterday was received this morning, and I immediately replied that Mr. Gould was absent, etc. My recollection of Mr. Gould's remark is very distinct, as it relieved us of a serious question as to how the St. Louis and Kansas City business should be treated. Either Mr. Hopkins or I asked as the vote was being taken, "What about St. Louis and Kansas City?"

Mr. Gould replied: "As you stated, never mind that; leave that out, and state, as I have previously stated, that we had a good many unlimited tickets out between those points, and as Mr. B. had stated that his road had also,

Mr. Gould again replied, never mind, let them run. As to my remark to Mr. Blackstone afterward, it had no reference to Chicago and St. Louis business, but to business to Jacksonville and other common points on our two roads to which we had sold unlimited tickets, and it was to the effect that we would have that business taken up and treated fairly, the same as I had already agreed with Mr. Riddle in the matter of Peoria. As you have made your statement to the managers, kindly read this letter to them at their meeting on Monday.

S. HUMPHREY.

At Monday's meeting Mr. Howe, of the Wabash Company, said he had no proposition to make, except the carrying out of the New York agreement. This not being thoroughly understood by all parties, the disagreement sprang up, which is developing into the greatest passenger war in the history of the country.

Something Like Our Railroad War.

CHICAGO, November 10.—The State Supreme Court to-day made a public decision refusing a supercedeas in the case of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern vs. the Western Indiana Railroad. This is a case involving the condemnation of certain land necessary to secure the entrance into the city of the Western Indiana. It is substantially a victory of the latter road over the Lake Shore.

HANCOCK'S HEAD

APPEARS TO BE LEVEL ON THE SUBJECT OF THE CONTEST.

He Has Not Had and Will Not Have Any Lot or Part in the Foolish Agitation—The Democratic Programme Being Carried Out, All's Same.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 10.—The *Evening Star* to-day prints the following paragraph:

A letter from General Hancock was received here to-day by an officer of the army who was on his staff. In the letter General Hancock says emphatically that he has no lot or part in the agitation in regard to throwing out the vote of New York, nor will he have any. He is opposed to the agitation, he says, and believes General Garfield was elected and should be inaugurated without any fuss.

THE VOTE OF NEW YORK.

Chairmen of Democratic County Committees Filing Their Protests in Obedience to Orders from Headquarters.

RONDOUT, N. Y., November 10.—The Chairman of the Ulster County Democratic Committee has served upon the Board of Canvassers of Ulster county a protest against counting the Republican electoral ballots, claiming that the said ballots do not conform to the requirements of the statute, in that they contain both caption and endorsement, and that the names of several candidates are not printed in plain type, with letters of uniform size. Ulster county, heretofore largely Democratic, on the 2d inst. gave Garfield 130 majority.

SYRACUSE, November 10.—At a meeting of the Courtland county Board of Canvassers, a Democratic protest was made against counting the Republican electoral ballots, on the ground of double headings. The Board voted to canvass the vote and send the protest with the canvass to the State canvassers.

HUDSON, N. Y., November 10.—The Chairman and Secretary of Democratic County Committee have served upon the Board of Canvassers of Columbia county protests against counting the Republican Electoral, Congressional, Assembly and county tickets on the ground that such ballots were illegally endorsed. The protests were ordered placed on file, and the Board adjourned until Thursday to take legal advice on the question. The Board comprises twelve Republicans and ten Democrats.

ARRESTED FOR ILLEGAL ACTS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 10.—Peter Sheridan, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, was arrested by the United Sates Deputy Marshal to-day for illegally attempting to induce the inspectors to register Democrats in the First ward on Friday before the election. He was taken before U. S. Commissioner Husbands and charged with having insisted upon registering men whom the inspectors knew and characterized as being disqualified, the Commissioner will examine Sheridan to-morrow.

BEN LIKES GARFIELD.

Senator Hill Speaks of President elect Garfield—Confidence in His Ability and Justice, and Hopes that He May Have a Second Term.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The following extract from a private letter from Senator B. H. Hill, of Georgia, to S. B. Chittenden was published in the *Tribune* today:

"I really like Garfield. I do sincerely hope he will have a successful administration. He has the ability for the crisis. He must feel keenly the fact that he is elected solely by Northern votes, but he has a great opportunity, and he can if he will easily and consistently destroy all sectional animosities and be chosen for a second term by a majority of States North and South. This apparently is far greater than the office itself, and if utilized will give him a fame which the office could not give and which no previous President attained. But will he do it? I really hope he will, and I greatly fear he will not. I see a movement to make an issue on the result in New York, with a view to defeat Garfield in the count by Congress. There would be great danger of this but for one fact, and that one fact is the South will not countenance it. The poor divided and abused South, if necessary, will once more save the country from a revolution, and, as before, will get no credit for it. The Republican party will take the Presidency peaceably because the South wills it, and at the next election the leaders of that party will tell the people from every stump and pulpit of the North that the South must not be trusted. Nevertheless we shall avert all revolution, not to win Republican praise or to avoid Republican abuse, for either is impossible, but simply because it is right, and we are determined to preserve the peace of the country. How long human nature can bear this I do not know. It is injustice unparalleled, and wrong that ought to cover the North with blushes."

FRAGMENTARY FACTS

In Regard to the Recent Elections in Various States.

INDIANA'S VOTE COMPLETE.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 10.—The returns from all the counties have been received. Garfield's plurality 6,540.

AS CLOSE A SHAVE AS COL. BEN'S.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 10.—The majority of Gen. Wheeler, Dem., over Lowe, Greenbacker and Independent, in the Eighth Congressional district, is 44.

TO BE CONTESTED.

DANVILLE, VA., November 10.—The seat of Hon. George C. Cabell, Representative elect from the Fifth Congressional District, will be contested by J. T. Stovall, his opponent, who has begun taking affidavits for that purpose.

OHIO'S OFFICIAL VOTE.

COLUMBUS, O., November 10.—The official vote of the November election in Ohio was canvassed to-day and showed the following result: Garfield, 375,048; Hancock, 340,871; Weaver, 5,456; Dow, 2,616. Garfield's plurality, 34,177. Garfield over all, 26,105.

A PROPOSED CONTEST IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 10.—The *Post* this morning says: The Republicans of this city and State are by no means satisfied that the record should be made in favor of Hancock for President and Rosecrans for congress. They believe there were fraudulent votes and a wrongful count in this city sufficient to ensure at least the election of Garfield. If the errors in San Francisco can be corrected, therefore it is altogether likely that a re-count will be demanded of votes cast in the city, and extended through the entire State. The majority in the State is so narrow that if the votes wrongfully cast for Hancock in this city were thrown out it would alter the result materially.

U. S. BONDS.

A Circular From Secretary Sherman in Regard to the 6's of 1880, of the Loan of 1861.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 10.—The following circular was issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to-day:

Notice is hereby given to holders of United States 6 per cent bonds, issued under the act of February 8th, 1861, and commonly known as the 6s of 1880, that said bonds with accrued interest thereon will be paid at this department December 31st, 1880, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. These bonds, which are in denominations of $1,000 with coupons, and $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 registered, bear the inscription, "Loan of 1861," but should not be confounded with the bonds known as 6s of 1881, issued under the acts of July 17th and August 5th, 1861, and March 3, 1863. Holders of the 6s of 1880 are advised that bonds are received at this Department within a sufficient time prior to their maturity, to admit of the necessary examination. Payment therefore can be made more promptly at maturity.

The Department will receive bonds at any time and hold them for that purpose, redeeming them in the order of their receipt. All bonds forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Loan Division, Washington, D. C., and all registered bonds should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption. When parties desire checks in payment for registered bonds drawn to the order of any one but the payee, they should assign them to "The Secretary of the Treasury, for redemption for account of (here insert name of person or persons to whose order the check should be made payable)." The bonds of this loan, sixes of 1880, will also be purchased meanwhile in the usual manner, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, each Wednesday, in such amounts as the surplus revenues will permit, provided they can be procured upon satisfactory terms.

[Signed] JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary.

The proposal to sell United States bonds to the government for a sinking fund, at New York to-day, were all rejected by Secretary Sherman, the price asked, 103, being considered too high.

THE CALENDAR OF CRIME.

MURDERED FOR HIS MONEY.

HUDSON, N. Y., November 10.—A man, supposed to be a drover, with considerable money, was murdered early this morning on the steamer Escort, near Tivoli, and the body thrown overboard.

ALL FOR LOVE.

BUFFALO, November 10.—Russell Dart, a prominent citizen, probably fatally shot Emil Seifert, a music teacher, this morning. Seifert made love to Dart's daughter while teaching her music, and had been forbidden the house. He visited the house yesterday and drew a carving knife, and threatened to kill any one who kept him from seeing Miss Dart. He was ejected and promised to stay away. He returned at 7 this morning and was shot by Dart, as he claims, in self defense.

BOLD BURGLARS.

DALLAS, TEXAS, November 10—A special of yesterday morning, says: "A loud explosion roused the city at an early hour. When it became known that burglars had entered Adams & Leonard's banking house, and being assisted by a "pal" who had secreted himself on the inside of the vault the day before, had removed $20,000 in silver, $12,000 of postoffice funds, $2,500 worth of jewelry, belonging to private parties, and possibly $60,000 besides. They attempted to blow up the safe by charging an anvil with dynamite, and laying the safe down on it. The explosion rocked and wrecked the building, and roused the town. The safe contained $800,000, which is supposed to be intact.

SAD TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Assistant Corporation Attorney Sigerson, his widowed mother, his sister Mary and younger brother John reside at No. 38 Lewis street. Andrew Gillen, a young lawyer of rather dissipated habits, was among their friends. Recently he made overtures of marriage to Miss Sigerson, but these were repulsed by both the young woman and her family, and he was finally forbidden to enter the house.

Late this morning he called and desired to interview Mrs. Sigerson, and her daughter talked with him a while, and then desired him to go away. He did not go at once, but continued to plead for Miss Sizerson's favor. At length he threw his left arm about her neck and in the presence of her mother, drew a pistol from his pocket, placed the weapon against her head, and fired a bullet through her brains. Mary fell dead at her mother's feet, and Gillen rushed from the house. He was subsequently arrested and taken to the tombs.

Marine Matters.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The steamer West Philadelphia, from Europe, brought $173,700 in French coin. Arrived: Steamer Monarch, from Bremen, having in tow the steamship Joseph Ferris, from Mediterranian ports. The Joseph Ferris lost all the blades of her propeller and has been making for New York under sail.

TORONTO, November 10.—The propeller Zealand and crew of sixteen men, are supposed to be lost, as portions of her cargo and her yawlboat have been found in the lake.

LONDON, November 10.—The steamers France and Spain have arrived out from Hamburg. Arrived, Lessing, from New York.

A Valuable Specimen.

BALTIMORE, November 9.—The bark St. Lawrence, which arrived a few days ago from Demarara, has on board an electric eel, which it is proposed to present to Druid Hill Park Collection. The eel, which was caught in Democara, is three feet long and two inches thick, and is kept in a tub of water. The characteristics of these eels are well known. They are so heavily charged with the electric fluid that they can by contact knock down or stun, and in many cases kill, the strongest man or beast. A gentleman who touched the one in question with his umbrella, the ferule of which is iron, felt the electric current very perceptibly.

Smothered in a Sand Bank.

CLEVELAND, O., November 10.—Willie Burns and Charley Zelenka, living in an outlying ward, not returning home last night their parents and the police to-day prosecuted a search, which was unavailing until this afternoon, when somebody noticed that the sand bank in the vicinity presented the appearance of having caved in. Digging into it the lifeless bodies of the children were found, covered three to four feet. The embankment is ten feet high above the street, from which people frequently dug sand until the excavation left a cavity with an overhanging projection. Recent rains loosed the earth, and it is presumed the children were at play, digging into the sand which brought the mass down upon them.

ERIN'S GREEN ISLE

CALLED UPON TO CHOOSE BETWEEN ANARCHY AND STARVATION.

The Disturbances Not Blamable Upon the League, in the Opinion of a Romish Organ—The Campaign Vigorously Pushed by Parnell and His Colleagues.

DUBLIN, November 10.—At a meeting of the Land League to-day, Justin McCarthy was elected a member. A letter from F. H. O'Donnell, M. P., was read, withdrawing his request for admission to the League.

Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has left Dublin for London.

Parnell addressed a meeting at Belleck, County Fermaugh, yesterday, as the opening of the land campaign in the north of Ireland. The meeting was well attended despite the inclemency of the weather. Resolutions were passed inviting the people, regardless of religious differences, to unite on the land question.

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