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THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

A Reply on Behalf of the Republican Committee as to the Conduct of the Campaign.

Editors Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, November 10.—In a recent issue of your paper I notice a paragraph by which you appear to reflect on the Republican Congressional Committee of the Fourth district. I am, and I think the Republicans generally in this section will coincide with me in this remark, glad that you could afford to give us this small notice *after the election has passed, and I think* we are all very sorry that you could not devote as much space and time to helping our cause before the election, but presume you thought you had enough to attend to at home. At that time the Republicans of the Fourth district would have been exceedingly glad to have received even a small notice *through your influential paper* that might have contributed to our success.

The Republicans of this district did not expect to run the campaign to suit the Parkersburg *Sentinel* or the Huntington *Commercial*, or any of the rest of the Democratic papers of the district, for it is a well known fact that if either of the above named papers had had their way *no nomination* would have been made in opposition to Gibson. Gibson was their candidate and he received their hearty support; and what hurts them now is that he came so near being defeated. I might add that I have never heard that there was any inclination on the part of the committee to ask the *Sentinel's* or *Commercial's* forgiveness for the great reduction made in Gibson's majority.

I was not aware that it was within the legal jurisdiction of Democratic papers to call Republican committees to account for their management of the campaign, but as you appear to concede to them the right I wish to refer them and you to the following facts and figures:

The Democratic majority for Hancock in this district, was 2,740. Jackson's majority for Governor was still larger. The most sanguine Republicans had no hopes of electing their candidate unless we should receive the support of at least a portion of *the Greenback vote.*

The Greenbackers insisted on supporting their own candidate, and the result was that Gibson was elected by about 1,100 majority, which was a reduction from their regular majority of over 1,600. Cabell county gave Jackson 605 majority. It gave Gibson only 203 majority. Lincoln county gave Jackson 905. It gave Gibson only 221. Boone gave Jackson 700 and Gibson only 229. Wayne gave Jackson 1,164 and Gibson only 400. Wood county gave Jackson 200 majority, and it gave Loomis 288 majority, making a Republican gain of 488

Nearly every county in the district shows heavy reductions in the Democratic majorities. I simply mention those above as a fair sample of what the effect was of bad management of that important committee, and I wish to call your attention to the fact that another batch of just such mismanagement will give the district to the Republicans by over 500 majority. I am well aware that these figures are not very satisfactory food for Democratic reflection, and that they do not have a consoling influence on the Democratic future. They do not suit the *Sentinel*, the *Commercial* and the *News*, but it can't be helped. The result shows beyond dispute that the Republicans of this district made a grand fight, and if the Democratic papers are not satisfied *with it we will be prepared to give them a* larger dose next time. OBSERVER.

COMMENTS

In regard to the opening portion of the above letter we have only to say that we presume "Observer" is not a reader of the INTELLIGENCER. If he had been, he would have seen what the INTELLIGENCER said from time to time in regard to the Republican candidate in the Fourth district and his canvass. Our support of him was of the most unqualified character. We refer "Observer" to the candidate himself for an opinion on the subject.

In regard to the recent paragraph in our *columns to which he takes exception*, and which he uses as a text for the above letter, here it is in full, just as it appeared in our columns on the 6th:

The Parkersburg *Sentinel* (Dem.) admits, or rather asserts, that Gibson could have been beaten for Congress had there been efficient work on the part of the Republican Congressional Committee. The Huntington *Commercial* (Rep.) likewise expresses the same opinion, and reflects severely on said committee. Let the committee be heard in answer to these reflections.

Inasmuch as this paragraph has called out the letter of "Observer," it is perhaps well that we turned attention to the matter. Certainly if the Republicans of the Fourth district are satisfied that all was done that could have been done, the Republicans of other districts have no disposition to find fault.

WEST VIRGINIA POLITICS.

An Alleged Meeting in Baltimore to Settle the Senatorial Succession.

Washington Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer of Saturday.

There was quite a notable and significant gathering of West Virginia politicians at Barnum's hotel in Baltimore to-day, it is supposed for the purpose of setting up the pins preliminary to the return of Henry G. Davis to the United States Senate. Mr. Davis' term will expire on the 4th of March next, and his successor will be appointed at the next session of the Legislature, which meets in Wheeling in January. Mr. Davis has, until the result of the October elections, given out the impression that he would not become a candidate for re-election at the expiration of his present term; that his private business interests had grown to such enormous proportions that they would require all his time and personal attention. It is understood, however, that Mr. Davis has changed his mind, and that he now regrets having made the declaration that he would retire from political life next spring. It is now alleged that he will endeavor to succeed himself, and he and his friends and strikers have quietly begun to work with that end in view.

It was for this purpose, it is said, that the managers of the "old ring," so-called, in West Virginia, met in Baltimore to-day to survey the situation and lay plans to capture the Senatorial prize for Mr. Davis. The conference in Baltimore this afternoon was attended by Senator Davis himself; Senator Camden, his colleague; Hon. Lewis Baker, editor and propietor of the Wheeling *Register*, the organ of the West Virginia Democracy, and Representative John E. Kenna, of the Kanawha district, who, it is understood, also has Senatorial aspirations. There are three additional candidates for Mr. Davis' seat in the Kanawha district who will contest for the election. They are Mr. Quarrier, of Charleston; Ex-Senator Hereford and Ex Governor Matthews. Notwithstanding this formidable array of talent, it is claimed that Mr. Kenna can get a solid delegation from the counties composing his district if he is in earnest and wants the Senatorship. It is hinted, however, that the object of the Baltimore conference to-day was to put Kenna forward, and at the proper time throw his votes to Mr. Davis.

There are some twelve or fifteen aspirants for the Senatorship in West Virginia, and, as the Republicans are said to have within ten votes of enough to elect a Senator, it is very probable that a dark *horse will be* groomed, and perhaps successfully put forward. It is alleged that the Republicans have two schemes concocted which may defeat the regular Democratic caucus nominee, whoever he may be. It is claimed that the fight will become so bitter among the Democrats that the Republicans will be able to make an alliance with ten Democratic members of the Legislature *in the interest of Colonel Ben* Wilson and force him into the Senate as *an Independent Democrat*, regardless of the desires of the majority of the Democratic caucus. Again, there is ex-Governor Jacobs, who holds some high judicial position in the State, and is said to be very unpopular in his present position; and a scheme is said to be on foot to give him the solid Republican support, and, with the ten Democratic votes they expect to obtain the Republicans will probably endeavor to get Jacobs out of his present place by sending him to the United States *Senate.*

It is said that if Davis does not succeed, either Colonel Ben Wilson or ex-Governor Jacobs may be his successor. In this connection it can be added, as a piece of history, that Colonel Ben Wilson is known to be feeling very sore because of the alleged lukewarmness of the support given him when he wanted to be renominated for *Congress. Wilson claims that if he had* been the nominee he could have beaten General Golf, who defeated Hanson Good, of Wheeling. Wilson has a great many warm friends in his district, who suspect that the managers sold him out, and they share his disappointment. Early last winter Senator Davis and Camden and Mr. Lewis Baker held a conference at the Arlington Hotel, *in this city, when it has* been openly charged that the retirement of Colonel Ben Wilson to private life was decided upon.

In addition to the above dispatch to the *Enquirer* of Saturday we have a letter from Washington, written on Saturday, confirming the news thus set forth. There is one mistake, *however, as it seems, in the Enquirer's* dispatch, that needs to be corrected. For the name of ex-Governor Jacob, of this city, that of Judge Jackson, of Parkersburg, should be read. He and not ex-Governor Jacob is the person referred to. It seems also that Charles James Faulkner, of Martinsburg, in addition to the persons named in the dispatch, was present at the Baltimore caucus. It was not known at Washington on Saturday what slate was agreed *on by the caucus—whether Davis succeeded* in quieting opposition—or whether it is to be a race free for all.

We are of the opinion that the Democratic party throughout the State will not relish this hotel meeting at Baltimore, but will prefer that the Legislature, when it assembles, shall find the Senatorial question an open one to the fullest extent. If the question is to be an open one when that body meets, and not in any manner *foreclosed or prejudiced* by the Baltimore meeting, Democrats will naturally ask themselves why such a meeting was held at all in that city. Certainly the Legislature is competent in every respect to deal with it. This is what the members are elected for, and it is their exclusive prerogative to deal with it.

OUR cattle raisers in this region will read with interest the following New York dispatch of Saturday:

The rapidity with which the new dressed beef business has developed proves beyond a doubt, in the opinion of Washington market butchers, that within the next year the slaughtering business in this city will *be a thing of the past, except for cattle* coming from the neighborhood, and the West will supply it all. Vanderbilt is going to adopt the Chicago beef business.

If the West supplies the Eastern cities with dressed beef the local supply of cattle available for such points as Wheeling and Pittsburgh, should be considerably increased. Then, too, some of the Western dressed beef will no doubt come here, and we shall have the one competing with the other.

THE farmers hereabouts seem to be in no hurry to sell their hogs. They could get 6½ to 6¾ cents, but prefer even at that price to feed their 50 cent corn to them, inasmuch as they say that it is the easier and more remunerative way to sell their corn. At 6½ cents for hogs they get more than 50 cents for corn, and are therefore inclined to increase the number of pounds as much as possible. The pasture still remains excellent in the country and sheep and cattle are thriving on it. If this continues until the 1st of December there will be a superabundance of hay. Preparations are making to bale hay for shipment to other markets.

IT is said that Col. Dan Johnson, of Tyler *county, is not inconsolable over the result* in this Congressional district. Probably this could be said of a number of the heirs expectant. The field is now considered open to them all to an extent that it has not been for many years before. The change in the district is sufficient to lend a phase of uncertainty not only to the next nominee but as to his chances of election after he is nominated. It will now be in order for the newspapers to work up the *chances of Capt. Robert McEldowney.*

THE latest returns show 123 Republicans and 197 Democrats elected to Congress. Of *the 132 members who voted for the River* and Harbor bill, 61 only will be members of the next Congress, of whom 27 are Republicans and 34 Democrats. Of the other 61 who voted for it, some were not renominated and others were defeated at the polls.

THE Philadelphia *Press* puts the number of Republicans who did not vote on Tuesday at 1,500,000. They were mad, as Republicans were mad in 1874, and did last Tuesday as they did then, only more so.—*Cin. Gazette of Saturday.*

THE weather on Saturday was oppressively warm to people clad in winter clothes, and yesterday was also very mild. Fall continues to linger with us, and it looks as if the cold and backward weather of early *summer was to be fully made up to us.*

PENNSYLVANIA stands 14 Republican to 14 Democratic Congressmen, and Virginia *5 to 5. Ohio is out of balance, having only* 8 Republicans to 13 Democrats. But then Congress, as a whole, is out of balance.

THE Phillippi *Republican* has entered a new volume, being now in its 4th year. It has done and is doing a good work, not only for the Republican party but for the material interests of Barbour county.

A HERMIT AND MISER

BRUTALLY BEATEN AND ROBBED.

Burglars Break Into His Home and Maltreat and Burn Him to Make Him Divulge the Hiding Place of His Hoard—A Sickening Scene of Misery—A Touch of Romance.

CINCINNATI, November 12.—*Alone* last night, in the second story of a residence still retaining a semblance of its former beauty, as it nestles in the center of a twenty-acre park, lay the wealthy owner, the Columbia Township hermit, Edward Holroyde Sorely beaten from head to foot by burglars, who had entered the premises on the previous night, he still had called for neither physiciann or friend. Wealthy years ago, and he, with his wife Mary, *were at one time leaders in society.* Their home in the suburbs on the Madison pike-way beyond the corporate limits of the city, was remarkable for the attractive appearance of its surrounding grounds. The stately trees have been permitted to remain, and leading through them to the house are winding roads evidently constructed by an artist in landscape with a view to the general effect. A quarter of a century ago came the first difference be*tween the man and wife. With last accu*mulating wealth he acquired greed for more, and in an effort to obtain possession of his wife's property he brought on the first quarrel. Twice they separated but again came together; then they parted a third time and forever. With the faithfulness of all women she retained a smoldering spark of affection for him, and for the sole purpose of being in sight of her former happy home, and where she might occasionally see him, she built for herself a dwelling on a knoll several hundred yards away, where she now, like him, lives as a recluse. He literally retired to his shell and cut off all communication with the utter world. Once a day, from that time on until now, a man came daily with a supply of provisions and the mail, depositing them inside the door, finding there at the same time money for the supplies of the day before. He never saw his *patron. Four times in each year in-prearranged* periods he was visited by his agent, Mr. M. H. Coats, whom he would meet outside the dwelling, and there receiving briefly his reports, would issue necessary instructions and then retire to his residence. After 1857, the intercourse, which had been carried on with his wife by letter, ceased, and soured by age and an embittered life, they became misers.

Among the ignorant stories were current that his house teemed with wealth; that he sat gloatingly in the midst of bonds, coins and silver. Such was not entirely the case, however, as ascertained night before last by the enterprising burglars who searched high and low for just such valuables. They forced a shutter and going up stairs, broke open the door of the sleeping-room and dragged the terrified old man from bed. There were four of the intruders, three masked, the fourth, a large, heavy man, standing back and giving *orders. Demands for money* brought no reply, as the victim was speechless from fright. Blows were the next resort, and finally they dragged him through the house, up stairs and down, from one room to another, believing that when he reached the apartment where was hidden the treasure, he would indicate it by pantomime if he could not speak. *From one place he produced a* pocket book containing five or six dollars. Dragging him on, they stopped in one of the lower rooms, resolved on fresh torture. The large man, placing his heavy heel on one of Holroyde's bare feet, gave a twist that wrenched the victim's large toe nail from its place.

As well as possible the men were told to go to the closet facing them, and look in a wooden box that was on the shelf. In that receptacle, and under many rags, they found and secured five one thousand dollars Government bonds which had lain *there for twenty years*, the interest as yet untouched. Having all, he hoped they would now go way, but was disappointed. Procuring newspapers they lighted them and singed his body in several places for further extortion, but without avail. Giving him a final beating they started on a ransacking tour, leaving one of their number to guard the miser. What else was secured they *only know*, but at all events, satisfied with their search, they left the premises and made soon their escape.

Nothing was known of the affair until yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, when a neighbor, Joseph Rohe, noticed the unusual sight of a window open in the lower story. Such a thing had not been known for years, and he notified Officer McCarty, of the Fulton District, who investigated and learned of the burglary. Reaching a reporter's ears last night, he deemed it an item of enough interest to warrant a personal visit, even if it was a *distance of five miles from the office*, and in an unexplored territory. Through the kindness of Lieutenant Thornton, who was overtaken while making his East End rounds, the hermit's home was reached at nine o'clock, and but for that officer he might be wandering around in the woods yet. The grounds, as they were approached in the darkness, were anything but agreeable-looking. The rustling of the fallen leaves beneath the feet, together with the soughing of the wind through the venerable trees, created a sinking of the stomach of the reporter, causing him to hug closely to his escort, and when the black outlines of the miser's house came into view it was with a suddenness that fairly startled him. Back in civilization, information had been obtained that the old man would not let any one in, but that entrance might be gained by the assistance of Joseph Rhe, a neighbor, and the only man with whom he would hold *conversation when it so pleased him.* Diverging to the left, this gentleman's aid was secured, through the intercession of his son, and supplied with a lantern, the journey was taken up anew for Holroyde's. Pounding on the doors it was understood would not avail, and trying the shutters one was found to yield, and opening them, the window was raised, and the name of the tenant was called aloud in the most assuring tones lest he might appear with a double-barreled shot-gun and blow the head off the man nearest in range. No answer being vouchsafed, entrance was made, with the representative of law and order in advance, the reporter charging with the duty of seeing that the road to retreat was kept open. Desolation was everywhere on the first floor. The room entered was, in days gone by, the parlor, and of its past glories but four pieces of furniture were there, a lounge, table and two chairs of antique and beautiful carving. Passing to *the room on the other side of the hall* were found rags and dirt and dirt and rags. In here was the closet which had been rifled of the bonds. Through a door into the kitchen, and more filth was presented—crusts of bread, a rust-eaten cook-stove, ready to fall down with age. Strangest of all, was the sight of two boxes of bottled beer, or rather beer bottles, Returning to the entry, a start was made for the stairway leading to the second story. A reference by the reporter to loads of buckshot and the head of the stairs, caused a hasty disorganization of the procession that once *more underway, found the scribe as usual* in the rear. None of the party should back out if he could help it. The old man's bedroom was reached without anybody being killed. Until the night previous no living man or men save the burglars had been there before for twenty-five years. Loth to enter, he talked to the crowd from the darkness of his apartment, the voice being audible *through the crack of the door.* Business was business, and the place had to be seen; pushing the door open in spite of the chair which was against it, all hands went in. On an old-fashioned four-poster lay the miser, with a greasy quilt drawn up to his chin. Staring frightedly at his visitors, he was at last made to understand that a second robbery was not the intention. From him then piece-meal was gleaned the story as given, his quarter century of solitude having made him well nigh forget how to talk. Proffers of medical aid to-day were beseechingly *protested against, and he begged that he* might not have any more callers. Drawing down the coverlid to examine his injuries one of the dirtiest shirts ever worn by mortal man was exposed. Originally white, it was now of a "cobwebby gray" with dirt, and looked indeed as if soaked in cold gravy. Its thickness with grease made it cling to his body as if moulded *on. Leaving him in the darkness, search* was made through the opposite room, where, from appearances, he kept as treasures, little tokens belonging to his wife, now dumped in confusion on the floor. In the heap were white silken cords and tassels, worn by her probably in her younger days. Near by was her ivory dressing case of sandal wood, containing among other things ivory implements for the care of the nails, tiny scissors and such like. On the mantel, in a flat box, were cards of invitation to receptions, dated at various times, some as far back as 1837, to them being attached names of Cincinnati people now held in venerable remembrance. Last of all was a small packet of letters from his wife, tied with faded blue ribbon. They were the romances of two wrecked lives.

Once more proffers of aid were tendered the miser and once more refused, and he was left to his memories and his solitude.

BON VOYAGE.

Mr. Herbert Spencer Sails, Saturday, for Europe.

NEW YORK, November 11.—Mr. Herbert Spencer sailed for England to-day by the steamship Germania, of the White Star Line. A large number of his friends and admirers assembled to see him off, and to wish him God speed. Among them were Edward C. Hegler, Mrs. Hegler, of Illinois; Andrew Carnegie, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Prof. E. L. Youmans and Mrs. Youmans, Mrs. John Bigelow, Prof. O. C. Marshall, Wm A. Appleton, W. W. Appleton, Seymour Geary, Wm. Boucher, H. H. Wilcox, Charles Collins, F. O. French and E. R. *Leland.* So many tokens of respect and esteem were sent to Mr. Spencer at the last moment that his stateroom was almost filled. Flowers, wines, oysters, &c., were among the presents. There were no speeches or formal leave-takings, but Mr. Spencer held an informal levee on the saloon deck. He was looking well and happy, although to a friend who complimented *him upon his good color, he said:*

"Color is deceptive. Often men without any color are the strongest. I am not feeling stout."

Nevertheless Mr. Spencer continued to smile in his kindly way upon all who approached him. Everybody on board seemed desirous of getting a glimpse of him, and on every hand was the whispered question.

"Which is Mr. Spencer?" Slowly a procession wound its way around the circle of which he was the center, but its attentions were not intrusive, and the philosopher seemed not to notice that all eyes were turned upon him.

When the moment of final leave-taking came Mr. Spencer's friend and companion, Edward Lott, who goes back to England with him, was much affected, but the philosopher was calm and collected. To a gentlemen who said that he hoped to see him in America again, Mr. Spencer replied *that he never expected to return. "Indeed,"* he said, "I scarcely dared to hope that I might make this present visit." As the ship moved slowly out of the dock hearty cheers were given for Mr. Spencer, and there was a general waving of handkerchiefs and hats by the crowd of persons on the pier. Mr. Spencer bowed often in acknowledgement of the compliment, and as long as the ship was *in sight his tall figure* could be made out, still waving his hat in farewell.

TROUBLES IN ALASKA.

Unruly Indians Taught a Severe Lesson. Villages Destroyed.

VICTORIA, B. C. November 12.—The U. S. revenue cutter Corwin, which has arrived from the north, brings the particulars of a fight with Indians and the destruction of a village. The village destroyed was located at Hochinos on the Alaskan coast. The tribe had seized and held two white men, and the steamer's launch, which had been sent out with a tug to catch a whale. The launch was provided with bombs, when an explosion occurred and the Indian chief, who was sitting on board the launch was killed. The tribe surrounded and captured the launch with *two white men, and nearly succeeded in* getting possession of the tug, the latter, however, got away and steamed to Sitka. The Corwin, with sixty sailors and marines, was dispatched to Hochinos. Captain Merriam demanded the surrender of the launch and prisoners, which the Indians refused to do. The next morning a Gatling gun was placed on an Indian canoe on the beach. The force was afterwards landed and destroyed all the canoes. The Indians fled to the woods. The village was shelled and the huts that remained standing after the shelling were looted and burnt. Several warriors who ventured out of the shelter of the woods were killed. The severe lesson was required, as the tribe has been guilty of many acts of cruelty toward the whites. Hearing that the Indians had taken possession of one of the American fur trading company's stations and held all the employes as prisoners, Commander Healy went to *their relief and the Indians were very hos*tile. He shelled the village and released all the men held prisoners. The village was totally destroyed and two chiefs made prisoners.

The Same Old Comet.

NEW YORK, November 12.—The captain of the brig Letitia, arrived to-day from *Miragone, reports that on September 21st,* when near St. Marie, Hayti, a large comet of great brilliancy was seen, being cast by south, and visible for some time after the sun rose.

The Captain says: "The comet had been visible in Hayti for some time. It was very large and brilliant. As he came northward it diminished in size and appeared to be moving in a more southerly direction over Hayti. It was seen as late as 10 A. M. in the day and seemed larger than on our approach to New York. Most of the people in Hayti think their last days have come. After the comet of last year they had the small-pox and lost upwards of sixty thousand lives through the dominions. They always look upon a comet as *a bad omen and are at a loss to know what* trouble this will bring them.

Railway Accident.

BROADFORD, PA., November 12.—The accident on the Broadford, Eldred & Cuba railroad near Cuba, N. Y., is not as bad as at first reported. Only one man, the engineer, James France, was killed, and Chas. Kressey, fireman, was seriously injured. The engine and one combination baggage and passenger car composed the train, which went over a trestle forty feet high. The escape of the passengers was miraculous. None were seriously hurt.

REVIEWING THE FIELD

OF LAST TUESDAY'S SLAUGHTER.

Some of the Alleged Causes of the Defeat of the Republicans—Civil Service Reform Needed. Pattison on the Pennsylvania Result. Further Returns From the States.

WASHINGTON, November 11.—*The Republican* accepts the verdict of the election in one particular, and to-day makes the following significant admission: "There must be legislation concerning the civil service in obedience to the people's will. The tenure of office should be fixed, and removals be prohibited except for cause, to be ascertained under fixed rules of law."

There has been a conviction from the *first among many Republicans here who do* not look with any favor upon the civil service reform men of the party, that Mr. Hubbell made a serious and most damaging *mistake in the arrogant and contemptuous* tone of his correspondence with Mr. Curtis. It was perfectly understood here that the Civil Service Reform Association, for which Mr. Curtis wrote, was an organization of numerous membership, and that it was to take a very active, though quiet, part in the campaign. It was known that its numbers had been largely increased, and that they embraced many citizens of high standing and influence. To insult all these, as Mr. Hubbell seemed to take delight in doing repeatedly, was deemed most impolitic. To add to this a campaign text book in which Mr. Curtis was classed with Jeff Davis, and was, even in the judgment of some Republicans of Mr. Hubbell's own way of thinking on the question of civil service reform, an act of political idiocy. The declaration of the *Republican* that the party must undertake a reform of the civil service is, in view of the relations of *that journal and its previous neglect of* that subject, a very significant matter.

WHAT IT MEANS.

Governor-Elect Pattison, of Pennsylvania, on the Recent Election.

NEW YORK, November 11.—From the *Express*: "The victory," says Governor Pattison *to a reporter of the Mail and Express*, "is one of the people over the bosses. The result in Pennsylvania was due not so much to the Republican dissensions as to the popular demand for good government and disgust with the machine rule. It is an uprising no less against the Republican than against the Democratic machine men."

"What will be the practical results in your State?"

"Simply an administration in accord with the *people—in other words, a good* government, and all it means, for those who have been mismanaging affairs of the State."

"How about the effect of the present victory upon the result of 1884?"

"If the Democrats meet the people of the Nation, and give them the administration they demand, they will probably sustain the success. This will not depend entirely upon the action of the party in Congress. The States now in Democratic harness will be watched by the people, and a better government than the one that has been dismissed expected. The people are demanding good government. That's all there is about it, and the party that will give it to them will be in power hereafter."

"Was the result anything of a surprise to you?"

"I expected success. We have been working side by side with the Independents to overthrow misrule, and have succeeded. *The people want a return of the* simplicity and economy of the early Government"

"How about the management of monopolies?"

"Well, these must be interfered with only so far as they interfere with the people in their effort at self-government."

"You spoke of working with the Independents. Will that alliance be *maintained* in 1884?"

"There is no alliance to maintain."

"Well, suppose that a candidate hitherto Republican should be nominated by the Democrats and Independents, how would Pennsylvania vote?"

"That is looking a little too far ahead, speculating on candidates. But if the Independents are still striving for the same end as we are, then I see no reason why we should not vote for the same candidate. Just so far as the parties meet the demands of the people will they succeed. The people *will make themselves heard and felt* before that time."

"How about the tariff issue in Pennsylvania?"

"Well, the man who raises his hand against the industries of the State by advocating free trade, had better hang a millstone about his neck and jump into the sea."

Beaver Has No Regrets.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—The following letter from General Beaver was received by a gentleman to-day:

BELLEFONTE, PA., Nov. 10, 1882.

To A. L. Zelinski, Esq., 2563 Germantown Lane:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 9th inst., received. I am quite satisfied with the result of the election, and have no regrets in regard to it. I did my duty as far as I could, and left the decision to the people. They ought to understand their own business best, and my hope is that they may be better served than I could have served them. Philadelphia did her duty fairly, and I am of course grateful to all my friends for their generous confidence and support. I will always stand by my old comrades as long as I live.

Yours,
JAMES A. BEAVER.

Illinois.

CHICAGO, November 11.—The history of politics in this State does not furnish a par*allel to the present election in the difficul*ty experienced in getting the returns. The official majorities from ninety-four of the counties of the one hundred and two, and careful estimates of the other eight give Smith, Republican, for State Treasurer, 7,575 majority, and his election is considered an assured result. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is still in doubt, with chances in favor of Rabb, Democrat. The State Legislature is Republican certainly by twelve on joint ballot. The Senate stands: Republicans, 31; Democrats, 20. House: Republicans, 77; Democrats, 75, Independents, 1 (E. U. Haynes). On joint ballot: Republicans, 108; Democrats, 95; Independents, 1.

CHICAGO, November 12—2 A. M.—Complete returns from the State give Smith, Republican, for State treasurer, 6,825 plurality over Orendorff, Democrat; Irwin, Prohibition; McLaughlin, Greenbacker, and Howe, Anti-Masonic. The State, therefore, has gone Republican by less than 7,000. The State gave Garfield 40,716 over Hancock in 1880. The official count will be required *to decide the result on* Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, November 11.—A dispatch from Jefferson City says the Secretary of State gives the following as the complexion of the next Legislature: Senate—Democrats, 28; Republicans, 6. House—Democrats, 101; Independent Democrats, 3; Republicans, 39; Greenbackers, 3. Last Legislature stood—Democrats, 123; Republicans, 48; Greenbackers, 6.

ST. LOUIS, November 11.—Returns from all the districts show that every Democratic candidate for Congress is elected, save in the Ninth district, where McLean, Republican, has ten majority for the short term, while the long term is still in doubt between him and Brodhead, Democrat.

It is unofficially stated that McLean, Republican, has a majority of 21 for Congress in the Ninth district, this city, but the result will not be definitely known until the City Register makes the official return. Several irregularities have been discovered in the returns as made by the *Judges of Election, which will have to be* settled legally before the definite result is known.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, November 11.—Poole's (Rep.) election in the First district is conceded by the Democrats. The election in the Seventh district is still in doubt. Bennett, Democrat, Congressman at large, is confidently claimed by the Democrats by 1,000 or more majority.

NEW YORK, November 11.—*The Commercial's* Tarboro (N. C.) special says: The best informed of the Democratic managers concede the election of Dockery, Republican, *for Congressman at large, and the entire* Republican State ticket by 1,000 majority; also Poole, Republican candidate in the First district. O'Hara, Republican, in the second; York, Liberal, in the Sixth; Cox, Democrat, in the Third, are very doubtful.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 12.—Returns from 84 counties give Dockery, Republican for Congressman-at-Large, 600 majority over Bennett, Democrat. The 10 counties unreported gave Jarvis, Democrat, in 1880, a majority of 1825. Heavy Democratic losses are expected in some of these counties, but not enough to elect Dockerty.

Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, November 11.—The final footings of the returns and estimates from all *the counties give the following majorities* as to Congressmen: First District, White, Republican, 563; Second: Wakefield, Republican 8,693; Third: Strait, Republican, 8,107; Fourth: Washburn, Republican, 2,501; Fifth: Nelson, plurality over Kindred, 7,102. The Legislature now stands: Senate, Republicans, 50; Democrats, 10. House, Republicans, 72; Democrats, 28; Independents, 1; Farmers, 2. The list is liable to be slightly changed by later dispatches from outlaying districts. It is reported that Breiman, Ames and Barnum, Democratic candidates in the First, Fourth and Fifth districts, will contest on the grounds of alleged frauds.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, November 11.—Corrected returns from the counties of the First district, all official except one, show Garrison, Democrat, elected over Mayo, Coalitionist, by 35 majority. It is reported here that the official figures from the Seventh district will so change the result there that the election of O'Ferrall, Democrat, over Paul, Coalitionist, is assured.

FREDRICKSBURG, November 11.—Reports, official and unofficial, from all the counties of the First district elect Garrison, Democrat, by 20 Majority.

WASHINGTON, November 11.—The latest returns from Virginia indicate the election of John Massey, Democrat, as Congressman-at-large, and the defeat of John S. Wise, Readjuster.

Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, November 11.—Returns from the Tenth district give White, Republican for Congress, a majority of 300 to 800 over Adams. Kentucky elects two Republicans.

LEXINGTON, KY., November 11.—Returns received here to-day from the Tenth district elect John D. White, Republican, beyond doubt. In nineteen out of twenty counties he has a majority of 1,636. The remaining counties will not materially change the result. Adams lost heavily in Democratic counties.

Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, November 12.—The election of G. M. Woodward, Democrat, in the Seventh Congressional district, is conceded. This makes the Wisconsin delegation stand, 6 Democrats, 3 Republicans.

New Jersey.

CAMDEN, November 12.—The official count gives Farrell, Democrat, for Congress, 5,847; Robeson, 5,388.

Crazed With Drink.

NEW YORK, November 12.—Louis Olsen, wife and three children arrived here late last night from Minneapolis and put up at Vanderbilt's hotel, near the Grand Central depot. He had been drinking heavily and early this morning quarreled with his wife. He fired two shots at her, one ball taking effect in the arm, near the shoulder. The woman was conveyed to Bellevue hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate her arm. Olsen was arrested, and is now held to await the result of the wounds of his wife. The children were turned over to the society for the prevention of cruelty to children. She has lived in Minneapolis five years. He was on his way to Europe to take charge of emigrants destined for Minnesota. He was crazed with drink at the time of the shooting and when arrested told the officers that he shot his wife because she was engaged in a conspiracy with several men to rob him of his money.

Sensation in a Theater.

WASHINGTON, November 11.—There was quite a little sensation in the National Theater here to-night. A blackguard insulted a lady; a gentleman struck him; somebody yelled "fight." The immense audience thought he said "fire." They began to rush for the doors pell-mell. Fortunately the manager and one or two gentlemen had presence of mind enough to set the audience right. Reassured by their explanations and by the music which the orchestra had presence of mind to render, the audience settled down again and saw the play through. The excitement occurred between the third and fourth acts. The theatre was filled to overflowing. No other injury resulted than that two ladies fainted and had to be taken home.

A Depraved Woman's Deed.

ST. LOUIS, November 12.—A dispatch from Kauffman, Tex., says: A vicious negress named Amanda Watts had a difficulty some days ago with another negress and out of revenge killed her child. Amanda was arrested and while in jail gave birth to a child, which she killed Friday night by crushing its skull. The negress is not insane, but is a very depraved and vicious woman.

Not Caught Yet.

ST. LOUIS, November 12.—A dispatch from El Paso, Texas, says: The report circulated a few days ago by telegraph that A. J. Nevin, ex-Mayor of Adrian, *Michigan, charged with forging the water* works bonds, had been arrested, is untrue, he having not been heard of at that place.

Hit the Wrong Target.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 12.—At Bulletts grove, near this city, to-day, George and John Kean, brothers, were target shooting. George carelessly got in range of the gun in the hands of his brother, receiving a shot in the abdomen.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

AN IRISH ASSASSIN NIPPED IN THE ACT

Of Shooting a Justice—Important Information on Other Matters to be Developed by His Arrest—Critical Condition of French Finances—Socialist Agitation.

DUBLIN, November 11.—A daring attempt was made this evening to assassinate Justice Lawson, who presided at the trial of E. Dwyer Gray. The Judge was passing through Clare, on the way to his club, when a man, who was on the opposite side of the street, acting in a suspicious manner, crossed over and placed his hand in the breast of his coat. A policeman near at hand seized the man, and found upon him a revolver. The prisoner was taken to the *Station, when he gave the name of Corri*gan, although he was recognized as another person by a number of the police force. It is expected other arrests will follow.

The man arrested was not connected with any of the recent trials, but is reported to be a ticket-of-leave man, and the act is said to be the outcome of personal malice. The police say Corrigan was convicted of a political, not a criminal, offense. The arrest is expected to lead to the discovery of important information on other matters.

LONDON, November 13.—The *Daily News* says the attempt to connect the skulking ruffian who attacked Justice Lawson, with the imprisoned Mr. Grey is absurd. Judges are not popular with the class to which Delaney belongs, and it may turn out that he was an emmissary of a secret society, but it is very probable that he is merely a habitual criminal with a general *dislike of judges.*

DUBLIN, November 12.—Corrigan, charged with the attempted assassination of Justice Lawson, is identified as Patrick Delaney, sentenced in 1879 to 7 years penal servitude, for highway robbery and attempting to shoot the policeman who captured him.

LONDON, November 11.—One of the *workmen employed by the French Gov*ernment in its tobacco factory was fined for violating the rules of the institution. This so enraged his fellow-laborers that they seized the manager and attemped to avenge their comrade by throwing the manager into the river. The police and government authorities interfered, and with great difficulty succeeded in rescuing him. Several heads were broken during the melee, but nobody was killed.

Placards have been posted on the walls of the principal buildings and on the bulletin boards, calling for another Socialist demonstration here. The authorities are unable to discover who placed the placards, so secretly has the work been done. But full notice has been given, and it is probable the demonstration will take place. The police are on the alert, and will prevent, if possible, any outbreak or tendency to become unruly.

The military continue in the barracks, *ready to be called on at any moment.* It is not likely the anarchists will find as smooth sailing as before if they attempt to disturb the peace of the city and nation.

Great popular agitation continues in this city.

PARIS, November 11.—There is much anxiety among financiers and business men of this city, who consider the present situ*ation of the Ministry very precarious;* and if it should be overthrown, they fear the anarchists would profit by the impotence of the Government to find successors.

The *Journal des Debats* says that the financial situation of France is very bad, and that, if recent disorders continue, may become dangerous. There is no element of public finances which will not be affected —taxes, credit and finances—all alike. This change the *Debats* attributes to the Government, and the Chamber of Deputies since 1880 has been drifting without a definite policy, adopting measures the reverse of those they should adopt, thus disquieting all interests. The *Debats* regards the financial crisis as being definitive, and urges the Chamber to examine its conscience. The *Debats* also declares the moment importune to agitate a revision of the Constitution, which is directed exclusively against the Senate, and which it praises as offering a guarantee of stability.

The Royalists will hold a grand meeting in this city December 10th, at which Baudry d'Asson will preside.

M. Duclerc, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has informed the Porte that France denies the temporal sovereignty of the Sultan over Tunis, and only admits the spiritual control over Tuisian Mussulmen.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day discussed the estimates of the *Ministry for* Public Worship. The Minister of the Interior said the Government would oppose any proposal toward the abrogation of the Concordat. Rochefort, Radical, urged a large reduction in the Public Worship estimates. Bishop Treppel reminded the House that it was a State obligation to maintain Public Worship, which did not spring from the Concordat, but from an arrangement indemnifying the clergy for confiscating their property during the revolution.

The Chamber decided, by a vote of 351 *to 131, to pass to the discussion of the* clauses of the estimates.

A Socialist demonstration and explosion of bombs took place at Annecy, France, to-day.

BEATEN BY GEORGE.

The Plucky Englishman Wins the Long Distance Race.

NEW YORK, November 11.—The pleasant weather this afternoon, combined with the fact that the race between George and Myers, had been of the past week a subject much talked about among persons interested in athletic sports, drew about twice as many spectators to the Polo grounds as *witnessed the half-mile race* on the previous Saturday. Over two thousand people were present. After several unimportant events, the track was put in condition for the great race of the day. When everything had been prepared, the clapping of hands were heard up the track in the direction of the Englishman's headquarters, and soon George came