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The Intelligencer.

Offices Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

THE INTELLIGENCER'S election reports will cover the whole field. Newsdealers who have not already made arrangements to meet the extra demand should forward their orders at once.

READ your ticket carefully. Make no mistake.

Gobble 'em all around. They can't get away from it.

DON'T bet—but New York is safe. We've got 'em.

THE indications are that General Goff will be re-elected.

Look out for fraud. If none is attempted nobody will be hurt.

Drop it in early, and then devote the remainder of the day to your neighbors.

THE voter who doesn't want a protective tariff ought to vote the Democratic ticket.

THE next thing to voting the Democratic ticket is to throw it away on St. John.

IF the protective policy is to be the continuing policy of the Government, it will be, and ought to be, intrusted to its friends, the Republican party.—*Wm. R. Morrison's speech, in support of his 20 percent reduction bill.*

No good citizen will allow a fraudulent vote to be polled, whether for or against his party.

THAT "same old coon" is in splendid condition—still fed and mighty frisky. He's a-comin'.

A VOTE for John J. Davis, as presidential elector, is a vote for free trade. Read what Mr. Davis says.

UNDER protection this country has prospered as no other nation has. Why change a paying policy?

JUDGE BRANNON has been dragged into a campaign of false pretense. His friends have over done it.

A MAN who can't show his certificate of naturalization, or show that the record has been destroyed as well as his certificate, is not entitled to vote on his mere oath.

Look out for a bogus Republican ticket which bears the name of John Brannon instead of the name of Nathan Goff, Jr. That isn't the ticket for a protectionist to vote.

IF the protective policy is to be the continuing policy of the Government, it will be, and ought to be, intrusted to its friends, the Republican party.—*Wm. R. Morrison's speech, in support of his 20 percent reduction bill.*

IN some copies of yesterday's INTELLIGENCER there was printed matter on the reverse of the electoral ticket. That will not do. The ticket must not be used unless the back is blank—free from all printed characters. It isn't safe to trust anybody in these times—and it won't hurt to watch your INTELLIGENCER very closely.

Now we seem to catch the drift of Judge Brannon's compliment—"editorial poodle." Poodle was a term of endearment applied by Mr. Lytton Bulwer, afterwards Lord Lytton, to Miss Rosina Wheeler, afterwards Mrs. Bulwer, and further on Lady Lytton. We read in his love letters, "My dearest Rose and darlingest Poodle," and his future Lordship signed himself, "Oo own Puppo." Judge Brannon has negligently omitted the signature.

MR. MORRISON, shining Democratic light, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and author of the bill to cut down the tariff 20 percent, said in support of that measure:

"IF THE PROTECTIVE POLICY IS TO BE THE CONTINUING POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT, IT WILL BE, AND OUGHT TO BE, INTRUSTED TO ITS FRIENDS, THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—*Congressional Record, vol. 15, p. 2,978.*"

Mr. Morrison was honest about it. General Goff agrees with Mr. Morrison on this important point.

IF the protective policy is to be the continuing policy of the Government, it will be, and ought to be, intrusted to its friends, the Republican party.—*Wm. R. Morrison's speech, in support of his 20 percent reduction bill.*

THE local Democratic managers are displaying a nervous anxiety to get in fraudulent votes on the pretext of naturalization. The *Register*, as their mouth-piece, is doing what it can to induce the judges to accept the vote of any man who will swear that he has been naturalized. This is not the law.

The oath is not the best evidence, and the law demands the best that can be had. Naturalization is a matter of record, and it is no hardship on the voter to insist that he shall produce a properly attested copy of the record. This is the certificate of naturalization or "naturalization papers." Of course this does not mean "first papers," which show only that the voter has declared his intention to become a citizen. The courts have held that the secondary evidence (the loss of the certificate sworn to) is not good until it has been shown that the primary evidence cannot be adduced. If the "papers" have been lost they could have been renewed in almost any court that issued them, for the destruction of records is rare.

It certainly is not good common sense, as it is not good law to hold, that the oath of the voter is conclusive, for even the certificate of alleged naturalization may be a forgery. Forged naturalization papers were a Democratic device in Pennsylvania not many years since. Where there is no suspicion of fraud the papers are sufficient.

It is the duty of the judges and of all good citizens to keep out of the ballot box all ballots that are illegal. No qualified voter ought to be challenged for the mere purpose of annoying him, or in the hope of disfranchising him. Democrats did this in Wheeling at the late election, but that does not make it right.

Horizontal Morrison on the Tariff.

IF THE PROTECTIVE POLICY IS TO BE THE CONTINUING POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT, IT WILL BE, AND OUGHT TO BE, INTRUSTED TO ITS FRIENDS, THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—*Mr. Morrison's Speech, Congressional Record, vol. 15, p. 2,978.*

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

BRANNON BOASTS OF BIG BOOSTS.

The Ideas of Prominent Democrats in Various Counties—All Think He Will Run Behind—Some Concede His Defeat. All the Preliminary Work Done.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

CLARKSBURG, Nov. 3.—The canvass has ended and the result is awaited. The Democrats have made a tremendous effort to cut down General Goff's 1882 majority for the purpose of humiliating him at home and destroying his *prestage in the* district. The Hon. John J. Davis has been the manager of this scheme. I asked a gentleman this morning the cause of Mr. Davis's thirst for gore. "Nothing easier to explain. No man has been politically deader in West Virginia for ten years than Davis. Proscribed by the *Register*, suspected by the Bourbons of the mossback species, he has wandered around Harrison county like a specter. The administration resurrected him and Dan Lucas to complete their humiliation of Baker and set them up again in the front ranks of Bourbonism. To compensate for past defections and as some put it treachery, Mr. Davis has bent his whole energies to a complete restoration of himself to party favor. He owed Judge Brannon a helping hand on several accounts. Brannon's cause has been nearest to Mr. Davis's heart. While the Judge has been assiduously farming the protection lay Mr. Davis has been more assiduously working the free trade theory in the agricultural countries. He has given much of his time to urging Judge Brannon's claims upon the district. Mr. E. M. Turner, another Frank Hurd, Democrat, is also one of the Judge's principal henchmen. Mr. Turner has even more vigorous in his defense of Judge Brannon.

It is hardly likely that their efforts will go for much. However, as General Goff promises to do nearly, if not quite as much to-morrow as he did two years ago. In Lewis county many of the most prominent Democrats will not support Judge Brannon on account of personal reasons. Col. Woodford, an intimate friend of the Judge, said to-day: "I think we shall give him quite a handsome majority in Lewis but I think he will fall behind in other places. I regard his election as very doubtful."

WHAT THEY THINK.

The Hon. John C. Johnson, late member of the House of Delegates from Harrison county, told me this morning that General Goff would have at least 470 of a majority in that county. "He will be elected too," said Mr. Johnson.

John Bassell, Esq., Democrat, said he thought that General Goff would run quite well at home.

The Hon. John J. Davis said: "General Goff will run ahead of Judge Maxwell, I think, nearly 200 votes, but I don't think he will be elected."

Judge Maxwell thought that General Goff would receive the votes of a large number of Greenbackers which were not cast for himself in October. He thought the General's election reasonably certain.

I have met a large number of Democrats in Clarksburg and in other towns who are strong Goff men and are working for him.

WHAT HE THINKS.

Judge Brannon left for home this morning very sanguine of his election. He claims the district by eight hundred. The Judge bases his claim largely on his assurances from Ohio county, which are exaggerated and misleading. He will in no county come up to Wilson's vote and in many of them will run behind. In Lewis county, his own home, he will do well to come out whole and many will be surprised if he carries it at all.

The Hon. J. C. Palmer, of Brooke county, told me Saturday that Judge Brannon would hardly equal Wilson's majority in that county.

It "do" look at this writing as if the Judge's other name is Denis. C. S. H.

Horizontal Morrison on the Tariff.

IF THE PROTECTIVE POLICY IS TO BE THE CONTINUING POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT, IT WILL BE, AND OUGHT TO BE, INTRUSTED TO ITS FRIENDS, THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—*Mr. Morrison's Speech, Congressional Record, vol. 15, p. 2,978.*

WEST VIRGINIA'S VOTE

In the Presidential Contest of 1880 by Counties.

Following is the vote of West Virginia, by counties, cast for the Presidential candidates in 1880:

COUNTIES.	Hancock.	Garfield.	Weaver.
Barbour	1,017	842	251
Berkeley	1,619	1,489	252
Boone	508	214	116
Braxton	1,032	518	64
Brooke	626	552	59
Cabell	1,485	928	57
Calhoun	583	330	105
Clay	226	158	39
Doddridge	698	771	362
Fayette	1,203	962	175
Gilmer	835	464	80
Grant	820	611	.....
Greenbrier	1,573	656	160
Hampshire	1,502	329	.....
Hancock	439	579	10
Hardy	843	213	.....
Harrison	1,750	1,577	805
Jackson	1,499	1,537	71
Jefferson	2,022	1,013	45
Kanawha	3,378	2,112	1,604
Lewis	1,217	981	179
Lincoln	635	251	220
Logan	833	92	.....
Marion	1,700	1,463	350
Marshall	1,596	2,186	28
Mason	1,848	1,853	367
Mercer	698	55	272
Mineral	922	772	46
Monongahela	1,241	1,753	84
Monroe	1,134	778	68
Morgan	394	655	.....
McDowell	242	50	.....
Nicholas	619	315	43
Ohio	4,066	3,901	149
Pendleton	760	416	.....
Pleasants	641	470	35
Pocahontas	576	258	12
Preston	1,335	2,347	156
Putnam	830	452	717
Raleigh	563	309	55
Randolph	872	341	46
Ritchie	1,068	1,238	375
Roane	1,135	588	107
Summers	989	657	98
Taylor	1,035	1,259	104
Tucker	340	189	4
Tyler	930	1,125	119
Upshur	586	995	204
Wayne	1,305	672	.....
Webster	357	86	15
Wetzel	1,729	886	12
Wirt	769	534	39
Wood	2,159	2,287	641
Wyoming	245	201	10
Total	57,391	46,243	9,079
Plurality	11,148	.....	.....
Percent	50.91	41.02	8.05
Total vote			112,713

A Brother's Quarrel.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WESTON, W. VA., Nov. 3.—A murderous affair occurred in Buckhannon to-day. Two brothers, Lee and Tom Farnsworth, had a quarrel which resulted in a fight, in which Tom was seriously stabbed. The affair caused great excitement. The young man is in a critical condition.

Cameron's Closing Rally.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CAMERON, W. VA., Nov. 3.—Cameron to-night on a day's notice had the largest Republican torchlight procession in her history. The town was illuminated and decorated and painted red all over, closing with a ringing speech from Capt. Pipes and the wildest enthusiasm for Blaine, Logan and Goff.

THE TWO BRANNONS.

Oiled with Free Trade in the Country and Buttered with Protection in the City.

NO. I.

"Shall we longer submit to be taxed and robbed of our property to enrich tariff kings AND PROTECTED MANUFACTURERS?"—From the official address signed "John J. Davis, Chairman Democratic County Executive Committee of Harrison County, as published in the Clarksburg News, (Dem.) Nov. 1.

[Mr. Davis is a Democratic Presidential elector-at-large, a close friend of Judge Brannon, and one of the managers of his campaign. Mr. Davis is a free trader who has the courage of his opinions.]

NO. II.

"Shall we submit longer to be taxed and robbed of our property to enrich tariff kings ?"—From the official address of John J. Davis, Chairman, &c., as published in the Register of Saturday, Nov. 1.

[It will be observed that the Register omits the significant words "AND PROTECTED MANUFACTURERS." The Register is published in this city of manufactures.]

Democrats Rattled.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WESTON, W. VA., Nov. 3.—The Democrats are becoming desperate and are resorting to desperate means and ways. To-day W. G. Bennett, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Executive Committee, assaulted R. J. Simpson, a member of the Republican Congressional Executive Committee, with a cane, and struck him a pretty severe blow. However, friends interfered and stopped the proceedings. The affair grew out of a discussion had by the gentlemen Saturday at Freemansburg. It is looked upon here as an unwarrantable and unjustifiable assault.

TO WORKINGMEN.

An Appeal from the Protective League in Behalf of Labor.

COLUMBUS, O., November 3.—The following address explains itself, and is from workingmen who have formerly acted with both political parties:

"HEADQUARTERS WORKINGMEN'S PROTECTIVE LEAGUE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, November 1, 1884.

"*To Fellow-Workingmen of the United States:*

"Next Tuesday we will be called upon to take part in the greatest struggle in the history of our country for the independence and protection of American labor. On the one side will be arrayed the Democratic party, backed by British capital, pledged to the destruction of the protective tariff, our only shield from being forced down to the level of the serfs and pauper labor of Europe. On the other side the Republican party, pledged to the protection of American labor, with its grand and consistent record from its infancy to the present time as a guarantee for the future.

"Brothers, can there be any question as to which party it is our interest to support?

"Is it not an imperative duty we each of us, independent of past party affiliations, owe to ourselves, our families and our country to go to the polls on election day and cast our ballots for that party which has stood between us and the pauper labor of Europe in the past, and pledges itself so to do in the future? And more, devote the entire day to the noble work of standing at the polls in our respective precincts and making every endeavor to secure an honest election and a fair count, which will insure a glorious victory for protection in the National contest, as it did in Ohio, October 14.

"By order of the League.

"CHAS. KELLAR, "Secretary. CHAS. F. KIPP, "President."

NO PROTECTION HERE.

How Do Workingmen Like This?

To the Democrats and Voters of Harrison County:

SHALL WE LONGER SUBMIT TO BE TAXED AND ROBBED OF OUR PROPERTY TO ENRICH TARIFF KINGS AND PROTECTED MANUFACTURERS?

(Signed.) JNO. J. DAVIS,
Ch'n Dem. Co. Ex. Com.

DESPERATE PLANS

By Which Democracy Hopes to Carry the State of Ohio for Cleveland.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 3.—The publication of Barnum's letter has caused the greatest consternation among the Democratic managers here. It has called Governor Hoadly, Allen O. Myers and other Democratic manipulators from their respective fields of operation to this city for consultation. Even to-night the two rival Democratic factions are in secret conclave, the one at the Park Hotel presided over by Chairman Bargar, and the other at Gumble Hall.

What's the matter? Will the mountain bring forth a mouse or a Morey letter scheme? It is understood that these meetings are for the purpose of preparing something, which to-morrow will disclose, for the purpose of offsetting the Barnum letter.

In their desperation the Democrats declare that they will fill the streets of Cincinnati, Cleveland and other cities with deputy Sheriffs and special policemen, and give such majorities as will carry the State for Cleveland.

One of their henchmen said to-day that if the Republicans did not have more than five thousand majority the Democratic Returning Board would count the State for Cleveland. Perhaps this is why Mr. Barnum is so anxious to have the returns wired to him on the evening of the election.

Republicans should stand firm and get their full vote out. With a fair election and an honest count the State will go Republican with a largely increased majority over the October vote.

A Singular Hanging.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Nov. 3.—The *Gazette's* Texarkana special says: Charles Mitchell, negro ravisher of Mrs. Waddell, a white woman in Little River county, was arrested Sunday night in that county. He confessed the crime after a mob of two hundred citizens put a rope around his neck, and declared the woman's husband hired him to commit the crime. Waddell was also arrested. Both were hung.

FROM BOTH SOURCES

AND YOU CAN TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

But the Republican Claim is the More Confident—What the Chairmen of the National Committees Have to Say about the Prospects—Both Confident.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The headquarters of the National Republican Committee were crowded all day. All expressed the utmost confidence in the election of Mr. Blaine. Mr. Jones, chairman of the National Committee, said: "I think now what I have always thought—that we will carry all the Northern States without exception. We will win Indiana and I have not the shadow of a doubt as to the result in New Jersey and Connecticut. Mr. Blaine is as good as elected."

"The Chairman of the New York State Committee told me that his latest estimate of Blaine's plurality in this State, formed upon a careful analysis of reports received from every county, was that Blaine would have at least thirty thousand plurality here. In Indiana the prospect is equally good. Mr. New telegraphed from Indianapolis late Saturday night that the State would give a clean Republican plurality of at least 10,000, and I don't hesitate to accept the estimate as being a pretty good one.

In New Jersey the Republican plurality will not fall below 6,000. Connecticut we will carry by a plurality of between 2,000 and 3,000 votes. I am satisfied in every way. The canvass could not have terminated, so far as present indications go, more favorably to Mr. Blaine."

Democratic Opinions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Secretary Gorman, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Committee, speaking for himself and associates, said Cleveland will carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, and I think he will also beat Blaine in Colorado and Nevada. The New York Democracy he has safe enough. Kelly will keep his promise and see that he gets a majority of fifty thousand.

Of course there will be individual treachery, but it will be upon an insignificant scale. It is perfectly safe to predict a majority of 50,000 in New York, and as safe to say Cleveland will leave this State with 40,000 votes ahead of Blaine.

Mr. Barnum, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee said: "I am as well satisfied that Cleveland will be the next President as I am that I am alive. Our latest advices convince me that New Jersey and Connecticut are all right. The result in this State has ceased to be an open question; nothing but wholesale corruption and federal bulldozing can defeat us in Indiana, and I doubt whether the best that the United States marshals can do with the aid of revolvers of heavy calibre will be found effective. They will have to flood the "hoosier" State with two dollar bills as they did in Dorsey's year, and even then their investment will be unfortunate."

TO-DAY'S ELECTIONS.

All States Votes—Those that Vote for Congressman—Vote of 1880.

Every State in the Union will vote for Presidential electors to-day, besides some States will vote for State officers and Congressmen as follows:

Alabama will elect eight Congressmen. The present members are all Democrats. It gave Hancock 34,964 majority.

Arkansas will elect a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and five Congressman. The vote for Chief Justice in 1880 was: Democratic, 87,051; Greenback, 27,357. All the present Congressmen are Democrats.

California will elect six Congressmen and a Legislature, and vote on three Constitutional amendments. All the present Congressmen are Democrats. In 1880 the Democrats elected five Presidential electors and the Republicans one. The majority of the highest Democratic elector over the highest Republican was 39. In 1882 Stoneman (Democrat) for Governor had a plurality of 23,522.

Colorado will elect minor State officers, one Congressman and a Legislature, and vote on three constitutional amendments. The present Congressman is a Republican. The State gave Garfield 1,338 plurality.

Connecticut will elect a Governor and other State officers, four Congressman and a Legislature. Only one of the present Congressmen is a Republican. The State gave Garfield a plurality of 2,636 in 1880, and Waller (Democrat) a majority of 2,390 for Governor, in 1882.

Delaware will elect one Congressman and a Legislature. The present Congressman is a Democrat.

Florida will elect a Governor and a Lieutenant Governor, two Congressmen and a Legislature. One of the present Congressmen is a Republican and one a Democrat. The State gave Hancock a majority of 4,290.

Georgia will elect ten Congressmen. The present number are all Democrats.

Illinois will elect a Governor and other State officers, 20 Congressmen and a Legislature, and vote on a constitutional amendment giving the Governor power to veto a part of an appropriation bill. It gave Garfield a plurality of 13,762, casting 26,558 votes for Weaver (Greenback). In 1882 it gave a Republican plurality of 5,484 for Treasurer. Eleven of the present Congressman are Republicans and 9 Democrats.

Indiana will elect a Governor and other State officers, 13 Congressmen and a Legislature. It gave Garfield a plurality of 6,642, casting 12,986 for Weaver (Greenback). In 1882 it gave a Democratic plurality of 10,684 for Secretary of State. Three of the present Congressmen are Republicans and 10 Democrats.

Iowa will elect minor State officers and 11 Congressmen. It gave Garfield a plurality of 78,082, casting 32,701 for Weaver (Greenback). Seven of the present Congressmen are Republicans and four Democrats.

Kansas will elect State officers, 7 Congressmen and a Legislature. It gave Garfield a majority over all of 41,862. All its present Congressmen are Republicans.

[Kentucky will elect 11, Louisiana and Maryland each 6 Congressmen. Kentucky has 2, Louisiana 1 and Maryland 2 Republicans in their present delegations. Kentucky gave Hancock 42,762 over Garfield; Maryland gave Hancock 15,291 majority, and Louisiana gave him 26,420 majority.]

Massachusetts will elect a Governor and other State officers, 12 Congressmen and a Legislature. Of its present Congressmen 8 are Republicans, 3 Democrats and 1 an Independent. The vote of the State for President in 1880 and for Governor in 1882 and 1883 was as follows:

	1880.	1882.	1883.
Republican	165,205	119,997	160,002
Democrat	111,860	*133,946	*150,228
Prohibitionist	682	2,137	1,881
Plurality	R. 53,345	D. 13,949	R. 9,864

*Democrat and Greenback.

Michigan will elect officers, 11 Congressmen and a Legislature. Five of the present Congressmen are Republicans and 6 Democrats. The State gave Garfield a majority of 17,591, casting 34,895 for Weaver (Greenback.) In 1883 the fusion candidate for Supreme Court justice had a plurality of 5,048 over the Republican.

Minnesota will elect a Supreme Court justice, 5 Congressmen and a Legislature. All the present Congressmen are Republicans. It gave Garfied a majority of 37,035.

Mississippi will elect 7 Congressmen. All the present Congressmen but one are Democrats. It gave Hancock 40,896 majority.

Missouri will elect State officers, 14 Congressmen and a Legislature, and vote on two constitutional amendments. All the present Congressmen are Democrats. It gave Hancock a majority of 19,907, casting 35,135 for Weaver (Greenback).

Nebraska will elect State officers, three Congressmen and Legislature, and vote on two constitutional amendments. All the present Congressmen are Republicans. It gave Garfield a majority of 22,491, casting 3,950 for Weaver (Greenback). In 1882 it gave the Republican candidate for Governor 14,933 plurality.

Nevada will elect a Supreme Court Judge, 1 Congressman and a Legislature. The present Congressman is a Democrat. It gave Hancock 881 majority.

New Hampshire will elect a Governor, 2 Congressmen and a Legislature. Both the present Congressmen are Republicans. It gave Garfield 3,341 majority.

New Jersey will elect 7 Congressmen, part of the State Senate, and all of the Assembly. Of its Congressmen, 4 are now Republicans and 3 Democrats. The vote of the State in recent years has been as follows:

	Pres't. 1880.	Gov. 1880.	Gov. 1882.
Republican	129,555	121,015	97,047
Democrat	122,565	121,666	103,856
Greenback	2,617	2,759	.....
Prohibition	191	195	4,153

New York will elect two Court of Appeals Judges, (for whom both parties have nominated the same candidates,) thirty-four Congressmen, and members of the Assembly; and vote on a Constitutional amendment. Of the present Congressmen thirteen are Republicans and twenty-one are Democrats. The vote of the State in recent years has been as follows:

	Pres't. 1880.	Gov. 1882.	St. Eng. 1881.
Republican	555,544	392,605	428,359
Democrat	534,511	525,318	447,199
Greenback	12,373	11,974	8,601
Prohibition	1,517	25,783	19,664
Plurality	R. 21,033	D. 192,854	D. 18,742

North Carolina will elect State officers, a Legislature and 9 Congressmen. Of the present Congressmen 7 are Democrats, 1 is a Republican and 1 an Independent. It gave Hancock a majority of 8,334.

Pennsylvania will elect 28 Congressmen and a Legislature. Of its present Congressmen 15 are Republicans, 12 Democrats and 1 a Greenbacker. It gave Garfield a majority of 14,628, casting 20,668 for Weaver. In 1882 its vote for Governor was: Democrat, 355,791; Republican, 315,389; Independent Republican 43,743; Greenback Labor, 23,996.

Rhode Island will elect two Congressmen. The present members are Republican. It gave Garfield a majority of 7,155 in 1880; a Republican majority of 2,141 for Governor in 1883.

South Carolina will elect State officers, a Legislature and seven Congressmen, and vote on a constitutional amendment limiting county and town indebtedness. All but one of the present Congressmen are Democrats. It gave Hancock 53,668 majority.

Tennessee will elect a Governor and Railroad Commissioners, a Legislature and ten Congressmen. Eight of its present Congressmen are Democrats and two Republicans. It gave Hancock a majority of 16,132, casting 5,917 for Weaver (Greenback.)

Texas will elect State officers, eleven Congressmen and a Legislature. It now has ten Democratic and one Independent Congressmen. It gave Hancock 88,535 plurality, casting 27,405 for Weaver (Greenback.)

Virginia will elect ten Congressmen. It now has five Democratic and five Readjuster Congressmen. It gave Hancock a plurality of 12,890. The vote for Governor in 1881 was: Readjuster, 111,473; Democrat, 99,757.

West Virginia will elect 4 Congressmen. It is now represented by 3 Democrats and 1 Republican. The State gave Hancock 11,148 majority over Garfield.

Wisconsin will elect State officers, a Legislature and 9 Congressmen. Of its present Congressmen 3 are Republicans and 6 Democrats. It gave Garfield 21,605 plurality, casting 7,986 for Weaver.

The Legislatures of the following States will elect United States Senators in 1885: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island (to fill a vacancy), South Carolina, Vermont and Wisconsin. Of the retiring Senators from these States 9 are Democrats and 11 Republicans.

NO PROTECTION HERE.

How Do Democratic Manufacturers Like This?

To the Democratic Voters of Harrison County:

We make one more appeal to you as patriotic, liberty-loving citizens, who have a deep interest in preserving and handing down to your children that form of government established by your fathers, under which this great Republic grew and flourished for seventy odd years of its existence, to rally on the 4th day of November next, and rescue it from the hands of its enemies and destroyers. * * *

SHALL WE LONGER SUBMIT TO BE TAXED AND ROBBED OF OUR PROPERTY TO ENRICH TARIFF KINGS AND PROTECTED MANUFACTURERS? * * *

(Signed) JOHN J. DAVIS,
Chairman Dem. Co. Ex. Com.

Mr. Blaine's Religion.

MY ANCESTORS ON MY FATHER'S SIDE WERE, AS YOU KNOW, ALWAYS IDENTIFIED WITH THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AND THEY WERE PROMINENT AND HONORED IN THE OLD COLONY OF PENNSYLVANIA. BUT I WILL NEVER CONSENT TO MAKE ANY PUBLIC DECLARATION UPON THE SUBJECT, AND FOR TWO REASONS. FIRST, BECAUSE I ABHOR THE INTRODUCTION OF ANYTHING THAT LOOKS LIKE A RELIGIOUS TEST OR QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICE IN A REPUBLIC WHERE PERFECT FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE IS THE BIRTHRIGHT OF EVERY CITIZEN; AND SECOND, BECAUSE MY MOTHER WAS A DEVOTED CATHOLIC. I WOULD NOT, FOR A THOUSAND PRESIDENCIES, SPEAK A DISRESPECTFUL WORD OF MY MOTHER'S RELIGION, AND NO PRESSURE WILL DRAW ME INTO ANY AVOWAL OF HOSTILITY OR UNFRIENDLINESS TO CATHOLICS, THOUGH I HAVE NEVER RECEIVED, AND DO NOT EXPECT, ANY POLITICAL SUPPORT FROM THEM.—[*From a private letter from Mr. Blaine to Dr. James King, of Pittsburgh, March 10, 1876.*

Cyclone Waves.

HAVANA, Nov. 3.—Porto Rico papers report that large waves were observed in several parts of the island during the recent cyclone. In Arecibo two houses inhabited by poor people were destroyed. The water entered the stores but did little damage.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Four students were arrested at Karkoff, Russia. A manifesto inciting a disturbance was found in their possession.

Four men were killed and ten wounded in the recent fight between the revolutionary steamer Alaguel and the government steamer Morro, of Central America.

At a trial heat at the Lexington fair grounds yesterday afternoon Maud S trotted a mile in 2:13½. If everything is all right Thursday she will trot to lower her record.

A still at the Chester, Pa., Oil Works exploded yesterday, burning three men, two of them, Alex. Smith and Martin Ryan, probably fatally, and damaging the place by fire over $5,000.

TRAVELING HOME

AFTER WEARY WEEKS OF ABSENCE

Mr. Blaine's Cordial Reception in Massachusetts—Some of His Characteristic Speeches—The Dinner in His Honor at Boston—Explains His Canvass.

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 3.—On arriving at Worcester Mr. Blaine was escorted to a stand erected near the track and was introduced by Senator Hoar. Mr. Blaine spoke as follows: "I never more sincerely regretted the impairment of my voice than at this moment, that I might make a fitting response to the most cordial and most eloquent greeting which your distinguished chairman has given me. I crave the power of expression that I might say to him in the presence of a Worcester audience, that his presentations of the people's cause in this campaign constitute the political literature of 1884. He knows better than you know how profoundly I thank him, and I know better than he knows the full reason I have for my gratitude. This campaign is over with all that has been pleasant in it, with all that has been unpleasant, with all that has been important, with all that has been unimportant. It closed to-day and even though it may sound like the voice of egotism, I am proud to declare here in the heart of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts that not once in not a single instance has any poisoned shaft reached me here [laying his hand over his heart], and I return to my home not with a less, but with a greater appreciation of the grandeur, the nobility and the justice of the American people. To that people of which Massachusetts forms so distinguished and so honorable a part I submit with the cause I am called to represent whatever of personal fortune I have at stake calmly, without anxiety and with an abundant readiness to accept with cheerfulness whatever may be the verdict of the great popular tribunal. [Cheers.]

At Nantucket there was a very large crowd, one section of which was composed of Butler men who cheered repeatedly for their candidate. Blaine spoke briefly to the people nearest him and expressed regret that he could not utter with full voice his thanks to the Republicans of Massachusetts for their vigorous and, as he hoped, victorious campaign. [Cheers.]

The crowd at Newton was immense. Blaine was escorted to a large platform erected beside the depot, and was introduced, but just as he was about to speak the platform broke down. For a minute or two there was a good deal of excitement, but Mr. Blaine sprang upon the platform and exclaimed, "There is always enough left of a Republican platform to stand upon."

It was about 5:20 o'clock when the train reached Boston. In the depot there was a very large crowd, who cheered loudly for Blaine. There was also some cheering for Cleveland from one portion of the crowd, and as the carriage containing Mr. Blaine, Lieut. Gov. Ames and Henry Cabot Lodge moved off a number of small boys ran after it and hissed, while a large crowd of people in the street cheered.

Mr. Blaine was driven rapidly to the Hotel Brunswick, arriving shortly after 5:30. The sidewalks in front of the hotel and the sidewalks on the other side of the avenue were crowded with men and boys, who cheered Blaine as he entered leaning upon Lodge's arm. Emmons Blaine joined the party at Newton. Other members of the family with the exception of Miss Hattie Blaine, who met her father at the hotel, arrived a few minutes later than Mr. Blaine, who went immediately to his appartments.

IN THE "HUB."

Blaine's Dinner at Boston.—His Personal Canvass Explained.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—At the dinner given to Mr. Blaine this evening at the Hotel Brunswick there were more than two hundred guests. Among the prominent gentlemen were E. R. Hoar, A. W. Beard, R. Worthington, E. McPherson, C. A. Bartol, J. W. Candler, R. R. Bishop and G. A. Marsden. It was about 8 o'clock when Henry Cabot Lodge, who presided, called the company to order. He said that as Mr. Blaine was to review the great torchlight procession there would not be any general speaking, but he knew those present would be greatly disappointed if they did not hear from the distinguished guest of the evening. When Mr. Blaine rose rose to respond he was heartily cheered, and, when order was restored, he said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: For reasons which I need not stop to detail, a reception of this character in the city of Boston at the close of this National campaign is peculiarly grateful to me, and I thank Mr. Lodge for giving me the opportunity to thank you. [Applause.]

It is too late to argue or even to state the great issues involved in the canvass which closes to-night, but I am sure that those issues constitute a difference between the parties so broad and so deep that their decision one way or the other will affect for weal or for woe the history of the United States for many years to come. [Applause.]

I am sure that the great constitutional amendments which have grown out of the civil struggle and which have in so many respects, I might say, changed the very frame work of our government have been made by the Republican party and are now in its keeping and, as I have said frequently elsewhere, I here now repeat, that to transfer the political power of the country to the Democratic party at this time would by no means be one of those ordinary transfers of the government from one party to another, which the gray haired men within my view witnessed many years ago. It would not be merely a case of one party going out and another coming in; it would rather be a reversal and overturning of a great organic change in the government, of the great industrial systems, of the great financial systems, and it would be a transfer of the sovereignty of the country far more vital and far more reaching than any of the ordinary changes of dynasty which occur in those European governments of a different form from ours; and I close this canvass in which I have had some active participation, with a profound conviction that intelligent as the voters of the United States are, and I am certainly addressing some of the most intelligent of them, that intelligent as the mass of voters are, accustomed as they are to give heed to the weight, and tendency of the questions to be decided the people of the United States have not yet measured, nor, as I believe, yet fully comprehended what it would mean to transfer this Government to the absolute control of the Southern States of this Union. Nor do I here and now stop to give my own idea of what such a change means.

It were out of place. I should refrain for the additional reason, that anything I might now say would be too late to influence popular judgment in any direction, and for the third reason that in so far as my own voice could reach and influence the just judgment of the people of the United States I have exerted it very freely.

I have never offered any apology for taking what some of my closest friends regarded as an extraordinary step in going before the people, somewhat more freely and extendedly than has been the habit of those chosen as the presidential candidates of great parties, but I will say now that I did it, and I desire to put this on record. I did it because I thought that the peculiar character of the canvass was my personal justification for doing it. I am a profound believer in a popular government and I know no reason why I should not face the American people. I did it, too, for the more specific reason that I believed there was danger of the great leading questions which related to the industrial and protective system of America, being partially, or perhaps wholly excluded from that consideration by the people which its merits deserved, and entrusted as I was with the great function of representing you and all the members of the Republican party, I felt that I would in as especial degree myself obtain a hearing. I have returned somewhat weary, somewhat broken in voice, as your ears have already detected, but I have returned with even a more profound belief than I had in the judgment, in the fairness, in the impartiality, in the generosity of the great mass of American citizenship; and I go to my home to-morrow not without a strong confidence in the result of the ballots."

NO PROTECTION HERE.

How Do Workingmen Like This?

To the Democrats and Voters of Harrison County:

SHALL WE LONGER SUBMIT TO BE TAXED AND ROBBED OF OUR PROPERTY TO ENRICH TARIFF KINGS AND PROTECTED MANUFACTURERS?

(Signed.) JNO. J. DAVIS,
Ch'n Dem. Co. Ex. Com.

CLEVELAND AT BUFFALO.

How He Feels and What He Thinks of His Prospects of Election.

BUFFALO, Nov. 3.—Gov. Cleveland arrived here this morning at 7:35, accompanied by his friend E. D. Tuthill, of the Tifft House, and Tuthill's nephew. The Governor declined the use of Tuthill's carriage, and quietly strolled to his usual breakfasting restaurant, where, after partaking of a hearty meal, he repaired to his rooms over his office, and later, at about 10 o'clock, he was at his desk in his law office. It was expected that the Governor would arrive this afternoon, and preparations had been made to give him a reception. About 11 o'clock he left his office and strolled leisurely up to the Tifft House. He was attired in a handsome suit of black broadcloth, and appeared in the very best health and in excellent spirits. He frequently stopped on the sidewalk to chat familiarly for a moment or two with some friend. An Associated Press reporter interviewed him, and in answer to questions as to his health he said: "I am in most excellent health and more than pleased to be at my old home again." He stated that the most cheering news came to him from most every quarter, and the prospects of the success of the Democratic ticket he considered first rate. In answer to what he thought of the State of New York he declined to give an opinion, and referred the interviewer to Mr. McCune, who, he said, could better answer that question than himself.

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