People's Vindicator.

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JAS. H. COSGROVE, - - EDITOR.

NEWS AND NOTES.

A Summary of Important Events.

REVISED ELECTION RETURNS.

LATER and more complete returns from the elections in the various States show the following results:

FOR GARFIELD.

States.	Electoral votes.
Colorado	3
Connecticut	6
Illinois	21
Indiana	15
Iowa	11
Kansas	5
Maine	7
Massachusetts	13
Michigan	11
Minnesota	5
Nebraska	3
New Hampshire	5
New York	35
Ohio	22
Oregon	3
Pennsylvania	29
Rhode Island	4
Vermont	5
Wisconsin	10
Total	213

FOR HANCOCK.

Alabama	10
Arkansas	6
California	6
Delaware	3
Florida	4
Georgia	11
Kentucky	12
Louisiana	8
Maryland	8
Mississippi	8
Missouri	15
Nevada	3
New Jersey	9
North Carolina	10
South Carolina	7
Tennessee	12
Texas	8
Virginia	11
West Virginia	5
Total	156

Total number electoral votes 369
Necessary to elect 185

The result in detail, so far as ascertained, is as follows:

Alabama—Democratic majority about 40,000. Democratic Congressmen all chosen.

Arkansas—Estimated Democratic majority 40,000. Democratic Congressmen probably all elected.

California—The Hancock Electors will have a plurality of between 290 and 300, with the exception of one Elector, who was scratched from a number of tickets and is probably defeated. The Democrats gain one Congressman, Gen. Rosecrans, in the First District. The Legislature is Republican.

Colorado—Returns from about one-half the State indicate that Garfield will have some 3,000 majority.

Connecticut—Garfield has a plurality of a little more than 2,500. Bigelow, Republican, elected Governor. Legislature Republican, thus insuring a Republican successor to Eaton.

Delaware—Democratic majority about 1,000. Legislature and Congressmen Democratic.

Florida—The Democrats have elected their entire Electoral, State and Congressional ticket. Majority about 2,000.

Georgia—Hancock's majority is between 35,000 and 40,000. Congressmen all Democrats.

Illinois—The Chicago *Tribune* has complete official returns from all the counties in the State, which show a total vote on President of 622,230, of which Garfield has 318,295; Hancock, 277,454; Weaver, 25,821; Dow and Phelps, 750. Garfield's plurality, 40,751; majority, 19,180. Cullom, Republican, for Governor, has 2,500 less than Garfield, and all the State candidates run somewhat below. The Congressional delegation from Illinois will consist, as at present, of six Democrats and thirteen Republicans, as follows: First District, Aldrich (R.); Second, Davis (R.); Third, Farwell (R.); Fourth, Sherwin (R.); Fifth, Hawk (R.); Sixth, Henderson (R.); Seventh, Cullen (R.); Eighth, Payson (R.); Ninth, Louis (R.); Tenth, Marsh (R.); Eleventh, Singleton (D.); Twelfth, Springer (D.); Thirteenth, Smith (R.); Fourteenth, Cannon (R.); Fifteenth, Moulton (D.); Sixteenth, Sparks (D.); Seventeenth, Morrison (D.); Eighteenth, Thomas (R.); Nineteenth, Townshend (D.) The Republicans gain one district, the Thirteenth, and lose one, the Fifteenth.

Indiana—Garfield's majority is probably slightly less than that of Porter in October.

Iowa—Garfield's majority is estimated at from 75,000 to 85,000. The Congressional delegation is solidly Republican, the Democratic-Greenback candidate in the Sixth District being probably defeated by a small majority.

Kansas—Garfield's majority will be from 50,000 to 60,000—St. John's, for Governor, somewhat less. Estimated Republican majorities in Congressional districts are as follows: First District, Anderson, 15,000; Second, Haskell, 8,000; Third, Ryan, 12,000. The State Senate will stand about 37 Republicans to 3 Democrats; the House, 125 Republicans to 12 opposition. The Constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquors in the State has been adopted by at least 20,000 majority.

Kentucky—Democratic majority somewhat reduced—probably not over 58,000. White, Republican, is elected to Congress from the Ninth District, over Turner, Democrat—a Republican gain.

Louisiana—Democratic majority about 10,000. Darrall, Republican, is elected to Congress from the Third District—a Republican gain.

Maine—Returns generally show Republican gains as compared with the October election, and Garfield's majority in the State is estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000.

Maryland—Hancock's majority about 15,000. Congressional delegation unchanged politically.

Massachusetts—Garfield's majority is not far from 50,000. Morse, Democratic Congressman from the Fourth District, is reelected by a small majority.

Michigan—Garfield's majority will be about 40,000. Congressional delegation unbroken.

Minnesota—Garfield's majority estimated at 35,000. Republican Congressmen all elected.

Mississippi—The Democrats carry the State by about the usual majority. The result on Congress in the Sixth District is in doubt. It is said that some 2,000 Republican tickets in Warren County have been thrown out upon the ground that they were not in legal form under the laws of Mississippi. A dispatch from Natchez says Lynch, if declared defeated, will contest the election before the House.

Missouri—Hancock's and Crittenden's majorities in the State estimated at from 60,000 to 65,000. In St. Louis Hancock has a plurality of 422. The Republicans elect a portion of their city ticket. The following are the Congressmen elected: First District, Clardy (D.); Second, Allen (D.); Third, Frost (D.); Fourth, Davis (D.); Fifth, Bland (D.); Sixth, Busselino (R.-G.); Seventh, Rice (R.-G.); Eighth, Van Horn, (R.); Ninth, not ascertained; Tenth, Burrows (R.-G.); Eleventh, Clark (D.); Twelfth, Hatch (D.); Thirteenth, Buckner (D.). Total Democrats, 8; Greenbackers, 4; Republicans, 1. The above shows a Democratic loss of four Congressmen, viz.: in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Tenth Districts.

Nebraska—Garfield's majority estimated at 25,000.

Nevada—Hancock's majority is about 600. Legislature Democratic, making the return of Fair as United States Senator to succeed Sharon.

New Hampshire—Garfield's plurality about 4,000. Congressional delegation unchanged.

New Jersey—Hancock has a majority of about 2,000. The Legislature is Republican, insuring a Republican successor to United States Senator Randolph. The Congressional delegation is unchanged politically. Ludlow, Democrat, is elected Governor by 335 majority.

New York—Garfield has carried the State by an estimated majority of from 20,000 to 22,000. The Legislature is Republican in both branches, thus insuring a Republican United States Senator to succeed Kernan. In New York City Grace, Democrat, is chosen Mayor by a very small majority. Hancock's majority in New York City is 41,276; in Brooklyn, 9,979. The Democrats claim a net gain of four Congressmen in the State.

North Carolina—Democratic by about 10,000 majority. The Republicans gain one Congressman, Hubbs in the Second District.

Ohio—Garfield's majority estimated at 35,000.

Oregon—Republican majority about 600.

Pennsylvania—Garfield's majority in the State is about 37,000. The city of Philadelphia gives about 20,000 Republican majority. The Legislature is Republican, thus insuring a United States Senator to succeed Wallace. The Democrats claim a net gain of one Congressman.

Rhode Island—Garfield's majority 7,410.

South Carolina—The Democrats carry the State by a majority of about 3,000, and elect a solid delegation to Congress.

Tennessee—Chooses Hancock Electors. Hawkins, Republican, is elected Governor. Legislature in doubt. In the First Congressional District Pettibone, Rep., is elected over Taylor, present incumbent, and in the Tenth District, Casey Young, Democrat, is beaten by Moore, Republican.

Texas—The Democratic State and National ticket has about 75,000 majority, and all six Congressmen are Democrats, being a gain of one—Shepherd, in the Fifth District.

Vermont—Garfield's majority estimated at 27,000. Republican Congressmen all chosen.

Virginia—The straight-out Hancock electoral ticket is chosen by a plurality of probably 20,000 over the Republican ticket and 60,000 over the Readjuster ticket. Two of the Readjuster Democratic Congressmen are elected—Paul in the Seventh and Fulkerson in the Ninth. Dezendorf, Republican, is elected in the Second District, a Republican gain.

West Virginia—Hancock's plurality will be about 12,000. Democratic Congressmen all elected.

Wisconsin—Garfield's majority estimated at 30,000. The Congressional delegation stands six Republicans to two Democrats, a Republican gain of one—Guenther beating Bouck in the Sixth District.

Dakota Territory—Pettigrew, Republican, elected Delegate to Congress.

The political complexion of the next Senate is in doubt. Should the new Senator from California be a Republican, and the one from Tennessee a Democrat, the Democrats will have a majority of two—that is, supposing that Fair, of Nevada, and Mahone, of Virginia, act with the Democrats, which some Republicans assert will not be the case. Should either one of these gentlemen ally himself with the Republicans, the Senate will be a tie and the Vice-President will have the casting vote. Estimates regarding the political complexion of the House are still more at variance, but it is generally admitted that the Republicans will have a majority sufficient to control its organization.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

GEN. SHERMAN denies the report that he will ask to be put on the retired list, and Secretary Sherman says he will not remain in the new Cabinet, but will make a canvass in Ohio to succeed Garfield in the Senate.

THE Tammany Hall Committee have issued an address to the Democracy of the country, charging that the result of the Presidential election was "due to fraud, intimidation, and the use of enormous sums of money by the Republicans."

COL. LUCIUS B. GAUSE, for six years Representative in Congress from the Sixth Arkansas District, died on the 5th at Jacksonport.

MESSRS. FRYE, of Maine, Morton, of New York, and Robeson, of New Jersey, all three members-elect of the Forty-seventh Congress, are said to be candidates for the United States Senate from their respective States.

GEN. MAHONE, Senator-elect from Virginia, refuses to state what position he will take as between the two parties in the Senate.

THE New York Democratic State Committee have prepared and forwarded to the various election officers throughout the State protests against the counting of the Electoral vote at the late election, to be signed by the precinct officers, if in their judgment the evidences of fraudulent voting in such precinct are sufficient to warrant them in so doing.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

A CALL has been issued by the Central Executive Committee of Levees in Louisiana, for an Inter-State Convention of the Mississippi Valley, to be held at New Orleans, Nov. 16. The address says: "The object of this Convention is to unite, if possible, our efforts with those of other States and communities interested and doing business in the Valley of the Mississippi, in the improvement of the commerce and navigation of the river, to develop the boundless resources of the great valley, and to open up to the world commercial channels for our largely increased productions."

N. B. HARWOOD, the leading wholesale dry-goods dealer in Minneapolis, and one of the largest in the Northwest, has failed.

THE Chicago *Times* says that the Armour Brothers, of that city, who engineered the recent corner in pork, came out $7,000,000 ahead.

THE Chicago and Southwestern railway war has broken out afresh. On the 8th the price of tickets from Chicago to either St. Louis or Kansas City was only one dollar.

THE completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad to the Montana line, 145 miles west of Bismarck, was celebrated on the 10th with great festivities by the citizens of both Dakota and Montana. The rails that cross the dividing line of the two Territories were spiked with silver spikes.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A MOST horrible tragedy occurred in Noble County, O., on the night of the 6th. Frank M. Biedembaugh, a well-to-do German, residing in the little village of Batesville, on the night named returned at a late hour to his house from the village, where he had been spending the evening, and was presumably somewhat intoxicated. Arming himself with an ax he proceeded to the room where his young wife and infant child were sleeping, and with a single blow crushed in the skull of each, after which he mutilated their bodies in a most shocking manner. He then went to an adjoining room, where a Mrs. Stephens and child, visitors of the family, were in bed, and decapitated both of them. A servant girl occupying another room was the last remaining victim, and, having disposed of her, the inhuman monster went to an out-building and cut his own throat. Different theories are advanced as to the cause of the horrible tragedy, some claiming that it was jealousy, while others say the murderer is insane. The generally accepted theory is that whisky is the responsible agent. Heretofore Biedenbaugh has borne a fair reputation, and is a man well known in the county.

AT Green Springs, in Loudon County, Va., on the 5th, Merrell Nott killed his wife's sister, with whom he had quarreled, and then took his own life.

AT Philadelphia, on the 7th, John Veitz, a German tanner, shot his wife and then himself, both probably fatally. Whisky was what caused the tragedy.

GEORGE TOURJEE, engineer, and Zeph. Hascomb, fireman, were instantly killed, and Clay Ross, engineer, fatally injured, by a collision of freight trains on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, on the 6th.

THE schooner Belle Sheridan, of Toronto, was lost during the recent storm on Lake Ontario, and seven persons, all on board save one, were drowned. The lost are Capt. James McSherry and his four sons, John Hamilton and Samuel Boyd, all of Toronto.

PETER CAVANAGH, engineer, was instantly killed, and Wm. Hopping, fireman, fatally injured, by the ditching of a coal train on the Morris and Essex Railroad at Jersey City on the 8th.

THE dead and partially decomposed body of a woman known as Dora Clarence was found in a closet of a disreputable lodging-house in Chicago, on the 9th. Her murderer turned out to be a notorious woman named Eva Lloyd, who had occupied the same room with her, and who confessed having killed her companion in a drunken quarrel. The murdered girl is said to have come from Bloomington, Ill.

THE schooner Norway, from Buck's Island, foundered during the recent storm on Lake Ontario, and all on board, eight in number, were drowned.

FIVE men were killed by the explosion of a boiler in an oil mill at Bryan, Texas.

MR. J. C. ADEN, his wife and niece, were crossing the Illinois Central track at Woodford Station, on the 8th, when their wagon was struck by a locomotive and dashed to pieces, all three of them being thrown under the wheels. The two ladies were instantly killed, being literally cut to pieces, and Mr. Aden was so badly injured that he died the same day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BERLIN dispatch of the 4th says, in accordance with the new Socialist law, eighty citizens of Hamburg have been ejected from that city; also twenty families from Altona. Many families have received notice to quit different towns in Schleswig-Holstein.

THE new Oklahoma invasion it is said will be participated in by about 6,000 persons. They expect to be able to stake off their claims before they are interrupted, and then if they are driven off by the Government, they will claim a pre-emption of the land as soon as it is opened up for settlement.

THE steamer Rhode Island, of the Providence and New York Steamship Line, was wrecked during a dense fog at an early hour on the morning of the 6th, on a rocky point near Narragansett Pier. There were about 100 passengers on board, all of whom were safely landed by the steamship's boats.

W. STRAFFORD and Charles Miller have been arrested at Chicago for counterfeiting coupon tickets on the Canada Southern Railway.

THE official census of South Carolina shows the total population to be 995,396, of whom 391,071 are white and 604,235 colored.

ROWELL won the Astley belt at the recent London contest, making 566 miles in six days, beating by one mile the record of Hart, the Boston colored boy. Littlewood made 470 miles, and Dobler 450.

THE population of Texas, as compiled from unofficial sources, is 1,565,433, a gain of 746,844 since 1870.

A VIENNA telegram of the 9th says: An earthquake was felt to-day throughout Southern Austria from Vienna to the Adriatic and to the frontiers of Bosnia. At Agramin, Crotia, the shock was so violent that every house in town was injured. Several persons were killed and thirty injured. Many buildings will have to be pulled down. A large number of inhabitants fled to the fields.

THREE thousand Jews have left Roumania for America, via Bremen.

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch of the 9th says the river Volga is frozen over and navigation stopped, many grain-laden vessels being caught in transitu.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Two of the witnesses for the defense in the Morey Chinese letter case in New York have been arrested for perjury and lodged in the Tombs. One of them is Samuel L. Morey, who swore that he had an uncle named H. L. Morey; the other, James O'Brien, alias Robert Lindsey, who swore that he knew H. L. Morey and saw and read the alleged Garfield letter while in his possession. It is said both subsequently confessed that they had been hired to testify as they did, the former by John Sanborn, a lawyer, and Al. Clark, a pool-seller, of Lawrence, Mass.; the latter by Wm. M. Price, a lawyer of Cumberland, Md., and Democratic candidate for Presidential Elector. Both say they were instructed in the roles they were to play and rehearsed the testimony they were to give in court. Morey received pay for his expenses from the funds of the National Democratic Committee. The lawyers for the defense and the members of the Democratic Committee deny any participation in or knowledge of the subornation of the two witnesses, and say they were ordered subpœnaed in good faith as competent and truthful witnesses.

IN New York City, on the 10th, Andrew Gillen, a young lawyer of dissipated habits, shot and instantly killed, in the presence of her mother, Mary Sigerson, a young lady to whom he had been paying his addresses, but who refused to marry him.

THE President and members of the Cabinet witnessed the naval review in Hampton Roads on he 10th.

BALLINROBE is at present the central point of interest in Ireland in connection with the land disturbances. Mr. Boycott, Lord Errus's agent, has been unable to harvest his crops on account of the local peasantry refusing to work for him. The Northern Orangemen thereupon determined to send a force of laborers to help him out, and the prospects of a collision are so great that the Government has dispatched some 400 troops to the scene to preserve the peace.

LEONARD HEFFNER'S residence, in the town of Ellenboro, Wis., burned on the 6th, and his two children, aged three and five years, perished in the flames. Mrs. Heffner was badly burned, though it was thought not fatally.

A LITTLE ROCK special to the Chicago *Tribune*, 9th, gives the Democrats all four Congressmen in Arkansas. Per contra, a Memphis dispatch, same date, says Johnson (colored), Republican, is elected in the First District, and another report says Murphy, Republican, is elected in the Fourth.

THE vote in the Ninth Missouri Congressional District is said to be a tie between Craig, Democrat, and Ford, Greenbacker.

THE NEW CONGRESS.

[As indicated by dispatches up to the 10th.]

SENATE.

[Republicans, in Roman, 37; Democrats in *Italics*, 39; Greenbackers, SMALL CAPITALS.]

ALABAMA.
1883. *John T. Morgan.*
1885. *Geo. M. Houston.*

ARKANSAS.
1883. *A. H. Garland.*
1885. *James D. Walker.*

CALIFORNIA.
1887. A Republican.
1885. *James T. Farley.*

COLORADO.
1883. Henry M. Teller.
1885. Nathaniel P. Hill.

CONNECTICUT.
1887. A Republican.
1885. Orville H. Platt.

DELAWARE.
1887. *A Democrat.*
1885. *Eli Saulsbury.*

FLORIDA.
1887. *A Democrat.*
1885. *Wilkinson Call.*

GEORGIA.
1883. *Benj. H. Hill.*
1885. *Joseph H. Brown.*

ILLINOIS.
1883. *David Davis.*
1885. John A. Logan.

INDIANA.
1887. A Republican.
1885. *Dan W. Voorhees.*

IOWA.
1883. S. J. Kirkwood.
1885. W. B. Allison.

KANSAS.
1883. Preston B. Plumb.
1885. John J. Ingalls.

KENTUCKY.
1883. *James B. Beck.*
1885. *John S. Williams.*

LOUISIANA.
1883. Wm. P. Kellogg.
1881. *B. Frank Jonas.*

MAINE.
1887. A Republican.
1885. James G. Blaine.

MARYLAND.
1887. *A. P. Gorham.*
1885. *James B. Groome.*

MASSACHUSETTS.
1887. A Republican.
1883. George F. Hoar.

MICHIGAN.
18·7. A Republican.
1883. Thos. W. Ferry.

MINNESOTA.
1887. A Republican.
1883. Wm. Windom.

MISSISSIPPI.
1887. *J. Z. George.*
1885. *L. Q. C. Lamar.*

MISSOURI.
1887. *A Democrat.*
1885. *George G. Vest.*

NEBRASKA.
1887. A Republican.
1885. Alvin Saunders.

NEVADA.
1887. *A Democrat.*
1885. John P. Jones.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1883. E. H. Rollins.
1885. Henry W. Blair.

NEW JERSEY.
1887. A Republican.
1883. *J. R. McPherson.*

NEW YORK.
1887. A Republican.
1885. Roscoe Conkling.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1883. *Matt. W. Ransom.*
1885. *Zebulon B. Vance.*

OHIO.
1887. A Republican.
1885. *Geo. H. Pendleton.*

OREGON.
1883. *Lafayette Grover.*
1885. *John H. Slater.*

PENNSYLVANIA.
1887. A Republican.
1885. Jas. D. Cameron.

RHODE ISLAND.
1887. A. E. Burnside.
1883. H. B. Anthony.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1883. *Manning C. Butler.*
1885. *Wade Hampton.*

TENNESSEE.
1887. *A Democrat.*
1883. *Isham G. Harris.*

TEXAS.
1887. *A Democrat.*
1883. *Richard Coke.*

VERMONT.
1887. Geo. F. Edmunds.
1885. Justin S. Morrill.

VIRGINIA.
1887. *Wm. Mahone.*
1883. *John W. Johnson.*

WEST VIRGINIA.
1887. *A Democrat.*
1883. *Henry G. Davis.*

WISCONSIN.
1887. A Republican.
1885. M. H. Carpenter.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[Rep's, 149; Dem's, 137; Greenb'kers, 7.]

ALABAMA.
1. *Thos. H. Herndon.* 5. *Thomas Williams.*
2. *Hilary A. Herbert.* 6. *G. W. Hewitt.*
3. *William C. Oates.* 7. *William H. Forney.*
4. *Charles M. Shelley.* 8. *Joseph Wheeler.*

ARKANSAS.
1. — Johnston. 3. *Jordan E. Cravens.*
2. *James K. Jones.* 4. *Thos. M. Gunter.*

CALIFORNIA.
1. *Wm. S. Rosecrans.* 3. *Campbell P. Berry.*
2. Horace F. Page. 4. R. Pacheco.

COLORADO.—James B. Belford.

CONNECTICUT.
1. John R. Buck. 3. John T. Wait.
2. *James Phelps.* 4. Frederick Miles.

DELAWARE.—*Edward L. Martin.*

FLORIDA.
1. *R. H. M. Davidson.* 2. *Jesse J. Finley.*

GEORGIA.
1. *George R. Black.* 6. *James H. Blount.*
2. *Henry G. Turner.* 7. *J. C. Clements.*
3. *Phillip Cook.* 8. *Alex. H. Stephens.*
4. *Hugh M. Buchanan.* 9. *Emory Speer.*
5. *N. J. Hammond.*

ILLINOIS.
1. William Aldrich. 11. *James W. Singleton.*
2. George R. Davis. 12. *Wm. M. Springer.*
3. Charles B. Farwell. 13. Deitrich C. Smith.
4. John C. Sherwin. 14. Joseph G. Cannon.
5. Robt. M. A. Hawk. 15. *Samuel W. Moulton.*
6. T. J. Henderson. 16. *W. A. J. Sparks.*
7. William Cullen. 17. *Wm. R. Morrison.*
8. Lewis E. Payson. 18. John R. Thomas.
9. John H. Lewis. 19. *R. W. Townshend.*
10. Benjamin F. Marsh.

INDIANA.
1. William Heilman. 8. R. B. F. Pearce.
2. *Thomas R. Cobb.* 9. Godlove S. Orth.
3. *S. M. Stockslager.* 10. Mack L. De Motte.
4. *William S. Holman.* 11. George W. Steele.
5. *Courtney C. Matson.* 12. *Walpole G. Colerick.*
6. Thos. M. Browne. 13. William H. Calkins.
7. Stanton J. Peelle.

IOWA.
1. Moses A. McCoid. 6. Madison E. Cutts.
2. S. S. Farwell. 7. John A. Kasson.
3. Thomas Updegraff. 8. Wm. P. Hepburn.
4. N. C. Deering. 9. Cyrus C. Carpenter.
5. Wm. G. Thompson.

KANSAS.
1. J. A. Anderson. 3. Thomas Ryan.
2. Dudley C. Haskell.

KENTUCKY.
1. *Oscar Turner.* 6. *John G. Carlisle.*
2. *James A. McKenzie.* 7. *J. C. S. Blackburn.*
3. *John W. Caldwell.* 8. *P. B. Thompson, Jr.*
4. *J. Proctor Knott.* 9. John D. White.
5. *Albert S. Willis.* 10. *Elijah C. Phister.*

LOUISIANA.
1. *Randall L. Gibson.* 4. *N. C. Blanchard.*
2. *E. John Ellis.* 5. *J. Floyd King.*
3. Chester B. Darrell. 6. *E. W. Robertson.*

MAINE.
1. Thomas B. Reed. 4. *George W. Ladd.*
2. William P. Frye. 5. T. R. Murch.
3. Stephen D. Lindsey.

MARYLAND.
1. *Geo. W. Covington.* 4. *Robert M. McLane.*
2. *J. Fred C. Talbott.* 5. *A. G. Chapman.*
3. *Felix C. Hoblitzel.* 6. Milton G. Urner.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1. William W. Crapo. 7. William A. Russell.
2. Benj. W. Harris. 8. John W. Candler.
3. A. A. Ranney. 9. William W. Rice.
4. *Leopold Morse.* 10. Amasa Norcross.
5. Selwyn Z. Bowman. 11. Geo. D. Robinson.
6. Eben F. Stone.

MICHIGAN.
1. Henry W. Lord. 6. O. L. Spaulding.
2. Edwin Willis. 7. Omar D. Conger.
3. Edward S. Lacy. 8. Roswell G. Horr.
4. Julius C. Burrows. 9. Jay A. Hubbell.
5. Geo. W. Webber.

MINNESOTA.
1. Mark H. Dunnell. 3. Wm. D. Washburn.
2. Horace B. Strait.

MISSISSIPPI.
1. *H. L. Muldrow.* 4. *Otho R. Singleton.*
2. *Van H. Manning.* 5. *Charles E. Hooker.*
3. *H. D. Money.* 6. *James R. Chalmers.*

MISSOURI.
1. *Martin L. Clardy.* 8. Robt. T. Van Horn.
2. *Thomas Allen.* 9. NICHOLAS FORD.
3. *R Graham Frost.* 10. J. H. BURROWS.
4. *Louwies H Davis.* 11. *John B. Clark, Jr.*
5. *Richard P. Bland.* 12. *William H. Hatch.*
6. IRA S. HAZELTINE. 13. *Aylett H. Buckner.*
7. THOMAS M. RICE.

NEBRASKA.—Edward K. Valentine.

NEVADA.—*George W. Cassidy.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1. Joshua G. Hall. 3. Evarts W. Farr.
2. James F. Briggs.

NEW JERSEY.
1. George M. Robeson. 5. John Hill.
2. John H. Brewer. 6. Phineas Jones.
3. *Miles Ross.* 7. *A. A. Hardenburgh.*
4. *Henry S. Harris.*

NEW YORK.
1. *Perry Belmont.* 18. John Hammond.
2. *Wm. E. Robinson.* 19. Abraham X. Parker.
3. J. Hyatt Smith. 20. George West.
4. *Archibald M. Bliss.* 21. Ferris Jacobs, Jr.
5. *Benjamin Wood.* 22. Warner Miller.
6. *Samuel S. Cox.* 23. Cyrus D. Prescott.
7. *Philip H. Dugro.* 24. Joseph Mason.
8. Anson G. McCook. 25. Frank Hiscock.
9. *Fernando Wood.* 26. John H. Camp.
10. *Abram S. Hewitt.* 27. E. G. Lapham.
11. Levi P. Morton. 28. J. W. Dwight.
12. *Waldo Hutchins.* 29. D. P. Richardson.
13. John H. Ketcham. 30. John Van Voorhis.
14. *Lewis Beach.* 31. Richard Crowley.
15. Thomas Cornell. 32. *Jonathan Scoville.*
16. *Michael N. Nolan.* 33. H'nry Van Aernam.
17. Walter A. Wood.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1. *Louis C. Latham.* 5. *Alfred M. Scales.*
2. Orlando Hubbs. 6. *Clement Dowd.*
3. *J. W. Shackelford.* 7. *Robert F. Armfield.*
4. *William R. Cox.* 8. *Robert B. Vance.*

OHIO.
1. Ben Butterworth. 11. Henry S. Neal.
2. Thomas L. Young. 12. *G. L. Converse.*
3. Henry L. Morey. 13. *Gibson Atherton.*
4. Emanuel Schultz. 14. *George W. Geddes.*
5. *Benj. La Fevre.* 15. Rufus R. Dawes.
6. James M. Ritchie. 16. J. T. Updegraff.
7. *John P. Leedom.* 17. Wm. McKinley, Jr.
8. J. Warren Keifer. 18. A. S. McClure.
9. J. S. Robinson. 19. Ezra B. Taylor.
10. John B. Rice. 20. Amos Townsend.

OREGON.—M. C. George.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1. Henry H. Bingham. 15. C. C. Jadwin.
2. Charles O'Neill. 16. R. J. C. Walker.
3. *Samuel J. Randall.* 17. J. M. Campbell.
4. William D. Kelley. 18. Horatio G. Fisher.
5. Altred C. Harmer. 19. *F. E. Beltzhoover.*
6. William Ward. 20. *Andrew G. Curtin.*
7. William Godshalk. 21. *Morgan R. Wise.*
8. *Daniel Ermentrout.* 22. Russell Errett.
9. A. Herr Smith. 23. Thomas M. Bayne.
10. *William Mutchler.* 24. W. S. Shallenberger.
11. *Robert Klotz.* 25. *James Musgrove.*
12. J. A. Scranton. 26. Samuel H. Miller.
13. C. N. BRUMM. 27. Lewis F. Watson.
14. Samuel F. Barr.

RHODE ISLAND.
1. Nelson W. Aldrich. 2. Jonathan Chace.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1. *John S. Richardson.* 4. *John H. Evins.*
2. *M. P. O'Connor.* 5. *Geo. D. Tillman.*
3. *D. Wyatt Aiken.*

TENNESSEE.
1. A. H. Pettibone. 6. *John F. House.*
2. Leonidas C. Houk. 7. *W. C. Whitthorne.*
3. *George G. Dibrell.* 8. *John D. C. Atkins.*
4. *Benton McMillen.* 9. *C. B. Simonton.*
5. *Richard Warner.* 10. William R. Moore.

TEXAS.
1. *John H. Reagan.* 4. *Roger Q. Mills.*
2. *D. B. Culberson.* 5. GEORGE W. JONES.
3. *Olin Wellborn.* 6. *Columbus Upson.*

VERMONT.
1. Charles H. Joyce. 3. William W. Grout.
2. James M. Tyler.

VIRGINIA.
1. *George T. Garrison.* 6. *John R. Tucker.*
2. John F. Dezendorf. 7. *John Paul.*
3. *George D. Wise.* 8. *John S. Barbour.*
4. Joseph Jorgensen. 9. *A. Fulkerson.*
5. *Geo. C. Cabell.*

WEST VIRGINIA.
1. *Benjamin Wilson.* 3. John E. Kenna.
2. *John B. Hoge.*

WISCONSIN.
1. Chas. G. Williams. 5. *Edward S. Bragg.*
2. Lucien B. Caswell. 6. Richard Guenther.
3. Geo. C. Hazelton. 7. H. L. Humprey.
4. *Peter V. Deuster.* 8. Thaddeus C. Pound.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Irish Land-Leaguers' Address.

LONDON, November 6.

THE Land-League issued to-night an address to the Irish people at home and abroad. The following are its chief points:

"Fellow-Countrymen and Friends:

"At a crisis of tremendous importance to our country we confidently address you. The British Government of Ireland, obeying the dictation of a privileged order of persons, a cruel and selfish class, for centuries past a burden and a curse to our land and peoples, have cast to the winds the traditions and principles of the liberalism to which they profess to be devoted. They have set in motion the legal power of the State to arraign at the criminal bar the chief man of the Irish race, and with him others of the most distinguished laborers in the cause of Ireland and her social regeneration. Although our movement is directed against a code of laws so oppressive as to paralyze the national industry of Ireland; although we have been assailed with most venomous malignity, and pursued with most unscrupulous falsehoods, yet we can solemnly declare, in the face of the civilized world, that all our objects are in keeping with perfect justice to all men; that all the means we employ for the attainment of these objects are reasonable, peaceable and thoroughly legal, offending in no degree against the natural right, moral obligation, or intelligent human law."

The address then reviews the work already accomplished by the League and continues:

"We never will pause or rest from the labor we have accepted until public action has wholly swept away the system of landlordism which antagonizes our people. This great reform will be achieved, not by violence, threats, the breach of any law, or the evasion of any duty, but by continuing in that course which we have hitherto pursued—by teaching the people not to become themselves the instruments of that despotism under which they have so long suffered, and by directing public opinion against the acts of any person who willfully damages the interests of the people. We therefore appeal to you, fellow-countrymen, friends of public freedom, to create a national fund, the primary object of which will be to provide such defense as legal skill can afford to men who have stood in the vanguard of this movement. All that money can do will be done to gain a victory over the leaders of the Irish people."

The Story of an Elopement.

A WASHINGTON special of the 7th to the Chicago *Tribune* tells the following story:

"A Chicago elopement has made a small sensation here. The story, as told by those who claim to know the details, is this: A young man named Arthur P., whose father is cashier of a financial institution in Chicago, became enamored of Ella S., daughter of a wealthy farmer, who is a resident of Cook County. The young woman recently inherited considerable property. The father of this girl opposed the marriage. An elopement was planned for election-day. The father was a judge of election, and, while absent attending to his duties, the young people met in Chicago, were united, and escaped. The license had been obtained the preceding day, and they were married by an Episcopal minister. They left Chicago on a morning train, Tuesday. When Mr. S. returned to his home, Tuesday night, he was informed of the flight of his daughter. He started toward Chicago, running, thinking that he would, by aid of the police, overtake them. The runaways were not to be found. By accident he learned that they had started East, but he did not know to what city they intended to go. He telegraphed to a gentleman in the customs division of the Treasury Department, his brother-in-law, to look out for them. The telegram reached here Wednesday noon, and, since then, he has received every incoming Western train in hopes of meeting the couple and preventing the marriage, as he was requested to do, 'at any expense.' The 'happy pair' reached here yesterday morning, and were met by the Treasury gent. He recognized the young lady by a photograph, and, without any introduction, demanded of the young gentleman where he was taking the young lady, giving her name. He also stated who he was, and showed the telegram from the young lady's father, giving him authority in the matter. The young man quietly remarked, so as to prevent any scene other than what had taken place, that they had better step into a carriage, when he would explain all. To this the Treasury Department gentleman objected. 'Then go to the Pickens!' the young man said. 'This is my wife, and I don't intend to put up with any of your impudence.' More talk followed, during which the license was shown, after which the two could be seen riding to a fine residence on Eighteenth street. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. P. called at the President's house and visited several of the public buildings. They will remain in the city until Tuesday afternoon next, when they will return to the home of the young man in Cook County. The lady is about nineteen years of age, and is very handsome as well as intelligent.

Basutoland and Its People.

BASUTOLAND may be described as the Wales of South Africa. It is a little province fitted in at the northeast corner of Cape Colony, between the Orange Free State, the Cape Colony and Natal. It is about one hundred and fifty miles long by fifty broad, its length running parallel to the Orange Free State, or, roughly speaking, nearly parallel at some distance inland with the coast line. Some of its table lands are nearly five thousand feet above the sea, while its loftiest mountain is credited with a height of ten thousand feet. The cold throughout the whole of Basutoland is very severe in the months of June, July, August and even September. One of the wings of the Cape Mounted Rifles marching up from Kokstad, in Griqualand East, to Mascru, the chief station in Basutoland, was delayed some days by a heavy fall of snow, which blocked the passes and rendered marching slow and tedious. Though Basutoland may be said to be one hundred and fifty miles by fifty miles in size, the eastern side of its breadth is scarcely inhabited on account of the extreme cold and of the inaccessible character of the mountains. The most thickly populated districts of the little country extend along its whole length, but are of a breadth of about thirty miles only—the thirty miles to the northwest—and lying next to the Orange Free State. It is from the Free State, then, that Basutoland can be most easily entered, and its chief stations, which lie within a few hours of the Free State border, most safely and easily reached. There are other routes from the south, but they present great difficulties to the march of troops, and are open to grave objections from a military point of view.

The Basutos are mostly remnants of tribes who were driven before the Kaffirs. Early in the century they took refuge in the mountain fastnesses of Basutoland to escape the pitiless soldiery of the Zulu conqueror, Chaka. It was on the steep and rocky hill of Thaba Bosigo that Moshesh, the first paramount chief of the Basutos, rallied the starved and desperate men of the different clans of his race, made a successful stand against the Zulus, and laid the foundation of the Basuto nation. To speak of the Basutos as equal or nearly equal to the Zulus in fighting qualities (as is sometimes done) is a mistake. The Basutos lack the discipline, the reckless bravery and the taste for fighting possessed by the Zulu soldiers. The Basutos have no military organization, merely turning out or being turned out by their chiefs for fighting by tribes or clans. They are not soldiers like the Zulus were before the Zulu army was broken up, but are merely hardy mountaineers. Unlike the Zulus, the Basutos fight, as a rule, mounted, possessing hardy and active ponies, which make light of the difficulties of the mountain tracks of their country. Almost all the Basutos have taken to clothing, partly from their progress in civilization, partly from the severe climate of their land. The military trait to be remarked in the Basutos is their aptitude for fortifying or *enchoncing* themselves, and the intelligence with which they strengthen any position they may desire to hold. Indeed, the colonists' chief difficulties will probably commence when the Basutos, worsted in the open, betake themselves to their mountain strongholds. Thaba Bosigo, the stronghold now held by the Chief Masupha, is a good example of a Basuto position. It is an isolated hill about four hundred feet high, with a