The National Republican.

VOL. XXVII—NO. 297. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 10, 1887. THREE CENTS

SPIES SEEKS MARTYRDOM.

HE IS WILLING TO EXPIATE THE HAYMARKET MASSACRE.

The Friends of the Condemned Throng the Executive Chambers and Plead Earnestly With Gov. Oglesby for Clemency—The Prisoners Closely Confined.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The anarchists were not permitted out of their cells to-day. Visitors were restricted, and in a remote part of the jail a few trusted deputies were busy perfecting the final preliminaries needful to the erection of the gallows. As yet this instrument of death has not been removed from the storage room, but everything is in readiness now to go forward with the executions—that is, everything except the mere joining together of the framework of the gallows, but that can be done in a very little while.

For the first time since the Supreme Court passed on the case Nina Van Zandt to-day was denied admission. She toiled up the iron stairs in the rain, opened the storm doors, and took refuge in the closed entry. A moment later her white face was appealing, and in a humble tone she was asking to be allowed in. The doorkeeper shook his head, saying orders had been given to keep her out. Jailor Folz was back somewhere in the cage. She sent for him. He came out, and in a kindly, but very positive tone, informed her that he was obliged to refuse her entrance. She remained where she was, holding on to the iron bars, as if not comprehending what was said. The jailor continued, "Spies is locked up. He can't be let out of his cell, and you could not see him anyway if you did come in."

Slowly the young woman turned away. She groped her way down stairs in the rain, and with painful steps went out through the jail yard and turned down the alley.

But the jail door was opened while Miss Van Zandt was on the threshold. It was opened for aged Mrs. Engel, who was accorded a brief interview with her husband. None other of the wives or relatives of the anarchists called to see them this morning. They remained unvisited, with the single exception of Fielden, who received Rev. Dr. Bolton. Spies, Parsons, and Lingg remained out of sight away back in their cells. There was no noise nor movement of any kind.

All the interest just now belonging to the fate of the doomed men has been transferred to Springfield. Most of their sympathizers, and their counsel as well, are out of town, interceding with the governor.

"What will the governor do?" was the query heard often about the jail this morning. It was the general belief that nothing final would be heard from Springfield before to-morrow. The anarchists made no inquiry nor did they exchange any words with each other at all during the forenoon. Whatever were their hopes, their fears, their wishes, or thoughts, they kept them to themselves.

A few gas jets burned in the corridor, but only served to make the shadows deeper. There in the narrow cells were the men, the length of whose lives can now be counted in hours. Only their absence of action of any kind would indicate that they were busy with reflection. All forenoon this stillness was kept up. All over town quiet but effective workers were engaged in attending to a multitude of arrangements that may have something to do with the hanging. The water works are being guarded; so are many of the big buildings down town. New wires have been strung from the jail to the Chicago avenue police station; another special wire has been put up between the jail and the central police station, and still another wire between the jail and the Harrison street station. Should there happen an uprising of any proportions—and the officials do not expect any—ample means are available to check it.

A little before noon Spies called Mr. Osborne, the death watch, to his cell. The anarchist wanted to talk just to relieve the horrible tedium. He talked earnestly and at considerable length. Mr. Osborne said that Spies, and the others, too, for that matter, had strong hopes that the governor would intercede and prevent the execution. Spies, Mr. Osborne said, regarded himself as an apostle of the poor and down trodden. His position toward society order, he thought, was much like the one John Brown occupied in behalf of the negro slaves. Were he put to death, coming generations would rise up and lament the execution, and his name would be an honored one among the world's martyrs. Spies, Mr. Osborne said, fully believes this.

At 2:40 o'clock this afternoon the following telegram was received by Parsons in the jail:

"Sign immediately petition I have prepared for you, and get Engel and Fisher to sign it. Everything may depend upon this—your lives and others—the public. For God's sake sign; and wire me at once.

W. P. BLACK."

Parsons at once declared the communication to be a fraud, as did also Fischer, but Engel said he would sign if the others did. The dispatch was dated Springfield, and was filed at 2 o'clock p. m.

Attorney Moses Salomon late this afternoon obtained the signatures of Spies, Fielden, and Schwab to a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. The grounds upon which the writ is asked are that the judgment of the supreme court of the state was illegal, in that it said the "judgment" should be affirmed, instead of the "judgments" in each case; also that the defendants should be in court at the time the judgment of the court was rendered, and that at that time they were in the Cook county jail. The petition will be laid before one of the judges of the criminal court to-morrow morning.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Judge Gary has written a statement on behalf of the state that will undoubtedly result in saving Fielden from the gallows. The statement relates to none of the other prisoners, and cannot possibly affect their fate one way or another. It is not a petition nor request for commutation of sentence, and neither is it a bare statement of facts. Just what it contains could not be learned last night, but it is rather a suggestion to the governor that in view of certain facts therein recited a favorable consideration of Fielden's petition might be justified. The judge was asked if he would give a copy of it or make any statement as to what the points enumerated were, but he declined. "The statement is in the hands of Fielden's friends," he said, "and I do not know what their wishes are in the matter; so I do not feel at liberty to say anything about it."

"Does it contain any request that the governor commute Fielden's sentence?"

"It contains no request at all. I simply detailed some points in his case, and said that, in my opinion, they might justify a favorable consideration of his petition."

"The points are——?"

"Those are what I do not feel at liberty to tell."

"Did you review the case at all?"

"No; the governor knows all about it himself."

"Have you written any statement for any of the other anarchists?"

"No; I have not been asked to do so."

States Attorney Grinnell was told what Judge Gary had said, and asked if he had done anything of a similar nature.

"I indorsed Judge Gary's statement in Fielden's case," he said, "and also added a few points that occurred to me."

"Did you write any statement or opinion for any of the others?"

"I made a plain statement of the facts in regard to Schwab that I thought the governor ought to know, but I made no suggestions whatever—merely a statement of facts."

"And the others?"

"I have written nothing in regard to their cases, nor will I. I did not deem it policy for the state, and refused to do anything."

"Did you send your statements to the governor by mail?"

"No; they are in the hands of the prisoners' friends."

Dr. James G. Kiernan, the former warden of the Cook County Hospital for the Insane, filed a petition in the county court to-day charging the fact to be that Louis Lingg, the rabid anarchistic bomb maker under sentence of death, is insane, and that it would be for the benefit and for the safety of the community that he be confined in a state hospital for the insane. The facts in the case, the petition alleges, can be proven by the petitioner and by George E. Detweiler, Ferdinand Spies, Ida Sotes, Henry Spies, Chris Spies, Mrs. Kuttleman, Gustav Pack, Louis Zetter, Mr. Lluenemeyer, and Mrs. Bentlein, all residents of Cook county. The petition further states that Lingg has no property or effects, and prays that a writ for the body of Louis Lingg be issued and a venire of six good and lawful men be made to determine the truth of the allegations, and also that subpœnas for the witnesses named be issued returnable at such time as may be fixed by the county court, and that Lingg be declared an insane person after due hearing and proof.

The petition is dated Nov. 9, and is sworn to by Dr. Kiernan.

Judge Prendergast refused to take immediate cognizance of the application, but insisted on notification being given the state attorney. The hearing was set for 3 o'clock, at which time the formal argument was heard.

The usual formal notice was served on State Attorney Grinnell about 1 o'clock. It simply informed the latter that the motion for a writ of inquisition, directed to the sheriff, commanding him to bring Louis Lingg before the court for trial for insanity, had been filed.

When the argument commenced this afternoon the case which counsel for the condemned had to make was the showing of sufficient grounds to warrant the court in issuing the writ on the sheriff commanding Lingg to be brought from his cell before the court.

Judge Prendergast cut the proceedings short by refusing to interfere in Lingg's behalf and sustaining State Attorney Grinnell's argument that the prisoner was out of the jurisdiction of the county court.

The court said that it would not undertake to pass on the case until the criminal court refused to do so, and Mr. Hunt announced that he intended to carry the matter to the latter tribunal to-morrow morning.

Messrs. Hunt and Kiernan late this afternoon went to the criminal court and filed a petition for an inquiry into Lingg's sanity with the clerk, after which they sought Judge Baker's court room to lay the matter before him, and ask him to interfere.

The judge was not in and they went out on the street to find him.

In case they do not succeed in getting the case before Judge Baker to-night they will appear before him to-morrow morning.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Nov. 9.—A large crowd stood on the platform at the depot this morning waiting to see the Chicago delegation which had come to intercede with Gov. Oglesby in behalf of the condemned anarchists. On arrival of the train the delegation at once proceeded to the headquarters of the labor delegates.

The Chicago Amnesty Association is represented by Messrs. Oliver, Stevens, and Buchanan, of the *Labor Enquirer*. These gentlemen had a set of petitions of their own, which they presented to the governor at the interview this morning. Prof. Wm. Salter and D. J. Lloyd had a set of petitions which they laid before Gov. Oglesby after the first interview. Capt. Black has sole charge of the main petitions, and of these there are so many that it required a separate trunk to convey them here. Mr. Buchanan, who made an estimate of all the petitions sent in from all parts of the country, says that there are eleven miles of names begging for clemency.

The delegation of labor people from New York consists of J. E. Quinn, Samuel Gompers, L. J. Ferrell, and Edward King. It is claimed that they alone have a petition with 100,000 names attached.

The feeling among the labor people who have come here is that there can be no argument before the governor on the legal questions in the case. The two features presented were questions of mercy and public policy.

The doors of the reception room were thrown open at 9:40 o'clock, and the different committees filed in. There was nearly a hundred present when they all assembled. Capt. Black was presented to the governor at once, the latter greeting the lawyer with his extended hand, after which he turned to a small table at one side of the room.

A few minutes later all was as still as death, and Capt. Black, advancing to the corner of the table at which Gov. Oglesby sat, began to read his address. The relatives of the condemned sat in a semi-circle to the left of the speaker.

Capt. Black first began by reading the general petition, which had been signed by the men themselves.

The anarchist lawyer advanced but a little ways when he came to the passage which said that never before the day of the Haymarket riot had a single meeting of the anarchists been interrupted by the police. At this point Gov. Oglesby interrupted and asked if he was to understand that statement as the truth.

"Yes, sir," responded the lawyer in his solemn tones, "and, furthermore, that very meeting was attended by Mayor Harrison himself, who remained there until within twenty minutes of the riot."

"Proceed," said the governor.

Capt. Black took twenty minutes to read the petition, and when he closed he said: "This has been signed by Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, and August Spies. The reason that the other accused, Parsons, Fischer, Engel, and Lingg, did not append their names to this paper was because they claimed that they had forwarded to your excellency their autograph letters and did not think it necessary to sign this."

The petition recited the history of the alleged offense for which the petitioners had been condemned. It affirmed that none of them ever threw the fatal bomb or advised its throwing; that they had no knowledge of the fact that it was to be thrown; that they had always counseled and encouraged peace. Considerable space was devoted to an attempt to show that they had not had a fair trial, and indeed that such a trial was impossible in Chicago, in view of the influence and the state of public sentiment at the time it took place. Capt. Black presented an affidavit from Otto S. Favor, a business man of Chicago, tending to show that the jury, which tried the anarchists, had been deliberately packed against them by a bailiff. After reading the petition and an affidavit, Capt. Black addressed the governor. He explained that every effort had been made to comply with the requirements of the law governing applications for the interposition of executive clemency, and stated that Judge Gary and State Attorney Grinnell had joined in a recommendation for clemency for Fielden and Schwab.

Having disposed of the more formal parts of the application he made an eloquent and touching appeal for mercy that brought tears to the eyes of many of his auditors. He said:

Now at last we can produce the truth where it will not be refused; now we have a chance to place it in legal form before the public and before the world and before your excellency. You know, your excellency, the flood tide of passion which filled the air like a subtle, poisonous ether, which hung around the temple of justice, which hovered over the judge's bench, which filled the jury room with its fatal vapor, and which filled even the heart of the state's attorney in the case, though I wish to make no charges against any man. Now, your excellency, you sit outside the pale of public prejudice and passion; you sit on the high seat, representing the people of the great state of Illinois. Beside you sits mercy in her kindest mood, and from your place you can set these things right without being touched by popular clamor; you can decide from this seat of power, where justice tempers mercy. If you grant this plea of mercy it will be a grand example of the wisdom of the framers of our fundamental law which gave mercy in the person of your excellency, a handmaiden to justice.

Gen. Trumbull followed Capt. Black and simply asked for mercy in plain and unpretentious terms.

Mrs. Cora L. V. Richmond, representative of the Amnesty Association, was the next speaker. She had evidently carefully prepared for the occasion, and spoke without hesitation and well. She argued that public policy, justice, was opposed to capital punishment generally and pleaded earnestly and eloquently for the wives, mothers, and children of the condemned.

Hon. E. M. Haines, of Waukegon, followed. He asked for commutation of sentence on the grounds of justice and public policy. His address was characteristic and amused rather than convinced. He explained that he approved of his own motion.

Senator Streeter, of the legislative committee, was the next speaker. He was brief, and an adjournment until 2 o'clock p. m. followed his address.

Among the petitions presented to the governor this afternoon was the following:

TO HIS EXCELLENCY RICHARD J. OGLESBY—*Dear Sir:* As supplemental to the petition heretofore signed by me, I desire to say that I realize that many utterances of mine in connection with the labor agitation of the past—expressions made under intense excitement and often without any deliberation—were injudicious and immature. These I regret, believing that they must have had a tendency to excite to unnecessary violence oftentimes. I protest again that I had no thought or purpose of violence in connection with the Haymarket meeting. I did not attend and I have always deplored the result of that meeting. Respectfully, MICHAEL SCHWAB.

Capt. Black stepped up and requested the governor to turn over all the papers to the reporters, because of the intense interest of the public. He received an answer that the reporters could have them as soon as the governor had seen them.

Mr. George Schilling and Mr. L. S. Oliver carried the trunk containing the petitions in front of the governor. Taking out a large pile, Mr. Oliver said: "The petitions contain the names of 60,000 people living in Chicago."

The executive requested an affidavit to that effect and Oliver replied: "It will be presented later."

As Gov. Oglesby was about to step into his private office Mrs. Black stopped him. She was permitted to speak a few sentences when the governor interrupted her with: "Excuse me, madam, but I should like to take care of this case myself."

The man in whom all hope was centered finally forced his way out of the crowd in the reception room, and after he had reached the open air, walked along with head erect toward the executive mansion, taking the middle of the street. It was a memorable sight, as the wives and friends of the condemned men stood in front of the capitol and gazed with tear stained eyes at the retreating figure.

A telling point by the mercy-seekers was made in the afternoon, almost at the very outset. William Urban, representing the Central Labor Union, of Chicago—over 10,000 workingmen—was at the moment addressing the governor.

The shooting of Begley by the Pinkerton men at the stock yards was instanced by Urban as a case where a murder was committed by a member of a well known organization—the Pinkerton agency—in the employ of another well known organization—the Packers' Union—and the controlling spirits of the organization were not held responsible for the crime of an individual member.

The plea seemingly interested the governor strongly, and he called for the repetition of the sentence concerning the stock yards murder.

The governor seemed, if possible, to grow more and more deeply impressed as the moments sped, and the by-standers did not fail to mark the care with which he ordered each petition carefully arranged for his future reference and the particular solicitude in obtaining the name, address, and standing of each spokesman.

Gradually the friends of the condemned became more and more hopeful, as the demeanor of the governor plainly showed that the most thorough investigation, with the broadest views and the kindest of hearts, would be given their arguments and the petitions.

A colloquy between Samuel Gompers, president of the Central Trades Union, of New York, and of the Federated Trades of the United States and Canada, helped the feeling of hope materially, though just why it would be difficult to say. He had reviewed the history of the eight-hour movement in 1885, and narrated the incidents which led up to the strike at McCormick's reaper works and the meeting at the Haymarket.

When the governor asked Mr. Gompers as to the methods proposed by the national eight-hour convention at Washington, in 1885, whether they were peaceable, lawful, and by reasonable means?

Mr. Gompers said: "Yes."

"Then," said his excellency, "Your object was to reduce the hours of labor that others might have employment by peaceable means."

"Yes, sir."

"Is it possible that the laboring men would regard as an aid in their movement that a certain political or other organization should attempt to use force in forcing the adoption of the eight hour plan, or would it be regarded as a retarding influence by the workingmen?"

"Any attempt at force would be condemned. There is no doubt whatever in the mind of every one who knows anything of the labor movement that the bomb that was thrown at the Haymarket killed the eight-hour movement."

The governor asked several other questions as to the intention and scope of the eight-hour law.

That gentleman's speech disavowing totally any approval of the anarchists' theories or methods, but begging mercy for them, made a great impression on the audience and also on the governor.

At the conclusion of the speech-making, the governor received the relatives of the condemned anarchists, the audience being excluded.

Up to a late hour this evening the governor was holding the private interview with friends and relatives of the anarchists. He has given no expression as to his intentions, and it is not likely that any decision will be given.

It was said this afternoon that Spies's brother would lay a letter before the governor from Spies this evening. It is claimed that Mr. Grinnell said in his speech that if Spies should be hung the law would be satisfied. In his letter Spies asked that the sentence of his comrades be commuted, and that he may die, thereby satisfying Mr. Grinnell's demand.

RECEPTION TO CHAMBERLAIN.

The Canadian Club to Tender Him a Banquet.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Mr. Chamberlain was called upon at the Brevoort House this morning by Erastus Wiman, president, and T. W. Griffith, vice president of the Canadian Club, who presented in person the following letter:

CANADIAN CLUB, 12 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, RIGHT HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, Brevoort House—*Dear Sir:* On behalf of the Canadian Club, and at the request of the house committee, I have the honor to tender to you a public banquet in this city at any date that will suit your convenience. The club is composed of nearly 400 Canadians, residents of New York, and a large number of non-resident members living in the dominion. The resident members are extremely solicitous of showing you some attention and indicating their appreciation of your services to our mother country, and at the same time to give an expression of their confidence in your sincerity and ability to aid in adjusting the complications which have arisen between the United States and Canada.

They will endeavor to make the occasion one of considerable importance by securing the attendance of leading public men in this city, and will enlarge the invitation so as to include Sir Charles Tupper and other distinguished men.

The club have pleasure in tendering to you and your associates the hospitalities of their club house during your stay in New York. Respectfully yours,

ERASTUS WIMAN, President.

The date of the reception has not yet been fixed.

ARMED ANARCHISTS.

Two of a Group Caught Armed and Held for Trial.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Fred Korst and Emil Wende were held in heavy bail this morning on charges of conspiracy and carrying concealed weapons. They were members of a regular anarchistic group which voted to purchase arms and these two who were detailed to procure them.

Mrs. Cleveland Will Attend.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN, Nov. 9.—The formal opening of the Seaside Institute, built by the Messrs. Warner for the benefit of the employes, will take place to-morrow evening. Among the guests will be Mrs. Cleveland, wife of the President; Col. and Mrs. Lamont, Hon. C. M. Depew, A. S. Hewitt, and Rev. Robert Colyer, D. D. The three latter are expected to make short addresses. At the close of the exercises Mrs. Cleveland will give a reception to the working girls employed in the factory.

REVISING THE RETURNS.

NO MATERIAL CHANGE FROM THE FIRST REPORTS.

Foraker's Plurality Will Reach 25,000—Corrected Estimates of the Vote in New York State—Maryland Return Come in Slowly—The Virginia Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The *Argus* gives the corrected estimate of pluralities for head of state ticket by counties, as follows:

Counties.	Cook, Dem.	Grant, Rep.
Albany	2,169	....
Allegany	....	2,499
Broome	....	2,795
Cattaraugus	....	1,503
Cayuga	....	2,663
Chautauqua	....	4,500
Chemung	1,259	....
Chenango	....	1,000
Clinton	....	1,888
Columbia	....	995
Cortland	....	1,201
Delaware	....	842
Dutchess	....	675
Erie	....	1,500
Essex	....	1,765
Franklin	....	1,860
Fulton and Hamilton	....	700
Genessee	....	950
Greene	356	....
Herkimer	....	511
Jefferson	....	1,350
Kings	8,675	....
Lewis	....	800
Livingston	....	1,104
Madison	....	1,476
Monroe	1,554	....
Montgomery	600	....
New York	52,974	....
Niagara	10	....
Oneida	....	500
Onondaga	....	4,524
Ontario	....	1,015
Orange	....	74
Orleans	....	1,030
Oswego	....	2,923
Otsego	300	....
Putnam	....	969
Queens	1,516	....
Rensselaer	3,185	....
Richmond	1,338	....
Rockland	559	....
St. Lawrence	....	6,800
Saratoga	....	729
Schenectady	231	....
Schoharie	1,500	....
Schuyler	....	624
Seneca	374	....
Steuben	....	949
Suffolk	....	636
Sullivan	250	....
Tioga	....	930
Tompkins	....	910
Ulster	....	448
Warren	....	828
Washington	....	1,343
Wayne	....	1,800
Westchester	194	....
Wyoming	....	900
Yates	....	1,325
Totals	76,925	69,459
Cook's (Dem.) plurality		16,466

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Following are correct totals of the vote in this city on the state ticket:

Secretary of state—Grant, 57,800; Cook, 110,781; George, 37,316; Hall, 4,820; Huntington, 1,479.

State comptroller—Lamoreaux, 59,861; Wemple, 110,553; Wilder, 36,337; Barker, 5,501; Hitchcock, 1,525.

State treasurer—Carmichael, 59,823; Fitzgerald, 110,188; Cummins, 35,740; Emrich, 5,687; Smith, 1,493.

Total county judiciary vote, surrogate (one election district of twenty-fourth assembly district missing)—Davies, 65,651; Ransom, 108,591; Tucker, 33,341.

Judge of general sessions (one district missing, as above)—Martin, 170,519; Senbuscher, 34,193.

District attorney—Complete—Nicoll, 77,228; Fellows, 99,806; Post, 32,993; Searing, 4,710; Mainerre, 714.

Comptroller—Complete—Knox, 65,356; Myers, 110,041; Doody, 33,432; Rogers, 5,631; Wagnalls, 1,113.

Fifth senate district—Complete—Murphy, 15,776; Muller, 4,467; Eherman, 77.

Sixth senate—Complete—Reilly, 20,755; Rowitzer, 4,680; Waldinger, 324; Hadley, 26.

Seventh senate—Complete—Doerr, 4,378; Kraus, 4,675; Langbein, 11,040; Glackin, 2,476; Swinton, 3,171; Garnsey, 123.

Eighth senate—Complete—Vancott, 14,033; Abbett, 9,368; Meade, 3,008.

Ninth senate—Complete—Stadler, 20,802; Ford, 9,627.

Tenth senate—Complete—Lyon, 14,896; Canter, 20,619; Steers, 4,955; Pipenbrick, 366.

Eleventh senate (one election district missing) — Oberne, 9,887; Ives, 18,555; Bryce, 6,888.

President of board of aldermen—Complete—Van Rensselaer, 66,136; Forster, 109,704; McCabe, 33,124; Morrison, 5,156; Shorey, 1,144.

Saratoga county—Cook, 5,979; Grant, 6,708; Huntington, 656.

Indications show that Grant's majority in Essex county is about 1,500.

Cook's majority in Montgomery county is 556.

Schuyler county (official)—Grant, 2,295; Cook, 1,674.

Putnam county (official)—Grant, 1,935; Cook, 975; George, 37; Huntington, 157.

Senate—Dean, Rep., 1,972; Gregg, Dem., 959; Price, Pro., 164.

Miss Ida L. Griffin, Dem., candidate for school commissioner in the third district of Oswego county, was elected yesterday by nearly 400 majority, running 600 ahead of her ticket.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—Tracy, Dem., is elected to Congress by about 2,300 majority. The county gives Cook 17,457, Grant 15,347, and George 1,500.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Ex-Collector Robertson was elected senator from Westchester county by 300 majority. He ran ahead of his ticket.

Monroe county complete gives for secretary of state: Cook 15,125; Grant 11,509, Huntington 1,768, and George 866.

The Republican majority in Cattaraugus county on state ticket is 2,000. Grant's majority in Chautauqua county is 4,500. Erie county complete gives Grant 23,794, Cook 22,029.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 9.—It was noon to-day before any of the local candidates had any definite figures of the election. The Republicans elect two senators and the Democrats one, the same as now. Chapin, Democrat, is elected mayor by 1,703. The Republicans elect the sheriff and gain one assemblyman. Cook has a plurality in the city of 8,675 and in the whole county 10,000.

The total city vote complete for district attorney is as follows: Nicoll, 77,557; Fellows, 99,530; Post, 32,170; Searing, 4,502; Manierre, 616. Fellows' plurality, 21,673.

MAYOR HEWITT SATISFIED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Mayor Hewitt today expressed himself as well pleased with the result of the election in this city and state. He predicted that it was a forerunner of the certain re-nomination and re-election of President Cleveland. He accounted for the shrinkage of the labor vote by what he calls a change of sentiment among Henry George's former followers. George, he thinks, while not an original genius, has done much good by bringing to light many existing evils in public offices. The mayor says that while Col. Fellows is not in any sense an angel, he will do his whole work as a prosecutor and surround himself with able assistants.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—Complete footings for Hamilton county show the following:

For governor—Foraker, 30,080; Powell, 23,417; Seitz, Union Labor, 11,083; Sharp, Prohibition, 590. Foraker's plurality 6,593.

Lieutenant governor—Lyon, Republican, 30,426; Coolman, Democrat, 19,945; McDonald, Union Labor, 13,997. Lyon's plurality 10,522.

The other names of the state ticket have about the same plurality.

The highest vote on the Republican legislative ticket is Fred. Pfister, 30,785; the lowest is Copeland, colored, 29,074. The highest on the Democratic ticket is Oliver Brown, 19,509; the lowest is Dowd, 18,733. On the Union Labor ticket the highest vote is Hugh Kavanaugh, 15,370; the lowest is Page, colored, 14,196.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 9.—Chairman Caffelior, of the Republican state committee, sends out the following bulletin:

"Foraker's plurality is at least 25,000. The legislature is Republican in both branches. This is a great victory of Republicanism over the sectionalism of the solid south, of the purity of the ballot over fraud, and forgery of the wise and economic management of state affairs over reckless extravagance, to all of which should be added the personal popularity of Gov. Foraker and the brilliant and remarkable campaign that he made in the state against boodle and the influence of the national administration."

JEFFERSON, OHIO, Nov. 9.—The Ashtabula county vote, estimated from nearly complete returns, gives Foraker about 6,250; Powell, 2,350; Sharp, 825; Seitz, 50.

Senate—Ford and Alexandra, Republicans. Representative—E. L. Lampson, Republican.

Republican net gain about 200.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Nov. 9.—Returns up to this hour (11 p. m.) show that the senate will stand: Democrats 25, Republicans 10, with five senatorial districts yet to hear from, which will probably change these figures to Democrats 28, Republicans 12. The house stands: Democrats 58, Republicans 23, with nineteen counties to hear from, which will probably change the figures to Democrats 65, Republicans 35, making a majority of 46 on joint ballot.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Nov. 9—Democratic candidates for the house in this county are elected by 619 majority.

STAUNTON, Nov. 9.—The official vote of Staunton and Augusta county gives the highest Democratic candidate over the highest Republican 616 majority. Echols, the lowest Democrat, has a majority of 580 over Dunlap, the highest Republican. Alleghany gives about 75 Republican majority; Bath 11 Republican, and Highland a small Republican majority. Rockingham county elects a full Republican ticket by majorities ranging from 40 to 111.

DANVILLE, VA., Oct. 9.—Full returns for Pittsylvania county give Hurt, Democratic candidate for senate, a majority of 33. Three Democratic members of the house of delegates are elected by a majority of from 25 to 50.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—Returns from the counties are coming in very slowly, and not one has been completed up to 1 o'clock. The last precinct in the city was not returned until 10 o'clock to-day. The total vote of the city was 65,583, of which Jackson (Dem.) received 34,587; Brooks (Rep.), 27,839, and Baldwin (Pro.), 1,159, a Democratic majority of 5,589. The entire legislative ticket is Democratic as far as the city is concerned. George May is elected sheriff, Charles G. Kerr, state attorney, both showing larger majorities than Jackson, who was cut to some extent by the Knights of Labor. The counties are in some instances very close. Anne Arundel, heretofore strongly Democratic, gives a small Republican majority. Senator Gorman's county, Howard, is Democratic by a reduced majority. Figures so far received would indicate a considerably reduced Democratic majority in the legislature, but reliable estimates are not obtainable. The call for a constitutional convention was defeated by a heavy majority, probably 15,000. Jackson's majority in the state is estimated at 9,000, the smallest received by any governor for twenty years.

Up to midnight it is not possible to give the total vote cast yesterday. Returns from some of the more remote counties are delayed and many are incomplete, but sufficient information is at hand to insure the election of Democratic state ticket by a majority of 10,000. The legislature on joint ballot will have a Democratic majority of 71, a Republican gain of 14. The propositions to hold a constitutional convention was defeated by at least 15,000 votes. The Prohibition vote throughout the state was about 5,000.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—Corrected returns to-day indicate that the next legislature will stand: Senate—Republicans, 12; Democrats, 9. House—Republicans 37, Democrats, 23.

The latest returns confirm the report of this afternoon on the complexion of the next legislature. The Republicans, with 12 members in the senate and 37 members in the house, will have a majority of 17 on joint ballot.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Returns from all the cities and towns in the state show that 265,000 votes were cast yesterday, or about 56,000 more than in 1885, and 22,000 in excess of last year's vote. The vote is divided as follows: Ames, Rep., 135,912; Loyering, Dem., 118,311; Earle, Pro., 10,697; Marks, Lab., 848.

This makes Ames's plurality 17,611, against 9,473 last year. This is a clear majority of 6,556 against 923 in 1886. Brackett, Rep., for lieutenant governor, has a plurality of 22,144 over Cutting, Dem.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Estimates from all the counties in Pennsylvania show a plurality of between 35,000 and 34,000 for Hart, Rep., for state treasurer, a Democratic gain of about 10,000 as compared with the vote for state treasurer in 1885 and that for governor last year.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The total vote cast in Cook county yesterday for judge of superior court was 68,342, of which Joseph E. Gary, Rep. and Dem., received 58,084 and Capt. Black, Socialist, 6,358; Gary's majority, 49,826. Joel M. Longnecker, Rep., candidate for state's attorney, was elected by a majority of 15,736 votes over all opposition. The Republican candidates for county commissioners were elected. The proposition to issue $1,000,000 of county bonds and the jury commission bill were approved by fair majorities.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, IOWA, Nov. 9.—Returns from 750 of the 900 precincts of the state show a net Democratic gain of 785. If the same vote is maintained in the rest of the state it will give Larrabee, Rep., for governor, 18,000, a plurality over Anderson, Dem., and a majority of 3,000 over all. The vote of Cain, Union Labor, for governor, will be between 9,000 and 10,000. Frahnam, Pro., vote will fall under 300 in the state. The legislature will be Republican by about 45 on joint ballot.

LATROBE'S MEANNESS.

His Mulishness Prevents a Public Dedication of a Statue to Justice Taney.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—Some time ago William L. Waters, the wealthy proprietor of the famous Walters' Art Gallery, made up his mind to present the city with a statue of the late Chief Justice Taney, from the studio of W. H. Rinehart, the same to be placed in Mount Vernon Square. The order was given and executed and invitations to attend the unveiling on the 16th instant had been accepted by Chief Justice Waite, Secretary Bayard, and other distinguished gentlemen. Mayor Latrobe was consulted concerning every detail pertaining to the ceremony, and consented to accept the handsome gift on behalf of the city, but to Mr. Walters's surprise he a day or two ago declined to take part in the proceedings, and this, to quote Mr. Walters, without expressing any regret or apology. His letter to Mr. Walters states that the honor conferred must be declined because the gentleman selected to make the presentation address, Hon. S. Teakle Wallis, had during the recent campaign been arrayed against Mr. Latrobe and had assailed his political character. Mr. Walters is quite indignant at the refusal of the city's chief magistrate to participate in the unveiling, and announces to-day that it will take place without ceremony on the 12th, instead of the 16th, as he at first intended.

George D. Wise in a Row.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 9.—This afternoon an altercation took place between Hon. George D. Wise and W. Mullen, editor of a paper here called the *Labor Herald*. Both parties were arrested and admitted to bail. The difficulty grew out of remarks made about Wise by Mullen.

Gordon Did Not Kiss Morgan.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO, Nov. 9.—Gen. Morgan publicly denies that he was kissed by Gov. Gordon during the latter's recent visit to the state.

Soldiers' Orphan Home Burned.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Nov. 9.—The main building of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $30,000.

SHOT IN THE ABDOMEN.

Ill-Success of Instructing a Young Lady to Use Firearms.

A serious accident happened on Tuesday evening at the house of Mr. Gibbon, about three miles from College station, on the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Mr. Will Bigley, of 1515 Eighth street northwest, an employe of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, was visiting at Mr. Gibbon's. He had been out gunning for rabbits, and with considable success. On his return to the house he found Miss Nettie Gibbon on the back porch, and at her request proceeded to instruct her in handling the gun and in aiming and firing it. The weapon was loaded, and both parties were aware of it. Miss Gibbon cocked it and had raised it about half way to her shoulder, when Bigley crossed in front of her to get out of the way, at the same time moving the muzzle with his hand. It is supposed that his drawing the barrel toward himself pulled against the trigger, on which the young lady's finger rested, causing the charge to explode and enter Bigley's abdomen on the right side, about an inch and a quarter above the groin.

Dr. Stone, of Brightwood, and Dr. J. Ford Thompson, of this city, were at once summoned. The wound is a serious one, as the charge of about seventy small shot entered as though it might have been a rifle ball. As soon as the shot passed into the abdominal cavity they scattered, giving the interior of the wound the shape of an inverted cone. A number of the shot were extracted, but the operation was a difficult one because of the minuteness of the particles. At midnight Dr. Stone reported Bigley's condition as being favorable to recovery, although the fight with peritonitis had been and would continue to be a severe one for some time.

TRICYCLE GUN COMPANY.

The Latest Proposed Acquisition to the National Guard.

Mr. A. F. Dinsmore met several gentlemen last night at 409 Fifteenth street to talk over the formation of a tricycle Gatling gun company. Among those present were Messrs. C. A. Neal, Herbert S. Owens, A. B. Dent, Maj. Key, and Mr. Johnson. Mr. Dinsmore stated the object of the meeting, and quite an informal talk followed. The discussion was mostly as to the use of the bicycle or tricycle for country roads. A temporary organization was effected by the election of Mr. Owens as chairman and Mr. Dent as secretary. The question was then discussed about the formation of the organization. A declaration was prepared showing that the purpose was to form a social organization of wheelmen with the ultimate purpose of entering the National Guard. This was for signatures of those desiring to join. A permanent organization was made and Mr. A. F. Dinsmore was elected president and Mr. A. B. Dent, secretary. On motion Messrs. Owen, Johnson, and Dent were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution and bylaws and select a name for the organization by the next meeting.

The members resolved that they would each bring a friend to the next meeting for admission into the new company.

Gen. Ordway has recommended to the President the following named gentlemen for commissions: Wm. Cranch McIntire, to be commissary general, with the rank of major; Charles S. Hill, to be chief of ordnance, with the rank of major, and Thomas M. Gale, to be captain and aide-de-camp.

THURMAN EXPLAINS.

He Accepts Jackson's Statement, But Still Condemns His Speech.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Nov. 9.—The following letter was given out this evening for publication, which will explain itself:

I have seen in the *Dispatch* of yesterday evening a card of Gen. Henry R. Jackson in relation to some remarks of mine in my brief and off-hand address to the Thurman Club last Saturday night. I am glad to learn by the general card that the report to which I alluded in respect to his recall from the mission to Mexico was unfounded in fact. I am incapable of wilfully doing any man injustice, and had I known what I now learn from Gen. Jackson's card, I should not have alluded, however remotely, to the report to which I referred. What I said about the doctrine of secession was an expression of opinion

It is still my opinion that whoever preaches the doctrine of secession as a living issue is not only an enemy of the Democratic party, but of the whole country, and, smarting under the injury done to the Democratic party of Ohio by Gen. Jackson's Macon speech, which the result of the election has made apparent to everyone, it is not, perhaps, surprising that I used language that may seem harsh and even bitter. Yet, feeling as I do, hardly any language too strong could be used in condemnation of the sectional speeches recently made in the north and of this one in the south. Respectfully, A. G. THURMAN.

B.