The Indiana State Sentinel.

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HENDRICKS.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Next Vice President in Brooklyn.

The Audience Greet Him With Cheers, Waving of Hats, Hands and Handkerchiefs.

He Carries the Greetings of Indiana Democracy to the New York Democracy, and Discusses All the Living Issues of the Day.

VICE PRESIDENT HENDRICKS.

He Addresses Thousands at the Brooklyn Rink.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Several thousands of people filled the Brooklyn Rink this evening for the purpose of a jubilation upon the election of Cleveland and Hendricks and to listen to speeches from the Vice President-elect, and from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher as well. The buildings in the vicinity of the rink were illuminated, and bunting was employed to attest the political sentiments of some near-by dwellings.

At 1 o'clock a band took possession of the front stairs and the rink's doors were opened, and half an hour later every sitting place was occupied; benches were brought in from the neighboring prayer-meeting room, and they were filled as fast as produced, the aisles were rapidly filled, and the open space before the platform was taken possession of by ladies who were unable to find chairs.

Shortly before 8 o'clock the band entered the building, and its place was supplied by pyrotechnics and burning tar and soap barrels. The atmosphere, which otherwise was raw and inhospitible, became mellow and more endurable as it was warmed by the steadily increasing throng. No prominent Democrat in Brooklyn was missing from the rink, and there were many prominent citizens present who are not within the Democratic fold.

When the hour of 8 came and was passed, the crowd inside had increased to nearly 4,000 people, but it was 8:30 p. m. when the slap of a pair of hands near the rear doors was taken up by another and another pair of hands, until at last a storm of cheers swept over the audience. Vice President Hendricks had entered the hall, and by those near the door been recognized. Soon he began mounting the steps of the stage, upon the arm of Judge VanWyck. As Mr. Hendricks stepped upon the platform, where he could be seen by all in the building, the audience was on its feet by a common impulse, and the men cheered and waved their hats, and the ladies waved their hands and handkerchiefs, and the band joined in the general acclaim.

Judge Van Wyck, at 8:35, called the meeting to order, and in brief terms introduced ex-Mayor John W. Hunter, who was received with cheers, and with a warm compliment to Indiana and Thomas A. Hendricks, and then, amid tumultuous cheers, he presented that gentleman, who advanced and spoke as follows:

VICE PRESIDENT HENDRICKS' SPEECH.

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—On this occasion you will permit me—will you not?—to speak briefly of Indiana. [Cheers.] Indiana sends greeting to the Democracy of New York, and very specially to the Democracy of Brooklyn and Kings County [cheers], and begs to assure them of her sympathy in the great cause in which they have fought together. Indiana and New York to-day join hands, and it is to be regretted that it has to be over the great States of Pennsylvania and Onio. It is no slight matter to you, men of New York, you, the people of the seashore, that so great a State as Indiana, so rich, so populous, situated midway among the States, is firmly fixed in favor of the great principles of free government and perpetual union. What shall I say of the general result after speaking of Indiana? Let me first finish about Indiana. She has elected the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. She has chosen a Democratic Governor, nine Congressmen out of thirteen, a large majority in each branch of the Legislature, unusually large, securing the return to the United States Senate of our faithful representative, Daniel W. Voorhees. She has elected the entire State ticket, and attached to the Democratic cause many counties of the State, so that the great State of Indiana to-day and for the future is Democratic. I do not join you to-night for any purpose of rejoicing over the fall of our opponents. It is enough to know that they have fallen. [Laughter and cheers.] I join you to rejoice, not that their flag has been trailed in the dust, but that ours flies in triumph over the land; not that they suffer the pangs of disappointment and defeat, but that we, the representatives of Democracy, the politics of the people, are successful.

This is no ordinary triumph; it is specially great. We have overcome not only the voters that opposed us in politics, but we have overcome the influence and the power of the largest official organization almost ever known in the world. A hundred and twenty regiments of officeholders have been in the field in this political contest, and they too have not been sufficient to carry the day in favor of their party. I rejoice with you, my countrymen of Brooklyn, because a party has come into power at last in favor of the people's government. I rejoice with you that there has been found a party attached and held together alone by their love of liberty for twenty-five years. [Cheers.] One-quarter of a century the Democratic party has suffered only defeat, and after that long period of constant defeat it has achieved the greatest victory of its existence. [Cheers.] Such a party can not be otherwise than useful to the country, so devoted to what it believes right and true, and can not fail to be of service to this great country in the future, and, my countrymen, to you men of Brooklyn, it is a consideration of great importance that responsibility rests largely upon you as well as upon us out in the West that this party shall bear itself in its period of triumph and success, whether it shall be as grand in the day of success as it has been patient and wise and faithful in the hours of defeat. [Great cheering].

It is to me a source of the greatest pleasure to meet you, my fellow-citizens of Brooklyn, who, like Connecticut and Massachusetts, have followed the teachings of Thomas Jefferson and the great Democratic party. But I am also sorry that after the result an attempt has been made to infuse into the minds of our colored voters that the success of the Democratic party meant the destruction of the rights and privileges of our colored voters. This is a great wrong. My fellow citizens, as a free and independent voter the colored voter entered the Democratic ranks, and as a free and independent voter he will remain under its broad banner and principles. We have been for the last quarter of a century suffering with great patience the rebuffs of the party in power with the statement that we were not fit to be trusted, but on the 4th day of this month millions of our fellow-countrymen declared we are to be trusted. The name that they who were our opponents delighted to call us, "old Bourbon party"—aye, I accept the name—it was a French name given to that race who fought for right, it and the Independent Republican party, and to those of the ministry of the Gospel, and of the other great professions who have stood by our side in the hour of trial. I know, year after year, that the truth is mighty and must prevail. Yes, the truth has prevailed. I will again repeat it, it has prevailed. The people of the United States have taken up the great question of reform in each and every department. It does not mean that the change has taken place means the destruction of our institutions or a change in the administration of the Government. Yes, there will be a change, but no destruction. When the Democratic party took hold of Cleveland and Hendricks it was likened to the cry of the traveler in the sledge who was followed by the wolves. But Cleveland and Hendricks came out of the battle better than the traveler, and I am ashamed to say that the campaign just closed was certainly the most remarkable I ever took part in for calumny and falsehood. But I knew when I heard all this going round that it would not avail and I did not go out of my way to say one word, but just let matters take their course in Indiana, and so it came out all right. I do not wish to speak in tones of disparagement of those who must feel the pangs of defeat, but I will ask the Republican party who gave them authority to sit in judgment on the party of the people, and say that it was not safe to trust the Government into our hands. This, my fellow-citizens, has been answered by the voice of the people of the Empire State, as well as the other States, in no unmistakable terms. Let us be patient now in the hour of triumph, as we have been in the long years of waiting. We, they tell us, will be responsible for the future of the great country. Yes, and we accept the great responsibility that will bring peace and good government to the people of the United States. [Cheers.]

It was God that gave us the power to set this great lesson, a lesson that we mustabide by, and a lesson that I hope the Republican party will not soon forget, that the great work commenced and carried out by the people of the United States on the 4th of November last, when the Democratic party was once more placed in power, means nothing more or less than a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Oh, you will see a very great change after the 4th of next March, when President Grover Cleveland takes his seat at Washington.

It has been decided by the people that there shall be reform in the Government; executive reform, so that all the laws shall receive their just and proper construction; construction that shall bring blessings upon the common people, upon labor as well as upon capital; construction that will be in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the legislators; that there shall be administrative reform, so that there shall be no longer any inability to carry the mails across the country without loss to the public treasury [cheers]; so that there shall be honesty in all the departments of the Government. Do you ask me if I am in favor of civil service reform? Of course I am in favor of civil service reform. I am not in favor of a continuation of so many things that we have seen for some years that are past. People are tired of it, and they want a change. Do you desire to know from me what civil service I have confidence in? I am very free to say to you people to-night that I am not particularly confident of success after a schoolmaster's examination, but I will tell you what I have confidence in. As it was in the days of Andrew Jackson, let a true man come to be President of the United States, and let true men be called around him, to aid him in the public service, and let these men resolve that the only test of qualification for office under them shall be honesty and fitness for the service, and you have civil service reform. [Cheers.]

This great contest has established it in this country that there must be revenue reform. In his message of December, 1882, President Arthur informed Congress and the country that the revenues of the country exceeded by a hundred million of dollars the wants of the administration economically administered. A slight reform was made the next March thereafter; but after that your defunct Judge Folger—honored be his name, he is dead now—but in his last report to Congress, when he lived, he declared the present revenues exceeded the wants of the Government by $85,000,000 a year, and that is the last record on the subject. Eighty-five millions of dollars in excess of the needs of an economically administered Government. Now, my countrymen, to you men of Brooklyn, to you merchants, to you business men, to you laboring men, to you skilled mechanics, I ask you what is the standard by which the Government shall be regulated in the taxation of the people? President Arthur expressed it as well as I am able to express it. He said that the only standard should be the needs of the Government, economically administered. But Secretary Folger, in his last report to Congress, said the question now presses on us, "What legislation will relieve the people of the burdens of unnecessary taxation?" Aye, it is a burden, and it presses hard when it is $85,000,000 a year. How much would $85,000,000 do for the country if taxation were reduced wisely and judiciously, so as to leave in the pockets of the people and in the channels of trade the $85,000,000 every year? How much would it contribute to the enterprise, the industry, the prosperity of the country? How much would it bless labor and stimulate capital? [Here a murmuring noise in the direction of the entrance door grew so loud that Mr. Hendricks paused, and asked for somebody's interference in the interest of silence. The remarks produced instant silence.]

Continuing his address, he said: The question is, what is the position of the Democratic party upon taxation? I know of no standard of taxation, except that taxes shall not exceed the needs of the Government economically administered. If you know of any better and safer standard of taxation, what is it?

At the convention in Chicago the will of the Democracy of this great Nation was expressed in a few sentences. A resolution on taxation was adopted. Of course that resolution related mainly to the tariff law, and now, if you please to give me your attention, I will state what the Democratic party at that convention declared. It is expressed in four propositions:

First—Taxation shall not exceed the needs of the Government economically administered. That is borrowed from Mr. Arthur.

Second—Taxation shall only be for public purposes, and not for private gain and speculation.

Third—In the adjustment of the taxes care shall be taken not to hurt labor nor to harm capital.

Fourth—Taxation shall be heaviest upon articles of luxury and lightest upon articles of necessity.

These four propositions, my countrymen, express the entire Democratic doctrine on the subject of taxation; nay, I repeat it, so that we shall have no misunderstanding about it (he repeated the four propositions word for word as above), and when that great convention at Chicago adopted that platform it wrote it in letters of silver brightness on its banner, and that banner it handed to Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks, and they said: "This is the banner; carry it out before the people, and stand or fall by the banner." [Cheers.]

That banner has been carried before the indomitable Democrats of Indiana. In triumph it waves to-day; in triumph it asserts to the American people everywhere that taxation shall only be for public purposes, and only to the extent of the needs of the Government. It shall be organized so as not to hurt labor or harm capital. It shall be heaviest on articles of luxury and lightest on articles of necessity. They say the tariff is a very difficult thing to understand. I think it is difficult for those who wish to make it difficult and to impose somewhat upon the country. To me it is very plain, for it is written in those four sentences; it shall be for the needs of the Government, it shall be adjusted so as not to hurt capital nor harm labor and it shall be heaviest upon articles of luxury and lightest upon articles of necessity; and now, my countrymen, if there be a Republican here that says nay to that sentiment of Democracy, let him rise up and say it. Now is the time to say it, or, as they say at church, forever thereafter hold your peace. Let me repeat it, and then you make your objection, if you choose, each sentence by itself; pronouncing again the four sentences relative to taxation and pausing for reply at the end of each sentence.

Is it possible, he continued, that a convention of the people, consisting of so many delegates, has been able to pass upon that difficult question of tariff so as to express itself so that every man, woman and child in so large and intelligent an audience as this is compelled to say, "That's right?" It is on uncommon indorsement of a convention, and after this you won't blame me much for being a whole-souled Democrat, will you? If a party is so clearly right upon the subject of taxation, one of the highest powers of the Government, it can not be wrong upon anything else. Taxation comes to a man's home and takes for public use that which was his is his no longer, like the law of eminent domain, that takes private property for public use. Like the law of the Government, that says to the young man in the bosom of his family, "War has come and you must serve in the army," this power of taxation is one of the most tremendous that the Government compasses or exercises; and now when I have submitted, sentence by sentence, and in detail, to this great audience, the sentiment is that, for once, Democracy may be trusted. So next spring, if Governor Cleveland shall call Congress together, the machinery will commence, not to destroy, but to remove objections. Did you know the Republican Chicago platform on the tariff subject pledged itself to reform in the tariff, so as to remove its inequalities and reform its excess? They pledged themselves to reform their own work. Since the war there has been no Democratic Secretary of the Treasury, all being in the control of the Republicans, and now at the end of twenty years they say to their countrymen: "Our legislation taxing you is not equal. It produces excess of revenue, and we pledge you to reform it." It is too late now, and the time for repentance is not passed, but time for good work is now passed. How is it that on the subject of taxation the Republican party has dared to come before the great elements of power in this country, New York City, Brooklyn City, and admit that taxation is unequal? The language of their platform admits it. It bears on one more than another, on one class and interest than another. Will you be good enough to tell me what greater offense a political party in power can perpetrate than the making of an unequal tax law? As well might the Government in time of war ask your son to serve two years, and your neighbor's son four years; as well might government demand your private property without just compensation, and make compensation to your neighbor for property taken under like circumstances. But no, we must have equality of taxation, and the man is going in that's going to have it that way. The Republican party demand that the navy shall be restored. Well, don't you think that is a very queer request for a party to make of itself? Senator Bayard [cheers] was speaking in New York at a meeting not long since he stated that from 1865 to 1880 the construction and the repairing of the navy cost the people of the United States over four hundred million of dollars. Yet, if we believe the New York Tribune, we have no navy. But as it only costs about one million to build a man-of-war, we ought to have 400 ships at that rate. But three or four weeks ago we had a navy. It was called the Tallapoosa. It was, no doubt, a very poor one, for it could not fight and it could not run away. It was merely a navy for pleasure, sailing around with some of theheads of that department. Well, on one of these excursions this navy of ours came in collision with a sailing ship and went down to the bottom of the sea. Some parties were so very unkind as to say it was a pity that the Secretary was not then on board; but I am not one that indorses that sentiment.

But I want to tell you another story about our navy that took place in the Harbor of Smyrna in 1854. Martin Kosta, who had been a Hungarian rebel, took refuge on board an American ship in the harbor of Smyrna to escape from the pursuit of his Austrian pursuers. He had intended to become a citizen of the United States, and to make this country his home, the captain of an Austrian man-of-war, however, to Martin Kosta a prisoner with the intention of handing him over to be tried as a rebel. As it was a great day for the American navy when the man-of-war St. Louis, commanded by the gallant Commander Ingram, sailed into that harbor, and when Martin Kosta claimed the protection of the flag from under which he had been taken, Captain Ingram sent word if Kosta was not immediately put on board the St. Louis he would blow the Austrians out of the water, and although he had to live for a lapse of time in France according to the stipulations pending the action of the American Government, he was thankful to the great and untiring efforts of William L. Marcey, New York's great son, who was then Secretary of State under Franklin Pierce's administration, to enable him to return and live in the United States instead of passing the remainder of his life in an Austrian dungeon, and I will tell you, my fellow-citizens, that whoever is chosen after March next to fill the position of Secretary of the Navy will see that every dollar will be well spent toward once more building up our navy. Contrast that picture with the administration which Mr. Lowell represents abroad. Well, I believe Mr. Lowell is not coming back, but when President Garfield was lying on his dying bed James G. Blaine was Secretary of State. The letter of McSweeny's wife of the 16th of September remained unanswered. McSweeny was allowed to remain in a British dungeon, and how any Irishman, any relative to the Emeral Isle could support the party who allowed that to occur—to support 1854, is beyond my comprehension. It will never, my friends, occur, you may rest assured, under the administration of President Cleveland. [Cheers.] When Franklin Pierce was President, the carrying tonnage of the United States was 85 per cent., now it is 15 per cent. The carrying trade is now almost entirely carried on by ships of other nations because we are not allowed to buy a ship abroad and have them transferred under our flag or so restricted that we can not compete with foreign builders so our commerce is nearly all done in foreign bottoms. There is not a ship of any size now building on the coast of Maine, no they are all principally built abroad mostly on the Clyde. If you go abroad you see most all other flags represented in the commerce of the world—of England, of France and Germany—but you will not see our glorious flag, the Star Spangled Banner. No, our commerce could be carried in a canoe. Ladies, with your American pride in your great country, and you, my fellow-citizens, who are always ready to fight the battles of your country, will you not feel proud of the great task we have now undertaken of putting our American commerce in the hands of American ship builders, and to the people of Kings County I am deeply grateful to those who have so nobly rallied round the flag thrown to the breeze in the name of Cleveland and Hendricks. You, like me, have been admirers and warm supporters of the principles of Andrew Jackson. I remember when a boy going to village to see a political meeting, and I asked the County Clerk, who who was a man who would not kick a small boy, what was the meaning of that big hickory pole which stood in the center of village. He told me it meant that when Andrew Jackson went to Washington he would make a clean sweep of all the corruption in the various departmens, and I believe that when Grover Cleveland takes his place there we'll have an honest and conscientious administration. His motto was the hickory pole, as it is mine, as it is yours, and we hope in the future to see this great country carried on under an administration securing us all our rights in its future greatness and glory.

Mr. Hendricks was loudly cheered at the close of his address, and the Chairman announced that Mr Beecher was in Boston and adjourned the meeting. An informal reception was given Mr. Hendricks, lasting some time.

VICE PRESIDENT HENDRICKS.

He Reviews the Parade at Newark, N. J.—He is Serenaded and Makes a Short Speech to the Sullivan Club.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 24.—The Democrats had a great meeting of rejoicing to-night. After the parade Vice President Hendricks said: "It is impossible for me to address you at length. I thank you, men of New Jersey, for the favor you have done Grover Cleveland and myself at the recent election. [Cheers.] I know no honor possible to be enjoyed by any man greater than that which is expressed in the confidence of the people, and there is no mode of expressing that confidence higher than the ballot in the box. [Cheers]. On the 4th of this month New Jersey did express her judgment that we should be the chies officers of this country. The judgment stands, and will stand forever, because enough of the other States have concurred in that judgment of the nation under the constitution of the United States. For the part you have borne in that grave and responsible work I express to you my sincere thanks and regards. To the Sullivan Club, of the City of New York, (a part of the serenading body) I desire to express my thanks in very special terms. They have done to one, who is dearer to me than my own life, honor to-night. It was impossible that she should be here to receive this honor at their hands. They desire to express to her their respect and their regard for this banner, the beautiful banner that expresses our mutual love for Ireland. [Cheers.] Upon that banner, it was written by herself, "Justice to Ireland." A sentiment that all men of all nations and all kindreds of the earth ought to respect and honor. Justice to Ireland, that has given to England her bravest soldiers; Ireland, that has sent to this country of ours men who have fought in all its wars, men who have helped to develop this whole land, men who have illustrated the virtues of civilization and of Christianity.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Governor's Annual Report Gives a Glowing Account of Its Prosperity and Its Prospects.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—Watson Squire, Governor of Washinton Territory, in his annual report, says the manufacturing industries of the Territory have attained a highly gratifying degree of improvement, that of lumber taking the lead. In many cases Indians are engaged in prosperously cultivating the soil and it is believed the system of alloting a suitable quantity of land to them, in severalty, can and ought to be encouraged. If they could be induced to concentrate and altogether abandon certain reservations it would conduce much to the development of the Territory, by the settlement and cultivation of large tracts of valuable lands that are now unproductive.

Touching the Territorial law that conferred upon women the right to vote, the Governor says: "Although many of our citizens are disposed to question the wisdom of this law, especially when attended with the requirement that women should serve as jurors, it meets with the approval of a large majority of the people, and the women of the Territory are for the most part strongly desirous that the enactment be retained upon our statute book. Thus far it seems to be attended with no important results unfavorable to the welfare of the people of the Territory."

The report states that the value of the assessed property in the Territory is $50,513,852, with one county to be heard from. The Territory is entirely out of debt, and on July 1, 1884, had a balance of $47,951 in the Treasury. The population of the Territory is estimated at 150,000.

The Governor, in conclusion, presents a number of reasons to support the claim of Washington Territory for admission into the Union as a State.

Ravages of the Drought Disease.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Nov. 21.—The local papers in the counties visited with the fatal scourge, make only brief mention of its ravages, but further information shows that former reports were not exaggerated. The Graysville Times, Wise County, says 150 deaths occurred in that county of the disease. It spreads over a considerable section, but is worst in Wise, Lee, Buchanan and Dickenson Counties. Rains have fallen there in the last two days, and the foul water supply, which is supposed caused the trouble, has been replenished, and the disease is reported abating. Physicians describe it as an acute typhoid dysentery.

REPUBLICAN BARBARISM.

The Infamous Mobbing of Democrats at Selma, Indiana.

The Lie Direct Given to the Charge that Jeff Davis Was Cheered or a Rebel Flag Unfurled.

Special to the Sentinel.

MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 22.—The Democrat of this city will next week publish the following statement, with the signatures of nearly all the Democrats who were mobbed by the Republicans of Selma and vicinity on the night of November 13 last. The mob was under the lead of one William Bailey, who was made "Captain" for the occasion. This man Baily is the Sunday-school Superintendent of the M. E. Church, and displayed his Christian character by hurling stones at his Democratic neghbors. It is universally conceded on all sides that Selma Republicanism is a disgrace to civilization and to the good name of Delaware County. The card speaks for itself and reads as follows:

SELMA, Delaware County, Ind., Nov. 15, 1884.

To the Public:

It has been reported by a set of infamous Republican liars that the Democrats at their jollification meeting, held in this place on Thursday night, November 13 last, indulged in cheers for Jeff Davis and paraded a Rebel flag. The same lying statement has found its way into the Republican newspapers of Muncie, the Indianapolis Journal, the Cincinnati Enquirer and other newspapers throughout the country. For the purpose of correcting this false report, we, the undersigned Democrats who were present and among the number mobbed by the Republican ruffians, brand these reports as "utterly and abominably false in every statement and in every implication." We desire to state further that if any cheering for Jeff Davis was done or if a Rebel flag was carried, it was done by Republicans and charged to Democrats as an excuse for their cowardly and murderous conduct in mobbing us for having peaceably assembled in their midst to ratify the election of Cleveland and Hendricks.

Joseph Jenkinson,	Philip Graham,
Bobert S. Arbogast,	Levi Jenkinson,
Henry Babb,	William A. Dotson,
Geo. R. Jenkinson,	Lewis A. Jenkinson,
B. F. Barbo,	John A. Neel,
Cal Thornburg,	Stephen A. Barr,
Cyrus Knapp,	William Hupp,
Albert Arbogast,	J. F. Mason,
William Hitchcock,	John B. Sheller,
Israel Ketterman,	Warner J. Bartlett,
Elijah Hall,	Henry M. Arbogast,
Job Hall,	C. E. Davis,
John Miller,	Calvin Lykins,
J. F. Leonard,	Francis McCollister,
Frank Babb,	M. L. Babb,
Eli M. Gough,	Parker Graham,
	J. M. Babb,

THAT DISPUTED PRECINCT.

The Federal Judge Changes His Tactics at the Request of a Partisan Attorney.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The motion for an attachment to compel County Clerk Ryan to produce the tally sheet and poll-book and ballots of the Second Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward of this city, was argued in the Federal Court this morning. Allegation is made that the returns from that precinct were tampered with in the Leman-Brand Senatorial contest, and the final determination of which will settle the question of a Republican or Democratic majority on joint ballot in the State Legislature. The attorneys for Ryan denied the jurisdiction of the Federal Court, but Judge Blodgett declared the court clearly had jurisdiction, and directed the County Clerk to produce ballots, poll-book and tally sheets before the Grand Jury within one hour. The Grand Jury in the meantime adjourned to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Before the Grand Jury re-convened, an attorney appeared before Judge Blodgett, saying he represented the candidate for the House of Representatives of the State Legislature whose district included the disputed precinct; that, according to the returns made, his client was defeated, but that he had hopes a recount of the ballots in the regular election contest would show his client elected, and, finally, that if the Federal Grand Jury were allowed to handle the ballots it would prejudice his client's contest. On this statement the Judge decided to hear further argument to-morrow, and ordered that in the meantime the Grand Jury should not have access to the ballots. County Clerk Ryan therefore appeared before that body at 2 o'clock with only the poll-book and tally-sheet, which were inspected by an expert from the sub-treasury. The result of the inspection was not made public.

A NOTABLE CASE.

The Son of Chief Justice Coleridge Sued by His Prospective Brother-in-Law for Libel.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A noteworthy libel case was begun to-day. Frank Mantell Adams, a London barrister, sues Bernard Coleridge, son of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge. Adams conducts his own case. His opening speech states that he was engaged to the daughter of Judge Coleridge. The Judge objected to him as a son-in-law, and induced his son Bernard to write a letter to his daughter, libelling him (Adams). The young lady turned the letter over to her betrothed. This led to her expulsion from her father's house and expunging her name from her father's will.

The plaintiff is a wealthy man, well known in London society circles, and was until recently engaged to be married to Miss Mildred Mary Coleridge, the only daughter of Baron Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England. During this engagement Mr. Bernard J. S. Coleridge, the eldest son and heir of the Lord Justice, heard some terrible accusations affecting the moral character of Mr. Adams. He investigated the charges and satisfied himself that they were true. Then he wrote a long letter to his sister, in which he denounced Mr. Adams as a libertine and an objectionable person in many respects. He cited some facts to corroborate his charges, and said that in regard to certain offenses, the details of which were too shocking to be communicated to her, he would furnish such proofs as would be conclusive to the mind of their father if she were not already convinced that her lover was unworthy of her. Miss Coleridge at first refused to believe the accusations against Mr. Adams, and at his request she showed him her brother's letter. Mr. Adams asked to be allowed to keep the letter, and declared that he would be able to convince her and all of her family that its allegations were false and that he had been maligned and deeply injured. Miss Coleridge surrendered the letter to him, but he failed to refute the charges and the lady peremptorily broke off the engagement. The plea in defense is that the letter was in the nature of a privileged communication, and was not in any sense a publication of the charges, whether true or false, such as would make defendant liable to prosecution. If, however, he is required or allowed to prove the truth of his charges he says he is thoroughly prepared to do so, and thus to show that he was justified in seeking to save a sister from a union which would be a life-long misery and disgrace. The scandal-loving public eagerly hopes that Mr. Coleridge will be compelled to produce his evidence against Mr. Adams, as it is whispered that several men and women of high rank will be found implicated.

THE VASSAR GIRLS.

How the Blaine Girls at Vassar Celebrated Too Previously.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The banners of Cleveland and Hendricks and Blaine and Logan are still flaunted along the corridors of Vassar College. The girls of the college have had a great time over politics. On the night before election they determined to have an election among themselves. The majority for Blaine was very large and included every one of the professors and teachers, who also voted. After the vote the Blaine party determined to have a parade. They brought out their candles from their rooms and formed a torchlight procession, which marched through the corridors of the college, cheering for Blaine and Logan. Some of the Cleveland girls attacked the procession as it moved along, throwing water on some of the girls. Next day being election day Blaine and Logan badges, red, white and blue neckties and ribbons and miniature flags were plenty, and in the evening the senior class got up another parade. As the lady principal had forbidden any more carrying of candles, the girls took umbrellas, and with them outspread and with each bearing the name of Blaine in large white letters, they marched through the college and shouted and cheered to their hearts' content.

On the day after election the feeling was too feverish to allow much studying. The girls rushed pelmell for the bulletin boards, and the college halls fairly rang as the dispatches favorable to Blaine were made known. In the evening the Blaine girls again obtained permission to parade and to display fireworks. At 8 p. m. the procession paraded through the corridors singing and cheering. At the same hour Superintendent Van Vliet started the fireworks on the grounds. When the marching was over the procession was brought to a halt before the closed doors of the dining-room, where stood the President and lady Principal, who had provided oysters and crackers for them, and invited the teachers and other students to join. Now the Cleveland girls want to know when they can celebrate.

PRESIDENT ELECT CLEVELAND.

What He Has to Say in Regard to the Fears of the Colored People.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Governor Cleveland was asked by an Associated Press reporter to-day if he was aware of the delusion among the colored people of the South, that the change in the administration would unfavorably affect their condition.

The Governor replied, "Yes, I have been astonished at the statement there was an apprehension existing among the colored people that in some way their rights, now secured to them under the laws and Constitution of the United States, were in danger from the election of a Democratic President. I am even told that some of them are led to suppose that the result of the recent election means that they may again be made slaves. All this has appeared to me to be so absurd, and I have been so sure that the slightest intelligent reflection would dis'odge such foolish fears, that I hardly deem a notice of them necessary; but there is not the slightest objection to calling the attention of those who are in the least uneasy to the fact that the title of colored people to freedom and to all the rights of citizenship can not be disturbed except by a change in the Constitution, which it would be absolutely neccessary to make. Besides, the present condition of the status of the colored people has been so fully accepted by the entire country, that no one should have the slightest idea that any attempt will be made to change it, if there was any possibility of accomplishing such a thing. So far as the new administration is related to this subject, the whole country can be sure that the lawful power and jurisdiction of executive will be so exercised that the rights of all citizens, white or black, under the Constitution or law will be preserved and protected, and all the advantages to which they are entitled by reason of their citizenship will be secured to them. There need be no fear that either the Democratic party or its newly elected administration proposes to oppress or enslave any part of our population, nor to destroy the business interests of the country. We hope, on the other hand, to do something to benefit the people. It seems to me that our efforts in that direction would be aided if mischievous, croaking and dark imaginings should give place to an earnest endeavor to inspire confidence and to make universal a cheerful hope for the future."

The statement that the President-elect has engaged quarters at the Arlington or any other hotel in Washington is premature, at least.

A SPIRITUAL MEDIUM.

He Beats a Woman to Death Driving Devils Out of Her—He is Probably Insane.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 24.—A Herald special from Gambier reports that Mrs. Welker, living two miles from that town, lay ill, and being a spiritualist, refused medical aid, but was persuaded to submit to treatment by a man named Burrows, who said he was a medium under the influence of the spirit of an Indian chief. Burrows said the woman was afflicted by devils which he proceeded to drive out by beating her about the head and shoulders, and otherwise maltreating her, in consequence of which she died last Wednesday. After coming to life once, he claims after he had vanquished the devils, he then insisted that the evil spirits had entered his wife, and he beat her savagely but without fatal effect. The house where Mrs. Welker died was locked and nobody permitted to enter it until Saturday, when her cousin, Dr. Welker, forced his way in and found the corpse stretched on the bed in a state of nudity. Unless Burrows proves to be insane he will be tried for manslaughter.

Tragedy at a Jollification.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 24.—At Lodgeville, O., Saturday evening a Democratic jollification was held, at which an old anvil was used as a cannon. While it was being loaded a boy lighted a Roman candle, the sparks from which set fire to the powder, which was in a heavy box, and an explosion resulted, by which Orville Bewley, William Barnes and Joseph Loper were fatally injured and two boys, named Daniels and Donner, were dangerously hurt. The three young men first named had all their clothing torn off and their faces and bodies horribly mangled, and Bewley's arms were torn off.

MISTRESS OF THE MANSION.

Who Will Preside Over the White House—The President's Sisters.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 23.—In a modest-looking house on Superior street, in this city, resides a lady who in the course of the next four years may occupy the position of the first lady in the land. Her name is Mrs. N. B. Bacon. She is sister of President-elect Cleveland. Your correspondent called on Mrs. Bacon yesterday morning, and found her a modest, fine-looking lady, and a most entertaining conversationalist. She was shown a New York dispatch, which stated that her sister, Mrs. Hoyt, who was with the Governor in Albany, would probably take charge of the White House. "There is no truth in the dispatch," she said. "Nothing has been settled on as yet. Mrs. Hoyt has a family to care for, and can hardly leave Albany."

"Who will have charge of the White House, then? Your brother is not going to follow Dan Manning's example and get married?"

"Oh, no; that is not at all likely. I think my sister Elizabeth will attend to the hospitalities of the White House. She is unmarried, can leave her home, and ought to be with Grover."

"She is accomplished?"

"Yes, indeed. She is now engaged in delivering historical lectures to educational institutions, so you see she is certainly well informed. Our father gave us all the best education in his power."

"Is your sister socially inclined?"

"No; none of us are. We had to attend to our books, and had no time for society, when we were young."

"How many sisters have you?"

"Four; three of them are married, but one is a missionary in Ceylon. All have families except Elizabeth."

"Perhaps you may live at the White House yourself?"

"That is possible, although I have a family of three girls, and it would be difficult for me to leave them. I shall go to Washington to attend the inauguration of my brother, and will remain several months; until everything is settled at the White House under my direction. As I said before, everything is too undecided as yet as to what will be done, but I think Elizabeth will be placed in charge of my brother's household affairs."

Mrs. Bacon is not a society lady in any sense of the word. She is devoted to her family and her friends. If called to Washington she will grace the position and be a universal favorite.

THE SWAIM COURT-MARTIAL.

Demurrers to the Arraignment Specifications Still Being Made, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Court overruled the demurrer. The Judge Advocate then asked leave, before proceeding with the arraignment of General Swaim on the second charge, to file an amendment to the second specification, to the first charge, a demurrer to which had been sustained by the Court, leave having been granted to read the specification as amended. It charges that after Bateman had made accusations against Swaim to the Secretary of War, and after Swaim had learned these accusations had been made, he (Swaim) sought and procured an interview with Bateman and improperly and wrongfully tried to prevent any investigation into the accusations by procuring from Bateman a second letter to the Secretary of War, which letter, it alleges, was prepared at the request of General Swaim, upon a false showment made by Swaim to Bateman. The counsel for the defense immediately objected to the admission of this testimony, on the ground that it was a new charge, and, if admitted, would necessitate the beginning of the trial anew, and would request that the charges be referred back to the Secretary of War, and not be tried before this Court at this time. The room was then cleared, and when the doors were reopened the Judge Advocate announced that the motion as amended has overruled. He gave notice that to-morrow he would proceed with the arraignment of the accused and would present the additional charge upon which to make the arraignment. Adjourned.

DEVOURED BY WOLVES.

Horrible Death of a Father and Child—The Agony of the Mother Ending Also in Death.

VIENNA, Nov. 21.—A tragic incident is reported from East Hungary. A clergyman with his wife and child were driving in a sledge from Kransiora to the neighboring village of Kislonka, when a pack of ravenous wolves pursued them. The mother, terror-stricken, let the child fall from her arms. The father thereupon leaped from the sledge to save the child. The father and child were at once fiercely attacked by wolves. The father fought desperately and killed two wolves, but was at last overcome, and both he and his child were devoured. Meanwhile the horses had rushed onward with the sledge, still bearing the agonized mother. In her agony of terror she gave premature birth to a child, which died. The terrible shock, with all she had suffered, proved too much for the poor woman, and when the sledge reached Kislonka she too was dead. So the whole family perished inside of an hour.

Leona Dare's Sensation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Leona Dare, the acrobat, who caused a panic in the Princess Theater, at Valencia, Spain, last Tuesday night, by dropping the trapeze performer, M. George, is well remembered here. She originally came from the West. She immediately came into public favor. John Hall fell in love with her and they were married. They went West. Out there Leona eloped with Hall's brother, George. He also was an acrobat, and took her husband's place performing the double trapeze act. It broke her husband's heart when she deserted him, and he gave up the business. She has starred through this country and the whole of Europe, meeting with great success everywhere.

A well-known manager in this city said of her last night: "She was one of the coolest performers that ever lived and my opinion is that she did not drop this man in a nervous fit. She was very jealous. If you will notice this man whom she dropped is called M. George. I suspect he is George Hall."

An Escaped Convict Killed.

MONTREAL, Nov. 19.—A convict named Fanteux escaped from St. Vincent De Paul Penitentiary, after a plucky conflict with the guards, one of whom he shot through the leg. He was traced and located in a house of ill-fame. This morning Detectives Glader and Laporite proceeded to arrest him. The latter officer had just entered the room when Fanteux drew a revolver and shot him through the cheek. The second shot was aimed at Glader, but missed him, whereupon Glader drew, shooting Fanteux through the heart.

Deaths From Cholera.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—From midnight Thursday to 6 p. m. Friday eight deats from cholera occurred in the city and fifteen in the hospitals. Fourteen deaths occurred to day at Oran, one at Nantes, and there were eighteen deaths yesterday at Campeigne.