

Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 13, 1880.

The Result.

The result in the October states leaves the presidential battle in the best possible condition for heavy work all along the line. The elections of yesterday tend no very strong influence to the final decision, whatever may be the result in Indiana; for there, wherever victory perches, it will be by so slender a majority as practically to be no indication of the presidential strength of the parties.

In Indiana our party had to contend against the weakness of its gubernatorial candidate because of his Greenback proclivities, and it did not have in Mr. English a candidate who called out the enthusiasm of the people. It is possible that Landers may be beaten and the balance of the Democratic ticket be elected; which would make a draw battle of the contest, and it will not be much else anyway. There is no good reason why a few thousand votes in Indiana one way or the other should seriously affect the election in other states.

Ohio stands without change although the presidential candidate is from her borders. A great many people have been looking to Ohio and Indiana to decide the November result, as they would have done if they had shown any decided change of feeling among the people. They have shown that party lines are firmly drawn and that there is going to be no political avalanche. All the states that were debatable before are so yet. We never have believed that any vote in Indiana or Ohio that did not prove a strong political revolution to be going on would greatly affect the November battle in the Eastern states. There is work and plenty of it before both parties, with the advantage of the situation strongly with the Democratic party. The only thing discouraging to us in yesterday's results is to find that the party allegiance of Republicans is greater than their disgust for their candidate. There ought not to be a decent man in the country who would vote for Garfield. But party spirit evidently will make decent men do very indecent things. Hard as it is to credit that any large part of the American people will vote for a perjured man to be president, it is certain that the Republican party will generally stand by its candidate, though he is such a man. It is disgraceful, but it is true. Hancock ought to be elected by acclamation; he will be elected by hard work.

Expensive Representation. The circular letter of Mr. Wm. E. Dodge to Mr. Paris Haldeman, published elsewhere, will be found to be very interesting reading. Mr. Dodge is a Republican politician and metal dealer of New York, and some years ago was under the harrow for alleged custom house frauds. The remarkable part of his circular is that he should think that an appeal from him to an iron-master would secure a contribution for the election of a Republican congressman in the South. Nothing is said in the way of advancing a reason why Northern iron-masters should contribute to elect this representative; but the idea suggested is manifestly that it will be to their material interest in the way of legislation.

We therefore see how free Republican iron-masters are expected to bleed for their party. Probably the majority of them fail to reply, but no doubt enough are found silly enough to do so to make this way of raising funds very productive.

The proposition which Mr. Dodge makes seems to be to buy up the negro voters in a Southern district where they are in the majority, and to elect a congressman who shall be the representative of the negroes of the district and the white men of the North who furnish the funds. It comes as near a wholesale purchase of a constituency for a congressman as can well be imagined. It is a very expensive mode, however, of getting a representation, and one which only the richest classes of business men can adopt.

Strocks took an upward turn yesterday without waiting for the news of the election, which it was said was going to have so great an influence over prices. Politics and business do not seem to be one and indivisible. The country will go on its road to ruin or prosperity without regard to the rise and fall of parties. We do not so much advocate Hancock's election because it will benefit the business interests of the country, as it is its political interests which are mainly at stake. Beside these there is nothing in the contest but the self-respect of the people which ought to keep them from electing to the presidency a man who is eligible to the penitentiary.

With eight Democratic congressmen out of thirteen in Indiana, it would seem that there ought not to be much doubt of our having carried the state. The Republican gains which are reported will probably not be found on anything but the head of the ticket. It seems clear now the result will show a substantial Democratic majority on the average of the state ticket. A Democratic gain is reported in Shelby county over the vote of 1876, and we will have more of the same kind as the Democratic counties are heard from. There is no occasion at present to be in bad heart over Indiana.

INDIANA four years ago was doubtful for several days after the election, and was at first claimed by the Republicans. It may be so again. A large part of the state is not heard from, and there is no reason to argue that the Republican gains in the sixth of the state which has reported will be continued in the remaining five-sixths. It is rather a reason to conclude that the gains have been the other way in them since the political conditions are entirely different in the outlying counties. Meanwhile we recommend our friends to go about their business calmly. The country is safe and Hancock's election well assured.

THE rioting and bloodshed which were so much apprehended in Indiana, do not seem to have taken place. The elec-

tion was very quiet for one so exciting and appears to have been fairly conducted. At least we hear no charges of great frauds such as accompanied the Maine returns lately.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Examiner flag which has "Indiana" based on it, also had "Maine" on it, but they had to take it off.

The year 1880 has been so decidedly a comet year that the discovery of another one by Prof. Swift will hardly attract much attention. Yet it is the second found within a fortnight.

A GERMAN boy, who could not speak a word of English, traveled alone from his home in the fatherland to an Iowa town. He had on his breast a big placard with the words, "Please direct this boy to Montecello, Iowa."

I searched a dark and ancient mound, Amid a mass of human bones, The broken frames of souls, I found Carved pottery and shapely stones.

Here was the infancy of Art: Among these stones and figured clay Did many marbled Venuses start, And gaudy divinities, day by day.

The excitement consequent on the discoveries of diamonds in the Free State of South Africa, according to latest intelligence, had not abated in intensity. Three new rushes have been reported. A gem of the first water, weighing fifty carats, and worth \$39,000, had been unearthed at the Jagersfontein diggings.

The London Daily News, in a leading article says: "It is possible that Germany and France, imitating Austrian timidity, may interpose some difficulty should a treaty on the Gulf of Smyrna seem to be necessary; but we believe that though these three powers will hesitate as long as England seems to depend on their concurrence, they will concur when it is made clearly manifest that though she desires, she can dispense with their co-operation."

GRANT'S old friend the New York Herald says for him: "If General Grant has shown excessive partisanship in this canvass, it has not been in declaring his strong wish for Mr. Garfield's election, and assisting to swell the magnitude of party processions, but in his ungenerous and candid aspersions of the distinguished fellow-soldier who is the rival candidate. For our part we share Gen. Hancock's considerate doubts of the genuineness of those alleged interviews. But if General Grant's conversations have been misrepresented, he owes it to his own character to disavow the imputed language which puts him in a light that gives pain and regret to many of his warmest admirers. The report of what he said certainly swarms with historical blunders which General Grant could not have made, and the alleged personal aspersions should seem equally incredible. It is to be hoped that he will authoritatively disclaim both the historical blunders and the personal detraction."

MASKED CORRUPTION. Spectious Republican Appeal to Northern Iron-Masters. We have received from Mr. Horace Haldeman, of the Chickies iron company, the following circular letter addressed to Mr. Paris Haldeman, of the Chickies company. Mr. Haldeman endorses the paper as follows:

Respectfully referred to the Lancaster INTELLIGENCER, for its information, I suppose this was sent to P. H. because he is an iron-master. The Republicans seem to think a man can't be honest and in the iron business. H. I. I. (Private and Confidential.)

DEAR SIR: Col. J. T. Collins, a veteran of the war, a good soldier, an upright gentleman, an active business man and a first class citizen who is intimately and personally known to me, is running for Congress in the First district of Georgia. The district is 3,000 Republican. He ought to be elected, and he can be with some material assistance.

They have raised all they can there; we ought to assist him here and insure his election. We all know how important it is. I propose to do fully my share. Will you not help us by indorsing check for a moderate sum, say \$50 or \$100, to the chairman of the national committee, ex-Governor Jewell, marked "Special 1st district, Georgia," who agrees to be responsible for the proper disbursement of such contributions.

The funds are wanted for the payment of poll tax and other legitimate expenses, which the colored Republicans are unable themselves to defray. A moderately liberal contribution will insure his election. I shall subscribe \$250.

Yours respectfully, Wm. E. Dodge.

FACTS IN RELATION TO THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF GEORGIA. The census of 1880 gives the above district 15,454 white and 17,425 colored voters. The colored men are nearly all Republican; and at least 1200 of the white are Republicans—giving on a full vote a Republican majority of about three thousand.

Owing to the fact that a capitation or poll tax is required from all voters before they are allowed to vote, a large number of the colored men who cannot pay the above tax are disfranchised, and their votes lost to the Republican party. Could those taxes be paid and a full vote lost to the district would be Republican beyond any doubt. There are three candidates in the field now for Congress, a Republican, a Democrat, and an Independent Democrat on the Greenback line. The latter will, to some extent, split the Democratic party, and make the chances for the election of a Republican much better. This opportunity to gain a Republican congressman who will be sound on the financial and tariff question is one that should be taken advantage of, and every effort made to secure his election.

PERSONAL. The Tammany and Irving Hall Democracy last night resolved to support FENAKO WOOD in the Ninth and ABRAM S. HEWITT in the Tenth congressional districts.

THOMAS D. SMITH died at his residence in Philadelphia on Monday, in his sixty-ninth year. He was born at Huntington, his father, General William R. Smith, being a prominent lawyer, and some years after attorney general of the state of Wisconsin, and his grandfather, Rev. William Smith, D. D., having been the first prothonotary of the University of Pennsylvania. Deceased was admitted to the bar in Huntington in 1839. His public career in Philadelphia began about 1840, and he was deputy sheriff five terms.

THE ELECTIONS.

INDIANA DEMOCRATIC.

OHIO REPUBLICAN.

WEST VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC.

Varying Gains and Losses in Congress.

The Result in Ohio. Special Dispatch from a Times Staff Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 13, 1 A. M. The election is over, and at this hour it looks as though the Republicans had carried Ohio by a majority not less than 15,000 on the general ticket, with their candidate for secretary of state running several thousand behind his colleagues. The returns are scattering rather than in blocks of counties and cities which makes it difficult to tabulate them and ascertain definitely the result, but I think that the average Republican majority will not be less than 15,000, and it is quite probable that it will reach the figures secured by Foster in 1879, although advice now at hand do not indicate more than 10,000 for Townsends, the head of the ticket. It appears also, on incomplete returns, that the following have been elected to Congress: Bitterworth, Young, Moore, Keifer, Robinson, Rice, Neal, Updegraff, McKinley, McClure, Taylor and Townsend, twelve Republicans, and Leflore, Ledson, Converse, Atherton and Geddes, five Democrats, leaving four districts in doubt, with probabilities slightly in favor of the election of McMahon and Warner, Democrats, and Ritchie, Republican, Chairman Nash claims the state for the Republicans by 20,000, and thirteen and possibly fifteen congressmen. Chairman McKinney, for the Democrats, concedes 12,000 average majority on state ticket and eleven congressmen to the Republicans. The Democrats have realized their real expectations as to the state ticket, but are terribly disappointed about the congressmen.

M. P. H. Indiana. Special Dispatch from a Times Staff Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 12—Midnight. At this hour not more than ninety of the thirteen hundred voting precincts in the state have been heard from. While the gains and losses have gone up and down during the night the net gain is in favor of the Republicans and leads them to a feeling of confidence that they have carried the state by a small majority. The Democrats do not concede this. They are getting dispatches in their headquarters which are being read off by Mr. English, Senator McDonald, Mr. English and other members of the committee would do no more when asked a few moments ago than say that the state is very close, but that Landers would probably have a majority. They explain that few of the returns so far received are from the counties in which Democratic gains were expected. On the other hand, the Republicans say that no returns are in from the cities where the greatest Republican gains were looked for.

It is the slowest state known for returns, and it will be well into to-morrow before any ward in this city will be returned. The increase in the vote in Indianapolis is nearly one thousand, at least seventy per cent. of which probably goes with the Republicans, giving them a majority of about 2,900 in Marion county. This is not as much as they expected here, but they are getting some unexpected gains from the rural counties. Estimating the precincts not heard from by the returns now in, the Republican gains in the state will be from 6,500 to 7,000, which will give the election to Porter by from 1,000 to 2,000. It looks at this hour as if that will be about the result.

As near as can be ascertained from the meagre returns at hand the following have been elected to Congress: First district, John J. Kliner, Democrat; Second district, Thomas R. Cobb, Democrat; Third district, S. M. Strickland, Democrat; Fourth district, William S. Holman, Democrat; Fifth district, Court C. Matson, Democrat; Sixth district, Thomas M. Brown, Republican; Seventh district, Stanton J. Peelle, Republican (probably); Eighth district, R. B. Pierce, Republican; Ninth district, William R. Myers, Democrat; Tenth district, Mark L. DeMott, Republican; Eleventh district, George W. Steele, Republican; Twelfth district, W. G. Colerick, Democrat; Thirteenth district, W. H. Calkins, Republican. No returns whatever have been received on the Legislature but the state was so distracted that it will require a Republican majority of seven or eight thousand on the state ticket to give the Republicans the Legislature.

The streets are full of people at midnight, the Republicans cheering and singing in chorus, while the Democrats are waiting and praying for better returns.

1 A. M.—The additional returns keep up about the average of Republican gains indicated in my midnight dispatch. The Democrats now concede that it is possible the Republicans have the victory. Their headquarters are crowded at this hour, and they are endeavoring to figure out some comfort. It is all against them.

Judge Scott, who was a Democratic candidate for the supreme bench, has just gone home, declaring that the Republican have carried Indiana. He was pretty dismal. New, Dorsey and Gorham took a midnight lunch at the Denison and discussed the situation. New says he is disappointed that the probably Republican majority isn't larger than indicated. Gorham estimates that Porter's plurality will be from 3,000 to 5,000, while Dorsey thinks it may go a little higher. The Greenback vote has exceeded general expectation, but will not reach the figures it attained two years ago. It has hurt the Democrats most in Democratic localities and the Republicans most in their strongholds.

One hundred and forty-nine precincts out of the thirteen hundred and twenty-six in the state are just returned and show a net Republican gain of 888. This is increasing the Republican average of gain just a little. There are no indications that the Republican gains will be large enough to pull the whole Republican ticket

through. The scattering returns show that the Republican manufacturers have voted their employes pretty solidly Republican, according to arrangements. This is particularly indicated by the result in South Bend, where the Democrats have lost heavily, and the county of St. Joseph, which usually gives a small Democratic majority, has been turned over to the Republicans by 250 plurality. The Republicans appear to have made considerable of their gains in the counties on the northern border. Only one precinct in this congressional district has been heard from. One congressman, Peelle, the Republican candidate, just asked about the result, says he has no idea who is elected; it may be himself, Byfield or De La Matry.

EVERYBODY CAUTIONS.

2 A. M.—In talks with ex-Governor Hendricks and Mr. English, within the hour, it was impossible to get them to give an opinion on the result. Senator McDonald says that Landers will probably be elected by a greatly reduced majority. The secretary of the Democratic committee calls attention to the fact that the strong Democratic counties are not heard from and claims that the later returns are showing a smaller average of Republican gains. He concedes that the returns now indicate a Republican plurality in the state of from 2,000 to 4,000, but insists with Senator McDonald that it will be impossible to return such majorities from the river counties as will defeat Landers unless by fraud, and everybody concedes that so far there is no evidence in the returns of fraud. Judge Porter, the Republican candidate for governor, said a few moments ago that he was not yet prepared to receive congratulations. Since the Maine election, he says, he cannot regard anything as certain on incomplete returns, although there was little room to doubt the success of the Republican ticket.

J. H. L. A Democratic Gain in Newark. The charter election was held at Newark, N. J., yesterday. It resulted in a majority of about 1,700 for the Republicans, who elected eleven of the fifteen aldermen. The only gain to the Democrats was of an alderman in the Fourth ward. The Fifth, Seventh and Twelfth wards are Democratic. The next council will stand eighteen to twelve in favor of the Republicans. The present council stands nineteen Republican and eleven Democrats. The joint Democratic and German majority last year was 3,300, but the city is always Republican unless a special issue arises.

EVOLUTION. The Magnetic Force, Spirit and Matter. BY WM. BAKER FAIRBANKS, M. D. FOR THE INTELLIGENCER. The scientific world has been thrown into an unusual excitement by the term evolution, which has been advanced to account for the manner in which all existing things have progressed to their present condition, or that man, as he now exists, is the result of a gradual evolution from slime, as it is found in the sea, and that he, by some persons, is supposed to have passed through all the grades below him, and as a consequence, that he could not have been created, thus leading to a disbelief in a Supreme Being.

The idea of evolution, in this sense, cannot satisfy minds that require more positive evidence than mere assertions which spring from sources that are mundane and known to be imperfect.

Evolution or progression, in a certain sense, is true; but it must be remembered that there can be no effect without a cause, and that the cause always precedes the effect, and must have existed before it. Cultivation may improve but cannot radically change the nature of anything. Evolution, therefore, cannot change things, which some cause that pre-existed has enabled us to recognize, and the fact that some cause must have pre-existed has embittered those who disbelieve in God, because it is an argument unanswerable, and an axe at the root of their infidelity. If there be no God, why do not evolutionists give instances where this "law of change" is now in force.

Every newly discovered plant, insect, or animal, etc., is perfect, and they are never known to change their characteristics.

All things, conditions, forces, etc., in nature are absolute or positive; there can, therefore, be no negative condition in the universe. The magnetic power in both arms of a magnet is equally absolute, and repels with a force equal to their attraction; consequently, the repulsive power in both arms is equal and absolute also.

The universally credited opinion that there is a current in magnets we have demonstrated to be false, for either arm will raise and support a piece of iron, weighing one-half the magnet's power, even when the pieces are perfectly separated by non-conductors.

No evolution or change in the forces have ever taken place, they have always been the same, and not being understood, appearances were mistaken for facts.

Spirit and matter are both absolute and cannot be destroyed. Male and female, love and hatred, good and evil, etc., are all equally absolute.

If we go back to the slime of the ocean as a starting point for evolution, we are as far from a knowledge of the cause of its existence as we were before in regard to the cause of man's existence, and the question is still forced upon us—what caused the slime to exist if God did not?

Matter is as indescribable as it is devoid of intelligence, yet many declare, that as soon as the spirit is separated from the body, that it (the spirit) ceases to exist.

This, however, is only a matter of opinion, mere assertion, devoid of proof, and is as unreasonable, as it is unsupported by facts, for if the body is indestructible, the mind, spirit or active principle of life cannot perish. If the one is indestructible the other necessarily must exist also in a condition possible to nature—for to suppose that matter—the part devoid of life—shall perish is too heterodoxical and improbable to be entertained for a moment.

The very fact that the spirit leaves the body, as is acknowledged, is positive proof that it is something that lives and exists or it would remain with it.

To suppose that the originator, or those who support the evolution theory, know every thing that exists throughout space, is to get a stretch for the credulity of any one.

They can see the sun, moon and stars, but their best telescopes cannot magnify nor bring them near enough for them to decide, whether they are balls of fire, or simply matter similar to that of our own earth, nor can all their knowledge give them a single correct idea of their external appearance, much less of their internal construction or light-producing qualities.

What then can they know of that which is in the great beyond? or of God, the Great Spirit, or of how and where He exists?

They may deny but cannot prove His non-residence, nor even ever have a perfect knowledge of matter itself, although they can see and handle it.

We are not satisfied with mere assertions which lead us just where started. Evolution must start from something material, and we may ask, with the same anxiety for correct information, where did that something come from? Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 1880.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC BURNED.

A Disastrous Fire in Chicago. In Chicago yesterday Emmet's academy of music was destroyed by fire. One fireman was killed and five injured. The fire was confined to the theatre. The cause is unknown.

When the fire had been burning little more than fifteen minutes a crash was heard and a portion of the roof on which were a number of frames, fell in, creating terrible consternation. It was some minutes before the extent of the disaster was appreciated, and then the work of rescuing the unfortunate men began. It was found that some had saved themselves by clinging to the portions which had not fallen. Fire Marshal Williams was helped out of the main entrance staggering and bloody, but without serious injury. Theodore Bernhart, a fireman, was taken out bodily burned and with internal injuries which are believed to be fatal. C. W. Danker, of the hook and ladder company, and Lieutenant Palmer were badly injured about the lower limbs. John Nichols received severe but not fatal injuries. Assistant Fire Marshal Petrie was on the roof when it fell and clung to a portion near the wall, but it gave way and he fell, with others, clear to the bottom, breaking his right leg and receiving other injuries. Three men, named Anderson, Daly and Heilman, a hook and ladder company, fell to the bottom amidst the fire. The fire originated among the flies back of the stage, and spread to the scenery and roof with incredible rapidity. The loss has not yet been estimated, but will be heavy. This theatre was destroyed about three years ago, having been the theatre of amusement and the great fire until the South Side theatres were rebuilt. Nearly \$20,000 were spent in decorating it this summer. W. E. Emmet has been recently the lessee and manager of the burned theatre.

STATISTICS. The dismissions in Philadelphia on the district attorney nomination have been healed by the declination of Mr. Sheppard, who had received the nomination of the anti-Hager wing, and Mr. Sheppard's friends will give the regular nominee, Mr. Hager, a cordial support.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Presbyterians in the Cumberland Valley, was celebrated at the Oakfield camp grounds yesterday. There were about one thousand persons in attendance, many having come in vehicles from the surrounding country.

Joseph Green, an old German, fell from the stone bridge over Limestone creek, in Milton, the other night, and was injured so badly that he died in a short time. The place where he fell over has been considered dangerous for some time, as part of the wall that extends above the roadway is broken down. Before he died Mr. Green declared how he happened to fall over the wall. He was stopped by a stranger, who inquired the way to the postoffice. After giving him the desired information Mr. Green, in turning around the dark, fell. Several years ago his wife fell down stairs and broke her neck.

AMERICA'S HEROPOSTUS. George Bancroft as a Presidential Elector. A caucus meeting was held in New York, N. Y., last week on the occasion of a caucus to elect delegates to the convention to be held in Providence for the purpose of nominating candidates for Congress and for presidential electors. Mr. Bancroft's name was made some of the prominent names, regarding the proposed nomination of George Bancroft, the venerable historian, as the head of the Democratic electoral ticket. Mr. Lawrence spoke as follows:

"Since the formation of the government the history of the United States has been one of antagonism to each other—the Democratic party, founded by Thomas Jefferson, and the Federal party, since falsely called Republicans, founded by Alexander Hamilton. So early as May 23, 1787, in the convention which met at Philadelphia to frame the constitution, Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, said: 'A popular election in this case is radically vicious. The ignorance of the people would put it in the power of some one set of men dispersed through the Union and acting in concert to defeat the best parties acting in antagonism to each other—the Democratic party, founded by Thomas Jefferson, and the Federal party, since falsely called Republicans, founded by Alexander Hamilton. So early as May 23, 1787, in the convention which met at Philadelphia to frame the constitution, Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, said: 'A popular election in this case is radically vicious. 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