Lancaster Intelligencer.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 30, 1880.

ANY person who * * * shall, with the intent to influence or intimidate such elector to give his vote for any particular candidate or candidates at such election, give, offer or promise to give such elector any office, place, appointment or employment, or threaten such elector with dismissal or discharge from any office, place, appointment or employment, public or private, then held by him, in case of his refusal to vote for any particular candidate or candidates at such election, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding two years.—*The* LAW *of Pennsylvania.*

Prejudice Versus Common Sense.

Party feeling will carry to Mr. Garfield his party vote, and would do so were he even believed by all those who vote for him to be as black as he is painted. Men do not think calmly and act coolly in these times of high political excitement. No one can doubt that a calm comparison of the two candidates would not be to the advantage of Garfield. Of the respectable men who will vote for him very many have this consciousness, notwithstanding their party fervor; but, nevertheless, their devotion to their party and their prejudice against its opponent solidly secures their vote against the better man. General Hancock is all that the Republican heart, judging by its loud expressions in the past, could wish for in a presidential candidate. As one of the most distinguished soldiers who fought for the Union cause, he ought to have the warm sympathy of the Republicans who have ever so fiercely proclaimed that cause to be their own. No one will forget the era that is just past when no one could get a nomination for office from the Republican party who had not been a soldier in the civil war. That was the touchstone as to a man's fitness for the people's reward. That day has come to an end. The Republican party no longer admires the soldier above the civilian. We have put the sincerity of their former devotion to the test by nominating a man for president who deserves well of the republic, according to the formerly announced canons of Republican belief. These canons are changed to suit changed circumstances; and we now learn that when former rebels support a Union general for the chief magistracy the cult of his service for the cause of the Union has lost its savor and no longer entitles him to the "loyal" vote of the country. Although we are one country we are yet two peoples. The Republican North will not take, at the hand of the South, even the warrior who conquered the South for her, to be the president of the united country. So say the Republican leaders and so will say the mass of the rank and file, following obediently the road marked out to them, and utterly failing to exercise the calm good sense which would save them from such folly. If the citizen could only depend upon himself to exercise a cool and sound judgment in political matters and to obey it, a democracy would be in practice as beautiful and beneficent as it is in theory. The idea is that the people will vote without prejudice and passion for what is their best interest; but that is certainly not the practice. The most of them are only governed by passion and prejudice, and if it was not for the conservative few who are sober enough to exercise good judgment in the midst of such scenes of turmoil as this, there would be a very poor show for the right ever to triumph, unless by accident.

Fortunately there is an independent class of voters who can be appealed to successfully in a political campaign, and it is to these that we look to give to Hancock their votes. They are called to his support in tones that they cannot mistake. Personally he is the best candidate, as few will deny; and those Republicans who hold the man to be more important than his party must go to him, whatever their prejudice against the Democracy. There is no doubt that General Hancock is stronger than his party. It was in this belief that he was nominated. The election will prove its truth and in our judgment there will be general surprise at the number of the electoral votes he will carry. Most persons, even Democrats, are looking only to New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Oregon, of the Northern states, with any confidence. They may confidently include many others, among them being Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Maine and California, That Hancock will be elected we consider to be indicated by all the signs of the times.

WATCH THE REPUBLICANS! *In heavy majority districts they will try to vote minors and persons who are not qualified by sixty days' residence and payment of taxes.* Let them have no such advantage. Arrange to arrest every fraudulent voter. Make a note of all suspicious voters. Keep tally of the vote cast during the day as nearly as you can keep the run of it. Unless you feel positively secure in the integrity and fairness of the election officers HAVE WATCHERS APPOINTED.

PLEASE give the election day your efforts and your teams. Let no Democrat remain at home, and change at least one Republican vote before you rest satisfied.

YOUR district can be made to increase its Democratic vote 10 per cent. over that cast for Tilden. See that this at least is done.

EVERY Democrat needs to make himself an active poll committeeman from this date until the polls close.

THE time for paying taxes, naturalization, etc., is over. Work is needed. GET OUT THE VOTE.

ON the eve of the great presidential election we beg our friends to bend every energy to secure the triumph of Hancock and English and the supremacy of constitutional government. Every day of the past ten has seen a strengthening of the Democratic line, the infusion of new courage, and the execution of new movements looking to VICTORY.

Republican rascality has made no break in the solid South. New York will be ours, and New Jersey. The Republicans claim Connecticut to be doubtful, but all the chances are in our favor, while New Hampshire, Maine and California, probably Indiana, Nevada and Oregon, are in all probability lost to the Republicans.

Pennsylvania is a battle-ground. The Democratic organization is thorough and complete. If every Democrat does his duty next Tuesday, this state will pay Hancock the debt under which he laid her at Gettysburg.

Now is the time to show our manhood. Democracy means work! work!! work!!! for the next few days.

After that VICTORY!

MR. E. HARPER JEFFRIES, who has accepted the sucked orange of the Republican nomination for city controller in Philadelphia, is no doubt a very reputable gentleman, but the fact that he is constrained to apologize to the machine managers in the same breath that he declares his purpose to administer the office according to law in the event of his election, is a striking commentary upon the Republican men and methods of the ring-ridden Quaker City.

DEMOCRATS should give special attention to the contest for DISTRICT ATTORNEY. Thousands of Republicans will not vote for the Republican nominee—T. J. DAVIS. He is grossly unfit for the office. An organized effort in his own party is being made to defeat him. We must keep and get every Democratic vote for Mr. MCMULLEN. Consent to no trading off on this office. WE CAN ELECT OUR CANDIDATE.

THE Democratic national committee propose to CARRY New York, Connecticut and New Jersey for Hancock, with all the chances in favor of Maine and Indiana, and a hopeful battle in California, Nevada, Oregon, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania. These, with the assured electoral votes from the South, afford every guarantee of HANCOCK'S election.

WHILE the Republicans, in their exultation, are parading and spending their money, Democrats can go to work quietly, thoroughly and effectively, cut down their majority in this county and help to carry the state for HANCOCK.

EVERY close congressional and legislative district in Pennsylvania is to be earnestly fought for and carried.

MINOR TOPICS.

HON. WILLIAM M. RAPSHER, late a Republican member of the Legislature, has joined the army of floppers, and declared for Hancock in unqualified terms. The cry is still they come. Only three days left to escape the deluge of next Tuesday.

COL. ROBERT P. DECHERT, the gallant candidate of the Pennsylvania Democracy for auditor general, is making a rattling canvass. Colonel Dechert won his epaulettes by conspicuous bravery on the field and will poll an astonishing soldier vote on Tuesday. Vote for Dechert.

OUR esteemed Republican contemporary the Philadelphia *Press*, ridicules the talk about Chinese cheap labor, alleging that the Chinese are forever coming, but never come. This, the Chicago *Times* proves, is a falsehood, of course. There is not a large city in the country in which Chinaman are not now found. In 1848 there were but three Chinamen in America. In 1850 the number in California had increased to 789. In another year that number had further increased. It was 4018. In 1868 there was 80,000. Now there are 161,200. The *Press* doesn't keep its eye open.

WE learn from the West Chester *Republican* that the Chester county prison was "handsomely decorated and brilliantly illuminated" in honor of a recent Republican torchlight parade in that borough. How appropriate to the occasion! And yet it was not necessary for the inmates of that jail to thus proclaim their well-known preference for Garfield and Arthur. But since they did it, we think Republican fellow feeling required that the outside portion of their party in line should have recognized the compliment paid them by their dearly beloved brethren behind the prison bars, by loud huzzas and by carrying their blazing torches "at a present" as they marched by the celled home of their unfortunate friends who will not be at liberty in time to cast their votes for Garfield and Arthur. Oh the times! Oh the manners!

IN the case of an application to strike off the names of certain students of St. Charles Borromeo college in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, assessed, and upon the extra assessment lists, Judge Ross, in a lengthy opinion, dismisses the petition. The election officers, he says, are to use their discretion in determining upon the residence or non-residence in the district of students offering to vote, and as a guide to the election board he says that whilst students may not vote because of their presence at the college for a competent period, but the election board will determine whether, in each case—for each case must be determined by its special facts—the person proposing to vote has elected the college as his place of residence, where he has been actually present for sixty days before the date of the coming election, if he be other wise competent, and where he has assumed or intends to assume all the duties, rights and responsibilities of citizenship. A permanent residence Judge Ross defines as one where the voter means to abide and become a citizen, until duty, business, moral obligations, contract relation, or convenience compels or induces him to elect a new home as his place of domicile.

George Heber, a deputy sheriff, was shot by Sylvester Merritt, at Sturgis City, Dakota. The killing was in self defence.

PERSONAL.

EDISON has lately gained twenty pounds in weight.

The Prince of WALES and GAMBETTA are firm friends.

Mr. TILDEN'S salary is paid to Hayes at the end of each month.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, a prominent politician, died last evening, at his residence, No. 1308 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

SARAH BERNHARDT'S dresses are to pay duty, by order of the treasury department: so at last the agony is over for every one but the actress.

The ex-Empress CARLOTTA has fortunately lost all memory of her Mexican experience. In the darkness of her mind she still retains the habits of court etiquette, and exacts all cermonious adjuncts, even to a guard of honor.

Count WILHELM BISMARCK, the chancellor's second son, greatly resembles his father, and is said to have much political ambition. He made a political speech lately, which is not very flatteringly commented upon.

WILLIAM B. SPOONER, a retired merchant of Boston, died in that city yesterday, aged 74 years. It is said that his charities reached $700,000, but notwithstanding this, and a loss of $150,000 by the great fire of 1872, he leaves a large property to his widow and relations.

Dr. EDWARD SEGUIN, celebrated as a specialist in the treatment of idiocy and allied nervous diseases, died on Thursday at his residence in New York, aged 69 years. He was a native of France and received his medical education in Paris, his teachers being Itard and Esquirol. In 1837 he undertook the treatment of an idiot boy, and in about a year after established the first school for idiots, which was the parent establishment of about 75 similar institutions now existing in civilized countries. He came to this country after the revolution of 1848, settling in Ohio. After a visit to his native country he settled in New York and completed his studies as an M. D. in the university college in 1861.

McMULLEN OR DAVIS?

A Republican Organ Declares for the Former.

The weekly edition of the *New Era* comes out to-day in the following editorial leader urging Republicans to scratch Davis, the Republican candidate for district attorney, and vote for McMullen, the Democratic candidate:

Why Davis Should be Defeated.

The constitution of Pennsylvania wisely makes provision against a partisan state judiciary. In Philadelphia both parties, earnestly as they are arrayed against each other on general political issues, unite in maintaining the purity, dignity and ability of their local judiciary. Judge Ludlow, a Democrat, was re-elected by the votes of both parties. On next Tuesday Judge Finletter, a Republican, will be re-elected by a unanimous vote, the Democracy offering no opposition. No Republican regrets having voted for Judge Ludlow, and no Democrat will regret having voted for Judge Finletter. No Republican is considered less loyal to Republican principles for having voted for Judge Ludlow, and no Democrat will be rated less loyal to the Democratic party for having voted for Judge Finletter. But the administration of justice is and will be all the better promoted by having raised the purity and efficiency of the judiciary above mere partisan consideration.

The office of controller of Philadelphia is nearly allied to a judicial office, and Mr. Pattison, the present Democratic incumbent, has so served the taxpayers, and his re-election by the aid of Republican votes seems so well assured, that Joel Cook, the Republican candidate, and an unexceptionable man, has withdrawn from the contest. Some two or three thousand Democrats, in the interest of municipal jobbers, who don't like Mr. Pattison's honest methods of running his office, will vote against him, but it is believed he will be re-elected by the combined votes of the honest, independent citizens and taxpayers of both parties.

The office of district attorney is more nearly allied to the judiciary in the administration of justice than any other. Every citizen is directly or indirectly interested in having it filled by an honest and competent man. That Thos. J. Davis is notoriously unfit for so high a trust no reasonable man can doubt, who read his professional record as published last week. The only defense he has offered we print to-day. No one can read it without feeling that it still further weakens his claims. With more than a weeks' time at his command since the specific charges were first printed he has utterly failed to meet the damaging facts of his record that stare the public in the face. As we have said elsewhere, the defeat of such a candidate is a public duty. *The election of the opposing candidate, Mr. McMullen, whose character for personal and professional integrity is above suspicion, has become a public necessity.* And this necessity exists only because Mr. Davis's friends, after repeated warnings and entreaties from the *New Era* and many of the most earnest and respectable Republicans in city and county, have refused to withdraw him from the ticket, that the vacancy might be filled with an honest and unexceptionable Republican.

The only way to make sure of saving the Republican party from disgrace and the county from an impending calamity, is to *vote for David McMullen.* If Davis is defeated, as we believe he will be, it cannot be done by voting a blank for district attorney. That would be only a half vote against him. The only objection any Republican can make to Mr. McMullen is "a Democrat." But he is honest and capable; and that he is popular among those who know him personally is attested by the fact that he has been elected and re-elected a member of the Lancaster city councils from one of the most intelligent Republican wards, and enjoys the respect and confidence of the best citizens of all parties.

What a Flat Iron Did.

Miss Dollie Hull, who is now keeping house for G. W. Smith, met with quite a serious accident yesterday morning. It seems the smoothing irons were kept on top of a high cupboard in the kitchen. She and E. V. Smith were lifting the cupboard for the purpose of putting some carpet under it when one of the irons toppled over and fell upon the head of Miss H., inflicting a terrible wound, which bled profusely until the arrival of Dr. J. B. Kohler, who attended her injuries. Although she did not become unconscious from the blow, she has since been suffering from severe pain in the head.—*New Holland Clarion.*

Prepared to Prove Their Truth.

Philadelphia Times.

If he [Thomas J. Davis] is an honest man and his professional conduct is blameless, he has been most atrociously libeled, and he is not left in doubt as to who will answer any legal complaint he may make. *The Times is prepared to prove* the substantial truth of the grave accusation made against him, and it *challenges him to attempt his own vindication where the truth and the whole truth can be judicially ascertained.*

MOREY.

THE MAN FULLY IDENTIFIED.

Just Like Him to Get Such a Letter.

The investigating committee from New York, which has been searching in Lynn for several days for traces of H. L. Morey, have found evidence enough to prove that such a person lived there, and not only his identity but his connection with the Manufacturers' Union has been established beyond a doubt. During the strikes and lockouts of 1877-8 many of the operatives employed to replace the strikers boarded at the Kirtland house, on Summer street, then kept by O. T. Roberts. The register of the house for the year 1878 has been examined, and H. L. Morey's name appears on three different pages, showing conclusively that he was at the hotel during that year or during the strike which then prevailed. Mr. Roberts is now proprietor of the Sagamore house, Lynn, and avers that he distinctly remembers Morey and states positively that he was the man who negotiated with him (Roberts) for the board of the shoemakers above referred to. This same Morey was in the employment of and received pay from the Manufacturers' Union at that time.

Following closely upon this fact comes the discovery that Morey's wife and mother are now residing in Ward 6, Lynn, and have signed the proper papers to establish his identity. Morey, it appears, was at different times during his life engaged in various kinds of business. He was traveling agent for several shows and again he appeared in the role of a sleight-of-hand performer. The Kirkland house register has been sent to the National Democratic committee.

The *Globe's* Lawrence correspondent has found in that city additional proof that H. L. Morey is not a myth. Samuel S. Morey, of that city, says H. L. Morey is his uncle, that H. L. was born in Andover, N. H., and is sixty years old. Some thirty years ago H. L. Morey went to New York, but returned a few years afterwards to Fisherville, N. H., where he was engaged in mercantile business. Later he went to Boston and was employed as agent for a commission house. He then went to Pennsylvania, where he was connected with an Employers' Union. He went to Lynn several years ago. In 1877 he was living with George W. Morey, on Boston street, Lynn. Henry or H. L. Morey was at that time greatly interested in political affairs and belonged to the "Employers' Union." His nephew says, "I think my uncle wrote that letter to Garfield," and added, it was "just like him to do such a thing."

The following affidavit furnishes additional evidence of the connection of H. L. Morey with the Employers' Union in Lynn, Mass., in January, 1880:

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.

Richard S. Goodwin, of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he resides at No. 119 Fourth avenue, in the City of New York. That he resided in Lynn, state of Massachusatts, from August 15, 1870, until January 15, 1880. That he is a shoe cutter by trade and was practising his trade in said city of Lynn; that there was an organization started between the 12th and 15th of January, 1878, by the shoe manufacturers of said city, known and spoken of as the Manufacturers' League, afterwards known as the Employers' Union. That the purpose of this union was to have their work done at such a price as they, the manufacturers, dictated regardless of the interests of the men employed to do such work. That to the best of this deponent's knowledge and belief, this organization, known as the Employers' Union, was in existence at the time deponent left the city of Lynn, to wit: January 15, 1880. That during deponent's residence in said city of Lynn and during the fourteen weeks' lockout of the Knight of St. Crispin, said Employers' Union had as their agent a man by the name of Morey, whose special duty it was to go through the farming districts to engage men to supply the places of those workmen who had participated in the lockout as aforesaid; that the matter of this man Morey's employment was the subject of common knowledge and conversation among the employees of the shoe manufacturers of that city; that the interests of the man Morey and these of the Employers' Union were identical, and that the action of the said union and the employment of the said Morey was the subject of constant discussion and comment among the members of the Knights of St. Crispin aforesaid; that the headquarters of the said Employers' Union was in a room in the First national bank building on Exchange street in said city.

(Signed) R. S. GOODWIN.

Affirmed to before me this twenty-seventh day of October, 1880.

(Signed) WILLIAM SUTPHIN.

Notary Public, New York City and County.

At a meeting of the Lynn Workingmen's association Wednesday evening, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, When this association was formed a resolution was incorporated into our platform of principles that as an association we were opposed to the importation of servile Chinese labor; and

Whereas, During the labor troubles of 1877 the Employers' Union then existing delegated one of their number to visit North Adams, where Chinese labor had been already introduced, and examine into its workings with a view of introducing it into this city, and

Whereas, During the lockout of 1877–78 the Employers' Union advocated the introduction of Chinese labor to take the place of shoemakers then engaged in the lockout: and

Whereas, We have seen published a letter purporting to be written by General Garfield, the nominee of the Republican party, to H. L. Morey, Employers' Union, Lynn, Mass., favoring the transportation of Chinese labor; and,

Whereas, We have seen published General Garfield's denial of the letter: therefore, be it

Resolved, That judging from the previous intention of the Employers Union of this city to introduce Chinese labor, and also General Garfield's public record on the labor question, we are convinced that the letter is authentic, and heartily denounce the nominee of the Republican party for his attempt to reduce the free labor of the United States to the level of the slave laborer of China, and ask our brother workingmen throughout the country to express their disapproval at the polls of such sentiments and such a man.

THE GARFIELD-MOREY LETTER.

A "Prosecution Conducted for Public Clamor."

At the conclusion of the testimony of Leet, the newspaper reporter, as printed in our telegraphic advices yesterday, Mr. Bell, of the prosecution, said he would like an adjournment, as he had other witnesses to examine who were not present. He expected, he said, a witness from Lynn, Massachusetts, who had not yet arrived, and that Mr. Payne, his other expert witness, was lying ill and unable to attend. This was objected to by Mr. Brooke, and General Pryor (also for defense) said he thought it was due to his side to allow him to produce the proof of the genuineness of the letter. Mr. Stoughton shook his head, and General Pryor continuing said: "Ah! I well knew my friend would shake his head. It is not the purpose of prosecution to allow us to proceed with our evidence so that it will let have its legitimate effect in the country." [Applause.]

Judge Davis—"Officers, put out those in the rear portion of the room."

This was speedily done, and Mr. Stoughton arising said that he knew now the reason why the envelope had not been previously produced. The stamps on it were not genuine, and witnesses to prove that fact would be called from Washington and from Lynn. He denied the imputation of General Pryor, saying that the prosecution was honestly conducted and would be spedily continued.

Mr. Brooke replied maintaining that if he had proof to offer to show the genuineness of the letter, no adjournment should be granted, and he should be allowed to present it. The prosecution, he continued, could procure their witnesses by telegraphing for them and examining them when they arrived.

Mr. Brooke contended that the prosecution was conducted for public clamor and not for the purpose of convicting or having held for trial the defendant, who he claimed had waived an examination and demanded a speedy trial, which the prosecution would not allow. He was ready and anxious to disprove the charge of the falsity of the letter, and demanded as his right an opportunity of furnishing such proofs without adjournment.

This was objected to by Mr. Bell and Colonel Bliss, who stated that they thought their witnesses would be here to-morrow. Judge Davis then adjourned the case until 2 o'clock, saying he would give both sides an opportunity to present their evidence, and if the prosecution are not ready the defence can proceed and give way when the prosecution are ready.

When court reassembled at 2 o'clock Abram S. Hewitt entered with Pryor and Brooke. His presence gave rise to the report that he was to take the stand as witness for the defense. Hogan was recalled and testified that he had examined the envelope and found erasures. Also that the figure on stamp was printed while the figure 1 was not, but was a longitudinal stroke. The stamp on the revesse also showed evidence of erasures. On cross examination he said he examined the envelope at the postoffice. Brooke said he understood the envelope was not to go out of the possession of the court and called attention to the fact that it was not in the same condition as when it was delivered. Judge Davis said he cut off part of the edge, but the tears in it were all there.

John Phin, editor of the *American Journal of Microscopy*, and other experts, who, in answer to questions by the prosecution said they had been summoned by Chairman Jewell and expected to be paid for their services, testified to their belief that erasures had been made upon the envelope, and the remainder of the afternoon was taken up with the evidence of postoffice officials as to the time of mails, etc. The examination was adjourned until 11 this morning.

MORE ABOUT MOREY.

Incontrovertible Proof of his Identity

His Mother Comes Forward and Makes an Affidavit.

The following has been issued from the headquartors of the national Democratic committee:

The following is an affidavit of Clara S. Morey, of Lynn, Massachusetts, mother of H. L. Morey, to whom General Garfield is said to have written the famous Chinese letter:

"I, the undersigned, Clara S. Morey, of the city of Lynn, county of Essex, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, on oath do depose and say that I have lived in Lynn, aforesaid, from ten to fourteen years last passed, and that my son H. L. Morey, has visited me frequently from time to time until within the past eleven months, and that since I know nothing of his whereabouts.

"Witness my hand and seal this 26th day of October, A. D. 1880.

"CLARA S. MOREY."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Essex county, ss.

"LYNN, October 26, 1880.

"Personally appeared before me on the above date, Clara S. Morey, who is to me personally known, and made oath that the above affidavit by her subscribed is true.

"GEORGE TARBOX,

"Justice of the Peace."

Attached to the affidavit is a certificate from the clerk of the superior court, certifying to Tarbox's appointment as notary.

ANOTHER BLACK EYE.

Lynn Workingmen Repudiate Garfield and His Chinese Record.

At a meeting of the Lynn Workingmen's association the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, When this association was formed a resolution was incorporated into our platform of principles that as an association we are opposed to the importation of servile Chinese labor.

And Whereas, During the labor troubles of 1877 the Employers' Union then existing delegated one of their number to visit Nhrth Adams, where Chinese labor had been already introduced, and examine into its workings with the view of introducing it into the city:

And Whereas, During the lockout of 1877-8 the Employers' Union advocated the introduction of Chinese labor to take the place of shoemakers then engaged in the lockout;

And Whereas, We have seen published a letter purporting to be written by General Garfield, the nominee of the Republican party, to H. L. Morey, Employers' Union, Lynn, Massachusetts, favoring the importation of Chinese labor;

And Whereas, We have seen published General Garfield's denial of the letter: therefore, be it

Resolved, That judging from the previous intention of the Employers' Union of this city to introduce Chinese labor, and also General Garfield's public record on the labor question, we are convinced that the letter is authentic, and heartily denounce the nominee of the Republican party for his attempt to reduce the free labor of the United States to the level of the slave labor of China, and ask our brother working men throughout the country to express their disapproval at the polls of such sentiments and such a man.

NOT FOR GARFIELD.

Neal Dow Explodes the Latest Republican Roorback.

Gen. Neal Dow, of Maine, Prohibition candidate for president, has sent the following telegram, dated Portland, Maine, to Charles H. Hovey, secretary of the national Prohibition committee: "There is no truth whatever in the report that I have in any way changed my relation to the Prohibition party to which I am thoroughly true and loyal. I have never swerved in the least from that line of conduct as the right and best."

No Fusion There.

At a joint meeting of the Republican state central and executive committees of Virginia, held yesterday in Richmond, a resolution was adopted contradicting as false the rumor that the Republican electoral ticket in that state has been or is about to be withdrawn, and calling upon all Republicans, whether Funders or Readjusters, to vote the Garfield and Arthur electoral ticket. The committee sent a telegram to the Republican national committee requesting the recall of their agents in Richmond, Messrs. Loveland and Burr.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

Perishing in a Burning Building.

A fire occurred at Bridgewater, near Rochester, Pa., yesterday, which destroyed one frame and one brick dwelling. Mrs. Hempshill, eighty years of age, who was too feeble to help herself, perished in the flames. Two little boys who were in the habit of carrying coal for the old lady are also missing and are supposed to have perished.

TWO GREAT ACTRESSES.

Sara Bernhardt and Clara Morris in On Theatre. The One in a Box and the Other on the Stage.

Mlle. Bernhardt went to see Clara Morris play the part of *Alixe* in the play of "The Countess de Somerive." At the Park theatre, New York, a great throng assembled to see her. It was nearer 9 o'clock than 8 when the curtain rose on the first act. Miss Morris is the second person who appears in the play. She was received with moderate enthusiasm. Dressed in white muslin, and acting a part that in this act certainly is indifferent, it was evident that many in the house did not recognize her. When the act was closed Mlle. Bernhardt entered. She passed along the aisle to the left of the house and entered the box to the right of the stage on the ground tier. Two of her six managers, Messrs. Jarrett and Schwab, accompanied her. The box was draped with the flags of France and America. Breathless silence and the craning of every neck in the house greeted the immediate entrance of the slender and gifted Parisienne. It was only when she had seated herself, with much art and pretty circumstance, that the subdued applause began to break forth. It grew, until the Bernhardt, half rising, inclined her body gracefully. The orchestra played the "Marseillaise." It is a singular fact that this air has always been produced in a lugubrious manner before Mlle. Bernhardt. The performance was especially lugubrious last night. People were incited to make a noise both by a wish to stamp out the music and by the desire to greet Mlle. Bernhardt. The Parisian actress wore a hat trimmed with white, whose broad brim was drawn down on both sides of her face and fastened under her chin. Her face was to be viewed as if at the extremity of a funnel of daisies. She wore a dress of black silk, with plentiful white lace trimming about the throat and neck.

The greeting of the French actress had subsided when the curtain rose on the second act. Miss Morris, still arrayed in her simple dress of white muslin, was the first character to appear. Instantly such an enthusiasm broke forth as heretofore there had been no intimation of. It was as if the patriotism had got the upper hand. This was probably the explanation of it. Eyes were fixed on the Bernhardt, and hands made thunder for the popular American. Miss Morris stopped at the front of the stage, seemingly amazed. She waited for the applause to subside; it only grew louder. She bowed to the audience. The great enthusiastic noise continued. She turned with a flushed face to the box in which the Bernhardt sat and twice bent in a deep courtesy. Mlle. Bernhardt rose and returned the salute as gracefully as it was given. The applause then reached its height, and Miss Morris, deeply flushed, retired for a moment, evidently to control her feelings. "Let me pour you some coffee" were her first words as she returned to her place. They were almost a humorous echo of the enthusiasm which had stirred her beyond her self possession.

As the play went on the acting of Miss Morris was watched with the keenest interest by her celebrated visitor. The long and wrinkled white kid gloves of the Parisian often met in applause of some well-rendered point, and this was invariably a signal for an outbreak on the part of the rest of the audience.

Words From Gen. Hancock.

Gen. Hancock was called upon yesterday by Col. James Cavanaugh of the Sixty-ninth regiment, accompanied by Col. D. Noble Rowan of Pleasant Bayou, Texas, who served in the Ninty-seventh New York regiment during the war. His brother L. H. Rowan, and Mr. W. L. Brown completed the party. At a remark by Col. Cavanaugh, deprecating the course of many Republican manufacturers in coercing the votes of their employees, Gen Hancock said he had yet to learn of any Democratic, independent or other manufacturer desirious of changing the present administration of the government having pursued that course. "The coercion of votes," he continued, "affects the manhood of the people, and I would wish no coerced votes cast for me. If employed men have not the courage to resist interference with their freedom at the ballot box, it will not be long before they will be driven to the polls, if any polls should then exist. The ballot box should be guarded, and the greater the danger the stronger should be the guards. Liberty is a priceless treasure, gained only through great trials, and if once lost it can only be regained by trials still greater. The purity of the ballot box is the only safeguard of liberty, and when once secured it should be the duty of every voter to use his best efforts to preserve that purity.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

Joseph B. Dixon, late editor of the Homer (N. Y.) *Republican*, was run over and killed on the railroad at Syracuse.

According to the *Tribune* the recent hurricane on the lakes caused a loss of $500,000 in property, and 91 human lives.

The drought in southwestern Virginia, was broken yesterday by a heavy and continous rain.

Mrs. Augusta Schuler, aged 40 years, died at Addison, Illinois, on Thursday, of hydrophobia. She was bitten ten months ago.

Mrs. Kirby died at Robertsonville, near Franklin, Ky., on Thursday, of hydrophobia. She was bitten by a bull pup last summer.

The schooner Edward Parke capsized on Humboldt Bar, California, on Thursday evening, and a sailor and a passenger were drowned.

A boiler in Robertson's paper mill, at Hinsdale, N. H., burst yesterday morning, killing one man and injuring several others. The loss in property is $20,000.

Mark Hyman, 13 years of age, being fearful of a whipping by his father, swallowed corrosive sublimate, in Riverhead, L. I., on Thursday night, and is not expected to recover.

Pink Walker and James Snead were shot, the former fatally, near Warrenton, Ohio, last Monday, by Miner Collier. No cause for the deed is reported. Collier is at large.

Jean Baptiste Narbonne has been arrested at Lachute, Quebec, for having murdered his brother Alexis, five years ago. The prisoner confessed the crime, saying he was urged to its commission by his step-mother, in order that they might get the brother's money.

John Hadley and Albert Bray, working in the Sayreville, N. J., clay pits, were buried alive yesterday by the caving in of an embankment. It is said the Clay Pit company had been notified of the probability of such a disaster, but took no precautions against it.

Two passenger trains ran into each other at Burgettstown, 28 miles west of Pittsburgh. Both trains were traveling eight miles per hour. The engines, tenders and baggage cars of both trains were badly wrecked. Michael Lanegan, Thos. Cunningham and John Cunningham, three young men, tramps, were stealing a ride on train No. 9 and were instantly killed. They were mangled fearfully. J. Henderson, fireman on the same train, was also killed, and Engineers Garvey and Thompson were both badly hurt, but will live. The accident resulted from the train men misunderstanding orders.

STATE ITEMS.

Men of Pennsylvania, voters of the Keystone state, will you forget the gallant soldier who saved the state in 1863? We believe you will not be so ungrateful, but that on the contrary you will voice the real sentiment of the state by giving your votes to Gen. Hancock.

General Hancock, the son and defender of Pennsylvania, was publicly *burned in effigy* by the Republicans of the town of Laeyville, Wyoming county, on the night of the 15th instant. Soldiers of Pennsylvania, what do you think of such a dastardly act?

Two laborers, who were moving iron beams upon the second floor of the new depot of the elevated railroad at Sixteenth and Filbert street, Philadelphia, fell to the ground yesterday morning about ten o'clock. Samuel Erskine, residing at Thirty-seventh and Story streets, West Philadelphia, struck upon his head on a brick pile and received injuries which caused his death in about an hour. The other man was taken to the hospital.

After Chittenden's $5,000.

To the Editor of the Times.

I have heard that the Hon. S. B. Chittenden, of New York, has offered a reward of $5,000 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the writer of the Garfield "Chinese" letter. Please say in your daily *Times* if such a reward is bonafide, as we think we have the man in our town.

Very respectfully,

D. K. MCDONALD.

MENTOR, O., October 27, 1880.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE STATE FIELD TRIALS.

Close of the Meeting—Award of Prizes.

Through a dreary, drizzling, chilling rain, the field trials of the State Field Trials association were resumed yesterday, on the same grounds, near Manheim, on which the trials of Wednesday were had.

The first brace of dogs put down for the All Ages stakes were Mr. Slayton's Belton and Mr. Yearsley's Little Lady. In the first field Belton found a brace of birds which he flushed. One of them was marked down in the woods not far off and Belton pointed it. Little Lady was called up to back him, but refused to do so, passing between the gun and the dog. The gun was ordered to kill, and Belton retrieved the bird and was awarded the heat.

Mr. Brown's Dash, who had won a heat, and May Lavarack, who had drawn a "bye" (which is equivalent to a heat), were next put down, Dash flushed a bird and the dogs were sent into the thickets, where the birds had gone. Dash made a second flush, presumably of the same birds. In the same thicket he pointed a bird, but when the gun went up to kill, Dash jumped in and caught the bird. Dash found another bird on the hill, but pointed unsteadily. May Lavarack passed him and made a flush, the birds passing out of sight. As the dogs had now been on for about four hours, birds very scarce and the weather very unfavorable, the judges called up the owners and asked them whether they were willing to abide the decision of the judges without further continuing the heat. Answering affirmatively, the heat was awarded to May Lavarack.

Mr. Saeger's Doctor and Mr. Snellenberg's Thunder, each of whom had won a heat in the All Ages stakes, were next put down, and hunted until dark, but put nothing up, and they were called in.

Mr. Slayton, the secretary of the association, then offered the following resolution:

"That the first prize, $100, in the All Ages stake, be equally divided among those dogs which, by virtue of their positions, are entitled to compete for the first prize; and that the second and third prizes be equally divided among those dogs remaining in the stalls.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Under this resolution Mr. Snellenberg's Thunder, Button and May Lavarack, Mr. Saeger's Doctor and Mr. Slayton's Belton were each awarded $20.

The second and third prizes were divided among the following named dogs, each of which was awarded $10.75: Mr. Steahman's Pat and Biddy, Mr. Brown's Dash, Mr. Yearsley's Countess, Roxey and Little Ladyand Mr. Henricks' King Dash.

The withdrawals from the stake for All Ages were as follows: Mr. Seiler's Dash, and Mr. McConnell's Lady Lavarack.

Mr. Shusler's Cornelia, Mr. Given's Minerva, and Mr. Diffenderffer's Leah were absent.

The members of the association returned to the Stevens house, this city, at half-past 8 o'clock, and there made the following divisions of the Puppy stakes, it being impossible to run off the trials:

Mr. Yearsley's Bess, Little Lady and Mack; Mr. Snellenberg's Dick, Daisy and Mary Lavarack; Mr. McConnell's Lady Lavarack, and Mr. Diffenderffer's Roxy Boy, each $9.

Abbey W., Dart, Bob and Ned, entered for the Puppy stakes, were absent.

The Nursery stakes were divided among the following named dogs, each of which were awarded $22.50: Mr. Henricks's Dolly Edwin, Mr. Saeger's Smart, Mr. Snellenberg's Pet Lavarack and Sue Lavarack.

Thus ended a rather unprofitable and unpleasant meeting of the association—the chief drawbacks being the exceptionally bad weather and the unexpected scarcity of birds. This morning nearly all the gentlemen of the association, with their dogs, left Lancaster for their homes. In dismissing the meeting we again take occasion to return thanks to Dr. Rowe, of the Chicago *Field*, I. R. Slayton, Pittsburgh, the secretary of the association, and Mr F. Satterthwait, of the New York *Forest and Stream*, for many courtesies extended and valuble information furnished.

ALL HOLLOW E'EN.

An Ancient and Peculiar Holiday in Which Young America Now Figures.

That peculiar holiday or observance "All Hollow E'en" or "Hollow Eve" as the boys term it, occurs to-morrow. How it ever became an occasion for a rampant spirit of mischief is not known. In Scotland the custdm at one time was for the better classes to leave food in exposed places for the poor people who were at liberty to take it after night-fall without fear or molestation. The cry was "Haul all in." The occasion as is well known was formerly one of a religious observance, it being the eve of All Saints day, observed by the Catholic and one or two other denominations, but it has degenerated sadly in America, and is only used for the working of mischief by the small boy and his elder brother.

Hearing and Writ.

George Utter, of Columbia, had a hearing before Alderman McConomy this morning, on a charge of concealing goods to defraud his creditors, on complant of Daniel Mayer, of Philadelphia. The alderman returned the case to court, and in default of bail the defendant was committed to prison.

After the man was committed A. J. Kauffman, esq., his counsel, stated that he would take out a writ and have the man taken to court, where the case would be reheard, The man was taken into court but he was remanded to prison until Thursday, when the case will be reheard.

Ordination.

On Monday, All Saint's day, Mr. David B. Willson, of this city, will be ordained deacon at St. James church, by the Right Rev. Bishop Howe, service commencing at 10 a. m.