Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 7, 1883.

The Election.

Election day has come and gone, and among victors and vanquished there will be felt an equal sense of relief. The nervous strain and wear and tear of excitement attendant on the campaign will be gladly laid aside, and the citizen will return to his daily avocation, satisfied that whether he is on the winning or losing side, the country is safe. For the Democrats, the campaign which has just closed has many encouraging aspects. In Massachusetts, a strong Republican state that three years ago gave Garfield 53,245 majority, a fierce personal battle was waged between the Butler and anti-Butler forces. The victory of the latter is significant as showing that the people of the Bay state have reached the conclusion that "the old man eloquent" has gone high enough on the ladder of political fame, and notice is distinctly served on the country that the Butler presidential boom has gone the way of all flesh.

In New York the head of the state ticket was largely cut by reason of his high license record while in the Legislature, but there is little doubt that the remainder of the ticket has been elected by good majorities. Over-confidence as the result of the tremendous victory in that state last year caused many Democrats to imagine that no effort would be required, and the general Democratic apathy accounts for the closeness of the vote. Had it been a presidential year New York would have answered with no uncertain sound, as its population is essentially Democratic. New Jersey, whose inhabitants more nearly resemble those of New York than any other state, answered the Democratic roll-call with a good round majority for the gubernatorial candidate, and there need be no fear as to its position in the contest of next year. In Maryland, with a bitter local fight in Baltimore, the Democratic stronghold, the state ticket has been elected by good figures; and in Virginia, where the Democracy were fighting a desperate battle with the Repudiators, entrenched in the offices, appealing to race prejudices in support of their ticket and backed by the Arthur administration, the indications point to Democratic success.

In our own state the Republican dry bones were given a rattling up such as they never before experienced. With the factions united and political life or death trembling in the balance, Republicans worked as they have never done before. Yet the returns show a decrease of more than 20,000 over Garfield's majority three years ago. The Republican gain was noticeable largely in Philadelphia, where the greatest facilities possible are given for Republican fraud. The rural districts held their Democratic strength measurably, although the importance of victory this year to give the Republicans a fighting chance in the presidential battle tended to bring out a larger Republican than Democratic vote. All in all, the results show a drawn battle in the skirmish preliminary to next year, with much depending on the wise action of Congress, which meets in December.

The Defeat of Page.

The defeat of S. Davis Page for controller in Philadelphia shows that the much vaunted freedom from bossism of that city is a vain delusion. With the support of a united and aggressive Democracy, earnestly favored by such influential newspapers as the *Times*, the *Press* and the *Ledger*, and with the Committee of One Hundred struggling for him and its own future existence, the bosses have proven omnipotent over all. The verdict may be accepted as a distinct rebuke to honesty and non-partisan fidelity in official place, and an open letter of notification that the ringsters of that city have returned to stay. Not that Mr. Jeffries is personally a dangerous man to place in this responsible office. He is reputed to be an excellent business man of irreproachable character. But the power that nominated and elected him is a Samson in its strength, and before its blightning influence the new controller must inevitably bow. After all that has been gained on the side of reform in that ring-ridden city, pity it is that the vitally important outpost of the controllership should have been captured by the unscrupulous enemy. For the result the Democracy and the Committee of One Hundred are in no wise responsible. It was a Republican victory, pure and simple, and that party is welcome to the delicate morsel that it must continue to chew for four years to come.

Divorce Legislation

The alarming increase of divorce for one cause or another has excited considerable discussion in religious circles. The Catholic council of New York and the Episcopal convention in Philadelphia, both took a determined stand against it, and the Presbyterians of New York nearly went to the extremity of voting a resolution of thanks to the Catholic council for the high ground taken by them against this most pernicious evil. Dr. Leonard W. Bacon contributes an article on divorce reform to the *Princeton Review* which contains many sensible suggestions. The substance of these is that the divorce laws, bad as they are, ought to be better administered, and that the legal procedure for separation should be more open and deliberate, allowing greater chance for personal persuasion and religious influence. This is a step in the right direction. The secrecy with which divorce proceedings may be conducted constitutes their principal evil to society. Unhappy married people would make a greater effort to harmonize their differences if publicity were given to all applications for divorces. The scandal that might possibly result, it would seem, would be more than counterbalanced by the greater good that would come in the making of the marital tie more indissoluble. Perhaps one of the best plans for ameliorating this unhappy condition of domestic affairs would be the prohibition of early marriages. The maxim of the law that the contract of an infant has no validity is considered good in every other but the marriage contract. This, the most important of all in its bearing on society, may be entered into by the veriest children, and this undue freedom seems to be at the root of the whole evil.

If the people of Philadelphia can stomach Jeffries, the rest of the state will endeavor to hold him down.

New York, New Jersey and Virginia are a good trio with which to speed the going of the Republican party next year.

The rebuke administered to honesty in official place in the defeat of Page in Philadelphia is the proudest feather that will adorn the Republican cap to day.

The Democratic stay-at-homes who cannot be brought to the polls in an "off" year will all be out in the next campaign, and then look out for a Democratic tidal wave.

Hereafter the retail sale of intoxicating liquors on credit in Prussia will be punished by withdrawal of the license. This will be a severe blow at the slate market.

The four negroes that were killed on Saturday in Danville, Virginia, might have voted the Mahone ticket for all the good that it would have done. The fall of the Repudiator shows that Virginia is awakening to a sense of her long tarnished honor.

Republican majority in 1880, 37,276; Republican majority in 1883, less than 15,000. The "grand old party" has been given a temporary reprieve in this state, but the indications in the other doubtful states show that it has only one more year to live.

Virginia has nobly asserted herself by repudiating Repudiator Mahone, and the Old Dominion, mother of presidents, is to be congratulated that the blot on her fair escutcheon will soon be entirely effaced. The success of this unprincipled confederate brigadier would have jeopardized the interests of the state and his downfall has come none too soon.

Judge Hoadly is averse to having any unnecessary display on the occasion of his inauguration. Therein he displays his good common sense. Thomas Jefferson rode to Washington on horseback and tied his horse to a hitching post while he was taking the presidential oath. The return to democratic simplicity in Hoadly's determination is much to be commended.

NOVEMBER.

Ah, me! it was my childhood's thought,
If He should make my web a blot
On life's fair picture of delight,
My heart's content would find it right
But oh, these waves and leaves,
When happy stoic Nature grieves,
So human yet so beautiful
As their murmurs mine to lull.
On this altar God hath built
I lay my vanity and guilt;
Nor me can Hope or Passion urge
Hearing as now the lofty dirge
Which blasts of Northern mountains hymn,
Nature's funeral, high and dim,
Sable pageantry of clouds,
Mourning summer laid in shrouds.

—*Emerson.*

PERSONAL.

Rev. Dr. Talmage is to lecture in Mississippi during September.

Herbert Spencer's most important works have been translated into Japanese.

Ex Lieutenant Flipper, colored, who has figured in several army sensations, is chief clerk in a laundry at El Paso, Texas.

William Y. Butes, the cowboy poet, is thirty years old, wholly without education and spends all his time on the plains.

The pope, it is reported, in now engaged in reviewing voluminous notes on a forthcoming circular to the faithful touching the subject of philosophy.

Edgar Fawcett, the novelist prefers to do his writing in a cafe or some other place where he can smoke cigarettes and sip wine while working.

Harry Irving, Ellen Terry and Madame Nilson all received invitations to make the Vanderbuilt house their home during their stay in New York, and all declined them.

President Arthur looks thinner and is somewhat paler than before his summer vacation, says a Washington correspondent. He is working hard at his annual message, but otherwise takes life easy at the Soldiers' home.

James Watson Webb, journalist and statesman, is the last link of a famous chain of old New Yorkers which death has torn asunder—Thurlow Weed, Peter Cooper Horace Greeley, William Cullen Bryant, Bayard Taylor, William E. Dodge and A. T. Stewart. All are dead but Mr. Webb, but he remains hale and hearty, with all the strength of his early manhood clinging to him.

Irving is not the only actor whose "mannerisms" on the stage have attracted the attention of the audience. Garrick sputtered like George III; Edmund Kean croaked like a raven; John Philip Kemble had chronic asthma and always spoke in a high falsetto; Macready stammered and grunted; Forrest chewed like an ox; Burke twisted his legs, while Charlotte Cushman had a broken voice. Even Rufus Choate was once referred to as a "monkey in convulsions" while on a lecturing platform.

Princess Dolgotouki, the widow of the late Czar of Russia, who has been wandering about Europe for the last two years like an unquiet spirit has purchased a large mansion in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogue. She does not intend to live permanently in Paris, but it will be her head quarters, and she will reside there for a few months each year. The princess possesses an immense fortune, which had been invested out of Russia in the lifetime of Alexander II.

Modjeska's Corsets.

Modjeska is sporting a pair of corsets made for her by a Michigan firm. They are thus described:

One is of light transparent, fine silk bolting cloth, and with all its beautiful silk embroidery and point lace trimming weighs only five and a half ounces, with the steels, bones eyelets and buckles all included. The other is of cream colored satin, lined with white satin, heavily "fanned" and embroidered with white satin; rich point lace encircles the bust, and across the waist in front Modjeska, in the form of letters which head her show bills, is heavily embroidered in white silk. Upon the lighter corset the name in the same place and style of letters is hand painted. They are enclosed in silk lined boxes, with the autograph of the countess on the inside cover.

Starved to Death.

Frank Wilkes, of Zanesville, O., grandson of Commodore Wilkes, United States navy, while herding sheep near Pleasant Valley station, Utah, got lost and died of starvation and exposure. The remains were sent to Ohio.

FIVE AND FIVE.

HOW THE TEN STATES VOTED YESTERDAY.

Mahone crushed by the Democrats in Virginia and the State Redeemed—New Jersey goes Democratic, as do Maryland and Mississippi—New York Doubtful, but Probably Democratic—Pennsylvania Republican—An Even Divide of Ten States, Five to Each Party.

There were elections in ten states yesterday, for various offices, and up to this morning the advices received indicate that the honors were about equally divided between the two parties. Massachusetts, which many supposed and a few hoped would re-elect Ben Butler, has defeated him by placing the Republican candidate, Robinson, in the gubernatorial chair by a majority of about 15,000. In Minnesota, which is a strong Republican state, it is altogether likely that that party has again carried it, although the meagre returns received thus far indicate that the Democratic candidate for governor, who is a Norwegian, is elected, as four-fifths of the Republican voters of the state are of that nationality. In Connecticut the Republicans have won, which is generally a forgone conclusion in that state. They have carried the Legislature, probably by forty majority on joint ballot and probably have nine of the twelve senators. This will make the next Senate stand fourteen Republicans and ten Democrats. Reports from throughout Nebraska show that a fair vote has been cast. The election is for a justice of the supreme court and four regents of the state university. The regents are conceded to the Republicans, but there was an animated contest for judge, and the result is yet very doubtful. Virginia, Mahone's state, has come up nobly and vindicated its Southern honor by emphatically and implicitly repudiating the methods of Mahone and his corrupt following, in spite of the open encouragement he received from the administration. Mahone is beaten and the Democrats claim the House by 4 to 6 and the Senate by 2. Richmond city gives the Democrats 2,700 majority. Her whole polled vote is over 13,000, the largest ever cast. New Jersey, too, has shown its firm and royal adherence to the party of the people by electing Leon Abbett, in the face of a determined, continued and bitter opposition, governor on the Democratic ticket, with the assembly Democratic and the Senate probably so. In Maryland, McLane, a Democratic governor, has been placed in the chair by a majority which is undoubtedly very large, as he carried Baltimore city by 7,000; other returns from the state are not yet in. There are very meagre advices from Mississippi, but what are at hand indicate undoubted Democratic victory by a sweeping majority. New York is in doubt, and it will require all of to day to give a definite result, and both parties claimed it this morning. The Poughkeepsie district, a most formidable Republican stronghold, was carried yesterday by a Democratic majority of 4,000. Hendrix, Dem., is thought to be elected mayor of Brooklyn over Low, the Republican candidate. The Republicans have carried Pennsylvania by a majority of about 20,000. The returns received from the first indicated a Republican victory. At 11 o'clock the Democrats had given up the state. The comparisons were made with the vote for governor last year, the Beaver and Stewart vote being added. The aggregate vote is small, probably not exceeding 600,000 in the state. There was no such scratching on the state ticket as was expected.

A total vote of 130,933 was polled in Philadelphia, a decrease of 16,017 from the total vote polled in November, 1882, for governor. Mr. Jeffries, Republican candidate for controller, received 65,882 votes to 64,651 for Page, the Democratic candidate, a majority of 1,171 for the Republican nominee. Mr. Niles' majority was 20,981, which indicates that Jeffries fell 19,810 behind his ticket. The Republicans polled within 3,028 of the combined vote for Beaver and Stewart in 1882, while the Democrats fell off 12,553 from the Pattison following of last year.

The State Officers Elected.

Auditor general, Jerome B. Niles, Republican.

State treasurer, William Livsey, Republican.

The new auditor general succeeds John Lemon, Republican, and will hold the office for three years from the first Monday of May next. The new state treasurer succeeds Silas M. Baily, Republican, and will hold the office for two years from May next.

RETURNS IN DETAIL.

Estimates of the Counties in the State Up to Two O'Clock Wednesday Morning.

The following table gives the estimates of the votes of the counties of this state as received up to this morning:

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.	
Allegheny	6500	Adams	450
Armstrong	300	Bedford	350
Beaver	600	Berks	5500
Blair	600	Bucks	600
Bradford	2000	Cambria	700
Butler	400	Carbon	480
Cameron	75	Centre	1100
Chester	2250	Clarion	1200
Crawford	200	Clearfield	1500
Dauphin	1800	Clinton	500
Delaware	1700	Columbia	2000
Erie	900	Cumberland	900
Forest	50	Elk	600
Franklin	100	Fayette	1050
Huntingdon	600	Fulton	300
Indiana	1800	Greene	2000
Jefferson	150	Juniata	250
Lackawanna	250	Lehigh	1500
Lancaster	6700	Luzerne	1200
Lawrence	1200	Lycoming	750
Lebanon	1500	Mifflin	110
McKean	250	Monroe	2300
Mercer	150	Montgomery	250
Perry	75	Montour	650
Philadelphia	20981	Northampton	2800
Potter	400	Northumb'nd	800
Snyder	350	Pike	850
Somerset	1300	Schuylkill	1400
Susquehanna	600	Sullivan	300
Tioga	1800	Wayne	400
Union	575	Westmoreland	1000
Venango	200	Wyoming	300
Warren	300	York	3500
Washington	100		
Total	56756	Total	37590

Apparent Republican majority, 19,166

IN OTHER STATES.

An Exciting Contest Throughout Virginia—Mahone Probably Beaten.

Amidst the greatest excitement throughout Virginia the election took place Tuesday. Men in all sections were armed to the teeth, and the consciousness of this fact made the election officers very cautious. Many ex-Confederates had their old revolvers out for the first time since they used them in battle. Even society men, visiting in the cities in the night, strove in vain by sitting on corners of chairs to conceal the pistols in their hip pockets. Knowing of all this the vigilance of the peace officers was doubled and every effort was made to secure the smooth working of the election. In Danville, where the greatest disturbance was apprehended, the city was quiet. Mahone gave the negroes their orders not to vote and they remained away from the polls. This is an acknowledged part of the Mahone returning board plan to throw out the vote of Danville upon the plea of intimidation of negroes. In other sections of the state, where the black vote is heaviest, the Mahone managers circulated wild rumors of the Danville fight. In Nansemond, the county adjoining Mahone's birthp ace, a circular was distributed, headed:

"Colored men, vote to-day and avenge the murder of seven of your race at Danville."

Another handbill addressed to negroes was circulated in Augusta county, calling upon them to "Avenge the murder of their race." These appeals were not unsuccessful in drawing out a large negro vote. The women of both races were unprecedentedly excited over the contest. Negro preachers on Sunday threatened their congregations with the torments of hell if they did not vote for Mahone, and the women were equally earnest.

In Richmond and other cities, beginning after 3 o'clock in the morning, lights were seen in first one window and then another of the houses of the rich and poor alike as the men arose and went out to take their places in line, and on the country roads dimly defined figures of horsemen were everywhere moving steadily to voting precincts. Never has there been such an upheaval. The lame and halt, who had not voted for years, were brought out. In Hanover, where the fight between Wickham, Democrat, and Jones, Mahoneite, was strongest, large parties of the armed partisans of each held barbecues all night long, and the negro followers of the two candidates were kept together by such feasts of oysters as they never knew before. Despite Jones' boasts and money he failed to capture the Wickham negroes, who were all times surrounded by armed whites, who had promised to protect them. In the Lynchburg section the Democrats were kept in good trim and General Jubal A. Early made a speech in which he denounced Mahone as a travesty upon the human race and a skulking coward. Early in the morning excitement was occasioned by the discovery that the registration books had been stolen by a Mahonite in the largest Democratic precinct in Roanoke, which is one of the hotly contested and doubtful districts. This necessitated the losing of this big vote to the Democrats. Every effort was made to discover the thief by men with the set purpose of killing him, but in vain.

This election is for an entire House of Delegates and one half of the Senate. The new Legislature is to reapportion the state for congressmen and elects the heads of the state departments and the new senators will vote for Mahone's successor to the United States Senate. Mahone leads the white Readjusters and the negroes and the Democrats are all whites. Never before has the race issue been so strongly forced and the question at issue by common consent was whether the white men or the colored element should rule.

Mr. Barbour, chairman of the Democratic committee, claims that the Democrats have gained fifteen in the House and two in the Senate and ten thousand in the popular vote. If the claims as to the complexion of the legislature are correct Mahone has lost both branches of the Legislature beyond a doubt. Wickersham's election in his district seems to be assured.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Butler Beaten for Governor by a Majority of Over 15,000.

The Republicans admit that Democratic votes have defeated Butler and the result cannot be claimed as a simple Republican victory. It is an anti-Butler victory, sharp and decisive. The returns up to midnight indicate Robinson's election by fully 15,000. The city of Boston, as was foreshadowed in these dispatches is in the anti Butler revolt with the largest vote ever polled in the city. Butler's majority is reduced from 13,350 to 6,600, the city's vote being: Robinson, 25,727; Butler, 32,328. The principal Republican gains have been in the cities, the country towns showing few Butler losses. The total vote of the state is within a few hundred of 390,000. The city was wild last night. To say that this result is a surprise but feebly expresses the feeling on both sides. Robinson's majority exceeds the figures claimed by the Republican state committee, and the jubilation of the anti-Butler leaders is unbounded. The street scenes last night are altogether without parallel. Washington street has been impassible since four o'clock, and although the result was a foregone conclusion an hour ago thousands of people still cheer the stereopticon bulletins. The chief feature of the demonstration is the Harvard cheer over the defeat of Butler. The "Rah! rah!" of the students is ringing through the lower half of the city. Faneuil hall was thrown open early by the Republicans and the old "Cradle of Liberty" has seldom rocked with such tumultuous enthusiasm. Speeches were made by many anti Butler leaders.

Governor Butler spent the evening at his home in Lowell. He entertained a few personal friends and received the returns by telephone from Boston. When the vote of that city was received he remarked quietly, "Well, if that is true, it beats Ben. Butler; but it can't be correct I guess we'll wait for confirmation." The subsequent returns were of the same sort, and the governor soon acknowledged the election of his opponent. There was a Republican gain of 500 in Lowell.

Butler's organ, the *Globe*, concedes Butler's defeat by over 10,000. The *Traveller* claims 28,000 for Robinson, the *Advertiser* 18,000 and the *Herald* 20,000.

The Republicans elect all five senators and 25 of 31 representatives. Lillie, Democrat, is elected member of the governor's council from Lowell.

At 1 o'clock returns from 232 cities and towns give Robinson 99,118, Butler, 84,543; Robinson's majority 14,575. There are 118 cities and towns to hear from.

NEW YORK.

The Democrats Claiming the State—Furious Fight in Brooklyn

At midnight it is impossible to give accurate figures as the result of the election, in New York. It has been a quiet day in the city, with good weather and a fair vote. The best figuring and estimates show that the Democratic state ticket has a majority in the city of 45,000 or 50,000, save Maynard, the head of the ticket, who runs from 10,000 to 15,000 behind. He runs behind in all the large cities, thanks to the combined efforts of the Catholics and liquor men, who fought him savagely. It is probable that the Democratic state ticket is elected by 20,000 or 25,000, barring Maynard, who will probably squeeze through with 4,000 or 5,000 majority. It is now very probable that the assembly is Republican, though it cannot be said certainly. The majority either way will be small. The Senate will be Republican, decidedly, twenty to twelve or twenty-two to ten. In the city there has been no end of cutting and trading. It is probable that Reilly, the Democratic nominee for register, is elected by 25,000 majority. One result of the day's work is that General Frank Spinola and his short collar will not go to the Legislature next term, he having been defeated at the polls. In fact, Tammany has fared rather poorly where it came to a square fight.

There has been quite as much interest over the contest between Low and Hendrix for mayoralty of Brooklyn as over any other local issue. Up to an hour ago the Low men claimed the election of their man. Now the reports say that Hendrix, Democrat, is elected by 1,000 majority. This may be reversed in another hour. Low was elected two years ago by 4,500. Cleveland got 30,000 a year ago in Brooklyn. Maynard runs behind his ticket there 4,500, but the rest of the state ticket got about 5,000 in Brooklyn, so that it is very probable that Hendrix is elected.

The "Herald's" Estimate

The New York *Herald* this morning says: The indications are that the Democratic state ticket is elected by from 15,000 to 20,000 majority. Maynard, Democrat, for secretary of state, runs far behind his ticket, and his election is regarded as doubtful. The Senate is undoubtedly Republican. From present returns, which have come in slowly, leaving many places still to be heard from, it appears that there will be 16 Republican senators to 13 Democrats. The latest indications are that the assembly may be Republican also by 67 to 61. Several districts are in doubt however, Husted's (Westchester) among others.

Tammany hall elects only one senator from this city, John J. Cullen, who defeats the county Democratic candidate in the Ninth district.

In the board of Alderman Tammany Hall elects only six of seven members, including, as is very probable, the notorious Richard Broker, of the Eighteenth assembly district. In the present board Tammany controls eleven members, so that she has now lost her representation in at least four districts. The board will probably be politically divided as follows: Tammany Hall, 7; County Democracy, 9; Republicans, 8.

In the Assembly delegation from this city Tammany will loss probably three members.

20,000 Majority in New York.

The New York *Sun* of this morning says:

By the election in this state yesterday, the Democrats elected their ticket with a majority of about 20,000, except in the case of Mr. Maynard for secretary of the state, whose vote was greatly reduced by cutting, chiefly in the large cities, leaving the result as to him in doubt. The Legislature wil probably be Republican in both branches.

In this city the Democratic state ticket has about 45,000 majority, Mr. Maynard running 15,000 behind. The Democrats have elected six of the seven state senators, two of them being Tammany men and four Anti-Tammany, and sixteen assemblymen. Fifteen Democratic aldermen are chosen, seven being Tammany and eight Anti-Tammany. John Reilly, the united Democratic candidate for register, is elected by 25,000 majority; and George P. Andrews and Charles H. Van Brunt are elected supreme court justices, and Chas. J. Nehrbas and Edward Browne, justices of the city court.

Willard Bartlett is elected justice of the supreme court in the second judicial district.

Joseph C. Hendrix's, Democratic candidate for mayor of Brooklyn is undoubtedly victorious, though the returns are not yet in for a complete showing of the vote. His majority is estimated at 1,000.

Almost a Clean Sweep.

The New York *World* of this morning says: The returns received up to 1 o'clock this morning show that the Democrats in New York city, have stood together as far as the state ticket is concerned and have rolled up a majority of over 40,000. Mr Maynard falls behind over 12,000 votes.

The legislative delegation is almost entirely Democratic, one Republican senator (Mr. Gibbs) alone being elected—in the Eighth district. The entire city, county and judiciary ticket is elected by substantial majorities, and the board of alderman will remain for another year in the control of the Democratic party.

NEW JERSEY.

The Democrats Elect Abbett Governor.

The returns at midnight in New Jersey indicate Abbett's election by a small majority, probably about 1,500. It may require the official returns to settle the matter, however, as the interior, northern and many of the southern counties are still unheard from.

Abbett has 1,500 majority, with Somerset and Union still in doubt. These counties may poll Abbett's majority down to 1,000. The Legislature is in great doubt. The Republicans will probably retain a majority of one in the Senate, while the Democrats have a majority of one in the House. They probably elect senators in the following counties: Atlantic, Cumberland, Gloucester, Hudson and Morris. In this county they will loss a member, Vanderbilt's election being conceded by about 25 majority. They may also lose the member in Ocean. In the House the Republicans secure members as follows: Atlantic, 1; Burlington, 2; Cumberland, 1; Camden, 2; Essex, 7; Gloucester, 1; Hudson, 3; Mercer, 2; Middlesex, 1; Monmouth, 1; Morris, 2; Ocean, 1; Passaic, 1; Salem, 1, and Union, 2—total, 29. The Democrats secure members as follows: Bergen, 1; Burlington, 1; Camden, 1; Cape May, 1. Cumberland, 1; Essex, 3; Hudson, 7; Hunterdon, 2; Mercer, 1; Middlesex, 2; Monmouth, 2; Morris, 1; Passaic, 3; Somerset, 1; Sussex, 1; Union, 1, and Warren, 2.

Returns at 1:30 indicate Abbott's election by 2,500 majority. Warren gives him 1,500 majority and Union 300. Somerset is still in doubt and Ocean gives Dixon 125. The Legislature is a tie.

MINNESOTA.

The Republicans Claiming the Election of Their Governor by 10,000.

The election in Minnesota was for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, attorney general and railroad commissioner. Each county also elects a portion of its officers. A large vote was polled. The Republicans renominated the entire present state officers, with Governor Hubbard at the head. The Democrats nominated for governor a Norwegian, A. Biermann, and, as over four-fifths of the Republican voters in this state are of that nationality, the Democrats hoped to make a close fight for that office. Governor Hubbard had a majority of 23,000 last time and the leading Republicans claim 10,000 majority for him this time. Few Democrats concede him more than 5,000.

CONNECTICUT.

The Republicans Claiming a Good Majority in the Legislature.

The election in Connecticut was for half the Senate, twelve members; all the members of the House of Representatives, and for sheriffs of the eight counties. The returns at the *Courant* office show that the Republicans have carried the Legislature, probably by forty majority on joint ballot, and probably have nine out of the twelve senators. This will make the next Senate stand 14 Republicans, 10 Democrats. Republican sheriffs are elected in Hartford, Tolland, Middlesex, Fairfield and New London counties. The vote, for an off year, shows marked Republican gains.

NEBRASKA.

Meagre Returns Indicating the Usual Republican Majority.

Reports from throughout Nebraska show that a fair vote was cast. The weather was favorable. The election was for a justice of the supreme court and four regents of the state university. M. D. Reese was the Republican candidate for justice and James W. Savage represented the Democrats and anti monopolists. The returns are very meagre, but indicate the usual Republican victory.

MISSISSIPPI

Meagre Returns Showing a Sweeping Victory for the Democrats.

Meagre election returns from Mississippi indicate a sweeping Democratic victory so far as heard from. The election was quiet.

MARYLAND.

McLane Carries Baltimore by 7,000 and is Elected Governor.

Returns from several wards in Baltimore indicate that the majority of McLane, Democrat, for governor in that city will be 7,000, which will probably elect him. Returns from Queen Anne's county estimate 500 Democratic majority.

A Reminiscence of Webster.

The following letter was written by Judge Nesmith, of New Hampshire, in response to an invitation to a "Webster evening" at Exeter:

Franklin, N. H., Oct. 22, 1883.

Friend Lovering: I assure you it would give me great pleasure to visit Exeter and see your improvements, and many of the good people with whom I am acquainted. You allude to Mr. Webster. You know that he and his good father were much indebted to many of their good friends at Exeter in a time of need. I refer to pecuniary aid. When Judge Webster wished to help his boys through college he had a loan of money first from Governor Langdon. When in the course of the revolution of party politics in 1801, and Governor Langdon came near an election of governor and Judge Webster and his boys were found arrayed together in the support of Gov. J. T. Gilman, and when in 1805 he (Langdon) was elected, I have in my possession two letters tending to show that Mr. Langdon must have his money, and the note was in fact left with Charles Walker, esq., of Concord, for collection. At this crisis Gov. Gilman came to the rescue of Judge Webster, and loaned the money sufficient to pay Gov. Langdon. And Ezekiel and Daniel as executors of their father's will did not pay that note until about 1810. Here was one favor.

Afterward, in 1814, when politics drowned reason, and worth was disregarded, Gov. Gilman nominated Daniel Webster for attorney general. He was supported by the counties of Cheshire and Grafton districts, and the nomination was vetoed by Hill, of Rockingham; Quarles, of Stafford, and Pierce, of Hillsboro. Other good men were nominated and rejected, including George Sullivan. A compromise finally brought in Sullivan, who for many years worthily filled the office.

To morrow is my birthday. I expect now, providence permitting, to reach my eighty third year. I am now determined to get relieved from some of the cares incident to some of my official stations, that now afford me more labor than profit. I cannot give you a visit now, but at some future sunshiny hour I may, if my life is spared to give Exeter a call, but for the present you must allow the adjournment of our meeting. Truly yours, &c.,

George W. Nesmith.

J. M. Lovering, esq.

ATTACKING THE TARIFF

Canadian Millers Find the Duty on Wheat a Burden.

At Toronto the Dominion Millers' association, a large and influential body, has made an assault upon the protective tariff. This action is regarded as significant, as heretofore the millers have been strong supporters of the government and earnest advocates of protection. This year, however, the wheat crop in Ontario falls far short of the requirements of the market, and millers find themselves unable to procure sufficient wheat in the country to keep their mills running to supply the demand. A meeting was held this afternoon, when the question came up for discussion as the members were unanimous that it was absolutely necessary to import wheat for flouring purposes. They were also positive that under the present protective tariff of 15 cents per bushel this shortage of raw material caused a discrimination against Canadian millers of 30 cents per barrel of flour.

Two propositions were before the meeting—to reduce the duty on wheat by one half, or even to remove or to increase the duty on flour to the extent at which Canadian millers were at present at a disadvantage. The majority were in favor, in view of the pressure prominent in the working men, of reducing the duty on wheat, and thus keep the price of bread at the lowest possible figure rather than to increase its price by increasing the duty on flour. A committee was therefore appointed to wait upon the Dominion government and urge upon the finance minister the necessity of reducing the duty on wheat to 7½ cents.

A Congregation Broken Up

Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times, Nov. 5

Deputy Marshal Ricer had quite an exciting trip in Sequatchie Valley a few days since. He has a warrant for a man named Hakins, who was charged with violating the internal revenue law. Learning that he was at church, where a protracted meeting was in progress, he proceeded there and endeavored to spot out his man. His appearance at the church door had almost the effect of an unexpected attack by wild beasts. In an instant nearly every man in the building arose to his feet and began searching for some means of escape, each one fearing the officer had come for him. About the time half the congregation had succeeded in crawling out of the windows the officer espied his man and commanded him to halt. Again the frightened men thought their time had come, and each made a break for freedom, jostling the screaming women and children in their frantic efforts to get out of the building. The entire church was in an uproar and the women seemed crazed with fear. At last the officer succeeded in arrested his man, and when convinced that all were not in danger, peace soon resumed its sway.

Patti Arrives Without a Reception.

There was no boat to meet Mme. Patti as she sailed up the bay to New York in the Gallia Tuesday morning, and the diva was in a pet. Col. Mapleson had chartered two propellers and issued any number of invitations for the occasion, so as to give her a "monster" reception on her arrival, but the dispatch announcing the approach of the Gallia failed to reach the gallant colonel in time, and, as a result, Mme. Patti and Signor Nicolini were compelled to remain on the steamer until its arrival at the pier in the city. Patti is looking considerably brighter and improved than when she was here before, and has gained somewhat in weight. She is to appear on Friday at the academy of music.

Madras Green Sun.

London Daily News

Some excitement is stated by the Indian papers to have been caused among the people of the Madras presidency by the fact of the sun having recently presented a bright green appearance, particularly near the time of setting. Prof. Michie Smith, commenting upon this phenomenon, says that as far as he can discover the appearance of a green sun is very uncommon. Mr. Lockyer, however, once observed the sun to be of a vivid green when seen through the steam of a little paddle boat on Lake Windmere, and this circumstance, he thinks, points to a solution of the difficulty, and shows that the cause of the appearance is an unusual amount of aqueous vapor in the atmosphere, existing as actual vapor, and not condensed into clouds. Some experiments with the spectrum, of which Prof. Smith, gives the details, appear to confirm this hypothesis.

The Prince Von Redern Dead.

At Berlin, Count Von Redern, grand chamberlain to the emperor, is dead. The Count Von Redern is one of the last of the remarkable group of statesmen of whom the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck have for so long been the central figures. He was born in 1802, and in 1879 was raised to the title of prince, being already a general of cavalry and a privy councillor.

VOTE OF LANCASTER CITY, WARDS

CANDIDATES.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	TOTAL.
Auditor General.										
Jerome B. Niles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Robert Ewing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Treasurer.										
William Livsey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deputy Attorney General.										
A. J. Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John A. Coyle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poor Directors.										
Dastier Herr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John S. Miller	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. E. Hart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prison Inspectors.										
William Kinsey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calvin Cauffman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John H. Metzgar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jos. Kellman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. S. Brubaker	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Robert Evans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LANCASTER COUNTY'S VOTE.

The Full Vote of Last Year in Comparison With the Majorities of This.

DISTRICTS	GOVERNOR. Pattison.	GOVERNOR. Beaver & Stewart.	GOVERNOR. combined.	AUDITOR GENERAL. Niles.	AUDITOR GENERAL. Targart.
Lancaster, 1st ward	244	244	254	191	
" 2d ward	287	585	318	280	
" 3d ward	221	296	279	177	
" 4th ward	267	390	324	199	
" 5th ward	214	309	245	198	
" 6th ward	250	405	386	288	
" 7th ward	309	281	211	307	
" 8th ward	307	157	115	301	
" 9th ward	354	285	316	322	
Adamstown	60	103	70	51	
Bart	134	144	138	94	
Breckenock	157	98	.....	.....	
Carnarvon	101	101	49	.....	
Clay	53	208	150	45	
Conestoga East	171	246	154	119	
Conestoga West	105	187	170	69	
Conestoga	399	130	116	177	
Columbia, 1 ward	275	275	280	273	
" 2 ward	230	291	304	210	
" 3 ward	223	198	185	328	
Conestoga	58	170	280	46	
Conoy	118