

"A Government by the People and for the People."

VOL. I.

JACKSBORO, TEXAS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER, 12, 1880.

No. 21.

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J. N. ROGERS

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## The Result.

By reference to another page it will be seen that the Republicans have elected General Garfield to the Presidency; or rather his electors have been elected which is the same.

### THE STATE

democratic ticket was elected.

In this county the Democratic electors received from 756 to 759 votes; the Greenbakers 306; the Republicans 74.

The Official returns of the county have not been made out in full.

The following is a list of the successful District and County candidates as far as heard from.

- For Congress, Olin Wellborn.
- For District Judge A. J. Hood.
- For Representative, I. N. Roach.
- For County Judge, T. M. Jones.
- For Dist. and Co. Clk., D. B. Mizell.
- For Co. Treas., W. S. McKeehan.
- For Surveyor, W. C. Roberts.
- For Sheriff, Wm. M. King.
- For Assessor, A. F. Anderson.
- For Co. Attorney, Sil Stark.
- For Inspector of hides and animals. J. S. Price.
- Com. Prct. No. 1. J. A. Hudson.
- " " " 2. Wm. Hensley.
- " " " 3. J. Ferrel Lewis.
- " " " 4. J. C. Lindsey.
- For J. P. Prct. No. 1. Thos. W. Williams.
- For Constable, W. J. Craig.
- J. P. Prct. No. 2. Wm. Obarts.
- For Constable J. S. Welch.

J. P. Prct. No. 3 J. A. Hightower.  
" No. 5 J. P. Reagan.  
For Constable, Martin Lane.

## Locals.

—Commissioner's Court has been in session this week, and are busy in winding up their official business. Mr. Wm. Hensley is the only one of the old county officers who holds over, or rather was re-elected.

—'Squire Brummett can come nearer telling "how it was all done" than anybody.

—Messrs. Coppins & Carter have dissolved, and now Ed. Coppins carries on the business alone. See notice of dissolution elsewhere.

—Rev. Wright of Ft. Worth, has been delivering a series of sermons on the "Christian" religion in the Masonic school room.

—Fine suits of clothes can be had at Knox's, cheaper than we have ever noticed sold in the county.

—Dr. McClure has had a brick flue built to his office, all persons who have stove pipes running out through canvass should do likewise, and avoid danger.

—And now "Lester" has gone west to grow up with the R. R. town.

—Several heavy cattle trades have been consummated this week.

—A. L. Henson is building a house on Hall's Hollow, one mile east of town.

—Prof. W. J. Groner will open a public school on Monday 22nd inst., at Spring Dale.

—Go to Dr. Gresham's Drug Store for Crook's Wine of Tar and Boyd's Batteries.

Providence, R. I. Nov. 6.—At 5 o'clock this evening the steamer Rhode Island remained on the rocks just above Bonnett point, in a bad shape. If a southeast blow should set in, she would undoubtedly go to pieces, and if the wind comes from the northwest and the sea subsides, there will be some chance of saving the boat. About 10 per cent. of the

freight has been washed out. She can only be saved by lighters, as she lies under a high bluff. A light on Whale rock would have prevented the disaster. The senate has passed an act for a light at this point, but it has failed in the house.

### JACKSBORO.

#### Correspondence of the Citizen.

Jacksboro, Nov. 10 1880.

Everybody seems to be well and favorably impressed with the progress of the Academy; and some of our young men both in town and country who have not heretofore had the advantage of school, talk of availing themselves of the present opportunity of yet securing an education. A good high school advances not only the prosperity but the happiness of any community, and we hope soon to see its influence in our town and county.—Judging from the crowds of people who fill the stores at present and particularly on Saturdays, we should say that our merchants are doing a thriving business.—Elder Wright (Christian) is holding a protracted meeting at this place which commenced on Saturday night, and will probably continue over next Sunday. The interest is good, the house being generally well filled.—Mr. A. L. Henson is building a residence about a mile east of town. He moves near town in order to send his children to school.

#### A Southern Opinion of Garfield in Case He Does Right.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 5.—The Daily Register to-day in a leading editorial, says: "Now with Garfield in the presidential chair for a while, whom the republicans have claimed so much in the way of ability and statesmanship, we shall see one thing is certain. If he is half the man he is claimed to be, if only half the statesman in the true sense of the word, he will hold his own and be his own successor in 1880. Not only this, if he bravely opens the way for ways of peace and a way to broad common sense in the solution in the trouble and antagonism which have arisen under the shallow-headed, vindictive policy heretofore pursued by blind partisans, he will find a solid south meeting him more than half way, whilst he shall have earned the surpassing honor of having inaugurated an era of prosperity

in which the country, north, east, and west, will forget their jeopardizing and sit down under their own vine and fig tree, with none to molest them or make them afraid. Garfield has a head for this work. Has he the nerve, the character and the constancy? Ah, ah, there's the rub."

Ft. Worth, Nov. 6.—A correspondent to the Dallas Herald says: "Late yesterday afternoon John Bone and Mr. Collins, after selling their cotton, started south together in a wagon. Bone lived about ten miles from, and Collins, who owned the wagon, still nearer to, Mansfield. Both were intoxicated. When one and a half miles from town, near Sycamore creek, they got out of the wago. Collins was sober enough to get back in the wagon and drive on, but Bone was left. He was found early this morning lying in a branch, muddy and frozen to death.

#### Thanksgiving.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The following was issued to-day:

##### A PROCLAMATION.

At no period in their history since the United States became a nation has this people had so abundant and universal reasons for joy and gratitude at the favor of Almighty God or been subject to so profound an obligation to give thanks for his loving kindness and humbly to implore His continued care and protection. Health, wealth, and prosperity reign throughout all our borders; peace, honor and friendship with all the world. For all these the thanks of a happy and united people; as with one voice ascending in devoted homage to the giver of all good.

Therefore I recommend that on Thursday, the 25th day of November next the people meet in their respective places of worship to make acknowledgment to almighty God for His bounties and His protection, and to offer to Him prayers for their continuance.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at Washington, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred eighty, and of the independence of the United States one hundred and fifth.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

By the president.

Wm. M. Evarts, secretary of state.

## HOME.

## Buried Treasures.

Demorest's Monthly.

"Then let us go back. It would be ruinous for you to give up the store; you never could get back your customers, and they are too good to lose. Just put in black and white what we are sure of saving. You often buy your lunch, now if I were upstairs you could have dinner in the middle of the day, and there is another expense cut off."

Mrs. Charters carried Willie to bed, and her husband moved his chair to the table, took out notebook and pencil, and began to write figures. The result seemed satisfactory, and on the next day the flat was given up, and the second floor at the store was cleared for the arrival of the lares and penates. It was near the end of the month, so Mrs. Charters had a busy time. Fortunately no alterations had been made in her old home; cleared of their handsome sets, fancy chairs and tables, the rooms precisely as she had left them, and the first shock over, she enjoyed returning. The work of packing away her pretty, new acquisitions, for which there would be no adequate space, was done by her husband and his man, and within ten days after her resolution was taken she had bidden farewell to her up-town six-roomed flat, with all the modern appliances for comfort, and was back in the rooms where her married life had commenced.

The ceiling seemed higher than ever, and the floors blacker and less susceptible of being covered. The washerwoman positively refused to work in such a place, but James fortunately knew of one whose acquaintance with modern improvements was less extensive and whose needs left no room for the art of criticism. With her for an ally Hannah felt equal to all emergencies, and the house was evoked from chaos. Will and Ned decidedly enjoyed the large rooms; such romps as they could now indulge in were impossible in a flat, and when mealtimes came, and James appeared from below, hungry and happy, Hannah felt repaid for any disappointments that she might have experienced.

True, she saw less of her acquaintances, and heard less about the fashions; but as economy forbade expenditure, perhaps ignorance on this point was bliss.

The husband and wife renewed an old habit of going to market together, and in the long evenings, when the store was closed and the children were asleep, she would sing as she sewed, a girlish pleasure which increasing domestic cares had interrupted and prevented. Her repertoire was remarkable for its variety and extent, and as James lay on the

lounge, tired and sleepy, listening with pleased senses to the ballads he loved, his one regret was that his wife did not play on any instrument. In their early courtship he had looked forward to the day when he would buy her a piano, and engage for her a good teacher. As the days went by that ideal epoch always seemed ahead. Servants were fond of change, the children had to be nursed and tended, and Hannah was devoted to domestic culture. Nothing was a trouble that added to the well-being of her husband and children, and she simply laughed at the idea of learning instrumental music.

"Singing comes as natural as breathing, for I belong to people who earned their bread by it," she would say; "but to play, why my fingers are two stiff for that now. Besides, the sewing is endless, my basket is never quite empty."

The piano was now out of mental sight, and in spite of hard times and their change of rooms, Hannah's voice as she sang seemed sweeter and richer than ever. Perhaps it was due to the high ceilings and bareness of the rooms. Hannah was not conscious of any difference in its effect; what she knew was easily said, their expenses were decidedly lessened. James had recovered his looks and spirits, the little ones were well; and she sang unconsciously and low at times, and again loud and by design, enjoying her own voice as only true artists do.

The strangest sensation that came to her now was that of repose. For the first time in her life she could sit down and think, often undisturbed for hours. So-called friends had almost deserted her; people who had eaten at her table and used up hours of her leisure found it incompatible with their dignity to visit her in rooms over a store. Will and Ned were inclined to climb on their father's shoulders, and get down into the workshop, a paradise to them. Chips and sawdust held for them indescribable charms, the long curling shavings were objects of inexhaustible beauty, while the tools excited their highest wonder and admiration. Ned's delight was to sit on the long table with the box of tools in front of him and to offer them to his father as he had need of them. Will would have varnished blocks from morn till night, and Hannah could only stand and laugh at the baby mechanics. Happily, loneliness was a demon that she never entertained. Alone she could review the past, take broad views of present experiences and imbibe from them sensible ideas for the future. At times the silver lining of her cloud was distinct to mental sight, more frequently it was invisible.

After several weeks the people who had rooms over her attracted her observation, as she often met them on the stairs and passed them at the street door. The family con-

sisted of very infirm old couple, and a vigorous, middle-aged daughter, whose appearances and disappearances were so regular that Hannah rightly concluded she was a teacher. That their means were limited was beyond a doubt, their shabby, old-fashioned clothing and small marketing spoke volumes.

(To be Continued.)

## Shall We Meet Again.

The following is one of the most brilliant paragraphs ever written by the lamented George D. Prentice: "The fiat of death is inexorable. There is no appeal for relief from the great law which dooms us to dust. We flourish and fade as the leaves of the forest, and the flowers that bloom, wither and fade in a day have no trailer hold upon life than the mightiest monarch that ever shook the earth with his footsteps. Generations of men will appear and disappear as the grass, and the multitude that throng the world to-day will disappear as footsteps on the shore. Men seldom think of the great event of death until the shadow falls across their own pathway, hiding from their eyes the faces of loved ones whose living smile was the sunlight of their existence. Death is the antagonist of life, and the tho't of the tomb is the skeleton of all feasts. We do not want to go through the dark valley, although the dark passage may lead to paradise; we do not want to go down into damp graves, even with princes for bed-fellows. In the beautiful drama of 'Ion' the hope of immortality so eloquently uttered by the death-devoted Greek, finds deep response in every thoughtful soul. When about to yield his life a sacrifice to fate his Clemanthe asks if they should meet again, to which he responds: I have asked that dreadful question of the hills that look eternal—of the clear streams that flow forever—of stars among whose fields of azure my raised spirits have walked in glory. All are dumb. But, as I gaze upon thy living face, I feel that there is something in love that mantles through its beauty that cannot wholly perish. We shall meet again, Clemanthe."

## Crossing the Rubicon.

The Rubicon was a small, almost an insignificant stream, and yet Caesar paused ere he plunged into its waters and gained the opposite shore. Why did he pause? Because with all his love of glory and conquest, there yet lingered a doubt of his right to take the destiny of his country and his people into his hands, and ruthlessly bring destruction upon them. To his honor he hesitated, yet to his shame he plunged; he crossed, and the freedom of Rome was gone? The world is full

of halting, hesitating Caesars—who pause for a moment on the brink of some temptation, then plunge into it saying, "The die is cast." No man ever allowed the waves of drunkenness to overwhelm him who did not pause on the brink of this fearful surging Rubicon and count the cost, yet after all, madly plunging in. Learning too late that the waters of Lethe will wash not wash away the stains from the reckless plunge. That conscience for a time will arrest at the brink, but after frequent hushings, and deadenings, no warning voice comes to hold back, when temptation assails.

When the murderer has coolly and deliberately planned the atrocious deed, he strikes far from the central point. Why? because his conscience is not dead but sleeping, here is a narrow Rubicon yet dividing him from utter loss and ruin. "Seventy times seventy" opportunity for him to turn his back on evil and walk in the light of a good conscience. Yet he close his ear to the faint calls of mercy and compassion, plunges the blade, and sees the water close behind him, and himself stranded on the entrance to the murderer's kingdom. Why does the man pause and his hand almost forget his cunning when he has lifted the pen to make the stroke to become a forger? There yet lingers about him the aroma of an easy conscience, when he could look the world in the face and not flinch or blush. The faces of a mother, wife and children come before his brain for a moment to be pushed aside. The pen is lifted, the stroke is made. The Rubicon passed—leaving wife, children, honor, name and chances for the future on the other side.

No one enters a downward path who does not first shrink back from it with horror. It may be opened to them in the most alluring guise, and yet conscience stands there as a stern monitor, urging a hurried retreat. The Rubicon may be passed more than once—each temptation standing in the place of this stream, the doubt that almost transfixed the tempted with horror at first, ceases to weigh heavily. After a time, the waters of the stream really look pleasant and inviting—no more doubts, and pauses, but frequent plunges. But just as sure as Caesar's mad plunge brought war and pestilence into the heart of his country, so surely will the crossing of any Rubicon which divides right from wrong, truth falsehood, honor from shame, bring a train of evils, misery and unhappiness to the reckless plunger, as well as all who are bound to them by the ties of nature, affections and by principle.

Well it is, that life is interwoven with these Rubicons to arrest the downward tendency of human nature and hold doubting ones on the bank, for reason and right to assert themselves, and turn their feet in the right path.—[Selected

**The Drummer's Tax.**

Houston Telegram.

The law upon the subject is perfectly plain, and did not emanate from the Hon. W. F. Upton, of Fayette, but was the result of a free conference committee of the senate and house of representatives of the sixteenth legislature. The majority of the tax grew out of the impoverished condition of the treasury at the time and was the same class as the school appropriation, which gave the sixth to public free schools instead of the fourth, as appropriated by an act of the fifteenth legislature, for our representative body felt that the first great duty of the legislature was to provide ample means to carry the machinery of government successfully for two years to come; and as we had an empty treasury at the time, these items were added to the tax-list to strengthen the government under Roberts, who was in the incipency of his administration, without the "sinews of war" on which all governments rely for maintenance and support. The tax on drummers is legitimate and within the compass of the legislative power. No act of any previous legislature of Texas had been so framed as not to be objectionable to Art. IV, Sec. II, of the United States constitution, which provides as follows: "Citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several states," but the sixteenth legislature met the decisions of the supreme court of the United States by providing in the tax act that the drummer's tax should operate equally and alike upon a certain class of persons within or without Texas, so that the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several states remain the same, and eliminating that constitutional objection from any contest before the courts which might grow out of the law. As a proof of the wisdom of the legislature, no drummer has tested the constitutionality of the act, though a large sum of money has been contributed by parties, at intervals, to test the same.

**A Nebraska Story.**

When the last batch of dog-days had nearly passed, Fletcher Mitchel, a farmer, stepped into a saloon in Millard, Neb., (as he expressed it to the coroner's jury), "to wet his whistle." As he entered the door some one shouted: "Look out! he'll kill you!" Mitchel jerked his revolver from his pocket, and as quick as thought fired at a man in whose hand gleamed a wicked-looking knife. The ball from Mitchel's revolver entered the man's forehead and killed him instantly. The dead man proved to be James Lyon. Examination of his body showed that Lyon was clad in a complete suit of armor, worn under his clothing. The shield consisted of two pieces of heavy leather, pad-

ded with an inch of cotton batting and quilted to form an invulnerable protection to the vital parts. It extended from his neck to his thighs, and entirely covered the front of his body, being suspended from his neck by straps. The other parts of the body were protected by similar material. Lyon was not known in Millard as a desperado, but it is likely that Mitchel, who is now on trial for murder, will be acquitted, because the murdered man's odd undersuit showed that he expected to take part in desperate frays.—[Dallas Herald.

**How New York got its Obelisk.**

A few days since the corner stone of the foundation of the Egyptian obelisk, recently brought to this country, was laid with appropriate ceremonies in New York. The project of bringing this ancient monument to New York city had its origin in a suggestion of Mr. Louis Sterne, an American mechanical engineer, long resident in London, England, to Mr. Hurlburt, editor of the World, in October, 1877. This suggestion was immediately given to the public through the columns of that newspaper. A question arose as to how the large cost of transporting the obelisk here should be defrayed. A wealthy American citizen volunteered to give \$75,000 for its transportation and erection in this city. The enterprise was finally undertaken by Lieutenant-Commander H. H. Gorringer, of the United States navy, to whom belongs the credit of the success of the enterprise. To Mr. Sterne undoubtedly belongs the credit of setting this enterprise on foot, and enabling us to possess one of the finest ancient monuments in existence.

**Politics.**

Brenbam Banner.

Politics is all the absorbing theme just now, but the question is, is there any money in politics for the mass of the people, the farmer, the professional man and the working man. Every body gets worked up to fever heat and take sides with this or that candidate, shouting himself hoarse, filling himself full of whisky—a few do this—electioneering for his favorite and losing both sleep and temper. The populace become carried away by popular feeling and rush to the polls to vote for this or that man as though not only the eternal salvation of the country depended upon the election old Muggins as constable of Skin Flint, but the Salvation of the voter, too, depended upon that contingency. After all, when one comes to consider of the matter coolly, what does it all amount to? Why simply the placing of this or that man in office. If the people themselves really had any thing to do with the election of the various candidates for their suffrages

the case might be different. The politicians control the conventions, and certain cliques nominate the officers from governor down to constable. The nomination once made the voters themselves have little else to do save to become enthused for this or that candidate, and when election day comes to go and vote for him. It has been so in the past and it will be so in the future unless a wonderful change takes place in public sentiment.

**A Tongthoo Wedding.**

Helping Hand.

Early this morning about sunrise, my two Karen girls and Wa Rah, the Tongthoo preacher, went with me to see a Tongthoo marriage, having obtained an invitation from the bride last night. When we reached her house, we were met by a man dealing out lemonade or limeade, who would not let us pass till we we drank some. Immediately we were met by another man, who offered us each a bunch of plantains, a handful of betel leaves, nut, etc., and a large pinch of a kind of vegetable mixture seeming to have been only wilted over the fire. When we had taken these things to carry, we were allowed to pass up the ladder into the house. In the front room or veranda, the men were sitting on mats, feasting on the good things (as they call them) set before them, just such as had been given to us. The girls and I passed into the ladies' room, which was really the kitchen, where was a fire-place with a little fire and much smoke. The floor was well covered with dirt, and the women were sitting on it all around the room. I found space for sitting between the napee jar and a woman smoking; but, as I had put on a clean dress for the occasion, I did not like to sit on the dirty floor, so, after standing a while, I put my umbrella down and sat on that, after which a mat was brought me to sit on. As the smoke was preferable to the smell of napee, I turned a friendly face to the woman smoking. A tray was placed in the midst of the company, into which they dropped their pice, which, I suppose, was to go toward paying for the feast.

After waiting some time.—an hour I think,—two men came into the room, distributing various articles, —tobacco, betel, plantains, and another kind of vegetable cut fine,—and then followed a man with the lid of a betel-box and a bottle, pouring out and dealing the contents of the bottle in the box-lid to the company. When it came to me, it looked so much like water, and had so little smell, that I touched my lips to it, and found it strong spirits, so our party declined to drink, though urged very strongly. Pretty soon we heard great shouting and laughing outside; and looking over the wall, we saw that the bridegroom had arrived, but was not allowed to come up the ladder till his friend

had paid money to those who held a handkerchief across the top of the ladder. After much talking and much fun, the handkerchief was withdrawn; and the bridegroom came up the ladder, where he found his way again stopped before the door of the ladies' room, until he had paid two rupees. Having been finally admitted, he was instructed to sit on the floor with his groomsman by the tray of pice, on which were two little betel-box-lids filled with spirits and a ball of cotton yarn. After a while, the bride came out of the bedroom opening into this room, and with her bridesmaid sat down opposite the two men. Then an old man who also sat by the tray, took the ball of yarn, dipped the end in the spirits, and wound around the bridegroom's wrists, muttering over something as he did so. After four or five windings to each wrist, he again dipped the end into the spirits, touched the man's hand with it, and proceeded to wind the bride's wrists in the same manner. Then he treated the groomsman and bridesmaid just the same, after which they made to hold their hands before them, touching the tray, the men holding theirs cup-shaped, and the girls holding theirs open with one laid in the other, while the old man muttered away for three or five minutes. He then took the two cups, put one into the hands of the bridegroom the other into the bride's hands, and they were made to sip, and then exchange cups and sip again, exchanging and sipping until they seemed tired and put the cups down of their own accord, when they were taken up and presented to the groomsman and bridesmaid to sip and exchange, as the married couple had done. Then the old man gathered up all the money on the tray into a betel-box, and presented it to the husband with a little speech, and he presented it to his wife, and she took it in to her room, which ended the ceremony. The young husband and his friends got up and returned home, and we followed their example, bringing our plantains with us. I suppose the young man is to go this evening to claim his wife.

—THE PRESENT.—Enjoy the present, whatever it may be, and be not solicitous for the future; for if you take your foot from the present standing, and thrust it forward to to-morrow's event, you are in a restless condition.

—HONORABLE PURPOSE.—If a man will only start with a fixed and honorable purpose in life, and persistently attempt to carry it out to the best of his of his ability, undismayed by failure or delay, the time may be long in coming, but it will come, when that purpose will be achieved.

—ALL secrets which pass between two make themselves known.

**New York.**

New York, Nov. 3.—The evening Commercial has the following: "The great victory that has been won shows that the people of the northern states are true to the principles for which Grant, Sherman, Garfield, and Hancock fought. There were other issues, but this was the great over-powering one. The tariff played its part, but it was through fear of the south that brought the question out. The south, as managed to-day is antagonistic to the north in all particulars. The demand for free trade comes from the south and the changes asked for were first heard from there. It was the determination by the north that the south should not rule this country through Hancock, Bayard, or any other northern man, that brought about the result of yesterday. Men may deny this, may sneer at the bloody shirt, and prate about the war being over, but these are facts and cannot be disputed."

New York, Nov. 3.—The Evening Express gives the following account of a meeting this morning between Generals Hancock and McClellan: For a man who had met the one crushing defeat of his life, General Hancock sustains himself nobly. At 9 o'clock this morning he went to his official headquarters and was soon immersed in his daily military correspondence. He had read the morning papers at breakfast, and knew the result. Not a word from lips, not a movement from his impassioned face, gave token of any emotion within. Two or three visitors called and were received by General Mitchell in the office. At 10 o'clock the ferry yacht brought over to Governor's Island a gentleman who had once himself tasted the bitter experience of a defeated soldier candidate for presidential honors, General George B. McClellan. It was a kindred feeling, doubtless, that drew these two men together. "Well, general," was the visitor's only greeting. "Mac, I am glad to see you," responded Hancock. "I am sorry," said McClellan. "I am sorry too," Hancock replied, "but only for the people and the party." Other visitors withdrew, leaving the two generals alone.

New York, Nov. 3.—An Albany special to the Evening Post says it is certain that the legislature will be republican on joint ballot.

**Illinois.**

Chicago, Nov 3.—Cook county gives Garfield 10,730 majority, and the state ticket about 45,000. The 5 o'clock edition of the Evening Journal and Daily News gives the electoral vote as follows:

GARFIELD.			
States.	Vote.	States	Vote.
Colorado	3	Nebraska	3
Illinois	21	New Hampshire	5
Iowa	11	Ohio	22

Kansas	5	Pennsylvania	29
Massachusetts	13	Rhode Island	4
Michigan	11	Vermont	5
Minnesota	5	Wisconsin	10
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	9
Indiana	51	New York	35
Maine	7	Oregon	3

Total 222

**HANCOCK.**

The solid south, California and Nevada. Total, 147.

**Georgia.**

Atlanta, Nov. 3.—Commenting on the result of the election, the Constitution says it is the result of a series of blunders, beginning with the Potter committee, and ending with the surrender of the party to the selfish will of an element which had Mr. John Kelly for its commanding general and Mr. Thomas A. Hendricks as a volunteer adjutant. This blunder was flanked and supported and almost overshadowed by a halting, limping campaign, which crippled itself afresh at every corner. Whatever regrets we may have over the matter, the result is largely tempered the fact as far as the democratic party is concerned it will be effective in bringing to the front new forces, new issues, new men. The thoughtful democrats will draw from it consolation that much of the rubbish that has formed the stock in trade and recklessness of the leaders will be swept away and made for issues that are practical and permanent. It would appear that the line of sectionalism has been sharply drawn by voters of the north, but there is nothing to depress in this fact. We are willing that the north should draw a sectional line in politics. If the south will be permitted to draw, too, a sectional line with respect to progress and improvement of these conditions and forces, which made a people happy in their fields, their workshops and their homes, we have a prosperous future, and to this end we should look intently. We have the cause of public education to promote; the welfare of this great and growing state to foster. The south expected little more from General Hancock's administration than she will expect from Garfield. We want nothing more than simple, exact, absolute justice. If the new president owes nothing to the south, he at least owes something to the country, and we shall be glad to see him cancel this debt by giving us an administration as fair, as just, as clear as that of Mr. Hayes."

**Tennessee.**

Nashville, Tenn., Nov.—The vote between Hawkins, republican, and Wright, funder democrat, is close for governor, with the chances in favor of Hawkins. The republicans elect members of the legislature in Shelby and Davidson counties. It is thought they will control the legislature, and thus secure a United States senator and state officers.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 3.—On Hancock's majority in this state there will a slight falling off from the vote of 1876. The result for governor is still in doubt, and will be decided to-night. Taylor, democrat, for congress is re-elected in the first district; Houk, republican, in the second district; Schell, democrat in the third; McMillan, democrat in the fourth, Bright, democrat in the fifth; House, democrat in the sixth; Whitthorne, democrat in the seventh. The result in the tenth district is undecided, but Young, democratic, will probably be defeated by Moore, republican, which is a gain. The legislature is still in doubt.

Memphis, Tenn., 3.—Partial returns from this city indicate the election of Moore, republican, by a majority of 500 over Young, democrat. The whole republican legislative ticket is elected. Hawkins, for governor, carries the county by 200 majority over Wright. Following is the vote of the city: Hancock, 4,364; Garfield, 3,472; Weaver, 8. Hawkins, republican, for governor, 3,471; Wright, state credit democrat, 3,437; Wilson, low tax, 896.

**Missouri.**

St. Louis, Nov. 3.—Indications are that Henry county, in the sixth congressional district, has given Waddell, democrat over 1,000 majority, running ahead of his ticket; also that Sedalia township has gone republican by 150 majority, being a republican gain of 100. There is also a republican gain in Pettis county.

The total vote of the city is as follows: Garfield, 25,207; in the district, Fletcher, republican, 1,267; Clardy, democrat, 3,862. Second district, Rosenblatt, republican, 7,963; Allen, democrat, 10,360. Third district, Sessinghaus, republican, 8,015; Frost, democrat, 7,920. The republicans elect the sheriff, circuit attorney, judge of the court of appeals and coroner. The balance of the city ticket is probably democratic.

Harrisonville, Mo., Nov. 3.—Fifteen towns and voting places give Hancock 1,498, Garfield 832, Weaver 126. Net democratic gain for congress 1228, Allen, democrat, 1073; Van Horn, republican, 1305.

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 3.—Complete returns in this county give Hancock 46 majority.

**Louisiana.**

New Orleans Nov. 3.—Specials to the Democrat show the vote in Louisiana was generally light, which was due to rain. The democrats certainly elect congressmen in all districts but the third, which is yet in doubt. In the first district Gibson, democrat is elected by 300. For the democratic electoral ticket in the state the majority will be between 25,000 and 30,000. There is a decreased vote in Webster parish. The negroes became very much excited on the Chinese question and voted solidly for

Hancock in consequence. The election was peaceful, no difficulty occurring anywhere.

The Times special from Lexington, Miss., reports the shooting of J. W. Ashcraft.

**New York.**

New York, Nov. 3.—The Journal of Commerce is commenting on the election says: "The republicans have achieved a signal victory. The democrats are defeated throughout the entire northern states, local exceptions being insufficient to qualify the success of their opponents. It may be said that heated partisans are smarting under defeat; that there have been frauds, bribery and oppression to produce this result."

**Sensible.**

Why national elections should so affect the capital that is required to move the commerce of our country, the manufacturers and other material industries of our coast, as to cause this universal holding up of that great factor and the consequent depression in business and low prices, is a thing not yet made plain to all. The doctrine of free "free trade and sailors' rights" may scare a purse-burdened man, but it would not scare us. We have too much faith in this great, good and rich country to believe that any party or tariff question can ruin the outcome. The tariff, like all other questions relative to this government, will be adopted to the controlling circumstances of her material prosperity, and no party or man can shape her destiny in any other way. Congress will have a say-so before any law or measure affecting the present investment of capital in any of the many channels now open to it, and due notice would be given the world to that effect, even if congress should change the tariff.—[San Diego Tribune.]

**The Senate and House.**

Washington, D. C., Nov. 4.—A special to the Star from New York says ex-Senator Dorsey, of the republican national committee, asserts that the republicans have carried the legislature of every northern state, with the possible exception of Nevada. He claims the United States house for the republicans by a working majority, and says the senate will be tied, with Vice-President Arthur's vote to make the republican majority of one. The Star, independent, estimates the republican majority in the house at from 2 to 5 and says the senate will be close, with the differences in favor of the democrats.

Small vertical text on the right edge of the page, likely a library or archival stamp, including the name "J. A. B. B. B." and other illegible markings.