THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. | OMAHA, NEB., TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4, 1884. | NO. 117

BAD BALLOTS.

The Record of Hot and Spilled Blood and Illegal Scheming.

Further Developments in the Louisiana Riots.

Proof That it Was a Bourbon Massacre.

All Republican Participants Held Under Arrest.

Dark Democratic Intrigue at the Chicago Polls.

Canadian Colonists—Negro Murdering—Democratic Repeaters at Several Points—Etc.

THE LOUISIANA RIOT.

THE STATEMENT OF A WITNESS.

NEW ORLEANS, November 3.—Felix Biethiero, postmaster at St. Martinsville, makes the following statement concerning the Loreauville affair: "Saturday, November 1st, I left St. Martinsville in company with my uncle for Loreauville. I had barely gone two miles when I met a friend living near by who stopped me and asked me where I was going. I replied, 'to Loreauville.' He said, 'don't go there for I have been notified by the principal democratic leaders that they are to be on hand, for they intend to prevent the republican meeting from taking place.' I arrived in Loreauville and was asked by the most prominent men—democrats of good standing,—'what are you looking for; there may be bloodshed, for the drunkards are drinking heavily and want

TO PREVENT THE REPUBLICAN MEETING FROM TAKING PLACE.'

At the same time I saw from twelve to fifteen persons yelling and shouting and going from one saloon to another until about 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when Judge Fontelieu and his crowd arrived and entered the yard of Alfred Gonzoulin to hold their meeting, the use of the yard having been secured for that purpose. On their arrival, I saw and heard some parties calling repeatedly, 'Come on boys.' They came from a drog shop belonging to St. Clair Dugan, about five hundred yards from the meeting place. On their arrival Joe Gilfaux fired the first shot. Shots were returned by the attacked party. Some 400 or 500 shots were fired with the result, in dead and wounded, reported in the papers. The attacking parties then went to their headquarters and returned with ten or twelve guns. They surrounded the dwelling of Gonzolin,

SHOOTING AT EVERY DARKEY PASSING,

within their reach, even those who went into the bayou when trying to save themselves. About fifty of the state militia came out at 5 o'clock Fonlelieu men exclusively, taking them prisoners upon Judge Gates' verbal order without deputy sheriffs to represent the United States authorities. This was stated to me when en route to New Iberia with the prisoners that same night by the lieutenant commanding.

THE OUTRAGED LAW.

NEW ORLEANS, November 3.—Governor Kellogg closed his canvass last night and left for Iberia parish, the scene of the late trouble. A dispatch from New Iberia says: The following are the names of prisoners now in the parish prison here, as participants in the Loreauville riot: Judge Fontelieu, Alph Fontelieu, Albert Fontelieu, Eugene Daniers (colored) Alphonz Mixquez, Abe Paillett (colored), Dorsey Gibson, Eugene Conway, Toutant Bienvenue, of St Martinville; Alf Gonzalin, Dick Walker (colored) and J. B. Labeaux, of St. Mary's. The preliminary examination of the prisoners was not had today, as was expected, owing to the absence of the district attorney. Consequently, the prisoners will have to remain in prison until after the election. They are the leading white and colored republicans of the parish. The coroner's inquest has been postponed until Wednesday.

ELECTION FRAUDS AND FIGHTS.

New York Colonists.

NEW YORK, November 3.—Knowledge was obtained to-day by city authorities that fifty men registered from a single house in which not one of them resides. Detectives expect to execute about a dozen bench warrants during the day.

Cooping up the Negro Voters.

NEW ORLEANS, November 3.—Over 200 colored men were arrested by the police in the 1st congressional district since yesterday noon; are "dangerous and suspicious characters," having no visible means of support. Many of them were committed to prison by the recorder.

A Democratic Darkey's Doom.

LYNCHBURG, Va., November 3.—Henry Newton (colored) was shot in Wythe county to-day. Newton, whose duty it was to relieve another collier about 12 o'clock, was on his way for that purpose when he was fired upon by parties concealed in the brush. The shot did not take effect and he ran back home, and at daylight again started out, when he was shot down by unknown parties, two of whom he saw. He says that his life has been threatened by a number of republicans on account of his democratic proclivities.

Canadian Colonists.

MONTREAL, November 3.—A large number of Canadians have gone and are going to different parts in the States to take part in the elections to-morrow. Some have gone to record as votes. Others to work for candidates.

No Serious Trouble Expected at Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 3.—The board of county commissioners this evening appointed 2,500 special constables to serve at the polls to-morrow. United States Marshal Jones has appointed a large number of deputies, supposed to be about 1,000, part of whom will be stationed at the polls and part grouped in different sections of the city as a reserve force, under the command of Gen. Joseph Stockton. The conservative opinion of both parties to-night is that there will be no more trouble than usual to-morrow. It has been raining all night, and at this hour (midnight) the rain is still falling.

ENGLISH EMMISSARIES.

KANUCK ORANGEMEN AND FREE TRADE BRITISHERS FLOODING NEW YORK TO WORK AGAINST BLAINE.

Special telegram to the BEE.

QUEBEC, Canada, November 3.—That the British Canadians are taking an active interest in the effort to defeat Blaine is now settled beyond the shadow of a doubt. Special trains were quietly loaded this morning with Canadians bound for the states at this city and Montreal. The passengers were made up from Orangemen and agents of the British government. The former will work with members of that organization in the state of New York and the latter with the free traders. The greatest interest has been shown in the Dominion since the nomination of Blaine, and the developements to-day show that a secret and well organized movement of very considerable dimensions has resulted in the departure of these two bodies of men. The Orangemen fear Blaine's pronounced friendship for the Irish. The English agents represent the Cobden club and the general free trade sentiment of that county and have plenty of funds which they will distribute under the guidance of Canadian friends who know better than they where money will do the most good. Aside from the Irish and free trade issues there is a base but fierce additional motive for their opposition to Blaine. It is conceded that the fact that Blaine's mother was a devoted Catholic, and that a number of his living relatives are of the same faith, will in the advent of his election give that church a social prominence and political prestige in the United States such as it has never heretofore enjoyed. They will doubtless poll a large number of fraudulent votes to-morrow.

CHICAGO BOURBON CROOKS.

A NEAT LITTLE SCHEME EXPOSED BY WHICH CHICAGO WAS TO BE OVERWHELMINGLY DEMOCRATIC.

Special Telegram to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, November 3.—It has leaked out late to-night that the democrats have put up a job to carry the city by fraud and give the ticket such a majority inside the city limits as to materially enhance the chances of the election of a democratic state ticket. That scheme is as follows: The United States supervisors of election are appointed to see to a fair vote and count on the congressmen, as they are United States officers. The democratic judges have been instructed to count the congressional vote first, and having completed it, to invite the supervisors to get out, leaving them free to work a crooked count on the rest of the ticket. They are also instructed to insist on this, and if the United States marshals undertake to interfere to arrest them to submit as the vote cannot be canvassed without them.

Executing the Law in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 3.—Seventeen persons were arraigned in the United States court to-day charged with violation of the election laws. One of them was Thomas Cogan, a member of the Ohio legislature. He was charged with two offenses, one of assaulting a deputy marshal and another of preventing a citizen from voting. Over one hundred persons so far have been indicted.

Lively Times in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., November 3.—Twenty-five men, charged with being repeaters, were arrested here this morning, and sent to the county jail for five days. The country for miles around is flooded with tramps and each party is bitterly charging the other with an attempt to colonize. A number of false registrations have been discovered. Governor Abbott telegraphed Prosecutor Beasley to remain in his office all day to-morrow.

Politics and Prisoners.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, November 3.—While the sheriff of this county and his deputy were attending a political rally at Bloomfield, all the prisoners in the county jail escaped.

Civil Rights?

NEW ORLEANS, November 3.—J. H. Ackleen, states to-night, that 1,000 colored republicans in the 1st congressional district have been arrested and are now in prison in this city under the vagrancy act.

OUR COAST DEFENSES.

GENERAL JOHN NEWTON'S ANNUAL REPORT—THE NATION'S NEED OF COAST DEFENSES—SOMETHING ON MODERN WARFARE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 3.—General John Newton submitted his annual report of the coast defenses. He urges the harbors of our principal seaports be made impregnable to attack, by additional guns of heavy calibre and other appliances known to modern warfare. Past events he says, by no means justify the assertion made that our cattle and grain are so necessary to nations that they could not engage in war with the United States for a short period without interruption of their supplies of these articles. It seems to be forgotten that a descent upon our coast to hold our unprotected cities under the guns of a hostile fleet would consume but a few months, and in the meantime cotton and grain in sufficient quantities might be obtained elsewhere. The modern system is to make war sudden sharp, decisive and to make the beaten party pay the expenses. The board of engineers for fortifications has prepared an approximate estimate of the cost of fortifications including armaments of modern make and heavy guns and rifled mortars for Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Hampton Roads, New Orleans, San Francisco and other places. The estimate for preliminary works, earth and masonry without armor, machinery, and guns to serve as an emplacement for guns. Total estimate, including armaments $3,488,000; estimate for emplacement for guns including armor guns and machinery $10,288,000.

These estimates were made with care, and it is believed the fortifications including guns in all harbors on the coast of sufficient importance to tempt an enemy can be prepared at a cost not to exceed $65,000,000. The following estimate prepared for 83 and 84 are made. The modification of existing forts and batteries $5,000; preservation of fortification $175,000; purchase of submarine mines $50,000; casement &c., $200,000; torpedos $60,000.

Prodigious Pedestrianism.

NEW YORK, November 3.—Noremac began to-day, in Midlothian hall, his effort to beat Weston's record, 5,000 miles in 100 days.

THE LAST SHOT.

Blaine in Massachusetts Fires the Last Campaign Broadside.

Enthusiastic Reception Throughout the "Bay State."

A Slight Mishap and Blaine's Ready Wit.

His Expressions of Disinterested Loyal Patriotism.

The Immensely Cordial Greeting at Boston.

Blaine to Vote To-day at his Home in Augusta and There to Await the Result.

BLAINE LEAVES NEW YORK.

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut, November 3.—Blaine and party left New York at nine o'clock this morning for Springfield, whence they go to Boston, making a short stop at Worchester.

BLAINE'S SPEECH AT WORCESTER.

BOSTON, November 3.—On arriving at Worcester Blaine was escorted to the stand, erected near the track, and introduced by Senator Hoar. Blaine spoke as follows: "I never more sincerely regretted the impairment of my voice than at this present moment, that I might make a fitting response to the most cordial and most eloquent greeting what your distinguished chairman has given me. I crave the power of expression that I might say to him in the presence of Worcester audiences that his presentations of the people's cause in this campaign constitute the political literature of 1884. He knows better than you know how profoundly I thank him, and I know better than he knows the full reason I have for gratitude. The campaign is over. All that has been pleasant in it with all that has been unpleasant; with all that has been important with all that has been unimportant; it closes to-day and even though it may sound like the voice of egotism, I am proud to declare here, in the heart of the commonwealth of Massachusetts that not once in a single instance has any poisoned shaft reached me here (laying his hand over his heart) and I return to my home not with a less, but with a greater appreciation of the grandeur, the nobility and the justice of the American people. To that people, of which Massachusetts forms so distinguished and honorable a part, I submit, with the cause I am called to represent, whatever of personal fortune I have at stake, calmly, without anxiety and with abundant readiness to accept with cheerfulness whatever may be the verdict of the great popular tribunal." [Cheers.]

Governor Robinson followed and spoke very briefly.

As the train moved off there was another salute from steam whistles, cheers from the crowd and a general rush of people nearest the train to shake hands with Blaine.

At Natick there was a very large crowd, one section of which was composed of Butler men who cheered for their candidate. Blaine spoke briefly to the people nearest him, expressing regrets that he could not utter with full voice his thanks to the republicans of Massachusetts for their vigorous, and as he hoped, victorious campaign. [Cheers.]

The crowd at Newton was immense.

A SLIGHT MISHAP.

Blaine was escorted to a large platform near the depot and introduced, but just as he was about to speak the platform broke down. For a minute or two there was a great deal of excitement but Blaine sprang upon the platform and exclaimed, "THERE IS ALWAYS ENOUGH LEFT OF A REPUBLICAN PLATFORM TO STAND UPON."

This reassured the crowd, and Blaine went on to say that he was consoled in the bad condition of his voice by reflecting that the time for discussion was past. The verdict to be rendered to-morrow he awaited calmly and with a reasonable degree of confidence." (Cheers.)

BOSTON REACHED.

It was about 5:20 o'clock when the train reached Boston. In the depot there was a very large crowd who cheered loudly for Blaine. There was also some cheering for Cleveland from one portion of the crowd and as the carriage containing Blaine, Lieutenant Gov. Ames, and Henry Cabot Lodge moved off a number of small boys ran after it and hissed while large crowds of people in the streets cheered. Blaine was then driven rapidly to the Hotel Brunswick arriving shortly after 5:30. The sidewalk and steps in front of the hotel and the sidewalk on the other side of the avenue was crowded with men and boys who cheered Blaine as he entered, leaning upon Lodge's arm. Emmons Blaine had joined the party at Newton. Other members of the family, with the exception of Miss Hattie Blaine, who met her father at the hotel, arrived a few minutes later than Blaine, who went immediately to his apartments.

THE BANQUET AT THE HOTEL BRUNSWICK.

BOSTON, November 3.—At the dinner given Blaine this evening at the Hotel Brunswick there were more than 2,000 guests. Among the prominent gentlemen were, E. R. Hoar, A. W. Beard, R. Worthington, E. McPherson, C. A. Bustal, J. W. Candler R. R. Bishop and G. A. Marsden. It was about eight o'clock when Henry Cabot Lodge, who presided, called the company to order. He said that as Blaine was to review the great torch light procession, there would not be any general speaking, but he knew those present would be greatly disappointed if they did not hear from the distinguished guest of the evening. When Blaine rose to respond he was heartily cheered.

BLAINE'S BANQUET SPEECH.

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, for reasons which I need not stop to detail, a reception of this character in the city of Boston at the close of the national campaign is peculiarly grateful to me, and I thank Mr. Lodge for giving me the opportunity to thank you. [Applause.] It is too late to argue or even to state the great issues involved in the canvass which closes to-night, but I am sure that those issues constitute a difference between the parties so broad, and so deep, that their decision the one way or the other will affect for weal or woe the history of the United States for many years to come." [Applause.] Blaine then touched on the dangers of great organic changes in the industrial systems, and financial systems, and continued as follows: "In so far as my own voice could reach and influence the just judgement of the people of the United States, I have exerted it very freely. I have never offered any apology, or explanation for taking what some of my closest friends regarded as an extraordinary step, in going before the people, somewhat more freely, and extensively than has been the habit of those chosen as the presidential candidates of the great parties, but I will say now that I did it, and I desire to put this on record—I did it because I thought that the peculiar character of the canvass was my personal justification for doing it. I am a profound believer in a popular government, and I know of no reason why I should not face the American people. I did it, too, for the more specific reason that I believe there was danger of the great leading questions which related to the industrial and protective system of America being partially, or perhaps wholly excluded from that consideration by the people, which the merits deserved and entrusted as I was with the great function of representing you, and all members of the republican party, I felt that I would in a special degree, myself obtain a hearing. I have returned somewhat weary, somewhat broken in voice and as your ears have already detected, but I have returned with even a more profound belief than I had in the judgment, in the fairness, in the impartiality, in the generosity of the great mass of American citizenship, and I go to my home to-morrow not without a strong confidence in the result of a ballot, but with a heart that shall not in the least degree be troubled by any verdict that may be returned by the great American people, for I have in my entire entire canvass unconsciously and completely lost sight of myself and of whatever personal fortune I have at stake, in a far greater and far grander and far more enduring issue, which for the time, I was submitting to the popular judgment." (Cheers.)

From the dinner table Blaine went to review a grand torch light procession which he did from the balcony of the hotel. To-morrow he will go home to vote in Augusta, leaving Boston at 9:30 a. m.

NEW YORK, November 3.—Blaine this morning expressed the opinion that the remark of Dr. Burchard upon "Rum, Romanism and rebellion," would not cost the national ticket more than 5,000 votes.

PALMER MASS., November 3.—At Springfield 20,000 people were on the streets through which the procession passed to the public square where a stand was erected from which Blaine, who was introduced by Col. Metcalf, of Springfield, spoke. He was enthusiastically greeted as he congratulated the people on so large and demonstrative manifestation of the republican strength of Massachusetts. Being hoarse, Blaine excused himself from speaking further and gave way, as he said, to some one whose voice could be heard by the great crowd. Senator Hale spoke a few words when the party returned to the train. They were joined by Hoar and A. W. Beard, of Boston.

The Boston Banquet.

BOSTON, November 3.—Up to near two hundred tickets were sold for the banquet in honor of Blaine at the hotel Brunswick. The intention was to sell out two hundred tickets, but a few more will be sold. There will be but little speech-making. Henry Cabot Lodge will welcome the guests and Blaine, and possibly one or two others, will speak briefly. Governor Robinson, who cannot be present, will be represented by Lieutenant Ames.

ABORIGINAL CITIZENSHIP.

AN OMAHA ELECTION CASE DECIDED IN THE SUPREME COURT—AN INDIAN UNLESS NATURALIZED IS NOT A CITIZEN AND CAN NOT VOTE.

WASHINGTON, November 3.—A decision was rendered by the supreme court of the United States this afternoon in another of the long series of cases which have arisen out of the adoption of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution. The present case, which is that of John Elk, plaintiff in error against Charles Wilkins, and which came from the district of Nebraska is a suit brought by an Indian against the registrar of one of the wards of the city of Omaha for refusing to register him as a qualified voter therein. The questions presented are whether the plaintiff in error is a citizen of the United States, and whether he has been denied any right guaranteed him by the fifteenth amendment to the federal constitution. The court in a long and elaborate opinion by Justice Gray holds first, that an Indian, who is born a member of one of the Indian tribes within the United States which still exists and is recognized by the government and who has voluntarily separated himself from his tribe and taken up his residence among the white citizens of a state, but who has not been naturalized or taxed or recognized by the United States or the state, is not a citizen of the United States within the meaning of the first section of the 14th amendment. Second. That the plaintiff in error, not being a citizen of the United States, under the 14th amendment, has been deprived of no right secured by the 15th amendment, and cannot maintain this action. The judgment of the circuit is affirmed. Justice Harlan read a long dissenting opinion in behalf of Justice Woods and himself.

An Important Patent Case.

WASHINGTON, November 3.—The important patent case in which General J. Butterworth commissioner of patents is plaintiff in error against the United States, Hoe and others was before the supreme court of the United States to-day. In his opinion, Justice Matthews, holds that an appeal does not lie in patent cases to the secretary of the Interior that the commissioner of patents has the exclusive right to decide for himself whether or not a patent ought to be issued and the secretary of the Interior has no authority to review such a decision. If the commissioner errs, the party agrieved has a statutory remedy but that remedy is not an appeal to the secretary.

A Yankee Team.

TEXARKANA, November 3.—Charles Mitchell, the ravisher of Mrs. Waddell, a white woman, in Little River county, was arrested in that county Sunday night, and he confessed the crime after a mob of 200 citizens put a rope around his neck, and declared that the woman's husband hired him to commit the crime. Waddell was also arrested and both were hung.

A Guiteau Relic.

WASHINGTON, November 3.—In the criminal court to-day the case of Wm. Jones, indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill Charles J. Guiteau, on the 19th of November, 1881, was tried. After an absence of twenty minutes the jury found a verdict of not guilty.

Striking Car Drivers.

NEW ORLEANS, November 3.—The street railway drivers struck to-day for an increase of wages and a decrease of hours. The present wages are $45 per month and eighteen hours. The wages wanted are $60 and fifteen hours.

ELECTION'S EVE.

The Close of the Great Campaign at all Points.

Logan Ceases His Labors in Indiana.

Butler Boosts His Boom by a Bull.

Cleveland and Hendricks Seek Their Homes.

Various Surmises on the Probable Result.

The Outlook and its Broad Field of Diversified Surmises—Gathering Clans Everywhere.

THE WAR EAGLE.

BEDFORD, Ind., November 3.—Logan completed his tour through Indiana this evening, and is now here, a guest of Colonel Voris, awaiting the midnight train for Chicago. He left Indianapolis. The principal points where stops were made were at Franklin, Columbus, North Vernon, Seymour, Mitchell and Bedford. There were immense gatherings at each place. At Mitchell, a band of little girls in white, wearing hats with the inscription, "Soldiers' Children," greeted Logan and made him a beautiful floral offering. Logan, for the past three months, has spoken from three to fifteen times nearly every day excepting Sundays. His voice is still good and he presents a hale appearance. Logan expresses every confidence of success.

FUNNY BEN.

BUTLER CLOSES HIS CANVASS WITH A JOKE.

BOSTON, November 3.—General Butler addressed a large audience in the Music hall at Natick, this afternoon. He was warmly received. He said in his speech: "They say on the other side, that I have had money paid me to work in the interest of Blaine and the republican ticket. Pardon me, if I had remained at my profession I could have earned at the lowest estimate, five dollars for one dollar that my enemies say I have received." The general repeated his well known tariff views and the remainder of his address was substantially the same as delivered elsewhere. Later in the day Butler spoke at Marlboro.

THE SUCKER STATE.

ITS ASSURANCE TO THE REPUBLICANS—VAIN GLORIOUS BOASTS OF THE BENIGHTED DEMOCRACY.

Special telegram to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, November 3.—The campaign was ended this evening by both parties and all that remains is to cast and count the votes. The democrats profess to be happy. A telegram from Graham was received this afternoon to the effect that the national democratic committee are pleased with the outlook and are confident of the result. Dispatches from the interior of the state, they claim, also gave assurance of a disaffected wish returning to Cleveland's standard. Chairman Oberly of the democratic state committee figures out a small majority for Cleveland in Illinois, and says that if he doesn't win here he will be defeated by only a small majority. Oberly says: "We will elect at least eight congressmen with a chance for the nine, a majority in the lower house of the state legislature and a strong probability of a majority on the joint ballot, giving us the next United States senator." Democrats are figuring on the possibility of replacing the present republican congressmen in both this and the Fourth district. Heretofore the Third has been able to help the candidate in the Fourth, but now it has two candidates, each claiming to be regular republican which renders the election of a democrat possible, but the republicans claim certainty in the Fourth district. On behalf of the republicans Chairman Jones is claiming everything and says that it will be a landslide for the republicans; that the state will go for Blaine by 40,000 to 60,000; that the republicans will have a majority in the state legislature and elect a successor to Logan in the United States senate, besides winning back three congressmen lost three years ago.

The Wind-Up in Indiana.

EDINBURG, Indiana Nov 3.—Logan and party left Indianapolis at 9 o'clock this morning. There was a large party of prominent Indianians with the party. The first stop was at Franklin where a large crowd gathered, to whom Logan spoke for a few minutes. The next stop was at Columbus. All intervening stations were decorated and large crowds gathered in spite of the rainy weather.

THE EMPIRE STATE.

PUBLIC MONEY EXPENDED TO HELP CLEVELAND.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., November 2.—Special to the Chicago Tribune.—All along the Erie canal gangs of men have recently been set at work on jobs trumped up for the purpose of giving their votes for Cleveland. A case was ferreted out here to-day by a reporter. Salt Superintendent P. J. Brumelkamp, one of Cleveland's warmest supporters, has picked up forty voters known to be for sale, and under promise that they vote the democratic ticket is paying them the people's money for building through the salt marshes a useless road. The reporter asked one of the workmen what they were constructing. He was about to reply when the boss, Daniel Woods, called out, "Here! Stop that! Don't you answer a damned question. I know that man. He is a reporter, and nobody speaks to him but myself. You can't get any interview with my men." Woods tried to explain that the road was a necessity.

An Irishman working near by was asked by the reporter what the men were doing. "They are working for Cleveland's welfare. They are all Cleveland men. All the Blaine men you can find on this marsh you can put in your eye. There isn't a man of them that won't vote for Cleveland. It is a soft snap they are having over there, too."

"Could I get a job here, do you suppose?" asked the reporter.

"Why, certainly you could. Anybody can that's a voter."

An intelligent democrat of the second ward, who is intending to vote for Blaine, said: "This dodge is a last desperate attempt on the part of the officials to save the ward. They see that it is look, as dark for them and they must raise the wind in some way. The defections in their ranks are very numerous. Nearly all the Germans and French in the ward will vote for Blaine, and so will many of the Irish. This march in mass is a last resort to make the men stand firm. William Herron, one of the workmen, acknowledged to me that it is a dodge to gain votes for Cleveland."

Cleveland at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, November 3.—Cleveland arrived here at 7:35 this morning with a friend, Mr. Tuthill. He started quietly to the usual restaurant where he took a hasty meal; repaired to his room over his office and shortly out ten was at his desk. He was expected to arrive this afternoon and preparations were made for his reception. At 11 o'clock he left the office and started leisurely to the Tifft house. In reply to a question as to his health he said he was in the most excellent health and was more than pleased to be at his old home again. He said the most cheering news came to him from almost every quarter and the prospects for the success of the democratic ticket have considered first rate. He declined to state his opinion about the state of New York and referred the interviewer to Mr. Cuna, who, he said could better answer that question. He remains here until to-morrow when he will vote at his old polling place.

RAILWAYS AND COMMERCE.

THE WEEK'S CLEARANCES.

BOSTON, November 3.—Leading clearing houses throughout the United States report the total gross exchanges of the week ended November 1, at $885,937,460, a decrease of 37.7 per cent.

THE RATE WAR.

NEW YORK, November 3.—The general passenger agent of the West Shore issued a formal order to sell tickets to Chicago, first class, at $10. The passenger agents of the West Shore, Erie and Lackawanna, are about to hold a conference. The New York Central has not made any new move. The Lackawanna and Erie met the cut of the West Shore.

NEW YORK, November 3.—The Baltimore & Ohio is preparing to run a limited express between Baltimore or Washington and Chicago which makes faster time than any other road. The fare will be $12. The Pennsylvania roads ask $28 for similar accommodations.

The Erie will meet the cut of the West Shore by selling tickets to Chicago for $12, second class $11. The Lackawanna will follow suit soon. The Central officials say they will do the same as soon as they are assured the above are the actual rates.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

ELGIN, Ill., November 3.—The market closed quiet. Cheese, regular sales: 800 boxes of part skims at 7¾@8c; butter, 19,000 pounds at 31c. Private sales, 1,400 boxes of cheese, 36,000 pounds of butter.

REDUCED BORDER CUSTOMS.

MONTREAL, November 3.—The customs and inland revenue receipts at Montreal show a falling off in October of $123,000, compared with October '83. The customs decrease is attributed to the general dullness of trade, but some claim that it was caused by the Scott temperance act and the consequent shrinkage of the volume of business in spirits and beer.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TREASON.

FREDERICK K. ALLEN, PRESIDENT OF THE YOUNG IRELAND SOCIETY ARRESTED BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

DUBLIN, November 2.—Frederick K. Allen, vice-president of the Young Ireland society was arrested last night on the charge of treason and felony. He was brought into court to-day and arraigned. He was remanded to jail to await trial. Evidence is produced showing that he wrote letters to the headquarters of the Fenians in Paris containing an account of the receipts of cash for Fenian purposes, and an account of the Avengers' expenses. Among the Avengers the names of Joe Mullett and Patrick Malloy appeared. The letter likewise detailed the quantity of arms, belonging to the various Fenian centers in Ireland, and the numbers of men comprising them. At Kilkenny, it said, there are 332 members; at Dublin, 650, and at Louth, 303.

Belgium's Sickly King.

BRUSSELS, November 3.—The Patriot says: King Leopold was attacked Saturday with a nervous disorder. His health is much shattered from anxiety arising from the political crisis.

Mutinous Peruvians.

LIMA, (Via Galveston) November 3.—Caceres' infantry batallion at Cuzco mutinied recently. The uprising was suppressed by the cavalry. Five officers and twenty soldiers were shot.

GORDON'S FATE.

THE DISASTROUS REPORT DOUBTED.

LONDON, November 3.—The Times considers the report that Khartoum has fallen into the hands of the rebels as extremely doubtful especially as nothing has been heard from Wolseley on the subject. Earl Granville, secretary of state for foreign affairs, said the government received had no confirmation of the news. A Dongola dispatch says the Mahdi is collecting forces around Khartoum and had summoned Gordon to surrender. The same dispatch says a large force of rebels were at Berber and that the rebels had possession of the wells on the caravan route between Debroch and Khartoum. After the crops have been harvested the Mahdi's forces will be largely increased.

2:30 p. m.—The rumor that the Khedive had sent a telegram to the government announcing the fall of Khartoum has been authoritively denied. SICH VED

DISCREDITING STORIES.

LONDON, November 3.—A Times' Alexandria correspondent states that upon careful inquiry he learns that the report of the fall of Khartoum origicated from the following source, and gives it for what is is worth: A French merchant, formerly French consul at Khartoum, learned from messengers who lately arrived from Khartoum that Gen. Gordon was in want of services and made a sortie. He reached Berber only. Col. Stewart was able to push further north and Gordon started to return to Khartoum, and when near Shendy he learned that Khartoum had been handed over to the rebels. Gordon found himself unable to retire or advance and was killed there.

Burial of Mrs. Farragut.

NEW YORK, November 3.—The funeral of Virginia Lowell Farragut, widow of Admiral Farragut, took place to-day from the church of the Incarnation. The body was interred at Woodlawn cemetry

MONDAY'S MARKET.

The Opening Week in the Stock and Produce Markets.

Cattle Slow and at Lower Prices. Hogs advance Under the Light Supply.

Election Excitement Paralyzes Trade on 'Change.

Wheat Very Dull With Smaller Receipts.

Corn Firmer—Oats also Firm—And Pork and Lard Both Steadier.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CATTLE.

Special telegram to THE BEE.

CHICAGO, November 3.—Among the receipts were 350 cars of range stock, 1 0 cars of Texans and 250 westerns, leaving only about fifty cars of all sorts of natives, or only about 1,000 of the 8,000 fresh receipts. The market generally was rather slow, and prices were on the whole quoted lower. There were barely sufficient numbers of natives to make a market, and even the few on sale were not really wanted, as there was a sufficient number of good westerns for dressed beef operators to select from and there was little or no shipping demand. Low grade and medium native steers may be quoted around about $4 75@5 50. Native butchers' stock is scarce, but there was no particular inquiry for such, as canners and butchers could find what they wanted among the Texans. All sorts of range stock may be quoted strong and 10c lower. There was not sufficient business in stockers and feeders to make a market, and prices were generally reported on the down turn. Export steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs., $6 50@6 60; poor to choice shipping, 1000 to 1500 lbs., $4 2 @6 15. Range cattle were in large supply and a shade lower. The sales include 416 Montana-Texans, 974 lbs., $4 00; 288 Montana, 1216 lbs., $4 70; 243 Wyoming, 1088 lbs., $4 60; Wyoming cows, 1019 lbs., $3 95; 157 Montana, 1204 lbs., $4 55; 485 Nebraska-Texans, 942 lbs., $3 55; 821 single winter Texans, 957 lbs., $3 85; 400 single winter Texans, 892 lbs., $3 45.

HOGS.

Under the light supply the values advanced 5@10c and the market closed firm at an advance. Common and rough packers sold around about $4 30@4 40 and fair to good mixed at $4 50@4 60, and the best at $4 70@4 80, while choice and assorted heavy sold at $4 85@4 90, and the best picked would not bring over $5. Light and mixed $4 00@4 25; for skips $4 50@4 60; for fair to common and assorted of 200 were down to $4 ?@4 7?, and assorted of 240 up to $4 75@4 85. There were only seven or eight packing firms on the market and they bought sparingly.

THE DAY ON 'CHANGE.

The day on 'change was characterized by extraordinary dullness. The near presence of election day paralyzed trade and while the markets ruled firm, trading was limited.

WHEAT.

Foreign advices quoted a quiet, dull, feeling in wheat. The receipts here showed a falling off. The market opened steady, advanced ⅛c, and closed ⅛c over Saturday. On the afternoon board no change occurred, the market closing at 74⅛c for cash and November, 76⅛@76⅛c for December, 77⅛c for January, 81⅛c for May.

CORN

ruled firmer, influenced by the decrease in receipts. Shipments were also steadily diminished. November advanced ⅛c, closing ⅛c higher than Saturday. The closing figures of the day were 42⅛c for November, 39⅛c for December, 39⅛@39⅛c for the year, and 39⅝c for May.

OATS

firm, closing at 27⅝c for November, 26⅛c for December, 25⅝c for the year, and 29⅛c for May.

PORK

firm, closing at $11 65 for the year, and $11 70 for January.

LARD

firm, closing at $7 60 for November, $6 97½ for December, $7 05 for January, and $7 15 for February.

The President's Vote.

WASHINGTON, November 3.—The president leaves this afternoon for New York to vote to-morrow, returning Thursday.

ANDREWS' PEARL

CARS NO USE TRYING TO HOLD DOWN PEARL BAKING POWDER IT AN SOUND TO RISE

BAKING POWDER

PURE CREAM TARTAR.

$1000. Given

If alum or any injurious substance can be found in Andrews' Pearl Baking Powder. It is positively PURE. Between 3 and 4 thousand testimonials received from such chemists as R. Dana Hayes, Boston; M. Delafontaine, of Chicago; and Gustavus Bode, Milwaukee. Never sold in bulk.

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Seen everywhere, because everywhere recognized as indispensible to Dealer and Consumer.

Why? Because we select the best leaf from the best Tobacco regions of North Carolina, and store it several years until it attains the richness and mellowness which age alone imparts.

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