THE CANVASS IN NEW-YORK.

THE MOHAWK VALLEY AROUSED.

VIGOROUS WORK BEING DONE—DEMOCRATS SUPPORTING BLAINE—STATE NOMINATIONS.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

UTICA, Oct. 20.—The telephone, the telegraph, the newspaper, and railway have shortened the period of political labor in this State. Election work that demanded two months attention, and received it, in 1860, is now done in the last three weeks of the canvass. This is one of the explanations of the apparent apathy that has prevailed the present year among the voters in the interior of the State. Politicians have wondered that there was not more excitement; they have said that they have never seen such a quiet contest for the Presidency. They are not complaining now.

Standing with a telephone at his ear and speaking into another, James S. Sherman, the chairman of the Republican County Committee of Oneida County, was directing to day with great vigor the Republican canvass in this county. Telephone wires extend like a net-work all over the county, radiating from Utica, and also stretching into neighboring counties. Mr. Sherman was unable to make arrangements for the sending of speakers to this and that village, to inform this chairman of a town committee that there would be a great parade of Republican clubs in his vicinity in a few days, and to learn the number of Republicans who attended a Prohibition meeting last night. Mr. Sherman also held a few moments conversation with the chairman of the Republican County Committee of Lewis County, living fifty-five miles distant; and learned that Henry S. Cookingham, the Republican candidate for Congressman, had made a speech at Taberg and another at Camden. A vigilant Republican reported by telephone that J. Thomas Spriggs, the Democratic candidate for Congressman, was intending to make speeches in the northern part of the county this week.

CONCENTRATING POLITICAL WORK.

"The newspapers," said Mr. Sherman, "have kept people so well informed about political matters that there was no need of men absenting themselves from their business to attend meetings. We can just as well concentrate political work within three weeks as to string it along through two months. We can run speakers swiftly all about this county by using the railways, the telegraph and the telephones. Every Republican is wide awake now and is taking an active part in the canvass."

The columns of *The Utica Herald* confirm Mr. Sherman's statement about the activity of the Republicans. There is a long list of Republican meetings announced. Almost every town in Oneida County and the counties adjacent to it seems about to have its meeting. Nearly all the speakers are local. There are also announcements of pole raisings, of banner raisings, of the movements and drilling days of the political clubs. Ward meetings are frequent here in Utica. The stranger sees passing by his hotel window every night some one of the city clubs having an open air drill. Nearly all are in uniform, and with their torches and lanterns have a very picturesque appearance. There is a Blaine and Logan club in every ward in Utica; and in one ward, owing to some friendly dispute, there are two such clubs. Besides these there is a large Republican club called the "Continentals," having members from all the wards. The members of this club all pay for their own uniform, which is appropriately a Continental one. The Democrats also have clubs in every ward, and a central organization known as the "Jacksonians." Over half of the voters of the city are members of these clubs. There is a total membership of 4,000 voters, and only 7,000 votes are cast in the city. The clubs have all been thoroughly drilled, and marched and execute evolutions with the skill of a veteran militia regiment. One looking at their soldierly marching cannot help but think the military spirit strong among Americans. One of the Republican clubs has the title of "Forty Rounds Veterans." Another, composed of colored men, has the name of "Protective Tariff Club"—a natural name in view of the large manufacturing interests of the place.

REPUBLICAN REUNIONS.

One striking feature of the present canvass is the reunions held by the Republican clubs. Last week there was a gathering of the Republican clubs of Oneida, Madison and Onondaga counties at Oneida; and there was also campaign speaking at the same place by Chauncey M. Depew, of New-York. To-day there is a similar gathering of clubs at Canajoharie, in Montgomery County. Clubs will be present from Albany, Schenectady, Amsterdam, Johnstown, Fort Plain, Fonda, St. Johnsville and Little Falls. The two crack Republican clubs of Albany, the Capital City and the Unconstitutionals will be among those present. Addresses will be made by Senator Coggeshall, of this place, and George S. Batcheller, of Saratoga County.

By these meetings of clubs the members of the Republican party in the Mohawk Valley become well acquainted with one another, and are enable to make a most effective campaign. From Albany to Utica the traveller sees in every village the evidences of Republican work. Across the main street of every town there hangs a great banner bearing the names and portraits of Blaine and Logan; while upon the faces of many buildings one sees transparencies inscribed with the names of Republican clubs. Inquiry shows also that the ticket is having a fervid support, and is aided by many Democrats.

DEMOCRATS WHO WILL VOTE FOR MR. BLAINE.

Mr. Sherman said to-day: "This city gave Tilden and Hendricks a small majority, but we intend to reverse this position of affairs and give Blaine and Logan that majority. We shall carry the county of Oneida by a large majority and elect Mr. Cookingham as Congressman. There are a good many Democrats in this county who intend to vote for Mr. Blaine. John Buckley, formerly the Democratic mayor of this town is outspoken for Blaine. *The Utica Herald* has made a statement that Mr. Buckley, James McQuade, Charles A. Doolittle, Charles W. Hutchinson and Charles E. Barnard, all formerly Democratic mayors of this city, are opposed to Cleveland's election. That statement has not been denied by any one of them.

"The Butler movement amounts to nothing. I say that after a thorough canvass of this city. The Democrats who have bolted Cleveland will vote for Blaine; they don't intend to throw away their votes on Butler. The Republican disaffection is small and is offset five to one by accessions from the Democrats. We shall carry the 1st and IId Assembly Districts, and probably also the IId Assembly District. The Republicans have made excellent nominations."

H. A. Steeber, a German dentist, who was nominated first for the Assembly in the 1st Assembly District by the Trades Assembly, the leading workingmen's organization, was also nominated by the Republicans. His election is assured. The Democrats have nominated T. Jay Griffiths, a coffee merchant, against him. In the IId Assembly District the Republicans have nominated George F. Knock, son of the president of the New-York Locomotive Works. Mr. Knock is highly esteemed and will make therefore a fine run. His Democratic opponent is Louis R. Sherman. Assemblyman Owens, Republican, has been renominated in the IIId District, which was deserved, he having done the work of his district well at Albany. The Democrats have nominated Mason Smith, of Lee, against him.

SYRACUSE REPUBLICANS ACTIVE.

DEMOCRATS DEMORALIZED—IMPORTANT MEETINGS—GOOD ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

SYRACUSE, Oct. 19.—"The County of Onondaga gave Garfield a majority of 4,421—we shall increase that to 5,000 for Mr. Blaine," said E. W. Cook, the secretary of the Republican County Committee, yesterday. Mr. Cook's statement is confirmed by the testimony of the leading politicians of both parties. The Democrats have strenuously fought to keep down the Republican majority, they have organized a large number of clubs, they have flooded the county with political documents, they have put forth all the personal influence they possess; but the Republicans have steadily gained.

Mr. Blaine's visit was a finishing blow to the Democrats. Syracuse gave a finer reception to him in some respects than Buffalo despite the latter's greater size. After that there was a flood of accessions to the Republican clubs. The Republican tide could be plainly perceived to be rising. Now there is a Republican club in every ward in the city. In several wards there are two or three, and Mr. Cook was saying to-day, laughingly, that they would be interfered with one another and might impede the road to the polls on election day. The clubs have had several parades besides the great one at which they manifested their numbers, and revealed the beauty of their uniforms and the excellence of their marching, when Mr. Blaine was here. On Tuesday next they will have another great parade, afternoon and evening. Clubs will also be present from Auburn, Rochester, Oswego, Binghamton, and from smaller places for a hundred miles around. The manufacturers, whose wares are protected by the American tariff system upheld by the Republican party, intend to make a parade the same day under the Protection banner. All the trades will be represented. Many firms will exhibit their wares and the processes of manufacture in wagons. It is intended to make the procession the greatest of the year in this county.

The same day a great Republican mass meeting will be held here afternoon and evening. The orators of the day will be Senator Eugene Hale of Maine, Senator Warner Miller, of New-York; Martin I. Townsend, District-Attorney for Northern New-York, Samuel Merrix, the Democratic president of the Board of Aldermen of Troy, and John Devoy, of New-York City. The last Sphinx made a speech here last week, but the special object of his visit here, the enlightenment of the Germans away from the Republican party, was a failure. There were not a dozen Germans present at the meeting.

One cause of the Republican prosperity is the excellent character of the nominations made for Assemblymen. Lewis Mayer Francis Hendricks, who has been renominated in the IId District, was a leading member of the Assembly at its last session. As a member on the Committee on Cities he won state fame by the stoutly support he gave Mr. Roosevelt in putting the various New-York reform bills through the committee and then through the Assembly and Senate into the hands of the Governor. Mr. Shoemaker, who has been renominated in the IIId District, also made an excellent record. Wallace Tappan, a tobacco dealer, has been nominated by the Republicans in the Ist District. He is highly spoken of by business men. So excellent are these nominations that the Democrats who have been nominated in the Ist and IIId Districts, William Kirkpatrick and Louis C. Hoffman, have declined to run. It is understood also that Robert E. Dorchester, who has been nominated by the Democrats in the IId District, merely permits the use of his name and has no hope of an election.

IRISH-AMERICANS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Theodore Roosevelt said in answer to a TRIBUNE reporter's inquiries recently:

"I cannot tell you from personal observation what the political sentiment of the West is, but I can speak of Minnesota and Dakota. There the sentiment in favor of Blaine is overwhelming. Among the notable incidents of the campaign in those localities is the formation of Irish-American Republican clubs. While I was there a Young Republican Club was organized in St. Paul. Among the members were a large number of Irish-Americans who had always voted the Democratic ticket. This Young Republican Club was organized by a member of the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn, Mr. Peabody. The present campaign will put Irish-Americans on a level with Americans and Germans in a political sense. Heretofore they have acted in a body. In the future no party will own them. Among my warmest friends in my district are Irish-Americans, and it is through contact with them that I feel safe in saying that in the future the Republican party will obtain as many Irish-American votes as the Democratic party will. To have their votes divided will be better for them and the country also."

REPUBLICANS IN TENNESSEE.

THEIR VIGOROUS WORK TROUBLING THE BOURBONS.

THE HON. CHURCH HOWE TELLS "THE NASHVILLE AMERICAN" WHAT REPUBLICANS PROPOSE TO DO, AND WHY.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 18.—Each day increases the rush of business at the rooms of the Southern headquarters of the National Republican Committee. Every hour brings in prominent men who have heretofore acted with the Democratic party. A large proportion of these are young men engaged in mercantile or manufacturing business, who, in spite of all sorts of social pressure, have concluded that the business interests and future prosperity of the South will be best served by a Republican administration of the National Government.

The Democrats are taking alarm at this movement, and the editorial columns of the Democratic papers here show it plainly. Recently *The American* had a column or more pitching into the Hon. Church Howe and the National Republican Committee for intruding upon Tennessee politics, and forthwith Mr. Howe sent the following letter to Colonel Colyar in reply:

To the Editor of The American:

This morning's *American* devotes more than a column of its editorial space to what it is pleased to call "sectionalism"—that is to say, the step taken by the National Republican Committee in establishing a branch campaign headquarters for the Southern states at Nashville. The South is a part of the Union, and Nashville a very important central point. The industrial, financial, educational and political principles and policy of the Republican party wherever they have been adopted and maintained have shown such great results in progress and prosperity that the National Committee believe they would be equally beneficial to the South. They believe that the time has come when all that stands between a development of the wealth of the South such as we have seen in the Western States for twenty years past is that the old, colonial, free-trade and slave labor policy of Calhoun should give way to the National policy of a protective tariff, a home market, free schools and plenty of them, a free ballot and a fair count. What more natural, then, than, believing this to be true, we should try to give to the people of the South the reasons for the faith that is in us.

That "the South is solid to the instinct of self preservation" we do not believe. That idea was imported from South Carolina, and is unworthy of the spirit of liberality or the courage of a people who have given to the country Andrew Jackson. That the colored people of the state are somewhat lacking in experience, and have a "comparatively slight property interest," is true. But they are citizens. Education and the enjoyment of the rights of citizens will train them to intelligently use their powers, and a policy which shall bring to all prosperity will make them convert this and control of all property rights. A poor man's little home is all the world to him. The moment he has acquired it by the sweat of his brow he becomes eminently conservative, law abiding and in all ways a good citizen. Where labor will bring a fair reward prosperity must ensue. Where rights before the law are equal liberty must reign. From the beginning of the world the danger to States and communities has come from those who were homeless, without knowledge and hopeless. Every home that is added to a community, everything which goes to increase its comforts and the intelligence of its occupants, adds to the security of the property and freedom of all the people.

Of course everybody wants low taxes—that is, the greatest benefit for the smallest outlay. But taxes which do not protect the honor of a state, which do not furnish roads, schools and the necessaries of civilization, are the dearest of all taxes. Without financial integrity in the state the merchant and business man pay taxes many times over every year in high interest, bad debts, and a low valuation of property; without good roads the farmer pays taxes over and over again in small loads, broken wagons, broken-down horses and loss of time; without abundant schools the whole community are constantly paying taxes in the lessened productive power of the people arising from lack of knowledge, and in supporting an increased number of idle and vicious people, made so largely because of ignorance.

The Republican party is responsible for the fact that the former slave is now a citizen. It wishes to make him a good citizen, conservative, intelligent, prosperous. Its policy of protection to build up a Nation, to develop our natural wealth in all ways, is equally for the good of all men, of whatever condition of life. Its record of results, greater than the world has ever known, speaks for it. We propose to compare that record with that of the Democratic party, and to ask the people to judge between them. And as we believe it to be as much to the interest of the South as to any other part of the country to compare this record we shall try and put the facts before the people of this part of our common country.

Very truly, CHURCH HOWE,
Member Republican National Committee, etc.

The following editorial from *The American* shows how the Democrats are stirred up:

There are a few wavering souls in this community who have become deluded with the belief that their salvation requires them to vote the Republican ticket in November. Certain of the younger manufacturers endeavor to support the position they propose unto themselves by the argument that they would shut the door firmly, and because their own particular interests promote the protection to their own and kindred manufactures, on which the life and prosperity of these industries depend. To all gentlemen of this way of thinking let us say that a little reflection is what we see written on the prescription they need to take. There is not a factory of any kind in Nashville, or in any Southern city, that is not promised ample support and friendship from the Democratic party, as per their record in the last session of Congress, and by the solemn expression of the Chicago Democratic platform. That Nashville manufacturer born and raised here, and in the Democratic party, who votes the Republican ticket in November may be set down, without the fear of proof to the contrary, as a man who has never given this platform and the reasons that exist for relying upon its being faithfully performed even a cursory study, and that a close scrutiny of the same has in all likelihood not even occurred to him. Go slow, and if you vote that ticket do it quietly for your own sake.

Three prominent young Democrats have come into headquarters to-day and declared their intention to work and vote for the Republican ticket on account of this article, for the reason, as one of them expressed it, that he was "tired of seeing Tennessee made a tail to the South Carolina kite. From all parts of the State come reports of encouragement to the party from the opening of these headquarters, and the news to-day from North Carolina and Louisiana is very cheering.

A DEMOCRATIC EMPLOYER FOR BLAINE.

JOSEPH C. TODD CHANGES HIS VIEWS, AND GIVES GOOD REASONS FOR HIS ACTION.

Joseph C. Todd, the large manufacturer of jute and flax machinery, of No. 36 Dey-st., whose machine shops are in Paterson, N. J., and who is a life-long Democrat, has announced his intention to vote the Republican ticket at the coming election. The late Philip Rafferty, who ran for Congress in the old IVth District of New-Jersey in 1868 and 1870, was a partner of Mr. Todd, who has hitherto been a large contributor to the treasury of the Democratic party, but this year is not spending his money in that way. To a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday Mr. Todd expressed himself freely in regard to his reasons for voting for Mr. Blaine and protection. He said in response to inquiries:

"Well, I've always been a Democrat, but I'm not going to be one this year. The record of the Democratic party has not been a very favorable one for American manufacturers or workingmen either, in regard to the tariff question. Their action in Congress last winter in reference to the Morrison bill settled that. The mere fact of their trying to pass such a bill seemed to stop the progress of all business. We do not want any reduction of the tariff on American machinery. What we need is a higher duty, more protection. We have now a protection of 35 per cent on machinery, while there is against us a difference of 60 per cent between the wages we pay here and those paid in England. I think the duty on machinery ought to be equal at least to the difference in wages. With labor 60 per cent lower in England and a protection of only 35 per cent we cannot meet the English manufacturers, and yet by the Morrison bill a sweeping reduction of 20 per cent was to be made.

"I have an establishment here with a capacity to employ 400 men, and if any machinery is wanted the buyers go to Europe because they can get it cheaper there. American machinery is equal to the best that is made, but we haven't protection to offset the difference in the price of labor. I manufacture fibre machinery for flax, hemp and jute. For rope machinery we have some patents which protect us, and we get our prices on this. Except for the patents they could manufacture the same machinery in England much cheaper than we can here, because wages are so low there and our tariff is not high enough to protect us and enable us to pay our workmen good wages.

"I employ now about forty men. If this tariff question were in proper shape I should be employing 400. My workmen generally see the necessity of protecting themselves by upholding the high tariff policy of the Republicans. Business is paralyzed all over the country by the Democratic talk of reducing the tariff. Business men are waiting to see the result of this contest. Oh, they ought to have passed the Morrison bill. That would have settled the whole question pretty quick. They would soon have found out where they were. The result would have been that there would have been no business at all. The mills and machine shops would have all been closed up. The workmen would have been thrown out of employment altogether. You see the result of even the attempt to pass such a measure. The Democrats profess to be protectionists now on the eve of the election, but they are not honest, while the record of the Republicans on this question proves that they are honest. If Cleveland should be elected now it would lead to a period of great disaster for the country. I should want to give up business at once.

"I think Mr. Blaine would make a good President for the country. He represents the correct principles. It is important, too, to have good Congressmen who understand this subject as well as a good President. I live in Paterson, and I want to see William Walter Phelps elected in that district. He comprehends the requirements of the country, especially in regard to the tariff. He has been our minister in foreign countries and has there had a good opportunity to study the subject. The man opposed to him the Democratic candidate for Congress, Preston Stephenson, has been an avowed free-trader all along, and has advocated free trade. Now he is helping the Democrats to make believe that they are protectionists. I believe that Mr. Phelps will be elected. I think the working people of Paterson are going to vote the Republican ticket. They have seen all this stagnation of business, and they know the cause of it as well as anybody does. [illegible] the Republican ticket, and among them is Robert S. Hughes, secretary of one of the largest locomotive works in the country, the Rogers Locomotive Works. I have never mixed much with politics, but this time I take great interest in the contest, because this threat of reducing the tariff is a home thrust. It strikes me where I live. But after all, this is a question of the greatest importance to the working men, more so than it is to the manufacturers. The question brought home to them is, whether they want to take English cheaper wages, or perhaps no wages at all. If they want to subsist as the workingmen in England on such wages as they get there, they must take the consequences of the action they take now. The chairman of the Democratic ward committee where I live called on me a while ago and asked me to subscribe to the campaign fund. I told him that I had not made up my mind about it, but that I did not think I could support the Democratic ticket, as there was too much free trade about it. Since then I have made up my mind to vote the Republican ticket, something that I never did before in my life, and to use my influence to induce my friends to do the same. All the men employed in my machine shops except one, I think, will vote the Republican ticket, and the majority of them are Democrats. In the early part of the campaign there was a good deal of talk about having a change in the Government, and I thought at first that a change would be a good thing, but now I see that it would be most injurious; and this is coming to be understood among many who at first favored it."

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES ABOUT VOTING.

A DISCHARGED SEAMAN'S RIGHTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Will you please inform me if I am entitled to a vote this coming election, having been discharged from the United States ship Richmond on September 11, 1884?

Erie, Oct. 14, 1884. H. W. S.

[If you have returned to the place in which you lived before you sailed, your absence in the United States service does not cause you to lose your residence.—*Ed.*]

NO REGISTRY BY PROXY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I am a commercial traveller and am afraid I cannot reach New-York in time to register, but will be home on election day. Must I personally present myself to register, or can you advise me what to do under the circumstances? L. F. B.

Toledo, O., Oct. 13, 1884.

[You must present yourself in person before the inspectors in order to register and you cannot vote unless registered.—*Ed.*]

NATURALIZATION PAPERS NECESSARY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I was twenty-one years old on September 19. I was brought here by my parents when two years old and have lived in the city since. My father was a naturalized citizen. Must I as a voter apply for naturalization papers? READER.

New-York, Oct. 15, 1884.

[It is not necessary for you to have papers, as your father's naturalization before you were of age makes you a citizen. For purposes of registration it would be well for you to have a copy of your father's papers or obtain a certificate of your own citizenship.—*Ed.*]

GARFIELD'S VOTE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Will you please state in your paper the majority Garfield received in Pennsylvania in 1880?

New-York, Oct. 13, 1884. R. N. MERIDITH.

[The plurality for the Garfield electors in Pennsylvania was 37,276. The majority over all the other electoral tickets was 14,625.—*Ed.*]

MOVING FROM ONE STATE TO ANOTHER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: (1) If a citizen of the United States moves from one State to another in April or May, is he entitled to vote at a Presidential election in the November following? (2) Can you inform me if it is too late to register in Brooklyn? I should like to vote for Mr. Blaine. Were I asking this information of *The Times* I should leave the above sentence off, or expect my questions to go unanswered. REPUBLICAN.

New-York, Oct. 16, 1884.

[(1) It depends upon the State to which he moves, as the various States fix different periods for acquiring a voting residence. One year's residence is required in New-York. (2) There will be another opportunity to register in Brooklyn to-morrow.—*Ed.*]

ENTITLED TO VOTE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: About fourteen months ago I arrived in this city from Europe, where I had resided several years, for purposes of study; and after remaining several days visited Philadelphia, where I remained almost five months. My object in addressing you now is to inquire if I can possibly vote at the coming election. I am a native of New-York City and have always considered it my home. After my return from abroad, I left most of my effects in this city and announced to friends my intention to reside here. NEW-YORKER.

New-York, Oct. 2, 1884.

[Under the circumstances mentioned you would be entitled to vote in this city at the coming election provided you obtain a fixed place of residence thirty days before election-day.—*Ed.*]

HOW LONG BEFORE A FOREIGNER CAN VOTE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Is there any State in the United States in which a foreigner who has been but one year in the country, residing that year in the State, can vote at a National election? If so, what State? T. J. MURPHY.

Jersey City, Oct. 11, 1884.

[Yes. In Colorado, for instance, only six months' residence is required before becoming a voter in the State, and a foreigner is entitled to vote four months after having declared his intention of becoming a citizen.—*Ed.*]

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

THE NUMBER OF VOTES EACH STATE IS ENTITLED TO—HOW THE VOTES WERE DIVIDED IN 1880.

To The Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Will you kindly state in your valuable paper the number of electoral votes each State has, for, though not privileged as yet to assist in aiding the Republican cause by the ballot, I feel a deep interest in the triumph of its glorious principles. Yours, for good government, A WOMAN.

New-York, Oct. 14, 1884.

[Below will be found the number of electoral votes each State is entitled to this year, with the electoral votes cast for Garfield and Hancock in 1880. Since 1880 Congress has made a reapportionment of Congressmen and increased the number, so that the total number of electors this year will be 401, or 32 more than in 1880. The electoral vote of each State is equal to the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress:

States.	1884.	1880. Rep. Gar.	1880. Dem. Han.	1880. Gen.	States.	1884.	1880. Rep. Gar.	1880. Dem. Han.	1880. Gen.
Alabama	10	..	..	10	Missouri	16	..	..	15
Arkansas	7	..	..	6	Nebraska	5	3	..	..
California	8	4	..	5	Nevada	3	..	..	3
Colorado	3	3	..	..	N-H'mpsh'e	4	5	..	..
Connecticut	6	6	..	..	New-Jersey	9	..	..	9
Delaware	3	..	..	3	New-York	36	35	..	..
Florida	4	..	..	4	N. Carolina	11	..	10	..
Georgia	12	..	..	11	Ohio	22	22	..	..
Illinois	22	21	..	..	Oregon	3	3	..	..
Indiana	15	15	..	..	Pennsylv'a	30	29	..	..
Iowa	13	11	..	..	RI'de Isl'd	4	4	..	..
Kansas	9	5	..	..	S. Carolina	9	..	..	7
Kentucky	13	..	..	12	Tennessee	12	..	..	12
Louisiana	8	..	..	8	Texas	13	..	..	8
Maine	6	7	..	..	Vermont	4	5	..	..
Maryland	8	..	..	8	Virginia	12	..	..	11
Massach'ts	14	13	..	..	W. Virginia	6	..	..	5
Michigan	13	11	..	..	Wisconsin	11	10	..	..
Minnesota	7	5	..	..					
Mississippi	9	..	..	7	Total	401	214	..	155

The above table will give our correspondent material for calculations as to the probable electoral vote for President. Most of the States can be classed as Republican or Democratic, but there are some doubtful ones. The longest list of doubtful States includes the following, with a total electoral vote of 91: California, Indiana, Nevada, New-Jersey, New-York, North Carolina, Oregon and West Virginia.—*Ed.*]

GARFIELD'S MAJORITY IN OHIO.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Will you please let me know through your paper the majority Garfield had in 1880 in Ohio, as I made a bet that it was 34,000 or over? Yours truly,

New-York, Oct. 17, 1884. R. G. FERGUSON.

[Garfield had 34,227 more votes than Hancock in Ohio in 1880 and 25,129 more than the combined vote against him.—*Ed.*]

POSTAL TREATY WITH MEXICO

THE TERMS AGREED UPON AT WASHINGTON.

A CHANGE IN RATES AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPROVED SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The special postal convention between this country and Mexico was signed to-day by Postmaster-General Hatton in the part of the United States Post-Office Department and Mr. Romero, the Mexican minister, on the part of the Interior Department of his Republic. The convention still requires ratification by the Mexican Senate, which is now in session, and approval by the President of the United States. It will, if ratified and approved, of which there is no doubt, go into effect on January 1. Under this convention the postal systems of the two Republics as to their international postal relations will be unified. United States domestic postage rates and conditions will apply to mail matter for Mexico, except samples of merchandise, ores, etc., packets of which, though liable to the domestic rates, are to be restricted to 12 ounces in weight and 12 by 8 by 4 inches in size.

The Mexican rates on matter for the United States will be as follows: Letters per 15 grams (nearly ½ ounce) 6 cents, Mexican silver currency; post cards each, 3 cents; second class matter (same as that in the United States), 4 cents per 480 grams; third and fourth class matter, including samples of merchandise etc., two cents per gram. The sample conditions, as to size and weight of packets, are the same as when sent from the United States to Mexico. The fee for registration in both countries will be 10 cents. Matter of the third and fourth classes in Mexico comprise generally the same matter thus classified in the United States domestic mails, but includes commercial or business papers, which in the United States domestic mails are first class.

A clause in the convention provides for the gratuitous use of the territory of either country for closed domestic mails of the other passing from one point to another over such territory. Since Mexico became a member of the Universal Postal Union (April 1, 1879) the mails between the United States and that Republic have been exchanged in accordance with the provisions of the Postal Union convention. As contracting parties to the Universal Postal Union Convention, the two Republics have the right, by a provision of said convention, to maintain and conclude special postal arrangements with a view to improved postal relations, and this provision has now been availed of in order to promote the most rapid transit possible of international mails by dispensing with the formalities of exchange heretofore necessary.

A GIFT FROM THE KING OF SIAM.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—In appreciation of the warm friendship existing between Siam and the United States, and of Minister Bulkeley's faithful enforcement of treaty obligations, the King of Siam has presented to the American Government buildings and grounds at Bangkok, all complete, for the United States Legation. It is stated that the gift was offered personally to the Minister, but he did not feel at liberty to receive it, except on behalf of his Government, which he has done. It will be remembered that some time ago the United States Government sent a medal and presents to the Rajah of Tuboan, in the Malay Peninsula, in acknowledgment of his kindness to the crew of an American ship wrecked on his coast. The Rajah has just sent to the President of the United States, two handsome Malay spears and a Malay kriss, as tokens of his friendship.

CONTRACTS FOR RAISING THE HUSSAR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Acting Secretary of the Treasury to-day received a communication from Mr. Titus, of New-York, representing Mr. Thomas, the former contractor for raising the wreck of the British frigate Hussar, sunk in New-York harbor, near Hell Gate, asking that no immediate action be taken by the Department toward making a new contract for that work. He gives it as his opinion that the property in question is wholly within the jurisdiction of the State of New-York, and therefore the Government has no authority to act in the premises. He says further that the Governor of the State concedes with this view, and will have the question of jurisdiction referred to the Attorney-General of the State. He asks that action be postponed until this question is settled. The contract with Mr. Thomas was annulled on Saturday, and a new one was entered into with Messrs. Bean and Hartnett, of Providence.

WORK OF THE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Commissary-General Machesney has submitted to the Secretary of War his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884. The report shows that the aggregate resources for the year were $4,258,181, and the total expenditures $3,217,224, leaving a balance of $1,011,237. There was on hand a balance of $2,237 of the amount appropriated for the relief of the sufferers from the overflow of the Ohio River and its tributaries, and $5,151 of the appropriation for the sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi River. The report shows an advance in the average contract price of beef for the fiscal year of 1885 of nearly one-quarter of a cent a pound over the price for the previous fiscal year. Losses in transportation, etc., for which no person was found responsible, amounted to $8,275, being $5,075 less than similar losses of the previous year. The total losses by fire, accident, and theft during the year amounted to $17,763. The Commissary-General recommends the enlistment of competent cooks and bakers for the army. Fourteen claims against the Commissary Department, amounting to $5,089, out of 149 claims presented, were allowed in the sum of $1,312. He renews the recommendation that a tribunal be designated to which claims on file in the office shall be transferred.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Rear Admiral Davis, in a dispatch from Shanghai, dated September 17, says the Palos was at Swatow from September 1 to the 8th, and that she arrived at Shanghai September 17; that the Enterprise left Foo Chow September 7 for Shanghai, and arrived on the 9th, when the Rear Admiral shifted his flag to the Trenton. Minister Bingham had obtained a passport for the Trenton to enter any of the ports of Japan and her repairs would be finished by the end of the month. The Juniata was at Ningpo September 17, the Alert at Canton and the Monocacy at Foo Chow. Rear Admiral Davis says it appears that the firing into the British gunboat Zephyr by the Kimpai forts was a mistake, the Chinese having mistaken her for a French vessel. Three of her crew were wounded. He also says it appears that L. J. Moore, a native of New-York, second mate of the Nisero, had been arrested and detained by the Rajah of Tenom. A report was current that the crew of this vessel had been released. If this were not confirmed the Rear Admiral expected to send the Juniata to the northwest coast of Sumatra as directed by the Department.

Lieutenant-Commander Hitchcock telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy to-day that the Tallapoosa was floated at 8 o'clock this morning, and is at anchor near the light-house. He hopes to take her to New-York on Wednesday.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 20, 1884.

A QUESTION AS TO OLD BAGGING.—In response to many petitions on the subject, the Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the customs officers to consider the question as to whether old bagging comes within the meaning of the order prohibiting the importation of rags, and report their conclusions.

YELLOW FEVER REPORTS.—The Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital service has received reports showing that yellow fever still exists in Guaymas, and that cholera prevails in New-Chang and Calcutta. At the latter place, however, the death rate is much lower than for many years previous, and smallpox has almost entirely disappeared.

WASTE PAPER FROM ABROAD.—The Marine Hospital Bureau is informed that paper manufacturers are now shipping waste paper from England in large quantities. The steamers Lydian Monarch and Manhattan City and the British ship Lewis Wain each brought over large cargoes of this material. There is no opposition or objection to the landing of waste paper from non-infected ports.

THE ISSUE OF STANDARD DOLLARS.—The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ended October 18 was $394,000. The issue for the corresponding period last year was $519,097.

HOW TO PAY CHURCH DEBTS.

"Church debts, and how to pay them" was the subject informally discussed yesterday by the Baptist preachers' meeting, under the lead of the Rev. J. C. Allen, of Hillside, and the Rev. Dr. E. Y. Taylor, of Newark. It was suggested that there should always be a plan laid out before appealing to the congregation. Many plans of deliverance failed because they lacked common sense. The Rev. Dr. Morse, of Brooklyn, has succeeded Mr. Bourne as moderator.

ONLY ONE BID RECEIVED.

Controller Grant advertised for bids for $3,000,000 of city bonds and stocks of various kinds, to bear interest at three per cent per annum and free from city and State taxation. The only bid was one from the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, which offered to take the entire amount at par at four per cent interest per annum. The controller will advertise again.

DEGNAN INDICTED FOR MURDER.

The Grand Jury yesterday found an indictment for murder in the second degree against Daniel Degnan, of No. 222 West Twenty-seventh-st., who shot Robert Carman after a quarrel in the liquor store of William Patterson, at Seventh-ave. and Twenty-second-st.

A SILVER WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Perry celebrated their silver wedding last evening at No. 316 West Thirtieth-st. About 100 guests were present. Mr. and Mrs. Perry were married in Saratoga County, N. Y. He is a successful produce merchant.

UNABLE TO FIND A MAN WHO SHOT HIS FRIEND

Frederick P. Nash, who was shot by his friend Daniel E. Stanton on Thursday night, died on Sunday at the hospital in Philadelphia. Nothing has been seen of Stanton at any of the places formerly frequented by him in this city.

"LORD ABERCROMBIE'S" DOG-CART SOLD.

THE FAMILY CREST AND COAT-OF-ARMS INCLUDED—THE HORSES WITHDRAWN.

Last spring about the time the blackleg contingent of New-York made their entry of fashion, who designated himself "Lord Abercrombie." My Lord had no credentials, but he was vouched for by Lord Mandeville, a well-known personage in society. "Burke's Peerage" failed to substantiate Abercrombie's claims to his title, but Lord Mandeville said that they had been schoolfellows together and that he knew Abercrombie to be all right; so "Burke's Peerage" as an authority on the English nobility was relegated to the background. Abercrombie lived sumptuously at the best hotels, drove about in a dog-cart drawn by a dashing tandem team, and spent his time with the gay young men of the city. He squandered money with lordly prodigality, and many a managing mamma cast longing glances at the dashing young man and his title. When the season opened at Coney Island he engaged rooms at the Brighton Beach Hotel and for a while flourished "like a green bay tree." Abercrombie was at the zenith of his fame when two women of not extremely correct habits became embroiled in a fight on the balcony of the Brighton Beach Hotel, as to who had the best right to his lordship. Wine bottles and anathemas were hurled at each other until the police were called and stopped the fray. The proprietors of the hotel requested his lordship to depart at once, and he went with alacrity. With this episode began a downfall as meteoric in its rapidity as was his elevation into good society. It transpired that his lordship was no lord at all, simply Walter Adams Mayhew, a degenerate son of a worthy English family of that name. He had come to this country about eighteen months prior to his masquerading as an English nobleman and had led a somewhat checkered existence in affluence and poverty, sometimes living upon the "fat of the land," and at other times sleeping upon park benches and obtaining the necessaries of life as best he could. He had also been arrested for stealing a pair of opera-glasses from a colored man, and was accused of other disreputable doings. Prior to the assumption of a title he had embarked in the fur trade in Broadway, which did not prove a gigantic success, and on September 29 his stock of furs was disposed of by the Sheriff to satisfy various creditors. The sale brought about $500. Yesterday at J. Walker's livery stable a small crowd gathered to witness the sale of equine stock, consisting of two horses and a pony, and the dog-cart of the alleged lord by the Sheriff to satisfy a judgment of his valet, Charles Singer, who held a judgment for services against his former master for $268.

The horses were first brought out. They were a roan gelding, a brown mare, and a bay pony, all with tails carefully "banged." Owing to a misunderstanding as to how they should be sold, the liveryman having a lien upon them for $600 for board, they were withdrawn. Mr. Walters, the Sheriff's auctioneer, then offered the dog-cart and said: "I will proceed to sell this elegant affair, the family crest and coat of arms of Lord Abercrombie included. It was with this cart that his lordship disported by the sad sea waves and charmed the fair sex. What am I offered?"

The vehicle was old, and when removed from the gl