

THE ELECTION TO-MORROW.

THE CANDIDATES TO BE VOTED FOR.

THE POLLS WILL BE OPEN IN NEW-YORK FROM 6 A. M. TO 4 P. M.

The list of candidates given below is that of the records in the office of the Secretary of State...

THE STATE TICKET. Republican. Governor, John W. Alcock. Democrat. Governor, George W. H. Hall.

CITY, COUNTY AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS. Mayor, David A. B. Reid. City Clerk, John C. Kelly.

FOR CONGRESS. 1st District, John W. Alcock. 2nd District, George W. H. Hall.

FOR SENATORS. 1st District, John W. Alcock. 2nd District, George W. H. Hall.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR VOTERS.

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HAVILAND CHINA AT FIRST HANDS

Complete Dinner Sets, Oyster Sets, Soup Sets, Fish Sets, Salad Sets, Roast Sets, Dessert Sets, Ice Cream Plates, After Dinner Coffee Sets, Sold separately or in courses.

FRANK HAVILAND, 218 Fifth Ave., cor. 26th St.

Committee on Buildings, which ought to have taken cognizance of the report of the condition of Grammar School No. 35...

It is admitted that David B. Hill wrote the Democratic plank relating to the silver question. Ex-Secretary Fairchild says it means "the maintenance of the gold standard."

WORKING PEOPLE NOT SO SURE THAT IT WOULD BENEFIT THEM MUCH. A new campaign argument has made its appearance. It is issued in the shape of a little book, with the title: "A Workman's Curse, with Seven Remarks by a Man from Chicago."

THE WORLD'S FAIR LOSS. A WORKMAN WHO IS GLAD IT WENT. WORKING PEOPLE NOT SO SURE THAT IT WOULD BENEFIT THEM MUCH.

REMARK I. I am forty-five years old, and was born in the old Fourth Ward, New-York, where they generally start to grow their eye-teeth out. I am a printer by trade and have travelled a bit in my time.

REMARK II. About Good Society. The people I associate with are more familiar with Cherry Hill than Murray Hill. They are the kind who work for wages and live in tenement-houses and cheap flats.

REMARK III. On the Workers be Pooled. But since I have taken an interest in the present gubernatorial campaign I am thinking of revising my estimate of the prospects of a money wage, for I have found many of them displaying an infinite capacity for being humbugged.

REMARK IV. Introducing Peter Palmer. The people who would find a blessing in a World's Fair are not the men, women and children who make up the bulk of the population in New-York and its vicinity.

REMARK V. The Observant Candidate. The worthy and wealthy gentleman who is running for Governor on the World's Fair base, and who I can tell is a landed one in a big scale in the suburbs, using the following words in his Harlem speech on October 8.

REMARK VI. The Road to Double Wages. But how about the double wages for workmen that the speakers of "Why, It's simply for..." are thousands of unemployed men in New-York today, and the Fair would scatter to the city the unemployed and the restless from all over the world, union men and non-union men alike?

REMARK VII. Why I Am I Conclude. And when the clamor was over and the great crowd had gone, and the land speculators, railroad directors, bankers and other chosen people got a breathing spell to count their golden harvests, you would have a chance to see the people who had been so busy during the Fair, who would have a tendency to raise your wages?

REMARK VIII. The Poor Man's Curse. A reporter discovered that the "Workman's Curse" was issued from No. 42 University Place, where the office of "The Standard," the single tax organ, is located. It is said, was under the direction of "single-tax" men, and members of the Central Labor Union.

REMARK IX. The Poor Man's Curse. The poor men fight are Hillman and Tammanyism, leagued together to condemn their corrupt and brutal despotism at Albany, and extend it to Washington.—Andrew D. White.

WHAT A POLL OF OHIO SHOWS

McKINLEY'S PLURALITY MAY REACH 20,000.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE REPUBLICAN COUNTIES—WHERE IS MR. CAMPBELL TO GET HIS VOTE?

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 1.—The review in Thursday's dispatches of the situation in the Democratic counties of Ohio needs only to be supplemented by a similar glance at political conditions in the Republican and doubtful counties to dispose effectually of the assumption so generally made by the speculators at Democratic headquarters that Governor Campbell will receive his exceptional run two years ago and carry the State outside of Cincinnati. Comparisons will be made this year with the vote of 1890 for Secretary of State, and not with that of 1880 for Governor, and, as has been pointed out, the figures of last year are the most favorable that could possibly be selected for proving that Governor Campbell has a fair chance of going down to Cincinnati with a clear plurality in his favor.

What are his chances of overcoming this handicap in the Republican stronghold and the exceedingly close American sections of the State? There are about forty-two safely Republican counties in Ohio apart from Hamilton. Like the thirty-eight Democratic ones, they can be divided into four general groups. In the first are the Western Reserve counties in the northwest, part of the State. There are twelve Western Reserve counties in all, but one, Erie, is Democratic. The rest are steadily and overwhelmingly Republican.

Amalia, in the far northeastern corner of the State, is the only Republican majority. Only a vigorous campaign can bring out the Republican vote, however, so insignificant is the opposition. Consequently in '90 years' the majority declines perceptibly. Last fall it was only about 6,250, as against 4,500 in 1888. There is a lively local fight this year on the county seat issue and a Republican gain of at least 800 votes seems inevitable.

In Lake County, the home of Garfield, there are nearly three Republicans to every Democrat. The majority last year on the poll of 2,800 was over 1,400. It gave Ryan a poll of 2,400 the Republican majority was 1,800. In Geauga County much the same ratio of strength prevails. The Republican plurality in 1890 was 1,200. On a big vote in 1888 it was 1,900. Trumbull County gave President Harrison 3,100 majorities. In 1890, as in all the other counties, owing to a lack of interest, the majority fell to 2,500. For a Western Reserve county Portage shows a rather meagre Republican preponderance. It gave Harrison 900 majority and only 400 last year to the State ticket.

Madison County, which the neighbors, is a great manufacturing center, and its population is increasing rapidly. Its Republican majority, contrary to the rule, advanced from 800 in 1888, to 1,300 in 1890. This year, owing to local causes, the Republican ticket will probably lose some strength, and the smaller majority of 1888 will probably be repeated. Local troubles have also broken out in Summit County, which Akron is the county seat. Last year's majority was about 800, as against 1,000 in 1888. This year the Republicans count on not more than 800 or 400. In Medina County, which gave Ryan 1,100 plurality, there may also be a slight loss.

Cuyahoga County is safely Republican by 2,000. It gave Ryan 2,150 and will give McKinley perhaps 2,600. Governor Campbell is unpopular with his own party in Cleveland, and Major McKinley is especially strong in that city. Lorain and Huron will show slight gains last year's vote, giving together probably 2,900 majority for Major McKinley.

Admitting that the Republican candidate will lose 1,500 votes in Mahoning, Summit, Medina and Portage counties, in the last two years the People's party movement, of not less than 3,000, and on a very full vote his gain may rise easily to 4,000 or 5,000. His net increase in the Reserve over last year's vote will consequently be not less than 2,500 or 3,000.

So much for Governor Campbell's chances of improvement on the Western Reserve. The second or eastern group of Republican counties, seven in number, stretches along the Ohio down as far as Marietta. In nearly all of them the Republican vote last year of the opposition was generally brought out. Columbiana County, the most northern, showed a Republican loss of 850 from the vote of 1888, a loss which will be repeated in part at least next Tuesday. In Carroll the Republicans made a trifling gain. This is a county which shows few changes politically from year to year. The majority in Jefferson, in 1890, was 2,400. It was situated, decreased 500 from 1888, leaving a good chance for Republican gain again this year. In the other four counties—Harrison, Belmont, Guernsey and Nestle—the majorities fell away but slightly and no marked gains or losses are expected next week. The State ticket in the seven counties ought to run from 500 to 1,000 ahead of last year's vote.

The southern group of counties includes Washington, Morgan, Athens, Meigs, Gallia, Lawrence, Scioto, Jackson and Ross, most of them lying in a narrow strip or three inland counties, in which majorities vary but slightly from year to year. Washington and Morgan are both pretty safe Republican counties. The majority in Athens County is a Republican stronghold. It gave Harrison a majority of 2,800 in 1888; last fall it carried it by 1,500, the Republican voters not coming out in strength. In spite of the People's party movement there, which was active early in the campaign, a good Republican gain is promised over last year. Meigs County gave Ryan 1,900 majority. In Gallia there was a decrease of 1,000 in 1890, as against 1,200 in 1888. Major McKinley is expected to get over 1,200. There was little difference in the majorities given by Lawrence in 1889 and 1890. The average plurality there is about 1,900. Scioto County is Secretary Ryan's home, and he ran 500 votes ahead of his ticket, getting a plurality of 1,400. Major McKinley may get 900 or 1,000. In Jackson and Ross counties little change is expected. Ross gave Ryan last year 130 majority. It gave Harrison 350 in 1888 and, as in most of the other counties, the political conditions there are too firmly fixed to admit of much variation in this year's widely fought election.

Losses and gains will be pretty well balanced in these Southern counties, though there is good reason to think that Major McKinley will increase Mr. Ryan's net plurality by from 500 to 1,000 votes. A great belt of Republican counties runs north and south through Ohio a little west of the centre of the State. Beginning on the south with Warren and Clinton it includes the counties of Green and Fayette, Clark and Madison, Miami, Champaign, Union, Logan, Delaware and Morrow, and ends, after a break, with Wood, Lucas and Paulding. Warren and Clinton gave Ryan last year majorities of 1,200 and 1,350, as against 1,600 and 1,500 for Harrison in 1888. Both are stalwart counties and will show gains for Major McKinley. Clarke County was Republican in 1890 by 1,000. There is no probability of a loss this year. In Champaign, the home of his opponent, Mr. Ryan ran 100 or more ahead last fall, and a small loss is expected this year. Fayette and Madison offer little chance for gains either way. In Miami and Logan Major McKinley may gain 200 or 500 votes. There has been an energetic People's party support organized

FALSE STATEMENTS BY MR. MILLS. Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 1 (Special).—The attention of Chairman Hahn, of the Republican State Campaign Committee, was called yesterday to the statements made in New-York by Representative Mills of Texas, and telegraphed here, that the wages of workmen had been reduced in East Liverpool, Canton and Akron by Republican manufacturers, and that this action would cause a large falling off in the vote for McKinley. Mr. Hahn denied emphatically that there had been any reduction of workmen's wages in Canton or East Liverpool, and challenged the production of proof that wages were lower now than at any time since the passage of the McKinley law. At Akron, he said, there had been a slight reduction of wages in one industry with which the McKinley bill had nothing whatever to do. That was the only bit of foundation for the whole of Mr. Mills' assertions about wage reductions in Ohio.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE, PRICES TOO LOW FOR CREDIT. POSITIVELY THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY. OUR ENTIRE PREMISES ON FOURTEENTH STREET DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE EXHIBITION OF SAMPLES, THE STOCK BEING KEPT ELSEWHERE IN STOREHOUSES. OUR FURNITURE IS MANUFACTURED AND SUCH THAT WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD. PRICES AT LEAST 20 PER CENT. BELOW THE USUAL RATES. PLAIN FIGURES. CASH ONLY. "BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEORGE C. FLINT CO., Stores 104, 106 & 108 West 14th St., between 6th and 7th Aves. AT OUR FACTORIES, NOS. 154 AND 156 WEST 107TH ST., WE EXHAUSTED EVERY DESCRIPTION OF COTTONS, WOOLS, FUR, AND ALL THE GREAT VARIETY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

RECORDED BY THE CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT. THE POLLS WILL BE OPEN IN NEW-YORK FROM 6 A. M. TO 4 P. M.

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CANDIDATES IN BROOKLYN.

The following are the candidates on the several tickets who will be voted for in Brooklyn to-morrow. The polls will open at 6:30 a. m. and will close at 4:55 p. m.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT, 11th DISTRICT. Republican. Oliver E. Pratt. Democrat. Oliver E. Pratt.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS, 11th DISTRICT. Republican. Oliver E. Pratt. Democrat. Oliver E. Pratt.

WHAT ARE SCHENCK'S QUALIFICATIONS?

The Tammany "Times" in its effort to elect the Tammany ticket and to do the bidding of its newly found bosses, has published an interview with Elnathan Sweet, whose efforts to throw discredit upon the work of Verplanck Colvin, the Republican candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, were so completely defeated, in which Mr. Sweet makes a number of declarations as to what a State Engineer and Surveyor, under the Constitution, should be. Mr. Sweet, whose hands are not entirely free from canal scandals, gives this as his opinion of what a State Engineer and Surveyor should be:

"The kind of 'practical engineer' contemplated by the Constitution as eligible to the office is obviously one practically familiar with the design and construction of the canal system, and the work of the engineer involved in the building, maintenance and improvement of the State's system of inland navigation, which was the chief object of the effective regulator of the inland commerce of this country."

In regard to this, here are a few questions asked by a well-known engineer as to Schenck's fitness for the office. In line with Mr. Sweet's definition of what an official should be:

TAMMANY CLOSED THE SCHOOLS

AN OLD TRICK RESORTED TO IN AN EFFORT TO SHIFT RESPONSIBILITY. Grammar School No. 35, in West Thirtieth-st., is closed, and 1,200 children consequently are unable to attend school. The reason for this is that the Buildings Bureau has declared that the Tammany school is unsafe, but if the Board of Education had looked after their duties in this respect as well as they look after their political interests, this building now would be in a condition for use. The members of the Board of Education, whose duty it is to see to the buildings and have repairs made to them when it is necessary are following the old Tammany trick in this instance to remove the responsibility for their own neglect to their absentees and attempt to place it upon the shoulders of those who have performed their duty.

The law requires that the inspectors whose duty it is to inspect the school buildings should make a report to the Board of Education at least once a year upon the condition of the school-houses in their districts. These reports generally are sent in at the first of the year, and read at the first meeting of the Board after that date. On January 1 of this year, James G. Harvey, W. White, and C. F. G. Wable, who are the inspectors of the district in which Grammar School No. 35, made an elaborate report to the Board of Education concerning this school. In that report is the following, which from its importance must surely have caught the attention of the members of the Board:

We further desire to call your attention to the fact that the building occupied by Grammar School No. 35, is in a state of decay, and has been condemned as unsafe by the Department of Buildings, and is in a state of decay. This matter should receive your immediate attention.

THE INDEPENDENT LEADER SAYS THAT TAMMANY'S SUCCESS WOULD BE A NATIONAL DISGRACE.

No question at this election has excited the president of the Independent National Democratic Convention in the State. That organization has been described by a distinguished Democrat as a CONSPIRACY TO DESTROY THE HONORABLE AND WISE POLICY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. The character of the Independent National Democratic Convention is not only and accurately exposed in detail, and all good citizens of the city have been summoned more than once to attend the meeting of the Independent National Democratic Convention. This year the call is even louder and more imperative, as Tammany Hall has shown its supreme indifference to the welfare of the State.

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