The Sun.

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CLOSING CAMPAIGN WORK.

A CHEERING RALLY OF DEMOCRATS ALL ALONG THE POLITICAL LINE.

Confident Predictions that New York and New Jersey will be Carried for Hancock—The Nature of the Canvass in this State—How Democrats have Worked and upon what they Base their Hopes—Warnings of Republican Dishonesty—As to Virginia.

The Democratic National Committee practically finished its labors yesterday, and most of its members have gone to their respective States. The members who have been on duty at the committee's headquarters through the campaign are all hopeful of the election of Gen. Hancock.

William L. Scott, the member from Pennsylvania, before leaving the headquarters for his home last evening, said:

"Our advices from the States which the Republicans consider debatable are very favorable to the choice of Hancock electors. We have just received reports from all of these States, in reply to a request of the National Committee for only the most reliable and cautious statements, throwing the balance of probabilities in favor of our opponents. The Republicans have been talking so loudly that we have deemed it our duty to try and find some ground for their statements. We can find none, except the audacity which makes it their policy to claim everything.

"There certainly is no reasonable basis for their pretended confidence about New York. New Jersey is absolutely safe for Hancock. The workingmen in that State, as well as other States, have come to realize thoroughly the shallowness of the snares which the Republicans had laid for them. Ex-Gov. James E. English of Connecticut, who is as careful and judicious as he is popular, has just told me that we can rely upon not less than five thousand majority for the Connecticut Democratic electoral ticket. Our own advices indicate a larger majority.

"In dealing with the situation in Virginia, the National Committee recognized the 'Funder' electoral ticket because it was the regular one, and represented the party which had delegates in the Cincinnati Convention. There is not, however, a scintilla of truth in the story industriously spread by the Republicans, that, if elected, the 'Readjuster' electors would vote for Garfield. We have investigated this matter thoroughly. The Republicans can under no circumstances carry the State, and whichever Democratic electoral ticket is chosen, the full electoral vote of Virginia will be cast for Hancock and English. On this head I have the most absolute assurances from a representative of Senator Bayard, Mahone, and other particular friends. Do not consider me as discussing in any respect the divisions of the party in Virginia, or reviewing the controversy of regularity, which the National Committee has settled. I merely say that, with two Democratic tickets in the field, there is no possibility of the choice of any elector unfavorable to Hancock and English, or disposed to be treacherous to the Democratic national ticket in any event.

"From Indiana William H. English telegraphs to us that there is strong reason to hope that we may carry the State. And from Ohio we have information of a strong reaction having set in especially among the working classes. We are fully aware that the Republicans are making strenuous efforts to capture Florida by colonization, intimidation, and bribery; but these efforts will be resisted. The Democratic leaders in that State are thoroughly alive to the situation and will not allow the Republicans to carry it by unfair means. In a fair election, participated in only by lawful voters, the Republicans certainly have no chance of success.

"In California the immense demonstration of last night in San Francisco is only one indication of the tide in our favor. Whatever doubt there was about that State has been settled. In Maine the Republican leaders are even more seriously alarmed at the outlook in that State than before. The election will be close, however. Gov. Plaisted is confident of defeating the Republican electoral ticket, and we have reason to be convinced that his confidence is justified.

"I hear that our opponents are professing to have hopes of carrying Delaware, and of performing some miracle in Maryland. We see no more imaginary treachery in our camp. Nothing could be more absurd than either of these claims. With the vote of New York we will surely elect Hancock. It is no longer in the power of the Republicans to concentrate all their forces of fraud and intimidation upon one locality, as was done in October. The Republicans will have enough to do everywhere to keep their voters at home for the general election day, next Tuesday.

"The current has recently set strongly in our favor, and the stock in trade of our opponents seems to consist of roorbacks too absurd for belief, such as the ridiculous story that Jeremiah Black will vote for Garfield. The spreading of such reports and the ridiculous and desperate bargains to which the Radical leaders have lately resorted sufficiently indicate their own opinion of the canvass. We have avoided vain boasting and unfounded campaign sensations, and are working steadily, with confidence in success in obliterating the record of the fraud of 1876 by electing Hancock and English."

THE OUTLOOK IN NEW JERSEY.

Upon What Basis a Good Democratic Majority on Tuesday is Predicted.

TRENTON, Oct. 30.—An influential Democrat expresses the opinion that if the election in New Jersey had been held a few days after those in Ohio and Indiana the State would have gone for Garfield, but that the panicky battalions have been so thoroughly reorganized and the order of battle so completely reformed, that New Jersey is certain to give a handsome majority for Hancock in November.

That this opinion is sound is apparent from all the recent votes in New Jersey. In 1860 Douglas had 4,477 majority over Lincoln. In 1864 McClellan had 7,301 majority. In 1868 Seymour had 2,880 majority. Greeley's nomination in 1872 so disaffected stalwart Democrats that New Jersey went Republican. In 1876 the following majorities were given in the counties named:

	Dem.	Rep.		Dem.	Rep.
Atlantic	—	237	Middlesex	605	—
Bergen	1109	—	Monmouth	2230	—
Burlington	66	—	Morris	—	64
Camden	—	1352	Ocean	—	271
Cape May	—	189	Passaic	—	1373
Cumberland	—	544	Salem	—	100
Essex	—	1916	Somerset	168	—
Gloucester	—	449	Sussex	1669	—
Hudson	6825	—	Union	893	—
Hunterdon	2071	—	Warren	2247	—
Mercer	—	53			
To site				18030	5546
Democratic majority					12484

In 1877 McClellan had 12,743 majority over Newell for Governor, and there were about 6,500 votes for Greenback and Prohibition candidates, the majority of which were cast by Democrats. In 1878 the Greenbackers drew off 24,609 votes for Congressmen, and hence the Democrats fell about 10,500 behind the Republicans in the total vote of the State on Congressmen. This year, although the Greenbackers have made nominations in the Congress districts, their leaders concede that they expect nothing but a few scattering votes, and that most of their old followers are resuming their allegiance to the Democratic party, so that very nearly the full vote of 1877 may be expected in November. The Democratic leaders have managed wisely throughout. Wherever there was danger of weak local nominations they have interfered, and the result is unusually strong tickets in every Congress district. Mr. George Ludlow of Middlesex, nominated for Governor, is a President of the last Democratic Senate. For ability, integrity, and impartiality he distinguished himself above most of those who have held the position. The Republicans have sought to injure his prospects by showing that he voted against a bill proposing to stop the making of shoes in the State prison. The record shows that, shoe manufacturing being the convicts' principal employment, Senator Ludlow opposed taking this away from them and keeping them in idleness; but he offered to vote for the bill if some other employment were provided, believing that idleness in the State prison would not only be a detriment to the State, which had provided expensive machinery for shoe manufacture, but would be injurious to the health of the convicts. The demagogues who thus sought to injure Mr. Ludlow with the workingmen have been pretty effectually silenced by the disclosure of the real facts of the case; and for every workingman's vote thus lost in the cities to the Democrats, they will get two from farmers who object to paying for keeping the convicts in idleness.

The tariff issue, which the Democratic National leaders blunderingly failed to meet after opening it, until Indiana and Ohio warned them of their blunder, will lose many votes to the Democrats in the New Jersey manufacturing cities, especially in Newark. This, on the other hand, will be largely offset by the unanswered and unanswerable demonstration from official records that Garfield is a bribe taker and perjurer. The quiet vote in New Jersey will unquestionably go heavily against him and for the loyal and honest soldier whose name heads the Democratic ticket. But it is apparent by a comparison of the figures given above that the Democrats can withstand a loss of 5,000 votes in the State and still win New Jersey for Hancock and Ludlow.

WHAT WILL THE HARVEST BE?

Close of the Democratic State Campaign—The Work of the Committee.

The Democratic State Committee closed the real campaign work yesterday, and most of its members started last night for their homes to work in their districts on election day. They are thoroughly satisfied with their work and confident of the result. Not one has the least doubt but that Hancock will carry the State, and many think that his majority will be as large as that received by Samuel J. Tilden in 1876. A member of the committee who was asked last evening to give to THE SUN a statement of the work in the campaign and the committee's estimate of the result of the canvass, replied:

"The canvass began July 20, and has been prosecuted actively and vigorously. Mr. Tilden's methods of organization have been followed, and his advice and counsels have often been sought and always cordially given. The Democratic organization in this State is complete in every respect. First, there are the county committees, composed of one active man from each town in the State; then the election district committees, of two active party workers in each election district of the State; and then the school district committees of five earnest Democrats in each of the 11,000 school districts of the State. There is still another committee from each road district. Thus an effective organization is kept up ready to respond to any demand, and reaching down into every neighborhood from one end of the State to the other. Inquiries addressed to the school district committees early brought in the names of all the doubtful and undecided voters in the State, and regularly every week each of these men has been supplied with Hancock documents and Democratic newspapers. The requests for the names and addresses of Republicans who had actually declared their intention to support Hancock brought in to the committee the names of nearly twenty thousand Republicans, and they, too, have been supplied weekly with proper reading. In addition to this work, which has been a characteristic of the successful Democratic canvasses in this State for some years, there has been an extraordinary speaking campaign far beyond any ever had before by the Democrats of New York. For policy's sake, in order not to apprise the Republican committee of the points being covered, no announcements of meetings have been published, but every locality has been amply supplied with the best Democratic talent in the country. Speaker Randall, Gen. W. Julian, Senator James R. Doolittle, F. Carey Durbin Ward, Horatio Seymour, Francis Kernan, Rufus W. Peckham, Gilbert C. Walker, George B. McClellan, Daniel E. Sickles, Montgomery Blair, Lester B. Faulkner, Richard O'Gorman, William Dorsheimer, John T. Hoffman, Edgar K. Apgar, Abram S. Hewitt, Gen. W. W. Averill, Amasa J. Parker, Erastus Brooks, Clarkson N. Potter, Thomas Francis Bourke, John O'Byrne, Dr. Frech, Edward Grosse, Mark D. Wilbur, John R. Fellows, William A. Beach, James Haggerty, and a host of others have been speaking almost nightly, and the reports from these meetings show that the country Democracy was never so enthusiastic as now.

"The later work of the campaign has been devoted to arrangements for the polling of every Democratic vote in every election district of the State, and to prevent and punish all attempts at repeating, fraudulent voting, false counting of votes, and notably coercion of employees. Under a law of last winter the committee has appointed two poll watchers at every poll in the State outside of New York and Brooklyn. Their selection was made with a view to secure the most intelligent, zealous, and courageous men possible for this important work, and the committee has no fears of fraudulent voting or false counting in any precinct in the State, although well advised that the attempt will be made.

"In addition to the fact that the party is thoroughly and earnestly united in every quarter of the State, and that all factions and leaders are honestly and actively intent on Gen. Hancock's election, the local nominations are known to be unusually strong, and will assist very much to get the vote out. Mr. Perry Belmont's canvass in Suffolk, Queens, and Richmond; Mr. Waldo Hutchins in Westchester; Mr. Gaul in Columbia, Dutchess, and Putnam; Mr. Lewis Beach in Sullivan, Rockland, and Orange; Mr. Pindar in Ulster, Greene, and Schoharie, and Mayor Nolan in the Albany District, all running for Congress, and all determined to win, will bring out every Democratic vote in those sections, and, with New York and Kings, will take the party to Rensselaer County with at least 110,000 majority. To say that those figures can be overcome is, in the minds of men well posted in the Democratic canvass, the height of absurdity. Close calculators in the State Committee claim the State by 30,000."

VISITORS TO GEN. HANCOCK.

University Students Cheer for Him in the Presence of Grant—A Good Day for Canes.

A gold-headed cane was received by Gen. Hancock yesterday from the Johnson Hose Company of Bradford, Pa. Its President, E. C. McElroy, stated in a letter that the company did not know whether the wounds and privations of the General in two wars had made a cane necessary, but that it had been won by him at a recent fair held by the organization when the votes for him were largely in excess of those accorded to either Garfield or Weaver. The Chairman added that the forty-five members of the company would all vote for Hancock and English on Nov. 2.

Another handsome cane, with a gold head, had been sent by Mr. J. W. Lee in behalf of St. Mary's Church, Norwalk, Ohio, which also had held a fair, where voting for Presidential candidates had taken place. Mr. Lee hoped that the General would carry the cane through a life which would always in the future, as in the past, be devoted to the service of his country. The receipt of both presents was immediately acknowledged.

A large party of about two hundred students from the medical, law, and academical departments of the University of the City of New York subsequently called, all wearing lilac badges. Mr. Thomas Courtney was spokesman, and Messrs. Henry Allers, F. N. Donohue, Samuel J. Blaisdell, and Charles H. Althans acted as aids. Mr. Courtney, after stating the name of the college, said that himself and companions wanted to pay their respects to the renowned hero of Gettysburg, and desired also to display their interest in his Presidential candidacy. They felt that the purity of the ballot box would be secured under Gen. Hancock's administration, and that the Government would be administered as it was originally intended to be. Parties long in power were apt to become corrupt, and a change was now needed. "Your victory," added the speaker, "judging from the bright prospects in the present and the past, is assured."

Gen. Hancock, in reply, said: "I feel honored by this visit. In your remarks in eulogy of me you do me too much honor. I have always endeavored to do my duty to the best of my ability in the various positions I have occupied in the public service, but further than that I claim no credit. I mention this because it might seem indelicate in me to hear compliments to which I do not feel fully entitled. The presence of so many young men from the colleges of New York, who have visited me recently, many of whom will now probably cast their ballots for the first time, indicates that the conviction of the need of greater purity of constitutional government is a growing one, and I feel confident that that fact will be shown in the election."

The students were all introduced to the General at his request. After the party had left the building they gave six cheers and two college cries to the General, who acknowledged them from a window. The latter consisted of "X-Y-U S-s-s-s-s! Boom! Ah-r-r-r-r." The three first letters stand for New York University, and the rest signify the rising of a rocket, its more sonorous course, and final bursting. On reaching the New York side, the young men perceived Gen. Grant alighting from a carriage in order to cross the Brooklyn South Ferry. Word was quickly passed along, and the students gave three wild cheers and a college cry for Hancock. Gen. Grant looked at them for a moment with his usual stolidity, and then pursued the ferry house. As there will be a vacation in the college until Wednesday, a large number of the young men left for their distant homes, and will cast their votes there.

The other visitors to the General yesterday were Gens. Beauregard, Cadmus M. Wilcox, and R. E. Lilly of the Confederate army; ex-Col. Funk of the New York militia; Admiral de Freycinet of the French frigate Magicienne and his aide, Lieut. Pierre Reculoux; Gen. Durbin Ward of Ohio; Lord Lymington of England, and W. H. Hurlbert.

REPUBLICAN ALARM.

Fearing that Indiana will Give a Democratic Vote on Tuesday Next.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Republicans are more alarmed about Indiana than they dare to admit. George C. Gorham, who left the State soon after the October election, not expecting to return, has been ordered back to stay until Tuesday. The Republicans were compelled to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to defeat the Democratic State ticket. Hundreds of votes were purchased outright. The possessors of merchantable votes know their value and will not cast them twice without being paid each time. While a considerable sum of money has been sent to Indiana by the Republicans during the past week, it is not sufficient to quiet the clamor of the leaders, to say nothing of the rank and file of strikers. The Democratic electoral ticket is infinitely more popular in the Hoosier State than was the Democratic State ticket. The tariff and business men's fright has abated, and the Democrats are decidedly hopeful. It is said that Chairman Hubbell of the Republican Congressional Committee said to-day that he felt more confidence that the party would carry New York than Indiana.

A FAIR ELECTION WANTED.

Mr. John Kelly Warning Democrats of Republican Intention to Win by Fraud.

At the meeting of the Tammany Hall committee, yesterday, Col. George W. Wingate, Chairman of the committee to whom was referred the question of the duties of Democratic inspectors of election and Democratic watchers at the polls, reported, making certain recommendations as to the proper course to be pursued with Davenport and his agents in the event of their interference.

The leaders of the Assembly districts then made their reports. Many of them reported that illegal voters had been registered by the Republicans, and all said that their organizations were in thorough working order, and would prevent to the extent of their ability any fraudulent voting by Republicans.

Then Mr. John Kelly took the floor. He began by alleging that the Republicans will do all kinds of desperate work in this city to reduce the Democratic majority. "They intend," he said, "to have the polling places surrounded by well-dressed men who will importune voters to vote for Garfield. This is what might be called a respectable dodge to make people believe that business men are solid for the Republican ticket. The Republicans have quartered thousands of non-residents in this city. They were brought from Washington and from the Eastern States, and they will vote for Garfield unless they are prevented. The Republicans have plenty of money with which to buy votes. I was told by a gentleman who is an influential man in the neighborhood where he lives that he was offered $1,000 if he would exert his influence for the Republican ticket. If one man is approached in this way, there is no reason to doubt that other Democrats have had the same inducements held out to them. A down-town hotel keeper told me that his house was filled with men from Washington and the Eastern States, and that not one of them appeared to have any business in this city. The Republicans have also had a large number of spurious Democratic tickets printed, and intend to circulate them among the voters."

Having told these facts about the Republican plans, Mr. Kelly urged the Tammany Democrats to be vigilant. "Let no Democrat," he said, "be influenced by Republican money or by the inducements of their so-called business men at the polling places. Let every Democrat who is a legal voter go to the polls early in the day, be an efficient, careful, and watchful man. Let no man be placed at the polls who is not firm enough to insist upon the rights of the party, and at the same time prudent enough to get into no quarrel with the Government election officers. The greatest evil done to Tammany Hall and at the headquarters of every Assembly district on election day to give advice in cases of any arrests of voters by Mr. Davenport's marshals. Every man who is in charge of an election district at the polls should keep in telegraphic communication with these headquarters. The Republicans intend to vote their people early and then, by constant challenging, delay the voting so as to keep out Democratic votes. You must defeat this scheme by getting the Democratic voters early to the polls."

Mr. Kelly was frequently interrupted by applause. After he had concluded ex-United States District Attorney Samuel G. Courtney urged the Tammany Democrats to use every effort to get out the Democratic vote for William R. Grace, the candidate for Mayor, and to see to it that his name was not scratched from the county ticket.

COERCION IN TRENTON.

Desperate Republican Tactics to Get Votes—A Workingman's Affidavit.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 30.—The attempted bulldozing of mechanics and laborers in this city has created an unparalleled excitement, and, instead of having the effect anticipated by the Republican employers, is doing more toward strengthening the Democratic workmen than anything else. Messrs. Roebling & Sons deny that they knew of the discharge of Stapleton, and lay the blame upon a foreman, a Massachusetts man, named George B. Cunningham. Cunningham, the men aver, for the past month sought, by insult and threats, to scare the Democrats into voting for Garfield, and has discharged the following named men, all Democrats: John Snyder, William street, Chambersburg; Isaac Roff, Bridge street, Trenton; James Mears, 85 Clark street, Chambersburg; Thomas Stapleton of Centre street. A foreman named Hartwick also discharged a galvanizer named August Wirtenburger. A number of men have been discharged from the potteries for the same reason. An indignation meeting is spoken of for Monday night. Tonight the mills are all closed, and the Democratic workmen are out in force, notwithstanding the bad weather, in the grand Hancock and English parade of this city. There are some 3,000 men in line, and the city is brilliantly illuminated.

Stapleton's affidavit is as follows:

State of New Jersey, Mercer County, ss.

Thomas Stapleton of 410 Centre street in the city of Trenton, in the county of Mercer and State of New Jersey, who being by me duly sworn according to law, upon his oath saith: I have been employed at the works of Roebling, Sons & Co. for the last three years, and mostly, and am a Democrat. On Tuesday last, the 26th day of October, A. D. 1880, I asked for permission from George B. Cunningham, the foreman of the wire drawing department, to go to the Mercer County Court House for the purpose of obtaining my naturalization certificate and becoming an American citizen, the time being short, and I saw fit so. I did it at my own risk, and I would have to take the consequences; that if I took his advice I would let my papers go and stay working for the Roeblings; that I asked it I could not go off. He then said in a surly tone of voice: "Yes, you can get off." I went and took the oath of allegiance as a citizen. To-day, the 29th day of October, I was discharged, as I verily believe, on account of my political opinions. THOS. STAPLETON.

Sworn and subscribed this 29th of October, A. D. 1880.
LOUIS C. GOSSON, Justice of the Peace

JEWELL'S FRAUDS IN THE SOUTH.

Mysterious and Significant Movements of Bodies of Men—Enthusiasm in California.

The Democratic National Committee received yesterday the following telegrams:

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 30, 1880.

To W. H. Barnum:

About two weeks ago a deputy United States marshal of Pensacola, Fla., made application to a railroad office here for special rates for thirty men from Pensacola Junction in this district to Pensacola on or about Oct. 30. When asked who they were he refused to say. It now turns out that numbers of men are being carried from this district to Pensacola, Fla., as witnesses or accused, and are being held there, and told that they can go home on Wednesday. This is done to prevent their voting in this district.

W. H. LAWSON,
Chairman Democratic Congressional Executive Committee.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 29, 1880.

To W. H. Barnum, Chairman:

Sixty men, all Democrats, under charge of timber depredations, running back to 1877, were brought here by United States deputy marshals to-day and yesterday from Geneva, Coffee, and Crenshaw counties, evidently for the purpose of intimidation, and to prevent their voting on Tuesday.

Although there is no city of 20,000 inhabitants in this district, special deputy marshals have been appointed for each voting place, with instructions to arrest without warrants the inspectors of election, or any citizen whom they deem guilty of offence.

H. C. SEMPLE,
F. C. RANDOLPH,
of the State Executive Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 30, 1880.

To W. H. Barnum:

Immense excitement. Unprecedented enthusiasm. Fifteen thousand Hancock men in line during anti-Chinese demonstration. The people are with us. Fraud and money cannot defeat us. California certain for our ticket.

WILLIAM D. ENGLISH,
Chairman Democratic State Committee.

GEN. HANCOCK IN BATTLE.

Urging his Men on to Victory—A Description by Lillie Devereux Blake.

The Hancock Veterans massed last night at their headquarters, at 69 South Washington square. It was to be their last meeting before going into action, and the veterans, notwithstanding the storm, rallied to hear the words of their leaders. Col. William R. Roberts, the President of the club, made a stirring address, during which he referred with pride to what the club had done since its organization. Other speeches were then made by Messrs. James Reilly, T. P. Malany, Dr. C. A. Eichler, Commissioner S. E. Lane, and Col. Mahan.

The entrance of Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake was the signal for a rousing cheer, the veterans rising to their feet. Mrs. Blake was introduced to the club by Col. Roberts. She concluded her address, which was frequently interrupted by applause and cheers, by relating an anecdote of Gen. Hancock at the battle of James River. She vividly portrayed the brave troops under his leadership being mown down by grape and canister. The troops had expected relief which did not come. Suddenly the Confederates came pouring down in armed masses upon our tired troops. There was an awful shock, and the Federals were about to break when Gen. Hancock, springing forward, shouted, "Go on, men, to victory, for God's sake!" She hoped that Gen. Hancock's words would be recalled on election day, and that the brave Democrats would go forward for God's sake and elect Gen. Hancock.

ENTHUSIASM IN THE FIRST WARD.

The Observations of a Practical Worker in the First Assembly District.

Ex-Alderman John Moore of the First Ward is confident that the Democratic vote in the First Assembly District will be larger than ever before. He says that, besides hundreds of voters whom he knows personally, he has information concerning nearly every voter in the district. Never has there been such interest in an election, and the differences in the district which have led to the candidacy of two Democrats for Congress and of two Democrats for the Assembly will only serve to call out a greatly increased vote, and every Democrat who comes to the polls on election day will cast a ballot for Hancock. He expects an increased Democratic vote in the district of perhaps a thousand. Moreover, he knows of many men who have not voted for years who will cast a ballot for Hancock next Tuesday. Men working at a distance are coming home to vote; the laboring classes are aroused to a degree unprecedented in his experience; while within his own personal knowledge are dozens of Republicans who will vote the Democratic ticket at this election. He counts upon a Democratic majority in New York city of not less than 65,000.

FOR MR. RUSSELL.

Some Very Conspicuous Merchants Urging his Election.

To the Hon. Horace Russell, Judge of the Superior Court:

We, the undersigned merchants and taxpayers, conscious of the importance of maintaining good government and an able judiciary in our city, and aware of the ability and zeal shown by you in fulfilling your public duties in the past, unite in expressing our sincere gratification at your renomination for the office you now hold as Judge of the Superior Court of this city.

We shall not only vote for you ourselves, but we call upon every voter to lay aside party issues and unite in electing one who we firmly believe will discharge his duties with fidelity and impartiality, and add honor and dignity to the office to which he is called.

Wright, Bliss & Fabyan.	H. B. Claflin & Co.
E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co.	Wm. Henry Smith & Co.
W. L. Strong & Co.	Lewis Brothers & Co.
H. W. Cook.	Henry Gans & Co.
Bacon, Baldwin & Co.	E. S. Jaffray & Co.
Bates, Reed & Cooley.	Whitman & Welch.
Dunham, Buckley & Co.	Wheelwright, Anderson & Co.
Glew & Co.	Dering Milliken & Co.
Wendell, Fay & Co.	E. T. Toff.
David Fairbanks.	Field, Morris, Fenner & Co.
Chas. A. Lombard.	Wm. Libbey, Shreve & Co.
Wm. L. Jenkins.	C. H. & F. D. Blake.
Egleston Bros. & Co.	N. Woolbridge.
Severance, Coffin & Allen.	J. Staatsky.
E. W. Corlies.	James Talcott.
Low, Harriman & Co.	C. A. Auffmordt.
J. Hansen Rhoades.	F. C. Goddard & Son.
L. D. Ashley & Co.	Kessler & Co.
Faulkner, Page & Co.	Lesher, Whitman & Co.
Daniel A. Davis.	Lee, Tweedy & Co.
Campbell & Elliott.	Blated, Haines & Co.
Gravesner & Carpenter.	A. H. Schoff.
K. C. Dillingham?	H. D. Thomas.
Watson & Bartholow.	E. Ochs Brann & Co.
Charles B. Foor.	Gibeman, Dyer & Southwick
Swift, Sackett & Co.	Whitman & Phelps.
H. Bauendahl & Co.	Pomeroy, Plummer & Co.
Sawyer, Tinsley & Co.	McAlistertown Linen & Co.
Wakinshaw & Voigt.	Harding, Colby & Co.
Goodwin, Smith & Co.	John A. Stewart.
Isaac N. Phillips.	Edward Van Volkenburgh.
James M. Morrison.	Watson E. Case.

The Veterans who Are for Hancock.

The Hancock Veteran Association has issued the following address:

To the Union Veterans of New York:

You have called upon you again. You are asked to stand at the polls, from sunrise to sunset, on Tuesday next, to guard the ballot box from the frauds and corruptions of the treasonable combination of partisan and selfish interests that is employing the infamous abominations of bribery, colonization of illegal voters, and the coercion and intimidation of workingmen in a desperate effort to perpetuate their power. Permit no man to be coerced or intimidated in your presence. Your valor abolished negro slavery, let your firmness prevent the institution of white slavery by monopolists. Demand a free ballot. Insist that every elector shall have a right to vote without espionage or interference. Let every veteran who supports Hancock volunteer to perform this sacred duty.

Voter badges may be procured by the officers of organizations at headquarters, Westminster Hotel, at 12 o'clock M., Monday, Nov. 1.

By order of the National Executive Committee. W. F. SMITH, Chairman.

Democrats Wide Awake in Jersey City.

The Catholic Institute in Jersey City was filled to overflowing last night at the final mass meeting of the campaign in that city. The orators were ex-Gov. Bedle and Col. John McInerney. Mr. Bedle dwelt at great length on the tariff question, and closed with comparing the candidates for the Presidency. Col. McInerney condemned the action of the Republicans in resorting to dishonest means in their efforts to elect their ticket by arraying capital against labor, coercing voters, and colonizing voters.

What the Vote in Indiana Shows.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 30.—The Democrats at the last October election in this State cast 9,214 more votes for Landers, who ran far behind his ticket, than they did for Tilden in 1876, when the latter had 5,515 plurality.

The increase in the total vote over that of 1876 is 36,824. The Republican increase is 22,280, and the National or Greenback 5,330. If the Democrats cast the same vote on Tuesday next that they did for Landers, they will carry the State by a handsome majority.

Mr. Wood and the Greenbackers.

In a meeting of the National Greenback-Labor party of the Fifth Congress District last evening at 13 York street the following letter from Benjamin Wood to George Blair was read, and the nomination of Mr. Wood for Representative in Congress was unanimously endorsed:

"DEAR SIR: I am for the retirement of national banks, and favor employing the surplus funds in the Treasury toward paying off the Government bonds as fast as they fall due. I shall use every legitimate influence to secure legislation having for its primary object the elevation of American labor. Yours respectfully, B. WOOD."

NOTES OF THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

The John Speck Association last night resolved to support the Democratic national and county tickets.

John Hooper is the candidate of the National Greenback-Labor party for Congress in the Ninth District.

The Independent Democrats and the Republicans have nominated Michael Farrell for the Assembly in the Fourth District of Kings County.

Lieut. Col. Meyers, formerly of the Eighth Regiment, has received the Republican nomination for Supervisor of the Twentieth Ward, Brooklyn.

A large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting was held at Lafayette, N. J., Thursday night. Speeches were made by the Hon. John E. Lynch of Virginia and others.

The Hon. Morgan Jones, the independent Democratic candidate for Assembly in the Second District, withdrew from the canvass last night, and James Oliver was nominated in his place.

Postmaster Alvea at Dundee Lake and Postmaster Ramey of Midland Park have both been removed because they did not respond to assessments from the Republican Headquarters.

The largest and most enthusiastic mass meeting of the Democrats of Paterson, N. J., was held on Friday evening. Speeches were made by the Hon. John R. McPherson, the Hon. George C. Ludlow, Col. Zulick, and others.

James Powell, 91 years of age, a veteran of the war of 1812, and a lifelong resident of Nannette Hill, Suffolk County, will vote for Hancock and English. Richard Doty of the same place has seven sons, all solid for the hero of Gettysburg.

A banner, made by William D. Kelland, was suspended across New Chambers street last evening, having on one side a design of the Goddess of Liberty holding the record of James A. Garfield at the south, and weeping at the distance of having a man with such a record nominated for the Presidency.

Lieut. John B. Burgh, who started on foot from Chicago on Sept. 20 to make a visit to Gen. Hancock on Governor's Island, arrived in this city last night. He wore his old uniform as an officer in the Eighteenth New Jersey Volunteers, and made speeches in the cities and villages on the way. His regiment was in Gen. Hancock's old corps.

The Hancock and English clubs of Greenpoint held their final rallies last night at the following places: Sherman Garden, Franklin and Eagle streets; Union Assembly Rooms, Manhattan avenue and India street; Citizens' Democratic Association Rooms, 100 Greenpoint avenue; Harmonia Hall, Van Cott avenue, near Eckford street. Prominent speakers addressed the meetings.

Chew, Chew, Chew

The Gold Coin Tobacco. 1,000,000 majority.—*Adv.*

Millions of bottles have been sold and yet the demand is increasing for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.—*Adv.*

Freshness and purity are communicated to the complexion by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Of all druggists.—*Adv.*

BULLDOZING FOR GARFIELD.

THE GREAT STANDARD OIL MONOPOLY INTIMIDATING VOTERS.

High-handed Action in the Weehawken Works—The Superintendent's Frank Admissions—The Gigantic Monopoly that Holds Over 5,000 of the Producers in Bondage.

On Thursday afternoon Superintendent Armstrong, an ardent Republican, who has entire control of the immense oil depot of the Standard monopoly at the foot of Nineteenth street, Weehawken, N. J., started out from his office with a formidable-looking book under his arm and made a complete round of the works, interviewing all of the employees as to their political preferences, and jotting down their replies in his book.

He would approach a man with a smile and say:

"Well, how do you vote?"

"For Garfield."

"Good: Garfield it is."

But if a man said "Hancock," the Superintendent would say: "Our candidate is Garfield; I vote for Garfield; this company goes for Garfield, and I advise you to do likewise."

The man, in nine cases out of ten, considered that his employment and the maintenance of his family of paramount importance, and yielded a reluctant consent to the coercive measures of the man on whose favor depended his daily bread.

The day after this effective course of bulldozing twenty-two men were discharged, or, as the Superintendent puts it, "laid over," and inquiry proves every one of them to be Hancock men who refused to be intimidated into voting the Republican ticket.

Superintendent Armstrong, who is courteous in his manner, but much feared, nevertheless, by his employees, is not using these coercive measures on his own account, but is simply obeying instructions from his superior. He said, yesterday: "Yes, I told my men that they had better vote for Garfield, and I wrote their political preferences in a book, as I had a perfect right to do; but when you say I discharged twenty odd men who were engaged in driving piles over here, you labor under a mistake. I did not discharge them. I simply laid them over for a while."

"Were they Garfield men?"

"Oh, no; they were all for Hancock and English."

"Would you show a preference to a Republican workman, do you think?"

"Well, I'm only human, you know, and it's barely possible that I might prefer Republican workmen about me, though some of my overseers are of the opposite party. When I received my orders I would say, when I made up my mind to canvass these men—I decided to have everything open and above board, and I contend that I have a perfect right to use my influence here."

"You spoke of 'orders;' did you make this canvass in obedience to instructions from Mr. Rockefeller, the President of your company?"

"I refuse to state."

"Will you state that you did not receive orders from headquarters?"

"No, sir, I cannot. The fact is, my position is not an industrial one, and I can't do and say just as I please."

The discharged workmen stood in sympathetic groups around the street corners in Weehawken in the drizzling rain, yesterday, conversing in low tones. The majority of them are Republicans, dreading that by talking with a stranger they might injure their positions; but one of their number, whose name it would be obviously unfair to mention, gave vent to his opinions freely.

"Oh, of course, we're not 'discharged,' said he ironically; "only I think I notice that every one of us has applied for work for two days since the roll call for Garfield, but we've been refused right along, while the yard work has increased so that the bosses themselves have had to take hold of hammer and hoop and do the work which we used to do. And in the mean time what's to become of our families? Why, sir, we only get eighty cents for driving the iron hoops over a hundred barrels, and I'm sure a poor devil who's obliged to work for such wages as that might at least have a right to vote as he pleases. Why, there's Mr. Claremont and Constable Hook branches of the works, and they say that they've been treated exactly the same way. Never mind, there'll be a change, some time, and I hope it'll be next Tuesday."

Michael Hannan, whose store, on the corner of Nineteenth and Willow streets, is the largest in Weehawken, is one of the best known men in the place, and has had abundant opportunity for judging of the extent of the intimidation practised among the Standard Company's men, as nearly all of the workmen trade at his store. He said yesterday:

"Why, it's the easiest thing in the world to understand the little game of the Republican managers. You see they wait till the last minute and then suddenly give the signal, and the big corporations and combinations over the land inform their workmen that their interests require Garfield's election, and, presto! in slides Garfield on forced votes before the great voice of the people can protest. After the election, of course, the whole thing will be shown up, but old '329' can sit in the White House and smile with serene satisfaction, without a thought for the poor workmen who had to either lose their self-respect or else go hungry that he might become President."

"What chance do these discharged workmen stand for employment?"

"Why, they don't stand any chance at all unless they go back to the works and say they'll vote for Garfield and Grant, when it's possible that they might be taken on again. I pity the poor fellows, for they are obliged to live up to the last penny of their income, and when a break occurs they are thrown flat on their backs. The political result of this movement is simply this: The town of Weehawken is Democratic to the backbone, and could be counted on every time for a straight Democratic ticket until the Standard oil monopoly began its work, and now the whole thing goes Republican."

Something of the character of this great corporation that is seeking to control the votes of its employees was thus told in THE SUN in November, 1878: "The Standard oil combination, with which these producers are just beginning what promises to be the most desperate struggle between producers and combiners that this country has ever seen, is in splendid shape for a fight, and the producers know it. It represents forty millions of wealth, and the almost absolute control of the oil refining interests of the world. It pays royally for brains, and can call to its aid the best talent in the country. It controls the great trunk lines, and it pays dividends to its stockholders, as nearly as can be estimated, of a million dollars a month, perhaps more. It has controlled legislation, and Congressional committees have bowed to it. It buys 4,000 barrels of crude oil a day, and its pipe lines and tank lines take all the crude oil produced to the various refineries, and the refined oil to the seaboard. By a simple telegraph despatch it can throw thousands of men out of employment, and it can draw its check for $1,750,000 in settlement of a suit without the appearance of disaster. It has made all its money in less than ten years, and made it in oil."

It would take a volume to describe the scope and the ramifications of this colossal monopoly, which now controls the markets of the world. The vast oil fields of Pennsylvania, of Wellsville, Titusville and Bradford are the centres; the oil country tributary to Parkersburgh, West Va.; the great refineries in Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and the Eastern cities; the wholesale and retail dealers in every town in the United States, are in the power of this great combination. Every dollar's worth of the business of this organization is in their hands. They have absorbed or crushed nearly every competitor in trade. Railroads have been compelled to carry oil at the Standard men's own rates and pay such enormous rebates that no rival company could live, and men who tried to do an independent and honest business have been pushed until they were bankrupt, or forced to sell out to their oppressors to save themselves. The *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*, in a recent issue, said:

"We have told, in previous issues, how these official 'bulldozers' of the Standard Oil Company compelled dealers to handle its oil only; how they would enter into competition with every dealer who undertook to sell outside o