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The Sun.

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VOL. LVI.—NO. 67. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1888. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IS SHE A BLOCKADE RUNNER?

A REVENUE CUTTER CHASES THE SAGINAW OUT TO SEA.

The Haytian Legation Says She Took Cannon Aboard Down the Bay—The Clyde Line Folks Say Nonsense—Anyway the Chandler was Far Too Late to Catch Her.

The revenue cutter Chandler hastily left her pier at 8 o'clock last evening in pursuit of the Clyde line steamship Saginaw. The Saginaw, according to information laid with Collector Magone, had taken arms and ammunition aboard from a lighter down the bay, and had also received on board Gen. Papillon, the insurgent envoy, who came to New York a fortnight ago on some secret mission, and had sailed nominally for San Domingo at 5 P. M. The betting was that the Chandler would not catch her. The department at Washington was notified, so that it may send a cruiser after her or set the Boston at her, if it can. The Boston has already been ordered to Hayti.

For more than a week past the Haytian Government's representatives in this city have viewed the Saginaw with an eye of suspicion. The Saginaw is the vessel that came so near sinking in her slip at the foot of Wall street on Oct. 29, owing to an improper distribution of her cargo. It had been reported at the Haytian Consulate that officers of the steamer had boasted of their ability to run the blockade of Hayti's northern ports, maintained by the present Government of the Island. It was also reported that the vessel would carry, as a part of her cargo, large supplies of arms, powder, cannon, and other munitions of war for the use of the insurgents in the north. The strict surveillance maintained over the vessel bore fruit yesterday in a discovery that threw the Haytian Consulate into a state of excitement. The report presented by the Haytian representatives is as follows:

The loading of the cargo upon the Saginaw was finished on Saturday and the manifest of the cargo was filed at the Custom House on that day. This manifest showed an extremely small cargo for a steamer like the Saginaw, and its total value was only about $8,000. Besides this a stack of freight was left over on the pier, and there were, it is said, two or three lighter loads ready in Brooklyn that she could not take. This was enough to excite suspicion at the consulate, and the watch on the vessel's movements was redoubled. The closest scrutiny failed to show that any more merchandise was being put aboard the vessel, although no preparations were made to get to sea until yesterday morning at about 10 o'clock. Then the Saginaw left her slip and steamed down into the lower bay. But it was soon evident that the Saginaw's Captain had further business in the neighborhood of New York, for his steamer came to anchor off the lightship and lay there.

The men watching the vessel in the interest of the Government of Légitime had not long to wait for the next move on the part of those they now felt certain were the enemies of Havti. A lighter approached the Saginaw and drew alongside. The Saginaw's crew had lines aboard in a jiffy, and the vessels were made fast to each other. The watchers had noticed that as the Saginaw lay at anchor she listed over to one side, having the appearance of being badly loaded. The reason for this, they say, was apparent as soon as the lighter began to unload her cargo and put it aboard the vessel. The nature of their cargo was an exceedingly odd one for the piping time of peace. Instead of harmless merchandise, munitions of war of various descriptions put in an appearance, and were hastily loaded into the Saginaw. Quantities of powder were carried to the Saginaw and stowed away very gingerly. Small arms and ammunition were next transferred from the smaller vessel. Then came cannon that were got aboard the Saginaw with great difficulty. Cannon are not only heavy pieces to handle, but their disposition on shipboard must be considerable care. The effect of their great weight added to that of the piles of ammunition taken aboard, soon had a perceptible effect on the steamer's position in the water. Little by little she gradded to port until she was on an even keel.

The watchers say that the work had been loaded so peculiarly because the list was necessary in order to get the guns on at all, and that probably an attempt to make a similar arrangement of the cargo had caused the steamer's mishap at her slip last week. When the lighter had put the last cannon that she carried aboard the Saginaw her hawsers were cast off and she started back for the city. Still the steamer did not get under way. Loaded down as she was, she was evidently waiting for something more. Her officers levelled glasses on all the small steam craft that headed her way. Finally the watchers saw preparations made aboard the Saginaw to receive passengers. A few moments later a tug drew alongside the Saginaw, made fast to her, and also had a gun upon her deck. The new arrival was no less a personage than the Hon. Gen. Papillon, the man in whom the followers of Hippolyte, the insurgent chief, have so much confidence, and whom they sent to this country as their agent. With Papillon were several other men, presumably his staff. As soon as Papillon was safe on board the Saginaw, with her pleasant but somewhat unusual cargo, weighed anchor and set sail on her supposed mission of running the Haytian blockade. It was then 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The above reports were immediately communicated to Mr. Stephen Preston, the Haytian Minister at Washington, who is in this city. Mr. Preston went to Collector Magone and laid the case before him, stating his proofs, and asking that the Saginaw be overhauled if possible. Collector Magone gave Mr. Preston an order on the Barge Office, and directed that a cutter be instantly dispatched to follow and seize the Saginaw and bring her back to New York. After this order had been verified by telephonic communication with Mr. Magone, the cutter Chandler was put in condition for the chase. It was then after 6 o'clock, but the cutter got away a little before 8, or some three hours after the Saginaw started. Speaking of the affair last night Collector Magone said:

"Mr. Preston came to me to-night with information to the effect that the Clyde steamer Saginaw had sailed for Haytian or Dominican ports with a cargo of various munitions of war on board which had been loaded on the steamer while she lay at anchor in the lower bay off the lightship. In view of Mr. Preston's statement there was only one course for me to take, and that was to have the Saginaw seized if possible. I at once gave an order to have a cutter follow her. If the Grant had been in commission I should have sent her with orders to follow the Saginaw clear to Hayti, if necessary. The Grant is a very fast sailer and would probably catch the Saginaw. Whether the other cutters that are available for this service will catch the Saginaw I cannot say, for I know nothing of the latter vessel's sailing qualities. We are on friendly terms with Hayti, and that fact in itself was enough to lead me to have an investigation made of the cargo of the Saginaw after the information given me by Mr. Preston. Besides, no matter what her cargo was, she had no right to take on additional cargo after making her manifest to the Custom House and getting her clearance papers. If the cutter does not succeed in capturing the Saginaw, the authorities at Washington will doubtless send a cruiser after her. Some days ago the agents of a certain vessel came to me and asked that I interdict their vessel from clearing for Haytian ports. I thought this an odd request, and told him that I certainly should not interdict any vessel loaded with proper merchandise from getting her clearance papers, as it would be a most arbitrary proceeding. The neutrality law forbids any vessels taking arms or munitions of war to a country where there is a war going on, but there is no law that says a vessel loaded with general merchandise shall not run a blockade if it wants to try it at its own risk. Any request for permission to clear for Hayti made to the department at Washington in behalf of vessels leaving our port have doubtless been met with this simple statement of fact."

Mr. Preston, the Haytian Minister, his son, Secretary of Legation and Gen. Juan E. de Contreras, editor of the *El Progreso* of Port-au-Prince, were discussing the matter at the Westminster Hotel last night. Mr. Preston did not care to make any official statement, but had nothing to say that did not tally with the report above recited. Gen. Contreras, who is here on a special mission for the Haytian Government, said that it was, of course, manifestly impossible for them to make public their proofs, or how they were secured, as such a proceeding would make their methods of no use in the future. He added that there was not the least shadow of a doubt as to the nature of the goods put aboard the Saginaw while she lay in the lower bay. The General said that the Saginaw was bound in all probability for Monte Cristo, a Dominican port. To reach this port the steamer would be compelled to pass through Haytian waters. Mr. Preston said the agents of the Clyde line had just received a despatch from Kingston, Jamaica, saying that the steamship Saginaw, of that line, that left New York about the 17th ult., had been prevented from landing her cargo at Jacruel, a port to the south of Hayti, but had unloaded at Kingston, Jamaica, that being the nearest port. Mr. Preston cited this instance to show that there was no distinction made against American vessels, but that the ports of Hayti are closed to all nations. The Alisa is a British steamer.

William F. Clyde, the head of the steamship firm, was out of town yesterday. An official of the line was found last night in Brooklyn by a SUN reporter. He said that the apparently strange action of the Saginaw could be easily explained. The steamer, which left her dock about 11 o'clock, had on board a Mr. Hand, who had come on from Philadelphia to adjust the new binnacle compass which had been put in the vessel last week. As the Saginaw is an iron steamship, the compass had to be corrected for variation. Mr. Hand went down the bay with the Saginaw to "swing" the compass, and to do this it was necessary to head the steamer toward the various points of the compass to determine whether the needle read true or not. This is a work of several hours. This is the way the Saginaw is said to have spent her time off the Scotland Lightship. As to a lighter going down to take contraband cargo on board, the representative said this would be impossible, as there was too great a seaway on for such a thing to be attempted.

"What really did happen," he said, "was that one of Raymond's tugs went down to the Saginaw about 4 o'clock to take Mr. Hand off and put the steamer's purser on board. A number of packages were also taken down for the accommodation of passengers." As to the story that Gen. Papillar was on board, the official said that there was nothing to prevent him making the trip.

"The Saginaw does not touch at Haytien ports," he said, "and all the insurgents that wanted to could ship for Turk's Island or San Domingo and we could not stop them. It is possible that there may have been contraband of war sailing under the name of flour barrels, but we are not cognizant of anything of the kind. In fact, the Haytien people here have probably got scared over nothing."

Later.—The Chandler ran three miles outside of the Hook to the south and east, and saw nothing of the Saginaw. Lieut. Smith, in command, turned the revenue cutter's nose homeward at 11 o'clock. The lookout at Sandy Hook reported that the Saginaw, after steaming down in the forenoon, disappeared on her course to the south. Then she was seen coming back in at about 2:30 P. M. She came to anchor in the Horseshoe and remained there until late in the afternoon. At 6 o'clock she passed out again on her way south. No lighter went down to her through the Narrows. Lieut. Smith says there is reason to believe that a lighter did go out to her through the Kills, around by the way of Perth Amboy. A SUN reporter went down on the Chandler, and got back with this war news early this morning.

MANNING THE POLLS WELL.

Plenty of Volunteers on the Democratic Side.

The work of organizing the force of volunteers from the Business Men's Cleveland and Thurman Associations into a force to man the polls to-day occupied the Poll Committee all yesterday afternoon and evening at Steinway Hall. Promptly at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, as announced, they were on hand, and the volunteers were there, too. The first applicants were clerks and business men whose time is to some extent at their own disposal. But those who came in the evening were largely workingmen, truckmen, and porters. They were equally earnest, intelligent, and enthusiastic, and probably a little heavier physically and more determined in disposition than the earlier comers. The preparation of books showing the districts and their location and the relative necessity for manning them had been attended to, printed instructions and badges were ready, and there were committeemen there to supplement these rules with the fullest and most complete information as to powers and duties of citizen watchers, representative and otherwise. The moral effect of the presence of three vigilant and well-informed partisans of Cleveland and Thurman is relied upon as a great obstacle to fraud. They will look out for Republican attempts at fraud or intimidation, and Democratic carelessness, inefficiency, or treachery.

The extent of the force to be employed is indicated by the work done yesterday in commissioning 2,500 poll committeemen, 150 captains, 150 counsel, executive officers, and in each Assembly district from 5 to 15 deputy United States marshals. The badges distributed were of plain white satin, printed in red for the workers. "Poll Committee" is the centre of the legend. "Business Men's Cleveland and Thurman's Clubs, 1888." The "executive" badges are thus marked, and are blue and gold. The "counsel" badges bear that distinguishing word and are in purple and gold, and those for the captains are in red and gold.

When properly badged and booked for the district where their services are required, the poll committeemen, who crowded in an unbroken line past the Secretaries' tables, were supplied with printed instructions in this form:

1. Be at polls in assigned district at 6 A. M. sharp, and remain until relieved by your captain.
2. Do not distribute any but Presidential ballots.
3. Procure ballots from political workers in your election district before displaying badge. If ballots are deceive or irregular telegraph or telephone (Twenty-first street, No. 913) to above headquarters, and notify your captain of details.
4. Don't remain at one spot. You have the right to electioneer, even between the booths and the polls.
5. In case of bribery, intimidation, or interference with voters by anybody, make charge to officer and cause immediate arrest.
6. In order to challenge a voter you must do so to the inspectors at the polls.
7. Take orders from nobody but a captain, counsel, or executive member of the committee, who will all wear distinctive badges.

By order of Executive Committee.

After digesting these simple but important directions, the enlisted men were run over in squads to quiet corners of the big hall by a member of the committee who had studied up all the points of election law. He answered all their questions, and supplemented at all necessary length the points made in the printed directions. He also detailed some of the subtleties of poll work to them, and informed them that full and complete knowledge of what was being done in the way of trading and knifing could always be secured by a known and conspicuously badged watcher, however keen and alert he may be. The different methods and ruses by which the tricks and trading might be discovered were suggested to the students. Then they were all supplied with plenty of Cleveland and Thurman electoral tickets, and allowed to go to get ready to be around early this morning. The men whose experience and spirit render them exceptionally available for usefulness were sent to United States Marshal Gen. Martin T. McMahon, to serve as deputies without pay.

The committee remained on duty and worked hard long after the hour of 10 P. M. that they had set for closing up. When they got through it was too late to go home for many of them, and they repaired to hotels in the neighborhood of the districts to which they were assigned, so as to be on hand to get things started. When they get to working smoothly, the chance for the committeemen themselves to get to their own polling places and vote will be taken advantage of. The Assembly district headquarters are all to be connected by telephone or telegraph communication, and at each one the executive officers and counsel will be put in immediate reach of all parts of the district by carriages that will be always ready.

SERENE MATT QUAY.

He Smiles and Says Nothing—Col. Shepard Cries "Blood, Blood, Blood."

At the Republican headquarters yesterday Matt Quay kept cool in a crinkly seersucker coat, but his manner indicated that he would have been just as cool in sealskin. He was most imperturbably confident, and a Democratic newspaper man on leaving him had to dance up and down in the hall and say, "Blank him, why don't he worry a little?"

The stories that came in of Democratic attempts to smuggle two or three of their names in among the good Republican electors in New York, Florida, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were not sufficient to interest him, though they were made much of by the others. No one could doubt that he believed himself a sure winner, but he said nothing.

The following despatch was given out yesterday at the National Republican headquarters without signature or comment, and printed in an extra *Mail and Express*, headed, "Blood! Blood! Blood!":

The Hon. M. S. Quay: RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 5, 1888.

The Democratic leaders are now boasting openly on the street that they will count us out. They are threatening to kill our negroes and lynch our supervisors. They are arming their people and resisting arrest. Several have already been shot, and it is certain that blood will flow freely on election day. The South Carolina Democrats are coming across the border and the militia has been ordered under arms.

No corroboration of this had been received up to the hour of going to press.

The Republican ball players are to rendezvous at the Union League Club to-day. They include H. O. Armour, C. P. Huntington, Jesse Seligman, Gen. E. T. Winslow, John F. Plummer, Cornelius N. Bliss, Charles Watrous, Birdseye Blakeman, William L. Strong, N. C. D. Borden, Logan C. Murray, Roswell H. Wood, and Horace Russell. They say that they will ball the good Republicans who are illegally arrested by the bad Democrats.

WE'LL KNOW ALL TO-NIGHT.

LAST SHOTS FIRED IN THE RATTLING MAYORALTY FIGHT.

The Hewitt Men Say That Erhardt's Vote Has Got Away from Him—Justice Power Winds Up with a Prediction or Two.

The polls in this city open at 6 o'clock this morning, and close at 4 P. M. If you are early enough you can vote. Every voter is entitled to deposit eight ballots, and must deposit them all at the same time. They must be endorsed as follows: "President;" "State;" "Congress, —— District;" "Assembly, —— District;" "Alderman, —— District;" "Judiciary;" "City and County," "Constitutional Amendment."

The last licks in the Mayoralty battle were put in yesterday by Col. James Jacqueminot Coogan and Sheriff Hugh John Grant. At Father Abram's Citizens' headquarters there was confidence serene, and at Col. Erhardt's never a thought of defeat was entertained by the managers whose chief occupation during the canvass has been counting Mr. Erhardt's vote before it was cast.

All hands were confident. Not a day in the canvass has developed the expanding and salubrious confidence that was shown in a single hour at the headquarters of the respective racers. The confidence at Coogan's was disturbed early in the day by the report left over from the night before to the effect that Col. Coogan had listened to the arguments of Tammany, and that he had decided to withdraw, a Commissionership of some kind being the bait. Col. Coogan was about the angriest man in town. Between his explosive declarations that Tammany couldn't buy him for the whole United States Treasury surplus he ripped out that he had been offered $100,000 to withdraw, and had simply sneered at the offer. He refused to say who had been interested in his chances to that amount, but proclaimed that if any more yarns were peddled around about him and his canvass to the effect that he was a stalking horse for Matt Quay or that he would sell out to Tammany Hall he would tell. For retaliation on Tammany he jumped into his cab and rushed down to his printer's and before the afternoon had waned 250,000 circulars were blown like feathers in a gale into every district in the city, taxing Mr. Grant with believing in a property qualification for voters. Before dusk came another 250,000 copies of the circulars were dumped into Coogan's headquarters and they were sent through the mails last night. It was said that the story of Coogan's withdrawal had its rise in other heads than Hugh J. Grant's, and that the real motive for getting the Colonel out of the way was in the interest of those in charge of the national Democratic ticket.

At Sheriff Grant's headquarters the story that Col. Coogan was to withdraw was laid to the County Democracy, and that Tammany didn't care a copper for Coogan's vote. It was confidently predicted that on Col. Coogan receives this evening in his room in the Hotel in the Belvedere he will think his hair is being combed with crowbars. The Sheriff's men proclaimed that they knew exactly where Coogan stood and that at nightfall to-day he will wake out of a dream. The same prediction was made at the County Democracy headquarters, and also at Col. Erhardt's headquarters, and among them all Col. Coogan is not to poll much of a vote. These predictions were repeated to Col. Coogan and the look of beatific pity that crossed his handsome and intellizent face was the only answer that he would give.

The Sheriff's men had a force of fifty district messenger boys rushing around town distributing Grant pasters and campaign documents, most of them against Father Abram, and the rest fairly proportioned between Erhardt and Coogan. The full tide of confidence was rushing in and out of the now battered and bedraggled headquarters. The same comment will apply to Col. Erhardt's, where from morning till far into the night great throngs of colored people were coming against each other. The Colonel's headquarters looked like a village colored church in camp meeting time. The last hundred thousand of Erhardt's pasters were sent out, and the appeal to Republicans to stand solid for Erhardt, printed this time in German, was the last gun fired for the colonel.

At the Hewitt business men's headquarters in the Bartholdi the last bomb thrown into the camp of the enemy consisted of 200,000 copies of the editorial in the *Staats-Zeitung* yesterday morning, reading:

Mayor Hewitt, like President Cleveland, has managed the affairs of his office on the whole with great honor, and there is, if one takes only their conduct as officials in consideration, no ground why a change in either office should be made.

If Mr. Hewitt is elected he will have to thank the circumstance that, compared with Grant and Erhardt, he is the most prominent figure for the fierce attack concerted with machines, and their management of the Mayor's office could not be independent.

The voters may be assured that though the other two candidates have proved to be very good officials in the positions they have had, that does not qualify them to be at the head of the city's government, and that it is better every time to take the safer course than to blindly follow the dove on the roof. This feeling may overrule all objections against Mr. Hewitt and raise the siege against him. Many citizens will have no ground to grieve should this be the case, although for other two candidates, we may hope, would manage the affairs of the Mayor's office very well if elected.

It was given out as a scrap of news likely to have some bearing on the result of to-day's voting that Republican politicians in Brooklyn to keep their local machine patched had fallen through. This is the analysis made at the Hewitt headquarters of the condition of the Republican machine in New York:

In Assembly districts 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 22 the Republican machine will grind out votes for Grant, cutting Erhardt wherever possible, and to as great an extent as can be done.

In Assembly districts 1, 6, 7, 9, 13, 15, and 24 the local Republican workers are willing to sacrifice Erhardt for Hewitt, and have no sympathy with the Grant ticket.

In Assembly districts 3, 17, and 19 the Coogan contingent will be reinforced by Republican votes, and from these districts Hewitt will run from 4,000 to 5,000 behind Harrison in the city.

The Hewitt managers were besieged all day long with demands for "pasters," the actual number of callers for these from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. being by count 2,200. This indicates, say the managers, that Erhardt is losing votes. If which will paralyze the Tammany workers and the Republican district captains in parts of those districts where they are least expecting such an upheaval. "The tide is with us clearly," said Mr. Hewitt's particular manager last night. "It never was possible to get pasters, also at Col. Erhardt's headquarters, and among them all Col. Coogan is not to poll much of a vote. These predictions were repeated to Col. Coogan and the look of beatific pity that crossed his handsome and intellizent face was the only answer that he would give.

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Mayor Hewitt at his home in Lexington avenue.
Sheriff Grant at Tammany Hall.
Col. Erhardt at 18 West Twenty-fifth street.
Col. Coogan at the Belvedere.
Prohibitionist W. Fred Carver well at County Headquarters, Thirty-fourth street and Broadway.
Socialist Alexander Jonas at 184 William street.
Mrs. Cynthia Leonard at 156 West Twenty-third street.

It was declared at Sheriff Grant's headquarters last night that the County Democrats had arranged a deal to sell out the national ticket, and that Col. Murphy of the First, Patterson of the Eighth, Mitchell of the Tenth, and Costigan of the Fifteenth were the principals in the deal. The report was mocked at at the New Amsterdam Club, where Mayor Hewitt, Edward Cooper, Corporation Counsel Beekman, Assistant District Attorney Fitzgerald, William M. Ivins, and Justice Maurice J. Power were spending a quiet evening. "Any such report as that," replied Justice Power, when the Tammany yarn was repeated, "is simply to cover Tammany's own feelings. It is false in every detail and in every line. We are perfectly confident of Mayor Hewitt's reélection, and the Tammany people agree that they are defeated, if they would be entirely frank. You can see for yourself that for three nights there have been no bets on Grant. Mr. Hewitt will certainly receive 35,000 Republican votes, and he will get one-half of the Democratic vote. Col. Coogan? He will get from 25,000 to 35,000 votes. The national and State tickets and Mayor Hewitt and the subordinate places on the County Democracy ticket will certainly be elected."

There was the greatest jam at Coogan's at night. There were enough workers on hand to man twice as many polling districts as there are in New York. The tickets and shekels were distributed liberally, and the most extravagant hack and cab contracts were entered into for to-day. Col. Erhardt issued a formal letter thanking New York Republicans for their cordial and hearty support, and closed with the assurance that if they stood shoulder to shoulder to-day he could be elected.

Mr. Frederic A. Potts Very Sick.

Mr. Frederic A. Potts, President of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, is very sick at the house of his son, 30 East Thirty-ninth street. Dr. Henry B. Sands is attending him.

IT WON'T RAIN ON VOTERS.

Looked Threatening Yesterday, but Last Night the Clouds Rolled By.

Sergeant Dunn's handsome assistant weather sharp tried his hand at weather prognosticating yesterday, and up to noon he had hatched up a big storm of wind and rain, and had brought it as far east as Missouri, with a stiff wind bringing it rapidly over the doubtful States of Indiana, New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut. It rained heavily in Salt Lake City and Cheyenne. It rained cats and dogs in Missouri and Southern Illinois. In the afternoon and evening the assistant got the weather mill into shape and ground out this grist:

The storm centre which was in Missouri yesterday morning moved northward over upper Illinois. It rained 34-100 inch in Chicago, and last evening the rain had stopped, but it was cloudy, with a low barometer. High winds prevailed last night on the lakes west of Oswego. At Cleveland and Toledo 2-100 inch of rain fell, and there was clearing weather. There were light rains at Springfield Ill., and heavy rainfalls at Marquette, Mich., and Green Bay, Wis. Milwaukee got a taste of rain. Late last night the storm centre had crossed the Canada line, and was wetting down the Canadians who don't vote to-day. At Sault Ste. Marie 24-100 inch of rain fell.

At nightfall there was a clear sky in Indiana, with every prospect of a pleasant day to-day. From Cincinnati and Pittsburgh clear weather was reported. Throughout the South, as far even as Galveston, it was clear last night. At New Orleans there was rain yesterday morning, but the skies cleared in the afternoon.

On the coast clear weather was reported from every station from Maine to Florida, and similar tidings came from the Southern and Middle States. It is possible that in the western counties of New York State slight rains fell very late last night, but the assistant weather sharp was confident that the rain would stop before the polls are opened.

In this city to-day the weather will be much as it was yesterday. The only danger of a storm here is in the southeast wind, which may bring rain from the Atlantic, but the assistant weather sharp desires to have it distinctly understood that science declares that if it rains in New York the rain will not arrive until late to-night, and it will be a drizzle if it comes at all.

PLOT TO STEAL FOUR ELECTORS.

Don't Stick Any Pasters on Your Straight Electoral Ballot.

The sensation at the Democratic Headquarters yesterday was the receipt of trustworthy information that an insidious effort to get some Republican votes into the Electoral College without the knowledge of the voters is planned and projected. The Republicans have made an organized and systematic effort to reduce the Democratic electoral vote of this State to 32 by sending out pasters to be used on the electoral ticket. They are enclosed to voters without other notice or explanation than:

PASTE THESE OVER THE NAMES OF ELECTORS BEGINNING WITH GEORGE BECHTEL.

The pasters are sent to Democratic voters, and the substituted names are those of men well known and popular in the districts into which the pasters go. The purpose is to get the substitute names voted, either in the belief that they are genuine, or in the belief that it makes little difference.

The electoral tickets cannot be too strictly scrutinized. In this city they should be endorsed "President," but in the country counties they are endorsed "Electoral." The National Committee, of course, supplies both kinds, and a zealous young member of the Insurance Men's Cleveland and Thurman Club, who got some marked "Electoral," will always remember this fact. Not knowing the mistake, he distributed several hundred of them. It was soon discovered, and a sturdy Democrat, who suspected that there was a job in the whole business, sought the young man out yesterday and performed the operation generally described as "smashing his jaw."

LAST ORDERS TO THE POLICE.

Patrol Wagons Replace the Omnibuses of Old-time Election Days.

All the Police Captains, in pursuance of a summons from Superintendent Murray, assembled before him at 8½ o'clock last night for final instructions as to their duties today. They were told to send in the returns from their precincts without delay. A copy of Justice Lawrence's decision was given to the Captains, with instructions to have it read by their sergeants and roundsmen at every polling place in the city.

The Captains were directed to enforce rigidly the law prohibiting the opening of saloons within 100 feet until after 5 P.M., and to suppress bonfires.

Four patrol wagons will be in readiness from 6 this morning until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning to carry reserves to any place this side of the Harlem where they may be needed to put down disorder. Two of the wagons will be at headquarters to cover the lower part of the city, and the other two at the Sixty-seventh street and the West Forty-seventh street stations, respectively, to take care of the up-town districts.

A WARNING TO THE JEWS.

Rabbi Joseph Begs Those Not Naturalized to Keep Away from the Polls.

Rabbi Jacob Joseph, the Chief Rabbi of the orthodox congregations, has had his attention drawn to the fact that the many unnaturalized Hebrews of this city are likely to be approached by unscrupulous party managers, especially by Republican workers in the Eighth Assembly district. He accordingly has sent out a circular of admonition in German-Hebrew, of which the following is a translation:

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE CHIEF RABBI.

Deena d'malchoutha dina. The laws of the country must be observed as ordinances of religion. Thus say our sages. And for this reason we feel it to be our duty to ask all our brethren who are not legally entitled to vote to keep away from the polls, and for the sake of God not to incur the danger of doing aught against the good and beautiful laws of our country. "Fear the Lord, my son, and associate not with the wicked." Do no allow yourself to be enticed to do wrong. Especially in this, our country, which treats us Jews so well and so brotherly we should certainly not return evil for good. Take care lest you dishonor the name of the Lord. Do not take an example from others; what is a fault in others is with a Jew a great crime. Act righteously and justly, and the Lord will forever help you.

JACOB JOSEPH,
Chief Rabbi of the Orthodox Congregations of New York.

GOV. HILL IN ELMIRA.

The Democrats Give a Big Demonstration in his Honor.

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I beg to briefly acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., containing a full and complete reply to my previous inquiry regarding the storage of trucks and wagons in the streets at night.

The explanation so clearly given has to my own personal knowledge been the means of turning four truckmen to you, who had formerly been prejudiced against you on account of the annoyances to which they were subjected, and which they believed you were responsible for. The good work will go on until the polls close to-morrow. Thanking you for your prompt attention and wishing you success, I remain very respectfully yours, WILLIAM E. KLEIS.

A Negro Fires Into a Democratic Parade.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 5.—Some unknown negro fired from ambush into a Democratic parade here to-night, the ball striking a man named Sams, but not seriously wounding him. This is regarded by white men as a challenge for bloodshed by the negroes and further trouble is feared to-morrow.

BETS OF THE LAST HOURS.

EVEN ON HARRISON OCCASIONALLY, BUT MOSTLY AGAINST HIM.

The Stock Exchange Abandons Other Business to Bet—A Wealthy Man from Kansas City whose Wife is Looking for Him.

The betting in and about the Stock Exchange yesterday surpassed anything of the sort in the history of Wall street. The stock tape was practically neglected in brokers' offices as was the market by the brokers, so intense was the interest in politics. On the Stock Exchange betting was the business of the day. The initiative was taken by Broker F. T. Adams, one of the "high rollers" of the Board, who offered to bet any part of $5,000 on Cleveland. He was finally accommodated at odds of 10 to 8 in favor of his candidate. Then he offered another $5,000, but it went rather slowly, and the afternoon was well advanced before he succeeded in placing the last of it at the same odds as the first $5,000. The principal takers of Mr. Adams's money were Mr. Bayard Dominick of Dominick & Dickinson, who put $8,200 against $4,000 of Mr. Adams's cash, and Mr. Ed Linn of F. B. Wallace & Co., who put up $2,000 against $2,500 of the Cleveland money.

By the time Mr. Adams had got the ball rolling well Gen. C. H. T. Collis, one of the great Republican lights of the Stock Exchange, came to the front with $5,000 which he offered to bet even upon Harrison. He was accommodated right off in $1,000 lots by James B. Wilson, Benjamin C. Williams, Ben B. Bedle, E. La Montagne, Jr., and Hunter Brothers. Gen. Collis said that he bet $12,000 altogether, and that it was all for Mr. John L. Hill of Philadelphia. After Gen. Collis had exhausted his client's order the odds turned again in favor of Cleveland, and at the close of business there was between $20,000 and $25,000 of Democratic money on the floor of the Exchange seeking whatever odds could be got, but there was practically no Harrison money in sight. With the view apparently of impairing the moral effect of Mr. Adams's bets, it was hinted that he was placing the money for Col. C. S. Bliss. A reporter suggested as much to Mr. Adams, who replied promptly:

"I'll bet you $500 to $100 that I am betting my own money."

The flashily dressed young man who was around the Stock Exchange last week trying to get some one to bet him $100 to $10 that Cleveland would not carry a single Northern State was around again yesterday, and making a good deal of noise, as usual.

There was also some heavy betting on the Consolidate Stock and Petroleum Exchange, with the odds, as a rule, in favor of Cleveland.

The crowds in the Hoffman House corridor were so great last evening that movement was almost impossible. A space had to be roped in, so that business could go on at the desk. The expectation was that there would be a great deal of betting. There was a great deal of betting talk, and quite a number of small bets were made. The ruling odds were five to four. Cleveland being the favorite. The crowd looked on this betting contemptuously. They wanted to see some $20,000 bets made.

In the afternoon a man was around at Republican headquarters with a roll of his kinds, and a zealous young member of the Insurance Men's Cleveland and Thurman Club, who got some marked "Electoral," will always remember this fact. Not knowing the mistake, he distributed several hundred of them. It was soon discovered, and a sturdy Democrat, who suspected that there was a job in the whole business, sought the young man out yesterday and performed the operation generally described as "smashing his jaw."

LAST ORDERS TO THE POLICE.

Patrol Wagons Replace the Omnibuses of Old-time Election Days.

All the Police Captains, in pursuance of a summons from Superintendent Murray, assembled before him at 8½ o'clock last night for final instructions as to their duties today. They were told to send in the returns from their precincts without delay. A copy of Justice Lawrence's decision was given to the Captains, with instructions to have it read by their sergeants and roundsmen at every polling place in the city.

The Captains were directed to enforce rigidly the law prohibiting the opening of saloons within 100 feet until after 5 P.M., and to suppress bonfires.

Four patrol wagons will be in readiness from 6 this morning until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning to carry reserves to any place this side of the Harlem where they may be needed to put down disorder. Two of the wagons will be at headquarters to cover the lower part of the city, and the other two at the Sixty-seventh street and the West Forty-seventh street stations, respectively, to take care of the up-town districts.

A WARNING TO THE JEWS.

Rabbi Joseph Begs Those Not Naturalized to Keep Away from the Polls.

Rabbi Jacob Joseph, the Chief Rabbi of the orthodox congregations, has had his attention drawn to the fact that the many unnaturalized Hebrews of this city are likely to be approached by unscrupulous party managers, especially by Republican workers in the Eighth Assembly district. He accordingly has sent out a circular of admonition in German-Hebrew, of which the following is a translation:

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE CHIEF RABBI.

Deena d'malchoutha dina. The laws of the country must be observed as ordinances of religion. Thus say our sages. And for this reason we feel it to be our duty to ask all our brethren who are not legally entitled to vote to keep away from the polls, and for the sake of God not to incur the danger of doing aught against the good and beautiful laws of our country. "Fear the Lord, my son, and associate not with the wicked." Do no allow yourself to be enticed to do wrong. Especially in this, our country, which treats us Jews so well and so brotherly we should certainly not return evil for good. Take care lest you dishonor the name of the Lord. Do not take an example from others; what is a fault in others is with a Jew a great crime. Act righteously and justly, and the Lord will forever help you.

JACOB JOSEPH,
Chief Rabbi of the Orthodox Congregations of New York.

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