

SENATOR QUAY SAYS IT'S SURE.

He Declares Harrison Will Be Re-Elected and With New York's Vote, Too.

THOUGH IT'S NOT NEEDED.

Indiana and Connecticut Would Do the Work Just as Well.

Both Sides Still Claiming the Pivotal States, but the Rainbow-Chasers Don't Please Carter—Quay's Opinion Highly Thought of at Headquarters—The Senator Content to Leave for Philadelphia—Hill to Stump New York State Day and Night This Week—Cleveland and Abbott to Speak in Jersey City Friday—Whitney Claims to Have Reliable Encouraging Information From Indiana—A Big Exodus of Voters From Washington This Campaign.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Senator Quay was at Republican national headquarters today and held a long conference with Chairman Carter, General Clarkson and Mr. Manley. After he left them he was asked for his views on the situation and the probable result, and said:

"I leave for Philadelphia this afternoon. I may possibly return, but not necessarily. Coming here on the suggestion of some of the gentlemen engaged in the management of the Republican campaign who thought my experience in 1888 might be useful in the solution of two or three pending problems, I have gone very carefully through the details of their labor up to the present time, and have canvassed with them their propositions for the future. Their administration has been faultless, and their correspondence satisfactory, and that the sentiment of the country is favorable to a continuance of Republican rule.

Quay Says It's Harrison, Sure. "Mr. Harrison will be elected. It is my belief that he will carry the States of New York, Indiana and Connecticut. Existing conditions are such that the electoral vote of New York will elect him without Indiana and Connecticut, and Indiana and Connecticut will elect him without New York."

Chairman Carter and his associates at Republican national headquarters had any number of conferences over the situation in New York and Indiana today. Not for an instant will they concede the slightest particle of truth to the claims of the Democrats. On the contrary, they say that the Democrats are being fooled, and that the election day will prove it. Mr. Carter received just as strong telegrams from Indiana that Harrison was to get the State as Mr. Whitney did that Mr. Cleveland was to get the State.

Mr. Carter and his friends and the Republican State managers are just as confident of carrying New York as ever. The opinion of Senator Quay is highly regarded by Republicans. His experience as chairman of the committee in 1888, when New York State was carried by Harrison by 14,000, has given a certain weight to his views.

Both Sides Sure to Be Confident. The readers of THE DISPATCH will understand that the opinions and telegrams and conversations at both headquarters come necessarily from those most intensely interested in the outcome of the battle, and the reader must be prepared to discount, to a certain extent, the utterances of those who have worked so hard for victory.

A gentleman who has passed through many campaigns said today: "I have learned by experience that the better way to solve the outcome of a political battle is to sound the people. Speak to the car drivers, the strollers, the farmers, the manufacturers, business men, bankers, and all working people, and ask for their personal views. It is a good thing to rely upon the people. I am sorry to say that I have found the opinions of lawyers on the outcome of a political campaign wrong almost every time, and the same with clergymen and physicians. In fact, professional gentlemen are frequently clouded by their surroundings.

How the Outcome Could Be Told. "If anybody can ascertain just how the people I have mentioned feel, and what the undercurrent of sentiment is, outside of professional ranks, the outcome of this fight could be quite known.

"What has been the history of the campaign literature and the oratory of the two parties in this fight? I take it that no man can tell until the ballots are counted on election night. The different issues put forth by the two parties have different results in different sections of the country. This comment applies not only to the force bill, the McKinley bill, the tariff plank of the Democrats and the money plank of the Republicans, but to all the various chapters in the political arguments which have been used in this campaign. Betting does not settle anything. Betting is a fool's argument. I have believed that all my life. Both sides, friend and foe, would do well to await election night before predicting the result in this great campaign."

Serene Confidence of the Democrats. The Democratic National campaigners were possibly never more confident of winning the fight than they were today. The Republican National campaigners were just as confident as their opponents. Whitney had another long conference with Lieutenant Governor Sheehan, Murphy, Croker and his associates of the National Committee. The information was elicited that ex-President Cleveland, Governor Abbott and Senator McPherson will speak in Oakland Park, Jersey City, on Friday evening. It is not yet determined whether or not Mr. Cleveland will take the stump in Connecticut. With all the claims of both sides the little Nutmeg State must still be placed in the doubtful column.

Mr. Whitney, after his conference with the managers of the State machine, was more than ever confident that Cleveland was to carry New York State. As a matter of fact, Mr. Whitney

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GOADED TO SUICIDE.

Horatio Harris, a Homestead Striker, Blows Out His Brains.

HAD NO WORK SINCE THE STRIKE.

Was a Popular Resident of Braddock and Owned His Own Home.

THE SHOCK MAY KILL MRS. HARRIS, TOO.

Another life has been sacrificed as a result of the Homestead strike. Horatio Harris, one of the locked-out men, ended his existence last night in a fit of despondency, produced by long idleness and inability to secure employment. Harris was 33 years of age and leaves a wife and one young child. In consequence of his rash deed, his wife, who is momentarily expected to become the mother of a second child, is in a most critical condition and may not recover.

The suicide occurred in Harris' neat little home on Washington avenue, near Eighth street, Braddock. He had remained home with his little family all day yesterday. Not having been at work since the Homestead trouble began, he has lately been dependent over his inability to secure employment elsewhere. An incident occurred last Saturday which disturbed him greatly.

Unable to Obtain Employment. After making efforts to secure work at all the union mills he on that day applied to a Braddock firm for a place. The manager gave him to understand that "no Homestead strikers need apply" there. Harris was deeply hurt by the remark and did not recover his usual cool spirits until Monday. He then went to the office of a friend who he would not worry looking for work much longer.

Monday he was out all day looking for work. His wife's illness kept him at home yesterday, and he seemed depressed in spirits until supper time, when his young brother, who boards at the house, came home. Then he brightened up and ate heartily, conversing pleasantly with the wife. Immediately after supper his brother started downtown and Harris went up stairs, remarking to his wife that he would kindle a fire in the bedroom. In a few moments she heard her husband's heavy fall. She called up the stairs, inquiring what had happened. There was no response. Then she ran upstairs.

Lying Unconscious on the Floor. There was no light in the room, but by the flickering light from the freshly kindled blaze she beheld her husband lying on his back on the floor and the blood streaming from a gash on his forehead. He was unconscious.

Rushing frantically into the poor woman called to her uncle living next door and Dr. Stewart was sent for. Harris breathed his last without speaking a word before the doctor's arrival. Examination showed a bullet hole just above the right ear. The gash on the forehead was caused by the unfortunate striking his head against the bureau as he fell. He had taken the weapon from the bottom drawer and it was found spotted with blood in another drawer. Powder marks showed that he had held it close to his head when he fired.

Harris was a native of Freeport, a lived in Braddock 15 years and his wife is a sister of Henry Ficks, chief of the borough fire department. Bright, sober, well educated and of pleasing disposition, he was one of the most popular men of the town. For six years he had been employed in the blooming mill at Homestead. He was a member of the Amalgamated Association and the Ancient Order of Foresters. Two brothers who survive him are inclined to think an illness from which he had suffered had something to do with his suicide. Justice of the Peace Holzman, of Braddock, is investigating the case by instructions of the Coroner.

GUARDING HER GOOD NAME. A Chicago Woman Takes Steps to Legally Protect Her Reputation.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Judge Vail has a peculiar law suit to pass upon in connection with the suit for divorce filed by Mrs. Julia M. McCullough against Henry L. McCullough. The latter lives in New York City and will not contest the suit as he has property in New York and does not wish to place himself within the jurisdiction of the Illinois court. Mrs. McCullough names as co-respondent one Katie L. Lee, and to-day Attorney David appeared for Miss Lee and asked leave to file a plea in her behalf to become a party defendant in order that she may protect her reputation against charges which she characterizes as false.

The court said that he knew of no law that permitted Miss Lee coming into the suit, but it seemed to him just and equitable that she should be allowed to make a defense and he will hear arguments in the matter to-morrow.

Allegheny Convicts Refused Pardon. HARRISBURG, PA., Nov. 1.—At a postponed meeting of the Board of Pardons to-day several cases were argued. In execution several applications were refused to John Borden, Allegheny, burglar and larceny; Andy Whitebeck, Allegheny, assault and battery.

Blow Out His Head. NEW CASTLE, PA., Nov. 1.—[Special.]—Edward Finn, a 16-year-old son of James Finn of this city, got in a wagon with a loaded gun to go to a hunting trip in the country. In drawing the wagon he was discharged, literally blowing his head out.

THE ONLY REASON For the continued increase of THE DISPATCH adlets is that they give satisfactory returns.

FEDERAL LAW IS SUPREME.

Attorney General Miller's Instructions to Election Supervisors ARE CLEAR AND EMPHATIC.

They and the Marshals Must Do Their Sworn Duty Everywhere.

Cleveland's Letter to Ex-Attorney General Garland Quoted in Full as a Precedent—The Law Laid Down in Unmistakably Plain Terms—Duties of United States Supervisors at the Polls and Within the Polling Places While the Vote Is Being Counted—State Statutes Must Take a Back Seat When the Constitution Is on Deck.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Attorney General Miller has issued a circular to United States Supervisors of Elections, United States Marshals and United States Attorneys in all parts of the United States, in regard to their duties at the coming election. At the outset, Mr. Miller refers to the fact that on October 3, 1886, President Cleveland addressed to Attorney General Garland a communication thus:

DEAR SIR—You are hereby requested to transmit to the several States copies of the execution of the statutes of the United States touching the appointment of Supervisors of Elections and special Deputy Marshals, and the performance of their duties, and their compensation, so far as these subjects are by the Constitution and laws under the supervision and control of the executive branch of the Government.

Mr. Miller then says that he believes the authority thus given to his predecessor is general, and has never been revoked. The Attorney General then embodies in his manifesto a letter of C. M. Dennison, Chief Supervisor of Elections for the Northern District of New York, under date of October 18, 1892, in which he (Dennison) issued instructions for the guidance of Deputy Marshals, and, incidentally, of Supervisors.

The Memorable Dennison Letter. The Dennison letter is clearly in response to inquiry from one of his subordinates, and in the letter, which Mr. Miller quotes for the purpose of indorsing its provisions, occurs the following:

Sir—I am in receipt of your letter of the 11th instant asking if special Deputy Marshals have a right to be inside the place of registration during the process of registration, and whether they can be inside the polling place on election day outside of the guardrail? The question raised by you is never voted for in the Circuit Court of the United States in ex parte Albert Stebbins, Walter Tucker, Martin C. Burns, Lewis Coleman and Henry Bowers, reported in 16 Otto, 571. The case was heard before the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, and the petitioners were judges of election at different voting precincts in the city of Baltimore at an election held in November, 1878, at which Representatives in Congress were voted for. They were indicted and tried in the Circuit Court of the United States for alleged offenses committed by them while acting as judges of such election, were tried, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for a term of years, and they applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus to be relieved from imprisonment on the ground that the Federal election law was unconstitutional.

History of the Celebrated Case. Both sides were divided on the indictment charging him with unlawfully obstructing, hindering, interfering with and preventing a Supervisor of Election with performing his duty, to-wit: "That of personally inspecting and scrutinizing at the beginning of said election, the manner in which the election was conducted, the manner in which the voting was done as the said poll of election, by examining and seeing whether the ballot first voted for in the election was put and placed in the ballot box containing no ballots whatever."

Tucker convicted on a count in the indictment charging that he unlawfully prevented and hindered the free attendance of the said Supervisor of Election at the poll of said election, and the full and free access of the said Supervisor of Election to the poll of said election, and the other petitioners were convicted for other offenses against the Federal election law.

The other petitioners were convicted for other offenses against the Federal election law. The Supreme Court was divided on which the indictments were founded, and the other sections, the validity of which was sought to be impeached by constitutional amendments sections 2, 011, 2, 012, 2, 013, 2, 014, 2, 021, 2, 022, and in part, sections 5, 914 and 5, 922. The decision of the Court was against the petitioners.

Some Points Decided by the Court. I will quote only such points decided by the Court as are necessary to fully answer your inquiry. They are as follows:

1. Congress had power by the Constitution to pass the section referred to.

2. In making regulations for the election of Representatives, it is not necessary that Congress should make entire and exclusive control thereof. * * * Congress has a supervisory power over the subject, and may either make entirely new regulations, or amend or modify the regulations made by the State.

3. In the exercise of such supervisory power, Congress may impose new duties on the officers of election, or additional penalties for breach of duty, or for the perpetration of fraud, and for the removal of officers of officers to prevent frauds and see that the elections are legally and fairly conducted.

4. There is nothing in the sovereignty of the National Constitution to preclude the cooperation between the number of elections of Representatives. If both were equal in authority over the subject, collisions of jurisdiction might ensue, but the authority of the National Government being paramount, collisions can only occur from ungrounded jealousy of such authority.

5. Congress had