

JUDGE GRESHAM'S VOTE. IT WILL GO INTO THE BALLOT BOX FOR CLEVELAND.

He Writes an Open Letter Which Leaves No Doubt as to His Position—Approves the Position of Cleveland on the Tariff Issue.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Don M. Dickinson, chairman of the Democratic national campaign committee, has secured copies of the following statement and correspondence through Hon. Bluford Wilson, solicitor of the treasury during the administration of President Grant. The statement and Judge Gresham's letter which accompanies it sets at rest all question as to the fact and manner of the support of Cleveland and Stevenson by that distinguished and influential statesman.

The truth of the statement made by myself and others, that Judge Gresham had said he intended to vote for Mr. Cleveland at the coming election having been persistently denied, not only by the Republican press but also by the national Republican committee and upon the stump, it is due Judge Gresham and his friends that the truth be known, and I therefore take the responsibility of giving to the public his letter of the 27th of October, addressed to me.

[Signed] BLUFORD WILSON. To Hon. Bluford Wilson, Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR MAJOR—I have your letter of 21st inst. I did tell you at Springfield that after mature reflection I was determined to vote for Cleveland this fall because I agree in the main with his views on the tariff and did not believe in the principles embodied in the McKinley bill. I adhere to that determination and have said nothing indicating a change of purpose. It is not true that with my knowledge or consent the president was asked to appoint me to any office. It is not true that I requested anyone to do anything to obtain the Republican nomination this year. It is not true that I voted for Cleveland in 1888. I have voted the Republican ticket at every presidential election since the party was organized, except in 1864, when I was not able to go to the polls. The Republicans were pledged to the reduction of the war tariff long before 1888 and during the campaign of that year the pledge was renewed with emphasis again and again. Instead of keeping that promise the McKinley bill was passed imposing still higher duties. It was passed in the interest of favored classes and not for the benefit of the whole people. It neither enhanced the price of farm products nor benefited labor. Wages are and ever will be regulated by supply and demand. Duties were imposed upon some articles so high as to destroy competition and foster trusts and monopolies. I think you will agree with me that this was an abandonment of the doctrines of moderate incidental protection. The tariff is now the most important question before the people and whatever others may do, I shall exercise right of my individual judgment and vote according to my convictions. I think with you that a Republican can vote without joining the Democratic party. How I shall vote in the future will depend upon the questions at issue. Very truly yours, W. Q. GRESHAM.

HAS NOTHING TO SAY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Judge Gresham was seen at his residence tonight and told of the giving out of his letter. "Well, what of it?" he remarked. "Do you intend to take the position outlined in the letter?" "I have nothing to say." "The letter is acknowledged by you, then?" "Who gives it out?" asked the judge. "Don M. Dickinson." "Well, I have nothing to say about it." "You will neither affirm nor deny that you wrote the letter?" "I have nothing to say and that is enough."

CLARK AT GEORGETOWN.

Magnificent Speech to a Large and Vociferous Crowd of Voters. Special to The Statesman.

GEORGETOWN, Tex., Nov. 1.—One of the largest crowds ever assembled in this county met in Taylor on Tuesday, to see and to hear the Little Giant, the next governor of Texas. Judge Clark seemed at his best notwithstanding his long trips and almost daily speaking over the state for the past five or six months. For more than two hours he held the immense audience while he denounced in scathing terms the rule of Hogg and Hoggism in Texas. Almost deafening applause greeted Judge Clark every few moments throughout his speech. The band played Dixie, and "Hail to the Chief," the Glee club sang "I'm Gwine Back to Tyler," and the crowd hurrahed for Clark with a zeal and enthusiasm that astonished the natives. It is currently talked at Taylor that hundreds of pronounced Hogg supporters, after hearing Judge Clark's speech, pronounced themselves on the side of the Little Giant and Democracy from henceforth. The crowd was variously estimated from 5000 to 6000. Taylor people had a fine barbecue dinner for the entire crowd, and every body was cared for in the most hospitable manner. The speaking took place at the fair grounds, about two miles from the city. After dinner several other speeches were made. At night the show began again, and the streets were thronged with people. Georgetown's Flambeau club gave an exhibition and display

of fire works. They sent up a hog balloon which floated off toward Tyler amid great applause. A wagon was drawn up to serve as a stand, and several ringing speeches were made while the great throng of people cheered and yelled "hurrah for Clark," till the very heavens rang back the echo. The speaking and general jubilee was kept up until after midnight. It was a great day for Taylor and for Williamson county, and means hundreds of converts for George Clark.

DUSKY DAMSELS FIGHT.

One of Them Fires Five Shots, But Without Effect.

Yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock the people in the neighborhood of Neches and Eleventh streets were startled by hearing five shots fired in quick succession, closely followed by the shrill blowing of a police whistle, blown by Mr. George Isherwood, a member of the fire police force, who saw the shooting. Officer Cato, who was at home at the time, was quickly on the scene and placed Mrs. Nannie Blair, colored, under arrest charged with having fired the shots. From the officer the following facts were learned:

It seems that yesterday morning the Blair woman went to the house of Mrs. Lora Miller, also colored, the two having had some dispute over the husband of one of them. She entered the house and the dispute growing hot, whacked Mrs. Miller several blows with a stick. She then left, but returned later and renewed the conversation over the fence, the Miller woman being engaged at the wash tub. Again words waxed hot and finally Mrs. Blair pulled a short 32 pistol from her pocket. Mrs. Miller did some artistic and skillful dodging and succeeded in escaping the bullets, although one of them entered the tub. Later in the evening the Blair woman was taken before Justice Fisher, waived examination and was released on bond.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

Advance in Money Rates at New York and Reasons Therefor.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The recent sharp advance in money rates is largely sentimental and not permanently justified by present or prospective conditions. If there had been any real tightness of money it would of course have shown its bad effect during the November interest payments. On the contrary this week's money market has been extremely quiet with steady tendency to lower rates. Today's business in time money was actually done at reduced figures and this in spite of the fact that currency shipments southward are still drawing on New York funds. The fact is general business in and out of the stock market is little enough changed from what it was in the spring and summer. It is the condition of business which after all governs the rate of money.

Forest Fires in Indiana.

BROWNSTOWN, Ind., Nov. 1.—Forest fires are raging on the table land four miles south and southwest of here, with a fury that is carrying everything before them. The roar of the flames can be heard in this city and the heavens are lighted up with a glare plainly visible fifty miles away. A light breeze from the southwest brings smoke and heated air constantly over this place. This section of the state has been suffering from a protracted drouth and everything is dry as tinder. Unless checked by heavy showers the fire will feed upon the timber till it is all destroyed, having gotten under such headway that it would be useless to attempt to stay it with usual agencies. The loss will reach \$100,000.

News from China and Japan.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 1.—News from Japan via the steamer Empress of Japan says the epidemic of dysentery continues to spread. Since the commencement of the outbreak 15,000 persons have been taken sick in five prefectures, of whom 3044 have died. The China Mail says Chi Yui has been appointed next Chinese minister to the United States. He how holds the post of chief supervisor of instruction. Ravages of cholera at Chung King was appalling. Deaths there are estimated at 40,000. People going any distance from home carry a jug with their name and address thereon. Cholera is also raging at Honkow, claiming numerous victims. Abbotts East Indian Corn Palm cures all Corns, Warts and Bunions.

That Election Fund.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 1.—In the San Antonio and Aransas Pass receivership investigation today, ex-Receiver B. F. Yoakum was re-called to the stand. He testified at some length on the subject of the fund expended in securing the re-election of Judge W. W. King two years ago. He stated that Oscar Bergstrom, one of the present counsel in the case, was paid the \$18,000 in installments. He related the different times and circumstances under which the money was paid to Mr. Bergstrom.

Pontifical High Mass.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—For the first time in the United States pontifical high mass was celebrated today by a papal delegate. It was at the All Saints day services of the Italian church of Our Lady of Sorrows on Jackson Boulevard in this city, the home of the Servite Order of Priests. The celebrant was Archbishop Satolli of Romo. The church was packed with people.



ENGLAND.

RUSSIAN IMMIGRATION.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Odessa correspondent of the Daily News says: During 1891, 100,515 persons emigrated from Russia to America. In 1890, 85,588 Russians emigrated thither.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily News says: The international judicial congress now in session in that city is discussing the question of international agreement for the arbitration of disputed questions.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Commenting upon the political situation in the United States the Daily News says: If the election could be decided without reference to party, Grover Cleveland's claims would undoubtedly prevail. Harrison has dealt in feeble spread eagles. He is crooked upon reform in the civil service. It can hardly be disputed that Cleveland's was a purer and abler administration. Both candidates are men of high personal character, and either one of them might be selected without shame to preside over the province of the great nation.

SMALL CHANGE FOR DYNAMITERS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, is opposed to the release of the dynamiters convicted of offenses in Great Britain. It is the general impression that the chances of release are remote.

DECLINE TO ATTEND.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Lord Roseberry, foreign secretary; Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of exchequer; Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, and Mr. George Trevelyn, secretary for Scotland, have declined to attend the inaugural banquet of Lord Mayor Knoll on Nov. 9.

FRANCE.

STRIKE DECLARED OFF.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The workmen at Carmaux have voted to declare the strike off and will return to work Thursday.

HEAVY STORMS.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Gales prevalent along the Mediterranean coast are so severe as to prevent vessels entering the harbors of Marseilles or Toulon for shelter. Several vessels met with casualties. All through the Pyrenees and Languedoc a whirlwind was blowing from two directions east and southward. Heavy gales caused floods in several districts in the south of Spain and the Guadalquivir river is greatly swollen.

Put and Call Operators.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The widely known speculator, Edwin Partridge, with Charles R. Barrett and William E. McHenry, filed bills in the circuit court today to restrain the board of trade from expelling them as members. The trouble grew out of trading in so-called privileges or "puts" and "calls" against which a new crusade has been started. Partridge and his colleagues say it is an attempt to regulate and control the conduct of members elsewhere than within the exchange hall and when they are not acting as board of trade members.

When in want of a good liniment buy Salvation Oil, which costs only 25 cents.

Street Railroad Sold.

SAN ANTONIO, Nov. 1.—The Alamo Street railroad, operating about twelve miles of track and complete equipment, was sold today by order of the court. The successful bidder being Charles Harris, a New York capitalist. The consideration is \$25,000. The road has been in the hands of a receiver for the past year and has not been in operation for several months.

Riddled by a Mob.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 1.—The two Burgess brothers, who have been in jail charged with the murder of Oak Sullivan, attempted to escape a few nights ago. This so enraged Sullivan's friends that they took the prisoners from jail at Lebanon, this state, hanged them, and then riddled them with bullets.

WASHINGTON WAIFS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Secretary Foster of the treasury department says: "Early in the campaign I gave it as my opinion that Harrison would carry every northern state. I have since modified this to except Nevada. The People's party may carry that state but Mr. Harrison will carry all the rest north. Registration has practically settled the election and Mr. Harrison is as good as re-elected now. He will not lose a western state except possibly Nevada and will carry Indiana, Connecticut, Delaware and almost certainly New York."

BLAINE WRITING A BOOK.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Post this morning says: Ex-Secretary Blaine is likely to employ his leisure time in writing another book. He seems to be enjoying himself much better since his return to life as a private citizen than as secretary of state. He is out every day in the bracing autumn air.

Southern Base Ball League.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 1.—The Southern base ball league held its annual meeting here, and decided to increase the league to twelve clubs. Charters were issued to Nashville, Charleston, Savannah and Augusta. The members are Atlanta, Chattanooga, Memphis, New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Birmingham and Macon. A salary limit of \$1000 was fixed. It was decided to open the season on April 1. Charles C. Hart of Atlanta was elected president, and Samuel Altmeyer of Macon vice president.

Electric Wire Men Strike.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The electric wire men met at Clarendon hall this morning and decided upon a general strike. The delegates were appealed to and a decision was reached that all affiliated trades should be called out, with the exception of tin workers and brick layers. The delegates started out this morning to call the union men off their jobs. It is thought that the strike will affect 50,000 men.

Telegraphers Arbitration.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—A committee of telegraphers from the Santa Fe system and President Manvell, who have been in conference here some days, reached an agreement shortly after midnight last night. The settlement is regarded as satisfactory in small towns, and an increase of wages of from \$5 to \$7.50 per telegrapher per month with a minimum salary of \$55 per month was agreed to.

An American Leper.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—An American woman showing every symptom of leprosy has been admitted to the Municipal hospital where she will probably remain in close confinement until she dies. That her maledy is leprosy has not yet been absolutely proven but physicians who have examined her frequently and carefully are convinced that she suffers from nothing else.

Temperance Union.

DENVER, Nov. 1.—On account of inclement weather the attendance at the Women's Christian Union convention was slim. Frances E. Willard was elected president amid the greatest enthusiasm; Mrs. Buell was elected corresponding secretary, Miss Hugh treasurer and Mrs. Woodbridge recording secretary.

Garfield Park Knocked Out.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Judge Collins this afternoon denied the petition of the Garfield Park club for an injunction restraining the Chicago police from interfering with its west-side track.

This, it is said, is the final blow to the track. The decision will apparently be fatal to Hawthorne track as well as to Garfield.

Athletic Club Burned.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Fire this morning destroyed the Chicago Athletic club building on Michigan avenue and Madison street. Loss \$75,000.

ELECTION SUPERVISORS.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ISSUES A CIRCULAR OF INSTRUCTION.

They Are Directed to Take Such Position With Their Marshals as They Choose at the Polls and Closely Scrutinize the Manner of Voting.

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 Miller refers to the fact that on Oct. 5, 1886, President Cleveland addressed to Attorney-General Garland a communication thus:

"Dear Sir:—You are hereby requested to take general charge and direction of the execution of the statutes of the United States touching the appointment of supervisors of election and special deputies and the performance of their duties and their compensation as far as these subjects are by the constitution and laws under the supervision and control of the executive branch of the government."

Miller then says he believes the authority thus given 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 Oct. 18, 1892, in which he (Dennison) issued instructions for the guidance of deputy marshals, and incidentally of supervisors. Dennison's letter is clearly in response to an inquiry from one of his sub-ordinates and in the letter, which Miller quotes for the purpose of endorsing its provisions, occurs the following:

"SIR—I am in receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. 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 guard rail. The question raised by you is settled by a decision of the supreme court of the United States in ex-parte Albert Slebold, Walter Tucker, Martin C. Barnes, Lewis Coleman and Henry Bowers, reported in 10 Otto, 371. 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 here were voted for. They were indicted and tried in the circuit court of the United States, for an alleged offense committed by them while acting as judges of such election were tried, convicted and sentenced to fine and imprisonment. They applied to the supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus to be released from imprisonment on the ground that the federal election law was unconstitutional. Bowers was convicted on a count in the indictment charging him with unlawfully obstructing, hindering, interfering with and preventing a supervisor of election from performing his duty, to-wit: that of personally inspecting and scrutinizing at the beginning of said day of election and of the election, the manner in which voting was done at said poll of election by examining and seeing whether the ballot first voted at said poll of election was put and placed in the ballot box containing no ballots whatever. Tucker was convicted on a count in the indictment charging that he was unlawfully prevented and hindered free attendance and the presence of a special deputy marshal in the due execution of his office at the poll of said election and full and free access of said deputy marshal to the poll of election. Other petitioners were convicted for other offenses against the federal election laws."

The section of the law on which the indictments were founded and other sections, either of which were sought to be impeached for unconstitutionality are sections 2011, 1012, 2016, 2017, 2021, 2022 and in part sections 6514 and 5522. The decision of the court was against petitioners. I will quote only such points decided by the court as are necessary to fully answer your inquiry. They are as follows: Sixth—Congress had power by constitution to pass the section referred to. Eighth—In making regulations for election of representatives it is not necessary that congress should assume the entire and exclusive control thereof. Congress has supervisory power and may either make entirely new regulations or add to, alter or modify regulations made by a state. Ninth—In the exercise of such supervisory power congress may impose new duties on officers of election or additional penalties for breach of duty or for perpetration of fraud or provide for attendance of officers to prevent frauds and see that elections are legally and fairly conducted. Eleventh—There is nothing relating to the state or national sovereignties to preclude co-operation of both in the matter of elections of representatives. If both are 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 unbounded jealousy of such authority.

Twelfth—Congress had power the constitution to vest in a circuit court the appointment of superior election.

Thirteenth—The provision which authorizes deputy marshals to keep the peace at elections is not unconstitutional. The national government has a right to use physical force in any part of the United States to compel obedience to its laws and to carry into execution the powers conferred upon it by the constitution.

Section 2022 requires that a marshal and his general and special deputies shall preserve order at places of registration and at polls, support and protect supervisors of election, prevent fraudulent registration and fraudulent voting or fraudulent conduct on the part of any officer of election and it must necessarily follow that a marshal and his general and special deputies have a right and it is their duty to be and remain in all places where they can best discharge their duties, whether such places be inside or outside the guard rail, notwithstanding the provisions of section 101, chapter 680 of the laws of the state of New York of 1892, regulating the number of persons to be admitted within the guard rail on election day. The provisions of the federal election laws are in force whenever a representative in congress is to be voted for and whenever any of the provisions of the federal laws are in conflict with state statute, the federal statute must be followed.

Thus runs the Dennison letter, and after quoting it as above Attorney-General Miller continues: "These instructions in my opinion embody correct views of law. In addition to the foregoing instructions I add the following: In the language of the statute of the United States, section 2019, it is the duty of supervisors in their respective election districts or voting precincts to be present on the day of registration and on election day to take, occupy and remain in such position from time to time, whether before or behind the ballot boxes as will in their judgement best enable them to see each person offering himself for registration or offering to vote and as will best conduce to their scrutinizing the manner in which registration or voting is being conducted, and at the closing of the polls for the reception of votes they are required to place themselves in such position to aid in the work of canvassing ballots as will enable them to fully perform their duties in respect to such canvass as provided herein, and shall remain there until every duty in respect to such canvass, returns and statements have been fully completed.

By section 2022 deputy marshals are authorized to arrest "with or without process," and arrest any person who commits or attempts or offers to commit any of the acts or offenses prohibited herein, or who commits any offense against a law of the United States, but no person shall be arrested without process of a marshal or one of his general or special deputies or one of his supervisors of election, and supervisors have a like power to make arrests. Any attempt to interfere with supervisors or deputy marshals in the proper discharge of their duties is in violation of law, and subjects the wrongdoer to a severe penalty.

The duty and authority of supervisors and deputy marshals in the premises are too plain to be misunderstood, bearing in mind always that they are officers of the peace as well as officers of election, and never forgetting that where a state statute conflicts with a statute of the United States touching these elections the national statute is paramount and must be obeyed. Officers should go forward quietly but resolutely in the discharge of their duties without fear or favor but with a firm determination as far as in them lies, to see that there is an honest, free and fair election and fair return and canvass of votes.

So discharging their duties it is certain they will not be resisted by any good citizen and it is not believed that without support of good citizens such resistance will be made by anyone. Of course all officers will be expected to keep the expense of supervisors and deputy marshals at the lowest point consistent with a proper discharge of their duties. In no case can per diem be allowed them for more than ten days, and in many, probably most cases this maximum number of days will be unnecessary.

W. H. H. MILLER, Attorney General.

Death of a Centenarian.

BRENHAM, Tex., Nov. 1.—At William Penn's last night a negro man known as Uncle Scipio died of old age. He was reputed to be considerably over 100 years.

Arm in a Gin.

BANDEBA, Tex., Nov. 1.—Casper Dugost, a man with a large family, had his right arm cut entirely off below the elbow while at work in Hoffmeyer's gin.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE