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VOL. VII ST. PAUL, MINN., MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1884. NO. 308.

TUESDAY'S TEST.

Democrats Ready to Force the Fighting All Along the Line.

Prospects For Success Never Better in the History of the Party.

The Parade in New York City Saturday Night the Grandest Ever Seen in America.

The Halpin Affidavits Found to be False--Mrs. Halpin Hopes Cleveland Will be Elected.

"Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" Doing Deadly Work Among Catholics--Half the Buffalo Clergy For Cleveland.

A Ringing Address By the Independent Republicans--An Attempt to Buy New Jersey for Blaine.

Repeaters Going From the Indian Territory to Indiana--Looking the Field Over From Indianapolis.

The Great New York Demonstration.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—No scene like that which occurred yesterday afternoon and evening has ever been witnessed in this country, and it never can be exceeded. The size of the procession was only limited by the capacity of the streets, and until the streets of New York are made wider no more men than those who marched yesterday can be gotten into one line. The line of march was from the Produce Exchange, near the battery, up Broadway through Twelfth street to Fifth avenue, thence through the thoroughfare past the reviewing stand at Twenty-fifth street, where Gov. Cleveland stood, to Thirtieth street, where the men were dismissed. The buildings along the entire length of the march were profusely decorated, with few or no exceptions.

FLAGS, BUNTING AND STREAMERS

were everywhere, and in all the show windows along the route, tiers of seats had been erected for the accommodation of the guests of the store proprietors. As early as noon throngs commenced to pour in the direction of Broadway. Before 2 o'clock the entire thoroughfare, from Madison square to the Battery, a distance of over three miles, was packed with a surging crowd of humanity. Locomotion was impossible, and hundreds who expected to witness the parade went home because they were unable to obtain eligible positions from wich to view the procession. In the parade every exchange and every trade in the city was represented. The procession was divided into

TWO GRAND DIVISIONS,

the first of which formed on Worth street and the the second at Bowling Green. Each grand division was subdivided in minor divisions and each minor division was composed of clubs and business organizations. As early as 1 o'clock the various organizations began to form on the side streets along Broadway, from Worth street to the battery. The right of the line of the First division was led by the wholesale dry goods men, who formed on Worth street. Sixteen thousand five hundred badges and bamboo canes were bought for this division, and there was not enough to go around. The dry goods men were followed in turn by the carmen and porters, who formed in Franklin street, the next street below. From there down to the city hall park all the streets were occupied by the various clubs comprising the hatters' association, the wholesale straw goods club, the retail dry goods men, the hardware men, the wholesale brush trade, the wholesale grocers, wholesale druggists' association, the pottery and glassware association, etc. According to the schedule of the grand marshal there were 27,690 men in the first division, everyone of whom are voters, and according to calculation 60 per cent of whom were Republicans who voted for Garfield in 1880. The right of the second division was held by the stock exchange people, who formed in line at Beaver street and Broadway, fronting the produce exchange. They were between 400 and 500 strong, and were headed by a section of the Seventh regiment band. Many of them were decorated with huge envelopes inscribed in broad black characters,

"BURN THIS LETTER,"

and as their well-known red silk banner, with its gold fringe and lettering, was recognized the air was rent with cheers. The stock exchange clerks, 900 in number, followed next, headed by the Ninth regiment band, and many of the canes they carried were tipped with Cleveland and Hendricks brooms. The cotton exchange people swung into line next. With the Eighth regiment band there were 700 men in the line, and the cotton samplers who followed were 300 in number. Then came the exchange brokers, 350, and the produce and maritime exchange clubs, over 3,000 in number, and three bands. They formed in Bowling Green, opposite the exchange, and stood there an hour or more before their turn came in line. The representatives of the two petroleum boards and mining stock exchange, formed on the west side of Bowling Green and in Exchange place and marched next in line, over 1,000 in number. Then came the

COLUMBIA COLLEGE STUDENTS

and students of the School of Wines and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The school of medicine followed, and all were enthusiastic and characteristic in their demonstrations. There were 700 of them and these were headed by Sedgwick Post band. The Distillers' Wine and Spirit exchange Cleveland and Hendricks club came next, 2,000 in number. The lawyers, insurance representatives, the coal trade and steamship transportation clubs the coffee exchange, jewelers, merchants and traders, and building material associations, the printers, publishers, and kindred trades. The lithographers and paper trade clubs followed in turn, as the procession reached the streets where they were standing in waiting. The grand marshal had complete control of the vast procession through an organized system of telephonic connection with each division. His personal headquarters were at Worth street, with the principal branch at the Stevens house in Bowling Green.

THE ORDER TO MARCH.

was given at 3:17 o'clock and the heads of both divisions moved simultaneously. As the procession moved up Broadway the organizations in waiting in inside streets swung into line. Although the head of the procession started for Worth street at 3:17 it was ten minutes of 7 o'clock before the last section of the second division got under way. At Twenty-fifth street and Broadway the reviewing stand was located. There was a grand stand on the right of Broadway at this point for the guests of the citizens' committee. Opposite this stand was a small but elegantly draped stand, from which Gov. Cleveland reviewed the parade. He stood upon a small projection in front of the stand with uncovered head during the entire time the parade was passing,

NEARLY FIVE HOURS.

Beside him were some of the most distinguished men in this country. Among them were Gov. Leon Abbett, Henry Ward Beecher, Gen. Hancock, Senator Jones, H. B. Claflin, A. J. Drexel, Dewitt Seligman, George Wm. Curtis, and special representatives from the various business exchanges. At 3 o'clock Madison square was a vast sea of people. The crowd around the stand was practically impenetrable and at 3:30 o'clock, when Gov. Cleveland started from the Hoffman house, accompanied by members of his staff and Senator O. P. Gorman, the police had great difficulty in clearing a way to the reviewing stand. It took twenty minutes to pass from the hotel to the stand, although the distance is not more than 400 feet. The governor reached the stand just as the head of the procession appeared. The governor immediately took his place, and with uncovered head bowed in response to the salute of Grand Marshal Woodward. This was exactly ten minutes before 4 o'clock and the governor stood there bowing as division after division passed down with wild cheers until ten minutes of 8 o'clock, when the procession ended. The entire procession sang numberless mottoes in marching time. Among them were:

"Fisher, Fisher, Burn this Letter."
"Left, Left, Jim Blaine's Left."
"Blaine, Blaine, Jay Gould's Blaine."
"Turn, Turn, the Rascals Out."
"Blaine, Blaine, the Biggest Thief in Maine."
"Soap, Soap, Blaine's only Hope."
"Blaine, Blaine, the Fraud from Maine."
"Don't Refuse a Sick Man."

These cries were taken up by the crowds, and for the whole length of Broadway there was one continuous shout of derision for Blaine. The mottoes and transparencies carried by the procession were almost endless and very telling. Among those in line was the representation of a large tombstone, which bore the following epitaph: "Here lies, and always has lied, Jas. G. Blaine." Another was a large anchor cast to windward. Another was a deathshead, with motto: "Blaine is a Deadhead in this Enterprise." A division carried long poles decorated with wigs, and under the wigs were large placards with mottoes: "This is Blaine's Scalp," "This is Steve Dorsey's Scalp." "This is Jay Gould's Scalp," and several kindred references to prominent star routers. The leather men had a magnificent banner, bearing a Buffalo head, with its motto surrounding: "Our Candidate from Buffalo." A large picture of Jay Gould standing behind the presidential chair and bearing the motto,

"THE POWER BEHIND THE THRONE,"

was received with great shouts. A huge cigar carried at the head of the tobacco men bore the legend, "Burn This." Other mottoes were:

"Jim Blaine, the Bosom Friend of the Monopolists."
"The feast of Belshazzar."
"Jay Gould owns Jim Blaine."
"Shall Jay Gould Run this Country?"
"The Corruption Fund Can't buy us."

There were a vast number of caricatures of Blaine in all conclevable forms of distortion. The legend which elicited the heartiest applause was:

"We Demand Protection for the Honor of our Country."

Following were Blaine's plumes carried on a long pole soiled with the filth of corruption. Among the many incidents of the demonstration was one especially significant. This was the presence of

HON. ROSCOE CONKLING.

He was recognized by the people, who at the close of the parade, followed him to his hotel and called for him until he appeared upon the balcony. The crowd cheered him wildly, calling him the leader of the Stalwarts. Mr. Conkling stood bareheaded bowing to the crowd for fully ten minutes. A speech was called for, but he merely thanked the people. It was noticed that Conkling's face wore a triumphant look, as he closely watched the unprecedented enthusiasm of the people for Cleveland. Another significant feature of the demonstration was the immense number of Hebrews in the crowd. The Jewish vote of New York is very large, and has heretofore been almost solidly Republican, but this vote will undoubtedly be cast for Cleveland this year. The tidal wave of

IRISH-AMERICANS

for Cleveland was overwhelming. They marched in solid phalanx in the procession carrying banners upon which were inscribed in brilliant letters such legends as:

"We will not Note for a Vigot."
"Jim Blaine is the Enemy of Catholicism."
"These are Friends of Rum, Romanism and Rebellion."

These banners were greeted with fierce applause by the countless thousands of Irishmen among the spectators. One snug little woman from the Emerald isle pushed her way bravely through the dense crowd until she came in front of the governor's stand, when she cried out:

"Give three cheers for the Guv'ner, boys. Bless Him. Sure He's an Honest Man."

There were great numbers of ladies in the crowd. They endured much discomfort and fatigue in order to show their loyalty to the governor and rebuke his slanderers. The grand stand was filled with ladies and every window of the Fifth avenue hotel and Hoffman house framed a bevy of them, who wildly waved their snowy handkerchiefs. The governor was pelted with flowers several times, many of which he dexterously caught and held quite a large bouquet. Every few minutes the enthusiasm of the crowd would break out anew. The governor bore it with his accustomed good natured *sang froid* and seemed to be relieved when the end came, and he was enabled to elbow his way through the compact throng back to his hotel. When the crowd broke up after the business men's parade Madison square became

A PANDEMONIUM.

Women were fainting and screaming in all directions, and the crush was so great that in several instances thieves who had successfully gathered in a watch or a pocket book were unable to get away and had to return the property, and suffer abuse in the bargain, though they were in no danger of arrest. As soon as Gov. Cleveland could get back to the Hoffman house he went up stairs and had dinner. The waiters in the bar room worked and perspired and swore that they had never seen such a day. Meanwhile

TAMMANY'S LEGIONS

were getting ready down on Washington square, and thousands of uniformed men with torches and banners were swarming from all directions and cheering for Cleveland. At 9:30 Madison square was packed, and the electric light couldn't reach the ground anywhere. A band was heard in the distance, and at the same time Capt. Williams, with his nine big men, was seen plowing his way through the crowd, and three minutes after Cleveland was bowing with his hat off on the grand stand. The head of Tammany's parade was pouring out of lower Fifth avenue, and every one of the

50,000 PARADERS

was trying to lose what little voice he had left. First came a crowd of policemen and then a big transparency, saying that the men who followed it all came from the Fifth assembly district and all went with Tammany hall. Then came four carriages drawn by skittish horses and filled with men in silk hats. One of them stood up, turned toward Cleveland and bowed. He was short and thick, and had a straight, strong mouth, with a grizzly moustache cut off just before it got down to his mouth. Everyone knew him in a minute, and cheer after cheer was given for

JOHN KELLY

until he got far out of sight. Eugene Kelly and August Belmont were there, too, but the people saw no one but John Kelly. Then solid masses of Tammany's solid voters marched by. The 1,500 from the Fifth assembly district were followed by as many from the Fourth and then by the Third, whose band was playing Annie Laurie, and whose members were enthusiastic for Tammany and Grant. The Sixth assembly district legion was headed by the three base ball clubs in uniform, the boys carrying their bats over their shoulders and shouting for Cleveland heartily. Behind them came an open carriage containing four gentlemen who carried an Irish flag with a yellow harp upon it. The flag was dipped and Cleveland bowed. For four hours a solid body of men steadily passed the stand where Gov. Cleveland stood under a canopy of rich crimson vervet, heavily decorated with gold bullion and surmounted by an eagle with outstretched wings. The parade was almost a repetition in many of its features of that of the afternoon, although it was an entirely different body of men. There were banners innumerable bearing many similar legends to those in the business men's parade. The enthusiasm was equally great. Nearly all the men in line were in uniform and carried torches, which added much to the picturesqueness of the scene.

THE STREETS WERE AFLAME

with these torches and colored fire, which was burned all along the line. Brilliant displays of fireworks were made from wagons drawn in the procession. The air was filled with the blare of brass, music from twenty-five bands, and the atmosphere throbbed with the sound of drum and fife until long after midnight. Everywhere the wildest enthusiasm prevailed for Cleveland and Hendricks, and everybody seemed determined to make the most of the closing display of a campaign memorable for the number and brilliancy of its political pageants.

Gone to Buffalo to Vote.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Gov. Cleveland left New York city at 8:40 this morning and arrived in Albany at 12:15. He at once went to the executive mansion and spent the day there resting with his sisters, Mrs. Hoyt and Miss Kate Cleveland. The governor is in good health and spirits. He left for Buffalo at 10:30 p. m. He will vote there early Tuesday morning and take the 9 a. m. train for Albany, arriving here at 5:40 Tuesday afternoon. He will receive the returns of the election at the executive mansion.

The Halpin Campaign Lie.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—The *World* prints the following: The recent attempt to influence voters by publishing what purported to be an interview with Mrs. Maria B. Halpin in the columns of the *Sun*, *Commercial Advertiser* and other papers, has fallen as flat as the other campaign lies manufactured out of whole cloth by the partisan supporters of Mr. Blaine. The fact is that the alleged affidavit which appeared in the papers referred to was so distorted that it did not represent what Mrs. Halpin said, and, in an interview with a *World* reporter yesterday, she contradicted the statement flatly and expressed the hope that Mr. Cleveland would be elected.

Mrs. Maria Halpin was found at the house of Mr. Albert Seacord, a carpenter in New Rochelle, and when asked in reference to the interview published in the *Commercial Advertiser*, Thursday, she said:

"I deny that I made any such statements as are there imputed to me. I never used any such language. On the contrary, I hope that Mr. Cleveland will be elected, and I would not put anything in the way of his success. I do not wish Mr. Cleveland any harm. My desire is to deny what Mr. King said about me and other men. I have no quarrel with Mr. Cleveland. He is a good, plain, honest hearted man, who was always friendly to me and used me kindly. When called upon by me for assistance, Mr. Cleveland did what he could at that time. I suppose I was nervous and irritable then. I am sorry this matter has even been published. It has been greatly misrepresented. The statements made have been highly colored. I have been sick and nervous and members of my family and Mr. Blaine's friends have worked upon my feelings and statements have been attributed to me which I never made. What has been published as my utterances against Mr. Cleveland are entirely misconstrued and words put into my mouth which I never uttered. You will greatly oblige me if you will correct them."

Frederick I. Halpin was present during the interview and coincided with what his mother said.

Cleveland Solid at Home.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 2.—A careful canvass of Erie county, made by men who have been recognized as the best men in Erie county, places Cleveland's chances here in the brightest light and compares favorably with the memorable campaign of 1882. A conservative judgment would place Cleveland's majority in this county at least 1,400, and this is much less than what is expected and will not reach half the figure of many of those who have made estimates. In this city the majorities by wards is as follows: First 700, Second 250, Third 300, Fourth 250, Fifth 200, Sixth 300, Eighth 800, Twelfth 200, Thirteenth 100; total 3,000. For Blaine: Seventh 550, Ninth 100, Tenth 400, Eleventh 550, total 1,600. In the First ward Ald. White concedes 500 majority. Well-informed Democratic leaders claim from 800 to 1,000. The Second ward is claimed by the Republicans, but there is no doubt that it will give the Democratic national ticket a fair majority. Other wards are estimated at much less than the majority expected. In the Fifth, a Republican ward, the great defections among the Poles and Germans will turn the ward for Cleveland. The Eleventh is very uncertain, and may differ considerably from the estimate either way. The Butler movement is about dead and the Prohibition men have lost somewhat by the persistent efforts of the Blainites, but will probably poll 1,000 to 1,500 votes in the county. The defection from the Republican ranks to Cleveland is considerable. The Cleveland Republicans have 650 pledged voters in the city, against 200 in 1882, and claim to have 1,800 to 2,000 in the county. The congressional fight is very warm in the Thirty-third district, with chances slightly in favor of the Republican, John B. Webber. But in this district, comprising all but one ward in the city, Lockwood, the Democrat, has a good lead, betting being $2 to $1 on him. The Irish defection from Cleveland is so small as to be scarcely noticeable.

A Clergyman's Letter.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 2.—Rev. Dr. J. W. Brown, of Buffalo, rector of Christ church of that city, the cathedral church of the Episcopal diocese of western New York, has written the following letter to Frederick Sabriske, of Detroit:

BUFFALO, Oct. 30.—To My Dear Friend: Your letter came to-day, and I will now only take time to say that more than one-half the entire Episcopal clergy are going to vote for Cleveland, and a number of denominational ministers. The circulars scandalizing Mr. Cleveland is an atrocious libel. He is worthy of the honorable vote of any honorable man. I have myself inquired into the recent life of Mr. Cleveland and know the attacks to be campaign lies. The ministers have poured more filth into the cup of this country than all their religious washings can cleanse for twenty years. You have no idea of the destruction to religious faith in this city. Affectionately, JOHN W. BROWN.

Rum, Romanism and Rebellion.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 2,—Rev. Mr. Burchard's Rum, Romanism and Rebellion has struck terror to the hearts of the Republicans in this vicinity. They had counted on a large Catholic vote for their checkered candidate and until Friday appearances indicated that their expectations would be fulfilled. Friday Mr. Purcell published a long editorial in the *Union and Advertiser* sounding the alarm. It was published yesterday in pamphlet form and largely circulated throughout this vicinity. The result is that many Catholics, among them being several priests, who have been working for Blaine, have announced their disgust at his bigotry, and that they will do all in their power to secure his defeat. The Republicans here are greatly frightened, and are doing all they can to stem the tide which has turned in Catholic circles against the Plumed Knight.

Yesterday afternoon Senator Bayard addressed 2,000 people in the city hall, and as many more were turned away. It was intended to have outdoor speaking, but the rain was so heavy that this was impracticable. At night the Democrats had an immense procession, which was reviewed by Gen. Geo. B. McClellan. The city was brilliantly illuminated, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. About 8,000 persons were in line notwithstanding the rain. One of the features was about 500 business men of the city, many of whom have been affiliated with the Republican party. Last night closed the Republican campaign here. The campaign has been waged hotly on both sides. This is a strong Republican district. The Republicans claim it for Blaine by about 4,000, but the majority will not probably reach half that amount. The Democrats will probably return Congressman Greenleaf from the Thirtieth district, which is composed of Monroe county only. He is a prominent manufacturer, while his opponent, Chas. S. Baker, is a lawyer and politician.

Address of the Independents.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The following address was issued last night.

NATIONAL COMITEE OF REPUBLICANS AND INDEPENDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, NO. 35 MASON STREET, NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—To the Country: This nation won independence under Washington and freedom under Lincoln. It has now to stand for honesty, without which liberty cannot last. The Republican party asks to put James G. Blaine in the place of Washington and Lincoln. Republicans who in 1864 fought for liberty under a war Democrat, Gen. Grant, and by the help of the war Democrats re-elected Lincoln president, unite in 1884 with honest Democrats to elect an honest man to Lincoln's place. We do not mean to leave the Republican party, but to save its honor. The Republican managers do not represent the principles we honor as Republicans. Their campaign has been one of slander, of denial and of false pretence. Public honesty is the crying need of our land. To reduce taxes, to extend business, to make work steady, to uphold wages, to oppose monopolists, to obtain a commercial marine and navy to maintain our honor among other nations, we need only the stalwart honesty and simple common sense which Grover Cleveland will bring to the head of the nation. We look to the Republicans of New York state to roll up such a majority for her reform governor as will overwhelm all "deals" and show that Blaine is defeated by Republican votes. Connecticut, we believe, will uphold honesty. The men of Massachusetts give hope that her true Republicanism, indignant at the betrayal of truth by party leaders, will pronounce for Cleveland. New Jersey can be lost only through bribery, corruption and intimidation by monopolist employers, against whom every honest man should stand firm. Indiana cannot be carried for Blaine except by repeating Dorsey's shameless methods, and by the reckless lies of Dudley's government employes. There is hope of electoral votes from the other states of the great west. The only danger on Tuesday next is from the conspiracy of millionaire monopolists who do not stop at buying states in the interests of gigantic jobs. The ballot is a sacred trust. Citizens, use it for the good of the whole people! Veterans, vote now for honesty, and the man who sells his ballot for pay or for promises betrays his country! Let each citizen be a vigilance committee of one in behalf of liberty. If voters are bought challenge them at the polls. See to it that some punishment follows bribery and corruption in high places or at the polls. The cause of honesty will be safe if each citizen will do his duty.

By order of the executive committee of Republicans and Independents.

Hendricks at South Bend.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 2.—The Democracy of St. Joseph county had their grand rally of the campaign here last night. The feature of the forenoon was a parade, in which there were 910 horsemen and 412 vehicles. There were several bands in the procession. Delegates were present from several of the surrounding towns. Gov. Hendricks arrived here about 5 o'clock. He was escorted from the depot to the stand in the public square by the Jefferson club, who attached a long rope to the barouche in which he was seated and dragged it through the streets. A long line of horsemen and vehicles followed the barouche, and the procession was cheered along its line of march. At the public square Mr. Hendricks was carried over the heads of the people to the stand amid the most enthusiastic cheers, which continued for several minutes. Mr. Hendricks was introduced by Hon. J. B. Stoll. Here cheering was again resumed. While waiting for the noise to subside Mr. Hendricks was presented with several handsome bouquets. He addressed the vast crowd for about fifteen minutes and was then driven to the residence of John Brownfield, where he dined with a number of distinguished citizens. At night, after viewing a torch light procession, Gov. Hendricks spoke to an immense crowd in the Opera house. The enthusiasm throughout the day was wonderful. The day closed with a grand display of firewoks.

Seen from Indianapolis.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 2.—There continues to be excitement regarding the appointment of marshals next Tuesday. Commissioners Murphy and Mallott, of the metropolitan police force, had a conference with United States Marshal Foster yesterday in reference to the proposed appointments. They assured him that the police would do their duty and provide ample protection to the ballot, that vote buying, repeating and illvoting would be stopped, and the offenders punished wherever found. Gen. Foster replied that he had no choice in the matter under the law when applications for the appointment were received from cities of 20,000 inhabitants, but he would station them only where there was urgent demand and where fraud was imminent. The petition for deputies to serve in Indianapolis has not been filed, but will be on Monday.

The Democrats closed their campaign last night with a monster demonstration. It is no exaggeration to say that it was the largest affair of the kind here in recent years. It far surpassed the Blaine night procession and the Logan fiasco of Friday night, and all, too, in a drenching rain storm, which prevailed during a large portion of the night. Mr. Hendricks closed the campaign last night at South Bend, McDonald at Ft. Wayne, Voorhees at Columbus, Col. Gray at Connorsville and Gen. Mahson at Michigan City. The Democrats seem confident of success and are anticipating victory. The Republicans have received large sums of money, and, although they say they will lose their state ticket, say they will elect Blaine.

Repeaters for Indiana.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

DENISON, Tex. Oct. 2—Reliable information was received here yesterday from the Indian Territory that the Republicans were distributing free passes among the miners in the territory to carry them to Indiana to help carry the state for Blaine and corruption. There are 800 miners working in the territory along the line of the Missouri Pacific railroad. Some of these miners formerly lived in southern Indiana. All of the latter are being selected and provided with free transportation to Indiana and back. The report further states each one of the former residents acts as spokesman and pilot for five fraudulent voters and repeaters, who, owing to dull times, are easily obtained along the line. This information is obtained from certain Missouri Pacific station agents in the territory whose suspicions were aroused that all was not right by seeing gangs of half a dozen miners at a time dressed in their Sunday clothes get on north bound trains within the past two days. Two station agents compared notes and made the discovery that at least 200 miners have left the territory on free passes. It has been further ascertained that about 600 passes of this character have been distributed along the line of the road, two mining bosses as agents of the railroad company in the transactions. The Democrats of Denison last night joined in sending a telegram to the Democratic state committee of Indiana, warning them of the gigantic fraud being perpetrated on the people of Indiana and the country. The feeling is general among citizens here that the Republicans must indeed be desperate to come so far as the Indian territory for their repeater.

Pennsylvania for Blaine.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—There has been but little excitement during the campaign in this state. The attention of the Republican state committee has been almost wholly occupied with the election of men to the legislature who will vote for the re-election of Senator Cameron. A good many Blaine votes will be traded in close legislative districts. No attempt has been made to poll the state. Democratic Chairman Henzel claims a plurality for Cleveland outside of Philadelphia, which will probably give Blaine 20,000. He has no trustworthy figures, however, and neither has Republican Chairman Cooper, who thinks 50,000 or 60,000 not too high an estimate of Blaine's majority. There is no evidence anywhere of any great change in votes. The Prohibition and Butler votes will be merely scattering, and there is no reason to suppose that the state will get very far out out of its usual rut, which would give Blaine anywhere from 30,000 to 40,000. Garfield had 87,000. Calvin Wells, the head of the Blaine electoral ticket, has the opposition of the workingmen and will be largely cut, but can hardly be defeated. The present congressional delegation contains sixteen Republicans and twelve Democrats. The Republicans will gain a congressman at large. Four of the districts which they ought to have are very doubtful. For instance, in the Twenty-seventh, where the Republican majority should be 2,500, they will probably elect Wm. L. Scott, a Democrat. There is a formidable bolt against Mackey the Republican candidate. The Republicans have sixteen sure districts, and the Democrats eight. The other four are claimed by both parties. The legislature will be strongly Republican, with a large Cameron following.

Another Bid for Votes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Mr. Blaine, being fatigued from the continuous labors of the week, did not leave his room at the Fifth Avenue hotel to-day. Late in the evening a delegation of Catholics, headed by Patrick Ford, called to extend congratulations upon the manner in which he had in New Haven referred in his speech to Rev. Dr. Burchard's remark at the meeting of ministers in this city. In reply Mr. Blaine said:

"Religious liberty is the absolute law of our land. Freedom of conscience is the inalienable right of every American citizen, native or naturalized. Whoever violates that freedom strikes the foundation of the Republic. As a Protestant I demand for the Catholics precisely the same liberty of action, the same respect for conscientious belief, that I claim for myself. Perfect religious liberty is the highest attainment of our free constitution, and that liberty implies mutual tolerance, respect for each other's rights of conscience and the generous spirit of Christian charity."

From Republican Sources.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 2.—Information from Republican sources give quite a different coloring to the affair which occurred at Loreanville yesterday. A Blaine, Logan and Kellogg meeting was being held there, which, it is alleged, was broken up by armed Democrats, who fired upon the meeting. Eight men were killed and wounded. All the Republican speakers were arrested by the local militia and committed to jail without authority of law. Intense excitement prevails.

Wants the Militia Called Out.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 2.—Sheriff Hawkins, of Cincinnati, has made a requisition on the governor for troops on election day. The governor replied that, after he and the mayor of Cincinnati had exhausted their resources with deputies and special police, he could have the aid of the militia.

Republican Soap for New Jersey.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—There seems to be no doubt that the followers of Blaine are making preparations to carry New Jersey on Tuesday next by the same means they employed in Indiana in 1880 and in Ohio last month, bribery. In view of this fact the Independent Republican state committee has issued the following appeal:

To the clergy: The clergy are respectfully requested to remember in their prayers and to remind their people that Tuesday next is the great test day of the nation and to urge as a Christian duty that each citizen should use his ballot as a sacred trust to secure what he conscientiously believes to be pure politics and honest government and the good of the whole people and exert his personal influence against bribery, corruption and other forms of political crime that make liberty but a form and defeat the honest choice of the people.

The chief of police of Jersey City had a consultation with the chief supervisor yesterday in reference to the arrangements for election day. Everything possible will be done to prevent fraud. In respect to the deputy marshals the supervisor informed the chief of police as follows: "If any marshal gets drunk and interferes with the rights of a citizen to vote or creates a disturbance at the polls, have the police arrest such marshal and bring him before me. I will dispose of him.

The chief supervisor, Gov. Abbett and the corporation council will go to the Jersey City police headquarters on election night, and if there is any dispute or disturbance at any polling place of a nature that will interfere with an honest count, the election officers, with the box, will be escorted to police headquarters, where the vote will be counted in the presence of these three officials.

The following appeal was issued Friday to prominent Democrats in New Jersey:

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 31.—It having come to the knowledge of the state committee that a systematic attempt will be made to vote non-residents at many of the polling places in this state on Tuesday next, you are urged to take immediate steps to prevent the consumation of this great wrong. Scrutinize the registry lists, see that they contain only the names of legal voters and place your poll books in the hands of active and trustworthy Democrats. Let all strangers at the polls be closely watched and questioned. You must bear in mind that persons who would vote illegally would not scruple to take a false oath. Be prepared to arrest promptly any known illegal voter at your polls. Be vigilant. Victory awaits you. By order of the New Jersey Democratic state central committee.

R. BLOGETT, Chairman.
JOHN LAIRD, Secretary.

WE ARE REPUBLICANS AND DON'T PROPOSE TO LEAVE OUR PARTY AND IDENTIFY OURSELVES WITH THE PARTY WHOSE ANTECEDENTS HAVE BEEN RUM, ROMANISM AND REBELLION. WE ARE LOYAL TO OUR FLAG, WE ARE LOYAL TO YOU.—*Rev. Dr. Burchard's Address to Blaine on Behalf of the Republican Clergymen of New York.*

EIGHTEEN MEN KILLED.

The Louisiana Political Fight Results in Terrible Fatality.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2.—The *Times-Democrat's* New Iberia special says: Everything is quiet since the Fausse Point troubles yesterday. The prisoners are still in jail and will probably have a hearing to-morrow. A great many reports came in from Fausse Point to-day. Nearly all are different as to the number killed and wounded. Coroner Manville came in late this evening. He says:

There are sixteen negroes dead and two white men. I have ordered the jury to hold an inquest to-morrow. All in the fight when it began say the first shot came from a negro, who fired at Joe Gilfoux from his coat pocket. Bell and Gilfoux were killed instantly, and from the first valley. Pistols taken from their bodies show they had not fired a shot when they fell. It is not known how many were killed, but is certain there were sixteen probably twenty. Nearly all those killed received wounds from stray shots. It is reported that the white Republicans present wore breastplates. Judge Foutellen's clothing was full of bullet holes, but his skin was untouched. Capt. Bell was buried to-day at St. Martinsville and Gus Gilfoux at Loreauville. Bell and Gilfoux were two of Fausse Point's most respected and beloved citizens. Their friends present, six or eight men, were so infuriated that they went into the battle regardless of everything and fought bravely. A great many negroes stood and fought until they emptied their pistols. The majority, however, stampeded. Hundreds of them jumped into the bayou, and some, being wounded, did not get out. One negro was found near by in his cabin dead, without a bruise. No further trouble is expected.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

Patti, Haverly and Mapleson arrived yesterday at New York.

At Ruskville, Ind., yesterday afternoon, Alexander Posey, ex-auditor of Rusk county, committed suicide by hanging. Financial trouble and bad health were possible the cause.

George Hayne, a grocer of Logansport, Ind., shot dead Wm. Brooks, colored, last night. Brooks had attacked Hayne.

Peter Johnson, clerk in a store in a village near Bracott, Tex., was assassinated Saturday night and the store robbed. The sheriff is in pursuit of the murderers.

The store building of the Connellsville, Pa., Coke and Iron company was burned yesterday morning. Loss $11,000, insurance $7,000.

Thomas W. Sexton, editor and proprietor of the Canton *Repository*, died to-day, aged fifty-three.

A Brutal Murder.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2.—Edward Gardner, master mechanic of the Canal street railroad, was stubbed to death by John E. Duffy to-day. About nine months ago Gardner discharged Duffy, who was his fireman, and the latter became embittered against Gardner. This morning Duffy sent Gardner a note to meet him on Broad street bridge, near the railroad shops. Gardner went there armed, but laid his pistol down, and Duffy immediately drew a butcher knife and stabbed him to death. The murderer has been arrested. He claims to have acted in self defense. Duffy is unmarried and his age is twenty-five. Gardner's age was forty-five. He leaves a wife and seven children. The murdered man received twenty-two wounds. The knife was twice driven nearly through his body.

Groundless Fears.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 2—All the available militia, with the mounted police and the city constables, were called out last night to guard the jail and government buildings in anticipation of another demonstration in connection with the flogging matter. The fears proved groundless however, as there was no gathering of the mob first suffocated, then trampled upon. The panic lasted fifteen minutes. It is a noteworthy fact that the authorities had disapproved of the means of exit, and it was contemplated to construct an additional exit from the gallery. The scenes witnessed when relatives identified the dead were most affecting. Among the victims were eight females.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Showing the State of the Weather for Month of October, 1884.

SIGNAL OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 1, 1884.

A review of the weather had at St. Paul during last month shows an unusually high temperature for the first two decades of days, and an average October temperature for the rest of the month. Light hoar frost occurred on the morning of the 9th. It was the first of the season and was not destructive to vegetation. Killing frost occurred on the 22d. There was no killing frost since the 21st of last April until then, the interval of immunity from killing frost being six months. This record is without a parallel in this vicinity. The mean temperature of the month was 51.8 degrees. This is 4.4 degrees above the average October temperature (47.4 degrees) of the last fourteen years. The month was a fraction of a degree cooler than October, 1882; decidedly cooler than that of 1879, and decidedly warmer than the rest from 1870 up to now.

A RECIPITATION.

There were eleven days on which .01 or more of an inch of rain or melted snow fell. The total fall was 2.43 inches; the average for October is 22 inches. The first snow of the season fell on the 22d; one inch of snow fell altogether during the month.

WIND AND PRESSURE.

The mean barometer corrected to "sea level" was 30,020 inches and is about average. The prevailing winds came from the northwest, and the total wind movement was 6,071 miles; the average is about 6,400 miles. Ninety-three observations of the wind taken tri-daily at 5:56 a. m., 1:56 p. m. and 9:56 p. m. show that it blew from the north 3 times; northeast, 2; southeast, 16; south, 20; southwest, 9; west, 10; northwest, 22, and "calm" (no direction) 9 times. Gales of 25 miles an hour and over were had as follows: First, southeast, 25 miles; 5th, west, 27; 6th, south, 25; 25th, southeast, 27.

The following table shows the highest and lowest temperature observed at St. Paul during the successive months of October from

Year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Year.	Highest.	Lowest.
1873	73.0	17.0	1879	87.0	17.0
1874	74.0	21.0	1880	78.0	22.0
1875	76.0	24.0	1881	71.6	30.0
1876	73.0	21.0	1882	79.3	32.5
1877	66.0	31.0	1883	75.0	25.0
1878	72.0	15.0	1884	81.0	23.0

DATE.	Daily Mean Barometer.	Daily Mean Temperature	Daily Mean Humidity.	Daily Rain Fall.
Oct. 1	30.078	52.0	55.8	.73
" 2	29.834	72.6	81.0	.34
" 3	29.911	71.2	80.0	00
" 4	29·976	62.1	67.4	.00
" 5	29.667	67.5	72.8	*....
" 6	29.861	63.5	74.3	.09
" 7	30.123	50.2	62.8	*....
" 8	30.231	44.8	53.3	.00
" 9	30.032	52.7	67.3	00
" 10	29.818	59.2	69.2	.00
" 11	29.799	62.5	73.3	.00
" 12	30.042	59.2	74.8	.00
" 13	30.354	55.9	64.8	.00
" 14	30.370	54.7	63.0	.00
" 15	30.097	63.5	74.0	.00
" 16	30.141	60.4	71.0	.00
" 17	30.086	55.6	67.8	.00
" 18	29.920	52.9	64.0	.00
" 19	29.